

## NOTES

### 1. *Flint artefacts from Moor Divock*

By J. CHERRY, F.S.A. AND C. A. ELLWOOD

The remains of prehistoric structures on Moor Divock have been recorded in *Transactions*, demonstrating the early occupation of the area (Fell, 1974, Frodsham, 1989). Jet beads and a food vessel are also recorded (Fell, 1967).

During our survey of the limestone uplands prior to 1987, we walked over Moor Divock, which we had considered to be outside the main area of our work. The land is mainly rough moor; molehills and erosion scars are comparatively rare, so that we were unable to carry out as detailed a survey as on the other upland sites. However, in the few small areas of disturbed soils we picked up three of the following artefacts.

1. A "thumbnail" scraper made from opaque grey flint with a small amount of rough brown cortex still adhering to the dorsal surface. 2.5 cm. max.
2. A small grey flake of translucent flint with some slight signs of utilisation on the edge opposite the bulbar end. This has been snapped off a larger artefact. Several flakes have been removed from the distal surface at the bulb, so that the flake could possibly have been used as a scraper. 2 cm. max.
3. A piece of opaque brown flint, with a creamy patina, struck from a blade core and clearly exhibiting blade scars. This was picked up on the edge of a ploughed area on high ground to the north of the moor during one of the Society's outings in the 1960s. 3.5 cm. max.
4. A flake of hard caramel flint with a pronounced bulb of percussion. 3.7 cm. max. (not illustrated).

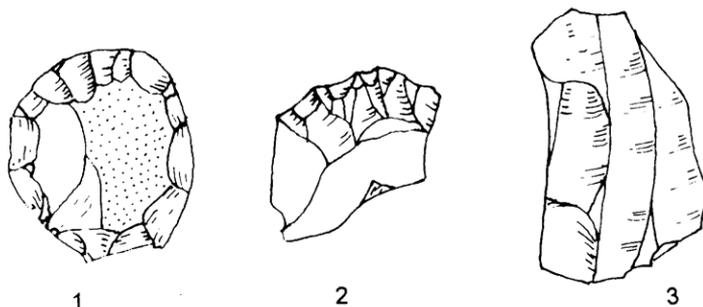


FIG. 1. Artefacts from Moor Divock, Nos. 1, 2, & 3.

## References

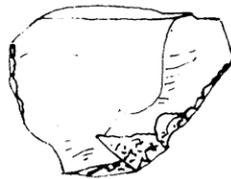
- Fell, C. I., 1974, "Short notes on unrecorded prehistoric sites and finds", *CW2*, lxxiv, 2.  
Frodsham, P. N. K., 1989, "Two Newly Discovered Cup and Ring Marked Stones from Penrith and Hallbankgate, with a Gazetteer of all known Megalithic Carvings in Cumbria", *CW2*, lxxxix, 18.  
Fell, C. I., 1967, "Two Enlarged Food-vessels from How Hill, Thursby, and notes on the distribution of Food-vessels in Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire north of the Sands", *CW2*, lxxvii, 23, 25.

2. *Artefacts from Carus Green Farm, Kendal*  
By J. CHERRY, F.S.A.

In 1997 the farmer, Mr Fred Downham, decided to convert his farmland into an 18-hole golf course. My wife and I took the opportunity to look at the heaps of soil where the greens and bunkers were being created.

Our reward was one triangular flake of grey flint measuring slightly more than two centimetres along one retouched edge, to form a crude knife. Also found was a struck piece of conchoidal shiny black chert. The finds were made near the edge of the field to the north of the farm near the boundary hedge, where the low lying ground was at its highest.

These finds, scanty though they are, possibly assume more significance since the report of a mound of burnt stones found during the clearing of ground, in 1999, before the building of a housing estate below Applerigg just up the road from the farm. An account of the discovery of the mound of burnt stones appeared in the *Westmorland Gazette* which reported that a carbon date had been obtained which suggested a Bronze Age date for the mound, although confirmation was awaited from the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit. Other flint artefacts recorded from the Kendal area include a small number from Watercrock, including a microlith (Fell, 1974, Potter, 1979), several flints (including an arrowhead) from Cunswick Scar (Cherry & Ellwood, 1988), a stone axehead and several flints from Lawrence House, Levens (Cherry, 1987), and a large assemblage of mainly mesolithic artefacts from Levens Park (Cherry, 2000).



scale 1:1

5

FIG. 1. Knife from Kendal, No. 5.

### References

- Fell, C. I., 1974, "Short notes on unrecorded prehistoric finds and sites", *CW2*, lxxiv, 4.  
 Potter, T. W., 1979, *Romans in North-West England*, CWAAS Research Series, Vol. I, 234.  
 Cherry, J. and Ellwood, C. A., 1988, "Fieldwalking in the Kendal Area 1985", *CW2*, lxxxviii, 239.  
 Cherry, J. and Cherry, P. J., 1987, "Fieldwalking at Levens", *CW2*, lxxxvii, 254.  
 Cherry, P. J. and Cherry, J., 2000, "A late Mesolithic assemblage from Levens Park", *CW2*, c, 25-32.

3. *Artefacts found during the re-siting of the B.N.F.L. pipeline at Drigg and more evidence from the sea-cliff erosion.*  
By J. CHERRY, F.S.A. AND P. J. CHERRY, F.S.A

Sometime in the late 1980s B.N.F.L. built a new pipeline from the waste depot at Drigg out to sea. This crossed the shoreline about thirty feet to the north of the sites reported by Nickson and Macdonald in 1956. When we arrived the pipe had been

laid and the sandy topsoil replaced. On the surface of the disturbed ground we picked up four single platform cores (Fig. 1, 2 to 4) and one double platform core (Fig. 1, 1), all with pebble cortex still remaining; together with five small blades (Fig. 1, 6 to 10); one thick, narrow blade which was blunted along the whole of one side (Fig. 1, 5), a tiny blunted spall (Fig. 1, 11) and eighteen waste flakes. All the finds were in line with the earlier reported sites.

Most of the flint is mainly yellow in colour, of poor quality, and is typical of the coastal poverty industries. One core (not illustrated) derives from a pebble which has no prepared striking platform but a slight natural concavity has been used for this purpose. This method has been noted before on the sand-hill sites. Efforts to obtain useful flakes or blades from this pebble appear to have been abandoned because of the very poor quality of the flint.

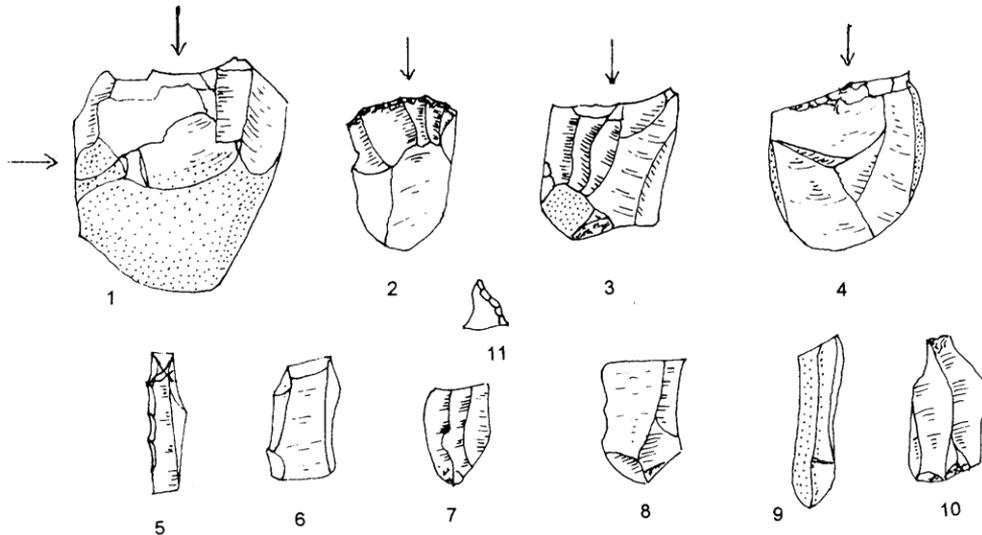


FIG. 1. Artefacts from Drigg pipeline.

scale 1:1

Only two of the cores exhibit the narrow blade scars indicative of a mesolithic flint industry. One is made from hard brown flint and is unpatinated, the other is smaller, patinated and is more representative of the type of cores reported by Nickson and Macdonald (Fig. 1, 2 & 3). The difference in the degree of patination is not significant, as hard brown flint is generally resistant to patination.

Of the five blades illustrated, 7 and 8 have been snapped off the bulbar end of longer pieces.

These finds represent an extension of the sites previously recorded in *Transactions* (Nickson and Macdonald, 1955, Cherry, 1965, 1985) and contain no material which is significantly different from the original discoveries.

Since these finds were made, much more of the low cliff to the west of Macdonald's sites has been eroded by the sea and the burnt stones which composed the hearth site (Cherry, 1982) have now almost completely disappeared. However, now visible is a riven log of reasonably uniform thickness, 2.8 metres in length with a maximum depth of 17 centimetres towards the middle of the log. This seems to be at the same depth in the organic deposit as that occupied by the hearth. The late

T. G. E. Powell in the 1982 report describes an earlier similar wooden piece from that level in the organic layer, to the south. Two radiocarbon dates were obtained from charcoal from the hearth, the average of which was 3957 BP.

A note in the News Letter of the Society informs us that English Heritage is to fund an excavation of the site and may confirm that the microlith found below the peat in 1982, was indeed in situ and had not fallen from above.

We are grateful to our member Denis Woolley for keeping a watching brief on the site and informing us of major changes. Our photograph of the exposed log has been sent at the request of Rachel Newman to the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, in case further erosion should cause its destruction.

## References

- Nickson, D. and Macdonald, J. H., 1955, "A preliminary report on a Microlithic site at Drigg, Cumberland", *CW2*, lv, 17.  
 Cherry, J., 1965, "Flint Chipping Sites at Drigg, with an Appendix by Dr Winifred Pennington", *CW2*, lxxv, 66.  
 Cherry, J., 1982, "Sea Cliff Erosion at Drigg, Cumbria", *CW2*, lxxxii, 1.

### 4. *Gun Flints from Kendal*

By J. CHERRY F.S.A AND J. MARSH

When the land between Hillswood Avenue and the ancient "Stainbank" was being developed for housing, the top turves were removed over large areas. My wife and I walked over the disturbed ground with John Marsh and picked up two small gun flints and a flake of pebble flint. The latter was grey in colour with white inclusions and with cortex still adhering; the struck face of the pebble covers approximately the same area as a gun flint and could be the portion rejected during manufacture.

One gun flint was made from translucent grey flint with white inclusions and the other was of opaque cream coloured flint. Both were rather crudely made and had possibly been resharpened after use. It is interesting that the two gun flints were found in such close proximity together with a small struck flint pebble, and suggests the possibility that the area was used as a practice range, or even a place where gun flints were made locally.

The finds have been placed in the Kendal Museum.

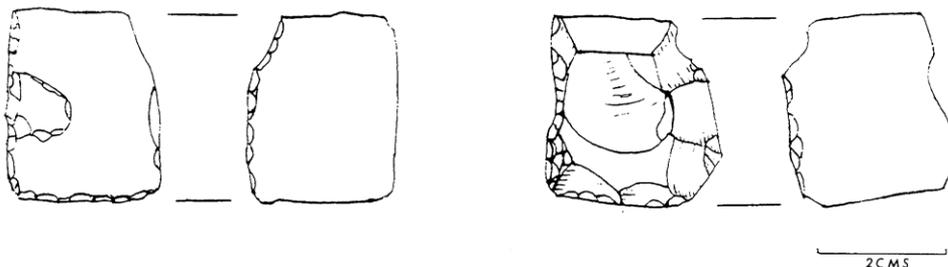


FIG. 1. Gun Flints from Kendal.

5. *The name of the River Petteril*

By ANDREW BREEZE, M.A., DIP. CELT. STUD., PH.D., F.R.HIST.S., F.S.A.

The River Petteril lies west of the river Eden, rising at Penruddock (NY 4227), flowing east and then northwards for some twenty-two miles until it reaches the eastern suburbs of Carlisle, north of which it meets the Eden (NY 4156). It is an ancient line of communication. To this day, its course is followed by the A6, M6, and the Euston-Glasgow railway. Its name has changed little. It occurs as *Peterel* in 1268, *Peyterel* in 1285, and *Peterell* in 1338. On the map also appear the settlements of Petteril Green (NY 4741) and Petteril Hill (NY 4543). But, despite discussion by the English Place-Names Society, the etymology of *Petteril* has remained obscure.<sup>1</sup>

However, the name is hardly English or Norse. It may thus be British. If so, a solution is perhaps indicated by the work of the great Welsh scholar Sir Ifor Williams (1881-1965), who himself published in this journal. Discussing the place-name *Petrual* (recorded in 1334 from the lordship of Denbigh), he related it to *petryal* "rectangle, square; rectangular or square object". He even thought *Tryal* (the name of farms in Carmarthenshire) was a shortening of *pedryfal* or *petryal* "square", though others link it with *tryfal* "triangle", used for the triangle where rivers join, as at Mathrafal (SJ 1211) "plain of the triangle" between the rivers Vyrnwy and Banw in Powys.<sup>2</sup>

In any case, *Petrual* near Denbigh in 1334 may help us with the early forms *Peterel*, *Peyterel*, and *Peterell* "Petteril". If we have the same word, a possible meaning is indicated by Middle Welsh *petryal* or *pedryal* "rectangle". In the *Four Branches of the Mabinogi*, romances dated to 1128 or thereabouts, the heroine Branwen dies and is buried in a four-sided grave (*bed petrual*, var. *pedryual*) in Anglesey, which can still be seen (SH 3684) and was excavated in the 1960s (it contained Bronze Age grave goods).<sup>3</sup> As regards the etymology of the word *pedryal*, it may be a variant of *pedryfal* "square, rectangle", where the first element (meaning "four") is perhaps followed by a lenited form of \**mal* "joint".<sup>4</sup>

Early quotations show the context of this second word *pedryfal*. In a ninth- or tenth-century listing of the burial-places of heroes it is asked and answered, "Whose is the four-sided grave (*bet pedrival*) with its four stones at its head? The grave of Madawg, fierce horseman".<sup>5</sup> More valuable for our purpose is a thirteenth-century translation of Geoffrey of Monmouth, where Merlin says of megaliths in Ireland, that giants would make a bath in the middle of the square of the stones (*yg kymerued pedryual y mein*), and cure themselves of illness; the British thereupon lay hands on the stones and bring them back to build Stonehenge.<sup>6</sup> This Welsh text thus provides an interesting use of *pedryfal* for a substantial archaeological structure. Forms in *pedr-* are hence fairly well attested in Welsh; they are used of archaeological features such as burial mounds, graves, and henges; they provide at least one place-name, *Petrual*. What implication has this for the Petteril?

The valley of the Petteril is rich in archaeological remains. It followed by a Roman road (much of it now the A6), and has many Roman military sites. Between Penrith and Carlisle these include two camps, a fortlet, two forts (one of them *Voreda*, at Old Penrith), and two signal stations. On this important north-south route there may have been other pre-Roman sites, now lost. The Welsh *petrual* and *pedryfal* were used of ancient graves, as also for the Irish original of Stonehenge,

which the Welsh translator envisaged as a rectangular construction, like that in the oldest picture of Stonehenge in a fourteenth-century manuscript at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.<sup>7</sup> So it is possible that the name of the Petteril derives from a structure near it which may or may not have been a square-walled Roman camp. If it were such a camp and one had to choose amongst possibilities, it might have been the fort (NY 4742) by Petteril Green, midway between Penrith and Carlisle. But this is conjecture.

Nevertheless, if our reasoning is correct, there are grounds for thinking that the Petteril was called after a man-made landscape feature, perhaps a Roman camp, but possibly a henge now lost. We should know more if the place called *Petrual* near Llanfair Talhaearn (SH 9270) could be precisely located, so that we might explain why it was so called.<sup>8</sup> As for the actual form of the name, Welsh *pedryal* and *pedryfal* are now stressed on the last syllable but one, but would have been stressed on the last syllable until the eleventh century or so.<sup>9</sup> English *Petteril*, in contrast, is stressed on the first syllable. If it derives from a Cumbric form equivalent to Welsh *Petrual*, this may account for the retention of the first vowel *e*, when other vowels have been reduced to the vague sound of the *e* in English hammer.

There seems reason, then, to understand *Petteril* as a Brittonic name deriving from the Cumbric equivalent of Welsh *pedryal* and *pedryfal* “rectangle, square”, perhaps originally applied to a four-sided construction (a Roman fort?) beside it. Such a landmark would have been seen by many travelling up and down the Petteril valley, a major communication route. If this etymology were correct, it would be an unusual example of a hydronym deriving not from any natural or even supernatural feature (unlike the English rivers Brent or Dee, Scottish Don, or Irish Boyne, all named after goddesses), but from a man-made structure.

## Notes and References

- <sup>1</sup> A. M. Armstrong *et al.*, *The Place-Names of Cumberland* (Cambridge, 1950-2); cf. A. L. F. Rivet and Colin Smith, *The Place-Names of Roman Britain* (London, 1979), 508.
- <sup>2</sup> Ifor Williams, *Enwau Lleoedd* (Lerpwl, 1945), 44.
- <sup>3</sup> *Branwen Uerch Lyr*, ed. D. S. Thomson (Dublin, 1961), 15.
- <sup>4</sup> *Geiriadur Prifysgol Cymru* (Caerdydd, 1950- ), 2710.
- <sup>5</sup> Thomas Jones, “The Black Book of Carmarthen ‘Stanzas of the Graves’”, *Proceedings of the British Academy*, liii (1967), 93-137, at 130, 131.
- <sup>6</sup> *Brut Dingestow*, ed. Henry Lewis (Caerdydd, 1942), 127.
- <sup>7</sup> R. S. Newall, *Stonehenge, Wiltshire* 3rd edition (London, 1959), 9.
- <sup>8</sup> Cf. *Survey of the Honour of Denbigh*, ed. Paul Vinogradoff and Frank Morgan (London, 1914).
- <sup>9</sup> K. H. Jackson, *Language and History in Early Britain* (Edinburgh, 1953), 682-9.

6. *Raphaell Holinshed’s description of Hadrian’s Wall*  
By B. J. N. EDWARDS, B.A., F.S.A. AND W. D. SHANNON, B.A.

[Note: an article by BJNE under the above title appeared in the Hadrianic Society’s *Bulletin* for January 1997, and its text was substantially as that which follows, as far as the line of asterisks. This article prompted WDS to consider the problem of the

source for the eastern information used by Holinshed, and the remainder of the present paper records his findings.]

Eric Birley wrote<sup>1</sup> that William Camden was the first person to deal at length with Hadrian's Wall in print, and identified three manuscript sources used by Camden. These were: a) John Leland; b) Christopher Ridley; and c) an unknown writer sometimes wrongly thought to be Sampson Erdeswicke. This implied, if it did not state, that Camden's was the first description of the Wall to appear in print. However, a competent and largely accurate description of the Wall's course was in print nearly ten years before the publication of Camden's *Britannia* (1586). It appeared in the first volume of Raphael Holinshed's *Chronicles*,<sup>2</sup> which dealt, as far as England was concerned, with the period "from the first inhabitants unto the conquest." It reads as follows:<sup>3</sup>

The first author and beginner therefore of this wall was Hadriane the emperour, who as Aelius Spartianus<sup>4</sup> sayth, erected the same of foure score miles in length to deuide the barbarous Brytons from the more ciuile sort, which thē were generally called by the name of Romaines. After hys tyme Seuerus the emperour . . . finished the wall that Hadriane had begunne and extended it euen unto the west sea, that earst went no farder then four score myles, from the east part of the Ocean, as I have noted already . . . Beginning therefore with the course therof, from the west sea, I find that it runneth frō Bolnesse<sup>5</sup> to Burgh,<sup>6</sup> about foure miles, and likewise from thence within halfe a mile of Caerleil,<sup>7</sup> and lesse on the north side, and beneath the confluence of the Peder<sup>8</sup> and the Eden. From hence it goeth to Terreby<sup>9</sup> a village about a myle from Caerleil, then thorow the Barrony of Linstocke,<sup>10</sup> and Gillesland,<sup>11</sup> on the north side of the river Irding or Arding,<sup>12</sup> & a quarter of a mile from the Abbey of Leuercost,<sup>13</sup> then 3 myles above Leuercost, and above the confluence of Arding, and the Pultrose becke<sup>14</sup> (which deuideth Gillesland in Cumberlande from South Tindale in Northūberland) it goeth to Thirlwall castle, thē to the Wall towne,<sup>15</sup> next of all ouer the riuer to Swensheld,<sup>16</sup> Carraw,<sup>17</sup> (peradventure Cairuoren<sup>18</sup>) tower, to Walwije,<sup>19</sup> and so ouer south Tine, to Cockley tower,<sup>20</sup> Portgate, Halton sheles,<sup>21</sup> Winchester [*sic*],<sup>22</sup> Rutchester,<sup>23</sup> Heddon, Walhottle,<sup>24</sup> Denton, and to Newcastle, where it is thought that s. Nicholas churche standeth on the same. Howbeit, Leland sayth, that it goeth within a myle of Newcastle, and thē crooketh up toward Tinmouth<sup>25</sup> unto Wallese, so called because the aforesaid wall did ende at the same place.

Now, Birley wrote that Leland's "main account of the Wall was evidently written during his visit to Newcastle upon Tyne, probably in [1539] and derived from Dr Robert Davell, a local clergyman". Leland has three paragraphs on the Wall; the first a short one which states that Dr Davell told him that St Nicholas' [church, now the cathedral] in Newcastle stood upon the "*Picth Waulle*" and also states that the Wall "passed within a Myle and lesse" of Newcastle "and so crooketh up toward *Tinemuth*."

The latter two statements are not attributed specifically to Davell, and it will be observed that anyone who believed that St Nicholas' stood on the Wall would hardly describe the course of the latter as within "a Myle and lesse" of the city. The statements about St Nicholas' church and Tynemouth recur in Holinshed's description, where they are clearly attributed to Leland.

Leland's second, much longer paragraph relates to the Wall "betwyxt *Thyrlwal* and *North Tyne*" and makes three observations, all very pertinent, as Birley observed, but none of which relates to the *course* of the Wall. First, he points out that the more [modern] buildings there were in any area the less survived of the Wall because the former were largely constructed from the stones of the latter; then, secondly, he identifies what we now know as the Wall ditch; and finally, the Vallum.

None of this appears in Holinshed.

Leland's third paragraph returns to the matter of the course of the Wall, starting at Bowness and working east to Carvoran in some detail. It then covers the rest of the Wall's course in thirteen words: "and so over *North Tyne* then directly Est thorough the Hedd of Northumberland." Holinshed, in contrast, having quite obviously used Leland's work from Bowness to Thirlwall, as the verbal similarities make certain, continues from Thirlwall, listing correctly Walltown, Sewing Shields, Carraw[burgh] (though he confuses this with Carvoran, which Leland had in the right place), Walwick, Cocklaw Tower, Portgate, Halton, Rudchester, Heddon, Walbottle, and Denton. Only "Winchester", listed between Halton and Rudchester, appears to be a serious inaccuracy. Initial thoughts that this might be a misplacing, for unknown reasons, of Binchester, some 25 miles to the south, were corrected by the observation of the existence of the farm of Whitchester, *c.*  $\frac{3}{8}$  mile (600 m) north of the Wall and  $\frac{7}{8}$  mile (1400 m) west of Rudchester. Cocklaw Tower is, it is true, a little north of the Wall, but that could hardly be called serious.

Two interesting observations may be made here; first, there is no mention of a site which might be Housesteads. Camden's avoidance of the lawless central sector of the Wall in the course of his journey with Sir Robert Cotton in 1599 may suggest a reason for that omission. Secondly, there is considerable uncertainty in these sixteenth century sources about the two branches of the Tyne. It was not appreciated that, at about the latitude of the Wall, the South Tyne is far to the west of the North Tyne.

What are we to make of all this? If Leland's source for information on the Wall as a whole had been Dr. Davell of Newcastle, we would expect the greatest accuracy and detail towards the east end of the Wall. In fact, the reverse is true; no single place along the line of the Wall east of the Haltwhistle Burn is mentioned, with the exception of Newcastle upon Tyne. It looks likely that Leland had an accurate account of the Wall line only from Bowness to Carvoran, but that Holinshed had a near complete description but chose to use Leland's phraseology as far as it went, and then add his own additional information all the way to Denton, reverting to Leland for Newcastle and the Wall east, adding only the name of Wallsend.

No evidence is known to me which would throw light on the authorship either of the "Bowness-Carvoran" information used by both Leland and Holinshed, or of the "Walltown-Denton" information of Holinshed. It might be tempting to identify the former with Archdeacon Threlkeld of Hereford who, Birley showed, was the informant for Camden's anonymous source (c), because Threlkeld was born and bred at Burgh-by-Sands and also because he described the Wall as far east as Lanercost and then dismissed the rest with "and so crossing over the mowntaynes towards Newcastell". But it will not do – Threlkeld knew that Bowness to Burgh was more than four miles, and his information was quite different from the Leland/Holinshed source.

\* \* \* \* \*

An examination of the account of the Wall in Holinshed's *Chronicles*, actually written by William Harrison (1534-1593), leaves little doubt that he lifted the information for the eastern sector of the Wall from a manuscript or pre-publication copy of Christopher Saxton's survey of Northumberland, which did not officially appear in

print until the *Atlas*<sup>26</sup> of 1579, two years after the *Chronicles* were published. As can be seen from the Appendix, one or two places marked on Saxton's map are omitted from the *Chronicles* list, but no place named by Harrison between the Poltross Burn and Newcastle upon Tyne is not to be found on Saxton's map. The conclusion is clear – Saxton was Harrison's eastern source.

The recognition of this fact confirms the suggested identification of "Winchester" with Whitchester, since the latter appears on Saxton's map as Winchester, and the idea is supported by the gloss "peradventure Cairuoren" given to Carraw tower by Harrison. The probable reason for this is that, although Saxton has "Thirlewall" and "The wall towne", he does not mark Leland's "Castel of Cairvorein", which follows "Thirlewal". Harrison, having the name of a site east of Thirlwall which did not appear on Saxton's map, did his best to accommodate it by attaching it to the only name he had which looked at all similar.

How, then, might the author of this list of Wall sites have come upon Saxton's map two years or more before publication? The answer lies in the way the project proceeded. The survey of Northumberland was probably carried out in 1576;<sup>27</sup> the map is unusual in being undated, but all nearby maps date either to 1576 (Cumberland and Westmorland, Durham, Lincolnshire) or 1577 (Lancashire, Cheshire and the double Yorkshire sheet). It would seem that Saxton visited the north in the summer of 1576, the project as a whole having commenced in 1574. He will have completed each county in around three or four weeks, sending his rough drafts back to London for working up, engraving and printing, with some maps appearing in proof form later in 1576 and others early in the next year. As these proof copies became available, they were sent to Lord Burghley, the patron of the project; and although the *Atlas* itself did not appear until 1579, individual maps may have been in circulation earlier.

What is certain is that both Holinshed and Harrison knew of the project. Holinshed's "Epistle Dedicatorie"<sup>28</sup>, addressed to "Sir William Cecill, Baron of Burghleygh", refers to "the notable enterprize of that worthy Gentleman maister Thomas Sackeforde,<sup>29</sup> in procuring the Chartes of the seuerall prouinces of this Realme". Harrison is more specific, and in a dedication addressed "to the Right Worshipful Maister Thomas Secford Esquier"<sup>30</sup> he acknowledges that he had received from Seckford "great helpe in my description of the riuers and streames of Britain, and by conference of my trauaile with the platformes [= maps] of those few shires of England which are by your infinite charges already finished".

Indeed Harrison goes further, making it clear that he knew Saxton personally, though he did not name him. In the second book, following a table of counties listing market towns and parishes, he wrote "these I had of a friende of myne, by whose traueyle and hys maisters excessive charges I doubt not but that my country men eare long shall see all Englande set forth in seuerall shyres after the same maner that Ortelius hath dealt wyth other countries of the mayne, to the great benefite of our nation and everlasting fame of the aforesayde parties".<sup>31</sup>

The evidence from the account of the Northumberland stretch of the Wall in the *Chronicles* demonstrates that Harrison did not merely know of the project and its author, but that he had seen the Northumberland map, and had extracted information from it, incorporating it into his account, though without acknowledgement. This, of course, raises the question of whether or not he also had

access to Saxton's map of Cumberland and Westmorland.<sup>32</sup> Had this been the case, he might have listed some fifteen places on or near the Wall (including, for example, "Burdoswald") instead of Leland's eight. The fact that he did not do so need not mean that he saw only the Northumberland map; it may instead imply that, given the choice, Harrison preferred to quote the authority of the famous antiquary rather than that of the then-unknown cartographer.

### APPENDIX

<b>Leland 1539</b>	<b>Holinshed 1577</b>	<b>Saxton 1576</b>
Bolnes	Bolnesse	
Burgh	Burgh	
Cairluel	Caerleil	Carlisle
	Peder	
Edon	Eden	
Terreby	Terreby	
barony of Linstock	Barrony of Linstocke	
Gillesland	Gillesland	
river of Arding	riuier Irding or Arding	Irthing flu
Abbay of Lenarcost	Abbey of Leuercost	Lenercost
brooke of Polt rosse	Pultrose becke	Poltrose flu
Gillesland	Gillesland	
Sowth Tyndale	south Tindale	
A castel caulled Thirlewal	Thirlwall castle	Thirlewall
castel of Cairvorein		
	the Wall towne	The wall towne
North [Tyne]	next of all ouer the river	[not named, but Haltwhistle Burn, a branch of South Tyne]
	Swensheld	Sewensheld
	Carraw (peradventure Cairuoren) tower	Carraw towre
	Walwijc	Walwick
	South Tine	[not named, but North Tyne]
	Cockely tower	Cockley toure
	Portgate	Portgate
	Halton sheles	Halton sheles
		Harlow
	Winchester	Winchester
	Rutchester	Rutchester
	Heddon	Heddon
	Walhottle	Wawbottle
	Denton	Denton
		Benwell
	Newcastle	Newcast:

## Notes and References

- <sup>1</sup> Birley, E. B., *Research on Hadrian's Wall* (Kendal, 1961), 1-2.
- <sup>2</sup> Holinshed, R., *The Firste volume of the Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Irelande . . .* (1577).
- <sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1, First Book, ch. 7, f. 47v. References to this volume are difficult. It comprises numerous sets of foliations and, in addition, unnumbered sheets carrying dedications, titles etc. References have therefore been given fully to try to avoid ambiguity.
- <sup>4</sup> *Scriptores Historiae Augustae (Vita Hadriani /or Life of Hadrian)*, 11.2.
- <sup>5</sup> Bowness-on-Solway.
- <sup>6</sup> Burgh-by-Sands; it is over 6½ miles in a straight line.
- <sup>7</sup> Carlisle.
- <sup>8</sup> River Peterill.
- <sup>9</sup> Tarraby; it is about 1½ miles from Carlisle.
- <sup>10</sup> Linstock.
- <sup>11</sup> Gilsland.
- <sup>12</sup> River Irthing.
- <sup>13</sup> Lanercost. This form of the name is not otherwise recorded, but almost certainly derives from Saxton's "Lenercost", itself a unique form, with "u" [= "v"] misread for "n". This, of course, further strengthens the case for Harrison's use of Saxton's maps – *vide infra*.
- <sup>14</sup> Poltross Burn.
- <sup>15</sup> Walltown.
- <sup>16</sup> Sewing Shields.
- <sup>17</sup> Carrawburgh.
- <sup>18</sup> Carvoran – but Carvoran lies between Thirlwall and Walltown.
- <sup>19</sup> Walwick, i.e. Chesters. The word is defective in the copy of Holinshed used by me, but reference to another copy shows that it is spelt Walwyc, but doubtless the "j" is a printer's error for "y".
- <sup>20</sup> Cocklaw Tower
- <sup>21</sup> Halton Shields, i.e. Halton Chesters
- <sup>22</sup> ? Binchester, but see text for a better identification.
- <sup>23</sup> Rudchester.
- <sup>24</sup> So spelt, but again a printer has certainly selected "h" in error for "b".
- <sup>25</sup> Tynemouth.
- <sup>26</sup> Though normally referred to as Christopher Saxton's *Atlas of England and Wales*, 1579, it never had a title page, and indeed the word "atlas" to describe a collection of maps is not found before 1585, when Mercator first used it. The work entered at Stationers' Hall in Saxton's name in 1579 comprised a dedication page, an index, a series of 35 maps (of which Northumberland is folio 28), and a county catalogue.
- <sup>27</sup> For details of Saxton's methods see G. Manley, "Saxton's Survey of Northern England", *Geographical Journal* 83 (1934), 308-16; also W. Ravenhill, *Christopher Saxton's Sixteenth Century Maps* (1992) and S. Tyacke and J. Huddy, *Christopher Saxton and Tudor Map-making* (1980).
- <sup>28</sup> Holinshed, *op. cit.*, vol. 1 unpaginated (2nd page after title).
- <sup>29</sup> Thomas Sackford or Seckford (1515?-1588), who was Cecil's colleague, and a cousin by marriage, commissioned Saxton to carry out the survey.
- <sup>30</sup> Holinshed, *op. cit.*, vol. 1 second part, the *Description of Scotland*, folio b. ii.
- <sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1 second book, Ch. 7, f. 82v. Quoted, without precise location, by R. A. Skelton, *Saxton's Survey of England and Wales* (Amsterdam, 1974), 16; also in part in W. Ravenhill, *op. cit.*, 14.
- <sup>32</sup> See note 13.

7. *A Carlisle hangman in America*  
By B. BRUCE-BRIGGS

The following is an extract of a letter dated 1 March 1755, from John Polson in Fredericktown, Maryland, to James Burd at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania:

I had almost forgot to tell you that one Robert Davis who listed with my Bro at Shippensburg was discovered here to be a hangman at Carlisle in England, the 46 or 47. he hanged sevl gentmen (after his own life was safe for a g[mutilated – “garment” would fit]t a suit of old cloath. Mr. Cary knew him as did [mutilated – a long or two short words missing – “several” would fit] others and my brother had him drummed out of the [mutilated – “company” would be in context].<sup>1</sup>

Fredericktown, now Frederick, was then the westernmost settlement in Maryland; Shippensburg was the same in Pennsylvania. “Carlisle in England” was a necessary phrase because the next town east of Shippensburg was Carlisle, the infant seat of the just-established Cumberland County (which celebrated its 250th anniversary in the year 2000).

John Polson’s brother, William, was enlisting a Virginia company for the Fort Duquesne expedition of 1755. The company was destroyed in July in Braddock’s defeat at the Monongahela; William Polson was killed in action and his brother John was wounded. James Burd was developing Shippensburg for his father-in-law, Edward Shippen, the nabob of the backcountry. Cary seems to have been a Virginia merchant who did business with the Shippens – Scotsmen were the dominant merchants of colonial Virginia.

The “46 or 47” obviously refers to the hangings of Jacobites in Carlisle.<sup>2</sup> Because the colonies also resorted to the noose for offences such as burglary and counterfeiting, the objection to the hangman may well have been political. The Polsons and Burd were Scots. Burd, from Ormiston near Edinburgh, left Scotland no later than 1747. His doctor, Hugh Mercer, had been a surgeon with Lord George Murray’s contingent of the force of Prince Charles Edward, presumably passed through Carlisle in 1745, and found it prudent to transfer his practice to the most obscure corner of the Hanoverian dominions. The extract indicates other Jacobite exiles who have been unnoticed by colonial historians.

Robert Davis has not been spotted in local American records, but this is not surprising, as they rarely show traces of the landless transients who were the bulk of the “private men” of colonial military forces. However, in the Public Record Office,<sup>3</sup> there is a 1747 bill for transporting Scottish rebels to Maryland from Carlisle and Chester via Liverpool on the ship *Johnson*. The list of deportees includes a Robert Davis.

### Notes and References

<sup>1</sup> Burd-Shippen Papers, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.

<sup>2</sup> W. A. Prevost, “Two Jacobite prisoners in Carlisle in 1746”, *CW2*, lxiv, 319-335.

<sup>3</sup> PRO T1/328.

8 *Diary of Rev William Preston of Warcop November 1765*  
By MARK BLACKETT-ORD

These pages from the diary of the Rev William Preston of Warcop Hall were found in 1990 in the attic at Warcop Hall with other waste paper of a Georgian date, during an investigation into a leak in the roof. They are torn from a printed form of diary for the year 1765.

The Rev William Preston (c.1720-78)<sup>1</sup> was the eldest son of the Rev William Preston (c.1693-1770)<sup>2</sup> rector of Brougham in Westmorland, by his wife Elizabeth (c.1683-1767).<sup>3</sup> Elizabeth had inherited Warcop Hall and Manor in 1757<sup>4</sup> on the death of her nephew, George Stephenson, who had “greatly improved” the Hall to make it “a handsome commodious building, elegantly situate on a rising ground”.<sup>5</sup>

Elizabeth gave the use of her Warcop property to the present diarist, her eldest son William, who was in Holy Orders, and who, in 1762, was presented by the Bishop of Carlisle to the rectory of the adjoining parish, Ormside. From that time at least he lived at Warcop Hall, visiting Ormside (as the Diary shows) to take morning and evening service on Sundays.

In 1765 he had a wife Mary<sup>6</sup> and two surviving children<sup>7</sup>.

#### THE DIARY

- Sun. 3. At Ormside. Very wet. H Wilk.<sup>8</sup> there in the A.N.  
 Mon. 4. Mr Ch.<sup>9</sup> shooting Cocks<sup>10</sup> – a great snow – he dined here.  
 Tu. 5. Got the chimnies swept – went with Coulston<sup>11</sup> to Rudd’s<sup>12</sup> – Val. at night.  
 Wed. 6. The Jolly Batchlor’s Hunt – killed one – Ellison<sup>13</sup> stabb’d his horse. Dover<sup>14</sup> &c staid all night.  
 Th. 7. Out with Dover. Kill’d one – din’d at home.  
 Fr. 8. Ellison about his horse – at Rudd’s with him. Jo Robinson<sup>15</sup> call’d.  
 Sat. 9. Ellison carried his horse home – with Ireland and Jo Sewell at Dick’s – arm side painful –  
 Sun. 10. At Ormside – Molly<sup>16</sup> went to Kirby<sup>17</sup> & Mr Waller came to Warcop – Mr Jo and J Raine called in the Eve.  
 Mon. 11. Out with Mr R- n’s<sup>18</sup> hounds – killed 2 – & had fine sport.  
 Tu. 12. Pd J Nanson<sup>19</sup> in full 6d. wch made 3s. Miss Wilson at night.  
 Wed. 13. Robin Thwait’s<sup>20</sup> at dinner. Heard that Mrs Chaytor<sup>21</sup> was brought to bed the eve before.  
 Thu. 14. Salvaged the weathers – in the A N Mr Parkin<sup>22</sup> – Mr Ch.<sup>23</sup> called – at Dixon’s<sup>24</sup> sale at night. Staid till 9 – Pd Wilkinson in full for walling £1 13s. 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.  
 Fr. 15. At Rudd’s – staid too late – N Gregson<sup>25</sup> would not stand to his bargain.  
 Sat. 16. Got a bill of Rudd for 40 pds. Sewell brought 4 casks from Newcastle. Coulston at dinner – Jane Rudd called for the brandy at night.  
 Sun. 17. At Ormside not very well. Mr Matt-n<sup>26</sup> there. Ch Steadman<sup>27</sup> at night.

- Mon. 18. Lead the slates from Brough. My father<sup>28</sup> came – set [*sic*] him in the A N – J Fawcett & Bill called.
- Tu. 19. Mr Waller & Ed Dixon – Rob Thwaites &c cock shooting – killed 5 brace – writ to brother G<sup>29</sup> – to Ed Athawes with a bill of 40.
- Wed. 20. Hard frost – T Lough here – Miss Polly & Miss Richardson in the A N. Ellison's horse dyed.
- Th. 21. Do. J Sewell and Brother and Capt Thornborough at Dick's. They supped with me.
- Fr. 22. Do. Coulston dined with me.
- Sat. 23. Pd to J Rudd £2 0s. 0d. – at his house with Coulston –
- Sun. 24. At Ormside. G Newton there in the A N. J Rudd at night.
- Mon. 25. Wet – got the mare shod – Ric Oldman came to dress the slate – a letter and 2 teal from Mr Chaytor – R Oldman came to slate.
- Tu. 26. Wet – Sent a letter and 2 pair of knit gloves –
- Wed. 27. Ormside Hunt – killed three – exp 2s – Ch St went to Brougham – a letter from father –
- Th. 28. Writ to Whitehaven – carried it to Rudd's. T Taylor and Ellison there.
- Fr. 29. Park<sup>30</sup> paid his fine – R Oldman finished – pd him in full 8s.
- Sat. 30. The Millar<sup>31</sup> pd his rent & fine £6 0s. 0d. Mr Chaytor dined here. The Master gave me a curious stick and also the head of one – J Rud and Jos. Sayer set of a foot for York with sheep.

## Notes and References

- <sup>1</sup> 9 March 1778 Buried at Warcop “aged 59” – *Warcop Parish register* CW Parish Register Series III (1914) and later pages transcribed by M. Gregson (hereafter PR). This would mean that he was born in 1718 or 1719, but when he matriculated at Queen's College on 11 February 1738 his age was stated as 16, which suggests that his birth was in 1721 or 1722.
- <sup>2</sup> His monument in Ninekirks states that he died 1 April 1770 aged 77.
- <sup>3</sup> Her memorial in Ninekirks states that she died 20 April 1767 aged 84.
- <sup>4</sup> Warcop Manor Book PRO XC 7690 TS19/7 (hereafter MR).
- <sup>5</sup> N. & B., i, 605.
- <sup>6</sup> 29 December 1789 – Buried Mrs Mary Preston of Warcop Hall (PR). See note 16.
- <sup>7</sup> His daughter Priscilla married William Wilkin in 1770 (PR) and so may have been born about 1750; his son William Stephenson Preston was born in 1761 (PR).
- <sup>8</sup> A Henry Wilkinson of Appleby married Elizabeth Steavenson of Warcop in Warcop Church 1733 (PR).
- <sup>9</sup> i.e. Mr Chaytor – see entries for 13th and 14th. The Rev Henry Chaytor had been presented by his father to the living of Kirkby Stephen in 1759 (N. & B., i, 540). His first wife had been born Betty Gregon of Warcop and had died in 1763 owning four cattlegaits in Warcop (MR). She is perhaps the Betty daughter of Christopher Gregson of Bankside baptised at Warcop 2 August 1742 (PR).
- <sup>10</sup> i.e. woodcock.
- <sup>11</sup> Lucy wife of “John Coulson of Warcop gent” was the daughter of Richard Brathwait Esq (1662-1735) of Warcop Hall (PR). A “Mr” John Coulson (perhaps father of this John) was steward of the manor 1735-39 (MR).
- <sup>12</sup> Presumably the “J Rudd” at whose house he was with Coulson on 23rd. A son of John and Jane Rudd of Street House, Warcop, was baptised in Warcop the following year (PR). Street House was on the turnpike road to Appleby so letters might be left there.
- <sup>13</sup> Ellison was a yeoman family of Bleatarn and Warcop (PR and MR).
- <sup>14</sup> Dover was not a Warcop family name at this time (PR).
- <sup>15</sup> The name is common, but one John Robinson was churchwarden of Warcop in 1768, and one had

- been baptised in 1732, “John son of John Robinson dancing master of Bleatarn”(PR).
- <sup>16</sup> Molly – perhaps his wife Mary? See note 6.
- <sup>17</sup> No doubt Kirkby Stephen.
- <sup>18</sup> Mr Jo Raine – see entry for previous day.
- <sup>19</sup> A Jos Nanson of Warcop was a tailor in 1772 (PR).
- <sup>20</sup> Robert Thwaites (1724-79) was innkeeper at the Golden Fleece at Brough (ex. info. Mrs L. Thwaytes of Appleby).
- <sup>21</sup> i.e. the second wife of Rev Henry Chaytor with whom the diarist had been shooting cocks on the 4th.
- <sup>22</sup> The only Parkins that aspired to gentry status and left wills before 1750 were those from Appleby – *Index to the wills proved in the Consistory Court of Carlisle 1661-1750* (British Record Society, 1998) – hereafter WP.
- <sup>23</sup> i.e. Chaytor – see above.
- <sup>24</sup> Dixon’s sale: see next footnote.
- <sup>25</sup> Nicholas Gregson was a churchwarden in 1756 and again in 1771, and died aged 92 in 1782 (PR). He was admitted in 1766 to land in Warcop (with a fine £7 6s. 8d., perhaps a whole tenement) that he had purchased from Thomas and Jane Dixon (MR) – perhaps this explains the reference to “Dixon’s sale” above.
- <sup>26</sup> A Matthew Mattinson had held cattlegaits in Warcop (MR) but I find no reference to a “Mr” Mattinson.
- <sup>27</sup> Two Chris Steadmans (Sen. and Jun.) appear in the Manor Court jury in 1760 and 1766; one is there called “gent”, in 1770; in 1739 one of them had been admitted to a tenement at Towne End with a fine of £15 16s. – which was one of the most substantial in Warcop (MR); but he was assessed for Window Tax in 1777 at only 3s. the minimum charged (see Window Tax returns in Cumbria Record Office, Kendal, transcribed by M. Gregson). He was a churchwarden in 1782, and was buried on 26 May 1786 as Chris Steadman of Warcop “gentleman”(PR).
- <sup>28</sup> i.e. Rev William Preston who was now aged 62. He was still rector of, and resident at, Brougham, although lord of the manor of Warcop jointly with his wife Elizabeth (née Stephenson).
- <sup>29</sup> We know of no brother of Rev W Preston whose initial was G, but his sister Elizabeth had married George Postlethwaite of Lancaster, gent, on 29 July 1759 (Brougham Parish Register), and Postlethwaite was Steward of the manor of Warcop from 1763 (MR), and Elizabeth died at Warcop Hall in 1795 (PR).
- <sup>30</sup> Presumably the John Park who was to be a churchwarden in 1769 (PR). He bought cattlegaits in Warcop in 1765, and on admittance to these on 13 June 1765 he had become liable for a fine of 8s. 4d. to the lord of the manor (MR).
- <sup>31</sup> Perhaps John Atkinson, called “millner” on 23 August 1772 (PR); but more probably James Wilson, son and heir of Robert Wilson, who, on 24 November 1763 had been admitted to “a Messuage and tenement and fulling mill” at a fine of £8 0s. 0d. – payable to the lord of the manor (MR).

## 9. *Tree-ring dating of buildings on the Solway Plain*

By NINA JENNINGS

The writer has been making a study of the clay dabbins of the Solway Plain. During the course of this work it became apparent that some of these houses could be medieval, some from the nineteenth and even the twentieth century, and that most could not be dated stylistically. It is not safe to rely on date-stones, as these may sometimes celebrate a marriage or else an extension to the house. With the aid of generous grants from the Society’s Research Fund, and also from the British Academy, English Heritage, the Royal Commission for Historic Monuments and the Council for British Archaeology, a number of buildings have been tree-ring dated and our knowledge of their history has been much increased. By this method a sample of rings from the timbers is compared with reference samples from buildings

of known date. If the sample contains a complete set of sapwood rings as well as the heartwood, it is possible to determine the year and sometimes the season in which the tree was felled; most timber is thought to have been used green, that is within a year or two of felling. Since it was the custom to reuse timber from older buildings it is necessary to be cautious when interpreting the results of these measurements.

The following are the clay buildings successfully dated:

Brewery Farm, Longburgh	1489
Hitchens Onset, Scaleby	1491
Ratten Row	1505, 1586
Barn, Scotby	1564
Baldwinholme Farm windbrace barn	1568
Howard Cottage, Warwick Bridge	1571
Baldwinholme Farmhouse	1572
Shield Farm barn, Longburgh	1596
Lamonby Farm, Burgh-by-Sands	1615
“Washhouse” cottage, Moorhouse	1655
Moorhouse Hall Farm	1742
Haverlands Hall	1788-89

Reused cruck timbers were dated in:

Royal Oak cottage, Moorhouse	c.1370
Moorhouse Farm barn	c.1462, 1608
Cross Farm barn	1551-1586 (15)

The following gave good samples, but these did not match existing references:

Hill Top Cottage, Beaumont  
 Old Vicarage, Burgh-by-Sands  
 Roman House, Walton

The following gave moderately satisfactory samples but could not be dated:

Green Lane, Dalston  
 Orchard Cottage, Thursby

Less satisfactory samples:

Monkhill Cottage (now demolished)  
 Meadowbank, Thursby  
 Dixon’s Cottage, Seaville  
 Baldwinholme Farm large cruck barn (9)

Rejected for sampling because unsuitable for present-day techniques:

Leigh Cottage, Burgh-by-Sands  
 Fingland  
 Hollybush, Thursby

25 and 26 The Square, Dalston (4)

Also the trusses of Abbey Cowper House barn, The Cottage, Newton Arlosh and West End, Kirkbride, none of which have crucks.

The following cruck buildings have not been assessed for dating:

Moorend Farm	Yew Tree Cottage, Burgh-by-Sands
Whitriglees Cottage	Garden Cottage, Burgh-by-Sands
White Cottage, Calvo	Old Post Office, Kirkbampton
Cruck Cottage, Allonby	Greyhound Inn, Bromfield
Evening Hill, Thursby	Fairfield, Moorhouse
Kingside Hill	The Cottage, Boustead Hill
High Bow Farm	Stonehouse barn, Moorhouse
Wheatsheaf, Kirkbride	Low Moorhouse barn
Barn of Lilac House, Kirkbride	Thornby barn
Barn of Manor House, Kirkbride	Boustead Hill barn
White Cottage, Longburgh	Limes Farm barn, Great Orton
Beech House, Great Orton	High Beeches barn, Thurstonfield
Holly Dabbing, Cargo	Midwhinnow barn
Meadow View, Newton Arlosh	Moorhouse Barn
Pear Tree Farm, Newton Arlosh	The Croft, Kirkandrews
The Hill, Burgh-by-Sands	Brownrigg Cottage
Fauld Farm, Burgh-by-Sands	Cruck Cottage, Longburgh
Cross Farm, Burgh-by-Sands	The Manor House Barn, Kirkandrews
Edna's Cottage, Burgh-by-Sands	

Two converted barns, Burgh-by-Sands  
and two other buildings which are not in the public domain.

In total therefore the survey has achieved the following results

- 15 dated cruck buildings
- 9 unsuccessful attempts
- 5 rejected on inspection as undateable
- 29 cruck buildings assessed
- 38 cruck buildings not assessed

Stylistically, Lessonhall Farm and Middle Yard, Lessonhall have been dated to 1663 and 1664 respectively. Documentary evidence shows that Swinsty Farm and Millgrove, Abbeytown and The Stonehouse, Moorhouse were built in 1667, 1664 and *c.* 1600 respectively (they have no crucks and are stone-built), also Old Sandsfield (clay) 1700-1756.

In 1993 the southern and eastern ranges of the Guildhall, Carlisle, were tree-ring dated to 1396/8 and *c.* 1392-7. This is a box-frame, not a cruck house, with a crown post in the eastern range.

Askerton Castle was tree-ring dated to *c.* 1487-1507 (south range) and *c.* 1496-1516 (west range), in 1989. The roof has king-posts and queen-struts.

It is hoped to provide a more detailed discussion of the above investigations in a forthcoming book on the clay buildings of the Solway Plain.

