



Durham E-Theses

The Brigantes: a study in the early history of the North Pennines

Pedley, Robert

How to cite:

Pedley, Robert (1939) *The Brigantes: a study in the early history of the North Pennines*, Durham theses, Durham University. Available at Durham E-Theses Online: <http://etheses.dur.ac.uk/10308/>

Use policy

The full-text may be used and/or reproduced, and given to third parties in any format or medium, without prior permission or charge, for personal research or study, educational, or not-for-profit purposes provided that:

- a full bibliographic reference is made to the original source
- a [link](#) is made to the metadata record in Durham E-Theses
- the full-text is not changed in any way

The full-text must not be sold in any format or medium without the formal permission of the copyright holders.

Please consult the [full Durham E-Theses policy](#) for further details.

APPENDIX A

A GAZETTEER OF IRON AGE AND
ROMAN REMAINS IN BRIGANTIA

including Late Bronze Age weapons (illustrated on Plate II).

Note: It is not possible to include individual descriptions of the very numerous native village and field sites in the area. They are, however, plotted on the distribution map, and a list of the comparatively small number of published references is included as a separate Appendix (C). A very few references which it has not been possible to check, and which are therefore not included in the general Bibliography, are given here on good authority. Reference to the remains of Durham county is made exclusively to Dr. Steer's recent survey, except where it has been possible to secure additional information from other sources.

ABERFORD (YWR 32:B:2):

Gough's Camden, iii, 292. Roy, Milit. Ant., 110.

YPSAR (1823).

"At Aberford is a place called Castleary, which some think alludes to Calcaria (Drake, 54). The great Roman road ... is easily traced to ... Aberford, at the north-east of which town is the vestige of a Roman camp" (Gough's Camden). Roy states that there was on the edge of the road from Aberford a milliary pedestal with part of the pillar remaining on it. A coin of M. Antoninus from here was presented to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society by Mr. Wharton.

ACKWORTH (YWR 32:h:2):

Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 117; VCHY, i, 406; uninscribed British gold coin.

ADDINGHAM (YWR 26:G:4):

Thor. Soc. xxii, 51; quoting The Leeds Intelligencer, xlvii, 23 October, 1770.

An extract from a letter from Addingham dated 16 October, 1770, said that "there was found very lately, in a rock near this place, by a workman digging stones for the intended canal, a piece of roman gold coin" of Claudius.

ADDLEBROUGH (YNR 20:D:13-14)

Gibson's Camden, 759. Whitaker, Richmondshire, i, 412. Speight, Richmondshire, 450. Phillips, Yorkshire, 59-60. MBAN, vi, 614. Whellan, NR, ii, 400. YAJ, xxxiv, 126 (Raistrick).

This splendid hill-top site, commanding most of upper Wensleydale, must be considered in relation both to the native settlements clustering on its lower slopes, and to the Roman fort at Brough-by-Bainbridge on the lower ground a mile to the north, but on the same (south) side of the river Ure. Any artificial pre-Roman fortification which may have existed on the summit would in all probability have been dismantled by the Romans on the establishment

of the nearby fort. It is, however, incorrect to say that Addleborough "commands" the latter site, whose defensive position is not dependent upon the occupation of the hill. The fort is not, in fact, visible from the summit of Addleborough.

The top of this limestone hill is fairly level at 1560 feet O.D. Various antiquaries have assumed that it was fortified. Camden, for instance, observed in 1590 that it was "trenched round." Whellan describes it as "an entrenched hill"; and most recently Raistrick claims that "on the summit there are traces of earthworks." None of these statements has, however, been very satisfactorily substantiated, and Mr. R. M. Chapman, than whom no antiquary has a more familiar acquaintance with the Bainbridge area, is of the same mind as Whitaker, who admitted: "I cannot discover that there are any remains of trenches on the summit of Aggleborough, where Camden found or was told of such remains."

Certain unnatural features do, however exist. Phillips noted the "sort of Cromlech of gritstones," or cairn, on the highest point. The rock escarpment crossing the summit resembles that at Warton Crag, and may, like the latter, have sheltered ancient enclosures, though no trace of such hutments exists today. There are a number of fissures in the face of the limestone rock, three of which on the south,

north-east and north-west sides could well afford access to the summit. In each case, the incline, though steep, is negotiable; furthermore, the approach must be made from such an angle that the right (unprotected) side of people entering would be presented to defenders. They are about 16 feet below the level of the summit on reaching the rock face, rising gradually on the inside until they attain the normal level of the plateau about 40 yards within. The entrances are wide - about 50 feet on the south, 90 feet on the north-west, and 100 feet on the north-east sides. Dr. Raistrick believes that the north-west approach is defended by "outworks and hutments" and there is certainly a suggestion of artificial adaptation here.

On the other hand, the complete lack of artificial work on the south, most accessible side is a strong argument against the presumption of anything more than slight temporary fortification. There is nowhere a trace of a circumference wall as at Ingleborough, and the general absence of evidence seems to support its interpretation as a natural defensive site, readily available for occupation if necessary but insufficiently used to warrant the erection of permanent defences.

ADEL (YWR 31:A:9-10):

Mayhall, The Annals of York, Leeds, Bradford, etc., 106.

CIL, 203-6. Thoresby, Ducatus, 159-61. Gough's Camden, iii, 44, 283. Horsley, BR, 312, (Yorks. Inscriptions, xv, xvi, xvii). YPSAR, 1823, 1824. Phil. Trans.¹ xix, 319; xxiii, 1285; xxiv, 289; xxvi, 314. GM, (1852) i, 27, 269. GMLRR, ii, 600. Whitaker, Loidis, 175-6. PAI (1846), 10. Phillips, Yorkshire, 93, 95. Simpson, Arch. Adel., 22, 29-30, 69, 92-104. YAJ, xxii, 287-93 (Dodd and Atkinson); xxvii, 320-1 (Villy); xxxi, 183, n.3, 385; xxxii, 229, 459; xxxiii, 215; xxxiv, 231. Smith, Old Yorkshire, 170, 176, 181, 189. MBAN, vi, 409, 412. YCHY, ii, 11. Haverfield MSS. Newton's Map. Arch. Rev., ii, 338.

With the passage of time and the multiplication of references, the exact provenance of much of the material from this intensively occupied site has become involved in confusion. A statement summarising the existing state of knowledge as clearly as possible appears to be the outstanding requirement for present purposes, rather than a lengthy recapitulation of the details of previous information.

One complication may forthwith be removed. The literary evidence for the supposedly Roman Camp at Adel Mill on the west side of the Adel - Eccup road, on the sloping ground above Adel Beck, was summarised by Mr. P. W. Dodd, and his criticism revealed that there was no authority for any finds

from here except a number of millstones unearthed in levelling which took place in 1809. Excavation by Mr. Donald Atkinson was completely negative and there is accordingly no reason to assume a Roman origin.

Apart from this, a confusion of the sites of Blackhill, Cookridge and Adel (the area on the east side of the modern road - i.e. opposite the 'camp') is evident even amongst our earliest authorities. Thoresby describes altars as coming from Blackhill, together with coins, pottery, sculpture, inscriptions, aqueducts, and other remains of a Roman town. In Gough's Camden, this site is noted as Cookridge, while Horsley stated that his Yorkshire inscriptions xv, xvi and xvii were found at Adel Mill, "where Mr. Thoresby supposes there has been a Roman station or Town." These misconceptions naturally led to further mis-statement by subsequent writers, chief amongst whom may be cited Simpson and Mayhall, and it would be both unprofitable and confusing to quote their addled repetitions.

In 1823 a Roman upper millstone, described as found in the 'Roman camp,' was presented to the Y.P.S. Museum by Mr. P. Atkinson. At the same time he presented Roman coins, but these are not definitely stated to have come from Adel. In the Yorkshire Museum are casts of two inscriptions mentioned by Whitaker (CIL, 203-4) which are supposed to have

been preserved at Adel in the old schoolhouse.

I am indebted to Miss Kitson Clark for the information, in a letter from Dr. Eddison, that a nineteenth century excavation on a site apparently immediately above Adel Mill was supposed to have produced "a very finished marble head of a boy with long curls ... now in possession of Mr. Rawlinson Ford." Miss Kitson Clark suggests that a classic head of stone, found in a rockery at Meanwoodside, may come from the same source, but adds a warning that the excavation referred to by Dr. Eddison was traditionally supposed to be salted. Mayhall adds an account of the discovery, during the draining of land on Mr. Edwin Eddison's "Addle Mill Farm" in January 1849 (perhaps the same 'excavation' referred to above), of "a very perfect Roman or Saxon coffin, hewn out of stone, about 7 feet long and 2 feet wide, one of the ends being a little wider than the other."

Mr. B. W. J. Kent, of Tatefield Hall, Beckwithshaw, holds an olla probable from Adel; and Miss Kitson Clark informs me that Dr. Francis Darwin, of Creskeld Hall, possessed an amphora certainly from Adel, with a frilled cord round its neck; it was bought in by some of his family at his death and is no longer there.

In recent seasons, excavation on the site east of the entrenchment disproved by Atkinson has taken the form of

widespread trenching. Pottery, querns, floors, hearths, stone roofing tiles and stones are ample evidence of occupation extending over a large area, and correspond closely to the type of find recorded by Thoresby to have been dug up in 1702. There is no indication of military defences. Mr. Kent has suggested that the settlement took the form of a ribbon village along the York - Ilkley road; and the recent find from Askham Bryan may be taken as a further indication of this tendency. Since no report on the pottery and coins has yet been issued, any remarks on the range of the period of occupation must be incomplete. The early establishment of the settlement is, however, attested by the discovery in 1937-8 of rustic ware, fragments of forms 29, 78, 15/17, and Flavian types of form 37. Coins of Domitian also occurred. A mortarium stamp (IBOGIVS) and Roman pottery of the Antonine period were amongst the most notable of the other finds.

In considering the prospect of future investigation, it would be well to bear in mind that Dr. Villy favours the existence of a Roman station on Black Hill, just over half a mile north of the 'camp' by the mill, and occupying a much more commanding position. In support of this suggestion is Thoresby's ascription of Roman finds to this place, and the fact that a little to the east of the

summit, mortar, stones and broken brick are still being ploughed up.

The Roman name of the settlement is not known. Thoresby (Ducatus) suggested Burgodunum because Domesday places Burhedura near Adel.

One coin hoard is recorded from Adel by Thoresby: "In 1741 was found an urn containing about 500 Roman coins, all copper, in an enclosure adjoining Blackhill. They were small and mostly of Constantius and Constantine his son, and were buried there when the Romans left this island."

AGGLETHORPE (YNR 21:E:4):

Bateman Collection, 78. Elgee, EM, 169.

Bronze spear-head with lunate openings in the blade and two rivet holes in the socket; 15½ in. long; found 1848, associated with a socketed axe. Now in Sheffield Museum.

AINSWORTH (L 36:A:8):

Watkin, Lancs., 243. Lewis, Top. Dict., s.v.

Harrison, Survey, 6.

Roman coins found closely adjoining the Manchester-Ribchester Roman road.

ALMONDBURY: Castle Hill (YWR 31:J:6): Figs. 8-10.

GM (1828), Dec., 631. YPSAR, 1830. Petch, Early Man,

64-71. Richmond, Huddersfield, 14-5, 83-4, 114. VCHY, ii, 24-5. YAJ, xv, 118; xvi, 241. Bradford Ant. iii, (1900), 396-403 (Armitage). Haverfield MSS. Gibson's Camden, 710. Whitaker, Loidis, 327, 347, 374. Arch., xxxii, 18. Watson, Halifax, 33-4, 276. MBAN, vi, 362. Allen, Yorks., v, 436-7. Morehouse, Kirkburton, 9. Huddersfield Examiner, 28 June, 1887. Arch. Rev., ii, 337. Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 116, 118. Evans, ABC, 406, 408, 411.

Attention to the pre-Roman characteristics of this splendid hill-fort site, with an inner area of nearly ten acres, has until quite recently been either completely distracted or confused by its later adaptation for a Norman stronghold. As it exists, therefore, the evidences of pre-historic occupation are by no means obvious, and even the more acute of the early writers, who noticed the peculiarly un-Norman features of the site, could perforce indulge in no more than speculation as to the possibility of its earlier occupation.

The significance of the discovery in 1829 of the hoard of 16 or 18 Brigantian gold coins and c. 200 Roman 'family' coins, was generally overlooked; as late as 1912, Mrs. Armitage (VCH) does not even hint at the possibility of pre-Norman occupation. The whole character of the earthwork is un-Roman, but the site is admirably placed for a Celtic

hill-fort. At 900 feet O.D. it commands the surrounding district in every direction. All the important peaks up to a range of 12 miles (as a modern dial on the summit indicates) are visible from Castle Hill.

A description of the existing Norman earthworks would be out of place here; moreover, the site has been fully described by Mr. Petch with an accompanying plan. For a reconstruction of the defences of the earlier fortress, we must await the results of forthcoming excavations.

ALLERTON BYWATER (YWR 32:E:1):

NC⁵, v. 400-1.

A hoard of 296 silver coins was discovered by a grave-digger in the churchyard late in 1923. The period covered is 33-1 B.C. - A.D. 162.

ALWOODLEY (YWR 31:A:10):

YAJ, xxxiv, 91-2.

Silver coin of Galba (Cohen 286) found in 1935 on the line of the Roman road.

ALVERTHORPE (YWR 31:G:11):

Bowman, Reliq. Ant. Ebor., 44. Walker, Wakefield, 22.

"Five coins were found at Lindle Hill, Alverthorpe, in 1770, two of the Emperor Hadrian, and three of Trajan.

Early in the nineteenth century a Roman urn and some coins were found at Alverthorpe but they are too imperfectly recorded for anything to be known of them." (Walker).

APPLETREEWICK (YWR 26:D:3):

YAJ, xxxi, 217.

Fragments of Samian ware were obtained from a road surface found "many years ago" in Appletreewick, on the line of an old lane called Cook Street, near Monks Hall. Roman pottery has also been found at Drebley, near Appletreewick.

ARNAGILL (YNR 21:H:6):

PAI, (1846), 10. Ant. J., vi, 47-8. Whellan, NR, ii, 375-7. Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 166.

Found on a farm called Round hill: "two patellae, or skillets, of bronze, the inner side tinned, supposed to have been culinary vessels: one fits into the other, but not closely; they have flat handles, perforated at the extremity for suspension. The bottom is of considerable thickness, and ornamented with deeply cut concentric hollows and raised mouldings, formed by the lathe. A hole on the side of one of them has been mended with lead, or some soft white metal. Dimensions, diam. of bowl, larger specimen, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., smaller, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., length, including handle, $10\frac{1}{4}$ in., and $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., depth

of both, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. On the handle of the larger patella is an impressed pattern, composed of a thyrous, vine-leaves and tendrils. ... They lay in a small pit, covered by a large flat stone, and nothing was found in them." (PAI).

ASHTON (L 24:E:12):

LCAS, xxv, 183.

Stone figures, including one of Ceres (the head of which is recorded here as in the Manchester Museum) were found in digging for the Lancaster Canal.

ASHTON-in-MAKERFIELD (L 36:E:2):

Watkin, Lancs., 243. Harrison, Survey, 6.

In 1829, an AE 2 of Trajan was found in ground adjoining the cotton mill. Two years previously, in digging the foundations of the factory, two horse-shoes, supposed Roman, were found at a depth of ten feet.

ASKHAM BRYAN (YWR 27:H:6):

YAJ, xxxiii, 215-6.

In 1936 the much worn rim of a creamy-coloured mortarium was discovered on or near "'diamond or round paved areas at one foot depth over lumps of coal,'" on the Leeds University Farm between Copmanthorpe and the main York - Tadcaster road.

AUCKLAND PARK (D 11:J:8):

MacLauchlan, Memoir, 6. Raine, Auckland Castle, 3, 127.

AA¹, i, List of Donations, 4.

MacLauchlan observed that "the bowling-green at the castle has much the appearance of a camp," while General Hodgson, according to Raine, believed that "in the Roman period there had stood here a fortified outpost, subsidiary to the great camp at Binchester on the opposite hill." Roman burials have been found in the park, one such occurring in 1757 during the excavation of the foundations for the new bridge over the Gaunless.

BARNARD CASTLE (D 14:D:3):

Steer, RD, 288, 310.

A Roman fort has been postulated commanding the river crossing, but the miscellaneous finds are insufficient to indicate permanent settlement.

Two gold penannular rings, probably Roman, found near Barnard Castle, are now in the British Museum.

BARNBROUGH (YWR, 38:C:3-4):

Hunter, South Yorkshire, ii, 489.

Silver coin of M. Antoninus from quarries which have yielded human bones and near an old roadway called Street-flat. Four or five tunuli used to exist nearby.

BARNOLDSWICK (YWR 25:H:11-12):

Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 253; Early Man, 171.

V-type leaf-shaped bronze sword with T-shaped tang in the Craven Museum, Skipton, found at Ghyll Church. (Peake type F).

BARNSLEY (YWR 37:A:12):

EE, vii, 1181. Haverfield MSS.

An altar was found in 1782 on Staincrossmoor near Barnsley; its present whereabouts is unknown. The inscription reads:

DEO MAR
PRO SALVT(e)
DD NN
IMP AUG

BARTON (L 36:E:8):

North Western Naturalist, June, 1936, no.2, 118-9
(Pl.8, fig.3).

Bronze socketed spear-head, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, with mid-rib along the centre and rivet-holes on each side below the blade, found in constructing the Manchester Ship Canal, and supposed to have been in one of the canoes dug up in 1890. Now in Salford Museum.

BARWICK-in-ELMET (YWR 31:B:14; 32:B:1-2):

Colman, History of Barwick-in-Elmet, 13, 19-24 (with Plan).
Whitaker, Loidis, 152-3. Phillips, Yorkshire, 94-5.

Haverfield MSS. MBAN, vi, 362, 366. Thoresby, Ducatus,
i, 233. VCHY, ii, 26, 57.

Suggestions of Iron Age date for the earthworks of Hall Tower Hill, Wendel Hill, Becca Banks and Woodhouse Moor Rein have not hitherto been substantiated by factual evidence. An uncial As of Clovius Sasculus (196-73 B.C.) and a coin of Claudius have been dug up within the first two mentioned earthworks, but their existing character is of the typically motte-and-bailey form.

BEESTON (YWR 31:D:10):

Thor. Soc., xxii, 41. Wardell, Leeds, 8.

In 1715 a quantity of Roman coins was found at Beeston. A hoard may be indicated.

BENTLEY (YWR 38:C:6):

NC, v, (1863), 371. Haverfield MSS.

An earthenware urn containing denarii and antoniniani which included M. Aurelius, Faustina, Lucius Verus and Lucilla, was found on Bentley Ings. The later coins were in fine condition.

BIERLEY (North) (YWR 31:D:7):

GM (1796), 472-3. Hearne's Leland, ii, 144. Richmond, Huddersfield, 115. Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 158. Whitaker, Manchester, i, 300. James, Bradford, 32. Hunter,

Hallamshire, 21.

A hoard of coins of "Constantine, Constantius, Diocletian and Carausius" was found in the refuse of an ancient bloomery. It has been suggested that this indicates the existence of a Roman iron industry in the Spen valley. The reading of the alleged coin of Constantine has been queried by Mr. Richmond.

BINGLEY (YWR 31:A:5):

Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 253. Whitaker, Mus. Thor., 1 n.; Craven, 153. Haverfield MSS. Speight, Bradford, 46. James, Bradford, 27. Yorkshire Weekly Post, 7 April 1909 (Speight). Turner, Ancient Bingley, 24. GM (1775), 147. Annual Register, March, 1775. Borderers' Table Book, ii, 234.

1. A copper chest containing "nearly one hundred pound weight of Roman denarii" (Mus. Thor.) and a silver image, was found during the construction of a drain in a field at Morton Banks on 7 March, 1885. "They included every Emperor from Nero to Pupienus, Pertinax and Didius Julianus only excepted, together with many Empresses, and a great variety of reverses" (Mus. Thor.); Septimius Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, and Geta were best represented.

2. In the cemetery, above the river on Bailey Hill, a fine stone quern was found at a depth of six feet, and is now

in Bradford Public Museum. Dodsworth is supposed to have found traces of a 'castle' on his visit to this site in 1621.

3. A socketed spear-head from Bingley is stated to be in the Leeds Art Gallery. (No symbol).

BIRCH (L 36:F:11):

LCAS, xiv, 193-4. Harrison, Survey, 7.

A hoard of 192 'small brass' coins, A.D. 253-73, comprised: 11 Gallienus, 2 Salonina, 1 Valerian junior, 11 Claudius Gothicus, 2 Postumus, 41 Victorinus, 68 Tetricus senior, 13 Tetricus junior, 43 illegible.

BIRKDALE (L 29:J:3):

LCHS, xxxvi, 6.

"About twenty-eight years ago several small 'finds' of silver Roman coins were made in a field on the Birkdale side of Halsall Moss, apparently turned up by the plough. They included coins of Hadrian and Vespasian "almost in mint condition."

BIRKIN (YWR 32:E:5):

YAJ, xvi, 43-4.

A stone coffin was found in 1899 in "a field not far from the village of Birkin." The grit of which it is made must have come from 20 miles away; it is generally supposed to have been floated down the river Aire for use at York, and

lost on the way. Dimensions, description and particulars of other similar coffins are given.

BISHOP MIDDLEHAM (D 11:J:11):

AA4 x, 111-22.

Excavation in 1932 by Dr. Raistrick in a cave in a quarry north-east of Bishop Middleham revealed the bones of about six human beings. Pottery and a bone arrow-head, all dated by Mr. R. A. Smith, of the British Museum, to the La Tène II period, were also discovered. It is possible that any associated fields which may have existed have been destroyed in quarrying operations. The site is particularly important on account of the early date of occupation, for the floreat of most occupied caves in Brigantia is in the third and fourth centuries A.D. Taken with the evidence of occupation at Dog Holes (Warton Crag) in the early Roman period, this discovery goes far towards establishing the fact that cave habitation was a normal and not an exceptional feature of Brigantian tribal life.

BISHOPTHORPE (YWR 27:H:7):

Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 253.

A plain Roman altar in the Yorkshire Museum.

BLACKSTONE EDGE (L 30:H:14): No symbol.

LCAS, xvi (1898), 157.

An iron spear-head, said to be Roman, 9 in. long, was recorded as having been found "recently."

BOAR'S HEAD (L 36:B:3):

JRS, xvi, 220. Ant.J. vi, 318-9.

A hoard of 137 denarii was found two miles north of Wigan, between the Wigan-Chorley highway and the river Douglas. It comprised: 1 Nero, 1 Vitellius, 3 Vespasian, 1 Domitian, 1 Trajan, 1 Hadrian, 5 Antoninus Pius, 1 Faustina I, 2 Faustina II, 2 M. Aurelius, 3 Commodus, 1 Crispina, 33 Septimius Severus, 18 Julia Domna, 22 Caracalla, 2 Plautilla, 9 Geta, 3 Macrinus, 6 Elagabalus, 2 Julia Paula, 13 Severus Alexander, 3 Julia Mamaea, 4 unidentified.

BOGGART CLOUGH (L) No symbol.

LCAS, xxi, 180.

"Two Alexandrian coins of Claudius Gothicus and Cornelia Salonina found at Boggart Clough in 1902."

BOLSTERSTONE (YWR 37:E:10):

Guest, Rotherham, 608. Haverfield MSS.

A small copper coin of Domitian (Germanicus) was found on the new-ploughed surface of a field opposite the vicarage.

BOLTON CASTLE (YNR 21:C:2):

YPSAR, 1833. Haverfield MSS. Newton's Map. YAJ
xxxi, 220-1.

Ten Roman coins, including Gallienus, Victorinus and Tetricus, were presented to the Yorkshire Museum in 1832. They were probably part of the hoard mentioned by Haverfield, 1100 in all, which also included Postumus.

BOROUGHBRIDGE (YWR 26:B-C:14):

Gough's Camden, iii, 299. O.S.6" (ed.1910), YWR cxxxviii.

SW. Ant.J., x, 54-5 (illus.) Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 107.

1. An early Italian brooch ploughed up in 1928, of the boat-shaped group: cf. examples from Kent (PSA, xxi, 114), Cheapside and Andover (PSA, xxi, 110, fig. 16, 18), Sussex (Ant.J. iv, 50-1), Clayton, Sussex (PSA, xxxi, 116), and Cumberland (PSA, xxi, 112, fig. 20). A Hallstatt (c. 500 B.C.) rather than La Tène date is preferred for this example.

2. A coin of Vespasian was found amongst urns, bones and ashes in the tumulus known as Devil's Cross.

3. In a field west of Ornham's Hall, two miles south of Boroughbridge, the Ordnance Survey marks "Roman Mill Stones and Urn found A.D. 1888."

BOSTON SPA (YWR 27:H:2):

YPSAR, 1881, 37. GM (1862), i, 610. BAAJ, v.89.

Haverfield MSS. YM Handbook, 97-8. YAJ, xxxii,

341-2, 461.

1. A hoard of 170 denarii was found in a grey Roman

vessel at Boston Spa in 1848. The coins were purchased for the Y.P.S. in 1880. They range from consular to Hadrian and the latest coins were in good preservation.

2. A Roman bone weaving-comb with handle was found in the river bank at Jackdaw Crag, Boston Spa, in 1934. The cable ornamentation and handle are unusual. Newstead, PL. LXVIII, 1 and 4, affords a parallel.

3. I am informed by Miss Kitson Clark that there are now in the Yorkshire Museum at least three perfect Roman pots of painted ware from Boston Spa.

BOWGRAVE (L 24:J:13):

LCAS, xvii, 257.

Two Roman coins, of Constantine I and Constantius II, were found on the line of the Roman road between Preston and Lancaster.

BRADFELD (YWR 37:G:10):

Hunter, Hallamshire, 20, 268-9. Guest, Rotherham, 608.
Bowman, Reliq. Ant. Ebor., 73-4. Newton's Map. Arch.,
v.94. Allen, Yorks., v.249.

Several single Roman coins have been found near the earthworks of Bailey Hill and Castle Hill, including one of Trajan, but there is nothing to suggest a pre-Saxon occupation of either site. Bailey Hill, certainly, is a

motte-and-bailey earthwork.

BRADFORD (YWR 31:C:6):

James, Bradford, 28.

Close to the supposed line of a Roman road near Dean Brow, "in a field called Carperley," a large bag of Roman coins was found about 1800, but they were soon dispersed.

BRADLEY MILLS, Huddersfield (YWR 31:H:6):

Richmond, Huddersfield, 114.

An AE 1 of Nero is in the Tolson Memorial Museum.

BRAMHAM (YWR 27:J:2):

Gough's Camden, iii, 283. Phil. Trans. xxvi, 393;
v.570. YAJ, xxxii, 231; xxxiii, 216.

1. "In pulling down an old house in the moor 1749, was found an amethyst set in gold, with an elegant figure of a woman holding a bow in her hand, the setting adorned with grapes and vine leaves." (Gough's Camden). Diana appears to be represented.

2. A coin of Antoninus Pius (Cohen ii, 62) was found on the road between Clifford and Bramham in 1933.

BRAMLEY (YWR 31:C:9):

Thor. Soc., xxii (1915) 41-9, 52.

A hoard of 2,997 small copper coins was contained in an

iron pot. All but one appear to have been minted in Gaul or Britain. The period covered is only 38 years (A.D. 244-82), and practically all are in mint condition, though a number are badly struck. The base issues of Gallienus (460), Victorinus (917) and Tetricus senior (787) constitute a large proportion of the finds, and in this case it seems that hoarding was inspired by their very quality of complete worthlessness in the hope that a future emperor might redeem the currency in good money.

Three denarii of Gordian III, Trajanus Decius, and Licinius, were found "recently," and deposited in the Museum of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society.

BREIGHMET (L 36:B:7):

GM (1807) ii, 1097. GMLRR, i, 162. Baines, Lancs., (1835), iii, 88; (H) i, 575; (C) iii, 214. Watkin, Lancs., 231. Harrison, Survey, 7.

Various burials are indicated by the discovery at different times of Roman urns containing human ashes and bones; twelve were found about 1790.

BRIERTON (D 15:E:7): No symbol.

Steer, RD, 310.

Supposed Roman paving found in 1925.

BRIMHATH HALL (YWR 26:E:12): No symbol.

Hargrove, Knarborough, 350.

Mention of an inscription.

BROCKLEY WHINS (D 7:H:12): No symbol.

Steer, RD, 310.

A doubtfully Roman deer-horn knife handle.

BROMPTON (Yorks.) No symbol.

Elgee, Early Man, 171, Pl. XXV, figs. 2, 4.

Bronze V-type leaf-shaped sword with T-shaped tang, now in Edinburgh Museum. There are four Bromptons in Yorkshire - Brompton near Scarborough, Brompton-on-Swale, Brompton near Northallerton and Brompton near Bedale. Elgee prefers the Scarborough site as "an area rich in remains of this period."

An identical sword from somewhere in Yorkshire is in Alnwick Castle Museum.

BROOMHEAD MOOR (YWR 37:F:9):

Hunter, Hallamshire, 20. Newton's Map. Arch., v.94.

Guest, Rotherham, 608.

Coin of Hadrian found about 1761. Rev.: FIDES PUBLICA. Guest records the "outline of a Roman temporary camp on the moor between Bradfield and Broomhead Hall," apparently the enclosure shown by Newton, which is not now known. Guest

also states that part of the moor was known as the 'Roman Slack.'

BROUGHTON (L 36:D:10):

LCAS, ii, 146; viii, 127; xxx, 261; xxxiii, 256-7.

Harrison, Survey, 7.

1. An AE 2 of Gratian, an AE 3 of Honorius (A.D.395) and an AE 1 of Anastasius I (A.D.491) were found near the Roman road, Higher Broughton. The finds are of particular interest, in that they indicate some connection of the barbarous north with imperial commerce in the sub-Roman period, and the continued use of Roman highways.

2. A Roman finger-ring found in an excavation near Murray Street, Higher Broughton, is in Peel Park Museum, and is the third of its type from the Manchester district.

BROUGHTON (YWR 25:G:14): No symbol.

Gough's Camden, iii, 283.

1. An urn "containing a brass spear-head with the hone to sharpen it on, a stone hatchet, and some fragments of bone instruments."

2. In an adjoining field, "an iron knife about half a yard long."

3. Bronze fibula found in 1700.

BURGHWALLIS (YWR 38:A:5):

YPSAR, (1889), 33.

The blade of a dagger found here was presented to the Yorkshire Museum.

BURLEY (L 36:A:2):

Phil. Trans.,² iv, 1677.

Roman hoard, including consular coins.

BURLEY in WHARFEDALE (YWR 26:H:6): No symbol.

Speight, Upper Wharfedale, 159.

Gold torque found near the supposed Roman road between the Chevin and Adel, early in the nineteenth century; lost.

BURMANTOFTS (YWR 31:C:11):

Thor. Soc., xxii, 41.

Three coins of Magnentius were found in a field at Burmantofts in 1846.

BURNLEY (L 30:C:10):

Whitaker, Whalley, 322. Watkin, Lancs., 86, 210.

Whitaker, Mus. Thor., 7, 18. MBAN, ii, 1293. Johnston,

R. Lancs. MSS., 68.

Watkin considered that the various casual remains - coins, fragments of Roman pottery, and funeral urns, with burnt bones - indicated the existence of a small station;

but no military occupation can be assumed. Miss Johnston states that one urn is now in the museum at Townley Hall. Many of the coins recorded are Republican, while Thoresby possessed two coins of Nerva. It is not impossible that some confusion of sites has taken place with Ringstones Camp and Twist Castle.

BURY (L 36:A:9-10):

GM (1856), 615. MBAN, ii, 1280. BMGRB, 64. Gibson's Camden, 787.

1. Between Bury and Rochdale, a similar hoard to that at Warter (cf. Clark, E.R. Gazetteer, 136) was found, ranging from Valerian to Aurelian. (A.D. 253-75).

2. In Bury itself, "several Roman coins have been dug up" (MBAN), while a pair of silver bracelets, in snake form (not in the British Museum) is described in the Guide as found near Bury with coins down to Carausius. They are similar to snake bracelets from Llandovery, Newport Pagnell (Bucks.), Southfleet (Kent), Castlethorpe (Bucks.), snake finger-rings from Backworth (Northumberland), and silver fragments from Slay Hill Saltings in the Medway marshes. "Their number and uniformity suggest that the snake had some religious significance and was worn as a charm" (BMGRB).

Camden thought that here, at Cockley Chapel, was a Roman station, but his suggestion has not been substantiated.

CADEBY (YWR 38:D:4-5):

Information from Dr. Steer.

Roman coin/s.

CALDWELL (YNR 14:E:6):

Arch. J. vi, 214, 224 (MacLauchlan). Phillips, Yorkshire, 223. Whellan, NR, ii, 519. Haverfield MSS.

1. MacLauchlan records a camp 90 yards square, though he was not very sure about its shape owing to obliteration by the plough. From its situation he took it to be "a post of observation." Scots Dyke runs close by.

2. "Near the village," remarks Whellan, "is Hall Garth, where there are traces of the foundations of a large mansion, and where many Roman and other coins have been found."

CARTHORPE (YNR 21:E:11):

Arch. Rev., ii, 337. PSA², viii, 407.

Three Roman copper bells, clappers perished, having probably been of iron.

CASSOP (D 11:F:11-12):

Steer, RD, 310.

A bronze brooch of Backworth type, now in the British Museum.

CATLOW (L 30:B:12):

LCBS, ix, 41. LCAS, v.272; x, 250. Burnley Lit. and Sci. Club, iv, 92. Harrison, Survey, 8.

Pre-Roman or Roman interments (urns, etc.) are recorded, and Roman coins of the later Empire were found in a vessel in 1866.

CATTERICK (YNR 21:A:8-9):

BAAJ, xliii, 104-5 (Hooppell), 238. CIL, 1331, (20). Arch. J., vi, 345-7 (MacLauchlan); xlv, 127 (Watkin). EE, vii, 1132 (Haverfield). Whitaker, Richmondshire, ii, 19-24. Clarkson, Richmond, 392. Longstaffe, Richmondshire, 43-6. PAI (1846), 8-9. Gough's Camden, iii, 258, 336-7. Speight, Richmondshire, 146-7. Phillips, Yorkshire, 54-5, 223. O.S. 6" (ed. 1930) sheet 54 NE. YAJ, x, 166. BRAC, ix, (1929). JRS, xix, 190. Smith's Leland, iv, 26. Arch. Rev., ii, 337-8.

It has already been remarked that the etymology of the name Caturactonium implies the existence of a Brigantian settlement. The presumption gains colour from the material evidence of occupation over a wide area south of the fort. The entire absence of excavation on any part of that area, even in the fort itself, unfortunately renders these indications very indeterminate; on the other hand, the virgin nature of the whole site marks it as an ideal subject

for future scientific excavation. The existence of a romanised village in the neighbourhood of the Roman fort at Piercebridge has been postulated, and it seems highly probable that a similar but more extensive settlement reached southwards from the fort at Catterick.

Whitaker notes that "a little nearer the bridge than the farm-house of Thornborough the remains of a Roman house, with a floor of true Roman terras, were discovered, and within it the bones of a family;" while "vestiges of habitation appear over a tract of more than a mile to Catteric town, and even to Brough Hall; and all over this space skeletons have been found lying at random." MacLauchlan noted traces of tumuli in the field called Thrummy Hills, by the side of the Roman road, and about 650 paces from the fort's south gateway. He further remarked upon the position of the present church-yard as "apparently the interior of an ancient camp," a shrewd observation supported by Longstaffe and which may be confirmed by examination at the present day. It occupies a spur of higher land and the present line of road, running along a hollow on the west and north sides which cuts it off from the equally high ground may well, as MacLauchlan observes, represent the line of a former ditch. The resemblance in every way to the promontory fort at Portfield near Whalley, in Lancashire, is striking. There a similar hollow lane

undoubtedly follows the line of the ditch. Moreover, both have essentially the same features, though on a larger scale, as the rude enclosures noted at Cam Houses and Carperby in association with hutment sites. It has been suggested that such sites never knew more than temporary emergency use, and hence the absence of finds, such as grave-digging would normally be expected to yield at Catterick, is no bar to the acceptance of the site's semi-artificial character.

N B Arob Rev - "At a place known as 'Keterik Swart' Roman coins had for many years been found in numbers. He [Gough] writes of a hoard contained in a brazen vessel of large dimensions," which held 24 gallons, found in the seventeenth century. "He speaks likewise of floors, pillars of stone, leaden pipes, and inscriptions." ^ This hoard, however, appears to be really the one from the fort site at Thornbrough, which was for long preserved by the Lawsons at Brough Hall.

The significance of this cumulative evidence is greatly enhanced by Leland's reference to "a place cawllid Keterik Swart or Sandes hard by Keterik church, and ther about be quaedam indicia of olde buildinges and digginge of olde squarid stones." Gough supposed that he was referring to Palet Hill, a large natural gravel mound on the west of the churchyard, which is at present being exploited (hitherto

with no recorded finds of antiquity) for commercial purposes. This, however, is not quite certain, for Gough immediately afterwards confuses Gale's account of it with his description of Castle Hills, an entirely different and obviously artificial earthwork, which represents a motte-and-bailey complex, and is termed by the O.S. the "probable site of Norman castle."

The most interesting and important evidence of Roman occupation, however, comes from the farm-house of Bainesse, by the side of the Roman road at the point where the modern road deviates from that line half a mile south of the village, and two miles from the fort at Thornbrough. Clarkson, writing in 1821, stated that there, "about seventy years ago, a large foundation was opened. ... The workmen at last came upon a pair of iron gates ... On digging the foundation of the same farm-house at Baynesse about twenty years ago, a large vault was found, arched over with an opening at the top; it was a square of about seven feet each side; the walls were built with bricks in the manner of arches, three arches on a side, each two feet wide but walled up; on each side of the bricks were the letters B S A R." Watkin suggested that B is a misreading for the ligatured AL, and the stamp is therefore that of one of the alae Sarmatarum; and the correction has been accepted by Haverfield. Since Marcus Aurelius sent 5,500 Sarmatian cavalry to Britain

(Cassius Dio), their presence in other places than Ribchester - the only place at which they have so far been certainly recorded - is to be expected.

More recently, a finely-preserved Roman bronze balance or steel-yard was discovered during the construction of a sunk fence. Hooppell stated that "the details of the balance are exactly similar to those of several which have been found at Pompeii. ... It is a particularly complete example, however, having three suspending hooks, and gradations on three sides of the bar, and being able to weigh any object from one to fifty times the weight of the counterpoise. This latter part of the apparatus is all that is missing." This discovery was accompanied by a denarius of Vespasian, two AE "of a later date," wall foundations, and fragments of Roman pottery, including a few pieces of Samian ware. Speight remarks that several of the stones bore traces of burning. In 1887, according to the Ordnance Survey, "human remains, Roman coins, etc.," were found on this site, while in 1929 "a trench for an electric cable cut across Dere Street disclosed foundations abutting on the road, with Samian and coarse ware of Antonine date" (JRS). The latter find, however, was about half a mile nearer the site of the fort than Bainesse - a further indication that there was widespread occupation

over the whole area.

The most probable explanation of the vault described by Clarkson at Bainesse is that it was a tomb of some pretensions. This view is supported by the Ordnance Survey's record of the discovery of human remains. The two mile interval between this site and the fort is not unduly remarkable, particularly since it was an intensively occupied area. Furthermore, a parallel appears to be indicated by the discovery in 1703, on the south bank of the river about 100 yards below Catterick Bridge, of "a vault with five urns with handles, the middle-most largest, all broken in pieces by the workmen in the hope of finding treasure" (Gough). One of the handles was stamped -

I I AVR HERACLE

PAT ET FIL F BAR,

which is properly expanded as follows -

(duo) Aur(elii) Heracle(s) pat(er) et fil(ius)
f(ecerunt) Bar(cinone).

The urn thus appears to have been an amphora from Barcelona - perhaps originally containing Spanish oil or wine - which was subsequently used here for burial purposes.

The only alternative explanation of the Bainesse vault would seem to be that it represents the strong-room of a fort. The strong-room at Chesters was guarded by iron gates; it is,

however, not certain that the gates found at Bainesse were connected with the vault. While there was certainly a Roman fort at Thornbrough, the date of its establishment and the length of occupation are alike unknown; the only dateable find is the inscription of 191 to the "god who invented roads and paths" (CIL, 271). Moreover, the position of Bainesse is an excellent potential fort site, and the line of communication with Wensleydale, in particular, is more advantageous than is the case with the Thornbrough site. On the east side, too, MacLauchlan noted that How Hill, on the north bank of the river, "looks very much like an ancient small camp to defend the ford" of a Roman road across the Swale from the camp at Castle Hills. The latter site appears to be post-Roman, but it is worth noting that a continuation of any line of road which may have existed from Wensleydale, through Bainesse, would cross the river about the point guarded by How Hill.

Such a possibility must, of course, be purely conjectural in the existing state of evidence, and the more credible hypothesis must be the interpretation of the principal Bainesse find as an important tomb. In any case, such possible interpretations provide a stimulus for future investigation, and a definite object for the search. There can be no doubt concerning the extreme importance of the

problems awaiting solution in the Catterick area.

CAWOOD (YWR 32:A:6):

YAJ, xxxii, 333-8 (Corder).

Roman occupation on the site of the Brick and Tile Works is attested by the discovery of pottery in and previous to 1931-2. The position is "half a mile NW. of Cawood on the right bank of the River Wharfe, on the south of the last sweeping curve before its junction with the River Ouse." The only signs of building material were a few fragments of Roman roofing tiles. These, together with a portion of quern stone, suggest the existence of a building. Two ditches revealed by Mr. Corder's excavation were evidently mere boundary ditches and not part of any defensive system. "The pottery itself in quantity and quality suggests a settlement definitely Roman rather than a mere native village."

All the pottery came from the east side of the clay-pit, and the existence of the clay bed, here nearly 15 feet deep, may well have provided an inducement for settlement. The large proportion of wide-mouthed bowls (Fig. 2, nos. 12-18), together with the presence of a 'waster,' further indicates the possibility of pottery manufacture having taken place on the site; but the absence of other usual features, such as ash or burnt clay, prevents the unqualified acceptance of such a supposition.

The range of pottery indicated an occupation extending "from the range of Severus, or a little earlier, until the end of the Roman occupation."

CHAPEL ALLERTON (YWR 31:b:11):

Haverfield MSS. Wardell, Ilkley, 81.

A letter from the sexton (14 October, 1902) records the find of a coin of Constantinopolis. Kiss Kitson Clark informs me that a Roman coffin has also been found here.

Wardell records Roman altars and a lamp from Chapel Allerton and Roundhay.

CHAPELTOWN (YWR 31:B:11):

Haverfield MSS.

An illegible Roman altar from the church is noted by Haverfield as in the possession of the Reverend R. Kirby.

CHATBURN (L 25:J:8):

Harrison, Survey, 9. Watkin, Lancs., 233. Arch., vii, 414. Whitaker, Whalley, ii, 118. Palatine Note Book, iii, 277. Baines, Lancs. (H) ii, 24; (C) iii, 354. Whitaker, Mus. Thor. 1n.

A large hoard of about 1,000 denarii, including Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, "all in fine preservation, of the Higher Empire, the earliest being of Augustus" (Watkin), was found in an urn during the widening of the Chatburn - Worsthorpe

(? Worston) road, in ground belonging to Josias Robinson, of Chatburn, in 1778.

Whitaker (Mus. Thor.) has a vague record of a hoard of denarii from Domitian to Caracalla found "about the same time" (1775) in the parish of Whalley; it "must have consisted of several hundreds," and forty were in his possession. He is probably referring to the Chatburn hoard.

CLAUGHTON (L 29:A:10): No symbol.

LCAS, 1, 89. Arch. J. vi, 74. Fishwick, Garstang, 3-4.

1. Bronze socketed spear-head.

2. From a tumulus, a hoard of three ornamented, enamelled brooches, two beads, "also an iron axe and hammer, a stone axe or maul-head, an iron spear-head, and an iron sword" (Arch. J.).

CLIFFE (YNR 14:E:8):

CIL, 421. EE, ix, 1132. Steer, RD, 335-6.

Dr. Steer gives a revised reading of this tombstone inscription, whose importance lies in the indication it affords of the existence of a vicus at Piercebridge:-

[D(is)] M(anibus) / [AV] R(elio) ACILIO ORD] INATO
[GER]MAN(iae) SVPER(ioris) / [?STIP (endit)] XXII
AVRELIA [?FAD]ILLA CON/IVGI FACIEND/VM CVRAVIT.

COLLINGHAM (Dalton Parlours): (YWR 26:J:14):

GM (1854), 626; (1862), i, 607. GMLRR, ii, 419-20.

BAAJ, v, 89. YM Catalogue, R. 98. YPSAR (1854), (1864).
YPS Proc., i, 270 and Pl. 7 (plan). YM Handbook, 94.
 Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 166, 251. Scarth, Roman Britain,
 101. Haverfield MSS. s.v. 'Cockpit.' Newton's Map
 ('Cockpit houses'). Whellan, NR, ii, 690. CIL, 226.

This site, discovered in 1854, is richer than any of the villas hitherto investigated in numismatic material. In fact, it was the discovery in 1848 of an urn containing 172 Roman silver coins, ranging from consular to Hadrian, which inspired the excavations six years later. A mosaic pavement with two (?) apses was then unearthed and presented to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. A bath and hypocaust from the same site were also presented to the Society, but there is no note of their removal. The flue tiles bore the stamp of the VI legion stationed at York. In 1864 the pavement was laid down in the hospitium, and part of it, bearing the head of Medusa or Gorgon, can still be seen in York Museum.

Several coins have since been found on the site, of which nothing remains visible on the surface, though its position is known to Mr. Mills of Wetherby, and to other local residents. It used to be visible as a low mound with trees growing on it. Miss Kitson Clark informs me that Roman pottery can still be picked up on the site.

The coin list is (excluding the 1848 hoard) - Caracalla 1, Alexander Severus 1, Tetricus junior 1, Claudius Gothicus 1,

Carausius 1, Constantine I. 3, Constantius II. 1, Julian 1. Thus occupation is only attested in the fourth century, apparently ceasing about the time of the collapse of the province's northern defences in 368, when Collingham probably suffered the common fate of sack and looting. The absence of earlier material cannot be regarded as of much significance, since the excavations of 1854 would naturally reveal the latest occupation first, and both the structural and other evidence of an earlier period in the life of this villa may be still untouched.

When the Collingham villa is considered together with the hoard in York Museum supposedly from Boston Spa, the weaving comb certainly from Jackdaw Crag (Boston Spa), the Wetherby site, and the fort at Newton Kyme, the cumulative evidence strongly favours the suggestion that there was a string of small sites down this stretch of the river.

COLNE: Castercliff (L 30:B:12):

Watkin, Lancs., 199. VOHL, ii, 514-6. LCHS, ix, 32-3 (Wilkinson). Whitaker, Manchester, i, 134, 186.

Whitaker, Whalley, (4th ed.) i, 42, 44. Baines, Lancs., (H) ii, 27. Harrison, Survey, 8. Carr, Colne, Passim.

Gough's Camden, iii, 391. MBAN, ii, 1292. Stukeley Corr., ii, 239.

This earthwork is situated on a hill at 920 feet O.D.,

a mile south of Colne, and commands an extensive area of country on all sides, ranging from the Calder valley on the south-west to the Craven district on the north. The ground falls rapidly on all sides except the south-east, where a neck of land, falling some 60 feet below the summit, connects it with the high ground of Monument Hill a quarter of a mile away.

Watkin's description of the site is unusually inaccurate, and is corrected by the Victoria County History: "The fortified area is an oval, lying approximately east and west, measuring 300 feet by 240 feet across its interior plateau. The earthworks consist, apparently, of three tiers of ramparts, one above another up the slope, with three external ditches. They cover a total oval ground space measuring about 600 ft. by 500 ft., or probably an area of about five acres" (VCH). The 1848 O.S. 6" map shows all three ramparts unbroken, but although the Victoria County History declares the entrenchments to be now almost obliterated, the triple ditches and ramparts are in fact still visible on the south-east, and remains of one or other of them on the opposite side. The remains on the south-east confirm the V.C.H. description of the size of the ramparts: "As now seen, the inner vallum only rises about a foot above the interior area; outside this the fosse varies from 3 ft. to 5 ft. in depth. The

second rampart rises about 3 ft. in height from the bottom of the first fosse, and its outer ditch is in places as much as 12 ft. from its summit. The height of the third rampart again is 3 ft. above the bottom of the second fosse, and outside of it there are traces of a third fosse all round except upon the south side, where the steep natural scarp above the valley cut by the brook seems to afford ample protection without one."

Entrances of the simplest form are visible on the NW and SE sides, where gaps of 22 yards wide in the ditch and rampart appear. That on the south-east apparently carried a made road which narrows between the outer ramparts to about 10 feet wide. Recent examination of the interior, in summer, revealed lines of burnt grass with a moorland plant which is found growing on almost bare rock. They may well represent the lines of walls whose present width (probably spread) is c. 4 feet 6 inches. Similar growth on the top of the ramparts indicates that much stone was used in their construction. The lay-out of the supposed walls was not rectangular, and in two places in the interior semi-circular lines indicated the probable foundations of hut-circles 16 feet in diameter. A recent disturbance of the burnt line near the south-east entrance revealed burnt, undressed stones whose average size was about 6" x 4" x 3". It was impossible to tell from this hole whether they had been properly laid.

The discovery is, however, valuable in that it tends to confirm Wilkinson's observation that "many hundreds of tons of stones have been carted away from the walls within the last thirty or forty years, all of which appeared to have been subjected to intense heat. Large quantities still remained half-buried in the soil, many of them completely vitrified, and others presenting a singularly mottled appearance from having been only burnt half through." Castercliff therefore appears to have been a hill-fort with defences primarily of stone which suffered destruction by fire.

Whether there was also occupation on the lower plateau to the north-east, which lies between the fort and the Calder Valley, as Watkin suggested, is not now evident. Watkin believed Castercliff to be connected by an ancient road with the earthwork at Portfield, and that other roads ran north and south from it.

The site has frequently been identified with the Calunio of Ravennas, but its remains are certainly not of Roman type. Ekwall (PNL, 87), considers 'Colne' to be a British river-name. That it was occupied in the Roman period is, however, possible: "Roman coins have occasionally been found at the foot of the hill, and several hoards within a few miles of it" (Watkin), while the trail of single coins which have

turned up between the fort and the river might be taken to support the view that the 'outworks' noted by Watkin on this plateau represented the remains of a settlement, whose inhabitants were permitted to remain after their fortress had been thoroughly destroyed. Carr, it may be noted, records the existence of a house named 'Burwains' not far from Castercliff.

CONISCLIFFE (D 14:E:8):

Steer, RD, 311.

An AE 3 of Constantine I. probably from the neighbouring fort at Piercebridge.

CORNFORTH (D 11:H:11):

Steer, RD, 311.

Roman coin.

CRACKPOT (YNR 20:B:14): No symbol.

Information from Mr. E. Fawcett.

Inscribed lead pig, possibly Roman. See p. 238-9.

COTTERDALE (YNR 20:B:10):

Arch., xlv, 251, Pl. XVI, figs.1-2. BMGEIA, 108-9, Pl.IX, no.9.

Iron Age sword in bronze sheath.

CRACOE (YWR 26:D:1):

YAJ, xxxi, 219.

A few coins of Diocletian and Constantine I. found here are represented by six specimens in the Craven Museum.

CROFT (YNR 14:F:10): No symbol.

Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 246.

"Ancient figure (?Romano-British) in south wall of church."

CROOKES MOOR (YWR 37: H: 12):

Bowman, Reliq. Ant. Ebor., 71 (Mitchell). Guest,
Rotherham, 608.

Guest records the discovery on 5 April, 1823, during repairs to a reservoir of Sheffield Water Co., of a hoard of "thirty or forty small copper coins" of Decius, Gallienus, Victorinus and Tetricus, with Gallienus and Victorinus predominating.

Samuel Mitchell states that on the line of the Roman road from Sheffield to Brough-in-Derbyshire, "a considerable deposit of coins" was dug up in 1826. It is possible that he is referring to the first-mentioned hoard.

CROW-KNOWL, near Denshaw (YWR 37:A:1):

Richmond, Huddersfield, 115.

AE 3 of Antoninus Pius; illegible.

CUERDALE (L 29:E:11):

Evans, ABI, 314. BAAJ, viii, 332. PSA, ii, 304.

Whitaker, Whalley, ii, 336. LCAS, xiii, 135 (fig.11).

Harrison, Survey, 10. Hardwick, Preston, 38. VCHL,
i, 235, 238, 247.

Bronze spear-head, 'late Celtic': (No symbol).

"Some bronze fittings, enamelled, but without decoration, said to have been found at Walton-le-Dale, and now in the museum at Preston, may be assigned to Celtic workmanship." (VCHL).

DARLINGTON (14:E:10):

Steer, RD, 309, 311. BAAJ, n.s. xxviii, 252-3.

1. A "collection" (? hoard) of Roman silver coins, including Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Severus, and Carausius, was in 1790 recovered from the bed of the Tees near Darlington.

2. "Longstaffe records the discovery of a 'vast quantity' of AE, all of the Constantinian family including Helena, Fausta, Constantine I, Constantine II, and Crispus, in the Cockerbeck, between Mowden bridge and Darlington, and in Baydalebeck near the same bridge."

3. An AE 3 of Quintillus, found in Cobden Street in 1908.

4. Sestertius of Faustina I. found in a field south of the Cleveland Bridge Co's works in 1922.

5. Roman coins found at Blackwell are also recorded in BAAJ; it may possibly refer to the Tees find (1).

DARFIELD (YWR 38:C:1):

Hunter, S. Yorkshire, ii, 104. Haverfield MSS.
Newton's Map.

Hunter saw "faint traces of earth-works in the low grounds between Darfield and Middlewood, which, from the regularity of their formation, may be supposed to be Roman; a supposition which is strengthened by the reported discovery towards the close of the seventeenth century of an urn containing Roman coin, some of which was of gold."

DEWSBURY (YWR 31:G:9):

Watson, Halifax (ed. Leyland), 147. Richmond, Huddersfield, 115. JRS, xv, 227. BRAC, i, (1926). YAJ, xxxiv, 233. Yerkchire Post, 23 Septemser, 1938.

1. Leyland records three lots of finds: (a) a stone well, two bronze spear-heads, and a drinking cup; (b) two Roman querns near the Roman road on Dewsbury Moor, found in 1863; (c) at the same place "a valuable find of gold and silver coins." The only one seen by Leyland was a denarius of Antoninus Pius, COS III - A.D.140.

2. In 1925, in Crow Nest Park, "26 Roman coins, evidently part of a hoard of denarii, were found 3 ft. below the surface by workmen planting trees" (JRS); their distribution is - 1 Vitellius, 4 Vespasian, 3 Domitian, 7 Trajan, 9 Hadrian, 1 Matidia, 1 Sabina.

DIDSBURY (L 36:H:11):

LCAS, x, 250; xl, 215. Harrison, Survey, 10.

1. An AE of Antoninus Pius was found near Millgate Lane, not far from the ford.

2. An AE of Claudius Gothicus was "found near Wilmslow Road at Didsbury on the plot of land surrounded by Wilmslow Road, Parkfield, and the railway" (LCAS).

DITTON (L 35:j:13):

Watkin, Lancs., 88, 228. Harrison, Survey, 10.

At a level of 14 feet, in sinking a well in 1881, were found two AE 2 of Domitian (A.D.96) and Nerva (A.D.98), and a fragment of Samian ware. The finds were apparently associated with the timbered remains of an ancient well.

DOWKERBOTTOM CAVE (YWR 25:A:14):

PYGS, (1859), 45 f. (Denny and Farrer); (1865) Denny):

(1881), 351-68 (Poulton). PSA, iv, iii, (Farrer).

Haverfield MSS. VCH. Derbyshire, i, 238-40 (Haverfield).

Speight, Craven, 325-7; Upper Wharfedale, 464-5.

Dawkins, Cave-Hunting, 101-2. CIL, 247. YAJ, xxxi, 218

(Raistrick). Pontefract, Wharfedale, 87. Boyd and

Shuffreys, Littondale, 21. LOHS, v, (1864) 208. Arch.J.,

xv, 160. Arch. Rev., ii, 337.

Occupation has extended from the Neolithic to the

Romano-British period. It was explored in 1859 and 1881. Finds of this latest age included pieces of Samian and coarse black pottery with a mortarium inscribed SENN; part of a Samian bowl, now in the British Museum, bore the stamp EBVR[VS]. There were also spindle whorls, bronze needles and pins (the head of one being plated with silver), several bronze and iron brooches, an iron bracelet, iron nails, a circlet of bluish glass, and many beads, personal ornaments, flint and bone objects. There were many human and animal remains, including the grave and skeleton of an infant. Once again, a large proportion of the finds was made near the mouth of the cave.

The most valuable and distinctive of the Dowkerbottom finds, however, was undoubtedly the coin series. It comprised coins of Nero, Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius (COS III, - A.D.140, with BRITANNIA reverse), Claudius Gothicus, and Tetricus, and thus carries the occupation certainly down to the late third century.

The wealth of finds at Dowkerbottom, both in quantity and quality, is a strong argument against any view of its inhabitants as a miserable, poverty-stricken people seeking refuge in the bleak uplands of Wharfedale.

DOWNHOLLAND (L 35:C:9):

Watkin, Lancs., 214-5 (quoting Blundell). Lanc. and Ches.

Hist. and Geneal. Notes, ii, 223 (Gibson). LCHS, xliv, 325 n.

The diary of Nicholas Blundell, of Crosby, records (1721) that the foundations of what was supposed to have been a small castle were removed; and during this process what is recognisable from the description as a large amphora was discovered. There was also a Samian vessel stamped OF BASSI. Bassus was a pre-Flavian potter whose work extended into the Flavian period. Gibson suggested that the most probable site for a small station would be "the crest of the eminence over which the Liverpool and Southport road now passes."

DROYLESDEN (L 36:E:12-13):

Higson, Droylesden, 29-30. Harrison, Survey, 10.

Coins of Trajan, Pius, etc.; urns, etc.

DURHAM: Maiden Castle (D 11:F:10):

Steer, RD, 289.

Roman coins and what may have been a Roman altar have been recorded as associated with this site, but typologically it is certainly not Roman. In a region whose pre-history in many ways resembles that of the ill-developed area of north-east Yorkshire, its resemblance to the sites of Eston Nab and Boltby Scar, dated by Elgee to the Bronze Age (Early Man, 154-7), may be significant.

EASTGATE in Weardale (D 10:F:14):

Steer, RD, 311.

Roman altar, probably set up on a hunting expedition. It is dedicated to Silvanus by Aurelius Quirinus, prefect of the first cohort of Lingones, stationed at Lanchester under Gordian.

EBCHESTER: Law Farm (D 11:A:4):

Steer, RD, 33. PSAN², v. 99. AA⁴, x. 189-90.

Bronze leaf-shaped sword.

ECCLESHILL (L 30:G:6):

Whitaker, Whalley, ii, 402. Harrison, Survey, 11.

Ekwall, PNL, 75-6.

Roman coins. The name derivation is also of interest. Ekwall writes:- "Eccles - I take to be the Brit. word ecclēs, church." Of the church there are no traces. Moorman (The Place-Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire, p. vii, f.) considers it to be derived from the British form of the Latin ecclesia.

ECCUP (YWR 26:J:10):

Haverfield MSS. Reliq. Galeanae, ii, 191. Stukeley Correspondence, iii, 342-4.

Pot of 500 AE, of Valerian, Postumus, Laelianus, Claudius Gothicus, Quintillus, Gallienus, Salonina.

ELBOLTON (YWR 26:C:1):

PYGS, xi, 86, 307; xii, 105. Speight, Upper Wharfedale, 404-7. Pontefract, Wharfedale, 176-7. YAJ, xxxiv, 123.

On the west side of Elbolton Hill access to this cave is obtained via a deep shaft, ripening out into two passages after the descent. It was first explored in 1888 by the Rev. E. Jones for the Craven Naturalists' Society, when deposits were found in two distinct layers, in which, as at Victoria, human remains were confined to the upper, the lower containing only glacial fauna. In the main upper layer, many fragments of Peterborough (Neolithic) ware and Bronze Age pottery underlie the Romano-British occupation stratum. Skeletons of a dozen people have been unearthed, together with charcoal, hearths, and coarse pottery, as well as the bones of deer, boar, wolves and bears. Speight also noticed outside the cave "abundant evidences of this ancient Celtic settlement ... foundations of ancient walls five or six feet thick, and some traces of ancient housesteads."

ELDON (D 14:A:8):

Steer, RD, 311.

Roman coin.

ELLAM GRANGE (YWR 31:A:3):

Gough's Camden, iii, 289. PAI (1846), 9. Haverfield MSg. Yorkshire Weekly Post, 7 April, 1909 (Speight). Turner,

Ancient Bingley, 23-4 (T. A. Busfield quoting Leeds Mercury, 21 March 1775). Shipley Times, 29 December 1906 (Briggs).

A large hoard of denarii is stated by Gough to have been found in an urn in February, 1775, in the woods on the banks of the Aire, comprising "great varieties from Julius Caesar to the late emperors." One coin of Julia Pia -REV. the empress drawn by lions - was noted as a rarity. There was a silver fibula with the coins. Impressions from coins of this hoard taken later were of Domitian, Antoninus, M. Aurelius, and Commodus. Despite the disagreement as to the container, this appears to be the same hoard as that described by Whitaker (quoted by Speight) and Busfield, as found in a copper chest, locked, and carved on the lid. Briggs said they ranged from Nero to Papien, while Busfield notes that the "many hundreds" included Galba, Vespasian, Titus, Commodus, Antoninus Pius, Julia Pia, Maximus, Julia Augusta, and Faustina.

ELLAND (YWR 31:G:5):

Whitaker, Mus. Thor., 1 n. Watson, Halifax, (ed. Leyland), 156-7. Gough's Camden, iii, 36. Horsley, BR, 313. Crabtree, Halifax, 37. Turner, Brighouse, 23. MBAN, vi, 389. Arch. Rev., ii, 338.

"About the month of October, 1769," states Whitaker, "was found near Elland Hall an earthen vessel, containing

several hundred coins of the small brass, chiefly of Carausius, the two Tetrici and Victorini, and Claudius Gothicus, with one of Gallienus."

ELSTON HALL (L 30:C:3):

Watkin, Lancs., 232. Harrison, Survey, 11.

A hoard of Roman silver coins was found on Elston Hall estate, near Ribchester, about 1845, "in one of the fields on the river side" (Watkin).

EMMOT (L 30:A:13):

Harrison, Survey, 11. Watkin, Lancs., 233-4. Leigh, Lancs., iii, 10-11. Baines, Lancs., (1835), iii, 236; (H) ii, 27; (C) iii, 358. Carr, Colne.

At the close of the seventeenth century, a large silver vessel containing a silver hoard was found; the coins included Gallienus and one of the Antonines.

ESCOMBE (D 11:j:7):

Steer, RD, 311.

Sestertius of M. Aurelius found in 1929. Probably from the neighbouring fort at Binchester.

FAR GREGORY (YWR 26:B:1):

YAJ, xxxiv, 125-6 (Raistrick).

This fine stone fort stands in the same relation to the

Grassington settlement area as does that of Ingleborough to the district of Upper Ribblesdale and the upper Greta valley. It is, moreover, of interest because it approaches the structural type of Ingleborough's defences more closely than any other stronghold in Brigantia. The walling, however, though massive, resembles the rough work of the fortified native settlements rather than the regular composition of the enclosing wall on Ingleborough. Again, while there is a suggestion of an incurving entrance on the south side, this feature is not so pronounced as that on the west side at Ingleborough. Altogether, therefore, while its position is as imposing and its strength as formidable as one would expect in a stronghold serving this thickly populated area, its structural features do not rival those of Ingleborough in technique. Partial excavation by Raistrick has revealed only a few fragments of coarse pottery, and it is unlikely that occupation was ever intended to be permanent; water, for instance, is only to be obtained at some distance. Its chief purpose was essentially that of the small enclosures noted in association with the hutments and small villages, though on a much grander scale - that of a temporary refuge. As an illustration of this, the presence of a walled enclosure on the summit, outside the main defensive site, which Dr. Raistrick suggests "would accommodate a fairly

large contingent of cattle and other stock," is of particular significance.

FLASBY (YWR 25:E:14):

PAI (1846), 5, 11. Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 110, 254. VCHY,
i, 395. Arch., xlv, 253. Whitaker, Craven, 241, 312.

1. A camp very similar in size and situation to the local oval enclosures on Park Hill (Airton), and Steeling Hill (Coniston Cold), exists on Scarnber, and there is a tumulus nearby. This may be the site of discovery of -

2. A bronze spear-head, (no symbol) and/or

3. An iron sword of La Tène type (cf. the example from Stanwick) in a bronze sheath, "found on a moor near Flasby" (PAI).

FORMBY (L 35:B:7):

LCHS, xix, 90-1 (H. Ecroyd Smith). Watkin, Lancs., 244.
Harrison, Survey, 11.

Two coins were found in the village in a hedge bank behind Mr. Bocquet's house in 1866: (1) AE 3 of the Constantine family; (2) "Denarius of the late Consular period .. in excellent condition ... and representing the great military hero of the Sergia family." (Smith).

FULWELL (D 7:J:13):

Steer, RD, 290-3.

Various Roman finds, including Huntcliff ware. afford

cumulative evidence for Roman occupation.

GAINFORD (YNR 14:D:6):

Steer, RD, 336-7.

Roman inscribed altar, dedicated to Iuppiter Dolichenus, found in one of the piers of the tower arch in Gainford parish church. There are other Roman sculptures in the church; one records the VI legion, another is the figure of a horseman. The finds are to be associated with the garrison at Piercebridge.

GARGRAVE (Kirk Sink) (YWR 25:F:13):

Whitaker, Craven, 2nd ed. 176; 3rd ed. 229. Whitaker, Whalley, 409. Phillips, Yorks., 93. Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 158 and 254. Rauthmell, Antiq. Bremet. (1746), 16 and 43. Bradford Ant. (n.s.) iii (1912), 353 (Villy). Allen, Yorks., vi, 46. Lewis, Topog. Dict., ii, 276. Ant. J., iii, 63 (Richmond). Haverfield MSS.

The site covers an area of approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres and the house was apparently of the courtyard type. Situated on low, flat land near the upper reaches of the river Aire, it raises many complex problems. As has already been noted, it is peculiar in being situated in the heart of the West Yorkshire Pennines; while excavations by Villy in 1910, far from clarifying Whitaker's account of a century earlier, raise many complications. It is unfortunate that it was not then

possible to proceed with the elucidation of the points raised by a short winter excavation when a continuous period of careful progress was obviously desirable.

Traces of Roman habitation have long been evident in the form of bricks and tiles in the walls of the neighbourhood. The first written account comes from Whitaker, who observed some "inequalities upon the surface" whose plan was in the shape of a parallelogram, c. 300' x 180'. He records that it was first excavated about 70 years before, when a tessellated pavement was discovered. The work must have been performed very unskilfully, for when Whitaker re-opened the site, "the walls had been so completely grubbed up to the foundation, that though it was just possible to ascertain the size of the apartments, which had been very small, no masses of cohering pavement could be taken up, and the whole lay in heaps mingled with mortar, consisting of cubes of various colours, some an inch, others not more than half an inch in diameter, together with floor tiles, of about three inches square."

Villy's exploration was confined to prominent dykes of a type common in the neighbourhood, and presumably constructed for drainage purposes, although mid-second to late-third century pottery was found with other much-disturbed remains, including rough floors, roofing tiles and wall plaster.

Villy notes particularly a hammerhead mortarium rim; black calcite gritted rim; black rolled rim; and a fragment of Samian 37 - ? Dechelette 883, stag, as the chief pieces in the meagre total of only ten pieces of pottery. There were abundant traces of burning in the area, but none, curiously enough, within any building. The structural confusion of the area so far explored is so great that hopes of distinguishing separate stratified building periods must now rest with the remains north-west of Villy's operations, where it is suggested that certain mounds represent the house described by Whitaker. In fact, to Mr. I. A. Richmond, "this plan suggests nothing so strongly as a Romano-British courtyard house like that of Northleigh."

Villy considers it very improbable that the fosses had a defensive purpose, on account of the absence of associated ramparts. Moreover, the dykes do not appear to have had the same definite connection with internal buildings as do the more formidable earthworks at North Stainley. Villy actually compares the site to Castlestead, Cullingworth (Yorks. Notes & Queries, Nov. 1907), and to Grewelthorpe, "both presumed to be more or less temporary Roman camps." In situation alone, however, there are wide differences: moreover, the remains yielded by the Gargrave site leave no serious doubt of the correctness of its identification as a villa. Elgee assumes

from "the absence of later pottery in the burnt and ruined outbuildings" that the place was sacked at the end of the third century. In view of the confused state of these remains, however, and of the fact that the main area is still unexplored by modern archaeology, it would be unwise and unprofitable to dogmatise upon either the character or period of the occupation. Since hopes of a clear and detailed reconstruction of its history rest upon only a portion of the original area, which itself may have been disturbed by nineteenth century treasure-seekers, the first essential is to ensure that this final excavation shall be both efficient and unhurried.

GARSTANG (L 24:J:13):

LCAS, xvii, 263; xxi, 180 (Haywood). Whitaker, Richmondshire, ii, 456-7. Arch. J., xv, 55-6.

Roman and Greek coins found near Garstang are reported to have been exhibited to the L.C.A.S.; Nathan Haywood, however, believed that, because of the scarcity of such Greek finds, they "were probably duplicates from a numerous and celebrated local collection formed by the late Mr. S. Jackson, F.S.A."

The true provenance of the shield boss ascribed to Garstang by Whitaker is Kirkham, q.v.

GATESHEAD (D 7:H:9):

Steer, RD, 293-5. Catalogue of Antiquities, etc., in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries of London, 32.

The evidence for a Roman station, or even a purely civil

settlement at the bridge-head opposite Pons Aelii is not certainly established. Steer considers that AE of Vespasian and Domitian "certainly suggest the existence of a crossing before the time of Hadrian;" yet Haverfield's refusal to accept this as proof seems none the less justified. A coin of Antoninus Pius - Rev. ANNONA AVG - may be added to Steer's list of finds from the Catalogue of the Society of Antiquaries.

GIGGLESWICK (YWR 25:C:9):

GM (1784), i, 259. GMLRR, ii, 371. YAJ, xxii, 231; xxxi, 220. Haverfield MSS. Bradford Ant., n.s. Pt.xxix (Jan. 1938), (Villy). Gough's Camden, iii, 282. Arch. Rev., ii, 340, s.v. 'Settle.'

1. In 1784 a large hoard composed chiefly of the two Constantines (Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS) and some denarii of Gratian were found in a rock crevice "in a quarry by the roadside at Craven Bank" (GM). "Here," it was also noted, "is an artificial mount of earth, raised in the form of a cylindrical cone, with a flat top and raised bank above the summit." (? Roman barrow). Craven Bank is shown on Teesdale's map of 1817, and Villy has identified the site of the find near Craven Ridge Farm.

2. A bronze tenet or handle from Giggleswick may be either Roman or Iron Age.

GIGGLESWICK SCAR (YWR 25:B:9):

VCH Derbyshire, i, 238-40 (Haverfield). LOHS, v, 207 (H. Ecroyd Smith). Speight, Craven, 141. YAJ, xxxi, 331; xxxiv, 123. North-Western Naturalist, no. 900, Jan. 1932, 5-9.

1. Kinsey Cave: No report of the excavations by W. K. Mattinson and J. W. Jackson has been published.

2. Greater Kelco Cave: Excavated about 1850, the finds included brooches, coins of Vespasian, and pottery (one piece of Castor ware). Haverfield remarked that "its occupation does not seem to have been very extensive." In more recent investigation, the finds have not been distinguished in published reports from those from other sites in the area.

In Settle Museum, however, the Greater Kelco collection includes imported black Belgic ware; Samian; Romano-British cooking pots; signal-station ware; flints; a second century bronze fibula, a Roman bracelet, a Roman iron key, and a coin probably of Constantine, together with lead spindle-whorls and bone implements.

3. Little Kelco Cave: Excavated by the Settle Naturalist and Antiquarian Society, fragments of Peterborough ware and Bronze Age pottery below the Romano-British layer indicated a long earlier occupation. There is no separate record of the work and finds. The odd pieces in the Settle Museum

whose provenance is known do not invalidate the interpretation of local cave occupation based on the Victoria cave evidence.

GILMONBY (YNR 14:F:1):

YAJ, xxxiv, 96.

Rim and upper part of the neck, very roughly and carelessly made, of a Romano-British flagon, washed out of the peat in Churt Gill on Gilmonby Moor. Miss Kitson Clark regards it as probably "the waste product of a local village pottery."

GIPTON (YWR 31:B:12):

Thor. Soc., xxii, 41.

A copper coin of Claudius, struck at Alexandria, was found at Gipton Wood in 1905; it is now in the Museum of Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society.

GRAFTON (YWR 27:C:2):

O.S. 6" (ed. 1910), cxxxviii, SE.

Between Grafton and Upper Dunsforth, on the east side of the Roman (which coincides with the modern) road, and about three miles south of Boroughbridge, the O.S. marks the site of the discovery of a "Roman Mile Stone, Urns, etc."

GREAT STAINTON (D 14:C:12):

Steer, RD, 311.

An AE of Constantine II found in 1901.

GREENFIELD (L 30:A:11-12):

Baines, Lancs., (1835) iii, 236; (H) ii, 27; (C) iii, 358.

A number of Roman coins were found in 1825 in building a factory at Greenfield.

GREENHOW HILL (YWR 26:C:5):

Newcomen Soc. Trans., vii. YAJ, xxxi, 217. Proc. Yorks.

Phil. Soc., i, 89. Speight, Nidderdale, 436. Elgee,

Arch. Yorks., 135.

At Nussey Knott, alongside the present road over Greenhow Hill, a pig of Roman lead, stamped with the name of Trajan, was found. It weighed approximately 85 lbs. - only half the usual weight. It is now lost. A Roman spade of oak, used in the lead workings, has been found and is now in the Craven Museum; there are similar examples from Hurst in Swaledale, Shelve (Shropshire), and the Mendips.

Speight also records from here "a bronze pan with handle and three straight legs (only one of which remains), identical in size and design with one in the Knox Museum at Edinburgh, and described as a Roman Camp Kettle."

GREETLAND (YWR 31:G:4):

CIL, 200. Arch., xxxii, 16-24 (Hunter). YAJ, ii, 130-48;

iv, 59 (Haigh); xxiii, 395-8, and xxvi, 89-90 (Haverfield);

xxxiv, 93-4 (Clark). Horsley, BR, 312. Camden, Britannia,

(ed. v, 1600), 613. Gough's Camden, iii, 274. Watson, Halifax, 36-40. Phillips, Yorkshire, 97. GM (1852), i, 270. Richmond, Huddersfield, 94-6. Haverfield MSS.

The outstanding - and indeed one must admit the only - discovery at this site is the Brigantian altar, found in 1597. Hunter quotes the Dodsworth MSS: It was found in "digging upon a lawe of stones at the back of the house of Jeffery Ramsden, at the Thick Hollins ... There was also found in the said lawes, and in other places thereabouts, divers foundations of houses, and some Roman coins, and squared stones and thick stones with iron nails, in the earth in divers places of the ground called Thickhollins, lying upon the height near the Clay-House, near unto the Linwell." The discovery was also recorded, though with less precision of detail as to the find-spot, by Camden, while both Horsley and Whitaker believed the lingula of land where Thick Hollins is situated to have accommodated a Roman station. On the other hand Watson, with his intensive local knowledge, recorded his inability, after frequent search, to discover any such remains. The suggestion that Greetland was the Cambodunum of the second Iter of Antonine has frequently been made, and the question of its true location has already been discussed (pp.177f.). Recent excavation has disproved the possible existence of any extensive settlement here.

Widespread trenching did not produce a single potsherd and, as Miss Kitson Clark points out, "the scatter from a large site would probably have been found, even if the site itself had been missed." There remains the possibility that a small settlement existed, but in view of the parallel from Longwood it may well be that the Greetland altar also came from nothing more than a local shrine.

GREWELTHORPE (YWR 21:G:8):

YAJ, xv, 70 (quoting Journal of John Warburton, 9 February, 1718-9). VCHY, ii, 16. PSA, ser.2, vi, 335. Allcroft, Earthwork of England, p.v. Arch. Rev., ii, 337. Haverfield MSS. Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 166. Horne, Roman York, 176. Arch. Rev., ii, 338.

A rectangular enclosure of two acres exists on Camp Hill, "w^{ch}. I am inclined to believe a work of the Romans, and that the Roman Cawsway w^{ch} came from Cataractonium in Kilgram Bridge is continued to it" (Warburton). The road has not yet been established, but the site undoubtedly has a Roman appearance. It occupies a commanding position, and has a rampart 8-9 feet high. The outer ditch is best preserved on the east side, where there is also a slight counterscarp. On the north side the ground is sharply scarped away, and the question whether there was ever a ditch on this side must remain open. Entrances were placed in the middle of the

east and west sides, and the interior of the fort is levelled.

The Rev. W. C. Lukis, the Ripon antiquary, exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries of London a bronze statuette of Ceres, with silver eyes, from "Gravelthorpe." There is no known site of this name, and as Haverfield suggests, the provenance is almost certainly Grewelthorpe.

It may be noted here that "on Grewelthorpe Moor, ten miles west of Ripon, the body, probably of a Romano-Briton, was found in peat in 1850," etc. (Elgee).

GRIMSCAR (YWR 31:G:5):

YAJ, ii, 141-2 (quoting Dodsworth MSS.); iv, 59 (Haigh); xxvi, 87. Camden, Britannia, (1600), 613. GM, (1852), i, 269. GMLRR, ii, 599. Arch., xxxii, 24 (Hunter). Haverfield MSS. CIL, 1231.

The Dodsworth MSS. gives a valuable description of the discovery in 1590, on sloping ground in the wood, near a spring of water, of what may have been a Roman manufacturing site, though the nature of the industry is not clear. The structure "resembled in one part a round well, four yards deep or not so much, most cunningly walled with brick, and having upon the top a very broad brick stone covering the same, with round ledges wrought upon it, whereon were written divers Roman characters, as namely these, COH IIII BRE. Next adjoining to it had been an arch or cave wherein great fires had been

made; and there were four conduits going from the said place in the lower part of the ground and coming forth some eight or nine yards of it, wherein had runned some kind of metal, for the stones were all congealed together. There were about it both red, blue and yellow brick, very curious and good, and a kind of hard cinders in many places with some ... of very thin earth in pots curiously wrought."

The site is probably connected with the fort at Slack, where tiles with this identical stamp have been found (GM, (1824), i, 261); Hübner's suggested reconstruction, Coh(ortis) IV Br(ittonum) is untenable: read BRE(VCORVM). Tiles from Ebchester (CIL, 1229) and Manchester (CIL, 1230) read (co)H I BR and C III BR respectively. Camden pronounced the remains to be a Roman bath. Its interpretation as a hypocaust, and implying the existence of a villa, was put forward in the *Gentleman's Magazine* and accepted by Haigh.

GRINTON (YNR 21:A:2-3): Pl. V. Figs. 22-28.

Arch. J., vi, 344-5; xxxviii, 33 (Clark). Whitaker, Richmondshire, i, 315. Speight, Richmondshire, 235, 250-1. Whellan, N.R., ii, 495. Pontefract, Swaledale, 131-2, 153. VCHY, ii, 65. YAJ, xxxi, 321. Clarkson, Richmond, 16. PSAN³, ii, 64-76 (Wooler).

Harker is a flat-topped hill similar to Addleborough on the south side of the Swale. There is a precipitous slope

from the edge of the table-land on the north and east sides; on the south, a ghyll divides it from the rising moorland beyond. A deep, broad cutting (c. 80 feet across at the top, with steep sides, 25 feet deep) runs across the west side, where there is no natural defence, from the ghyll on the south to the western end of the steep slope on the north side. Only at one point is this cutting filled up; this crossing is used by the green road which enters the entrenched face on the north-east. Nearby, on both sides of the cutting, are several raised circular mounds, hollow in the centre, of various size, which appear to represent lead trials. Lead mining has been common in this area until the present century, and the crossing of the western cutting may well be a modern adaptation. There is, indeed, nothing to establish any earlier origin for the cutting itself; the character of the other artificial earthworks makes it clear that Harker was in no sense regarded as a fortified enclosure; it merely formed part of a much more comprehensive scheme expressed in the double line of entrenchment across the valley. To the writer, the western cutting resembles the result of use as a mining hush rather than a pre-Roman earthwork defence.

The association of this defended hill-top with Maiden Castle immediately below it on the north side is suggested by the fact that the summit of Harker affords a direct view

of Maiden Castle; and it seems to be confirmed by the traces of a duplicated roadway, eight feet wide, which climbs the north face of Harker at an angle from the direction of the lower earthwork on the north-west.

Yet Harker's defences, such as they are, do not suggest a permanently occupied camp of the type of Ingleborough. Its splendid natural position afforded a strong line along the east side of which the great cross-valley rampart could be taken. That this rampart on the east face of Harker is to be regarded as part of the linear intrenchment, which incorporated that hill in its line of defence, rather than as the separate defences of a hill-fort, is proved by the fact that it does not curve round to the west on either the north or the south sides. A long bank, about 40 feet wide at the base, follows the east face of the hill, with a ditch 12 feet wide on the outside, and a much smaller mound on the counterscarp. In one sector, where there is a rocky scar, no artificial defences have been added; but where the ground ceases to be wholly naturally defensible, mound and ditch reappear. There are two possible entrances - on the north-east, where a green road crosses the ditch and passes through an opening in the rampart, to cross the plateau and take advantage of the crossing over the western cutting already mentioned; and a less obvious break in the defences in the middle of the

east side.

The character of the entrenchment is seen from the way in which it crosses the ghyll which protects Harker on the south, and then bends outward; on the north side a precisely similar line is taken, the rampart aiming outwards down the hillside. At the point where it stops there is a multiple ditch and rampart complex; and it seems probable that this represents an intended junction either with the Fremington Dyke or with that which turns sharply back from the natural defensive line of Grinton Ghyll, at Scot Mill, three quarters of a mile to the east, with the apparent purpose of linking up with the Harker intrenchment. Thus the rampart forms out-thrust wings on both the north and south sides of Harker (Pl. V). The Harker intrenchment had, however, an independent line across the valley from the Fremington Dyke; the two must have formed the second and first lines of defence respectively. The former is very well preserved lower down the hill at Dyke House Green (Fig. 21), and after crossing the river it must have passed through the village of Reeth, for the writer has traced it, again clearly distinguishable, in the lower land beyond the tributary Arkle beck (Pl. V), climbing Fremington Edge some half a mile west of the Fremington earthwork. Wooler considered that he had traced a connection between the Harker intrenchment and Scots Dyke

on the moors south of the Swale, but this is by no means established.

The defences at Scot Mill are particularly strong and well preserved but, as MacLauchlan remarks, they do not appear to have been completed. The existence of a double rampart is no doubt due to the fact that the line joining the Ghyll with Harker would be the weakest point in the whole defensive system, although it would follow the contour and command a broad stretch of ground to the south which does not proceed immediately to rise above the proposed line of intrenchment. Two large mounds are visible here, in addition to the counterscarp; the main ditch in front (on the south side) is 12 feet across, while the rampart behind it is 12 feet high, and the second, supporting rampart behind that rises still higher. A modern cart-road has penetrated the defences at this corner. Both ditch and mounds come to a definite end 400 yards west of the ghyll while still aiming at the north-east corner of Harker.

The builders of the whole series of Swaledale intrenchments were obviously careful to take advantage of such natural lines of defence as were available. Just as Harker Hill was utilised as a continuation of the secondary line of intrenchment, so the first line may have followed Grinton Ghyll for a considerable distance. There is, however, no obvious connection

with the rampart and ditch which cross the valley at Fremington, which lie some distance behind (i.e. west of) the line of the ghyll.

This rampart, with its ditch and slight counterscarping mound on the east side, is of massive construction in its best preserved portions. It is traceable from the edge of the moorland on the south side of the valley almost to the river. A portion is still preserved at Low Fremington, on the opposite side of the river; the land here is still known as "Mell Dykes," probably derived from the Old Norse melr - as in "Melbecks" - "sand-bank streams" (PNNRY, 271), and "Mencliffe" - "sandy hill" (ibid. 190). It would be interesting to discover whether a section of the dyke confirmed this presumption of the sandy nature of its composition. It is well preserved near Draycott Hall where the O.S. marks "bronze celts" as having been found in the rampart, and also as it climbs through High Fremington (Fig. 25). On reaching the very steep and rocky slope of Fremington Edge it is more difficult to distinguish; but the ground and ascent here are in any case so difficult that little or no artificial defence would be required. At this point exists the most significant feature in the whole complex indicating an Iron Age origin; at the point where it ceases to be clearly distinguishable, on a terrace

of the hill such as provides the characteristic abode of Iron Age and Romano-British settlements, it becomes directly associated with typically Celtic field-walling. This consists of large stones or boulders set on edge and preserved by modern field walls which they reinforce but of which they are not structurally a part (Fig. 26). The outline of small rectangular fields can also be distinguished beneath the turf (Fig. 26). An ancient roadway, supported by a rough stone revetment on the lower side, runs E-NW three yards above these fields in the adjacent wood (Fig. 27). A striking parallel is provided by the Iron Age site of Cast Hills near Kirkby Malzeard (Figs. 32-33). The dyke may have continued as far as Jabz Cave in the scar at the top of that hill; and the fact that no proof of human occupation has yet appeared from that site may be due to the fact that it has never been investigated.

Speight records that "Mr. G. A. Robinson, of Reeth, had a Roman coin (now in York Museum) which was picked out of the soil of this entrenchment where it crosses Fremington Edge." This is distinct from the George Robinson collection of stone, bronze and wood implements, including 12 bronze flanged axes, which has sometimes been taken to indicate prehistoric occupation in the Reeth area but which investigation has revealed to be Irish. It was offered for sale in Edinburgh

in 1867 as the Ballimoney Collection, was purchased by Mr. Robinson in its entirety, and ultimately bequeathed to the Yorkshire Museum. Whitaker states that four brass celts were dug up in 1785 near this same intrenchment - possibly the same as those marked near Draycott Hall on the O.S. 6" map. The late Mr. Tom Ward found "arrow-heads and a stone plough" "among" the intrenchments at Fremington (Pontefract), and the latter find is now to be seen in the Darlington Museum. Flint arrow-heads have been found in abundance on the Grinton and Harkerside moors.

By far the most interesting find is the Iron Age hoard recorded from "Fremington Hagg." This is no definite site, but rather a loose term applied to a considerable wooded area along the slope of Fremington Edge. As the Celtic field-walling already referred to is just on the edge of part of this wood, it is not unreasonable to assume that here is the provenance of the hoard, which is now preserved in the Yorkshire Museum. It consists of an elaborate set of silver horse-harness, brass, bolts, etc., all definitely pre-Roman, including buckles of many kinds, pendants, phalerae, etc. Miss Kitson Clark observes to me that the inlaid ornamentation is classical, with scroll influence. There is also a Hallstatt (Italian) knobbed brooch, and pieces of another. The whole hoard, in fact, is one of remarkable quality and

interest, rivalling the more famous Stanwick find in importance. Swaledale antiquities in general have been constantly neglected, and it is with considerable satisfaction that the writer now draws attention to the remarkable complex of earthworks in the area, and to their direct association with these dateable relics, which even had they not borne such a significance are deserving of special attention. In Swaledale there exists an ideal opportunity for a really profitable study of the typical linear intrenchments of Brigantia. The problem may be studied in completeness in the narrow valley; that is to say, there are no disturbing outside considerations - in this compact area are contained the remains, in a fine state of preservation, of a defensive system complete in itself. The problem appears to be a straightforward one - the defence of the upper dales of Swale and Arkle against invasion from the east. Judicious excavation at three points - at High Fremington, on some portion of the dyke itself, and at Maiden Castle - would, it seems, hold out the highest promise of valuable information on this important subject.

Maiden Castle itself deserves special consideration. The probable connection of this irregularly-shaped earthwork, enclosing $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres, with the Harkerside intrenchments, has already been discussed. As a military site its value is

negligible, since it is completely overlooked from the south, where the ground rises immediately from the outer lip of the encircling ditch. The latter is, however, formidable, being still 12 feet deep all round. Much stone has been used for the rampart and there is a suggestion in places of dry walling. What appears to be a circular stone guard chamber can be detected amongst the bracken adjoining the inside of the rampart within the entrance on the south side, (Fig. 23), and other walled enclosures seem to be associated with it. The inward curve of the rampart at this point is doubtless due to a desire to avoid cutting through a piece of high ground which it thereby leaves beyond the ditch.

The unique feature about the site is the long avenue of stones guarding the single entrance on the east for 120 yards. These heaps probably represent collapsed dry stone walls which must have been of considerable strength. Such an avenue has no parallel as a defensive form of entrance in Iron Age hill-forts. The presence of a round barrow very near the eastern end of the avenue may afford a significant pointer to the purpose of the earthwork (Fig. 23). Another large barrow exists on a higher terrace 300 yards south-west of the earthwork and, as Whitaker remarked, there are remains of several cairns in the immediate neighbourhood. The first barrow is reported by Whitaker to have been imperfectly opened.

Tradition avers that it conceals a hoard of gold, and the writer learns from metal diviners of the highest repute that they have detected the presence of metal beneath the tumulus of earth and stones.

To a tribe which commanded Harker Hill, the position was secure enough; indeed, the connection between the two is an obvious and essential one. It is not therefore impossible that the enclosure was occupied by the builders of the linear intrenchments. On the other hand, the avenue may usefully be compared with that leading to the earthen circle surrounding Stonehenge, with the implication that Maiden Castle had a religious or sepulchral purpose.

The sites at Grinton (Oxhill) and Whitaside are discussed separately as there is no clear connection with the dykes. Their position in relation to the whole is, however, shown on the accompanying plan (Pl. V). It should also be noted that west of the intrenchment at High Fremington are further remains of ancient fields and a stone cairn. On the south side of the river, on intermediate terraces between the moorland and the valley bottom, are two round barrows - one above the Oxhill site and the other at Swale Hall between the Fremington and Harkerside dykes.

HACKENSALL HALL (L 24:H:8):

Ant. J., vii, 325-6 (Cheetham). JRS, xvi, 220.

In September, 1926, a hoard of about 325 AE, in the remains of a leather wallet, was found in a sand pit "close to the estuary of the river Wyre, opposite Fleetwood, some 165 yds. from the H.W.M.O.T. datum line, and 180 yds. from the north-west corner of Hackensall Hall" (Cheetham). The majority of the coins, which were in good condition, were antoniniani, silver-washed. The 318 identified coins were distributed as follows: 1 Valerian I., 36 Gallienus, 2 Salonina, 2 Valerian II., 2 Postumus, 87 Victorinus, 1 Marius, 25 Claudius II., 116 Tetricus I., 46 Tetricus II. "The hoard thus mainly consists of coins of the usurpers Victorinus and the Tetrici, Gaulish struck, and the coins of the Roman Empire are merely sporadic and intrusive features. The date is probably about A.D.272, but certainly not after the following year" (Cheetham). The hoard has been divided amongst various museums.

HAIGH CROSS (YWR 31:G:5):

Richmond, Huddersfield, 114.

In 1820 two coins were found at the farm, and in 1925 were in the possession of J. Scott Armitage, J.P. They are (1) AE 1 of Vespasian, COS III (A.D.71), in good condition; (2) AE 3 of Aurelian, in worn condition.

HALIFAX (YWR 31:F:4-5):

Watson, Halifax, 56; (ed. Leyland), 137, 152. Richmond, Huddersfield, 113, 116. YAJ xxiii, 444-51 (Woodward); xxx, 421. Halifax Guardian, 18 February, 1882.

1. Skircoat. A silver coin of Augustus. Also a Roman copper medal or coin.

2. Bailey Hall Bank. An AE 3 of Victorinus.

3. Magson House. AE and denarius of Geta; the latter found inside a human skull dug up on the slope above Magson House. Perhaps here, and at Skircoat, the description of only one coin has been confused.

4. Halifax Parish Church. Silver coin of Augustus found during alterations in February, 1882.

5. Beacon Hill. A sestertius of Lucilla, in good condition, was found in September, 1929.

6. "The Rocks" Orphanage. A hoard was found on 21 May, 1915, "about 400 yards east of the quarry at the westerly end of the Drive" (Woodward). Except for one coin of Tetricus, all belong to the later Constantinian period (330-45); six are AE 2, and the remainder (1,069) AE 3. Parallel hoards of similar content occur at Outwood, Stanley, Elland, and Bramley. The obverse types include Constantine I, Constantinopolis, Urbs Roma, Helena, Theodora, Delmatius, Constantine II., Constans, and Constantius II.

HALL CARR (YWR 37:H:13):

Guest, Rotherham, 608, 612. GM (1854), Nov., 490.

A deposit of Roman coins was found in a brickfield at Hall Carr, about one mile from Sheffield, on the north bank of the Don. 48 were recovered, 18 of which were, in November 1854, in the Museum of the Sheffield Literary Society. The distribution was: 8 Vespasian, 4 Domitian, 5 Nerva, 13 Trajan, 8 Hadrian, 2 Antoninus, 3 Aurelius, 4 Faustina, 1 Sabina. "The discovery at Hall Carr suggests that the old Brigantian track from Wincobank, on the north side of the Don, continued to be used in Roman times" (Guest).

HALLIWELL HALL (L 36:A:6): No symbol.

Baines, Lancs., (H), i, 544.

"A small bronze spear-head, and British stone celts ... have been found here within the present century."

HALTON MOOR (26:E:2):

PAI (1846), 4. Arch., xxxi, 517, Pl. XXIII. Arch. J., iii, 32. Evans, ABI, 381. PSA, i, 265.

La Tène bronze collar.

HAMPSTHWAITE (YWR 26:D:9):

Speight, Nidderdale, 380-1. YAJ, xxxi, 196-7. JRS, xvii, 190.

Speight believed that Back Lane, west of Holly Bank

Lodge, was a Roman road, remains of which "are still in evidence here in the shape of large pave-stones, some of which are as much as five or six feet long, and a foot and upwards in width. The line can be traced via Hampsthwaite church, Felliscliffe, Whitewall Nook (Long Lane), Crag Hall (East of Blubberhouses) to Ilkley." Moreover, quite recently, "'A well-made and preserved cobbled road' was found about 18 inches below the present surface of 'the road which leads to Clint, near the War Memorial.'"

Speight notes that "many Roman antiquities have been found upon and in the vicinity of this old road, including some bronze fibulae and other female ornaments." Mr. B. W. J. Kent has nine silver coins, traditionally from Hampsthwaite, apparently part of a hoard. They comprise 2 Vespasian (M. & S. ii, 10, 90); 1 Domitian (M. & S. ii, 155); 4 Trajan (M. & S. ii, 202, 166, 347, 332); 1 Antoninus Pius (M. & S. iii, 209); 1 M. Aurelius (M. & S. iii, 206).

HARROGATE (YWR 26:F:10):

GM (1757), ii, 565. GMLRR, ii, 358. YAJ, xxxi, 196; xxxiii, 216; xxxiv, 94.

1. Harlow Hill. (a) A hoard of denarii, said to belong to the second century, was found here about 50 years ago, in very good condition, but is now lost. (b) A silver coin of Faustina II. (FECVNDITAS) was found in 1933 between the Harlow

Carr Hotel and the road to Birk Crag.

2. Horn Hill. A (? Roman) shield-boss, made of brass and ornamented with radiate spiral stripes, was dug up with several other broken pieces of the same metal in May, 1787, "within an entrenchment on a hill near Harrowgate called Horn Bank. These intrenchments though passed over by the plough for several years previously are still very apparent ... and appear to have included three different forts, one of a circular and two of a square form" (GM). No trace of earth-works is now visible.

3. A silver coin of Domitian (Cohen 232), and a bronze Urbs Roma, were found in Stonerings Lane, between Spacey Houses and Harrogate, on the Leeds road.

HARTLINGTON (YWR 26:D:2):

The Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist, n.s., iv, 47.

Roman kiln.

HARWOOD FOLD (L 30:D:7):

Harrison, Survey, 12. Watkin, Lancs., 155. Whitaker, Whalley, i, 38. BAAJ, vi, 246.

"A handsome bronze fibula, well preserved, was found in March 1834 ... at Harwood Fold, Clayton-le-Dale ... it appears to have been one of the bow fibulae" (Watkin).

HAULGH (L 36:B:7): No symbol.

Harrison, Survey, 13. LCHS, iv, 130. Baines, Lancs., (1835), iii, 86; (C) iii, 211; (H) i, 574.

A bronze spear-head occurred with an urn, bones, etc. and kistvaens, when a barrow was opened in 1821.

HAUXWELL (East) (YNR 21:B:6): No symbol.

O.S. 6" (1932 Revision), 54 SW.

"Bronze Sword found A.D. 1787." The O.S. Archaeological department, upon inquiry, was able to add nothing to this information.

HAVERAH PARK (YWR 26:F:9):

Traces of a slight bank and outer ditch have survived ploughing on this extensive and hitherto unrecorded site. I am informed by Mr. B. W. J. Kent, whose family owned the land for 150 years, that grain rubbers and portions of beehive querns, of a type such as commonly occurs on Romano-British sites in Brigantia, have been found in the field walls.

HAWCASTER RIGG (YWR 31:B:10):

Gough's Camden, iii, 284. Haverfield MSS. Whitaker, Loidis, 175. Phil. Trans. xix, 319; iv, 111. Newton's Map. Thoresby, Ducatus, i, 138. Bradford Ant., n.s. vi, Pt. 26 (1933), 3 (reprint) (Villy). MBAN, vi, 407. Allen, Yorks., iv, 469. BRAC, v, (March, 1928).

A Roman pottery is recorded at Potter Newton, and near the site of a small earthwork, which excavation has shown to be of Roman outline, probably a temporary camp, occupied during the building of the nearby road.

HAYSHAW MOOR (YWR 26:C:7):

Phil. Trans., xli (1735), 560; xlix, (1756), 686-700.
Arch. J., xvi, 22-40. Arch., lvii, 359-422. BMGRB,
 28-31. Newcomen Soc. Trans., vii, 81-96 (Raistrick).
YAJ, xxx, 181-2. Speight, Nidderdale, 417. Gough's
Camden, iii, 53, 293. YPSAR, (1847). Hargrove,
Knaresborough, 135. Fisher, Masham, 67. Phillips,
Yorkshire, 72. Newton's Map. CIL, 1207. Haverfield
MSS. Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 135.

Two Brigantian pigs of cast lead, weighing 156 and 155 lbs., were found in a hole alongside the old road over the moor by Dacre Bank, "very nearly," Raistrick remarks, "the line of the Roman road from Aldborough to Addingham." They are dated to A.D. 81. See Appendix of Inscriptions.

Speight adds that "another half pig of lead was found by Mr. John Atkinson, on his farm at Monk Ing, which he told me was sold for 13s. It bore no mark or inscription."

HEADINGLEY (YWR 31:B:10):

BRAC, iv, (Oct. 1927).

A denarius of M. Aurelius, of 166 A.D. was found at a

depth of two feet in the allotments in Ash Road, Headingley, on 2 October 1927 (- Cohen 810, except that the whole figure is in profile, and the letters S C, together with armour at the foot of the tree, are omitted).

HEAPEY (L 30:G:3):

LCHS, xxv, 115. Harrison, Survey, 13. Watkin, Lancs., 234. Lewis, Topog. Dict., s.v.

1. A sestertius of Domitian (A.D. 91), was found "a little westward of the Roman road from Wigan to Walton-le-Dale" (LCHS)

2. In 1835, a large hoard of Roman coins was found, "said to be chiefly of brass, but with some silver coins intermixed" (Watkin), in excellent preservation. No details are known.

HEATHERY BURN CAVE (D 10:C:12):

Evans, ABI, 285.

Two leaf-shaped swords, with a fragment of a third, were included in a bronze hoard comprising also bronze and bone instruments, a gold armlet and a penannular hollow bead.

HEATON (YWR 27:B:1):

Haverfield MSS.

Roman coins.

HEBBURN (D 7:G:11):

Steer, RD, 311.

Half-centionalis of Gratian, found about 1929.

HEPWORTH (YWR 37:B:7):

Morehouse, Kirkburton, 8. Richmond, Huddersfield, 114.
Haverfield MSS.

A base metal coin of Caracalla has been found on Meal Hill.

HIGH CALGARTH (YWR) No symbol.

Morkill, Kirkby Malhamdale, 8.

"A skeleton with an iron spear-head lying beside it was discovered in the barrow in High Calgarth."

HIGH GREENWOOD (YWR 31:E:1):

Watson, Halifax, (ed. Leyland), 155. Richmond, Huddersfield, 115. Crabtree, Halifax, 87. Haverfield MSS.

Two silver coins of Trajan (A.D. 98-102) and Hadrian, came from Potatoe Brink, the house of Jonathan Sutcliffe.

HIGH FORCE (D 13:A:11):

Steer, RD, 309.

Hoard of 12 fourth-century AE, found in 1844.

HIPPERHOLME (YWR 31:F:5):

Haverfield MSS. Hearne's Leland, i, 142, 145 (Richardson).
 Watson, Halifax, 55-6; (ed. Leyland), 151. Richmond,
Huddersfield, 115.

A number of large copper medals, including Diocletian, Allectus and Carausius, were found in a thick glass vessel at Hove Edge.

HOLLINWOOD (L 36:D:13):

LCAS, viii, 155-6; x, 251; xvi, 86, 135. Harrison, Survey, 17-21.

1. A hoard of about 300 AE of Antoninus Pius to Victorinus was found in 1887 when erecting Chamber Mill. Only the bronze lock and two handles of what was presumably the containing chest remained. The verified coins were - 1 Antoninus Pius; 2 M. Aurelius; 4 Faustina; 1 of either Faustina or Crispina; 1 Crispina; 3 Commodus; 1 Septimius Severus; 1 Caracalla; 1 Victorinus; 1 Julia Mamaea. There were many others badly worn.

2. A Roman patera has also been found in the district.

HOLME (L 30:E:12):

Harrison, Survey, 13. Whitaker, Whalley, ii, 157, 195.

Baines, Lancs., (C) iii, 365. Watkin, Lancs., 230.

1. Roman coins.

2. Two enamelled copper fibulae were found above Holme in 1773.

HOLMFIRTH (YWR 37:B:6):

GM (1840), 522-3. Haverfield MSS. Morehouse,

Kirkburton, 6. Richmond, Huddersfield, 114.

An aureus of Carinus as Caesar (A.D. 282) was found in South Lane in the garden of James Barraclough.

HONLEY (YWR 37:A:6):

GM (1838), ii, 650. Richmond, Huddersfield, 14, 115,
Figs. 2, 3. Petch, Early Man, 79-84. Elgee, Arch. Yorks.,
116. NC³, (1897), p.

Five silver British coins of Cartimandua, and eighteen Roman coins ranging from 209 B.C. to A.D. 73, were found in association with a seal-box and a large brooch of early type. In view of the fresh condition of the latest Roman coins, Mr. Richmond has suggested A.D. 74-8 for the date of the deposit.

HOOLEY BRIDGE (L 36:A:11):

LCAS, ix, 66. Harrison, Survey, 13. Watkin, Lancs., 235.
BAAJ, xii, 236. LCHS, xviii, 281. Hardwick, Preston, 49.

In 1856 an urn containing about 1000 coins of A.D. 253-82 was found in a small mound in a field in front of Plumpton House, near Hooley Bridge. Some of the coins were said to be of Claudius II; the three 'small brass' which were exhibited to the L.C.A.S. belonged to this emperor.

HORDEN (D 11:F:15):

Steer, RD, 295-6.

Much Roman pottery and other Roman objects were found on a Neolithic chipping site.

HORNBY CASTLE (L 25:A:2):

Whitaker, Richmondshire, ii, 250. Baines, Lancs., (1835)

iv, 595; (H) ii, 613; (O) v, 536. Harrison, Survey,
14. Watkin, Lancs., 84, 218.

Whitaker stated that Roman occupation was proved by "the Roman coins lately found in digging among the ruins, and the remains of a brick pavement." The former included "a very fair middle brass of the first Antoninus." The castle is situated on a middle terrace of the hill which overlooks the village. This record is insufficient to establish the claim which has been advanced for it as the only villa site in the county.

HORSFORTH (YWR 31:B:9):

Thor. Soc., xxii, 52.

"In 1909, in laying out the cemetery at Horsforth, three silver coins, or rather potin [sic], were found in a deep drain, and are now in the Leeds Museum."

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING (D 11:C:12):

Steer, RD, 312.

Roman coin from the 'hill above Houghton.'

HOW STEAN (YWR 21:J:3):

Lucas, Nidderdale, s.v. Haverfield MSS. Speight,
Nidderdale, 432-6. YAJ, xxxi, 219 (Raistrick). James,
Bradford, 73.

1. A hoard of 32 coins from Nero to Hadrian was found

in a cavern known as Tom Taylor's Chamber in the How Stean gorge. Raistrick suggests that they were "almost certainly connected with early mining work or observation."

2. Speight records a bronze spear-head found in 1844.
(No symbol).

HUNSLET (YWR 31:D:11): No symbol.

Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 255.

A bronze spear-head and a hoard of socketed axes are recorded as in the Leeds Art Gallery.

HURST (YNR 14:J:3):

Newcomen Soc. Trans., vii (1927), 81-96. Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 135.

A pig of lead, inscribed ADRIAN and weighing 170 lbs., is now in the British Museum.

HURWORTH (D 14:F:11):

Steer, RD, 312.

An AE 3 of Constantine I. found in 1909.

HYLTON (D 11:A:12): No symbol.

Steer, RD, 33.

Bronze sword from the River Wear, in Sunderland Museum,
(type not stated).

IDLE HILL (YWR 31:B:7):

James, Bradford, 26 n.

Roman coins.

INGLEBOROUGH (YWR 20:H-J:7): Figs. 5-7; Pl. IV.

Phillips, Yorkshire, 26-9. Speight, Craven, 238-40.

VCHY, 6-7. Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 119. YAJ, xxxiii, 216-9; xxxiv, 124-5.

The flat summit of this mountain is preserved by a cap of millstone grit at 2,300 feet O.D. Unlike the lower moors around, it is free from peat and well drained (Fig. 5). The total area is over 15 acres, and the defending wall follows closely the edge of the hill so that the outline is irregular in shape.

The best description is still that of Phillips whose observations ante-date the period of considerable destruction to the enclosing wall. His plan, which is reproduced (Pl.), is therefore particularly valuable. All the hut-circles which he marks are in fact still recognisable on the ground. His description is well worth quoting:- "There are three openings through the wall; one at the south-west corner seems to be connected with a covered way down the steep brow; another in the middle of the east face admits the path now used which was probably an ancient track; a third, on the northern face, leads to a tremendous precipice. Each of the two last-named openings is 50 feet wide ...

"The wall is constructed after a regular plan There is along the inner side a series of broad, thin gritstones set upright, edge to edge, so as to make a thin vertical facewall or limit. From these at right angles proceed outward many other such rows of broad stones, also set on edge, forming 'throughs' at intervals of 6 feet; the intervening spaces being filled in with a dry built wall; the openings in the wall already described are vertically faced, but the outer front of the wall is not so guarded; there are no buttresses. The enclosed area is generally and remarkably bare and dry, and shows the millstone grit at the surface frequently. In this space are nineteen horse-shoe shaped low wall foundations, about 30 feet in diameter, each ring-like foundation having only one opening which is always on the side looking toward the south-east. They are evidently the foundations of ancient huts (Cyttiau), each probably designed to bear a conical or dome-shaped roof of heath or sod - congestum caespite culmen - with an opening turned away from the north-west, which is the quarter for violent wind and snow-storms. No traces of fire have yet been found in any of the areas."

A parallel has been drawn between the form of construction of this wall and of that at the undated site of Castle Folds near Great Asby (cf. CW2, xxxiii, 233-7); but the method is

not identical, and similarity of technique may well be due to similarity of materials available. The type of wall construction on Ingleborough is not paralleled on other Iron Age hill-fort sites; at Breiddin Hill (Montgomeryshire), for instance, the rampart consisted of a stone and earth core, with dry stone revetments on both faces (Arch. Camb., June 1937, 93-4). The argument that the people of different districts probably used a different technique in such matters, though the sites are contemporary, seems to be confirmed by the fact that Breiddin Hill bears no resemblance to the variations of the muris gallicus (stone and timber) type of structure found in both the excavated Cheshire hill-forts - Maiden Castle, Bickerton, and Eddisbury. Nor did the builders of the Iron Age fort on St. Catharine's Hill, Winchester, use timber for its construction. It is therefore quite feasible to suppose that the Cornavii and the Brigantes each favoured a particular method of construction.

There is no sign of settlement on the peaty and boggy intermediate terraces, nor on Simon Fell, though the well-drained lower slopes were obviously thickly populated (Fig. 7). On the summit of Ingleborough the hut-circles described by Phillips vary from 22 to 30 feet in diameter; the spread of the wall foundations covers 6-7 feet. A noteworthy

feature is the soft ground inside the hut-circles where reeds flourish in abundance. His observations on the south and south-east entrances are confirmed by the existing remains.

The entrance south-west of the beacon appears to have been of the simple form of inturned type. Large boulders have been moved to permit its construction, and it is now in a collapsed state. At one point on the south-east the inner and outer edges of the foundations of the rampart wall were identifiable on recent examination and the wall here proved to be 8 feet in width. There are traces of a small building, which may have been a guard-chamber on the inner side of the wall at the entrance noted on the south-east by Phillips.

A jar from a barrow at some unknown point on the slopes of Ingleborough is in Mr. E. J. W. Hildyard's collection at Horsley Hall, Eastgate, Weardale. It is of hard black ware, with fine crystalline sand in the clay, and stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ " high. It is bulbous in form, with sharply everted rim, and has been ascribed to the late first century A.D. While it cannot be regarded as direct evidence for the date of occupation of the hill-fortress, it does indicate native occupation of the neighbourhood during the early stages of the Roman period.

INGMIRE HALL (YNR 20:C:4): No symbol.

Financial News, 29 September, 1922.

On land on the borders of Yorkshire and Westmorland which was sold, "numerous relics of Roman occupation have been found." The Hall is close to Brigg Flatts where the CravenWay and the Ribchester - Carlisle road crossed the river Rother.

IVELET (YNR 20:A:13):

YAJ, xxxiv, 97.

Lead spindle-whorl, $1\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter, with elliptical section, decorated with concentric rings and a cross-pattern.

JARROW (D 7:G:11):

Steer, RD, 296-7. JRS, xix, 186.

The Ordnance Survey mark a Roman fort here, but while Hodgson described a square earthwork of about 3 acres, no longer in existence, a trial excavation in 1935 revealed no occupation earlier than the thirteenth century, and the date of the site must remain open.

"A Roman lamp of third-fourth century type was found near the site of the monastery." (JRS).

KEIGHLEY (YWR 31:A:4):

YAJ, xxvi, 386. VCHY, i, 406. Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 117.

In June, 1917, a Roman bronze eagle was discovered in a recently ploughed field at the north end of Parkwood Top Farm. (O.S. 25", 1908-19, enclosure 528). It is now in Keighley Museum. Roman coins have been found in the neighbouring Parkwood. A British coin found at Keighley bears the name of Verica, a son of Commius - ruler of the Atrebates of Hants. and Berkshire; it thus provides evidence of the existence of some contact, possibly commercial, between the Brigantes and the Belgic tribes of the south about the beginning of the Roman conquest.

KENYON (L 36:F:4):

Harrison, Survey, 14. LCAS, x, 250. BAAJ, vii, 14 (Beaumont).

"A rude urn of sun-baked clay, which contained a quantity of charred bones and the tongue of a Roman fibula of brass" (Beaumont) was found in 1826 on Mr. Walpole's farm. A fragment of the urn and the brooch tongue are now in Warrington Museum.

KETTLEWELL (YWR 20:J:14):

Pontefract, Wharfedale, 75.

Roman coins and building foundations were discovered in making the present post-office garden. "The place had always been called Cob Castle." Roman coins described as found in the 'Old Hall' garden, Kettlewell, are in the Craven Museum.

Miss Kitson Clark informs me that Professor Barbier, of Leeds University, was staying in Kettlewell in 1912, and he recalls that in repairing the inn - he does not remember which - seven Constantinian coins were found, some of which are in his possession. The inn was in or near a field called the Borrans. Both existing inns are near the river.

KIDDAL (YWR 31:A:14):

Haverfield MSS.

Coins.

KILLERBY (YNR 21:B:9): No symbol.

O.S. 6" (ed. 1930), 54 SE.

West of Home Farm and on the west side of Leeming Lane "Skeletons and Spear Head found." No further information is available from the Ordnance Survey.

KINGSDALE: Braida Garth (YWR 25:C:10):

A Romano-British cloak fastener, found in a peat bed at Braida Garth, Kingsdale, is in the Settle Museum.

KING'S SCAR, Settle (YWR 25:B-C:10):

Arch., xxix, 384-5 (C. Roach Smith and Joseph Jackson).
LCAS, xv, 2-3-6. PYGS, (1859), 45 f. (Denny and Farrer);
 1865), (Farrer); (1881), 351-68 (Poulton). Boyd-Dawkins,
Cave-Hunting, 81-101, 140. Speight, Craven, 80, 119-25,
 254. Whitaker, Craven, 615. British Association Reports,
 1870-5 (Boyd-Dawkins and Tiddeman. C. R. Smith, Collectanea
Antiqua, i, 5, 69. Journ. Derbyshire Arch. and Nat. Hist.
Soc. (1911). (Storrs Fox). VCH Derbyshire, i, 238-40
 (Haverfield). YAJ, xxxi, 220; xxxiv, 121-45 (Raistrick).
LCHS, v, (1864), 208; xvii, 217. G. H. Brown, Victoria
Cave. Bradford Ant., v, (n.s. iii, 1912), 366-8 (Villy).
Haverfield MSS. Newton's Map. BMGRB, 49. CW², xix,
 12, no.13. Joseph Jackson's private Journal (Settle
 Museum).

1. Victoria Cave (Fig. 41). The best known of all the
 Yorkshire caves, this was first discovered in 1838, and for
 the next thirty years Mr. Joseph Jackson carried on profitable
 private investigation. The work was then taken over by the
 British Association who undertook a complete scientific
 programme of excavation. The finds were even more numerous
 and varied than those from Dowkerbottom. In the lower bed
 of cave-earth were found the remains of hyaena, elephant,
 rhinoceros, hippopotamus, ox, grizzly and brown bear, red

deer and fox. The intervening layer of clay is of glacial origin, and divides the pleistocene from the neolithic period. The post-glacial fauna comprised badger, horse, pig, reindeer, goat and sheep, in addition to bear, red deer and fox. From the lowest layer of the upper bed of cave-earth came neolithic flints, two bone harpoons, a stone adze, bones of bear, deer and horse, and the remains of charcoal fires. A remarkable feature is the scarcity of Bronze Age occupation, and a vertical section taken at the cave-entrance revealed a talus deposit of six feet, separating the Neolithic and Romano-British layers. / Boyd-Dawkins mistakenly believed that there was evidence for post-Roman occupation. The top layer contained brooches, needles, pins, finger-rings, armlets, bracelets, buckles, studs; iron spear-heads, nails and daggers; bone spoons, pins and spindle-whorls, and other articles in ivory, glass and amber. Haverfield dated the brooches to the second and early third century. The pottery included Samian and coarse ware. Part of an ornamented bowl of Form 37 in Giggleswick School Museum has been illustrated by Villy, who regards it as probably late first century. A further piece bears the stamp of the second-century potter ADVOCISVS; while later material includes Huntcliff and coarse grey and black ware, together with a mortarium rim of the third century.

Here, as at Dowkerbottom, there is an important coin list, the range being from Trajan to Maximus. Full details of the types are not now available, but a sifting of the recorded coins shows that the emperors represented are Nero or Vespasian, Trajan, Gallienus, Victorinus, Tetricus and Tetricus junior, Claudius Gothicus, Aurelian, Constantine I., Crispus, Constantine II., Constans and Maximus. The single Nero or Vespasian was a much corroded AE 2. Both coins of Trajan were silver, and there were five AE 3 of Tetricus. The remaining emperors shared over a score, the exact distribution being indeterminable.

The overwhelming late third and fourth century representation in this thoroughly excavated site is a complete disproof of Raistrick's generalisation that coins from the caves and hutment sites "belong mainly to the first and early second centuries," and that "in Victoria and Dowkerbottom caves ... a small number of later coins of the late third and early fourth centuries occur," the latter statement implying that the late coins formed only a small minority of the total finds. Raistrick's interpretation of the pottery evidence, as has been seen, is equally vague and unreliable; he illustrates several pieces of Signal Station ware from the Jubilee and other King's Scar caves, yet describes the bulk of the pottery as "early second century," with "a few fragments of possibly

fourth-century Roman pottery." Moreover, if further disproof were required, Mr. J. W. Jackson, having classified the pottery in the Settle Museum from excavations in Settle caves by the local Naturalist and Antiquarian Society up to 1933, states that "the bulk of it appears to be fourth century in date." The Victoria Cave remains indicate that occupation became actually more intensive towards the close of the Roman occupation.

2. Albert Cave, a little to the west of Victoria Cave, is very similar in external features to its more famous companion, but has never been properly excavated.

3. Jubilee Cave. No report on the excavations of 1935-8, by the Settle Pig Yard Club, has yet been published.

4. Attermire Cave. Partial excavation took place in 1869-76, during the Victoria cave excavations. More recent work has been done by members of local societies, 1921-6. Once again the lack of a published report is to be deplored. Raistrick remarks that in the case of both Jubilee and Attermire "the outer platform is less well marked and the cave itself is a series of ramifying passages, narrow and often of great height, only occasionally opening out into a chamber large enough for occupation." Fragments of pottery in Settle Museum obtained by members of the Settle Naturalist and Antiquarian Society from Attermire include Samian rustic

and signal-station ware.

KIPPAX (YWR 32:D:1):

ERAST, xii, 32 (Stovin's MSS, 1695-1780). GM (1865),
ii, 490-1. GMLRR, ii, 367.

1. Roman coins.

2. A 'Roman' glass bottle, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ " across the top, neck $5\frac{1}{2}$ " long, circumference $17\frac{1}{4}$ ", and total height $8\frac{3}{4}$ ", was found with "ashes and such debris as are generally found in the vicinity of furnaces" (GM), in opening up an artificial mound. The labourers scrubbed off gilding which had covered the bottle completely. The glass was not blown; there was a bulls-eye knot at the bottom, and the orifice was not circular. In 1865 it was in the possession of John Holmes of Mitnley (?Methley).

KIRKBY WHARFE (YWR 32:A:4):

Whitaker, Mus. Thor., Catalogue of Rarities, 109.

Thoresby, Ducatus, 558.

"Stones of the larger sort from a tessellated pavement discovered by the Reverend Dr. Pearson at Kirkby upon Wharfe, near Tadcaster: a piece of eight of them with the floor and cement, as set by the Romans." (Mus. Thor.)

Miss Kitson Clark writes to me: "The site of a ruin is pointed out still; near the church, the angle of a stone

wall is visible, but it is not at all clear that it is not something to do with an old hedge and ? field wall line passing across it."

KIRKHAM (L 29:D:6):

LCHS, iii, 58-61 (Thornber); v, 198. Watkin, Lancs., 74, 205-9. Fishwick, Kirkham, 5-6. Arch. J., xv, 55-6. Whitaker, Richmondshire, ii, 456-7. Baines, Lancs., (1835) iv, 377; (H) ii, 482; (C) v, 357. Harrison, Survey, 14. BMGRB, 77. BMGEIA, 106-7. NC⁵, xvi, 316-8 (Sutherland). JRS, xiv, 222; xvii, 194; xviii, 198.

When Watkin wrote, all artificial traces on the Mill Hill had disappeared, but "large quantities of wrought stone were known to have been dug up and removed in the last century." In 1800 the bronze unbo of a shield was recovered from a small stream, and the finder, Mr. Willacy, testified to having seen, during draining operations, "the ruins (or foundations) of a square fortress, which were of 'massy chiselled red sandstone,' and were at the time when laid open, pronounced Roman by judges" (Watkin) (Plan 3). The shield boss is now in the British Museum, and is fully described in the Guide; it has typological associations with Iron Age examples, such as that from Polden Hill, Somerset. It was wrongly stated by Whitaker to come from Garstang.

The Rev. W. Thornber saw (Plan 7) "a pavement of thick,

rude, red brick tiles, and twice over, with the officers of the Ordnance Survey, threw out a surprising quantity of broken tiles, paterae, burnt bones, etc. Here, too, the drainage of the encampment had its outlet into the Don, where Mr. Loxham picked up the bone needle, and Mr. Willacy two coins of Hadrian." No. 9 (Plan) was "a square area which was surrounded with a trench one yard deep ... It rose into a mound with four sides." The abundance of the remains is illustrated by the fact that he "never put a spade down in any part of the area that it did not disclose burnt earth, charred wood, pottery, bricks, and bones." A gold coin of Vespasian has come from the site. To the emperors Vespasian and Hadrian thus represented, Harrison adds a coin of Antoninus Pius.

Nearby (Plan 10), was a burial place with much charcoal, ashes and burnt bones, which has yielded about a dozen sepulchral urns, an iron amulet "resembling a string of pipe stoppers" (Thornber), and an iron securis or axe. Another amulet, which must have been worn suspended from the neck by a chain, was "a ring of light green glass, roped by a cord of blue, which cord is wrapped thus by a thread of white."

In recent years renewed discoveries have been made. In 1927 Mr. H. Burrows found late Romano-British pottery, including Castor ware; and in the following year the

Preston - Kirkham Roman road, known as Danes' Pad, was established at Mill Hill, "28 ft. wide, with a foundation of concrete and several layers of rammed gravel, 14-18 in. thick altogether" (JRS). Fragments of Roman pottery were found in the ditch by the roadside.

The occupation at Kirkham was certainly intensive, and apparently extended over a long period. Third century occupation is best attested. The description is similar to that of many civil settlements, and Willacy's observation of the remains of a "square fortress," so long as it remains unconfirmed, is insufficient to justify the assumption that a military post existed here. From Kirkham comes a small hoard of 36 coins, ranging from Tiberius to Balbinus, with what Mr. Sutherland describes as "other obvious intruders," and probably concealed about A.D. 238. It consists almost entirely of denarii, and is one of numerous similar deposits of the same period, caused by the introduction of the suspect antoninianus into circulation. The hoard is stated to have been contained in a Flavian South Gaulish bowl, Dechelette form 67. The distribution is: AE - 1 Nero; AR - 1 Tiberius; 1 Otho; 3 Vespasian; 1 Domitian; 2 Nerva; 1 Trajan; 2 Hadrian; 3 Antoninus Pius; 2 Faustina I.; 1 Lucius Verus; 2 Faustina II.; 2 Commodus; 6 Septimius Severus; 2 Caracalla; 1 Macrinus; 4 Severus Alexander; 1 Balbinus. The length of

period represented, and survival of the bowl, are remarkable.

KIRKSTALL (YWR 31:B:9):

Phil. Trans.² iv, 1677 (Thoresby). Haverfield MSS.

Newton's Map. Whitaker, Mus. Thor., 111. Thoresby,

Ducatus, 138.

Thoresby recorded Roman tiles from Kirkstall and Roman bricks have been noticed in the walls of the Abbey. Roman pottery has also come from Kirkstall forge.

KNARESBOROUGH (YWR 26:E:12):

Hargrove, Knaresborough, 17. Speight, Nidderdale, 272-4, 259, 326-7.

Earthworks now obliterated are reported to have existed here. The limestone rock on which the town stands would be very suitable for primitive habitation, and it is interesting to note Speight's comments on cave-dwellings in the rock face, traditionally occupied from the earliest times, and some actually still inhabited. The remains of human and animal skeletons were found in a cave near the Union Hotel, opened during quarrying in 1853, but there were no dateable finds.

Speight believed that "the rectilinear form of the original earthworks at Knaresborough evidently points to a Celtic or Roman original. ... The fortifications consisted of a ditch and rampart of earth, which formerly defined the

limit of the ancient borough of Knaresborough, and was known as the Borough Ditch. The north-eastern edge of the rampart ran parallel with the present main or High Street, and extended as far as Gracious Street, and the pillars of the Wesleyan Chapel gateway stand upon the old north mound marked in Hargrove's plan. ... During recent excavations in the High Street an old cobble-stone pavement has been come upon at a depth of nearly three feet from the surface, and Hargrove mentions that Roman coins of the emperors Claudius and Constantine have been dug up at the same place. The raised ground on which Richardson's Charity School stands is wholly artificial. ... The outer edge of the ditch ran parallel with the present Boroughbridge road. ... The ground falls to the High Bridge, and the road is cut through the rampart, and within this was a larger and higher rampart and ditch of later date, constructed by the army of Lord Fairfax during the siege of the castle in 1642."

LANGHO (L 30:C:6):

Watkin, Lancs., 219. Harrison, Survey, 15. Baines, Lancs., (1835), iii, 340; (H) ii, 86; (C) iv, 53.

Near a large mound at Langho a coin of Hadrian was found in 1831.

LEEDS (YWR 31:C:10-11):

Haverfield MSS. JRS, xiv, 222. YAJ, xxxii, 231.

Thor. Soc., xxii, 41. Whitaker, Loidis, 88. Wardell, Ilkley, 91. Speight, Upper Wharfedale, 29.

1. Haverfield notes the record in the Yorkshire Daily Observer (1911) of over 3,000 coins in Leeds, covering 35 years in the third century.

2. A hoard of thirty or forty coins, including one of Nero, was found in 1924 in the garden of 37 Thorpe Road on the Middleton Housing estate.

3. A silver coin of Gordian III was found on the railway permanent way in 1934.

4. In 1846 a small urn with seven coins was dug up in Battye Wood.

5. Two denarii, one of Galba, were found in Leeds in 1858.

6. Whitaker advances the discovery of "a Roman urn filled with ashes, and containing a British celt or axehead of flint ... nearly in line with the encampment on Wall Flat to the top of Briggate, A.D.1745," and of "an ancient pavement, strongly cemented," at considerable depth on the same line, as evidence that Briggate follows the line of a Roman road.

7. Joppa. Pottery found in 1838, terra-cotta, and an AE of Nero which was found in 1838 in a well at the tannery, are recorded.

8. Blackmoor: Roman pottery.

9. A spear-head is recorded by Wardell from Thwaite Gate.

10. Wallflat. Haverfield notes an enclosure. An urn was found in 1745. No symbol.

LEYBURN SHAWL (YNR 21:C:4):

Speight, Richmondshire, 360-3. Journ. Derbyshire Arch. & Nat. Hist. Soc. (1911). (Storrs Fox). YAJ, xxxiv, 124 (Raistrick). PYGS, ix, (Horne). Mortimer, Forty Years, 387.

A small cave in the limestone scar at the western end of the Shawl, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Leyburn, was towards the end of last century excavated by William Horne and the Hon. W. T. Orde-powlett. It yielded bones of red deer, fox, sheep or goat, wild ox, etc., together with portions of a human lower jaw. The debris at the entrance covered a charcoal hearth, with broken bones and pieces of Samian ware and coarse pottery, grain rubbers and pot boilers. As in other cases, the cave was associated with hutments in the wood below which produced a similar equipment of grain rubbers, burnt hearth-stones and pot boilers, coarse pottery and worked bone. A large stone cairn lies to the west of this village site. The finds are deposited in Bolton Castle Museum.

LEYLAND (L 29:G:10):

Harrison, Survey, 15, 26. Watkin, Lancs., 229, 236-7.

Baines, Lancs., (C) iv, 169.

1. Watkin notes that a gold ring, found "at or near Leyland," was preserved at Worden Hall. Though of Roman type, Watkin doubted its Roman origin. "The letters SPQR are chased upon it in very low relief. From its lightness it must be hollow."

2. A hoard of 126 coins, all AE 3 except a few base copies, was unearthed at Worden in 1850: 8 Gallienus, 1 Postumus, 29 Victorinus, 1 Marius, 54 the Tetrici, 12 Claudius Gothicus, 1 Quintillus, 1 Aurelian, 5 Probus, 14 illegible.

LIGHTCLIFFE (YWR 31:F:6):

Turner, Brighouse, 24-7. Richmond, Huddersfield, 113-4.

NC (1861), i, 79. Haverfield MSS. Watson, Halifax, (ed. Leyland), 147-50. Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 127.

1. A silver coin of Scipio Asiaticus, now in York Museum, was found in the churchyard.

2. A hoard of 4 British gold coins and 35 Roman silver coins was found in 1827 in a field "behind Upper Smith House, on the right hand of the road from the old Church at Lightcliffe to Bailiffe Bridge" (Turner). Other coins are supposed to have been purchased by the British Museum and Leeds and York Museums, but Mr. Richmond was unable to trace any record of this.

LINDLEY WOOD (YWR 26:G:8):

Haverfield MSS (from Slater, Guisley).

Roman coins.

LINDRICK (YWR 26:A:10): No symbol.

JRS, xxi, 223.

A possibly Roman seal-box was found here in 1930. It was a circular bronze box, $1\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter, with a hinged lid and decorated with punch holes.

LINGWELL GATE (YWR 31:F:11):

Gough's Camden, iii, 24. Haverfield MSS. AA¹, iii, List of Donations, 7. Parsons, Hist. of Leeds, i, 22. Soc. Ant. Lond. Catalogue of Antiquities, 36. Arch., Thoresby, Ducatus, Catalogue of Rarities, 107-8. PAI, (1846), 9. Bowman, Rel. Ant. Ebor., 41-4, Pl. VIII. MBAN, vi, 392. Walker, Wakefield, 20-1. Sutherland, CCRB, 37-48. YPSAR, 1823, 1825. Num. Journ., ii, 58. Newton's Map. Leeds Phil. & Lit. Soc. Trans., i, 80.

This site, three miles north of Wakefield, is well known as the location of a mint for the production of counterfeit coins by the process of casting as opposed to striking. Coin moulds were first reported in 1697, and have since been frequently noticed, a prolific re-discovery being made in 1820-1. Made of fine white or blue clay hardened by fire,

each mould (except those to be placed at the end of each pile in the process of casting) has two impressions, obverse and reverse, obviously taken by pressing coins into the clay while it was still moist and soft. A projecting rim on each mould fitted close against that of the next, leaving a space of the required thickness of the coin between each impression. Corresponding notches in each rim were placed together to leave a hole through which the molten metal could enter. The moulds were placed with alternating obverses and reverses in piles of twelve or fourteen, the whole being enclosed in an outer jacket of clay into which the molten metal was then poured. Funnels for pouring and crucibles for smelting the metal have been found. Cast coins remained in some of the moulds. Denarii were usually imitated and the range is from Hadrian to Tetricus junior, also including Antoninus Pius, Commodus, Albinus, Septimius Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Geta, Macrinus, Diadumenian, Elagabalus, Severus Alexander, Maximinus, Julia Mamaea, Victorinus, and either or both of Gordian III. and Philip I. The moulds are now distributed amongst collectors and museums, amongst the latter being the British, Yorkshire, Leeds, Wakefield, Norwich and Ashmolean Museums.

"Other moulds bear a figure of the goddess Ceres, holding a staff in one hand, a cornucopia in the other; a winged

figure bearing a wreath, an erect female figure with a stork at her feet; a soldier armed with a spear and a circular shield; a man carrying a staff, and the legend PROVIDENTIA DEORVM" (Walker).

The great range of coins from Lingwell Gate might at first sight seem to indicate that counterfeiting was here a long-established business; but the number of moulds shows a decided concentration around the reigns of Severus and Caracalla. Moreover, the Lingwell site is but one (though perhaps the largest) of a dozen sites throughout the country where similar work was carried on, and Mr. Sutherland's chart clearly establishes this concentration as a common characteristic. Mr. Sutherland concludes that "it is reasonable to fix the active and general beginning of mould-made denarii within the reigns of Severus and Caracalla." Moulds of earlier coins exist, because it would be natural to counterfeit coins still in circulation.

The most striking feature is the rarity of moulds for antoniniani, and the concentration on the casting of denarii appears to represent an attempt to bolster up the circulation of that denomination, particularly since the introduction of antoniniani has led to the hoarding of the more favoured denarius. This, together with the doubt which exists as to the profitability of minting denarii at a time when that

coinage was already debased, renders it not improbable that the various businesses were carried on with semi-official cognisance, even if they had not the open approval of the authorities. Moreover, it is difficult to believe that such a widespread occupation could make its appearance and wax so prolific within the same limited period if it were completely illegal. When the denarius was being finally ousted from circulation by the antoninianus, the moulds also became fewer. The fact that from c. A.D. 240 to 260 the base counterfeits decline rapidly, although silver was scarcer than ever before, indicates that the denarius was being or had had already been officially abandoned.

LITTLEBOROUGH (L 30:H:14):

Whitaker, Manchester, i, 232. Watkin, Lancs., 212.

Whitaker suggested the existence of a Roman station "under the steep of Blackstone Edge," but his hypothesis is unconfirmed. During the rebuilding of the "Town House" in the early nineteenth century, however, several Roman coins and tiles were found.

LIVERPOOL (L 35:G-H:8-9):

Evans, ABC, 120. VCHL, i, 248. LCAS, 1, 104 (J. W. Jackson). Harrison, Survey, 15.

1. British AE: Obv. Two boars back to back; beneath

each an amulet; in the centre behind them a wheel with a line carried on between their backs. Rev. A horse to the right above, and below uncertain objects. "The character of the coin is allied to those which may be assigned to the Icenian district" (VCH).

2. Bronze torque of three beads, described by Jackson as late Celtic.

LOFTHOUSE (YWR 31:E:12):

Walker, Wakefield, 16.

Walker notes that an "Iron Age gritstone quern" was found at Lofthouse by Mr. Charles Roberts.

LONGTON MOSS (L 29:F:8):

GM (1819, July), 63. Whittle, Hist. of Preston, i, 14.

Hardwick, Preston, 49. Watkin, Lancs., 236-7. Harrison, Survey, 15.

A hoard of 17 Roman AE and 11 AR, contained in an oak box, was found in 1819 and since dispersed. It included coins of Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius and Faustina.

LONGWOOD (YWR 31:H:5):

EE, vii, 920.

Brigantian altar found in a local shrine under a scar. (See Appendix D).

LOWGILL (L 25:C:4):

Harrison, Survey, 16. Watkin, Lancs., 81. Rauthmell, (ed. 2), 134.

When a portion of Roman road was uncovered a fragment of an inscribed stone, and parts of two horseshoes were found beneath its pavement.

LUDDENDEN (YWR 31:E:3):

Watson, Halifax, (ed. Leyland), 60. PSAS, lxxii, 389

What are described as a "late Celtic" annulet of deep blue glass, with a white wavy line of opaque glass running round it, 1" in diameter, and a "circular disc button" c. $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter, of the same coloured glass and with a hole in the centre, were found amongst other relics on Church Hill.

Other examples have occurred at Camelon, Milking Gap, and South Shields.

Mr. Birley considers that the annulet probably belongs to the period of Antoninus Pius.

LUND (L 29:D:8):

Harrison, Survey, 16

An inscribed Roman altar used as a font.

LYDIATE (L 35:C:9):

L. & C. Hist. & Geneal. Notes, iii, pt. 8, pars. 342, 348;
pt. 9, par. 351.

Roman buildings.

MALHAM MOOR (YWR 25:C:12):

Craven Museum.

Bronze socketed spear-head, c.4" long, head c. 2½",
with lunate opening in the blade.(L.B.A.)

MARSDEN (D 7:G:13-14):

Steer, RD, 298.

Roman occupation on a site near Marsden Hall is attested
by various finds including Samian ware.

MARTON (L 29:C:3): No symbol.

Harrison, Survey, 16. Fishwick, Poulton-le-Fylde, 1-2.

? Celtic axe.

MEDOMSLEY (D 11:B:5):

Evans, ABI, 285. VCHD, i, 207.

Leaf-shaped bronze sword.

MELLOR (L 30:D:5):

JRS, xiv, 223. Watkin, Lancs., 218-9. VCHL, ii, 552-3
(Plan). Whitaker, Whalley, ii, 396. Man. Lit. & Phil.
Soc. Proc.,² vii, 20. Harrison, Survey, 17.

1. About 1874 Father Smith, of Osbaldestin, found an uninscribed Roman altar "on Mellor Moor, near the road from Manchester to Ribchester" (JRS).

2. On Mellor Moor, half⁰/mile ENE of the parish church, a rectangular earthwork exists on the summit of the highest ground in the district, giving it a commanding position on all sides. The internal area is only 60 feet x 35 feet; the rampart is 2 feet above it, and 5 feet above the bottom of the ditch. As the inner platform appears to have been raised, the inner rampart is thus higher than the outer, which is also 2 feet above ground level.

Watkin took it to be an outpost of the fort at Ribchester, and Dr. Kuerden, in vol. iv of his MSS. asserts that 'the Romans left a castle in existence at Mellor' (Watkin). Gardner (VCH) says the position is too bleak for a homestead moat and suggests it is a military outpost of the Civil War. Against this, however, is the fact that Kuerden, writing before the close of the seventeenth century, might reasonably be expected to have learnt of this if its origin had been so recent. When the find of the Roman altar is also considered, a Roman foundation seems likely.

MERECLOUGH (L 30:D:11):

LCHS, ix, 35-6 (Wilkinson). Whitaker, Mus. Thor., 1 n., 8. Watson, Halifax (ed. Leyland), 155. Watkin, Lancs., 232-3.

Phil. Trans.,¹ xx, 310. Thoresby, Ducatus, 283.

Whitaker, Whalley (ed. 3), 347; ii, 195. Harrison, Survey, 9, 17-18.

1. "The crest at High Law, within a short distance of Red Lees, was formerly crowned with a small fortification and several tumuli, but the greatest portion of these remains were removed so early as 1695" (Wilkinson). The discovery of several Roman coins during the destruction indicates Roman occupation.

This reference is apparently to the large hoard of denarii which was found on the 'Long Causeway' in 1695, near a stone cairn containing a kist-vaen and a skeleton, which was removed in 1763. Over twenty of these coins were sent to Thoresby, who states that they include both consular and imperial coins. The hoard appears to have been early.

2. "In June 1761," writes Watkin, "a hoard of about 200 coins, chiefly of the time of Constantine the Great, and his sons, were found in a field called 'Low House Wood,' at the Dyer Wood, between Barcroft and Overtown ... This spot is close to the 'Long Causeway' and also the site of the Mere-clough discovery of 1695." The coins were apparently AE 3. Of the five mentioned there are 3 Constantine, 1 Maximinus Daza and 1 Licinius.

This is probably the same hoard as that recorded by

Leyland, though his date is 1764; it was found "in the immediate vicinity of this place (i.e. Mereclough) a Glass vessel, full of the small brass coins of Constantine the Great and Licinius."

MIDDLEHAM (YNR 21:D:5):

YAJ, vii, 459-64 (1882) (Topham). Speight, Richmondshire, 289-90. The Antiquary, iv, 274. BAAJ, (n.s.) xii, 288. Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 166, 249. Letter from Mr. Hunt (in the possession of Miss Kitson Clark). Haverfield MSS. JRS, xvii, 190.

This site is of special interest because it is the most northerly villa known in Britain. It lies near the possible line of Roman road postulated by Gale and Warburton, some parts of which have been established by the writer, though not as yet definitely near this site. At Ulshaw Bridge (Middleham), the traditional crossing of the river, a rectangular earthwork awaits excavation.

In 1882 John Topham described the discovery of the remains of a hypocaust "at a spot about a quarter of a mile to the east of the castle ... They appear to be the foundations of a building in a square form, about 20' x 17' outside the walls, and about 14½' x 12' inside." He mentions "flues running round the inside of the walls with cross-flues dividing the floor into squares," and gives detailed

measurements. Roofing tiles, flue tiles, and the fragments of a sand bowl or basin of unglazed black pottery were found, but less than one-third of the site was then excavated.

Speight, writing in 1897, assumes the existence of a Roman road from Aldborough via Well and Middleham to Bainbridge, with a station at the river crossing at Middleham, and refers to the large earthwork there. "A little to the west of it there are very apparent indications of the foundations of walls, now grass-covered." North-west of these he found "unmistakable remains of an ancient Roman hypocaust, the arch in the foundation of the walls communicating between the outer flues and those of the excavated chamber being still intact." There was reason for believing that folding doors had given entrance to the apartment on the east, from the presence of pivot-holes and curved grooves in the upper of two stone steps. Incidentally, it may be noted that Speight adds the information that a large mound south-east of Ulshaw Bridge near Fleets Farm House, on excavation yielded an adult skeleton, three bronze buckles, two beads of coloured glass, and an antique knife in wooden sheath; "the whole are no doubt of late Anglo-Saxon date. The relics may be seen in the Bolton Castle Museum."

Following the original excavation whose results are described by Topham, the site was apparently redug by Sir

Nathan Bodington and a party of students from the Yorkshire College, Leeds, but unfortunately they failed to publish any account of their work. Bodington, writing to the Ordnance Survey from Biskra (10, April 1911) on the topic of the Roman road east of Bainbridge, incidentally mentions that "we cleared the hypocaust at Middleham ... We dug round but found nothing more except a big worked stone." A letter written by a Mr. Hunt, dated Nov. 7th, 1929, now in the possession of Miss M. Kitson Clark, Hon. Sec. of the Yorkshire Roman Antiquities Committee, states: "'I found the site at Middleham, then lately excavated by students of Yorks. University - it had been abandoned without any attempt of covering it up again.'" As Hunt was making enquiries about Well in 1906, Bodington's activities may have taken place about or just after the turn of the century. I am obliged to Miss Kitson Clark for the suggestion (in justice to Sir Nathan) that as the Yorkshire College was admitted into the Victoria University in 1887, the site probably weathered five winters - perhaps more - before he touched it.

Excavations are reported to have been made in 1927 by Mr. E. V. Raynor, junior, (JRS), but there is no further published information.

The site was visited by Miss Kitson Clark and the writer in September, 1937. Owing to Bodington's failure to preserve

his discoveries by the replacement of soil, the remains are now in very dilapidated condition - so much so that Mr. Philip Corder has expressed the opinion that no hypocaust existed. Fortunately, Topham's account puts this point beyond doubt. The floor, however, no longer exists, and the arch over the flue has disappeared. The whole is choked with nettles and brambles, so that it is difficult to make even a superficial examination; but though there seems to be little trace of the walls of the room, portions of the hypocaust pillars remain in a much-ruined state; and the massive grooved threshold - a curious feature, hardly suitable for an indoor entrance - is quite obvious.

From the information available, and from personal examination, it would appear that no more than one room has ever been uncovered, and that a great deal of valuable material awaits scientific excavation - an investigation which, hitherto delayed on account of difficulties of agreement with the tenant, it is hoped will shortly be able to proceed unhindered.

MIDDLESBROUGH (YNR 15:H:7-8)

Elgee, Early Man, 171, Pl. XXV, fig. 3. British Museum.

V-type leaf-shaped sword with T-shaped tang, from the Tees at Middlesbrough. "A perfect example ... nearly two feet in length with a long slot in the tang instead of rivet holes."

MIDDLETON-ST.-GEORGE (D 14:F:12):

Steer, RD, 312.

"Two Roman lamps, of third or fourth century date, stamped ANNISER. Found in 1924 during excavation for the cellars of a house called the 'Friary' situated in Pountey's Lane."

MOOR MONKTON (YWR 27:E:5):

Information from Miss Kitson Clark.

A very much worn flanged 'pie-dish' rim turned up among thirteenth century and later pottery in excavations conducted in the moat of the old site at the Red House, Marston Moor. It is now in the school museum.

MORLEY (YWR 31:E:10):

Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 253, 261. Smith, Morley, 2-3.

Wardell, Ilkley, 54. Evans, ABI, 328.

Two bronze spear-heads with basal loops were found with five bronze palstaves in 1846 "at a point near to the boundary between Morley and Churwell" (Smith), and are now in the Leeds Art Gallery. One of them, well preserved, measured 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " in length; the other was a weapon broken in manufacture and discarded.

Wardell adds that a (?) gold coin was found with a palstave at Morley.

MYERSCOUGH (L 29:A:9):

Harrison, Survey, 17. Watkin, Lancs., 231.

A Roman urn containing "'great store of antient coynes'" (Watkin, quoting Kuerden's MSS.) The hoard has long been dispersed.

NEWTON KETTON (D 14:C:11):

Steer, RD, 312.

A coin of Severus. Other Roman coins from here and elsewhere on Catkill Lonning, including one of Augustus.

NORTH STAINLEY: Castle Dykes (YWR 21:H:10):

Heslington, Roman Camps in the Neighbourhood of Ripon.

Arch. J., xxxii, 135 sqq. (plan), 154. VCHY, ii, 17.

Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 158 and 257. O. G. S. Crawford,

Castle Dykes (Br. Assoc. Excursion Handbook, Leeds, 1927).

YAJ, xxvii, 211-18 (Richmond). BRAC, Oct. 1929 (Clark).

Excavations on this site, nearly four miles north of Ripon, were begun in 1866 and revealed the foundations of two rooms, complete with hypocausts and tessellated pavements, whose plan suggested that they formed the wing of a large house. Wall plaster, consisting of three separate layers of coloured stucco laid one upon the other, was taken to indicate a long period of continuous occupation. The same season's work brought to light the features which give the site a more than usual

interest, namely, the existence on three sides of a double mound and central flat-bottomed ditch. The total area enclosed by these rectangular defences was about five and a half acres. Between 1869 and 1874 renewed work by the Rev. W. C. Lukis disclosed a large building - compared by Mr. I. A. Richmond with those at Hadstock or Wendens Ambo in Essex - handsomely equipped with baths.

On the north side a considerable marsh may account for the apparent absence of ditch and mounds. The modern road runs along this side, however, turning at an acute angle at the north-east corner of the enclosure in order to do so; and Miss Kitson Clark has suggested that this turn was due to its being built on a firm terrace or bank such as a mound on this side would afford. The usual explanation is that the road turned sharply to cross an early causeway over the Eightwater Beck.

Road widening in 1928-9 was carefully observed by local members of the Yorkshire R.A.C., and two main items of interest resulted. The upper part of the east mound being cleared away, the partial section exposed appeared to consist merely of surface soil - perhaps upcast from the central ditch. On the north, apparently undefended, face of the enclosure, a nine foot length of fairly substantial stone wall, on footings which appeared to rest on natural gravel, came to light.

Mr. O. G. S. Crawford discerns in the enclosing earthworks a prehistoric element; and Miss Kitson Clark asks whether the entrenchments are defensive or merely to keep in cattle. There is, however, no evidence to indicate occupation of the site either previous or subsequent to that of the inner buildings; and in view of the uncertain local temper of that district during the greater part of the Roman period, as well as parallel instances of fortified villas in other dangerous areas of the province, there is no good reason for rejecting the obvious connection - a connection strengthened by the internal history of the site. The original buildings were evidently destroyed and replaced on a larger and more sumptuous scale; a third-century mortarium (figured by Heslington) belonged to this second period. Disaster, however, again overtook Castle Dykes, if the tale of destruction manifest in the remains uncovered be construed aright. The coin list ends with Constantius I. (died 306); but this does not necessarily mean that there was no further fourth-century occupation. While it is usually presumed that the defensive ^{rampart} was constructed following the first destruction, and was in existence throughout the main period of occupation, this too lacks definite confirmation. It is, however, most likely that it was formed round existing buildings, for the opposite slope would certainly have

afforded a more defensible position. Presumably the possible need for defence was not a practical consideration when the villa was first constructed; it only emerged with the gradual worsening of the local political situation.

OLDHAM (L 36:C:13):

Harrison, Survey, 17. LCAS, viii, 155-6; x, 251; xvi, 135.

1. A denarius of Domitian found in Oldham Park, Honeywell Lane, (the line of a supposed Roman road).
2. A bronze coin of M. Aurelius has been found in Oldham.
3. "Roman patera of red pottery covered with enamel, found by workmen near the Roman road." (LCAS, x).

OTLEY (YWR 26:H:8):

Speight, Upper Wharfedale, 29.

1. A hoard of coins ranging from Hadrian to Decius was found in the churchyard in March, 1888, at a depth of 8 feet, amongst a quantity of human bones, broken pottery, and bits of flint and charcoal. A third-century burial may be indicated, and as Speight remarks, "it is noteworthy that the same site should have been appropriated for the burial-ground of the early Christian church adjoining."

2. A coin of Aurelianus came from Dr. Shaw's garden.

3. "A farmer at Norwood while ploughing turned up as many Roman coins as would fill a pint measure." The range

of this hoard was from Hadrian to Constantius I. and Constantine I.

OTTERSPOOL (L 35:J:9):

LCHS, xviii, 197-8. Harrison, Survey, 17.

Twelve coins, evidently part of a hoard, were found in 1833 by a gardener working in grounds bordering the creek of Otterspool. Ten of these were examined, and all proved to be much worn. Most were imitations of the later emperors. The distribution was: 1 Claudius Gothicus, 1 Numerianus, 1 Diocletian, 1 Constantius I., 1 Licinius, 1 Constantine family, 1 "of small size, probably intended for a Valentinian" (LCHS), 2 Byzantine, 1 illegible.

OUTWOOD (YWR 31:F:12):

Arch., xvii, 333. Parsons, Leeds, i, 22. Walker, Wakefield, 22.

In May, 1812, "forty Roman copper coins found in an earthen vessel" were exhibited to the Archaeological Society. They were of "Licinius sen., Constantinus Maximus, Crispus, Constantinus jun. and Constantius II." The whole hoard was evidently not exhibited, for Parsons describes it as "an immense quantity of copper coins" of Constantine the Great, his sons Constans, Constantius and Crispus, and of Licinius and Maxentius. "The field in which they were found is nearly

a mile from Lingwell Gate ... and is about one hundred and fifty yards to the left of the road leading from Wakefield to York, and nearly at the top of a hill below which, at a little distance, runs the river Calder. A considerable quantity of Coins have been found, at different times, near the same spot" (Arch.) Walker, for instance, mentions two republican denarii, and imperial coins of Faustina II., Trajan Decius, Crispus, Helena and Constantine II. as odd finds now in the Wakefield Museum.

OWSTON (YWR 38:A:6):

Haverfield MSS. Lewis, Topog. Dict. s.v.

Roman coins.

PARK RASH (Kettlewell) (YWR 21:H:1): Figs. 17-21.

Speight, Craven, 335-6; Upper Wharfedale, 475.

Pontefract, Wharfedale, 77. Phillips, Yorkshire, 25.

The importance of this remarkable example of a fortified native settlement, though subsequently neglected, was glimpsed by Speight (Craven), who described it as "one of the most important and extensive earthworks remaining in the whole of this mountainous region. It is in the form of a raised bank, parallel with a deep trench dug out of the solid rock, and extends considerably over a mile, more or less perfectly, right through East and West Scale Park towards Coverdale ...

On the south-east side there are a number of rough-built enclosures, each about twenty yards long, which look as if they had been intended for sheep or cattle."

The intrenchment comprises a rampart, consisting largely of stone (possibly a rough stone wall now collapsed), 6 feet above the internal ground level, running along the south edge of a natural plateau (Fig. 17). The returning angles formed at the south-east and south-west corners of the plateau are almost right-angles. The wall follows the natural edge of the plateau very closely, and embraces a spur jutting forward in the middle of the south side (Fig. 20). At its outer foot is a broad ditch whose bottom varies in width from 12 to 17 feet on the east to 30 feet on the west (Figs. 18, 19). The command over the falling ground to the south is thus impregnable. There is, however, an entrance from the lower terrace on this side, for a hollow way leads up through a gap where no ditch was ever cut. There is another and broader gap in the ditch, 50 feet wide, on the south-east side. No hollow way is visible here. (Fig. 21).

It is remarkable that the plateau has no trace of artificial defences on the other sides where the ground slopes gradually away to the east and south-west. This parallel to the association of linear intrenchments with native settlements already noted in Swaledale is of particular

interest. The rampart at Park Rash certainly protected a settlement behind it. The remains of field walls are visible under the turf; the area of these enclosures is small, averaging about 80 square yards. Several hut-circles are so closely sheltered by the wall that their south side seems to be formed by the rampart wall. The latter must have served as a convenient shelter against the prevailing south-west winds which sweep up the pass from Wharfedale. A typical hut-circle, with its entrance on the east side, measured 13 feet 6 inches in diameter, with walls (probably spread through collapse) now 3 feet thick.

Outside the intrenchment the remains of field walls were traced just beyond the counterscarp bank to the south. These fields, probably identical with those noticed by Speight, must have been cultivated by the people whose homes sheltered behind the nearby rampart. While the presence of the ditch renders such an explanation obviously incomplete, no doubt one important purpose of the rampart wall was to act as a breaker against storms. The site is indeed bleak in contrast to most of the positions occupied by dales settlements, though Phillips discerned "two foundations of British houses" on the nearby summit of Whernside. By way of illustration it may be remarked that the Park Rash pass is so high that it is never used by wheeled traffic between Wensleydale and

Wharfedale. As indicating the defensive nature of this settlement, it is significant that only in the hill-fort of Ingleborough do similar dwellings occur in such an exposed position.

Excavation in the nearby Douk Cave, where Speight records the discovery of human bones, might possibly yield interesting results. Worked flints and chert are stated to have been found in the peat over the surrounding area. The whole complex is a highly interesting one, deserving of close investigation.

PIETHORNE (L 30:J:12):

VCHL, i, 236. LCAS, xix, 271. Oldnam Museum.

Leaf-shaped bronze socketed spear-head, double-looped in the blade, found in the waterworks (cf. example from Willow Moor bronze hoard, Ant. J., viii, Pl. XII, figs. 1-2).

PILLING MOSS (L 24:H:10):

VCHL, i, 212, 247 (fig. 31). LOHS, iv, 105. LCAS, xiii, 134; 1, 104. Harrison, Survey, 18. BMGEIA, 108-9. Salford Museum.

A 'late Celtic' bronze dagger-sheath, $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, possibly as late as the first century A.D. "The circular ornament of the tip is apparently unique in character" (VCH).

PLUMPTON CLOUGH (L 36:B:13): No symbol.

Harrison, Survey, 19. Baines, Lancs., (1835) ii, 587;

(H) i, 465; (C) ii, 388. Watkin, Lancs., 227.

Slight remains of an iron forge and scoriae which Watkin thought Roman.

PONTEFRACT (YWR 32:G:3):

Gough's Camden, iii, 46. Wardell, Ilkley, 94. Wright, Celt, Roman and Saxon, 226-7. Haverfield MSS. Whitaker, Mus. Thor., no. 264, 493. BAAJ, xxxi, 212. Annual Register, (1771), 150. Boothroyd, Pontefract, 13. Arch. Rev., ii, 337.

1. "Ruins of such a (Roman) bridge yet is seene half a mile east out of Old Pontefract, but I cannot justly say that this bridge stoode ful on Watheling Street" (Gough, quoting Leland, Itin.).

2. Romano-British pottery.

3. Coins and bricks. Silver coins of Trajan and Severus are separately recorded (Mus. Thor.).

POULTON (L 29:B:4):

LOHS, iii, 65 (Thornber); iv, 105. Watkin, Lancs., 75-6. Fishwick, Poultton-le-Fylde, 5. Harrison, Survey, 19.

The Rev. W. Thornber, discussing the line of the Roman road in this neighbourhood, stated that the churchyard was surrounded by a ditch and high bank, except on part of the south side. Coins of Domitian and Hadrian (2), and a medal

of Germanicus, are recorded from or near the site. A denarius of Domitian has been found at the railway station.

PRESTON (L 29:4:9):

VOHL, i, 235. LCAS, v, 343. Man. Lit. & Phil. Soc. Trans., v, 527, no. 6. North Western Naturalist, loc. cit., 119. PSA², xii, 89. Harrison, Survey, 19. Preston Museum.

Bronze leaf-shaped spear-head, 9" long, with long socket and rivet-hole for fixing the shaft. Found with many human and animal remains in the excavations in the Ribble for Preston Docks in 1885.

PUDSEY (YWR 31:C:8):

Annual Register (March, 1775). Haverfield MSS.
Roman coins.

QUERNMORE PARK (L 24:C:13):

Harrison, Survey, 19. Watkin, Lancs., 175-7. Clarke, Hist. of Lancs., 77. CIL, 1233. EE, vii, 1128. Baines, Lancs., (1835) iv, 486; (H) ii, 550; (C) v, 445. Gough's Camden, iii, 394. LCAS, xxiv, 54.

The tile manufactory on this site was clearly connected with the nearby fort at Lancaster. The ala Sebosiana, which was the garrison at some time in the third century (CIL, 287), has left its stamp on some of the tiles at Quernmore. The

Hon. Edward Clifford described the remains in a letter to Watkin: "'Common brick, coarse pieces of round flues or water pipes, common flooring tiles, and remnants of almost every species of this manufactory, are found near the area of the site of the kiln.'" The site had just previously suffered considerable destruction.

The pottery found was insufficient to indicate that it also was a product of local industry. The use of Castor ware is consistent with the presence of the ala Sebosiana in the third century.

RASTRICK (YWR 31:G:6):

Watson, Halifax, 60; (ed. Leyland), 80-1. Petch, Early Man, 72. VCHY, ii, 45.

According to Watson, Dr. Johnson in 1669 said that Castle Hill "was trenched about, and hollow in the middle, as if many stones had been got out of it." The circumference of the rampart was 188 yards, but the hill-top was merely 117 yards, indicating that the rampart was a little way down the slope of the hill as at Easington, Whita Bridge, and Nesfield. Since Watson wrote, a resident on Castle Hill (the site has been built upon) found "a large sepulchral urn" (ed. Leyland) in his garden, while an AE of Gallienus has come from the roadside, three Roman querns from Boothroyd, in Rastrick,

and the upper portions of one "in the Cote Close on the Woodhouse estate, near the Round Wood" (ibid.). It should, however, be noted that Mrs. Armitage regards Castle Hill as "a motte, ditched round, with earthen breastwork on top" (VCH).

RATHMELL MOOR (YWR 25:D:8): (No symbol.)

Iron slag and charcoal preserved in the Settle Museum have been regarded as indicating a Roman bloomery on Rathmell Moor.

RAWDON BILLING (YWR 31:A:8): No symbol.

Speight, Upper Wharfedale, 159.

Gold torque similar to that from Burley in Wharfedale.

RED HOUSE (YWR 38:A-B:5):

Hunter, S. Yorkshire, i, Introd. p.vi.

On the line of the Doncaster-Castleford Roman road: "not long ago the casque of a Roman helmet was found here."

REETH (YNR 21:A:2):

Haverfield MSS. Arch. Rev., ii, 339.

Bronze chape of sword sheath in the British Museum.

Hallstatt brooch (probably that from Fremington). Coins.

RIBBLE (L) No symbol.

Man. Lit. & Phil. Soc. Trans., v (1802), Pl. VII, fig. 7.

LCAS, 1, 92-4.

Bronze leaf-shaped spear-head, with transverse rivet-holes in the socket in place of loops, 8" long, found in 1800 with other bronze implements, including socketed celts.

RIBCHESTER - OVERBOROUGH Roman road (L)

Gough's Camden, iii, 393. Speight, Craven, 283. Watkin, Lancs., 232. Rauthmell, Ant. Bremet. 19, 23.

Rauthmell records the presence of tumuli of stones by the roadside, which yielded three urns, in one of which were found two copper styli, and in another a hoard of over 600 denarii, mostly of Severus Alexander and Gordian.

RIBSTON HALL (YWR 26:F:13):

YAJ, xxxiv, 94. Ekwall, ODEPN, 367, s.v. Ribston.

A complete Roman jar, 5" high, was recently unearthed at Ribston Hall. "The everted rim, the ledge at the base of the collar, and the fact that the greatest width is at the middle rather than at the shoulder, suggests a date c. 200 A.D." (YAJ).

Ekwall's comment on the place-name is of interest - Ribston = OE Hrype (cf. Ripon). "The stone may have been a boundary stone marking the territory of the Hrype tribe, or a stone at the meeting-place of the tribe."

RICHMOND (YNR 14:J:6):

Clarkson, Richmond, 16. Arch. J., xc, 302-3. Speight, Richmondshire, 37. Gale, Iter Britanniarum, 55. MS. Minutes, Soc. Ant. 1721, 1 February, 41. Thoresby, Biog. Brit., vi, 3941. Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 175. O.S. 6", xxxix, SW.

Roman pottery and "a bronze ring with seal bearing a Roman device" (Speight) are recorded, in addition to the late coin hoard found in 1720 in a crevice at the foot of the Castle rock near the Swale. It consisted of over 600 silver coins, including Constantius, Julian, Valentinian, Victor [sic], and "many others of later Emperors" (Clarkson). A silver spoon, also found in 1720, is marked by the O.S.

RIPON (YWR 21:J:11):

BMGEIA, 59-60, 109. Elgee, Early Man, 171; Arch. Yorks., III, 257. Haverfield MSS, quoting Walbran, Hist. of (or Guide to) Ripon, ed. 3, 1848. Newton's Map. Sheahan, Hist. & Topog. of Claro Wapentake, 4. Heslington, Roman camps in the Neighbourhood of Ripon, no. 13. Speight, Nidderdale, 432.

1. A tessellated pavement said to have been found here is reported to have been sketched by Gale. A small Roman vase was found at a depth of 7 feet on the west side of the

horse fair ground; and a few silver and copper coins ranging from Vespasian to Constantine are recorded to have been found near the streets of the town. The 'Roman rigg' is supposed to have been traced through Lindrick Farm to the river Laver, west of Ripon; and in this connection I am indebted to Miss Kitson Clark for valuable information from Mrs. A. M. Powell, of Sharow Hall, Ripon, who writes: "The ridge between us and the river is still called the Roman Rigg, and it is supposed they had a post there to watch the ford over the river passing to Ripon. Three Roman coffins were found about 40 years ago, by the side of the road leading to this ford, and the country was evidently full of their habitation." Speight corroborates the record of the discovery of portions of tessellated pavement, and adds a gold torque, a heavy bronze sword, and a Roman vase. It is possible that Ripon is only quoted in some sources as the nearest town to obscure sites of finds actually some distance away; and the possible existence of a Roman road requires further substantiation before it can be accepted. Apart from this, however, the evidence for the existence of civil settlement, including a villa site, is considerable, and particularly interesting since Ripon's claims to Roman occupation have never hitherto been seriously considered.

2. Bronze V-type, T-tanged leaf-shaped sword and spear-

heads (Ripon Zuseum).

3. A large sword of La Tène II type, derived from Hallstatt examples and stated (BMGEIA) to extend into La Tène III, was found at Clothierholme, near Ripon, and is in the Ripon Museum. It is an 'anthropoid' short sword, with bronze handle, complete but poorly preserved.

RISHWORTH MOOR (YWR 31:H:2):

BRAC, ii, (January, 1927).

"Silver denarii of Vespasian (M. & S. 90, A.D. 75) and Titus (M. & S. 195, A.D. 77-8) found on Rishworth Moor in a gully above Redmire Clough, half a mile from Robin Hood's Bed and a mile from the Roman road (6" O.S. Sheet ccxliv SE)."

RISLEY MOSS (L 36:G:5):

Harrison, Survey, 20. Watkin, Lancs., 48, 228-30.

Gough's Camden, iii, 398. BAAJ, vii, 14 (Beaumont).

On the supposed Wigan - Wilderspool route, a brazen metope of an ox was found in 1734, and a bronze colander "only a few years ago" (Beaumont).

RIVELIN (YWR 37: H:10):

Arch. Rev., ii, 340. Haverfield MSS. Hunter, Hallamshire, 18. Guest, Rotherham, 606-8. CIL, 1195. Gough's Camden, iii, 263. PAI, (1846), 6. Phil. Trans. (1763), 139.

PSA², viii, 151. Arch., v, 94. CIL, xvi, p. 162.

Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 146-7.

A military diploma was found in the spring of 1761 in land called 'the lawns' at Rivelin near Stannington. Datable to 124, it gave honourable discharge and Roman citizenship to the soldiers of six alae and twenty-one cohorts who had completed their term of 25 years service. It may be regarded as evidence of occupation, or possibly burial, on or near this site.

ROBIN HOOD'S WELL (YWR 38:A:4):

Haverfield MSS. Hunter, S. Yorks., ii, 487. Newton's Map.

Road, coins, fibulae, etc. The old well is at the meeting point of the boundaries of three parishes.

ROCHDALE (L 30:j:12):

Harrison, Survey, 17, 20. Fishwick, Rochdale, 5, 11.

Whitaker, Whalley, ii, 458. Watkin, Lancs., 234.

Sutherland, CCRB, 164. PAI (1846), 4. Arch., xxv,

595-7. Arch. J., iii, 33. VOHL, i, 212, 247-8 (fig.32).

Evans, ABI, 381. LCAS, xiii, 138; 1, 104. GMLA, ii, 140.

1. 'Late Celtic' beaded bronze torque found in 1831 in a stone quarry at Mow Road.

2. A hoard of AE 2 of the Higher empire from Castlemere;

Whitaker thought he identified one coin of Claudius.

3. A hoard of Roman brass folles of the Lower empire, generally in very good condition, contained in a small iron box at Underwood. They were mostly of Constantius Caesar, Maximian and Diocletian, but Whitaker noticed one AE of Tacitus.

Both these hoards are now lost.

ROMBALDS MOOR (YWR 26)

A spindle whorl from here is in the Craven Museum.

ROSSALL POINT (L 24:H:7):

Watkin, Lancs., 77, 238. LCHS, iii, 66 (Thornber); xxxix, 49-50 (Watkin). Arch. J., xc, 282-305 (O'Neil).

1. In 1840 Thornber "saw destroyed, for the sake of its materials, a large paved platform, which I had often fancied had been used for a landing place. At this spot I have heard old people speak of the ruins of a rude, thick-walled circular building, round which it was uncanny to sport."

2. "In 1840, between Rossal Point and Fenny, some brick-makers discovered a treasure of 400 silver denarii, consisting of the coins of Trajan, Adrian, Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Antoninus, Severus, Caracalla, Sabina, Faustina, etc." The range is c. A.D. 70-217. With the exception of 40 possessed by the Rev. W. Thornber, they are reported to have been in the possession of Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, at Rossal Hall, thence

purchased by Alderman Brown of Preston, and later presented by his son to Preston Museum. There Watkin found them, on examination, to be a hoard of entirely different date and composition; the range is c. A.D. 353-408, and the distribution - 14 Constantius II.; 28 Julianus; 15 Valentinianus I.; 6 Flavius Victor (son of Maximus); 8 Valentinianus II.; 19 Theodosius I.; 14 Eugenius; 113 Arcadius; 152 Honorius; 1 illegible; 10 fragmentary; total 401.

It must be concluded that this hoard from Fleetwood is quite distinct from that found in 1840. Perhaps two hoards were found in the same operations.

ROTHWELL (YWR 31:E:12):

Y.M. Handbook, 119. BMGRB, 71.

Roman coin moulds and coins, probably from the nearby site at Lingwell Gate.

ROUNDHAY (YWR 31:B:12):

Wardell, Ilkley, 81. Thor. Soc., xv, 218. Haverfield MSS. Thoresby, Ducatus, i, 104.

Haverfield mentions an enclosure at Elmet Hall, Roundhay, with a reference to an air photograph, and notes it as a candidate for Caerloidcoit in Nennius' list (Thoresby, Ducatus). Wardell records Roman altars and a lamp from Chapel Allerton and Roundhay.

RYHOPE (D 11:B:14):

Steer, RD, 299.

Roman coins and late fourth-century pottery have been found associated with animal bones.

RYTON (D 7:G:6):

Steer, RD, 312.

An AE 2 of Constans.

SACRISTON (D 11:D:8-9):

Steer, RD, 312.

An AE 2 of Galerius found in 1922.

SADBERGE (D 14:D:12):

Steer, RD, 299. BMGEIA, 108.

1. Iron sword, period La Tène IV. "The mount at the mouth of the scabbard was transferred to the base of the grip, where it appears in the form of a cocked hat." (B.M. Guide). The same feature appears on swords from Worton (Lancs.), Rudstone (East Riding), and Embleton.

2. Taylor's supposition of the existence of a Roman camp at Sadberge has no corroboration.

SALWICK (L 29:D:8):

Harrison, Survey, 21. Leigh, Lancs., i, 18. Fishwick, Kirkham, 6.

Roman instrument resembling a securis.

SCARISBRICK (L 35:A:9):

Harrison, Survey, 21 (citing Crosby Records, 200). LCHS,
xxxi, 52 (Gibson). Watkin, Lancs., 231-2.

The Rev. T. E. Gibson publishes a letter dated 29th April, 1655, from Wm. Blundell, Esq., of Little Crosby, to his cousin, James Scaribrick, describing a lost hoard: "'Hugh Worthington y^{ur} Tenant natn found a few days since in y^e ground about his house, dyvers scores of most antient Roman pieces many of them pure silver, others ... Brass, these about half a crowne in weight, those but sixpence.'" The coins included "'sondry of y^e first twelve Caesars,'" and one of Vespasian, (Rev. Judaea, female figure in attitude of defeat). All the coins were apparently in very good condition. The hoard appears to have been deposited in the first occupation of Brigantia.

SCOSKA CAVE (YWR 20:J:13):

Pontefract, Wharfedale, 87-8.

Remains of a woman, attributed to the late Bronze Age, are reported to have been found in this cave, which lies in the wooded scar between Arncliffe and Litton. Romano-British occupation, however, seems probable, for the cave is associated with typical hutments and fields of that period.

SCOTS DYKE (YNR 14): No symbol. Pl. VI. Fig. 13.

PSAN³, ii, 64-76. Gibson's Camden, 762. Reliq. Galeanae, no. cxlii, 108. VCHY, ii, 55, 60-2. YAJ, ix, 35 (Clarke) xxxiv, 84 (Clark). Arch. J., vi, 221-5, 335-9 (MacLauchlan Phillips, Yorkshire, 223. Speight, Richmondshire, 102-6. Longstaffe, Richmondshire, 25-7. Clarkson, Richmond, 344-5 MBAN, vi, 605. Whitaker, Richmondshire, i, 206-8. Whellan, N.R., ii, 70. Edwards, Early History of the North Riding, 4.

The problem of the date of this work has been discussed elsewhere. Its purpose is equally obscure. Speaking broadly, from observation of existing remains, it consists of a ditch about 12 feet broad with a large rampart on the west side, sometimes as much as 25 feet above the bottom of the ditch, and a smaller bank on the east side, which is in places non-existent even though the western bank is well preserved (as in Whitfield Pasture, near Richmond, 12-15 ft. above the ditch) (Fig. 13). It has obviously been formed by piling the material from the ditch on the sides and although the greater magnitude of the western rampart might be taken as an obvious indication that it was intended as a defence against the east, it is worth pondering whether the ditch itself was not, in fact, the essential feature. It is often to be traced, well below natural ground level, where

no rampart now remains; and it may be significant that Camden regarded it as the important part: "iuxtaque per Stanwig viculum fossa per viii plus minus miliaria inter Tesim et Swalam perducta conspicitur" (quoted by Whitaker). At some period it was probably used as a means of communication; in the old boundary rolls of Richmond it is called Sixon's Loaning south of the Swale, and Road Dike north of it; and in this connection it is worth noting Mitchell's remark (in Bowman, Reliq. Ant. Ebor., 65-75) that the ditch of the Roman Rig for part of the way west of Sheffield was known as the 'Occupation Road.' MacLauchlan, indeed, suggests that this was its relation to the Stanwick earthworks: "at the south-east corner of the Park the dike is brought up to the angle of the earthwork in such a manner that the rampart of the work serves as a traverse to the approaching line; and, supposing the dike to have been a road, this feature would seem to mark the spot where it entered the entrenchments from the south; and, if we adopt the same kind of indication as our guide, the double and treble traverse approaching the Tofts' earthwork, from Forcett, would seem to have defended the entrance to the north." Though this was not necessarily its original purpose, univallate and bivallate entrenchments do exist on the southern Downs whose function is most probably connected

with cattle management and transport (Antiquity, vi, 24-34).

Various writers have attempted to trace a connection between Scots Dyke and the Black Dyke of Northumberland and Catrail of southern Scotland. Warburton, in a letter to Gale dated 1723, (quoted by Wooler) compared it to the Devil's Ditch on Newmarket Heath; but his description of it as a raised bank of earth, 12 yards wide, with a ditch of equal proportions on each side, is obviously inaccurate. Whitaker falls into the same error in stating that "the two fosses are very conspicuous on Gatherley Moor." Not only is there a considerable gap in the line through County Durham, however, but there is a difference in construction which was noted by Longstaffe. The Black Dyke has the greater rampart on the east side; furthermore, "no stones, or such only as were derived from the cutting, have been used in its formation. But near Richmond, a portion where the surface has been broken discloses a sort of rubble formation as if the chippings from the squared stones of a hundred palaces had all been huddled into this strange compound of mysteries." The description recalls General Pitt-Rivers' discovery of traces of a flint-flaking industry on Danes' Dyke, Flamborough Head, during his excavations in 1879 (Journ. Anthropol. Inst., xi, 455-68). The Catrail, too, consisted of a ditch 25 feet wide with a bank of equal height on each side (Gordon, Iter

Sept., 103; Russell in Blackwood's Magazine, Nov. 1888).

MacLauchlan traced Scots Dyke from the Swale at Hind Wath, half a mile east of Richmond, via Easby and along the borough boundary of Whitfield Pasture through Skeeby. This sector is still well preserved. It passes 400 yards east of Oliver Duckett but is obliterated for a short stretch in the valley near Gilling. The dyke is, however, plainly visible again before it encounters the Scotch Corner - Bowes Roman road at right angles. MacLauchlan found the remains here too indeterminate to permit of a definite conclusion as to whether dyke or road was the earlier, although he inclined to the belief that "the ground seems to show that the dike has been destroyed on each side to form the road," a presumption which would agree with Longstaffe's possible suggestion of flint-manufacture as indicating a pre-Roman origin.

At Gatherley Moor the earthwork was called 'Double Dikes' slight traces continue the line to Lower Langdale farm (near the site of the late Celtic hoard), whence it runs into the Stanwick entrenchments in the manner described by MacLauchlan. Beyond Forcett, "it appears to emerge from the entrenchments at a place near the village Pound." In the Cow-pasture, on the road to Caldwell, two dykes with intermediate ditch were still traceable and on MacLauchlan's map it is marked as

directly connected with the camp at Sough Hill. Just before the crossing of the Tees at Barforth, "the dikes with the included ditch are very visible," but the line does not seem to be taken up on the other side of the river.

South of the Swale, however, the dyke certainly proceeded though MacLauchlan gives no clue to this. There is some doubt as to the actual line taken. Clarkson states that, "going up St. Martin's Pasture, it extends by Sandbeck over Hudswell Moor and probably much further into Yorkshire." Speight would continue it to Ripon. Wooler, with better reason, considered that he had traced a connection with the Swaledale dykes, but this is by no means certain. Clarke describes it as sweeping round to the west so as to protect the Castle Rock. The line has been traced for a short distance at St. Martins, just south of the river, in recent road work (correspondence in YAS library) but there is insufficient evidence to decide its ultimate direction.

SEACROFT GREEN (YWR 31:B:13):

Haverfield MSS. YAJ, xxxi, 95.

A denarius of Galba found in 1858.

Roman quern found "between Seacroft and Scholes, near the northern end of the new ring road between Barwick Lane and its junction with Crossgates Road and Austhorpe, Leeds."

SEATON (D 11:C:14):

Steer, RD, 309.

Hoard of antoniniani, chiefly of Claudius Gothicus, Tetricus and Victorinus, found in the early nineteenth century.

SEATON CAREW (D 15:E:8):

Steer, RD, 301.

Occupational evidence led Haverfield to suggest the existence of a signal-station, but this is not proved. The site seems to have been inhabited from Flavian to late fourth-century times.

SELBY (YWR 32:C:7): No symbol.

Wright, CRS, 374-5. Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 210. VCHY, ii, 107. YPSAR, (1876).

14 tree-trunk coffins were found in sewage excavations on Church Hill in 1861. Wright regards them as Christian, late Roman; Elgee as Anglian.

SEWELL'S CAVE (YWR 25:B:9):

Univ. of Durham Phil. Soc. Proc., ix (1930), 191-204 (Raistrick). YAJ, xxxiv, 122.

This cave in Common Scar was discovered in 1932 and excavated in that and the three succeeding seasons. Of the rock shelter type, it forms a comparatively shallow

recess (13 feet) with a very open front (40 feet long by 10 feet high). Before it lies a wide, rough terrace which yielded occupational evidence. There were two main occupation levels - the lower Neolithic, yielding, inter alia, human remains and Peterborough ware, while the presence of Beaker ware confirmed the indications of the telescoping of the neolithic and bronze age culture in the Pennines found in other West Yorkshire cave sites. Only one coin - a denarius of Gallienus - was found, but the pottery, as described by Miss Kitson Clark, ranged from the first to the fourth century. A few fragments of medieval pottery of the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries were present. There was a rich deposit of personal ornaments and utensils, comprising "bronze brooches of harp and penannular forms, carved bones including the puzzling bone 'spoons' with perforated bowl, bone combs, and needles, and a number of iron knives and swords. Stone spindle whorls and hones are present, and numerous fragments of bronze plate." (Raistrick). The illustrated brooches include a head-stud brooch (Collingwood type Q) of the early second century; two trumpet brooches (Collingwood type R (ii)), dating to the first half of the second century; two penannular brooches and half of a third, common throughout the Roman period, and present in all the excavated West Yorkshire caves; and half of a double spiral

brooch.

A Roman currency bar is preserved in Settle Museum.

SHEFFIELD (YWR 37:H:13):

Bateman Collection, 173-4. Sheffield and Rotherham Independent, 29 September, 1860. JRS, xix, 190; xxii, 204. Arch., liv, 492. Arch. J., xviii, 71. Guest, Rotherham, 9, 609. Haverfield MSS. Notes and Queries, November, 1879, 388. Bowman, Reliq. Ant. Ebor., 71. Hunter, Hallamshire, 15. YAJ, xxx, 259-60. Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 258.

1. Roman iron workings are supposed to have existed at Pitsmoor, objects from the site being in the Sheffield Museum.

2. Hunter states that "it is a prevalent opinion at Sheffield that the area of the present churchyard was anciently a camp of the Romans," and adds that the street on the north side bears the significant name of Campo Lane. Another source mentions "the tradition that the only Roman remains discovered within the town of Sheffield were found immediately below Campo Lane, and between it and the river" (Arch. Journ.). The occupational remains did, however, extend elsewhere. "I have also heard," goes on Hunter, "that urns containing ashes as of some human body that had been burnt, were found several years ago on digging in the neighbourhood of Bank-street." Guest confirms this, but suggests Castle Hill as the Roman site - less than quarter of a mile from Bank Street. Both,

incidentally, like so many early writers, appear to have thought it essential to produce a fortified enclosure in order to establish a case for Roman occupation. In recent years, "a Roman lamp of the early type with volutes on either side of the nozzle and an armed figure in relief" (JRS, xix), was found at 354 Walkley Bank Road; and a Romano-British quern, found below the 'Castle Rocks' at Coldsides, Howden, near Sheffield, is in the City Museum.

3. Several coin hoards have been found in and on the outskirts of Sheffield. That found in Scott Road in 1906 was associated with Roman pottery. It consisted of 35 denarii, and ranged from Vitellius to M. Aurelius. Precisely the same emperors were represented in the 17 coins preserved from the hoard of 48 found near Hall Carr, Brightside, in 1854. Six years later, on 20 September, "about one hundred coins, enclosed in a rude earthen jar, were found in a brickfield, on the lower side of Cricket Road, about a mile from the Sheffield Corn Exchange, within what was once the area of Sheffield Park" (Guest). This appears to be the same hoard as that recorded by Eastwood, Hist. of Ecclesfield (quoted by Guest), and that described by the Rev. Greville Chester as found "in waste ground east of the town, near the line of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway." The hoard included silver coins of Mark Antony, Octavius

and Lepidus, while the imperial coins included: 1 Vitellius, 5 Vespasian, 1 Trajan, 6 Hadrian, 3 Antoninus Pius, and others of Otho, Lucilla and Crispina.

The list of hoards - remarkable in view of the absence of single finds - is concluded by that from Middlewood, Oughtibridge, where five denarii - 1 Vespasian, 1 posthumous Vespasian, 1 Domitian, and 2 Trajan, probably part of a larger hoard - were found in a quarry in January, 1931. These coins, together with the Scott Road find and what remains of the Hall Carr deposit, are now preserved in the Weston Park Museum, Sheffield.

SHELF (YWR 31:E:5): No symbol.

Watson, Halifax, 56.

Two spear-heads were included in a bronze hoard of looped palstaves.

SHOTTON (D 11:F:14):

Steer, RD, 312-3. CIL, 764 (121).

1. Roman altar from Carvoran.

2. A gold armlet, said by Franks to be Roman.

SEMER WATER (YNR 20:D:13):

Darlington and Stockton Times, 18 June, 1938. (Examined 16 June, - R.P.)

Leaf-shaped socketed bronze spear-head with basal loops;

included with other finds indicating a lake-dwelling settlement.

SIMONSWOOD (L 35:D:10):

LCHS, xliv, 324 (Hill). Harrison, Survey, 21.

In July, 1893, three Roman coins were found in Simonswood Park, near Basford's farm; they were about 18 inches below the bed of the brook, embedded in wet, peaty soil. Two were of Trajan, and the third of Hadrian.

SKELLOW (YWR 38:A:5):

Information from Dr. Steer.

Roman coin/s.

SKIPPOOL (L 29:A:4):

Harrison, Survey, 21. Blackpool Herald, 30 September, 1887.

AE coins of Nerva.

SKIPTON (YWR 26:G:1):

YAJ, xxxi, 219-20. Craven Museum.

"During the alterations to the road near the Unicorn Inn, on the banks of Waller Beck, a number of Roman coins were found, of mixed dates (not all determined yet, but lodged in the Craven Museum), within a hundred yards of the Broughton Road - Newmarket Street line - a very old traffic line." The number of coins now in the Museum is 11.

The following finds from Skipton are in the Craven Museum:

1. Unfinished spindle-whorl.

2. 13 Roman, 6 Greek and 3 modern imitation coins found at Mastin Moor.

3. A gold coin of Aurelius Probus dug up in the Bailey.

SKYTHORNS (YWR 25:B:14):

Speight, Upper Wharfedale, 421-3. Pontefract, Wharfedale, 157. YAJ, xxxiv, 122-3.

Heights Lathe or Calf Hole cave, situated about 20 feet up a small limestone knoll, was first opened in 1890, when shells, bones and teeth of bison were discovered. Speight records an iron spear-head and fragments of coarse pottery from the vicinity, probably the broad platform in front of the cave-mouth, which has since yielded charcoal and crude pottery. An Azilian chisel of boar's tusk, set in a haft of antler of red deer, testifies to much earlier human occupation than that evidenced for the Roman period. On the knoll outside the cave are the remains of hutments and fields with a small cluster of crofts at the foot of the scar. A Roman bronze buckle from Nook's Meadow - part of this settlement site - is in the Craven Museum.

SLENCES (L 36:B:14):

LCAS, x, 251. Harrison, Survey, 21.

Roman AE coin.

SNAPETHORPE (YWR 31:G:10):

Walker, Wakefield, 16, 22-3. Wakefield Museum.

1. "The late William Briggs, who occupied land in Thornes as a market gardener, told me he remembered that as a boy he had seen some Roman tessellated pavements just beneath the surface in the field between Snapethorpe Hall and the road leading to Ossett (Ossett Street-side), and that he had bared them with his cap in order to look more particularly at their pattern, and this is corroborated by Mr. Benjn. Milner, whose knowledge of it goes back 70 years. This would point to a villa on the south side of the road above described." (Walker).

2. A pair of bee-hive querns found in April, 1930, during excavations for the School.

SOWERBY (YWR 31:F:3):

Horsley, BR, 414. Gough's Camden, iii, 274. MBAN, vi, 392. Richmond, Huddersfield, 115. Watson, Halifax, (ed. Leyland), 154.

1. Horsley states that "a great quantity of Roman coins was found ... in the year 1678," but according to Gough "the greatest part were embezzed and concealed by the labourers." The latter adds that other coins of the lower empire were found at Sowerby, in Silver field - a significant name.

2. Mr. Richmond quotes Richardson in Hearne's Leland,

recording one silver coin each of Nerva, Vespasian, Trajan and Hadrian "'nigh the highway, a little above the town'" of Sowerby Bridge.

STAINLAND (? = Beestones) (YWR 31:G-H:4):

Gough's Camden, iii, 274. Hearne's Leland, ix, 144, (Richardson). Horsley, BR, 414. Richmond, Huddersfield, 116. MBAN, vi, 392. Watson, Halifax, (ed. Leyland), 78. Haverfield MSS.

Richardson mentions "later coins (than Diocletian) fallen from a precipice of Stainland." Haverfield regards this as a probable hoard.

STALMINE MOSS (L 24:J:10):

LCHS, iii, 120; iv, 105. Harrison, Survey, 22. Watkin, Lancs., 228-9.

1. A Roman colander, similar to that from Risley.
2. "A wooden drinking bowl, hooped with two brass bands and having two handles" (LCHS, iii).
3. A bronze spear-head with basal loops.
4. A hoard from a ditch consisting of an anvil, scissors or shears, thin plates of brass, and a brass stirrup. Watkin thought them not Roman.
5. A denarius of Faustina was found "at the commencement of the Danes' pad" in 1852 (LCHS, iv).

STANDBRIDGE (YWR 31:H:12):

Walker, Wakefield, 16 (illus.).

Iron Age beehive quern, found in making a tramline for Mr. Charlesworth's colliery, in Dr. Walker's possession.

STANDISH (L 36:B:2):

Britton & Brayley, Beauties of England and Wales, ix, 175.

Harrison, Survey, 22. Leigh, Lancs., iii, 81, 92-110.

Watkin, Lancs., 238-41.

"Towards the close of the seventeenth century, a farmer, ploughing at Standish, near Wigan, turned up a copper vessel containing about 200 Roman silver denarii, two gold rings and an intaglio for setting in a ring. Dr. Leigh engraves the copper vessel and the intaglio; the former he calls an urceolus, but it was more probably a patella; the latter has an armed figure upon it, which he thought was Mars ... this seems doubtful" (Watkin).

The hoard ranged from Domitian to Gordianus, and others represented were: Trajan, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Faustina, Junr., Lucius Verus, Commodus, Albinus, Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Plautilla, Geta, Macrinus, Diadumenianus Elagabalus, Julia Paula, Julia Soemias, Julia Maesa, Severus Alexander, Julia Mamaea, Maximinus, and Pupienus.

STANHOPE (D 11:F:1):

Steer, RD, 313. AA¹, i, 13-16, Pl. I, II.

1. Roman altar, dedicated to Silvanus by the prefect of the ala Sebosiana, which Dr. Steer thinks may have been at Chester-le-Street in the second century. It was certainly set up on a hunting expedition.

2. Three denarii - 2 Trajan, 1 Domitian.

3. A bronze hoard, consisting of five spear-heads, part of a sword, and fragments of a breast plate, "together with all the tools and accoutrements for repairing, sharpening and burnishing these arms," (AA) was found near a farm-house called Hag-gate, on the south side of the Wear opposite Eastgate. (No symbol).

STANLEY (YWR 31:F:12):

NC⁵ xvi, 244, no.12 (Anne S. Robertson). Thor. Soc., xv, 102-10. Yorkshire Weekly Post, 21 April 1906, p.17.

Arch., xvii, 333. Walker, Wakefield, 16, 21-2.

Haverfield MSS.

1. A hoard of 7,198 AE 3 was found in a sand pit near the river embankment on Smalley Bight Farm on 31 October 1905. They were practically all fresh from the mint, and all struck by the Constantines in the early fourth century. One coin of Constantius Gallus is said to be included, but Miss Robertson remarks that "as there are no other coins later

than A.D. 340 this is almost certainly a mistake." 4,844 of the coins have been analysed as follows: 3 Helena, Flavia Julia; 3 Theodora; 754 Constantine I.; 3 Licinius I.; 1 Constantia, wife of Licinius; 1 Licinius II.; 1 Crispus Caesar; 1,125 Constantine II.; 674 Constantius II.; 32 Constans; 3 Delmatius; 1 Constantius Gallus; 1,323 Urbs Roma; 840 Constantinopolis; 80 illegible.

2. In 1812, "in a field belonging to Roman camp farm, Stanley, to the left of the highway going from Wakefield to York" (Walker), was found a Roman earthen vessel containing 40 lbs. weight of copper coins of Constantine, Constantine II., Licinius sen., Crispus, Helena, Constantius II., and Maximus. About 40 of these are in the British Museum.

3. Quern found in digging a drain in Ouchthorpe Lane; in the possession of Mr. H. C. Haldane of Clarke Hall.

STANLEY (D 11:B:7):

Steer, RD, 305-6.

Roman coins were recorded by Hunter within a "square fortification," where he believed that the Wrekendike terminated on the west. The site is not now known.

STANWICK (YNR 14:F:6-7): Pl. VI. Figs. 11-12.

VCHY, i, 389; ii, 55-7, 61-2 (plan). Arch. J., vi, 337-9 (plan) (MacLauchlan). Smith's Leland, iv, 27, 31. Gibson's

Camden, 762. Whitaker, Richmondshire, i, 206-8. YAJ, xxiii, 402-3 (Wooler); xxxiv, 83-4 (Clark). PAI, (1846), 1, 6, 10. PSA, (1907). xxi, 330. Longstaffe, Richmondshire, 144-5. Whellan, N.R., ii, 517. BMGEIA, 138-42. Evans, ABI, 314, 328. Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 233. OHE, i, 67, 110.

The first antiquarian record of these great earthworks came from Leland, whose verdict hovered between its description as the "ruins of sum old towne" or "a campe of men of warre," with a preference for the latter explanation. They have naturally attracted the attention of every subsequent local historian, but their observations have added little of note to our knowledge of the site. A comprehensive and accurate survey of the earthworks was made in 1848 by Henry MacLauchlan for the Duke of Northumberland. By virtue of its earlier date, it is in some respects more valuable than the present O.S. records.

The period to which the earthworks should be ascribed has already been discussed. A detailed description of the vast complex, which must be studied both on plan and on the actual terrain, would confuse rather than illuminate the main issues. The chief points of interest are the general position of the site; the angular shape of the defences; the enormous size and strength of the ramparts; and the

indications of later alterations affecting the area enclosed.

Stanwick, considered as a probable Brigantian fortress, differs from other tribal strongholds of the north in the absolute antithesis of its position to the essential features of a hill-fort. Situated in flat country away from the dales, it encloses an undulating valley with a running stream, and bears a much closer resemblance to Belgic oppida than to the typical Iron Age B hill-forts. Caesar's description might well have been applied to Stanwick: "Oppidum autem Britanni vocant, cum silvas impeditas vallo atque fossa munierunt, quo incursionis hostium vitandae causa convenire consuerunt." (De Bello Gallico, v, 21).

The absence of physiographical advantages, from a defensive point of view, affords the natural explanation for the second chief point of interest, the size of the ramparts. At some points these are still sixteen feet high; and on a wonderfully preserved 100 yards stretch on the west, the flat top of the rampart is 15 feet broad at a height of 20 feet above the level of the outer ditch (Fig. 11). The latter feature is here broad and flat-bottomed, measuring 18 feet across its existing base (Fig. 12). The ditch is, on an average, 5 feet deep from the outer lip where a very slight counterscarp is visible, though at one point the middle of the ditch is c. 10 feet below the outer lip and c. 24 feet below the top of the rampart. In one

place where the rampart has been broken through it is seen to be composed of fairly small rubble stones and much sandy soil and actually serves as a rabbit warren. At other points, however, large undressed stones may be seen in the sides of the ramparts.

It is important to note that though some of the corners of the enclosure form a sharp angle, the rampart itself is by no means straight, but pursues a slightly sinuous course throughout. The enclosure cannot therefore be taken to exhibit traces of Roman influence.

The problem of entrances is obscure, but one certainly seems to exist on the north-west where MacLauchlan remarked on a hollow way from Forcett and approaching the Tofts. This field, entrenched on the south and west sides, is only one instance of internal complications of which it would be unprofitable to attempt an explanation in the existing state of our knowledge. The churchyard is similarly enclosed, while Henah Hill, at the E.N.E. angle, in addition to a circular ditch and rampart around the western portion of the base, is itself, despite Mrs. Armitage's statement to the contrary, enclosed within the enceinte. As Miss Kitson Clark has observed, there is every indication of a duplicate extension here. On the south side, further adaptation appears probable. This feature was first noticed by Whitaker: "on

the south is an enclosure approaching to an oblong, which appears from the inferior magnitude of the rampart, as well as its attachment to the principal agger, to have been an afterthought. As it comprehends a diminutive brook, which does not appear within the circuit of the principal enclosure, it may have been intended for the purpose of securing access to the water." It has been suggested elsewhere that, as at Castle Hill, Almondbury, these evidences of a complex occupation may indicate an occupation in both the pre-Roman and post-Roman periods.

The exact provenance of the late Celtic hoard from Stanwick has been disputed, but it seems best to accept MacLauchlan's definite statement and ascribe it to "a field, a little to the south-east of Lower Langdale," and marked on his accompanying plan. The hoard consisted chiefly of horse-harness, and is fully described in the British Museum Guide. It consisted of a La Tène sword, horse-trappings, small metal bowls and embossed gold and bronze, pieces of chain-mail, a fragment of a shield boss, and a small bronze wheel. Other examples of the last piece are noted from Hounslow (Middlesex) and Colchester. "It was more probably as a religious symbol (sun-worship) than as a survival of the chariot-wheel, or a form of currency, that the wheel occurs on the coinage of Gaul and Britain (Plate XIII,

nos. 5, 13)" (BMGEIA). In many respects its resemblance to that from Fremington is striking. The discovery close by of "large iron hoops that were doubtless tires of chariot-wheels" (BMGEIA) suggests that a chariot-burial took place here.

MacLauchlan also records from Stanwick "a bronze spiral armilla, part of a fibula found near the church, and two or three celts; the two former objects are probably late Roman, the latter British." Late Bronze Age weapons - a socketed axe in the Black Gate Museum, Newcastle, and two bronze spear-heads - one leaf-shaped, the other with basal loops but no socket - in the British Museum, have, however, also been ploughed up within the enceinte. With them was found "a stone hammer or axe-head," and the tally is completed by "a bone comb, found with a human skull, and several heads of oxen (the bos longifrons) in a marshy spot near the church at Stanwick" (PAI).

STEYFORTH HILL (YWR 26:G:9):

Ant. J., viii, 526-7 (illus.). Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 113.

La Tène IV brooch, A.D. 20-60. Polished black ware (Iron Age) found in 1912. Pieces of Bronze Age pottery, leaf-shaped and barbed arrow-heads have also occurred. No earthworks are visible.

STOCKTON (D 15:H:6):

Steer, RD, 313.

Coin of Nero found in the late eighteenth century near the junction of the Castle Wall and the river. Another Roman coin said to have been found in Finkle Street.

STONYHURST (L 30:B:6):

Thor., Diary, i, 393 (1702). Harrison, Survey, 22.

A "vast quantity" of Roman coins in possession of Sir Nicholas Sherburn, "lately found within his territories at Chippin."

The Rev. J. R. Luck knew of a rampart, south of the Ribble, at Bullasey Ford, with which were associated pottery and cinders. There was also a camp in Stonyhurst Park. Pre-Roman remains north of the Ribble, and post-Roman remains south of that river, have also occurred in this neighbourhood.

STREATLAM (D 14:C:4):

Steer, RD, 313. Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle, no. 230.

Sestertius of Titus, A.D. 80-1, found in the vicinity of Streatlam.

STRETFORD (L 36:F:9):

Harrison, Survey, 22. LCAS, iii, 269.

Stopper of a Roman amphora.

STUBLEY HALL (L 30:H:14):

Harrison, Survey, 22. Watkin, Lancs., 232.

In excavating the foundations for the new hall, there were found an urn containing a number of Roman coins and a cup. The hoard is now dispersed.

SUTTON COMMON (YWR 38:A:6):

Allcroft, Earthwork of England, 204-5, 246. YAJ, xxxiii, 57-80 (Whiting).

Two earthworks on this flat, marshy expanse have been excavated and fully reported on by Dr. Whiting. They are not Roman, and two separate occupations are suggested, of which the second seems to have been Romano-British. Fragments of a pot of dark grey ware date the construction of the ramparts before the end of the second century, but "all the evidence we have shows that these people were little, if at all, affected by Roman culture" (Whiting). It is suggested that it afforded shelter to a backward refugee people, and this confirms the view that here, in the eastern marshes, we are on the outer fringes of the Brigantian civitas. Elgee has shown the barren area of north-east Yorkshire to have served a similar purpose.

SWINTON (YWR 38:E:2):

GM (1854), Nov., 490. Guest, Rotherham, 608. Bowman,

Reliq. Ant. Ebor., 69 (Mitchell).

"A large deposit of Roman Silver Coins was found at Swinton in November, 1853, in digging for the foundations of a dwelling-house. There were, as I am informed, 500 to 600 of them, contained in a large earthen jar. Of thirty specimens which were submitted to my inspection, I found coins of Galba, Nerva, Vespasian, Domitian, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus, Commodus, Severus, Geta, Julia (mother of Geta and wife of Severus), and others, giving a range, as to date, from A.D. 68 to about 212 ... They were found near the place where we may fairly suppose the Roman road from Ad Fines to Legeolium to have crossed the British fortification." (Mitchell).

SWINTON PARK (YNR 21:G:8):

Longstaffe, Richmondshire, 66. Arch. J., vi, 45-7.

Whellan, NR, ii, 369, 375-7. Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 166.

Two Roman stone coffins were found in the Mar or Mere Field in 1835-6, near the river Ure and Leeming Lane. Longstaffe states that, in addition to the coffins, "weapons of ancient warfare have been dug up in Burton township."

TADCASTER (YWR 27:J:3):

Haverfield MSS. Newton's Map. Drake, Eboracum, 20.

GM (1862), i, 610 (Carroll). GMLRR, ii, 419-23. YAJ, vi, 112; xxxiii, 219. Phillips, Yorkshire, 83.

PSA¹, ii, 187. Wright, CRS, (ed. 3), 226. CIL, 207.

Gibson's Camden, 714-5. Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 170.

Newton's map shows a fort, coins and lime pits on this site, and the latter finds, combined with its correspondence to the distances given in the Antonine Itinerary, have contributed to its identification with Calcaria, accepted by the Ordnance Survey. Drake gives a plan of the remains, while the presence of earthworks is elsewhere recorded (YAJ). Camden noticed a trench, part of which remained in 1862, but in the breaking up of grass land at that time "not a vestige of anything Roman can be found, not even a fragment of pottery" (GM). The same source notes that only "a few scattered coins" have ever turned up there. The trench enclosed the Castle Hill and may well have formed part of a post-Roman earthwork.

The attribution of Calcaria to Tadcaster is by no means certain. It seems just as likely to have been the fort at Newton Kyme where Roman finds have long been attested, and the rampart has been sectioned by Mr. F. G. Simpson - without, so far as one can discover (no report of the work has been issued) any positive results. Moreover, as Carroll pointed out (GM), Calcaria is only present on Iter II, and is omitted from Itinera V and VIII. This point has been discussed elsewhere. It seems, in fact, that on the existing evidence, Newton Kyme and not Tadcaster ought to be accredited with the

name Calcaria.

A stone coffin, containing the bones of an adult and a minute scrap of Castor ware, was found in February 1935 just west of Tadcaster cemetery (O.S. 6" YWR, 190 SW.)

A Roman bridge over the river Cock, near its junction with the Wharfe, about half a mile below Tadcaster on the line of the Roman road, has been noticed by Roach Smith. The stones of the massive masonry "are carefully squared and sharply cut, and on some of them the mason's mark, an R, is distinctly visible" (Wright).

TARBOCK (L 35:J:12):

Harrison, Survey, 22. LCHS, iv, 14. Watkin, Lancs., 237-8.

In 1832, "a 'find' of 33 silver and 47 brass coins occurred on a farm called 'The Old Sprink' in the parish of Torbock." The denarii were said to include - 4 Vespasian, 2 Domitian, 10 Trajan, 1 Hadrian, 1 Antoninus Pius, 1 Gordianus; and nine of them were engraved in 1851 (LCHS).

TEMPLENEWSAM (YWR 31:C-D:12-13):

Thor. Soc., xv, 102-10.

"Some two or three miles away" from the Stanley hoard, early in October, 1905, there was found a hoard of "258 dirty, rusty old silver coins in a field on the Templenewsam Estate."

THORESBY (YNR 21:D:2):

Speight, Richmondshire, 443. AA¹, iii, List of Donations, 10

"The Roman road leading to the camp at Bainbridge passes through Bolton Hall park and Thoresby, and at the latter place, about 200 yards south-east of this road, there was found some years ago an earthen jar containing about 1800 Roman coins. They were of silver and brass, mostly the latter. The greater part of them are in the possession of the Chaytor family of Croft" (Speight). 28 of these - 6 Gallienus, 6 Victorinus, 10 Tiberius, 4 Tiberius junior, and 2 Claudius Gothicus - stated to have been found with others in a Roman urn on 21 March, 1832, were presented to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, but not separately preserved in their museum. One feels tempted to suggest that 'Tiberius' and 'Tiberius junior' are mis-readings for 'Tetricus' and 'Tetricus junior'.

THORNHILL (YWR 31:H:9)

Yorkshire Post, 23 September, 1938.

A hoard of 25 Roman coins was found in September last on the Overthorpe Park Estate, Thornhill, Dewsbury. No details have been published.

THORNTON HALL (D 14:D:8-9):

Arch., ix, 288-9

Cade, writing in 1788, says that "about two years ago, many Roman coins were ploughed up ... I believe they amounted

to some hundreds, were deposited in an urn, and mostly of Constantine and his sons, in very fine preservation."

THORPE AUDLIN (YWR 32:H:3):

YAJ, xxxiv, 233.

An AE of Diocletian found in 1935.

THORPE-on-the-HILL (YWR 31:E:11):

Thor. Soc., xxii, 51-2. YPSAR, 1907. Haverfield MSS.
Walker, Wakefield, 21-2. Newton's Map. Arch., xxiv,
349. Arch. Rev., ii, 337. Gough's Camden (1786),
iii, 44-5.

1. Several moulds have been found, possibly from the Lingwell Gate counterfeiting site; or perhaps there was a subsidiary branch of that business established here.

2. In 1902 a small coin hoard was found in a quarry belonging to Messrs. Pawson Bros. Many were wheeled away, but 11 denarii and 8 AE 1 and 2 were recovered, belonging to Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan and Hadrian.

3. Newton marks a supposed camp on this site.

THURSTONLAND (YWR 37:A:7):

Haverfield MSS. GM (1838), ii, 182, 650 (Walker).
GMLRR, ii, 376. Morehouse, Kirkburton, 7. Richmond,
Huddersfield, 116.

A hoard of 600 to 800 AE 3, of which Walker mentions

Julia Mamaea (silver), Gallienus, Victorinus, Tetricus, Claudius Gothicus, Tacitus, Probus, Carinus and Carausius, A.D. 222-93. Mr. Richmond remarks that all the above, except Carinus, together with coins of Tetricus Caesar and Salonina, are represented in Morehouse's collection of sixty coins in Holmfirth Secondary School.

TUNSHILL (L 30:J:14):

Whitaker, Whalley (1801), i, 27 f. Watkin, Lancs., 212-3. GM (1802), i, 17, 46 (Pl. I, fig. 1). GMLRR, i, 163. Harrison, Survey, 23. Fishwick, Rochdale, 11. Baines, Lancs., (1835) ii, 645; (H) i, 507; (C) iii, 66. CIL, 217. JRS, xvi, 1-16 (Macdonald).

A fragment of a silver statuette of Victory, consisting of the right hand and arm, was found in 1793 in a slate quarry at Tunshill. In 1927 it was in the possession of Major Astor, M.P., at Hever Castle, Kent. The object is described in detail by Whitaker, but Macdonald observes that the punctured inscription on a silver plate appended to a movable armlet about the wrist probably refers to the armlet and not to the whole statuette as Whitaker assumes: "an inscription dedicating the whole statuette would hardly appear elsewhere than on the pedestal." The inscription runs:-

VICTORIAE

LEG VI VIC

VAL RVFVS

V S L M

The armlet thus belonged, not to any abstract Victory deity, but to the specific Victory of the Sixth legion, which one would not expect to leave the sacellum at all. Macdonald accordingly rejects Whitaker's suggestion that it was lost on the march, and concludes that the statuette - like the bronze leg from Milsington, Hawick, Roxburghshire - was pillaged from York.

TWIST CASTLE, Burnley (L 30:C:12):

Watkin, Lancs., 211. LCAS, xi, 159; xii, 139. LOHS, ix (1856), 34. VCHL, ii, 553. Whitaker, Whalley, ii, 223.

This square enclosure bears a strong resemblance to Ringstones Camp, and lies on the opposite side of Swinden Water, on the top of Twist Hill. It is a mere fifty yards square and Watkin remarked at the south-east angle "the foundation of a building sixty feet square ... A little to the eastward also is a circular entrenchment 58 yards in diameter." Wilkinson is reported to have found here in 1888 a bronze coin of Marcus Aurelius, and a Roman bronze brooch was found two years later. These finds, however, do not justify the presumption of a Roman origin for the earthwork.

ULLESKELF (YWR 32:A:4):

YPSAR, (1848).

A Roman mortar, found in the railway cutting near Ulleskelf, was presented to the Y.P.S. by Mr. R. Nicholson.

ULNES WALTON (L 29:D:13):

LOHS, xxxvi, 5-6. Arch. J., xli (1884), 218-9. LCAS, ii, 87-90, 119. Harrison, Survey, 23.

A hoard of about 200 Roman coins in a shallow dish of baked clay, of coarse grey pottery, was found at the Littlewood Brick and Tile Works, near Croston railway station, on 28 February 1884. Of the 65 coins recovered by Watkin, all but three - of base silver - were AE 3. The distribution of the 65 coins recovered was: 1 Valerianus, 2 Gallienus, 2 Salonina, 5 Saloninus, 53 Postumus, 2 uncertain. The great number of coins of Postumus, and the absence of any of his co-emperor Victorinus, indicate a date of c. 264 for the concealment of the hoard.

UPHOLLAND (L 35:C:14):

Leigh, Lancs., iii, 81. Harrison, Survey, 23. Baines, Lancs., (1835), iii, 81; (H) ii, 187; (C) iv, 298. Watkin, Lancs., 230.

A winged figure resembling Cupid is engraved by Leigh, who thought it a statuette of Victory. It was "found near Upholland when plowing" (Leigh).

UPPER WESTERCROFT (YWR 31:E:5):

Roth, Yorkshire Coiners, 297.

A bronze hoard, found in 1856, contained eight celts and two spear-heads: the latter much decayed but with rivet-holes remaining in the socket.

UPTON (YWR 32:J:3):

NC⁵, ix, 318-9 (Mattingly). YAJ, xxxiv, 95. Settle Museum

"On September 13, 1927, a labourer, digging in a field at Walton Wood, Upton, Yorks., turned up a hoard of 303 base billon coins" (Mattingly). They were distributed as follows: 28 Gallienus, 34 Claudius II., 2 Quintillus, 3 Postumus, 50 Victorinus, 131 Tetricus I., 54 Tetricus II., 1 ? Tetricus II. Five more coins have since been revealed, all AE, of Victorinus, Tetricus I. (2), Tacitus, and Probus.

From the Settle Museum records, I learn that grains of wheat preserved in the Museum were obtained in excavating ancient enclosures in Ewebank at Upton. They were embedded in clay at a depth of 3' 6".

Roman coarse pottery and bones in the Museum are included with two coins (one of Gallienus) as comprising a single collection from Upton.

URMSTON (L 36:F:8):

LCAS, xxv, 206.

Coin of Claudius Gothicus.

UTLEY (YWR 26:J;3):

Bradford Ant., vi, 133-4.

"When Yew Bank was built some fifty years since the workmen turned up a number (apparently not large) of Roman coins." Of the eight small brass examined, there were 1 Claudius Gothicus, 2 Victorinus, 1 Tetricus, 2 of barbarous fabric, and 2 illegible.

WAKEFIELD (YWR 31:G:12):

Walker, Wakefield, 16, 22.

1. "During the construction of the goods station at Westgate, Wakefield, in 1867, a quantity of Roman coins was found, as I was informed by the late Mr. Henry Clarkson, but they were sold by the workmen ... and no authentic account of them was published."

2. A quern was found in the moat surrounding Clarke Hall, and is in the possession of the resident, Mr. H. C. Haldane.

WALMERSLEY (L 30:J:9):

LOHS, xviii, 279-82 (Hardwick). Watkin, Lancs., 241-3.

Harrison, Survey, 24. Aikin, Manchester, 269.

A hoard comprising coins and other objects was found "near a modern occupation road leading to a farm house ... on Throstle Hill ... about half a mile to the east of 'Grant's Tower' ... The old road from Bury to Burnley passes near the

spot" (Hardwick). The earthenware vessel was covered by a flag. It contained 500 - 700 AE 3, including Gallienus, Salonina, Postumus, Victorinus, Tetricus, Claudius Gothicus, Quintillus, Tacitus, Probus, Maximianus, and Carausius.

Deposited with the coins was a suite of personal ornaments: a pair of silver bracelets, of somewhat inferior ornamentation; "a plain bracelet of massive silver, about one-third of an inch in breadth, broken" (Hardwick) (engraved by Watkin); an armlet of twisted silver cord (also engraved); another armlet of single silver wire; two fragments of another armlet, of thick silver wire twisted round a bar of bronze; three silver finger rings, one with a red stone attached; "several pieces of broken silver rings, ... some pieces of a thin bronze armlet and a small bronze hinge" (Hardwick); the blade or bowl of a bronze spoon; and a heart-shaped amber amulet. One of the bracelets is now in Rochdale municipal museum.

Watkin believed that Aikin's plan of the square earth-work known as Castle Steads, which was supposed to belong to the Civil War of the seventeenth century, might be Roman; but his suggestion lacks the support of any material evidence.

WALTON-le-DALE (L 29:E:11):

Harrison, Survey, 24. Baines, Lancs., (H) ii, 90; (C) iv, 61. LCHS, viii, 127-40 (Hardwick); x, 352; xxxvi, 5

(Watkin). Watkin, Lancs., 68-9, 202-5. Hardwick, Preston, 38-46. CIL, 1336 (1339).

In June, 1855, Charles Hardwick discovered the remains of what he considered to be a small Roman post guarding the crossing of the Ribble, and he gives a plan of the remains. Part of the road was also revealed under Mr. Calvert's weaving shed. A broad rampart ran from the ford in the direction of the present bridge over the Darwen, and Hardwick (Preston) considered that it represented "the remains of the original earthwork which protected the station on the east. The road to the ford appears to have run parallel to it on the eastern side."

On this site, called the 'Plump', were wall foundations and gravel flooring, whence came - over an area 100 yards wide - 2 coins of Domitian, one of Antoninus Pius, and two illegible; two brooches (one Collingwood Type W - thistle-brooch - which is pre-Claudian; Pl. A, figs. 6, 7); Samian ware and a large amphora handle stamped either E V C R . M or F V C R M; fragments of Roman tiles and bricks; and "considerable lumps of fine red clay, kneaded into a paste," which led Hardwick to suggest the possibility of some brick or coarse pottery manufacture on the site. Later discoveries consisted chiefly of coins and Samian ware, two of the former, of Gallienus and Constantius II, being exhibited by Watkin to

the L.C.H.S.

Nearly 150 yards from this site further discoveries were made in 1858 in Mr. Crozier's garden on the bank of the river Darwen in the horseshoe bend of the former course of the river. The occupational evidence included a layer of charcoal, querns, Samian, Upchurch and Durobrivian (Castor) ware, with other pale yellow, brown and red pottery; portions of glass vessels, roofing tiles, and animal bones. There were five coins - of Germanicus, Claudius, Nerva, Hadrian and Faustina the younger. This distribution, coupled with the evidence of the brooch, and the profusion of Samian ware, suggests an early establishment for the settlement; but the Castor ware and the coins of Gallienus and Constantius II. testify to its much later continuance. Watkin suggested that here was the Rigodunum of Ptolemy, but this was no more than a guess. There is no proof that the settlement was of a military character, although the position, at the crossing of the river by a main road, would be a suitable place for such a station. On the other hand, it would also be a likely place for the early establishment of a civil settlement, combining the trade from the land route with that of the estuary, which would be stimulated by the existence of the fort at Ribchester further up the river. That it was a centre of Romano-British population at the time of the post-Roman invasions is indicated

by the name, which means "the tūn of the Britons" (Ekwall, PNL, 68).

WARLEY (YWR 31:E:3):

Bowman, Reliq. Ant. Ebor., 26-8 (Leyland). Watson, Halifax, 56, 79.

"British sepulchral urns" and Roman coins have been found in the Camp End district, whose highest point is Tower Hill. The urns, which came from there, are stated to have contained human bones and were "rudely constructed of sun-baked clay, and smoked in the inside ... both Urns are finished with that scratched or indented kind of decoration usually found in the baked vessels of an early period" (Leyland, Pl. VI). In the upper zone of decoration the lines form a herring-bone pattern on the larger urn, and a zig-zag on the smaller. In the lower zone of both is lozenge or diamond-shaped decoration.

Watson states that, according to an ancient manuscript, the Camp End district was called Warlcester. Leyland says that two old roads cross immediately below Tower Hill.

WARRINGTON (L 36:H:3):

Harrison, Survey, 24. LOHS, iv, 203. Watkin, Lancs., 244, 229.

In 1851 an AE 3 of Marius (A.D. 267) was "found in Back

Irlam Street, Warrington, and is now preserved in the Warrington Museum" (Watkin).

WARTON CRAG (L 19:J:12-13): Fig. 14.

Arch., ix, 211-7 (Hutchinson). Baines, Lancs., (1835) iv, 574; (H) ii, 601; (C) v, 515. Whitaker, Richmondshire, ii, 288. VCHL, i, 212, 247; ii, 508-11. Harrison, Survey, 24. BMGEIA, 108-9 (illus.). LCAS, xxvii, 1-32; xxviii, 59-81; xxx, 99-130 (J. W. Jackson).

This limestone hill bears several traces of early occupation, and at 500 feet O.D. commands a magnificent view over the sands of Morecambe Bay to the west and the Vale of Burton on the east. The irregularly flat summit is roughly quadrilateral, enclosing some $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres. On three sides - east, south and west - the rock escarpments form a series of terraces rising one above the other, and usually marked by a vertical rock face, varying from 10 to 100 feet in height (Fig. 14). These terraces, on the well-drained limestone, are sheltered from gales and particularly suitable for native occupation such as has already been noted in the Yorkshire dales. Occupation in the early Roman period has been revealed in caves on both the west and east faces of the Crag, and in addition an iron sword with part of a bronze sheath and hilt, of La Tène IV period (cf. examples from Cotterdale, Sadberge, Rudston, Stanwick and Embleton) from

this site is now in the British Museum.

On the summit, sheltered by a natural rock escarpment 8-12 feet high, which runs from the north-east side over half-way across, "foundations of several small stone-walled inclosures, semi-lunar in form," (VCH), have been noticed along the south base. Five are specifically mentioned in the Victoria County History; A (24 x 24 feet) and C (27 x 25 feet) appear to represent hutment foundations, while B (70 x 18 feet) would be an adjoining yard. The action of the weather upon the limestone has produced rock formations which could, with little difficulty, have been adapted to serve the purposes of primitive habitation.

Further proof of occupation comes from the presence of several burial mounds and cairns on the slopes and at the foot of the hill; two cairns, opened in 1785, "revealed stone cists inclosing cremated remains and prehistoric pottery" (VCH). The discovery of occupational remains of the Roman period in Dog Holes and associated caves is a further testimony to the character of this site as a centre of population.

While occupying a very strong position, however, the site is by no means so invulnerable as Ingleborough. On the north side there is no sharp declivity to afford natural protection; the limestone strata merely dip gently down

for a space before the ground rises again, and there is no break between the Crag and the remainder of the headland of which it forms the south-western extremity. Artificial defence on this side was essential but, in contrast to Ingleborough, the natural features guarding the more difficult approach on the south were considered sufficient.

However, the measures adopted for northern defence were certainly efficient. Points of significant resemblance to Ingleborough are the use of dry stone walling and the absence of ditches. The building technique evident at Ingleborough was not, however, adopted, though recent examination establishes the description of a double facing to the inner wall. The present prevalence of undergrowth does not facilitate surface observation of remains which have become more obscure with the passage of time, although it is encouraging that where such observation is possible, it confirms the description of earlier writers. Whitaker, in 1823, noted "two circumvallations ... of loose stones"; and he was not greatly impressed by their defensive strength. But the casual nature of his examination is revealed by his implication that these walls enclosed the whole summit, for both earlier and later accounts show that his assumption of their extension to the south side was mistaken. The most valuable account is that of Hutchinson, who in 1788 described

and figured three parallel walls which ran in the shape of an arc between the cliffs on the south-east and south-west, via the northern neck of land. The interior or highest rampart was the strongest, being 10 feet thick. The middle one was slighter, while the outer, yet further down the hill slope, was of an average build between that of the other two. The interior rampart is still best preserved on the north-east side where its two faces of original wall have been described as consisting of "unhewn stones in 'dry masonry,'" with "a core of irregular rubble ... Some yards further north-west what appears to be a circular chamber is discernible within the thickness of the wall, very similar to those sometimes found within the walls of the Welsh 'caers'; it has an internal diameter of 5 ft." (VCH). A space of fifty yards separated the middle from the inner rampart where the former is traceable on the north-east, and another eighty yards exists between this and the lowest outer rampart, which is some 75 feet below the level of the edge of the summit. This outer wall was shown in a 300 feet curve on the north-west side by the O.S. 6" map of 1858.

There is nothing in early accounts to suggest that the entrances then identifiable were of anything but the simplest variety. The three ramparts were, however, used in an interesting way to complicate this vulnerable spot in the

defences. Hutchinson states that the inner rampart had two entrances, roughly dividing the wall into three equal lengths. The two in the second were not directly opposite but placed further to the north and west respectively; while three openings in the outer wall were so situated as to alternate with the two gates in the middle rampart. Hutchinson's estimate of the width of the south-east entrance to the upper rampart was 'six paces' has subsequently been corrected (VCH) to a mere eight feet.

The total line of defence for the whole plateau is certainly a long one and implies a large garrison. In view of the unsuitability of the low-lying surrounding country for primitive occupation, a presumption confirmed by the paucity of remains there, it is likely that the local population was situated on the eminently suitable terraces and summit of Warton Crag.

Dog Holes Cave is situated on the west side of the Crag, on the limestone stratum which dips towards the NNW. The flat terrace nearby, bearing a good depth of soil and traces of pit-dwellings, appears to represent the site of the usual associated system of outside fields and hutments. The present cave entrance (a vertical shaft) is of secondary origin, due to the collapse of the roof of one of the passages in the cave. Mr. Jackson, who excavated the Warton caves in 1908-12, terms

the three main passages (a) the Bone Chamber, (b) the West Fissure, (c) the Upper Chamber. The floors, on being excavated, proved to consist of stiff brown clay in which water-worn stones and large limestone blocks were embedded. The earliest occupation, as evidenced by the remains of carnivorous animals, was Pleistocene. Later there was Neolithic occupation, but it is significant that here also, as in the Settle caves, a Bronze Age occupation is not represented. The next inhabitants were the people of the Roman period. First-century Samian ware was present, and fragments of coarse black ware, hand-made and without ornamentation. Other finds included iron and bronze objects, the most notable being "a blue and red enamelled bronze pendant or fibula," and "a pair of beautifully platinated bronze scale pans and beam, the pans being decorated on the interior with the dot and circle design." There were the usual animal remains of wolf, dog, bos longifrons, bos primigenius, sheep, red deer, horse, and pig. A weaving comb was made from a portion of red deer antler, similar to one found in the lake-village at Glastonbury (The Glastonbury Lake Village, i (1911), Pl. xlviii, Z H65). Of particular interest, indicating the agricultural pursuits of the community, was a small iron sickle which may be compared with those from Grassington (YAJ, xxxiv, 140, Fig. IV, 6) and Settle. The remains of about a score of human beings were unearthed.

Contemporary but much less intensive occupation was revealed by trial excavations in the smaller neighbouring caves of Badger Hole and Fairy Hole. The former yielded no pottery, but the finds from the latter included pieces of Samian Form 18, and the meagre available material indicated an occupation in the early Roman period. Badger Hole is a small cave of the rock shelter type, situated on Barrow Scout about three hundred yards south-west of Dog Holes, overlooking Morecambe Bay. Fairy Hole is, like Dog Holes, a fissure cave, situated in the face of a cliff immediately below one on the numerous limestone terraces on the east side of Warton Crag.

The evidence is too slight to indicate ^{very}/reliably the range of occupation in the Roman period; only the Samian ware has been definitely dated and this proves an occupation at the beginning of that period, but does not necessarily imply any early discontinuance.

Life in this out-of-the-way settlement does, however, seem to have been much poorer than in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The absence of money, personal ornaments and luxuries so profuse in the Settle caves is striking, and affords valuable confirmation of Mr. Collingwood's argument for the backward state of the north-west in the absorption of material culture. The presence of the bronze balances

is obviously an anomalous feature, and it has been suggested that they represent part of the loot gained by a raid on some neighbouring Roman site.

WEARDALE (D) No symbol.

Steer, RD, 313, 328. Craven Herald: a proof, n.d., of Dr. Raistrick's article, Craven in the Dark Ages. YAJ, xxviii, 93-4 (Wooler).

1. "A bronze amphora-shaped vessel 'apparently of Roman date' found in the neighbourhood of Stanhope in 1918" (Steer).

2. "In 1913 two bronze skillets inscribed with the maker's name and a bronze ladle were found in a peat-bog in Upper Weardale" (Steer). In subsequent excavations by Wooler on the site of the find, "lead, slag, charcoal, and wedge-shaped fire-resisting stones were found, showing there had been a lead furnace erected at the edge of the mountain, and a flue had been formed to catch the prevailing wind and act as a blast to the furnace." Dr. Steer, disparaging the reliability of Wooler's observations, considers that "the collection probably represents the kitchen-outfit of an hunting expedition," but such a conclusion cannot be reconciled with Raistrick's interpretation of the use of the ladle. The evidence for Roman lead-mining in Weardale is very slight (RD, 332-3), but Raistrick's expert opinion on this subject cannot but strengthen the case for it.

Pointing out that Roman lead pigs have been formed in layers, he believes that they were probable made by molten lead being ladled into a mould; thus "each layer had time to stiffen before the next was added. Such a ladle, made of bronze, was found some years ago on the site of a Roman furnace in Weardale."

WEARMOUTH (D 11:A:13-14):

Steer, RD, 306-7.

Scattered finds of Roman date round the mouth of the Wear, Vedra of Ptolemy, "indicated no more than shipping activity in the harbour. Communication inland seems to be suggested by the milestone discovered at Hylton Ford set up in the reign of Gordian."

WEETON (L 29:C:5):

Harrison, Survey, 24. LOHS, iii, 64; vi, 108. Watkin, Lancs., 229.

1. An oval, perforated Roman bead, "made of whitish earth, painted or dyed blue, and ... ribbed" was found "at the base of the agger of the Roman road at Weeton, in the Fylde" (Watkin).

2. An AE 1 of Vespasian was found near the Roman road in 1853.

WEETWOOD (YWR 31:B:10):

Haverfield MSS. Thor. Soc., xxii, 41.

Lucretia family - 1862. Denarius of the Licinian family.

WEGBER (L 24:B:14): No symbol.

Harrison, Survey, 25. LCAS, ii, 116, v, 327.

A bronze hoard of celts, spear-heads, and other implements together with a perforated stone hammer, was found in a fissure in a limestone quarry.

WELL (YNR 21:F:9): Fig. 50 (exhibit only).

Gough's Camden, iii, 334. Gough, British Topog., ii, 467.

Antiquary, xxv, 91. YAJ, vii, 284-5 (Lukis); xxvi, 274.

Longstaffe, Richmondshire, 60-1. Whitaker, Richmondshire,

ii, 165. BAAJ, xlii, 433-4. Lond. Soc. Ant. Minute Book,

ii, 148. PSAN³, ii, 320 n. Reliquary and Illustrated

Archaeologist, n.s., i, 108.

The existence of Roman remains here is a well-attested fact of long standing, for in 1763 Mr. Lethieullier sent a drawing and account of the Roman pavement there to the Society of Antiquaries. This must have been the piece which Lukis says was found "many years ago ... in the field on the west side of the Garth, and was inserted in the floor of the south aisle of Well church." A photograph of this fine piece of mosaic is here reproduced (Fig.50). In 1852, moreover,

Longstaffe records the possession by the village of Well of "a hospital with a curious figure built in, and said to be Roman." In 1858, a tessellated pavement was found at Holly Hill, just beyond the western boundary of Mill End Garth.

Serious excavation, however, did not take place until further interest was aroused in September, 1876, through the discovery by workmen of a perfect piece of Roman tessellated pavement two feet below the surface in Mill End Garth. The pavement was of red brick tesserae with grey stone border, and the surrounding wall of the room had been decorated with pink plaster; the presence of a cement outlet channel and the absence of any doorway at floor-level indicated that it was a bath. Bones stated to belong to an infant and an adult were found above the pavement. Lukis must have whetted the archaeological appetite for further discoveries when he stated that "the floor of the whole apartment is probably entire, as the field has always been under grass." Although excavation was subsequently continued, however, and the plan of this apartment opened up, it was apparently not found possible to discover whether a hypocaust existed underneath. Lukis nevertheless found among the rubbish "part of a circular hypocaust pillar brick," and Pritchett said that "some of the round, flat tiles used for the pillars of hypocausts are lying about."

The exact site was "forty-six yards east from the Garth wall, and seven yards south from a small water-course which flows at the foot of a hedge" (Lukis). Placed near a well-known spring the house was well supplied with water. It was at the point fixed by Lukis that excavations were resumed in 1938, when the bath house was rediscovered and the building to which it belonged was also traced as far as possible. Since a full interim report of these operations is shortly forthcoming, only the main results need be noted here. Little reliable evidence of date was obtained but from the report (which I have been able, through the courtesy of Mr. R. Gilyard-Beer, to read in typescript) five structural periods seem to be represented. In the courtyard, however, and partly underlying an annexe to the bath-building, was a rubbish pit containing much pottery, bones, plaster, tesserae and glass. "The pottery from the rubbish pit," writes Mr. Gilyard-Beer, "was a sweep-up from a site long in occupation. There are a few sherds that will bear a Hadrianic date, and two may possibly be Trajanic. But until more ample evidence is forthcoming it would be unwise to place too much reliance on them. The floruit of the occupation was the latter part of the third century, and the pit contains no material later than the first half of the fourth century. To the east, the rubbish and its mortar cap had been covered by a later crude

pavement constructed of flags, old tiles and building material, which sealed the rim of a typical Huntcliff store-jar and several other fragments of calcite-gritted ware."

This third and early fourth century occupation was apparently terminated through destruction by fire which did most damage to the northern part of the site. The subsequent reconstruction was marked by various extensions and developments, and villa life at Well seems to have flourished in the second half of the fourth century; for instance, the bath building was standing when the courtyard pavement was repaired, not earlier than c. A.D. 370. One coin only was found (unstratified) in the 1938 excavations - of Constans, and dateable to A.D. 341-5.

WENTBRIDGE (YWR 32:H:4): No symbol.

Haverfield MSS. VCHY, ii, 5.

Haverfield notes Roman remains (unspecified) at Wentbridge, but Castle Hill, the only site of antiquity, appears to be a typical earthen castle site on the high bank of the river.

WESTGATE (D 10:G:13):

PSAN³, iv, 283.

A number of denarii, ranging from A.D. 81 to 161, Wen found in 1870.

WETHERBY (YWR 26:G:4):

YAJ, xxxi, 171-84 (Kent and Clark), 331 (Mellor); xxxiv, 95.

BRAC, ix. JRS, xix, 190.

The distribution of finds indicates the existence of a string of small sites down the river from Boston Spa to Wetherby. At the latter place, on the site of a gravel-pit, a Romano-British cemetery was found in 1928 on the south side of St. James' Street and west of the churchyard wall. Its use as a cemetery succeeded a long period of normal occupation, but the fact that large deposits of mixed pottery formed the most abundant evidence suggests that it was "a piece of waste ground on the outskirts of the settlement, used for rubbish pits, bonfires, and perhaps out-of-door cooking places" (Kent and Clark). Mr. Kent believes the main site to be near Spofforth Hill, where finds have previously been made. First-century pottery and two brooches suggest the possibility of an early establishment, and Miss Clark points out that Wetherby lies almost on the direct route between York and Ilkley. The second and third century evidence is attenuated, and the great bulk of both coins and pottery is fourth century. A worn hammerhead rim from one grave indicates the fourth century as the earliest date for the cemetery.

In May, 1933, a skeleton with fourth century pottery was found in constructing Mr. Dobson's house "on the rising

ground overlooking the Wetherby Golf Course between Wetherby and Linton Village" (Mellor). Prehistoric burials have been found in Raby Park, Wetherby, and a continuous occupation from pre-Roman to post-Roman times is therefore quite possible. It is significant that it lies near the ancient east-west route which takes advantage of the York moraine crossing over the Ouse marshes.

WHEATLEY LANE (L 30:B:10):

Harrison, Survey, 25. Leigh, Lancs., iii, 11. Baines, Lancs., (1835) iii, 236; (H) ii, 27; (C) iii, 358.

Watkin, Lancs., 234. MBAN, ii, 1292. Carr, Colne, 16
Roman coins, generally AE.

WHITBURN (D 7:H:14):

Steer, RD, 307.

A hoard of Roman coins comes from a sand-hill on the coast at Whitburn; AE of the Constantine family, Maxentius, Licinius and Maximianus are recorded from the same place; and in 1889 two AE of Trajan and Hadrian were recovered from gravel taken from the harbour quarry. Dr. Steer accepts the O.S. interpretation of these finds as indicating permanent settlement, though there are no pottery or structural remains.

WHITTLE 1e WOODS (L 29:G:12):

Harrison, Survey, 25. Lewis, Topog. Dict., s.v.

Hardwick, Preston, 49-50, 613. Watkin, Lancs., 235.

1. Two denarii of Philip and Valerian found in 1836.

2. In 1837 followed the discovery "at the same place, of a hoard of about a thousand small brass coins of the Lower Empire, in removing the rock from an old stone quarry, above the tunnel formed for the canal." The coins were dispersed.

WHITTON (D 14:B:13):

Steer, RD, 308.

Surtees observed an earthwork "'in a field betwixt Thorpe and Whitton, about half a mile to the south-west of Thorpe,'" adding that a coin of Severus Alexander had been found on the right bank of the brook. No further information is known.

WIKE (YWR 26:J:12):

YPSAR, (1864). Yorkshire Museum.

An uninscribed altar was presented to the Yorkshire Museum in 1864.

WINCOBANK (YWR 37:G:13) and the ROMAN RIG. Figs. 15-16.

Gough's Camden, iii, 266. VOHY, ii, 8-9, 55, 61. LCAS, xxii, 201-2 (Howarth). • Bradford Ant., iv, 7-8 (Armitage). Hunter, South Yorkshire, i, Introd. vii-viii, n.2; Hallamshire, 15. BAAJ, n.s., x, 31-3 (Gould). Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 118, 236. BAA. Handbook (1910), Wincobank

(R. E. Leader). S. O. Addy, The Hall of Waltheof, 231-50.
Bowman, Reliq. Ant. Ebor., 65-75 (Mitchell).

The oval fort at Wincobank, enclosing $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, occupies an elevation above the Don valley on the north with fine strategic advantages for an organised large-scale defence which had no fear of a flank attack. The hillside slopes away sharply to the north-west and south-east, but there is a hundred yards' stretch of dead ground to the south-west which must have proved a weakness unless held by supporting troops - an indirect argument in favour of the fort's connection with the Roman Rig.

The defences consist of a double rampart, though in one or two places on the north-west only one bank can now be seen. Measurements of surface remains naturally vary considerably; on the south, where the rampart is in quite a good state of preservation, the main (inner) rampart was 35 feet broad at the base, the outer 16 feet, and the intermediate ditch measured 9 feet across (Fig. 16). The most interesting feature revealed by recent examination was the outturned entrance on the north-east (Fig. 15), the significance of which has already been discussed.

Partial excavation by the Sheffield Museum committee produced no evidence of permanent occupation. Three or four chipped flints and pieces of jet were found in the soil of

the rampart. "Some pieces of Roman pottery" were found "almost at the original bottom of the ditch" (VCH), but Mr. Baggailey, Curator of the Sheffield City Museum, informs me that these have not been dated. The excavators, indeed, found themselves unable to suggest anything but a possibly Neolithic date. This attitude is somewhat incomprehensible, especially when it is recorded that the earthen bank covered "a dry wall of undressed stones, built with some care, in a manner which bore some resemblance to the 'core-and-facing' technique of the Romans, as the wall was faced inside and outside with stones rudely laid, but the middle part was filled up with rubble charred by fire;" moreover, "the four entrances which were found suggest an imitation of Roman models" (VCH). Mr. Howarth himself states that burnt stones and wood were found built into the wall - a use of timber paralleled in not very distant Iron Age hill-forts at Maiden Castle (Bickerton) and Eddisbury. The pottery was dark grey ware. The date of construction remains open but the possibility of Brigantian utilization or original construction of the site is at least not rendered more unlikely. It is unfortunate that fuller details about the structural features of the wall and entrances, and the date of the pottery, are not available. There is scope for further investigation, and the north-east entrance should prove particularly interesting.

While Mrs. Armitage has pointed out that the Roman Rig does not actually make contact with the camp, it would be difficult to dissociate the two in any consideration of strategic lines of defence. The Roman Rig would hardly have continued along the foot of the hill had not that eminence been controlled in some other way. Thus, while the camp may quite possibly have been first constructed in an earlier age, the builders of the Rig must have adapted it to their own use.

This large dyke runs along the north-west side of the Don valley between Sheffield and Swinton for about eleven miles, and its accompanying ditch is on the south-east or river side. The defence is obviously against an enemy approach from the south-east, and in view of the natural boundary which the Don valley affords on this side to the northern Pennine area, and of the existence of a Roman fort as early as A.D. 50 on the opposite side of the river, the tentative interpretation of the Roman Rig as part of the Brigantian frontier defences seems a reasonable one. It has been described as "a bank of loose stones and earth, about eight feet high in the places where it is most perfect; the ditch is about thirty feet wide and there is still, in places, a smaller bank on the counterscarp." There seems to have been a duplication of the frontier line, as Camden noticed, for a

similar dyke ran parallel with the first from Wentworth Park to Mexborough, and has been associated with the camp in Scholes Wood. Samuel Mitchell wished to establish the Brigantian frontier south of this valley, on a line connecting Hathersage, Carlswark, Holmesfield, Mosborough, Beighton, Todwick, Laughton-en-le-Morthen, Roche Abbey, Tickhill, and Austerfield; but his evidence is wholly imaginary.

In a highly industrialised district, the obliteration of the surface remains of antiquity is an all too rapid process, and Hunter's detailed description of the course of the Rig (S. Yorkshire) is therefore doubly valuable. Though too long to be quoted here, it represents a most faithful guide to the course of the intrenchment as it appeared before the Industrial Revolution had fully got under weigh.

WINMARLEIGH (L 24:H:12):

VCHL, i, 212, 236, Pl.V, nos. 6, 7. Whitaker, Richmondshire ii, 457. NW Naturalist, loc. cit. Harrison, Survey, 25. LCHS, iii, 123. BAAJ, xv, 234. Evans, ABI, 314, 335, 466. Baines, Lancs., (1835) iv, 469; (H) ii, 527; (C) v, 417. PSA², v, 423. Fishwick, Garstang, 3. LCAS, xiii, 130, 134-5. Ant. J., xiv, 178-80 (Jackson).
Warrington Museum.

A bronze hoard in an oak box included with socketed celts, two leaf-shaped socketed spear-heads; the larger one had

loops in the blade, and a rivet-hole for fixing the shaft. Another bronze hoard from Winmarleigh comprised three socketed celts and a dagger. Jackson remarks on their indication of a Late Bronze Age settlement, and adds: "the proximity of the rivers Lune and Wyre and a smaller river east of the latter suggests that the invaders entered the area by sea." It is, however, possible that the movement was an emigratory one, towards Ireland; a like explanation may apply to the cluster of bronze weapons shown round the mouth of the Leven on the north-west coast in Mr. Collingwood's map 3 (CW², xxxiii, opp. p. 183).

WINMOOR (YWR 31:A:13):

Haverfield MSS. Bowman, Reliq. Ant. Ebor., 25.

In opening a limestone quarry there were found several urns, AE of Constantine and Constantius, and six skeletons.

WINSKILL SCAR, Langcliffe, (YWR 25:B:10):

A Romano-British quern, found at the foot of the scar, is in Settle Museum.

WOODHOUSE MOOR (YWR 31:G:13):

Haverfield MSS.

Coins of Faustina.

WOODPLUMPTON (L 29:C:9):

LCHS, iii, 62. Hardwick, Preston, 49. Watkin, Lancs.,
243. Harrison, Survey, 26.

An AE of Vespasian, dug up near Woodplumpton in July 1820.

WRITTEN STONE FARM (L 30:B:4): No symbol.

LCAS, xv, 224-5.

A coin, probably Roman, was found in digging for a drain
alongside Written Stone Lane, the line of the Roman road.

YORK (27:F:7):

Ant. J., xii, 453-5. Bateman Collection, 77.

Two Italian pre-La Tène bronze brooches with arched bow,
similar to that from Boroughbridge, are said to have been
found at or near York. A La Tène situla or bronze bucket-
shaped vessel from York, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " high, is recorded as in the
collection of Mr. F. E. Huckle of Luton.

APPENDIX B.

MISCELLANEOUS FOUNDATIONS AND EARTHWORKS.

THERE must inevitably be a number of remains in such a large area as that which we have defined as 'Brigantian,' which cannot with any degree of certainty be ascribed to that period but which it is nevertheless necessary to keep in mind, for possible parallels, as the work of excavating typical sites progresses.

The outstanding feature of general interest is the frequent occurrence in the Pennines of approximately rectangular earthworks with mounds - but of no great strength - on each side of the ditch and frequently no definite signs of entrance. Both from their situation and their structure they are certainly not intended for military defence. One such site, excavated at Grinton in Swaledale, was related to a medieval homestead, and it seems certain that their purpose was the folding of stock. Most of the sites were probably medieval, but, as one would expect from such enclosures, dateable relics are rarely yielded in excavation, and it is only in exceptionally fortunate cases where human occupation is attested on a connected site, as at Grinton, that a reasonable presumption as to the period of use can be arrived at. It is gratifying to learn that Mr. I. A. Richmond, in a survey of the earthworks

of Northumberland, has encountered similar phenomena, and has independently arrived at much the same conclusions both as to the purpose and the period (probably medieval) of these typical enclosures.

It is, however, well to point out that the utility and demand for such folds would by no means be restricted to any particular era in Britain. Local conditions in the Pennines must always have had an element of petty lawlessness which made the safeguarding of stock a very necessary precaution - an unruliness whose character must have been very similar whether under Roman, Plantagenet or Hanoverian rule, and which persisted in the dales up to the opening of the present century.

A dated parallel may occur in Bavaria where rectangular earthworks peculiar to the Celtic period are described by Friedrich Wagner.¹ These sites have revealed no trace of continuous occupation; and from the poor strategic position often adopted, and their abundance in certain districts, they have been set down as defended Celtic compounds. Of particular interest is the fact revealed by excavations ⁱⁿ at Wurtemberg, since it offers an explanation of the problem of entrance in many of the Yorkshire earthworks, that "the ditch runs straight past the entrance and was probably spanned by a wooden bridge."²

¹ Antiquity, ii, 51-2.

² ibid.

Most of the enclosures noted below, however, have no obvious connection with Romano-British settlements which, as has been seen, incorporated a specially defended enclosure in close relation to the fields and hutments. The roughly rectangular shape seems to preclude a pre-Roman origin, but many of the enclosures occupy positions on the fringes of the moorland which would never have been chosen for habitation by the British villagers of the Roman period. Domesday mentions the vaccaria at Denby Dale, and it is reasonable to conclude that a similar description is justly applicable to the numerous earthworks of similar type. The distribution of these sites is shown on a separate map. They are distinguished in the Appendix by the letter F.

The remaining sites are broadly classified by the letters M (purpose probably chiefly military), O (apparently mainly occupational sites), X (uncertain), and C. C is reserved for earthworks which probably represent the remains of medieval (usually Norman or Angevin) earth-and-timber castles (cf. the valuable article by I'Anson on The Castles of the North Riding). The rude adulterine fortifications of Stephen's reign were, of course, numerous. The importance of accurate distinction between such medieval works and those of the Roman and pre-Roman periods, if the characteristic features of the latter are to be clearly recognised, cannot

be over-emphasized. The classification is an essential preliminary to the study of Brigantian earthworks.

ADDINGHAM: Counterhill (YWR 26:G:3): (O).

Forrest and Grainge: (a) Rambles on Rombalds Moor;
 (b) Addingham (Counterhill). Whitaker, Craven, 219-20.
 Allen, Yorkshire, vi, 144. Speight, Upper Wharfedale,
 270, 272-3. Collyer and Turner, Ilkley, pp. lxxxiii-iv.
VCHY, ii, 62-3. Bradford Ant., iv, (n.s. ii, 1905)
 (Armitage); vi, 51-2 (Percival Ross).

The circumvallation which encloses the hill is very similar in both extent and construction to that at Whitaside. This site, however, while revealing no stone walling, has two similar ditched enclosures on opposite sides of the hill, half a mile apart, and invisible to each other. Both, however, lie on the southern slope and neither has any very strong position. Both are irregularly oval in shape with an interior area of approximately one acre, and a ditch 4-5 feet deep, and about 25 feet from crest to crest; there is a slight outer bank, but no inner rampart to correspond to the amount of material which must have been removed in the excavation of the ditch. In neither is there a sign of entrance. Within Round Dykes, the eastern earthwork, is a flattened tumulus.

The western earthwork was called Woofa Bank and Whitaker states that "when the area within this last was broken up, it

was found to contain great numbers of rude fire-places, constructed of stone, and filled with ashes. But nothing else was discovered, excepting a very large perforated bead of 'Geat.'" These traces of burning are interesting from the comparison with similar (though less definite) indications from Whitaside. From another source we learn that "near Moorcock Hall is a group of pit dwellings, 70 yards by 40, but no fire-places. A small barrow is near. On Woofa Bank (a second Woofa) near Cowburn-beck is a group of pits 1750 feet by 400 ... Not a single pit is found within the enclosed hill, which the Ramblers suggest was a Druidical holy hill. North of Counterhill, on High Edge, 1075 feet high, is another group of pits" (Forrest and Grainge).

Speight records the discovery of "an old bronze spear-head" some 25 years before; it was found "sticking out of the beck-side not far from the bar-house on the Lippersley side of the Silsden road below the Roman camp [Counterhill]."

AIRTON: Park Hill (YWR 25:D:12): (X).

Speight, Craven, 312. VCHY, 11, 63.

This oval earthwork, in a commanding position, encloses two-thirds of an acre. Speight described the rampart on the west side as from 10 to 15 feet, but ploughing has since made the features much less distinguishable. The ditch is inside

the bank and hence Mrs. Armitage concludes that it was a sheep or cattle fold.

AKEBER (YNR 21:C:7): (O)

Longstaffe, Richmondshire, 110. Smith, PNNRY 240, 247.

"The farm-house on the road nearest to Fingall, is Akeber, or Akeburgh. There is a tradition that there was once a town on the scite, as large as Bedale; and in making a sunk fence many bones were found, and led to the belief of a cemetery there. Bede speaks of the deacon James or Jacob, whom Paulinus left behind him in the north, as having his chief residence in a village juxta Cataractam, which in his time was still named after him. It has been supposed that Akeburgh was the place, but the etymology points to Oaks. Hackforth would be quite as likely a scite, for it is nearer to Catterick" (Longstaffe). Neither Akeber nor Hackforth affords etymological support for this tradition.

ALDWARK (YNR 27:C:3): (M)

Gill, Vallis Eboracensis, 396

Gill suggested that a Roman station on the river bank was marked by a site "known to some of the oldest inhabitants as the warehouse, and pieces of broken bricks, etc., denote the spot where it stood". The claim has not been substantiated by any further discoveries.

ANGRAM (YNR 20:A:12):

Pontefract, Swaledale, 81.

Miss Pontefract's notice of "distinct remains of Roman earthworks on the hill-side behind the village" must be disregarded. As a result of examination by the writer, Miss Pontefract in the course of subsequent correspondence has agreed to the rejection of this theory.

ARMLEY (YWR 31:C:10): (M).

Thoresby, Ducatus, i, 195. Allen, Yorkshire, iv, 453.

The fortification destroyed by the construction of the Leeds-Liverpool canal appears from Thoresby's description to have been a motte-and-bailey earthwork.

ASKRIGG (YNR 20:C:12): (F).

On a ridge above an Iron Age settlement on the Abbot-side moorland west of Askrigg, Mr. J. Scarr, junr., of Colby Hall, in 1938 discovered two rectangular earthworks of the type already discussed, each surrounded by a ditch, and the larger measuring 72 feet by 30 feet. Two trial trenches yielded no stone in the earth rampart.

BAILDON MOOR (YWR 31:A:6): (X).

Bradford Ant., i, 88-9 (Glossop). Arch., xxxi, 299-307 (Colls). Bowman, Reliq. Ant. Ebor., 87-94 (Wardell). VCHY, ii, 65.

This district bears many traces of prehistoric remains in the shape of ancient field-walling, pit-dwellings, and cup-and-ring marked stones. "On a portion of the Moor by the side of the highroad running between Acrehow Hill and Pennythorn Hill is an undoubted earthwork or part of an entrenchment in the form of an angle or corner of a parallelogram. By measurement it is said to be eighty feet in length on one side, and thirty-six feet on the side at right-angles to it, and consists of a fosse with an agger, or bank on its inner and outer edges, the breadth of the fosse from the top of the inner agger to that of the outer being twenty feet, the depth of the fosse being three feet four inches, the height of the inner and outer banks or aggers two feet four inches each. No traces exist of the entrenchment having been continued." (Glossop). It appears to have protected a circle on its west side which, excavated by Colls in 1843, yielded "two urns, containing burnt human remains and other strong proofs of its origin, including the flint head of an arrow" (Glossop). In essentials it bears a strong resemblance to the remains at Carleton (2), as far as one can judge from the description and sketch, for no earthworks now remain. Mrs. Armitage regards it as an interesting "example of the square form used instead of the circle for sepulchral works;" but the circle was clearly present in this case.

BARDSEY (YWR 26:J:13): (M).

Thor. Soc., iv, 63 (Bodington).

"A piece of the (Roman) road can, I believe, still be traced in a field at Scarcroft, and there appear to be traces of a Roman camp in a field upon 'Rowley's Farm' adjoining the highroad."

BARFORTH (YNR 14:D:6): (O).

Arch. J., vi, 335-6; xxviii, 128 (MacLauchlan).

Longstaffe, Richmondshire, 144. Arch., ix, 282 (Cade).

Haverfield MSS.

To this point, the traditional site of 'Old Richmond,' MacLauchlan traced the line of Scots Dyke, and believed that it was continued on the north side of the river. Longstaffe remarked on the existence of "misty mounds of seemingly a destroyed village." Cade, who claims to have had the remains measured, stated that they covered "above sixty one acres ... The form nearly a square, rather inclining to a parallelogram, with a ditch to the east, south and west sides, the Tees being the barrier northwards. The divisions have been all regular; the foundations at present stone, and have crossed each other at right angles; the praetorium or arc nearly central and rather elevated."

BARKISLAND: The Meg Dyke (YWR 31:H:3): (F) Pl.

Watson, Halifax, 48. Petch, Early Man, 75. VCHY, ii, 11.

Halifax Ant. Soc. Trans., (1932), 174-81 (Longbotham).

Situated on the broad slope of moorland overlooking the valley of the Black Brook, this square earthwork (53 yards x 53) has a double rampart, and at the best preserved portion, on the west, the ditch was in Watson's time 15 feet wide and 6 feet deep. The effect of weathering and consequent spread is illustrated by the fact that while the width between the two crests is now 23 feet 6 inches the depth is only 4 feet. Although unusually large, the formation of these defences is essentially the same as that of other folds of similar position and size.

Petch's statement that there is no entrance at the north angle seems correct; but, despite Longbotham's negative, there does appear to have been one in the middle of the north-east side. A narrow track runs through a gap of 6 feet, and the rampart turns in with it from the south-east (Pl. X). Longbotham has described the entrance at the west angle as "constructed with a view to make it as strong as possible in case of attack," but here again his observation is faulty. The south-west rampart does not continue opposite the west ditch; instead, the latter, with its accompanying rampart, turns inward, and the south-west rampart stops in

line with this turned-in end. The gap between the two is 15 feet (Pl. X).

Longbotham assumes that there was a British settlement on the slope below the Meg Dyke, but his 'evidence' is not admissible. The site takes no advantage of existing contours, and the west entrance is certainly not conducive to strength. From the rectangular shape, small size, and equal strength of the banks on both sides of the ditch, moreover, the site obviously falls into the class of sheep or cattle enclosure already discussed. It is significant that much quarrying within the area has yielded no recorded finds.

BARKISLAND: Ringstone Edge or Beacon Hill (YWR 31:H:3): (O).

Halifax Ant. Soc. Trans. (1932), 153-82 (Longbotham).

YAJ, iv, 65 (Haigh). Petch, Early Man, 76. Watson,

Halifax (ed. Leyland), 152.

Longbotham describes a series of lengths of mounds on this high moorland which have been traced by the writer. The bank is everywhere about 3 feet broad and 1 foot 6 inches high, and the accompanying ditch is very slight. If the various sectors were originally connected in the manner suggested by Longbotham, it may be that they formed an enclosure for a primitive settlement, perhaps of the kind noted at Addingham and Whitaside; but the remains are so

obscure and indeterminate as to render theorising unwise. Many flints and arrow-heads have been found within the area covering over 50 acres.

Haigh mentioned "a remarkable British fortress, the Beacon Hill, called also Ringstone edge, on account of a 'ring of stones' which characterizes it." From this stone circle, according to Longbotham, two cinerary urns have been recovered, and it seems to be a typical Bronze Age sepulchral site.

BLACKROD (L 36:A:3-4): (X).

Arch., i, 71-2. Baines, Lancs., iii, 586. Whitaker, Manchester, (A) i, 76, 110; (B) i, 113, 156. Harrison, Survey, 7. Watkin, Lancs., 47, 209. VCHL, ii, 553.

The suggestion already made of the possible connection of this site with Ptolemy's Epiacum renders its consideration of particular interest. Considerable doubt exists, moreover, as to whether the supposedly Roman remains represent a military or a civil site. "Tradition," says Whitaker (B), "universally declares the village of Blackrode to have been a considerable town." The Rev. J. Watson and Thomas Percival were more definite, and fixed the site at 'Castle Croft' - now known as Pool Green - at the south-east end of the village. Percival believed that a fort here formed the nucleus of a large attached settlement: "Urns, coins, hinges, horse shoes

and iron utensils are said by the country people to have been found, and a middle-sized fort is yet to be seen though, from the short view I had of it, I suspect that fort only covers one angle of the city, and the city to be much larger" (Arch.). Whitaker's conclusions as to the precise site, while he noted both the tradition and the remains of ditches at Castle Croft, had a prejudice in favour of a suitable position at the opposite end of the village, in a curve of the river Douglas; no finds have ever been known from there, however, and his fancy is condemned by Watkin.

The remains of earthworks are still visible at Pool Green, though they obviously form only a part of a larger area now built over. Nevertheless, the right-angled south-east corner is visible, with a rampart now standing 6 feet above the outer ditch near the entrance. The latter approaches the site obliquely from the south-east - due no doubt to the fairly steep fall of ground to the river Douglas on the south - and the gap in the rampart is now about 35 feet broad from crest to crest of the mounds on each side (Fig. 42), but the latter must have fallen considerably, and the probable breadth of the roadway is about half that distance. It is remarkable that the middle of the entrance is but 15 yards from the south-east corner of the rampart. This corresponds with Whitaker's statement that the area of the Castle Croft is only half an

acre. The ditch, which has a slight counterscarp still visible, is at present about six feet broad.

That the commanding position is suitable for a Roman fort is obvious; and the writer is informed by Miss E. Ollerton that a Roman road has been found passing through the village: "It ran between Rigby Hill and the present street line, taking a course south and north by Holland's Farm, and old Goodman Farm, forded the river Douglas and crossed Adlington Common. This road was part of the main way from Manchester to Lancaster." Perhaps it is to be identified with that described by Whitaker: "Here it was discovered about sixteen years ago (i.e. c. 1757) parallel with the present road, and at a little distance from it ... three yards in breadth ... The small piece of it which was laid open by the spade at Blackrode appeared to be a regular pavement, firmly jointed together, and composed of heavy stones."

From Miss Ollerton, again, I learn of the local traditions that Blackrod was capital of Lancashire by virtue of being the headquarters of the Segantii, (sic), and that no less than four of King Arthur's pitched battles were fought on the banks of the Douglas. "Bones of men and horses and enormous quantities of horse shoes", writes Miss Ollerton, "were found on the banks in the 18th century. Ancient weapons of war have been found

in the valley between Tucker's Hill and Rigby Hill, and about forty years ago a short sword of a very old pattern was turned up accidentally by a collier's pick near Leather's Old Colliery."

A castle existed at Blackrod in the early middle ages, of which all trace has now disappeared. While it is possible that this accounts for the remains at Pool Green (Castle Croft), there is an alternative site in Castle Field, on the top of Tanner's Brow, some distance to the south of Pool Green, and at a slightly lower altitude. This site, which is being rapidly built over, has no remaining trace of fortification, but Miss Ollerton writes that "in Castle Field a huge key weighing $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. was once found with some other relics;" it is now lost.

The existing evidence is not sufficient to establish Roman occupation at Blackrod, but a short trial excavation on the Pool Green site would be well worth while. It would indicate, at a minimum of expense, whether there is justification for the fuller investigation of a site whose possibilities are considerable.

BORRENS BARN (L 20:J:4): (X).

Watkin, Lancs., 81, 249.

Excavations on the circular earthwork at Borrens Barn, which is on high ground between the Knott Hill Estate and

the river Greeta (near Old Wennington), on the line of a Roman road, yielded no positive results. The camp measured "about 200 paces" in circumference, and "the exterior rampart is composed of loose stones and gravel. A faint trace of pavement was found at what is conjectured to have been the entrance. An inhabitant of the neighbourhood, however, states that a few years ago in cleansing out a ditch in a field near Wrayton (also called Borrens'), he found a quantity of very fine hewn stones which seemed to be part of a building. The adjoining field is named 'Castle Hill,' and it still contains traces of an old structure, which, from superficial examination, does not seem Roman."

BOUTHWAITE (YWR 21:J:5): (F).

A small enclosure of similar type and position to that on Carlesmoor exists on the lower moorland slopes above and north-west of the village.

BRACEWELL (YWR 25:H:10-11): (F).

Bradford Ant., vi, 42, 44. VCHY, ii, 63.

Four small rectangular earthworks of identical type exist at (a) Hawber Hill, (b) Gilbeber Hill, (c) Primrose Hill, (d) Coal Pit Lane. Quite apart from their characteristic features, such a congestion renders the Roman origin of all four, as suggested by Percival Ross, most unlikely. Openings have

been noticed in only (b) and (d), but all have slight ditches with mounds 2-3 feet high on each side, and appear fairly certainly to belong to the class of moated compounds.

(a), about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north of the Roman road, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Bracewell village, is 30 yards square; (b), about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of the road where it crosses the Stock Beck at Broad Ing Bridge, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from (a), measures 24 x 25 yards; (c), $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the Roman road, on the top of Primrose Hill near Hesketh Farm, is a mere 13 x 12 yards, while (d), 1,000 yards north of the Roman road and about 200 yards from Coal Pit Lane, measures about 76 yards square, and is the largest of the series.

BRAITHWAITE (YNR 21:E:5): (F).

VCHY, ii, 7.

This $2\frac{1}{4}$ acre enclosure, with its irregular rampart and outer ditch, corresponds to no ordinary classification of earthworks, but the writer is inclined to regard it as a variant of the medieval moated compound. It is situated on the fringe of the moorland which rises steadily above it to the south and puts any possibility of military defence out of the question. The main entrance appears to have been via the ditch, which acted as a sunken roadway from the lower pasture land in the valley to the north, and Mr. Richmond

informs me that he has observed similar forms of entrance in the medieval folds of Northumberland. A late disturbance is evident at the south-west corner, and a small inner enclosure exists on the south-east. Stone, which is readily available here, has been liberally used in the construction of the banks, but without excavation it is impossible to discover whether any laid walling exists.

BRAMHOPE (YWR 26:J:9): (X).

Thoresby, Diary (1702).

An earthwork near Camp House is described by Thoresby: "Upon Bramhope Moor in the place now called Stadtfolds we saw another large camp, but this has a double agger, though by its squareness and the leading of the via vicinalis thereunto, it seems also to have been Roman." The presence of a double mound may be a significant indication of the real character of the enclosure; unfortunately there is no means of ascertaining the precise area of the now destroyed enclosure.

BROOMHEAD MOOR (YWR 37:F:9): (M).

Guest, Rotherham, 608. Hunter, Hallamshire, 289. VCHY, ii, 57. Arch., v, 94. Allen, Yorkshire, v, 249. Newton's Map.

An intrenchment of similar construction to those in Swaledale, except that it is smaller, and the outer bank barely visible, descends obliquely to the Ewden Beck in an

irregularly straight line for about a mile, and has its outer ditch facing the lower ground on the north-west. The rampart, 8 feet broad at the base, rises 10 feet above the bottom of the ditch, which is also some 8 feet broad. Three tumuli lie just beyond the dyke to the north, and quarter of a mile away, also outside the rampart, is a Bronze Age stone circle.

1½ miles further south, higher up the moor, is the Bar Dike, which, as Hunter remarked, forms the boundary between Broomhead Moor and Smallfield Common, 1,350 feet long, and facing the same way as the first mentioned line of intrenchment. One very well preserved portion shows the main mound 25 feet broad at the base, and 12 feet above the bottom of the ditch, which is 6 feet below natural ground level. A slighter outer mound is 2'6" above ground level, and the breadth of the ditch, from crest to crest of each mound, is 11 feet.

BROADCLOUGH (L 30:F:11): (M).

Whitaker, Whalley, i, 314. Newbigging, Rossendale, 8-11. VCHL, ii, 555. Baines, Lancs., (H) ii, 44; (C) iii, 398. LCHS, ix, 36-7 (Wilkinson).

This formidable intrenchment, over 600 yards long, with a ditch about 50 feet broad at its foot, follows the edge of a gentle slope and holds a strong position against the west country. There is no evidence as to its period of construction.

BROUGHTON (L 36:D:10): (M).

VCHL, ii, 553. Whitaker, Manchester, (B) i, 237-41.

The summit of Castle Hill, within a surrounding ditch, occupies half an acre. There is no reason to doubt that this was in fact the site of a Norman earth and timber castle; its interest lies in its similarity to sites like Whita Bridge and Nesfield, as belonging to that class of Norman earthworks already discussed.

BUCKTON CASTLE (L 37:D:1): (M).

VCHL, ii, 516-8 (plan). Arch., v, 87. Aiken, Manchester, 471. Ormerod, History of Cheshire (1819), iii. LCAS, x, 46. Numismatic Journal, i, 10.

This small rectangular earthwork, with a fine position and an interior raised platform (32 yards x 26) surrounded by a rampart and deep outer ditch, bears a striking resemblance to that at Mellor, and is probably Roman. "This rampart shows signs in several places of being both faced and revetted with walls of 'dry masonry' ... In one or two places examined superficially, rows of stones, apparently the top courses of facing and revetting walls, are 8 feet apart, showing a core of earth and rubble between" (VCH). In the middle of the 18th century there were accidentally discovered "various ornaments and a chain of gold beads beside the old road on the west side of the hill" (ibid.); and half a century later

similar gold beads were found close to the earthwork.

BURNLEY: Bonfire Hill (L 30:C:13): (X).

LCHS, ix, 33-4.

This site resembles the more westerly site at Carleton, in that a large stone circle is enclosed by a rectangular outer earthwork. This circle is 130 feet in diameter, similar to that at Broad Bank, (Haggate), and on a crest on the opposite side of Thursden Valley. The enclosing work measures 700 x 450 feet. "At a short distance, on what is now called Delf Hill, there is a circular tumulus of loose stones."

BURNLEY: Red Lees (L 30:D:11): (X).

LCHS, ix, 35 (Wilkinson). Whitaker, Whalley, ii, 195.

Harrison, Survey, 19.

The Red Lees intrenchments are "described by Dr. Whitaker as certain 'strange inequalities in the fields,' having the appearance of foundations or temporary earthworks. They command the valley of the south branch of the Calder, and also a considerable portion of that of the Bonn" (Wilkinson).

BURY: Castle Croft (L 36:A:9): (M).

Britton and Brayley, Beauties of England and Wales, ix, 291.

VCHL, ii, 553.

There are no visible remains but the site is suitable for

a Roman station; tradition asserts the one-time existence of a 'castle' and "parts of the foundation walls have been often dug up in the adjacent gardens" (Britton and Brayley).

CARKIN MOOR FARM (YNR 14:G:6): (M).

Horsley, BR, 401. YAJ, xxxi, 195.

The Scotch Corner - Greta Bridge road cuts through a rectangular earthwork just south-west of the farm; a rounded hillock at over 500 ft. O.D. lies within the enclosure. The site commands a good view of the road on both sides, and is probably Roman. See also s.v. 'Diddersley Hill.'

CARLESMOOR (YWR 21:J:7): (F).

Allcroft, Earthwork of England, 132-4.

This site, whose defences are now practically destroyed, cannot have had any military purpose. It lies at the foot of a gentle slope on the open moor and the mound and ditch are now slight, although Allcroft asserted that the latter was 25 feet wide and varying from 4 to 10 feet below the vallum and the parapet. There is an opening in the middle of the south side used by a rough track. The corners at the north-west and south-west are distinct right-angles - though Allcroft shows the latter otherwise - and the alignment of the existing remains suggests that the other corners were similar. The work embraces a small stream which runs from west to east in the

northern half of the enclosure; if this were an original feature, it must have proved valuable in providing water for the penned stock; the gap caused by its ingress and egress could easily be barred by wooden posts.

Allcroft observed that "on the eastern side, about the midmost point of the probable line of the stone wall which seems to have stood there, are the vestiges of a circular enclosure of stone about 9 yards in diameter. All over the open ground to the north and north-west lie the remains of stone walls and enclosures."

Perhaps the complex is to be related in purpose to those isolated Roman-British settlements with a more strongly fortified central enclosure associated with one chief hutment, as at Whitcliffe Scar; but the remains are now too indefinite to permit of any development of this theory. Moreover, in spite of Allcroft's implication, the bleak position on the barren stretch of peaty moorland militates strongly against the likelihood of human occupation later than the Bronze Age.

CARLETON (YWR 25:G:14):

(1) (F): An enclosure of about 2 acres, occupying a slight hollow of the moor a mile WSW of the village, is marked by a ditch with mounds on each side. The entrance is from the lowest part of the hollow on the south-east.

(2) (X): $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the west, on moorland sloping gently towards the north, an area of about 3 acres is enclosed by an extremely slight mound and ditch, approximately rectangular in shape. The north-east and south-east corners are right-angles; the others are difficult to distinguish. Within the north and east ramparts are circular wall foundations, about 8 feet in internal diameter. The most interesting feature is the large well-preserved stone circle in the centre, of c. 80 feet internal diameter and with a 15 feet gap in the east side. Apart from the entrance, the large circle is reminiscent of that on the summit of Kail Hill (Wharfedale), and those at Bonfire Hill and Haggate, near Burnley. Perhaps the whole complex represents the religious or sepulchral centre of a community.

CARNFORTH (L 24:A:12): (X).

Watkin, Lancs., 217-8. Harrison, Survey, 24. Baines, Lancs., (1835), iv, 570; (H) ii, 606; (C) v, 525. Arch. J., xxv, 343. Arch., ix, 217. LCHS, xxviii, 74.

An ancient dock is recorded to have existed at Quicksand Pool, on the north bank of the river Keer, near the mouth. There is no evidence of its date. An ancient anchor may possibly be Roman.

CLIVIGER (L 30:E:12): (M).

VCHL, ii, 555. Whitaker, Whalley, i, 320. Newbigging, Rossendale, 21. LCHS, ix, 36. Harrison, Survey, 9.

There is no indication whatever as to the date of the Old Dyke.

CONISTON COLD (YWR 25:E:12): (X).

Whitaker, Craven, 183. Speight, Craven, 312. VCHY, ii, 63.

"On Steeling Hill, an high round knoll above this village, commanding one of the most central and extensive views in Craven, is an elliptical encampment" (Whitaker). Speight very properly compares it with that between Airton and Otterburn (Park Hill). An entrance on the east is 20 feet broad. Little remains of the rampart and the only visible ditch is inside it.

CROSLAND MOOR (YWR 31:J:5): (X).

Watson, Halifax, 275. Petch, Early Man, 72-4. Hulbert, Annals of Almondbury, 393.

Two earthworks visited by Watson in 1759 are now practically obliterated, and Watson's description does not permit any clear reconstruction. They measured respectively 98 x 87 yards, and 77 yards x 64; and in the larger were eleven depressions which may have been the foundations of huts. "Three ancient millstones, each one foot in diameter" (Watson). were ploughed up on the same site.

CUERDLEY (L 36:J:1-2): (M).

VCHL, ii, 554.

There is nothing to contradict the implication of the name of this intrenchment - 'Cromwell's Bank' - as to its date of construction.

CULLINGWORTH: Castle Stead Ring (YWR 31:B:3): (X).

James, Bradford, 24-5. Bradford Ant., iv, 9 (Armitage).

VCHY, ii, 7. Turner, Bingley, 20-1.

One mile west of Cullingworth this earthwork "lies on the high land east of the Worth valley, and on gently sloping ground, just north of a deep ravine. It has been an oval inclosure 300 feet by 360 feet, of which nothing remains but a portion at the north-west, the rest having been nearly or completely filled in. The inner bank was 6 feet above the ditch and this, which had no counterscarp, was 4 feet deep and 21 feet from crest to crest." (VCH). The area of this hill site was $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

CULLINGWORTH: Catstones Ring (YWR 31:B:3): (O).

Bradford Ant., iv, 9. VCHY, ii, 63.

One mile north of the village is an enclosure on a middle terrace of Harden Moor sloping gradually towards the south, resembling Addingham and Whitaside. The defences are of identical character - a bank 10 feet broad at the base, 2 feet

above the internal ground level, and 3 feet above the ditch bottom. The breadth of the very slight ditch, between its outer lip and the top of the mound, is about 7 feet. The area is very roughly square, enclosing some 16 acres, and the line of the rampart is only approximately straight. The angle at the rounded north-east corner is c. 100°, and the north-west corner is also rounded.

The rampart appears to be composed of rubble. Its ends seem to turn out to accommodate an entrance in the east side. Another entrance may have existed in the middle of the north side, but the rampart does not turn here to accommodate a road. There are several circular hollows within the area, and quarrying has been responsible for much later interference. The enclosure is not confined to the flattish terrace; it takes in a good portion of steeply sloping land on the west side, and just as at Whitaside the defences run on to the north-west spur of the hill, so here they enclose all the rounded angle of the spur.

DALTON-near-Warton: The Quamps (L 19:J:14): (O).

Harrison, Survey, 10. GM, (1776), 310-11. GMLRR, ii, 343.

The discovery of wall foundations on the Dalton Hall demesne in 1774 is described in the Gentleman's Magazine. The foundation stones were of large limestone blocks. "There were openings like common gateways into these

enclosures, and some stones were found at the edges of these gateways, near a foot under the soil, with holes in them, such as are now in use for gates to turn upon by means of iron pivots." A quarter of a mile to the south-west, an eminence is said to have accommodated a small mound and trench. At a like distance to the north-east were similar enclosures, "near 40 yards square, divided into two unequal oblongs, and whose walls were above 3 yards thick." (GM). There were the remains of other walls in the neighbourhood. "In digging up these ruins an old copper pan was found, some small stone mortars, and the fragments of near twenty pair of hand millstones ... some ashes within the areas, and some burnt cobble-stones. No remains of anything like fireplaces were found in these walls; and, indeed, their situation was rather too bleak for dwelling-houses."

While the description is in many respects like that of a Romano-British village, - for instance, the small fortified knoll on the south-west corresponds to that defended enclosure already noticed as a characteristic feature of every settlement in the lack of surface remains it would be inadvisable to offer any positive suggestion as to the true nature of the site.

DENBY DALE (YWR 37:B:8): (F):

Morehouse, Kirkburton, 4, 244 (plan). VCHY, ii, 7.

Petch, Early Man, 72 (illus.).

On the slope of the moors high above this village are two pieces and an angle of an earthwork known as Castle Hill which may have been the vaccaria mentioned in Domesday Book (i, 317). The position is not that of a contour fort, and in view of previous observations on this class of earthwork it is significant that the original enclosure has been supposed to have been almost square. A simple opening affords entrance on the west, and the external ditch is still from 10 to 12 feet broad. Neither the "two large British weapons" mentioned by Morehouse as found in the neighbourhood, nor the bronze spear-head traced by the writer from Deershaw, can justifiably be related to this earthwork.

DIDDERSLEY HILL (YNR 14:G:6-7): (X).

Horsley, BR, 401. Arch. J., vi, 218 (MacLauchlan).

Arch., x, 55.

This appears to be a large barrow such as is quite often found by the side of a Roman road, and of which a similar example appears near Hovingham. The Roman road passes between it and Black Hill, and MacLauchlan supposed that the two sites were those referred to by Horsley as "a tumulus on the east side, and an exploratory fort on the west" No intrenchments are, however, visible on Black Hill, and it now seems probable that the fort referred to was that noted at Carkin Moor Farm which is in fact west of the tumulus,

whereas Black Hill lies due south of it.

DIDDERSLEY GRANGE (YNR 14:G:7): (X).

Arch. J., vi, 218-9 (MacLauchlan). Lansdowne MSS. (1911), 164-5 (Warburton. O.S. 6" (ed. 1919), YNR xxv, SW.

MacLauchlan suggested that the remains of Grange Castle overlie the foundations of a Roman camp, but there is nothing to support the theory.

EASDON FORT, Burnley (30:E:11): (X).

Whitaker, Whalley, ii, 195. Harrison, Survey, 11. LCHS, ix, 36 (Wilkinson).

"A small angular fortification, overlooking the passes to Todmorden and Halifax" (Wilkinson) existed on one side of the gorge of Cliviger. Tumuli exist nearby. Even in 1856, however, the cliff on which it was situated was largely eroded.

EASINGTON (YWR 25:G:6): (C).

YAJ, xxxi, 44-8 (plan).

An oval earthwork, 282 feet wide and 320 feet long, covering a small hill in the upper valley of the river Hodder, has been excavated by Dr. Raistrick. It resembles the Whita Bridge and Nesfield earthworks both in position and in the way in which the ground inside the shallow rampart rises gently to a rounded hill, so that most of the interior is well above the level of the bank. The entrance on the

West consisted simply of a break in the rampart, having a causeway of undisturbed ground. Dr. Raistrick thought he discerned possible hutment sites in the interior, and an artificial flooring of trampled gravel was revealed. No finds were made, but from the situation and general character of the earthwork's structure it corresponds most nearly to the site of an adulterine castle of the Norman period.

FEWSTON (YWR 26:F:8): (M).

Half a mile to the west of John o' Gaunt's Castle an intrenchment takes advantage of the edge of the spur of high ground to defend the approach against the west. It is marked on the O.S. maps as a camp, but the existing remains do not indicate that it ever formed an enclosure. The intrenchment, whose construction is similar to those in Swaledale, descends on the south to a stream, where it bends back to the east for a short distance to protect this weak flank. To the north, the remains peter out in cultivated land.

FOUNTAINS ABBEY (YWR 26:A-B:10): (X).

A slight mound and outer ditch enclose a marshy expanse of about 12 acres. There is no attempt at a defensive line, and in an area where other remains, such as the Monk Wall, abound, it had in all probability a monastic origin, perhaps connected with the breeding and preservation of game and wild fowl.

GATENBY GATE (YNR 21:D:11): (O).

Whitaker, Richmondshire, ii, 165.

"In a field north of Gatenby Gate, by Leeming Lane, large foundations of buildings were taken up about sixteen years ago, together with a brick pavement, two or three pillars, and stones, apparently bases, whose mouldings seem to have been wrought by Roman models."

GATESHEAD FELL (D 7:J:9):

AA¹, i. List of Donations, p.4.

The gift to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries of the upper and lower stones of an ancient quern, found on Gateshead Fell, was accompanied by a plan of the enclosure in which this and other fragments were found. "The place was situated in a parcel of ground allotted to Mr. Henderson at the time of the enclosure of Gateshead Fell. The west side of the entrenched ground measured 220 yards, the north end 66 yards, and the breadth of the area from east to west at the south end, and from the north-east to the south-east corner 33 yards. An oblong entrenched area, 30 yards long and 14 broad, was also formed on the east side of it; at its south end there was a circular enclosure, 14 feet in diameter, formed with stones, 3 feet long, and set on edge; and at 21 yards from the west side an entrenched line led to a spring opposite the north-west corner." From the description, the remains seem almost

certainly to have been those of a Romano-British hutment site; the most interesting points are the references to the hut circle and to the fortified area - the characteristic feature noticed in the Yorkshire settlements.

GATESKEUGH (YWR 26:D:12):

Gough's Camden, iii, 295. Speight, Nidderdale, 334.

VCHY, ii, 6.

From the combined evidence of Gough and Speight this fortification must be attributed to the period of the Civil War in the 17th century.

GATHERLEY (YNR 14:J:8): (X).

Arch. J., vi, 346 (MacLauchlan).

In this much-quarried area MacLauchlan notes the discovery of ancient remains, including sepulchral urns, in an enclosure (bounded on the south by a small stream) of about 25 acres. There was no trace of fortification. A road is said to have run east of Catterick, crossing the Swale at How Hill and, aiming at Scotch Corner, to have passed through the centre of this land at Gatherley.

GAYLE (YNR 20:D:11): (F).

Speight, Richmondshire, 483. Bogg, Richmondshire, 186.

VCHY, ii, 63.

A small enclosure, 34 yards square, thought by Speight

to be an outpost of the Bainbridge fort, is crossed by the present lane linking Gayle with the main Hawes - Bainbridge road. The rampart, which has an average surface breadth of 12-17 feet, is generally 6 feet above the bottom of the outer ditch which is itself about 6 feet broad with an outer bank. There appears to have been an entrance, now 5 feet wide, on the south side 9 yards from the south-east corner. The right-angled corners are very evident at all points, but on the north (lower) side the ditch disappears into the meadow field.

The site has quite a commanding position and on the south and west sides the ground falls slightly to a small stream before rising again towards the moors. Information as to the date of construction of the road which crosses it would be helpful in determining the period to which the earthwork belongs. Road-making has produced no recorded finds and from its type and position it is preferably to be regarded as a medieval moated compound.

GAYLES (YNR 14:G:5): (M).

Arch. J., 342-3. Speight, Richmondshire, 192.

Longstaffe, Richmondshire, 122. Newton's Map.

VCHY, ii, 8. Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 119

The earthwork at Castle Steads, enclosing $3\frac{3}{4}$ acres,

lies on a moorland promontory formed by two becks which meet on its south side, 2 miles south of the Scotch Corner - Carlisle Roman road. The rampart is traceable along the edge of the steep ghylls to east and west; on the north and south sides it runs across the promontory, and has a broad ditch (about 35 feet wide) on the outside. Stone is plentiful, the rampart being largely composed of it, but it is not possible to discover, without excavation, whether any laid walling is present. A break in the south rampart affords entrance on that side.

Elgee regards Castle Steads as a particularly fine example of an Iron Age hill-fort, but there are no indications of occupation of this period anywhere in the neighbourhood, and the outlook from the enclosure towards the gently rising ground on the south side is not very commanding. The purpose and date of the work must be regarded as quite indeterminate.

GIPTON (YWR 31:B:12): (X).

Thoresby, Ducatus, i, 112. Whitaker, Loidis, 133.

Thoresby here discovered remains of a small earthwork with an inclusive area of $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres, which apparently contained a smaller camp inside the larger. "They are both surrounded with a deep trench and rampire ... at a little distance is an outwork, about four poles and a half square." (Thoresby).

GISBURN (YWR 25:G:10): (C).

Whitaker, Craven, 38.

Whitaker refers to "a small and very entire square fort, called Castle-haugh," on the high bank of the Ribble; a nearby barrow produced a "rude earthen urn." The site is definitely a motte, protected by a deep ditch, on the edge of the precipitous river bank.

GREENHALGH HILL, Erringden (YWR 31:F:1): (X).

Gough's Camden, iii, 275.

"On Greenhalgh Hill, in Erringden, is a circular camp, diameter about 16 yards, walled round and fortified with two breastworks."

GRINTON (YNR 21:A:3): (F) Pl. V, XII. Figs. 43-45.

VCHY, ii, 16. Speight, Richmondshire, 222.

"On the south side of the Swale at Grinton," says Speight, "are traces of an ancient camp, where rude stone implements and fragments of pottery have been found."

The earthworks consist of two hills close together on the south bank of the Swale, each about half an acre in area, and separated by a pond to which each slopes steeply. Both show signs of artificial strengthening of their naturally good defensive position. Excavations by the writer in October 1937 revealed that whereas that on the west revealed

abundant traces of human occupation, the eastern hill cannot have been occupied nearly so intensively.

Round the foot of the western hill (except on the north side where the river would be a sufficient protection) runs a gravel mound 5 feet high on the outside and 2 feet 6 inches broad on top. A road ran through an entrance on the east up the gradual slope to the building on the hill-top where a 20 feet gap in the east wall may indicate the previous existence of a portico or entrance porch. The road itself, when sectioned, proved to be only 7 feet wide, and to consist of packed rubble and gravel with a well-cambered surface. The only other entrance is on the opposite side of the hill where a natural neck of land has been used to carry another road of about 7 feet width.

On the hill-top the inner face of the north and east walls of a rectangular building, which must have enclosed about 180 square yards, was uncovered. On the north side the wall still stood as many as five courses high (Fig. 44). The stones were quite well dressed, though no mortar had been used. A most unusual feature was the great thickness of the wall at this point; in a section taken about the middle of the north wall it measured 11 feet across, the core consisting of large rubble stones packed together (Fig. 45).

The most important find was a "jetton" or token coin

dating to the early years of the fourteenth century. Other dateable finds were green-glazed pottery of typically medieval character, and part of a jug handle. Several flag slates of the type still used locally were found, which had evidently been used to roof the building; they were neatly bored with holes for nails, and iron nails suitable for such use were found in abundance. Signs of human occupation were found in various traces of burning and in the bones and teeth of animals - the remains of meals. A most interesting find was part of a grindstone, with about one-third of the fine sharpening surface preserved and the hole into which the turning-handle fitted.

The hill on the east has a flat internal platform rectangular in shape, standing about 5 feet above the slight ditch which, together with an outer mound, surrounds it (Fig. 43). Trial trenches, however, revealed no sign of any building or other evidence of human habitation.

The most likely explanation of the whole is that the western hill was occupied by the chief inhabitant of the village and his personal following in troubled times - a kind of manorial stronghold; for the occupied area is too small to permit the supposition of any military troop of respectable size having used it as a base for operations. The character of the eastern hill, too, suggests that it was used as an

enclosure for the cattle and other stock of the estate whenever there was reason to fear raids by one of the many gangs of lawless men who roamed the countryside in those days - bold Robin Hoods, with all the desperate audacity and none of the saving graces with which legend has invested that glamorous character.

Although no definite evidence has been discovered at Grinton to indicate any occupation earlier than medieval, such a possibility must always be borne in mind. Some connection with the impressive linear intrenchments which run right across the dale only half a mile to the west would appear to be only natural. That these are of Celtic origin appears likely from their formation as well as the report of bronze celts found at the intrenchment at Fremington. One would expect the people of any age who were concerned with the problem of self-defence to take advantage of the fine natural defensive situation of the Grinton mounds; and it may be that later occupation during the Middle Ages has destroyed much of the evidence for the Celtic habitation of the site.

HAGGATE: Broad Bank (30:C:12): (X).

LCHS, ix, 33.

On the spur of a level terrace which affords a commanding outlook over the valley of Thursden to the south, are the

remains of a circular earthwork 50 yards in diameter. The character of the rampart, however, must preclude the attribution of any military significance to the work. The slight mound is only three feet broad, and is, moreover, outside the equally slight ditch. It does not take advantage of the contour of the hill, but leaves 20 yards of dead ground between it and the hill edge.

HALIFAX (YWR 31:H:4): (X).

Watson, Halifax, (ed. Leyland), 84.

Leyland mentions several earthworks in this district which can no longer be satisfactorily distinguished: "At Scout Fields there was a camp visible about sixty years since: a track might then be seen leading from the station to the site of this camp ... There were also entrenchments observed on Lindley Moor, near Haigh Cross; and likewise a camp on Flint Hill, in which an urn with bones was found; the entrance to the station at Bents Green was defended by earthworks, and there was a camp on Forest Hill."

HALLIWELL: Danes Dyke (L 36:A-B:6-7): (M).

Baines, Lancs., (H) i, 544; (C) iii, 160. VCHL, ii, 555.

Harrison, Survey, 12, 25.

There were formerly visible "the remains of a very remarkable trench ... more than three miles in a straight

line, running from the north-west to the south-east. It commences at or about Lomax Wife's in Halliwell, and is for some space the boundary between the Smithell's estate in that township and Sharples, and fromthence it reaches to the point of Winter Hill. Near the centre of this trench is an eminence which commands the view of its whole extent, and which is called ... the Counting Hill.'" (Baines, (H), quoting Rasbotham MSS.).

HALTON: Higher Highfield (L 25:B:1): (X).

LCAS, xi, 184 (Slinger); xxii, 214 (White). VCHL, ii, 554.

Harrison, Survey, 12.

Situated on a high piece of ground in undulating country above the Lune valley, this site has quite a good defensive position, although quarter mile of 'dead' country intervenes to prevent a view into the Lune valley. The camp is roughly pentagonal in shape with an area of two acres. Banks are visible on both sides of the ditch, which is now 12 feet broad and 3 feet deep in parts, though cultivation must have reduced the defences considerably. Nevertheless, although levelling has certainly taken place on the south-east, the banks and intermediate ditch are still traceable there. There is nothing beyond the name - 'The Mount' - to justify White's identification of it with a Norman motte. The aged owner of Highfield farm informed the writer that it was

supposed to have some connection with Cromwell, and that Robert Lamb, deceased, of Halton, had a 'history' of it: this could not be traced. Mr. Slinger informed the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society that in the process of draining and levelling the south-east side, "some querns and other articles were found, which were sent to the Salford Museum, Peel Park." Enquiries at the Museum for confirmation of this have elicited no response.

HAMSTERLEY: The Castles (D 11:H:4):

Steer, RD, 28.

This site, excavated by Mr. J. E. Hodgkin, F.S.A., is probably post-Roman and attributable to the Dark Ages.

HAPTON: Castle Clough (L 30:D:9): (X).

VCHL, ii, 554.

The Victoria History mentions this site under Class X; there are no existing traces, however, doubtless due to destruction by the canal.

HAREWOOD (YWR 26:H:11): (X).

Thoresby, Ducatus, i, 134. MBAN, vi, 413.

Thoresby mentions "an ancient camp at Stank."

HARLOW HILL (YWR 31:C:10): (M).

Thoresby, Ducatus, i, 143. MBAN, vi, 407.

There is a record of "remaining trenches and aggers,

one of which is yet fifteen foot deep " (Thoresby), on this natural defensive position.

HEYSHAM (L 24:D:10): (X).

Baines, Lancs., (H) ii, 594; (C) v, 501-3. Harrison, Survey, 13.

An inhabited cave may be indicated by Baines' record (H) of "a large rude artificial cavity" in the wooded rocky scar above the rectory, and of "traces of very early occupancy" in its neighbourhood.

HIGH THORNFIELD (D 11:G:7): (X)

MacLauchlan, Memoir, 8, n.8.

Watling Street crosses Willington Burn below Milkinghope Farm; "in the field above this place, called High Thornfield, the old farmer, Robert Heron, points out very faint traces of a circular entrenchment of about an acre; and relates that, about ten years ago, the servants picked up some glass beads when the spot was first under the plough." All traces have now disappeared. The adjacent farm is known as Stonechester, which suggests that the earthwork - though, as at Meltham, Kirklees, and Coniston, for example, occupation was too short and slight to afford dateable evidence - was possibly Roman. The position is a strong one.

HORBURY (YWR 31:H:11): (M).

Whitaker, Loidis, 295.

Whitaker believed the site of this town to have been a hill-fort with a commanding view, whose remains were then "still visible near the mill."

HORNBY-with-FARLETON (L 25:B:2): (M).

VCHL, ii, 555.

An intrenchment formerly existed in Roeburndale known as Harrington's Dyke.

KAIL HILL (YWR 26:D:3):

Pontefract, Wharfedale, 187.

Miss Pontefract states that "there is an Iron Age camp on its summit, and a grinding stone was found here." As she points out, the surface is considerably disturbed by shallow lead workings, but nevertheless it seems reasonably certain that the site was not fortified in the strict sense of the word. There is, however, an enclosure on the summit whose resemblance to Carleton (2) is most marked. The writer has traced rectangular lines of field walling which is grassed over; and in the centre, on the very summit of the hill, are the well-preserved remains of a circle of 45 feet internal diameter, whose fallen foundations, also grass-covered, have an average spread of 6 feet. The circle seems too large for

a hutment - the most magnificent on Ingleborough do not approach these dimensions - yet the remains suggest fallen walling rather than the standing stones of a Bronze Age circle.

KERSAL (L 36:D:10): (C).

Whitaker, Manchester, (A) i, 175-8; (B) i, 237-41.

Harrison, Survey, 14, 19. VCHL, ii, 554. Watkin,

Lancs., 221-2. LCAS, xxiii, 153 (H. T. Crofton);

xxxvi, 90-1 (Jackson).

Two earthworks are described by Whitaker, whose remains are now obscured by building. Castle Hill, or Lowcaster, was "a rising point of land, having a plane of half an acre" (Whitaker, (B)), with ditches at the foot of the slope. By Watkin's time, however, there was no distinct trace of such a fosse. The road to the camp ascended the bank obliquely. Raineshough Hill, according to Whitaker, had "exactly the same general appearances with Lowcaster, having a steep ascent on every side, ditches encircling the hill, and a brook flowing at the bottom" (B). The slopes were, however, much steeper, and the ditches were not at the foot but more than half-way up the hill, "and from fifteen to twenty-five yards [sic - ? feet] in depth." The area of the summit was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres. "Mr. C. Roeder has repeatedly searched the camp for Roman remains, but without success. On the adjacent Kersal Moor, however, he found a neolithic implement site" (Crofton).

Nevertheless, J. W. Jackson made similar finds on Rainshough, and took them to indicate neolithic occupation. The hill, as Whitaker remarked, is composed of sand and gravel; it is now in the process of rapid destruction by a sand quarry. There is, however, still a faint trace of the ditch two-thirds of the way up the hill on the south-west (river) side. Both these sites have much in common, both with regard to position and structural features, with such enclosures as Nesfield, and on the existing evidence must be attributed provisionally to the Norman period.

KILLERBY (YNR 21:A:9): (M).

Arch. J., vi, 347-8. Smith's Leland, v, 145. Clarkson, Richmond, 393-6. Longstaffe, Richmondshire, 46. O.S. 6" (ed. 1930), 54 NE. YAJ, xxii, 359-60.

Leland stated that "the Lord Lovelle had a castelle at Killerby within a quartar of a mile of the Ripe citerioris of Swale a myle benethe Keterike Bridge. There appere gret ruins." This is without doubt the site known as Castle Hills, whose remains are of Norman character.

KILLINGHALL (YWR 26:E:10): (F).

Speight, Nidderdale, 315-6. VCHY, ii, 17. YAJ, xxii, 145-9 (plan) (Villy).

This rectangular earthwork of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the Oak Beck

valley, which Speight thought Roman, has been excavated by Dr. Villy. Late medieval pottery was found at the bottom of the ditch and the structure of the rampart was un-Roman.

KIRKBURTON (YWR 37:A:8): (X).

Whitaker, Loidis, 344.

Whitaker suggested that the site of the parish church had been a 'Saxon fort:' "there is a steep declivity on the north and west, the appearance of a ditch on the south, and a deep and narrow lane, at a corresponding distance on the east though the keep has been levelled. In addition to these appearances, a small sike [sic] immediately adjoining to the north-east is still called the 'Old Saxe Dike.'"

KIRKLINGTON (YNR 21:F:11): (M). Fig. 48.

Whitaker, Richmondshire, ii, 141. Longstaffe, Richmondshire, Preface, xi. Whellan, N. Yorkshire, ii, 547, 552. VCHY, ii, 57. Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 245, s.v. Carthorpe.

A large rampart of irregular direction, a mile in length and about 20 feet high, is associated with 'Camp hill,' a field in the grounds of the Old Hall which, however, now reveals no recognisable trace of fortification apart from the dyke. From subsequent cuttings, the latter is known to be composed chiefly of gravel. Longstaffe noted one section to reveal "for about 15 feet from the level, gravel

run with lime, and above that, gravel only." There is no pronounced accompanying ditch, but merely a shallow depression on each side (Fig. 48). There is no clear explanation of the purpose or period of the dyke, although Whitaker wished to relate it to the Thornborough circles on Tanfield Moor, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south-west.

Anglian and Viking remains have, however, been found here.

LANGSETT: Gilbert Hill (YWR 37:D:8): (X).

Petch, Early Man, 74. Hunter, South Yorkshire, i,

Introd. p. iv. VCHY, ii, 63.

An oval (not circular) earthwork, 112 yards long from east to west by 80 yards broad, occupies a commanding position on all sides, this being the highest point for several miles around. Its particular strategic strength lies in its dominance of the country to the south, where just beyond the rampart the hillside falls steeply to a lower plateau, and then again to the river. The extremely shallow ditch runs unbroken apart from the single entrance on the west; the gap, 25 feet wide, is best seen in dry weather when the grass in the ditch is fresh while that covering the entrance is dry and burnt. Very slight mounds follow both lips of the ditch all round. The depression mentioned by Petch is circular, being about 30 feet in diameter, and 10 yards inside the ditch on the south-west side.

The site is well-drained and now used as pasture. The contrast in the fine position and the weak nature of the defences renders any explanation of its purpose very difficult.

LEGS CROSS (D 14:B:8): (X).

Steer, RD, 297.

The nature and date of the "slight entrenchments" noticed by MacLauchlan are quite indeterminate.

LITTLE BOLTON (L 36:E:9): (M).

Watkin, Lancs., 220-1. Harrison, Survey, 15.

"There lately existed, about three miles west of Manchester, at a spot known as 'Camp Field,' and midway between the Salford cemetery and Little Bolton, the nearly obliterated outlines of a rampart and fosse, enclosing on three sides a parallelogram, 250 yards from N.W. to S.E. by 150 from N.E. to S.W." (Watkin). The site is a lingula, protected on the north side by a brook and on the south by the river Irwell.

LOFTHOUSE (YWR 31:E:12): (F).

YAJ, xxx, 278-80. Plan and MSS. notes by Dr. Raistrick in Y.A.S. Library, no. 28, HN 50.

A quadrilateral enclosure, 120 feet by 110, whose angles are not quite square, is situated 300 yards south-west of the Hall, and 100 yards west-north-west from Castle Head Lane.

No dateable remains were obtained in excavations in 1931, but, as the surface remains suggest, the excavators considered it to be in all probability a medieval moated farmstead.

LUNDHOLME (YWR 20:J:5): (X)

Speight, Craven, 240

Speight observed "considerable remains of ancient earth-works and entrenchments". The O.S. marks 'Halsteads' in ancient lettering, but its information relates solely to a seventeenth century building.

MAINSFORTH (D 11:J:11): (X)

Arch., vii, 78-9. VCHD, i, 350.

Cade records a circular hill-camp "near a rivulet called the Little Skern, which has been converted into a deep fosse, and thereby rendered a place of great strength." In a footnote he adds that "there is a large cavity in the summit ... called the Danes Nole, where there was lately dug up a pair of mouse deer horns of an extraordinary size." Subsequent and more reliable local historians, including Hutchinson and Surtees, however, failed to discover any traces of artificial work.

MIRFIELD (YWR 31:G:8): (C)

Gough's Camden, iii, 275

A similar mount to that at Rastrick has been recorded.

"Three Danish urns, with ashes and bones, were found at the bottom of the walk near Shaw Hill leading to Heath house."

NESFIELD (YWR 26:G:4): (C).

Whitaker, Craven, 219. Allen, Yorks., vi, 144. Collyer and Turner, Ilkley, lxxxiv. Speight, Upper Wharfedale, 265. VCHY, 3, 5-6. Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 84.

The position of Castleberg, and the character of its defences, are very similar to those of How Hill at Whita Bridge in Swaledale. The mound rises above the valley to the east and is right on the edge of the precipitous cliffs which fall to the Wharfe on the north and west. The traces of a rampart and outer ditch, visible on the south side, are a little below the irregular summit - as at Easington - and Mrs. Armitage says that the ditch appears to have been 26-30 feet from crest to crest, and 5-6 feet deep. Both ends seem to have abutted on the cliff which may have fallen away considerably.

Whitaker recorded the discovery, from the internal area, of an urn and a large copper key, nearly two feet long. Excavations by a former tenant of the neighbouring farm produced nothing beyond alleged human bones. At the south-east angle Speight observed "a circular depression, about thirty yards in circumference, with a low mound in the middle which looks like a burial circle, probably where the urn was

found. At the northern extremity is an observatory or watch-mound ... At the south end is a depression about six yards square, and on the east side behind the uppermost (stockaded) rampart are several horseshoe shaped hollows with their back part formed out of the sloping earthen bank after the usual design of Celtic housesteads. Their backs are against the north-west, from which quarter the storms down the valley usually blow, while they are open to the east." These foundations are not now distinguishable, though there are definite traces of artificial work. If Speight can be relied upon, this may perhaps render probable the presumption of native occupation in the Roman or pre-Roman periods; but the whole situation is so definitely alien to the typical Iron Age or Romano-British site, and so characteristic of the medieval earthen castle, that the writer feels compelled to ascribe Castleberg provisionally to the latter class.

NOSTERFIELD YNR 21:F-G:10): (X).

Gale, Anton. Itin., 13. Horsley, BR, 401.

Gale, elaborating the theory of a Roman road from Bainbridge via Nosterfield, joining Leeming Lane near Wath, states that "the ditches of a Roman encampment are still very visible." One wonders if he can possibly have gone so far astray as to give this interpretation to the Thornbrough Bronze Age circles.

NUTWITH (YNR 21:G:8): (F).

Allcroft, Earthwork of England, 130-2. Phillips, Yorkshire, 63. VCHY, ii, 63.

The small rectangular camp on Roomer Common, with its slight vallum, ditch and outer mound, with no made entrance, is an ideal example of the type of compound already discussed.

It may be noted here that "at Aldborough, nearly opposite Nutwith Camp, an old road crossed the Ure, and there are marks, fitting to its name, of ancient foundations" (Phillips).

OSMONDTHORPE (YWR 31:C:12)

Thoresby, Ducatus, i, 109-10. Whitaker, Loidis, 133. Allen, Yorkshire, iv, 471-2. Bowman, Rel. Ant. Ebor., 10-11. Thor. Soc., xxii, 41 (quoting Wardell, Leeds).

Thoresby noted "a remarkable Agger or cast-up Rig call'd Slack-bank," while Whitaker adduced "the Coneyshaw and Coneygarth, the remains of ancient trenches levelled, when the late house was built, the pavements and causeways found in ploughing as evidence of the antiquity of the site, which he believed was "the Villa Regia of Bede, in Regione Loidis." A gold coin of Justinian was found here in 1774.

OVENDEN (YWR 31:D:3): (M).

Watson, Halifax, (ed. Leyland), 134-6. Bradford Ant., iii, 249 (Dickons). VCHY, ii, 17.

The small earthwork on Hunter Hill, enclosing nearly one acre, is roughly rectangular, with rounded corners. It occupies high ground, and commands the course of the Roman road which passes close by to the west. Mrs. Armitage noted that it seemed to have had a double ditch on the north side and part of an interior traverse remained. If this were in fact the case it is probably Roman.

OVINGTON (YNR 14:E:5): (X).

Arch. J., vi, 340-1 (MacLauchlan). VCHY, ii. 6.

Covering four acres, Cockshot (or Howbury) Camp, on the plateau above the Tees, takes advantage of a bend in the river to occupy the angle thus formed in the cliff, and so takes on the character of a promontory fort. Only the part of the defences in the wood overhanging the river has escaped destruction by the plough. It is accordingly impossible to state the precise shape of the enclosure, though completion in accordance with the existing remains would make it almost rectangular, with rounded corners. The ditch has a large mound on each side, in places still as much as 10 feet above the ditch bottom, which is 3 feet wide. The crests of the inner and outer mounds are c. 20 feet apart. The latter do not appear to have contained much stone; there is no sign of an excess of such material having been ploughed out on the south and east sides. MacLauchlan was able to distinguish

two entrances opposite each other in the north and south sides but not in their middle. The ditch and mounds are extended towards the south-west from that corner and appear to have formed a hollow way leading up from the lower riverside ground. The only recorded find is a sword-point from within the enclosure. The camp occupies a fairly good defensive position, particularly so against the north, but there is no real clue to its period of construction.

PATELEY BRIDGE (YWR 26:B:6-7):

Speight, Nidderdale, 435-6. Bradford Ant., n.s., Pt.29, vi, (1938), p. (Villy). Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 135. YAJ, xxxi, 217 (Raistrick). Grainge, Nidderdale, 2, 4-5.

A Roman origin has often been suggested for Castlestead, on the site where now stands the residence of the Metcalfe family. Speight says that "when the mansion at Castlestead was built, thirty years ago, the mound on which it stands was found to be so shaped and designed as to leave no doubt of its having been fashioned by artificial means as a place of habitation ... But no traces of burial were observed, nor were any foundations or evidences of stone erections discovered ... The top of the mound was slightly hollowed and enclosed on all sides by the great agger." Furthermore, Elgee records information that Roman pottery has been found there. On the

other hand, "the supposed pigs of Roman lead from that site prove on examination to be late seventeenth or eighteenth century blocks from the Yorkshire royalties on Greenhow Hill" (Raistrick). The situation appears to be medieval rather than Roman and Dr. Villy writes to me: "(it) seems more likely to have been a 'motte' than a Roman 'camp.'" Perhaps the explanation of the Roman pottery is furnished unwittingly by Speight when he remarks that there was a collection of local antiquities in the house. Until the precise circumstances of the occurrence of the pottery are known, therefore, its validity as evidence for the period of the site remains in question.

PENDLETON (L 36:D:10): (X).

Whitaker, Manchester, (A) i, 175-8; (B) i, 237-41.

An earthwork in Hill Wood, similar to those at Rainshough and Castle Hill (Kersal) is noticed by Whitaker. The slopes were surrounded by deep ditches and the uneven summit was half an acre in area.

PENISTONE (YWR 37:D:9): (X).

Phillips, Yorkshire, 219-20.

Phillips records two circular entrenchments similar to those at Thornborough, and describes one of them, west of Rough Birchworth and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Penistone,

as having two opposite openings, on the north and south sides. An important difference from Thornborough, however, is the fact that the ditch here is external, implying a need for defence. Much undressed stone appears to have been used in the bank which measured 300 yards in circumference. Phillips compared the site to Eston Nab.

PENWORTHAM (L 29:E:10): No symbol.

LCHS, ix, 61. LCAS, i, 103; v, 344. Harrison, Survey, 18.

Excavations on Castle Hill in 1856 are stated to have revealed various remains, including a "Roman key," but the site is clearly a motte-and-bailey work, on the high bank of the river.

PIPER WELL, Burnt Cumberworth (YWR 37:B:8): (X).

Morehouse, Kirkburton, 5. Petch, Early Man, 75-6.

These remains may perhaps be compared with the small enclosures within the south-west part of the Whitaside earthwork. Morehouse describes "a considerable number of ridges running in tolerably parallel lines of irregular lengths of six to ten or twelve yards; they were crossed at right angles at irregular distances of from seven or eight yards to fifteen or twenty, the lines not always very straight or continuous. Into many of these comparatively

square compartments there was an entrance left in the trench of from one to two yards in width ... These ridges were very uniform in height, seldom exceeding half a yard, they disappeared suddenly on approaching the declivities but reappeared at some distance on higher ground." The site has no defensive position. Only the outline intrenchment is now visible.

Bearing in mind the presence of burnt stones on the Whitaside site, and the finds within the Woofa bank enclosure at Counterhill (Addingham), Morehouse's mention of the finding of small burnt stones may be significant. So, too, may be the reference to the discovery 300 yards away of "a considerable quantity of iron scoriae." Near Broadstone Rivulet he reports the presence of a "floor composed of moderately sized grit stones, not squared but fitted irregularly together, covering a space of about four yards square." A socketed bronze spear-head with basal loops was found recently in the neighbourhood near Tinker's Monument, but has no necessary connection with these remains.

PORTFIELD (L 30:C:7): (M).

Watkin, Lancs., 219-20. Whitaker, Whalley, ii, 19; (2nd ed.) i, 252. Harrison, Survey, 19. VCHL, ii, 511-3 (plan).

"On the crest of a spur from Pendle Hill, there are

faint traces of a considerable encampment. The north and east sides are plainly visible, with a double rampart and fosse, rectilinear, but with the angles rounded off" (Watkin). The double rampart and ditches are still visible on the north-west, almost the weakest side. 20 yards from the south end of this side, a four-foot break in both ditch and mound affords an entrance, but is presumably too small to have been the main one, which was probably on one of the less vulnerable sides.. Only one line of defence is visible on the north. The site is an excellent example of a promontory fort.

The area of the flat summit is $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres and the shape an irregular pentagon. The lane on the east side probably represents a former ditch for there are traces of a rampart in the wood above it on the south-east side. "As far as we can judge ... this stronghold was originally defended by double ramparts and ditches on every side except the south-west, where the steep scarp of the hill made them unnecessary" (VCH).

PREESALL (L 24:H:8): (M).

LCHS, iii, 117 (Thornber and Just). VCHL, ii, 554.

Harrison, Survey, 19. Baines, Lancs., (1835) iii, 117;

(H) ii, 542; (C) v, 436. Watkin, Lancs., 223.

Thornber and Just agreed in tracing signs of a bank and

foss round the top of this hill; unfortunately coins found at its foot were lost. Watkin noted that quarter mile to the west, on the east bank of the Wyre, a slight foss surrounded the base of a circular mound 12 feet high, and 85 yards in circumference, which he regarded as a botontinus.

RAWMARSH (YWR 38:F:2): (M).

Hunter, S. Yorkshire, i, Introd. p. iv. Newton's Map.
Haverfield MSS.

Hunter records that near Rawmarsh, "Mr. Beckwith, an observant antiquary, remarked, before the inclosure, another quadrangular work which he concluded to be Roman."

RISHWORTH: Booth Moor (YWR 31:H:2): (X).

Petch, Early Man, 71. Watson, Halifax, 274.

Watson described an enclosure on this flat common, which was protected by a ditch about 8 yards wide, and which he thought was probably used as a cattle fold. The original plan was even then not determinable, though he believed it to have been oblong, c. 60 yards x 103.

ROGGERHAM: Ringstones Camp (L 30:C:12): (F).

Watkin, Lancs., 210. JRS, xvi, 220. Whitaker, Whalley, (ed. 3) 375-6. VCHL, ii, 554. LCAS, xi, 158-9. LOHS, ix, 35 (Wilkinson). Harrison, Survey, 26. Report of the 34th Congress of Archaeological Societies and of the

Earthworks Committee for 1926 (London, 1927), 24.

This quadrilateral earthwork is of similar dimensions to Twist Castle, with gates in the north-west and south-east sides. Whitaker noticed remains of buildings in the interior near the south angle, and the remains of a "tower." Outside the east rampart was a smaller enclosure, 49 feet square, whose ditch "appears to have been upwards of twenty feet in breadth" (Wilkinson). A 'Roman oven' and a 'Roman quern' are stated to have been found in 1888 between the two enclosures. Whitaker states that one of the several tumuli outside the fort was opened and contained a sepulchral urn.

The site has been excavated without positive results as to date, but from comparison with other similar enclosures it appears certainly to belong to the class of medieval compounds which is so frequently represented in the Pennines. The ditch and mounds can never have been sufficiently formidable for military defence, and the position of the site, sheltering under a rising sweep of moorland to the east, while admirable for a cattle or sheep fold, would be quite impossible from a strategical point of view. A lime-kiln "had at some time stood outside the surrounding mound at the north-east corner and between the two enclosures. It appears to have no essential connection with the original earthwork and is probably identical with the 'Roman oven' reputed to have

been found in 1888" (Congress Report).

ROWLEY (D 11:E:7): (X).

Steer, RD, 298.

Dr. Steer suggests that the three earthworks described by MacLauchlan are medieval.

RUFFORD (L 29:J:7): (X).

LCAS, x, 251. Harrison, Survey, 21.

Mr. E. W. Cox informed the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society of the existence of "a circular intrenchment in the wood, half a mile from the Old Hall." This - unless Cox made the blunder of referring to the mound which was built around the old ice-house, and protected by a ditch to keep cattle away - is not now traceable; old workers on the estate remember nothing of such an earthwork.

RUSHOLME: The Mickle Ditch (L 36:F:11): (M).

Watkin, Lancs., 88. VCHL, ii, 554-5. Baines, Lancs., (C) ii, 23. Harrison, Survey, 6, 21. LCAS, iii, 190-2 (A. Crofton); x, 218 (Esdaile); xxiii, 44-50, 156 (H. T. Crofton); xxxiv, 244. Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R. and Chart, 327-8.

The linear intrenchment at Rusholme has frequently been confused (e.g. in VCH) with the Nico Ditch, which runs behind Birch Schools. Though they are to be distinguished, however,

they seem to represent part of the same defensive system. The Mickle Ditch runs from Ashton Moor on the east to Hough Moor on the west (Platt estate), via Droylesden, Ashton Old Road, Debdale Clough, Fairfield, Levenshulme, and Rusholme, with a total extent of over five miles. The only remaining preserved portion is that between Platt Chapel and Platt Fields. The ditch is on the south side of the rampart and is recorded (VCH) to have been 12 feet wide and 3 feet deep. It has been shown that the name and the fact that it forms the boundary to several townships "prove that as early as 1200 the dyke was already a well-known and apparently ancient landmark" (VCH), and perhaps even earlier than the Danish invasions (Esdaile).

The military purpose usually attributed to such earth-works is by no means unchallenged here. George Esdaile believed that it was constructed to drain the mosses; but the fact that it was sometimes known as the 'Miche Wall Diche' shows that the rampart as well as the ditch was a recognized feature. H. T. Crofton also disparaged its strength: apart from its length, "there was nothing to distinguish it from any ordinary field ditch or cop, while for defensive purposes there was, only half a mile nearer Manchester, the much stronger strategic line of the Gore brook, running for practically the whole length of the ditch." Nevertheless, he advances

no real evidence to establish the correctness of his belief in the existence of an agrimensorial system. As the line cannot now for the most part be traced, an adequate first-hand opinion on these observations is scarcely possible.

RYLSTONE FELL (YWR 26:E:1):

Whitaker, Craven, 448.

There is no reason to question the medieval origin of this intrenchment attributed to it by Whitaker.

SAXTON (YWR 32:B:3): (C).

Bowman, Reliq. Antiq. Ebor. 44. Haverfield MSS.

VCHY, ii, 53.

Bowman's supposed Roman camp, from his own description, is clearly a motte-and-bailey complex, and is listed as such in the Victoria County History.

SCHOLES WOOD (YWR 37:F:14): (F).

VCHY, ii, 8-9 (plan). Phillips, Yorkshire, 224.

A connection between Caesar's Camp, an oval enclosure of one acre, and a nearby intrenchment which runs parallel to the Roman Rig has been suggested. From a strategic point of view, however, despite Mrs. Armitage's implication, it has no defensive position. It is situated near a small stream and commanded by higher ground which rises immediately beyond the counterscarp of the ditch on the east, south and (across

the stream - a negligible quantity for military purposes) the north-east. On no side has it a dominating position, the ground on the north-west being practically on the same level. The rampart and ditch have been well preserved by the wood, the inner rampart rising 16 feet, the counterscarp 7 feet above the ditch bottom. There is an opening on the north-east, and possibly also (though destruction by a bridle road confuses the point) on the south-west. The later existence of the bridle road and the oval shape of the enclosure probably indicate a much earlier origin than the middle ages; but the site can scarcely have had any military significance.

SETTLE (YWR 25:G:10): (X).

GM (1784), i, 259. GMLRR, ii, 371. Newton's Map.

Whitaker, Craven, 133. Gough's Camden, iii, 282.

Bradford Ant., n.s. Pt.29 (1938), 252, 260-1 (plan) (Villy).

A small oblong earthwork on the summit of Castleberg, with rounded corners, may be Roman. It has a commanding position, and there is a precipice on the west side. Dr. Villy, however, remarks that it is unusually elongated, and has no visible entrances and only slight signs of a ditch - though the last may be due to the presence of rock close beneath the surface.

A much larger enclosure, with a spring in the middle,

and surrounded by an earthen bank, was formerly visible.

SHACKERTON HILL (D 14:B:8):

Steer, RD, 303-4.

"MacLauchlan suggested that the earthwork on Shackerton Hill was a Roman signal-post from its proximity to Dere Street. No evidence has appeared to support this view, the only recorded discovery being a flint 'stone' found in the vicinity of the earthwork in 1908."

SHELFIELD (L 30:B:12): (X).

LCHS, ix, 33. Carr, Colne, 19.

Very faint traces of a ditch enclose the knoll of Monument Hill, nearly a mile south-east of Caster Cliff. The ground is marshy on all sides, particularly the west.

SKIPTON: Park Hill (YWR 26:G:1): (M).

YAJ, xxxi, 219 (Raistrick); xxxiv, 94.

Dr. Raistrick believed this earthwork to be Roman, but excavation in November, 1937, conclusively dated it to the 17th century.

SLACK: Lee Hill (YWR 31:H:4): (X).

Watson, Halifax, 58 (ed. Leyland), 110. Gough's Camden, iii, 274. Whitaker, Loidis, 376-7. VCHY, ii, 8. Petch, Early Man, 74-5.

A circular or oval enclosure of c. $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres occupied the end of a spur with steep slopes on all sides but the east. Watson noticed that a "bank or trench, beginning a little way from this, runs up Lindley Moor, to a place called the Watch Hill, which is a small round hill, seemingly thrown up for observation." No such 'bank or trench' is now visible. Whitaker made the arbitrary statement that both camp and dyke were Roman. Petch remarks that tumuli on the hill-top just outside the earthwork "may provide the origin of the old tradition that here was the camp for the forces of Cadwallon and Penda in the struggle of 633 A.D." Leyland observes that the camp looks down in particular upon the site of the discovery of the Brigantian altar - Thick Hollins, Greetland; but this fact does not seem to have any particular significance. The remains are now too much quarried to permit any accurate description.

SNOWDEN MOOR (YWR 26:F:7): (X).

Sections through the rampart of an enclosure have been dug by Mr. Cowling. Further information is not forthcoming. There are many burial cairns nearby.

SNOWS GREEN (D 11:B:4): (X).

Steer, RD, 304-5.

Hooppell's claim for a Roman camp appears to be disproved by a trial excavation in 1937.

SOUTH KIRKBY (YWR 38:A:2): (X).

VCHY, ii, 10 (plan). Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 118.

This oval enclosure of $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres lies on Brierley Common where the ground slopes gradually eastwards. Mrs. Armitage regards it as a hill-fort, but the situation is not particularly strong and to the west the ground rises gradually above it. Thirty yards beyond the ditch on this side is a small tumulus. The rampart, now slight, must at one time have been considerable. On the west side it measures 30 feet broad at the base, which probably includes some spread. The ditch takes advantage of slight ravines on the north and south sides.

In August, 1938, the writer elicited the local information that some excavation on the site was undertaken by a university party several years ago; no further details are known, nor have I been able to trace any published report. Furthermore, workmen in the allotments now situated in the enclosed area said that an inscribed gold coin was found there four months previously by a workman named Caswell, when planting flowers. The man has since left the district, and his address is unknown. Further inquiries, however, revealed that the coin was tested by Mr. Freeman, pawnbroker, of South Kirkby, who informed me that it was a 'spade-ace guinea.' Another gold coin, about the size of a four-shilling piece, has been found near the

church 300 yards away. Some parallel intrenchments on the Common farther to the west are locally known as "Cromwell's trenches." A Roman origin seems out of the question, but a pre-Roman date may be indicated by the shape and position of the earthwork, which bears some resemblance to that at Wincoban!

SPENNITHORNE (YNR 21:D:5):

Haverfield MSS.

A Roman station is noted by Haverfield but the entry is obviously a mistaken one.

STAINBOROUGH LOW (YWR 37:E:13): (X).

Yorkshire Record Series, (Church Notes, xxxiv, 15 (Dodsworth)
VCHY, ii, 10. Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 118.

The remains of an ancient fortification are mentioned by Dodsworth, but have now completely disappeared.

STANHOPE: (D 10:G:13):

A rectangular earthwork above the river, on the North bank, is decidedly medieval in appearance. Local tradition, moreover, ascribes it to Edward I's wars against the Scots; and Mr. E. J. W. Hildyard has obtained medieval green-glazed pottery from trial pits just outside the rampart at the North Western angle.

STOCKLEY BECK (D 11:G:7): (M).

VCHD, i. 346-8.

A promontory fortress, similar in size, position and character of artificial defences, to those at Durham (Maiden Castle) and Gayles, is situated in the angle formed by Stockley Beck and one of its tributaries.

SWINDEN MOOR HEAD (YWR 25:F:11): (F).

VCHY, ii, 63. Bradford Sci. Journal, iii (1910), 11-15 (E. E. Gregory).

The position and structure of this oval enclosure of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres are (contradicting Gregory) certainly not Roman. Nor can the site ever have had a military purpose. It lies in a shallow valley, enclosing a small stream in the middle; the protecting earthwork can never have been very great - the bank now rises 3 feet above a 7 feet broad outer ditch - and the enclosure is obviously an ideal fold for stock. The intersecting stream is reminiscent of the similar site at Carlesmoor. Similar banks, which appear to represent field walls or dykes, exist close by; one of them crosses the southern half of the enclosure, and since it passes over the ditch on both east and west sides is evidently later. Another runs for 600 yards in a north-east-south-west direction, and passes 20 yards outside the north rampart. The writer has observed similar banks near Newsholme (25:G:10), and on Scarnber (25:E:13) (Fig. 48).

WALMERSLEY-cum-SHUTTLEWORTH: Castle Steads (36:A:10): (M).
VOHL, ii, 554. Britton and Brayley, Beauties of England and Wales, ix, 291. Harrison, Survey, 23. Baines, Lancs., (H) i, 514; (C) iii, 94. Aikin, Manchester, 269. Watkin, Lancs., 243.

Aikin gives a plan of an intrenchment 120 yards square, whose position in a curve of the Irwell (which protected the north, west and south sides) was somewhat like that of a promontory fort. He says it "is said to have been only an intrenchment of the Parliament's army, when Bury was besieged. Nothing was visible when Watkin wrote.

WARDLEY (D 7:H:10): (X).

Steer, RD, 306.

"The earthwork at Wardley, attributed by Hodgson to the Roman period, seems to be medieval."

WERNETH (L 36:C:13): (X).

Harrison, Survey, 25. Watkin, Lancs., 227. Manchester Scientific Students' Assoc. Report (1879), 86 (Horsfall).

1. Harrison notes the remains, near Copy Nook, of "supposed ancient cave dwellings."

2. In 1863 a steep knoll was removed in front of the Plough Inn at Werneth, and c. 60 pit-shafts were found, c. 4-5 feet wide at the top, but widening out, bell-shape

(downwards) to the lower coal level "which outcrops in Lee Street" (Watkin). The average depth of the shafts was 18-20 feet, and they were filled with debris, including burnt ashes and clay or tile, which represented furnace refuse. "The pits were all filled up and in the mound which had accumulated on the top, trees had grown evidently for a long period" (Horsfall). Watkin adds that "these shafts were previously totally unknown in the neighbourhood. Neither tradition nor written record had preserved any remembrance of them." Both Horsfall and Watkin considered them to be old Roman coal shaft

WHALLEY: Castle Holme (L 30:B:6): (X).

Whitaker, Whalley, ii, 19. Watkin, Lancs., 219.

Harrison, Survey, 25.

A small earthwork 70 feet square on the south of the Calder, one mile west of Whalley, is described by Watkin: "The ramparts are five feet above the surrounding ground, facing the cardinal points, and there is no trace of a ditch, probably owing to the remains standing on a small artificial mound raised above the level of the morass around." In this, as in other points, it may be compared with the earthwork at Ulshaw Bridge, Middleham. "It may have been a post for securing the passage of the river Calder, as it is placed between two fords - Chew Mill Ford and Potterford" (Watkin). The Rev. J. R. Luck reported to Harrison that there were

"excavations" on the opposite side of the river.

WHITA BRIDGE: How Hill (YNR 21:A:1): (C).

Pontefract, Swaledale, 141. Whellan, NR, ii, 495.

This mound with a ditch round its small, uneven summit, situated high on the bank of the river, bears a striking resemblance in every way to Nesfield, and in position at least to Castlesteads (Pateley Bridge). The defences and attempts at artificial terracing best appear when viewed from a certain point of vantage on the moor high above the valley.

This may be the site of Hall Garth, where Whellan states there are traces of a "castellated mansion." If so, it is interesting to note that a similar earthen mound at Cropton (YNR) generally accepted to have been an earthen castle site, also bears the name of 'Hall Garth.

WHITASIDE (YNR 21:A:1): (O) Figs. 46-47.

An enclosure of great interest, which has not received previous notice, exists on the fringe of the moorland. An irregular circumvallation, consisting of a slight bank and outer ditch, similar to that at Addingham, it encloses a large area on two terraces of moor pasture. The circumference is 1585 paces - almost a mile. No ploughing has taken place on this land and the slight original nature of the defences

is very evident. At one point on the south side, for example, the breadth of the existing rampart, at the base, is 9 feet 6 inches, but this probably includes much spread for its height above the interior ground level is only one foot, and that above the bottom of the ditch a mere 2 feet 9 inches. The breadth of the ditch from the outer edge of the rampart top to the lip of the ditch is 8 feet.

The upper and lower terraces enclosed are well drained, covered with short grass and situated below the peaty moor top to the south; on the north side, the ground falls almost sheer to the lower ground in the valley basin at an interval of only 20 yards from the north rampart. The defences are not visible on the north-west, where they appear to have run on to the contour of a hill which formed a natural defence. No definite entrances are discernible. An interesting feature is the right-angled corner on the north-east.

From the middle of the south side, a similar but slighter bank, with a ditch only one foot wide on the east side, runs down the slope of the upper terrace, but is not traceable more than 80 yards across the interior, though it probably continued to the fairly steep escarpment 40 yards beyond which divides the upper and lower terraces. On the west side of this bank is a series of rectangular stone wall foundations, whose protection seems to have been the purpose of the slight mound.

Six parallel walls, each a mere 1 foot to 1 foot 6 inches wide, run from north to south and are bounded by cross walls at the ends forming five enclosures each approximately 8 yards x 50. They are not perfectly rectangular, though the idea of regular planning was evidently present in their construction. Associated with them are circular shallow depressions averaging 15 feet in diameter which most probably represent the bell-pits of lead trials. Similar traces of walling have been observed at one point on the lower terrace.

This slighter S-N bank thus divides the upper terrace into two portions; there is no similar division of the lower. The upper division, however, made it necessary to have two roads between the two terraces, one leading to each upper portion. Both are clearly visible 15 feet wide, making a sideways ascent from the west. The more westerly road aims straight at the walled enclosures described. No dateable finds have yet been made on the site, though pieces of burnt stone have been picked up by the writer from the numerous mole-hills. This, when compared with similar but more definite finds from analagous sites like Addingham and Piper Well, coupled with the presence of the bell-pits, suggests that here was some mining industry of a primitive order; as to the precise period, nothing can be said. The defences for the whole enclosure can never have been

strong; the mound probably accommodated a wooden palisade which would afford sufficient protection against wild beasts. Further evidence is necessary before so much as a hypothetical connection can be established between the occupants of this area and the builders of the intrenchments a little over two miles to the east.

WOOLTON HILL (L 35:J:11): (X).

LCAS, x, 252. Harrison, Survey, 26.

Mr. E. W. Cox informed the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society that there were "faint indications of a camp below Doe Park."

YARLSBER (YWR 20:J:6): (X).

Phillips, Yorkshire, 27. Speight, Craven, 181-2. VCHY, ii, 18. Ant. Nov. 1905, 417 (White. YAJ, xxxiii, 216-9.

On the lower south-western slopes of Ingleborough, this irregular enclosure of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres is, as Phillips remarked, of no great strength. Mrs. Armitage's comment on its good defensive position, moreover, has only a partial application, since it is commanded by the rising ground to the north-east. In its choice of ground, its relation to the fortified hill-site, in its size and the formation of the ditch and rampart, indeed, it bears a strong resemblance to Maiden Castle at Grinton. There is, it is true, no entrance avenue of stones,

but on the south-west "there is a large rocky mound, rather suggestive of an entrenched tumulus" (Speight). A feature further testifying to its non-military significance is that the larger mound is outside the ditch; for example, it is now the only one now visible on the west side. Entrance was afforded by simple gaps in the ramparts on the north and south-west, and apparently also on the south side.

H. M. White, describing excavations at Castle Hill, Burton-in-Lonsdale, says incidentally, "at Yarlsber the few finds unearthed (e.g. flint chips, fragments of a black glass-like substance) shew traces of a very primitive race." There is, however, nothing in this account (to which she gives a reference) to support Mrs. Armitage's statement that there was a stone foundation or paving beneath the defences. The period of the earthwork is still open.

In view of the position of the site, it is just possible that the procedure demonstrated by Mr. Varley to have been adopted at Titterston Clee, that of permitting the natives to occupy another nearby but incompletely defensible camp - strong enough to resist petty assaults by robbers but not proof against serious Roman attack - was adopted here (Arch. Cambrensis, June 1937, 96-7). Yarlsber would then act merely as a temporary refuge, and the absence of much occupational evidence is not surprising.

APPENDIX C.

PUBLISHED REFERENCES TO NATIVE SETTLEMENTS

ADDLEBOROUGH (YNR 20:D:13-14):

Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 85. YAJ, xxxiv, 121.

BAILDON, RUMBALDS and ILKLEY MOORS (YWR 26 & 31):

Bradford Ant., i, 88-9 (with plan). Arch., xxxi, 299-307.

Pl. VII and VIII. Bowman, Rel. Ant. Ebor., 37-94.

Collyer and Turner, Ilkley, passim. Speight, Upper Wharfedale, 233-41. VCHY, ii, 64-5.

BOLTON (YWR 26:F:3):

Speight, Upper Wharfedale, 287-8.

CAPELSIDE (YWR 25:D:9):

Speight, Craven, 377-8. Riley, The Settle District, 51-2.

CARPERBY (YNR 21:C:1):

YAJ, xxix, 354-5.

CONISTON (YWR 26:B:1):

Pontefract, Wharfedale, 121, 126.

Speight, Upper Warfedale, 462-3.

DEEPDALE (YWR 20:G:12):

Pontefract, Wharfedale, 35-6.

ELBOLTON (YWR 26:C:1):

Speight, Upper Wharfedale, 404.

GIGGLESWICK (YWR 25:C:9):

Elgee, Arch. Yorks., 115.

GRASSINGTON (YWR 26:B-C:1):

Haverfield MSS. Bradford Daily Telegraph, 9 September, 1922. Pontefract, Wharfedale, 138. Speight, Craven, 324; Upper Wharfedale, 427-34. Greenwell, British Barrows 114, 374. Antiquity, ii, 168-72; iii, 165-81. YAJ, xxxiii, 166-74; xxxiv, 115-50.

HAWKSWICK (YWR 25:A:14):

Pontefract, Wharfedale, 81.

KETTLEWELL (YWR 20:J:14):

YAJ, xxxi, 214-23.

KEX GILL (YWR 26:E:6):

Yorkshire Post, 10 October 1911. BAAJ, n.s., xviii, 54-5.

KILNSEY (YWR 25:B:12-14):

Pontefract, Wharfedale, 111.

LEYBURN (YWR 21:C:4):

Speight, Richmondshire, 360-3. YAJ, xxxiv, 124.

OTTERBURN (YWR 25:E:12):

Speight, Craven, 309-12.

PRESTON-under-SCAUR (YNR 21:C:3):

Speight, Richmondshire, 400.

SETTLE (YWR 25:C:10):

Speight, Craven, 110.

STANHOPE: Park Crag (D 10:G:13):

VCHD, i, 362.

UPPER WHARFEDALE (YWR):

Antiquity, iii, 165-81.

WHERNSIDE (YWR 20:F:7):

Phillips, Yorks., 25.

WHITCLIFFE SCAR (YNR 14:J:5):

Speight, Richmondshire, 91-2. YM Handbook, 196.

APPENDIX D.

BRIGANTIAN INSCRIPTIONS

1. BIRRENS. CIL, 1062. Statuette.

BRIGANTIAE . S . AMANDVS

ARCITECTVS . EX . IMPERIO . IMP

The figure has been described in detail by James Macdonald (PSAS, (1896), 133-6, Fig. 11). A female figure, crudely adorned with wings, stands in a shallow niche 3 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 1 ft. 6 in. broad at the base and 8 in. thick. She is clad in a loose garment with a cloak apparently fastened by a brooch at the right shoulder. One leg appears much thicker than the other; both therefore look to be out of proportion in different extremes to the rest of the body. The hair is long and plaited, and is crowned by a castellated ornament. She wears a small gorgon's head over the heart. In the right hand is a spear, in the left a ball. To the left stands a shield, while on the right an object which has been compared to "an elongated acorn" (Macdonald) rises from the lower moulding; its significance is obscure.

S. N. Miller (JRS, xxvii, 208-9) has suggested the probable identification of Amandus with the Valerius Amandus who was discens architectus at Iversheim in A.D. 208 (ILS, 2459). It should, however, be remarked that Severus's

reoccupation of Scotland is in itself no additional proof of this date; for Birrens was essentially part of the Hadrianic frontier (cf. PSAS, lxxii, 278, Fig. 1), and Birley's recent excavations (ibid.) have demonstrated that the site was occupied well into the fourth century.

2. CASTLESTEADS. CIL, 875. Altar.

DEAE NYMPHAE BRIG
 QVOD (VO)VERAT . PRO
 SAL / / / / / / / /
 DOM . NOSTR . INVIC
 IMP . M . AVREL . SEVERI
 ANTONINI . PII . FEL(IC)IS (= Caracalla)
 AVG . TOTIVSQVE . DO
 MVS . DIVINAE EIVS
 M . COCCEIVS NIGRINVS
 (PR)OC . AVG . N . DEVO
 (TISSIM)VS . NVM(INI)
 (MAIES)TATIQVE EIVS V(S) L M

The procurator referred to is not necessarily, of course the procurator of Britain; he may be one of lesser rank.

3. CORBRIDGE. EE, ix, 1141. Altar.

IOVI AETERNO
 DOLICHENO
 ET CAELESTI
 BRIGANTIAE
 ET SALVTI
 C. IVLVS AP
 OLINARIS
 7 LEG. VI. IVS. DE

Haverfield (AA³, vii, 176-7) has described the altar as "thirty-six inches high, decorated on one side with a winged cupid holding a bunch of grapes and a pruning-knife, and on the other side with a crowned genius - not Fortune - holding his right hand over an altar and supporting in his left a large cornucopiae: this type of genius is well-known from stones found at Netherby (Tullie House Museum, no. 88, Lapid. Sept., 755), at Lanchester (ibid., 708, 710), and elsewhere." The last three lines are in rasura. While the epithet caelestis probably bears no particular meaning, Haverfield recalls that this was the Latin name of the old Carthaginian deity Tanit, and that the Tyrian Heracles and Astarte were worshipped at Corbridge (CIL, p. 97).

4. SOUTH SHIELDS. Found at the corner of 'Trajan Street' and 'Baring Street,' about 100 yards from the fort.

EE, ix, 1138. Altar.

DEAE BRI
GANTIAE
SACRVM
CONGENNI(C)
CVS . V.S.L.M.

The peculiar importance of this dedication to Brigantia lies in the character of the dedicator, whose name is unquestionably Celtic (cf. Holder, Alt-Celtischer Sprachschatz, col. 1099, s.v.; and CIL, xii, 4883). It seems possible,

therefore, that he was a civilian of Brigantian race. It may perhaps be regarded as strengthening the case for the extension of Brigantian territory on the east, as opposed to the west of the Pennines, north of Binchester, in that it may represent the influence of a local civilian worship amongst tradesmen who were established in the vicus adjacent to the fort. Alternatively, the dedication may be another example of local recruiting in the frontier army as with the Mumrills inscription (no. 9), although here there is no evidence that the dedicator had any personal military connections.

5. ADEL. CIL, 203. Altar.

D E A E
B R I G A N
D C I N C
L I S I A I

6. GREETLAND. Found at 'Thick Hollins,' amongst other Roman remains. CIL, 200. Altar.

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| D . VICT BRIG | in latere dextro: |
| ET NVM AVGG | ANTONINO |
| T . AVR . AVRELIAN | II ET GETA |
| VS D D PRO SE | COS |
| ET SVIS S MAC | |

The date of the altar is A.D.205, and Miller (CAH, xii, 38 considers that this and the similar Castleford inscription refer to a military victory by the Romans in Brigantian

territory. This interpretation would confirm the conjecture that, after buying off the Maeatae, as we are informed by Cassius Dio, Virius Lupus dealt more summarily with the rural section of the Brigantian population, for whose active hostility to Rome at this period there is some presumptive evidence (p.91-3). On the other hand, the cult of the Brigantian goddess was gaining favour amongst the soldiery at this period, as the Birrens altar indicates, and in these circumstances, since the dedicator may have been either a soldier or a civilian, it seems unwise to be dogmatic concerning the precise significance of the title.

7. CASTLEFORD. From the river Calder at Woodnook.

EE, ix, 1120. Altar.

DEAE VIC
TORIAE
BRIGANT(IAE)
A . D . AVRS
EN PIANV

cf. the remarks on no. 6. Holder, op. cit., s.v., suggests a connection with Sinope (Pontus); but this seems to be of doubtful value, since the mere bearing of such a name by no means implies that the dedicator belonged to that land.

8. LONGWOOD. EE, vii, 920. Altar.

D E O
BREGANTI
ET . N . AVG.
T. AVR. QVINTVS
D. D. P. ET S. S.

The only feature of special interest is the different gender of the Brigantian deity. Since it is not paralleled elsewhere, this must be attributed to the dedicator's own vagueness regarding the character of the object of his worship.

9. MUMRILLS. Found in the neighbourhood of Mumrills.

CIL, 1091. EE, ix, p. 623; Macdonald, RWS,
435. Stone tablet.

DIS . M . NECTOVELIVS . F.
VINDICIS . AN. XXX
STIP. VIII. NAT
IONIS . BRIGANS
MILITAVIT . IN
COH . II . THR.

The inscription probably indicates occupation of the fort by the Cohors II Thracum, which was in Britain at least as early as the beginning of the second century (RWS, 436), and is also recorded at Moresby on the Cumberland coast (CIL, 363, 364; EE, vii, 967), and at Gabrosentum, probably near the same locality (Not. Dig., XL: Seeck, p. 50). The inscription also furnishes an example of local recruiting

for a corps nominally of foreign origin. For the date of the inscription, cf. the Diplomas CIL, xvi, 48 (A.D.103), and 69 (A.D.122).

10. FORD, near Canterbury. JRS, xxiv, 219. Fragment of a slab.

G O B A N
) G V L B
 A N T I S
 V S

The inscription appears to record, in the usual order, (1) the name, (2) the name of the father, (3) the origin - nationality - of the person commemorated; (Brig)antis seems the likeliest restoration of the origin.

11. HAYSHAW MOOR. CIL, 1207. YPS Proc., i (1849), 89 (J. Phillips). Two lead pigs found by the side of an old track leading from the Greenhow Hill mines to Isurium (Aldborough).

On the upper face of both:

IMP . CAES . DOMITIANO . AVG . COS . VII

On the side of one:

BRIG

It should be added that Dr. Raistrick has informed me that he believes he can trace the latter inscription on the

second pig also. These pigs of lead, dated to A.D. 81, form the earliest record of Roman mining in Brigantia.