

Corry's History of Lancashire 1821.

A very elaborate and so far as I have checked, most reliable pedigree of the Braddyll Family, with comments, is given, pp. 449-462.

Burke's Commoners 1st Edition.

Martin Pedigree, vol. iv., pp. 99-102. Chaytor Pedigree, vol. ii., pp. 139-143.

Foster's Yorkshire Pedigrees 1874.

Chaytor Pedigree, vol. iii.

Foster's Lancashire Pedigrees 1872.

Gale of Bardsea Hall Pedigree, vol. i.

Lonsdale's Worthies of Cumberland.

Vols. i. and iv., Lives of the Blamires.

Wills in the Registry of Carlisle.

The courtesy of the late George Gill Mounsey, Esq. enabled me to copy most of the appended documents many years ago, and I have pleasure in acknowledging the kindness of H. S. Edwards, Esq., the present registrar, and Mr. Bulman his able assistant.

Parish Registers.

My best thanks are due to the various Incumbents who have supplied me with the extracts I have utilized.

Atkinson's MS.S.

I purchased some manuscripts from the collection of Mr. John Atkinson of Carlisle, when it was dispersed some half dozen years ago. There is not much of value amongst them.—He was an industrious genealogist, and I suspect we owe to him most of the new information in that department given in Jefferson's books

ART. VII.—*On a Roman Gravestone, recently found at Brocavum, (Brougham).* By ROBERT HARKNESS, F.R.S., F.G.S., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, Queen's College, Cork.

Read at Penrith, June 10th, 1874.

DURING the spring of the present year, 1874, my attention was directed by Mr. C. V. Stalker, of Penrith, to the discovery, by the tenant of the farm of Brougham Castle, Mr. Hutchinson, when breaking up a field on the north-east side of Appleby road, opposite the "Countess's Pillar," of some Roman remains. Among these remains a grave-stone was found, consisting of a slab of the ordinary red sandstone of the neighbourhood.

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This stone, which is at present preserved by Mr. Hutchinson, is about four feet in length by one foot ten inches broad, and has a thickness of about five inches. The sides of the stone have been very roughly shaped by a hammer, and bear no traces of chisel markings; and the faces of the stone are the results of the ordinary splitting of the rock. One of the surfaces exhibits an inscription, which was discovered on the under side when the stone was raised. This inscription is in a very perfect state of preservation, which has resulted from its position in reference to the soil in which it was found. The stone itself is not however quite perfect, having lost a portion of the upper angle of the left side. This renders the inscription in parts difficult to determine, in consequence of the terminal letters of the two upper words being wanting. The form of the stone and the inscription upon it are given below.



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The outline of the stone, and its inscription, at once point out its object, and the position in which it was found, viz., with its lettered face downwards, also indicates that it was a simple "headstone," which had fallen upon the grave in consequence of the sinking of the earth, on the decomposition of the body loosening the soil in which the lower portion of the stone was placed. This lower portion below the letter M, is about one foot three inches in length. Nothing was found in connection with this burial place save the grave-stone; and its position indicates the inhumation of the body rather than the cremation.

Owing to the injury which the stone has received already alluded to, which has caused an absence of the terminal letters, the exact name of the individual who erected this memorial can be only a matter of conjecture. The absence of these terminal letters, also renders it a matter of doubt, whether the person to whom it owes its position was a man or a woman. That the stone was a record to the memory of a very dear wife, or a very dear husband, is all the evidence which the inscription now affords. There is one feature about the inscription which requires notice, viz., the spelling of the word CARISIM, which is done with only one S, instead of two.

Who the erector of the monument PLVMIS LVNARIS, or PLVMIA LVNARIA, may have been is very difficult to determine. These names have no representations among the Roman proper names, given in the Siglarium of Gerard, in the appendix to Forcellini's Dictionary; nor can anything be found having analogy to them in the lists of the several potter's names given in Smith's illustrations of Roman London, or elsewhere as concerns Britain.

We are also at a loss for any indication of the position or nation of the individual whose memory has been commemorated or of the person who raised the memorial. Had either of these individuals been in any way connected with a civil or military office, this would have been indicated

cated in the inscription ; and had either of them been foreigners, it is probable that there would have been something to express this in connection with the simple record.

There is another circumstance in which this inscription differs from such as are usually met with in connection with Roman burial places in Britain. There is the absence of D M (Diis Manibus) which commonly heads the grave stones in this country.

In this circumstance, however, the gravestone found near Brougham Castle bears affinity to some of those which have been discovered in the Vigna Moroni on the right side of the Appian way, and also to some found in an antique building annexed to the walls of Rome in the Vigna Casali. Among the monuments discovered near the Appian way are several which are as simple in their inscriptions as that discovered near Brougham Castle. These simple monuments seem to have been erected to the memory of ordinary Roman citizens, since they record only the name. No indications being given of either the parentage nor of the occupation of the individual (Carlo Lubruzzi, *Via Appia Illustrata*).

Since there is no evidence of the position or nation, a circumstance which usually accompanies Roman tombstones in Britain, it may probably be concluded that the person to whom this stone at Brougham has been erected was one of the native Celtic inhabitants of this portion of Britain, whose name was probably latinised, since, as before indicated, it bears no analogy to any of the Roman proper names. The simplicity of the inscription, and also the comparatively rough dressing of the stone tends to show that the position of the individual recorded by it was a comparatively humble one ; perhaps some person whose occupation was menial in the town of Brocavum.

The spot where this gravestone was found, appears to have been very near the line of the Roman road from
Brovacum,

Brocavum southwards to Brovonacis (Kirkby Thorpe), and from thence by other stations joining the road from the east side of the Roman wall to Eburacum (York).

The Roman cemeteries were usually immediately outside the walls of the towns, and this seems to have been the case at Brocavum. A short distance westward from where the stone was found great quantities of fragments of bonding tiles, which have been used in connection with dressed stones in the construction of the eastern wall, were met with. Near the same spot a large amount of dressed stones of nearly uniform size have also been discovered.

The extent of the stone work in connection with Brocavum becomes very manifest when the stone dykes enclosing the fields of Brougham Castle farm are examined, and Brougham Castle, the ancient stronghold of the Cliffords, has derived a very large portion of the materials used in its construction from the walls of the Roman Brocavum.

The position of the Roman camp, the earthworks of which are still very distinct, is seen on the south-east side of the field in which the castle stands. This position placed it on the south-west side of the town, a site which would connect it with the Roman road over High Street to Alone (Ambleside), and also with one from the south leading from the important camp now seen at Borrow Bridge, on the Lune near Tebay. These Roman roads converging at Brocavum would render it a place of some importance, especially as the main road by Voreda (Plumpton) to the wall at Luguwallium passed by it, and the several remains which have at different periods been found here as well as the amount of stones used for wall building lead to the same inference.

ADDENDA.—Since the foregoing account was written, it has been suggested to me that the first word of the Roman inscription,

inscription on the tombstone may be a contraction of *Plumbarius* (a plumber). If so the record would read thus: The Plumber Lunar^{is} placed this inscription to his wife most dear. This inference is in some measure supported by the circumstance that some years ago there were found at the Roman Station Verteræ (Brough-under-Stainmore), in great abundance, leaden casts "Signacula." These have been described by Mr. H. C. Coote, F.S.A. in the Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, Vol. IV., and are regarded by him as badges used by the soldiers of the auxiliary cohort stationed at Verteræ. The casting of such badges would probably be the employment of a distinct workman attached to each station.

I also learn from my friend and colleague, Professor Lewis, F.S.A., that although the name Lunar^{is} has not been found in connection with Roman remains in Britain, it has been recognized by Mr. C. Roach Smith among the potter's marks found on the ceramic ware from the Allier, France.

ART. XVII.—*The developement of Domestic Architecture: Rose Castle and Dalston Hall.* By Charles J. FERGUSON. Read at those places, August 13th, 1874.

FEW observant persons, who have, during the last few years, followed this society in its excursions through the sister counties, can have failed to notice that all our domestic buildings have a common origin; that there is one original germ, viz., a quadrangular tower adapted for defensive purposes, from which surroundings of various kinds have sprung. Yesterday we saw it at Carlisle, where the kernel of the fortifications that once commanded the North Road is the huge square Norman Keep, in which
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