

ART. VI.—*Recent Local Finds; I. Prehistoric, II. Roman, III. Mediæval.*

Communicated on various occasions, chiefly at Grasmere, June 25, and at Carlisle, August 20, 1891.

I.

ON Tuesday, May 19, 1891, a farmer while digging for peats on the Deep Moss on Tebay Fell, in Westmorland, found "right at the bottom", as he expressed it, a bronze socketed spear head, which his wife unfortunately scoured and polished. It is a trifle over eight inches in length, and the external diameter of the socket at its bottom is one inch: the blade measures $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches along the socket, and its extreme breadth is $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Two loops or eyes are situated immediately below the termination of the blade, and in the same plane with it: this example thus comes within the second variety into which Sir W. Wilde has divided the Irish spear heads.* The socket is hollow to within an inch of the point: after being a short time in a dry room, the point of the original shaft, about an inch in length dropped out: it was very brittle, and speedily crumbled to powder. The spear head has been acquired for the Carlisle Museum.

II.

During excavations in February last (1891), for the rebuilding of the White Horse publichouse in Blackfriars Street, Carlisle, the broken shaft and base of a column of Roman date, standing *in situ*, were discovered. It was my intention to have removed the column to the Carlisle Museum, but my instructions miscarried, and it was buried under a bed of concrete, and lost, though its place is known.† The shaft is circular in

* "Catal: Mus. R.I.A." p. 495, cited in *Ancient Bronze Implements*, p. 311.

† It has been recovered, and now stands in the garden in Abbey Street, Carlisle, in front of Tullie House.

section

section, 1ft. 9in. in diameter, dying at its bottom into a square base with chamfered angles. It stands upon a pavement of concrete, about 5 ft. 4in. below the level of the present surface. The base is 1ft. 7in. in height, and the shaft 2ft. 7½in., giving a total height to the column of 3ft. 2½in. It is of freestone, of a kind not found in any local quarry now known, but is apparently identical with stones in the older part of the cathedral church of Carlisle, which are supposed to have come from the Roman Wall. The surface is very rough, and it was probably, in Roman days, beautified by a coating of fine cement.

The White Horse public-house is situated in the midst of a district that has proved rich in Roman remains. It is on the east side of Blackfriars Street, separated by a passage on the south from the Bush Hotel, which extends from English Street to Blackfriars Street : and of it the rebuilt White Horse will form part. The Bush Hotel was rebuilt in 1877, and in the *Proceedings Society of Antiquaries of London*, 2nd S. vii. 216, will be found my report upon the Roman antiquities then found there, which included much pottery, some 30 feet of a stockade of three rows of oak stakes, set quincunx fashion, and a tank of oak stakes, lined with oak planks. These remains extended over the site of the old Bush Hotel, that is, the site of the present Bush Hotel, and the viaduct, or public street, between it and the gaol.* The site of the gaol has also been prolific in Roman remains, including an oak tank.† The Carlisle Newsroom stands in the angle between English Street and Devonshire Street, directly opposite the Bush Hotel. It was rebuilt in 1830, when the workmen found "a great quantity of Roman remains, particularly the remains of a bath; also some portions of the pillars which were supposed to have belonged to the convent of Grey

* See *Transactions Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, vii. 130, and *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, xxxiii, 525.

† See *Archæologia Æliana*, O.S. ii, 486.

Friars".* I have vainly searched in newspapers and elsewhere for fuller accounts of these pillars. The Newsroom is within the precincts of the Grey Friars, as the White Horse and the Bush are within the precincts of the Black Friars, but I should imagine the "portions of pillars" were Roman, and that they belonged to the same building as the pillar now found *in situ* at the White Horse. These pillars must have belonged to an important building. Can it have been the temple to Mars, which Camden † quoting Malmesbury, says existed at Carlisle? ‡ A mutilated figure of Hercules was also found in 1830 on the site of the Newsroom.§ On the west side of English Street, between the Bush Hotel and the *Journal* office, were found the following sculptured stones, engraved in the *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, Nos. 488, 489, 490, and 498 (the *Lapidarium Septentrionale* is in error as to where this last stone was found); also figures of the Deæ Matres || and a bronze lamp. ¶ A torques ** was found just north of the *Journal* office, and a gold coin of Vespasian †† almost opposite to it. A bronze bust and some Roman coins were found in Blackfriars Street just west of the Bush Hotel. ‡‡

I have to record five Roman inscriptions, which I think are not in print, and which I found written in the fly-leaves of pocket-books which belonged to William Nicolson, bishop of Carlisle, 1702 to 1718. The first is from a pocket-book for the year 1688, and is a plain altar, thus:

* *Jefferson's Carlisle*, p. 330. An eye witness of the find told me one of the pillars was sent to Newcastle.

† 1607, p. 641.

‡ See *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, No. 486.

§ Engraved No. 502 *Lapidarium Septentrionale*.

|| *Proc. S. A.*, 2nd S. ix. 327.

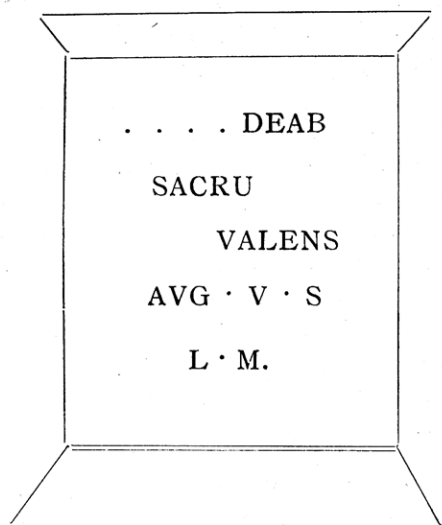
** *Proc. R. A.*, 2nd S. vii. 534.

‡‡ *Proc. S. A.*, 2nd S. ix. 317.

¶ *Proc. S. A.*, 2nd S. x. 16.

†† *Proc. S. A.*, 2nd S. ix. 327.

(I.)



AT WATERCROOK, A.D. 1687.

Watercrock is a Roman station near Kendal. The bishop also records the monument to Sergius Bassus, found at Watercrock and engraved as No. 817 in the *Lapidarium Septentrionale*. He notes it as "found at Watercrock A.D. 1688."

He continues :

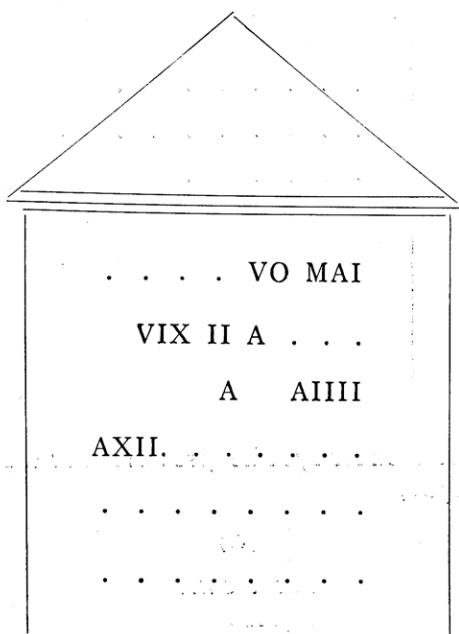
COINS AT WATERCROOK.

Aur	{	DIVVS AVGVS
	
Arg	{	. . ILLA (broken fragment)
Ær	{	AVGVSTA FAVSTINA
		. . . TI AVGVSTA . S

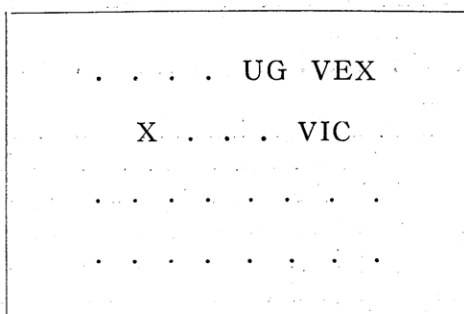
In the same pocket-book, *i.e.* 1688, he records three inscriptions as at Lazonby, brought from Old Penrith [Plumpton Wall].

(II.)

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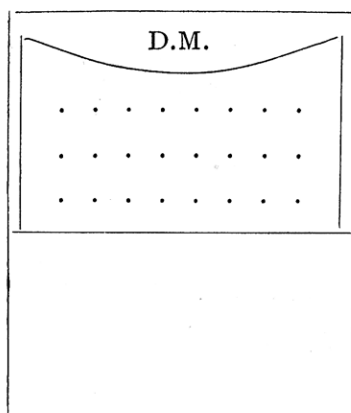


(III.)



(IV.)

(IV.)



In a pocket-book for 1701 he gives as found at Plumpton,
March 26, 1701,

(V.)

IMP . CALS

MQIATO

NIVS . VIC

TORINVS

PIVS . F . F

A mark against the second line shows he was dissatisfied with his reading thereof.

The two u's in I. and III. (instead of v's) are in the bishop's copies.

Whilst at Great Salkeld church in Cumberland, a few months ago, my attention was called to a blank Roman altar standing within the altar rails. The top where the focus should be was flat, except for a rectangular hole, about 7 inches by 4 inches, and 3 inches deep. In one corner from the bottom of this hole a small drain runs to the back of the altar, which is rough, and continues down it

it as a furrow. This altar was found recently in digging a grave. The local theory is that the hole and drain were made by some ritualistic rector for the purpose of using the altar as a combined piscina and credence table, and that a subsequent and low-church rector buried the altar, to be again dug up and put within the altar rails.

Some Roman pottery has recently (in 1891), been found in Carlisle, in the foundations of the new Presbyterian manse in Fisher Street, including a piece of tile on which is, in a sunk panel, in raised letters, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch high, G. VIII. This has been submitted to Mr. Haverfield, F.S.A., who, it is hoped will favour this Society with his remarks thereon.

In ploughing, on April 9th, 1891, a field at Coneygarth, near the Roman Station of Old Carlisle, near Wigton, a broken sepulchral slab was turned up, 2 ft. 10 inches high by 1 foot 8 inches broad. A seated figure, whose upper part is missing, holds in its left hand on its lap a bird: to this figure's left stands the figure of a boy holding a lamb in his hands. A bowl of Samian ware, with the maker's mark of DOVIICCVS has been found at Stanwix in digging foundations near the Roman wall and is now in the Carlisle Museum.

III.

The discovery was made during the recent rebuilding [in 1890] of the parish church of Cumrew in Cumberland, of a massive sepulchral monument. It was found buried under the floor of the old church, near where the chancel arch should have been had one existed, and consists of a thick slab of local red sandstone, bearing the effigy of a lady, whose head rests on a large flat square cushion, while her hands are raised and joined on her breast in the position of prayer. Behind the lady's head is a small dog with pendulous ears and smooth hair, not unlike a dachshund: a similar but larger and much broken dog is at her feet. The lady wears a wimple adjusted so

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as to give a triangular outline to the features : a coverchief is on her head, and falls gracefully on the shoulders : the hair is entirely concealed. The rest of the costume consists of supertunic and kirtle. The former envelopes the entire person ; it has no waist cincture, and its sleeves are loose and long hanging ; of the kirtle below it nothing more is visible than the tight sleeves from the elbows to the wrists. The feet, in clumsy pointed shoes, appear below the draperies, and rest on the dog just mentioned. The slab is about 8 feet long, and the whole monument must be of some very considerable weight. The costume bears a general resemblance to that of the brass to Margaret lady Camoys, 1310, at Trotton, Sussex, engraved in Boutell's *Monumental Brasses*, p. 81, and to that of the effigy at Whitbeck in Cumberland, known as "The Lady of Annaside," which is assigned to 1283-1310, and of which an illustration is given in *Transactions of this Society*, iv. 148.

I am bold enough to suggest that the effigy now found at Cumrew represents Joan Gernet, wife and widow of William de Dacre, who was 20 years of age in 14 Edw. I., and who was summoned to Parliament from 28 Edw. I. until 12 Edw. II. inclusive, when he probably died. Joan survived her husband and died 18 Edw. II. This William de Dacre had in 1 Edw. II. a license to crenellate his house at Dunwalloght, co. Cumb. According to the country histories and the Ordnance map "Dunwalloght Castle" is in the parish of Cumrew, not far from the church, below the fell, where traces of a considerable building yet remain. No history whatever attaches to Dunwalloght, and some have thought the name to be a mistake for Dunmallet on Ullswater, but the Dacres certainly had estates in the parish of Cumrew at an early date. The William de Dacre who crenellated Dunwalloght was father of Ranulph de Dacre, who married the heiress of the Multons and obtained a license to crenellate
his

his house at Naworth, so that Ranulph probably abandoned Dunwalloght Castle, and it speedily fell into decay and oblivion. The costume of the effigy suits well with the date of Joan's death, 1324 or 1325. She was heiress of Benedict Gernet and brought to the Dacress the manors of Halton, Fishwicke, and Eccleston in Lancashire.*

I have also to report the identification of two effigies in costumes of the first half of the seventeenth century, that have been for time beyond the recollection of the oldest inhabitant lying neglected, and overgrown with moss, in the grounds at Nunwick Hall, in the parish of Great Sal-keld, in the county of Cumberland: they have recently been removed into the churchyard of the parish. They and the slab on which they lie have been carved out of one block of stone, which is now split down between the effigies into two pieces. The effigy to the dexter, that of a man, wears a legal costume, a gown with long hanging sleeves, richly laced over the upper part of the arm, the "crackling" as it would be called at Cambridge: his right arm is extended along his side and the hand grasps his long-hanging sleeve near its end. His left arm is doubled on the chest, and the hand holds a folded paper. The details of the costume are obscured by weathering and moss, but the gown reaches to the ground, and has a deep round falling collar, probably of lawn: the sleeves close fitting from elbows to wrists, with plain cuffs of lawn or linen. The lady's attitude is similar to that of her husband, except that her left arm is extended at her side, and her right doubled upon her chest. She has a ruff round her neck, a flowing veil over her head, and full sleeves: her gown is gathered in at the waist by a knot of ribbons. These

* *Lord William Howard's Household Books* (Surtees Society, vol. 68), 393, 515; *Transactions of this Society*, iv. 469; *Hutchinson's Cumberland*, i. 182; *Whelan's Cumberland*, 672. Apparently this William de Dacre was married twice, his first wife being Anne de Derwentwater. It is possible the effigy may be that of Anne, and that Joan is buried at Prescott with her husband.

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are the effigies of Anthony Hutton and Elizabeth his wife: he was one of the Huttons of Penrith and Gale in Cumberland, and a Master in Chancery, and died 1637; she was a sister of Sir Thomas Burdett of Bramcourt in Warwick, and survived her husband. Their monument was in Penrith church, and is described by bishop Nicolson as a "Fair Monument erected and enclosed with Iron Grates by consent of the Bishop: whereon under the Pourtraictures of a Man, and his wife in full proportion, are the two following inscriptions":* these are given in most of the county histories.† This monument stood in the St. Andrew's Quire, which was claimed by the Huttons: it was turned out when the church was rebuilt in 1721-2. How the effigies got to Nunwick is not at present clear, but there is at Nunwick in the parapet of the house a shield bearing the arms of Hutton quartering those of Beauchamp of Croglin, as borne by Hutton of Penrith:‡ this probably formed part of the monument.

It may be well to record the wanderings of another couple of effigies, male and female, thus described by bishop Nicolson in his account of "St. Cuthbert's Carlisle, Sep. 24 [1703]. . . . In the North Isle over against the middle window (in which are the *Aglionby's Arms in Glass*) lyes a man in armour with his wife by his side; and over her:

Orate pro Anima Katarine Denton que
Obijt A. Dni 1428."§

When St. Cuthbert's church was rebuilt in 1778, these effigies were taken by the Aglionbys to their seat at Nunery, in the parish of Ainstable.|| At some subsequent

* Bishop Nicolson's *Visitation of this Diocese in 1703*, p. 151.

† Jefferson's *Leath Ward*, p. 43.

‡ *The Visitation of the County of Cumberland*, 1615, by St. George. Harleian Society, p. 1. *Herald's Visitations Cumberland and Westmorland*, by Joseph Foster, pp. 66, 67.

§ Nicolson's *Visitation*, p. 101.

|| Jefferson's *Leath Ward*, p. 241.

period

period they were again removed and placed with other Aglionby monuments in Ainstable church.

I have also to report an unauthorised interference with the Cairn on Dunmail Raise, which is supposed to mark the grave of king Dunmail, and which was merely a pile of loose stones. These the navvies employed on the Manchester waterworks built up into a smooth and cockney-looking cairn, on the top of which, mushroom fashion, they balanced a large flat stone. On being informed of this by the Rev. H. D. Rawnsley, vicar of Crosthwaite, Keswick, I wrote to the Mayor of Manchester and remonstrated. I received the most courteous reply from the Corporation's engineer, Mr. Berry, asking for my advice in the matter. It became unnecessary to move further, as Mr. Rawnsley, in a second communication, informed me the mischief had been undone by the local agent of the Corporation of Manchester. But I have urged upon the engineer the importance of having the cairn scheduled under the Act for the preservation of Ancient Monuments.
