

NOTES.

I. *A dedication to Belatucadrus from Carlisle.* By ERIC BIRLEY.

Belatucadrus is a Romano-British deity whose cult was mainly confined to the northern part of this Society's territory: R. G. Collingwood's distribution-map (*Roman Britain and the English Settlements* = *Oxford History of England*, i, 2nd ed., 1937, facing p. 265) records 21 dedications to him, all but four of them in Cumberland and Westmorland, with Kirkby Thore, Maryport and Netherby marking the outermost sites, while Northumberland shows Carvoran with three altars and Carrawburgh with one. For a discussion of the cult and its special character it will be sufficient here to refer to CW2 xxxii 136 f., and for the variations in spelling of the name, to Collingwood's note in PSAN4 iii 130 ff. The main purpose of the present note is to draw attention to a dedication to Belatucadrus found in Carlisle more than two centuries ago but hitherto unnoticed by epigraphists.

Cox's *Cumberland* was issued as an overprint (pp. 365-416) from his *Magna Britannia* with a special title-page, dated 1720, claiming that in it "to the Topographical Account given by Mr *Camden*, and the late Editors of his *Britannia*, is added a more large History, not only of the Cities, Boroughs, Towns, and Parishes mentioned by them, but also of many other Places of Note, and Antiquities since discovered." This last clause is usually missed by antiquaries, who are in general well aware that Cox's work is mainly an abridged re-hash of Gibson's edition of 1695; the principal additions, in the case of Cumberland, are the insertion of an alphabetical index of places (showing to which ward each was assigned and, in the case of parishes, which deanery, with particulars of their valuations, patrons and incumbents) and other items more appropriate in a gazetteer—including (p. 404 f.) the names of the local Members "of this present Parliament" which, on reference to Chancellor Ferguson's *Cumberland and Westmorland M.P.'s* (1871), p. 466, enable us to date the writing of the text to the period 1715-1717.

I recently had occasion to look through Cox's *Cumberland* for another purpose, and on p. 384 came upon the following passage, inserted in the account of Carlisle which in every other respect is extracted or abridged from Gibson's *Camden*: "and within these few Years, in digging a Cellar, a large red Stone was found, with these Words plainly engraven on it: DEO

MARTI BELATUCADRO." This is evidently one of the "Antiquities since discovered", and we may date its discovery to the period 1695-1715; Cox, of course, names no local informant, but the account bears all the marks of an eyewitness's report of the stone's digging up: note that in no other instance does Cox mention the colour of an inscribed stone, or give the text of an inscription not already printed by Gibson. A collation of the other recorded dedications to Belatucadrus shows that this cannot be a garbled version of any of them, and we are therefore justified in accepting it as an addition to the series and, incidentally, the only example so far found in Carlisle. It had presumably perished before "thoroughbred, certified antiquaries" such as Stukeley, Gordon or Horsley, visited Carlisle—though some readers may be surprised that it did not come to the notice of Bishop Nicolson, if only to earn an entry in his diary.

2. *A forgotten Carlisle antiquary.* By ERIC BIRLEY.

Two passages in Alexander Gordon's *Itinerarium Septentrionale* (1726, but also found with a new title-page dated 1727) refer to a Carlisle antiquary of whom I have as yet been unable to discover anything else:

(a) P. 106 (referring to the "Thirty Tyrants" of the third quarter of the 3rd century): "I remember to have seen, at *Carlisle*, some Coins of these Tyrants, found in *Britain*, which are a Part of the Collection of a very curious Gentleman."

(b) P. 119: "a Coin of *Victorinus*, one of the 30 Tyrants in *Britain*, was dug up at *Minehead* in *Devonshire*, and is now in the Collection of Mr *Forse* in *Carlisle* . . ." (Particulars of obverse and reverse follow, likewise the reverses of three other coins of *Victorinus*, apparently in the same collections.) "In the same Gentleman's Collection, is a most curious Medal of *Antoninus Caracalla*, giving him the Title of *Britannicus*, the Legend of which is, ANTONINVS AVG. BRIT."

Mr *Forse* does not appear amongst the subscribers to the book, though it includes several familiar Cumbrian names: "The Right Reverend Father in God *John*, Lord Bishop of *Carlisle*—*John Christian*, of *Unrig-Hall* (*sic*), Esq.—*Richard Gilpin*, Esq., Recorder of *Carlisle*—*Richard Goodman* of *Carlisle*, Esq.—*Lord Lonsdale*—*Robert Lamplugh* of *Dovenby-Hall*, Esq.—*Humphrey Senhouse* of *Nether-Hall*, Esq.—*Mr. William John Senhouse*—*Gustavus Thompson* of *Arctleby-Hall* (*sic*), Esq." Of these, *Richard Goodman* is well attested, as one of *Gordon's* friends and helpers, a valued correspondent of *Roger Gale* (and no friend to *John Horsley*), and on good terms with the *Gilpins*

and Senhouses, like whom he met both Stukeley and Gale during their *Iter Boreale* of 1725.

It would be useful to find out more about a Carlisle man whose collection of coins was not confined to local discoveries, such as those which Humphrey Senhouse or Goodman showed to Stukeley and Gale, but included one from as far afield as Minehead (which is in fact in Somerset, not in Devonshire); I print this short note in the hope that it may lead to a search for further evidence, whether in Carlisle parish registers or elsewhere.

3. *A lost hoard of Roman coins.* By ERIC BIRLEY.

Whellan's *Cumberland and Westmorland* (1860) gives, under Stainmore Chapelry (p. 735), a brief reference to the discovery of what looks to have been a coin-hoard: "About ten years ago some Roman coins of silver were found in the peat-moss, not far from Maiden Castle, and are now in the possession of Mr Hill, of Appleby." The find was not noted by W. G. Collingwood in his *Inventory* of Westmorland (CW2 xxvi 1 f.), nor can I trace any other reference to it; and though some at least of the Hill collection ultimately found its way to the British Museum, none of the coins included in it seem associable with any site other than Brough-under-Stainmore. It is hoped that the present note may serve to alert numismatists to seek further information; a complete list of the Roman coin-hoards found in the Society's district is only one of the many projects which call for attention, and for printing in our *Transactions* in due course.

4. *Lowther and Rutter.* By C. ROY HUDLESTON.

In CW2 1 81 Canon Bouch gives the marriage of Margaret daughter of Richard Lowther to "Mr Rutter", adding "Lowther Rutter of Ripon . . . may be a son of this match." The registers of St. John's Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, reveal that on 11 June 1725 William Rutter and Margaret Lowther were married by licence, and among the Durham Marriage Bonds is one of 1 June 1725 for William Rutter of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, gent., and Margaret Lowther of the same, spinster. William Rutter was an attorney, who was buried at St. Nicholas, Newcastle, on 5 November 1763. His will made on 23 July 1762 was proved at Durham in 1764. In it he mentions his wife Margaret and their sons William and Lowther and their daughters Jane Ogle, Isabel Rutter, Catherine Rutter, and a fourth daughter, the wife of William Ogle of Cawsey Park, Northumberland. William

Rutter's widow, Margaret, died in 1789, having made her will on 5 April 1787, when only two of her children were living—Jane and Lowther. According to a manuscript pedigree in Newcastle-upon-Tyne Reference Library, compiled by J. C. Hodgson, Lowther Rutter was of Doncaster on 12 May 1808.