

NOTES.

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

Mr R. P. Wright, F.S.A., has kindly pointed out to me that the inscription to which I drew attention recently (CW₂ lvii r85 f.) must have been found before 1671 and not, as I had assumed, in the period 1695-1715: for though its original publication was in Cox's *Cumberland* in 1720, it is mentioned in Daniel Fleming's *Survey of Cumberland* "taken in the year 1671" but only published — as no. 3 in our Society's Tract Series — in 1889. Fleming's wording, though briefer, is unquestionably the basis of Cox's account: "in digging a cellar they found a red stone inscribed — DEO MARTI BELATUCADRO as dedicated to Belus or some of the local deities worshipped by the Roman legions quartered here" (Tract Ser. no. 3, p. 25).

This raises an interesting bibliographical point. Chancellor Ferguson drew attention, in his introduction to the *Survey of Cumberland* (p. v f.), to the fact that neither Nicolson and Burn nor any other local writer can be shown to have known the existence of the MS., which he himself first saw "not long ago" — presumably in 1888 at earliest — in the collection of Mrs Dykes of the Red House, Keswick. It was endorsed "Ex M.S. Museo Thoresby apd Leeds", thus being presumably copied from one in the noteworthy library of that eminent antiquary Ralph Thoresby, who died in 1725, his collections being sold by auction in 1764; between those two dates, Chancellor Ferguson concluded, the MS. must have been copied, probably for William Milburne of Armathwaite Castle, recorder of Carlisle: for his MS. of Denton's *Accompt* (Tract Ser. no. 2, 1887) has been annotated here and there with footnotes attributed to "Sir D. F's MS."

How did Cox, or his anonymous contributor on Cumberland, come to know of the inscription? Two alternative possibilities occur to me. (a) If Thoresby was one of Cox's correspondents, he may have sent a note of it; or (b) it might have been extracted from his father's MS. and sent to Cox by George Fleming, arch-deacon of Carlisle (and later bishop of the diocese — cf. Canon Bouch's *Prelates & People*, 315 *et seq.*). Only detailed analysis of Cox's text, as far as I can see, can show whether further use has been made in it of D. F's MS., for Cox's *Preface* (*Magna*

Britannia i p. iv)) has only this to say about his correspondents and contributors, that he has made use of

"several private Letters from the Clergy and Inhabitants of the chief Towns in many of the Shires, some of them with Names, but most of them without; which we have inserted, where necessary."

In any case, it is remarkable that Hugh Todd, who demonstrably drew directly or indirectly on D. F. for Roman finds at Netherby for his *Additions* to the 1695 edition of the *Britannia* (cf. CW2 liii 8 f.), made no mention of the Carlisle inscription — for he was a prebendary of Carlisle from 1685 to 1728, and he was a correspondent of D. F.'s (cf. Magrath, *The Flemings in Oxford* i (1904) 260 for a convenient summary of his career, and 315 for a letter from him to D. F. dated 7 April 1680 — other letters are printed *op. cit.* ii (1913) 49 ff., 62 f., 103 f. and iii (1924) 133 f. and 419 f.), who on 15 September 1693 wrote to Todd:

"I am very glad to hear, that you are concerned in ye Britannia; & if I may be any way serviceable unto you therein, I shall very frankly do it" (*op. cit.*, iii 137).

One might have expected, on this evidence, that Todd would have had the perusal of D. F.'s *Survey* and have made use of more than merely the Netherby items; but his *Additions* to Cumberland, in the 1695 *Britannia*, are few and rather perfunctory, so that his omission of the Carlisle inscription need not surprise us unduly.

2. *Two lost Roman inscriptions.* By ERIC BIRLEY.

The purpose of this note is to direct attention to the evidence for two Roman inscriptions whose present whereabouts are unknown, and which it is hoped that some of our members may be stimulated to search for.

(a) The Lowgill milestone (North Lancashire): W. Thompson Watkin, in one of his papers on Roman inscriptions discovered in Britain (AJ xxxvii (1880) 151), referred to the 1824 edition of Rauthmell's *Overborough* — for which, cf. CW2 xlvi 132 f. — for an inscription "found at Lowgill, on the line of the Roman road between Ribchester and Overborough, under the pavement of the road, and about the year 1824 was in the possession of Mr Court, of Lowgill", adding that he was making enquiries as to whether it is still in existence; but nothing further seems to have been reported. The basic reference deserves reproduction (*op. cit.*, 134):

(After a description of the course of the road past Whittera, Swanns and Ivah) "From the village Ivah towards Lowgill, all traces of the road were lost, till Mr A. Court, of the latter place, in draining a moist meadow

upon the line of the road, uncovered a considerable extent of it. Parts of two horse shoes were found beneath the pavement which was sunk to the depth of several inches below the surface. These fragments of the shoes were remarkable for nothing but the largeness of the nail-holes, and the narrowness of the curvature. A stone also, which appeared to be but a fragment, with some illigible (*sic*) lines inscribed upon it, was found below the surface: and this fragment, we believe, is still in the possession of Mr Court." (Then the further course of the road is described, via Tatham Chapel, Knott-hill and Lower Stockbridge to the Greta.)

It seems difficult to avoid the conclusion that this was a milestone, the location and (if possible) the dating of which would be of great help in the further study of the road between Burrow and Ribchester (cf. CW2 xlvi 144 and the references there given to papers by Percival Ross and W. Harrison, in addition to Rauthmell's basic account).

(b) The Appleby bridge fragment: R. S. Ferguson added the following editorial note to a short paper by Canon Mathews on "Appleby old bridge", CW1 xi 54-57:

"Appleby Bridge was repaired in the year 1847, when a stone with a Roman sepulchral inscription was taken out of the parapet (*Hill MS. Coll.*, vol. 5). This stone was seen by Horsley and is engraved in the *Lapidarium Septentrionale* no. 748, and is there stated to be in the possession of (the late) John Bell, Esq., of Appley."

It was in fact first illustrated by Horsley (*Britannia Romana*, Westmörland vii and p. 300), with a brief note that deserves to be reproduced:

"This, which is doubtless an original, is now so much defaced, as to be unintelligible; only it appears in the general to have been a sepulchral monument. It is in the bridge on the left hand, as you go into the town." (Hence CIL VII 301; EE III p. 126 refers to *Lap. Sep.* for John Bell's ownership.)

Mr T. D. Shepherd has been good enough to make enquiries at Appleby, but as yet no trace has been found of the stone. Its sepulchral purpose seems indicated by the first surviving line, as deciphered by Horsley and by Bruce's artist, which seems to begin with *v]ixit*, recurring in the second line also and perhaps also in the third (and final surviving) line. The stone presumably comes from one of the cemeteries of Kirkby Thore, the nearest known permanent Roman site — unless it was taken from Reginald Bainbrigg's collection, after his death, for re-use in a 17th-century repair to the bridge.

3. *An inscribed fragment from Beckfoot.* By ERIC BIRLEY.

I have recently had occasion to examine an inscribed fragment of St. Bees sandstone, found at Beckfoot in March 1949, to

which Mr Robert Hogg kindly drew my attention; it comes from a slab 4 in. thick but there is no possibility of estimating its original dimensions. Portions of two lines of text survive, insufficient to permit a confident restoration of the text, though one might hazard the reading: . . .] *q(ui) vix(it) [annis . . .] I m(ensibus)* [. . ., making it the memorial to someone who died at the age of so many years and months. But more important is the fact that light horizontal guide-lines have been cut, no doubt as an aid to setting out the text neatly; that is a fashion that



FIG. 1. (1/2).

seems characteristic of the 4th century — witness the sepulchral slab set up by his widow in memory of Flavius Antigonus Papias, found in the Roman cemetery on Harraby Hill, Carlisle, in 1892 and now in Tullie House Museum (in which the Beckfoot fragment too is preserved): EE IX 1222, *Tullie House Catalogue*, 2nd ed. (1922), no. 85 and plate facing p. 31. We may be confident in assigning a 4th-century date to the fragment, presumably from a comparable slab in the cemetery of that fort.

4. *A Kendal will of 1522.* By C. ROY HUDESTON.

Miss Rotha M. Clay, F.R.Hist.S., recently called the attention of the editors to the existence in Hampshire Record Office, The Castle, Winchester, of an office copy of the will of Richard Andrew of Kendal, chapman, made on 1 December 1522 and proved at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on 28 January 1523.

The Rev. P. Raban, of St. Barnabas Parsonage, Weeke, Winchester, kindly undertook to provide us with an abstract, from which the following extracts are taken.

The testator directed that he was to be buried within the parish church of Holy Trinity, Kendal, the church to have what it ought to have, according to the manner of the country.

“Two preests to minister for my soule” in the said church and in the chapel of All Hallows in Kendal were to receive £8, and

testator gave "to the payment of the coopes [?. copes] last bought 3s. 4d."

Then follow bequests to Robert Bellengham, knight, of "my black horse that is at Casterton and my bastard sword", £4 of the £8 mentioned above to Robert Wylson, priest, "to sing for me for one year in St. George's loft", and the other £4 to Sir Robert Mackreth "to sing for me for a year in the said chapel of All Hallows." "My best jacket" is bequeathed to Henry Bland, and a doublet to Robert Dokwray. The testator directed that his cousin Thomas Warcop's wife should "have in rule and keypyng Alice my brother daughter with the take of a close of Roger Stryklond as appeareth in a pair of indentures."

John Andrew, son of the testator's brother, received "my best horse except that goeth to the church", and the next best horse went to Thomas Warcop, "to have in mynde that I leve in the handys of my said cosyn Thomas Warcop wyffe and thereat I have assigned hir to take up where yt ys owyng to me to the full sume of £20 that I received from John Andrew and Alyce my brother chylidren of their barn parts of goodes. I will that she pay them when they shall come to lawful age." John Andrew received 20 marks and Alice 20 nobles. If one died the survivor was to receive both amounts: if both died the money was to go to Thomas Warcop's wife, who was to dispose of it for testator's soul, the souls of John and Alice and all Christian souls.

The two legacies were to be raised partly by the collection of debts of £2 due from John Batman, chapman, 4 marks from Helison and John Michell, and 35s. from Bryan Abbey.

The testator's wife, Mabel, was given the choice of being executrix and having her goods and the testator's, or standing to and having "£10 and all hir byllys that I had of hers at Southampton that lyeth w^t Thomas Holeway."

Sir John Garnett "that dwellyth in the South preest" and "the said Alyce my brother daughter" were appointed executors, and Sir John was given five marks to pray for testator's soul. Sir Roger Bellengham, Thomas Warcop and Thomas Strykland were appointed supervisors, the two latter receiving 20s. for their labours. The former was remembered thus: "I hertely beseche my good master Sir Roger Bellengham knyght, as he hath been specyally good master to my fader and to me and to all my bretheren to be supervisor, 5 marks for his trouble."

Finally testator bequeathed the residue of his estate to his brother's children, the said John Andrew and Alyce, and failing them, to the said Thomas Strykland and Thomas Warcop's

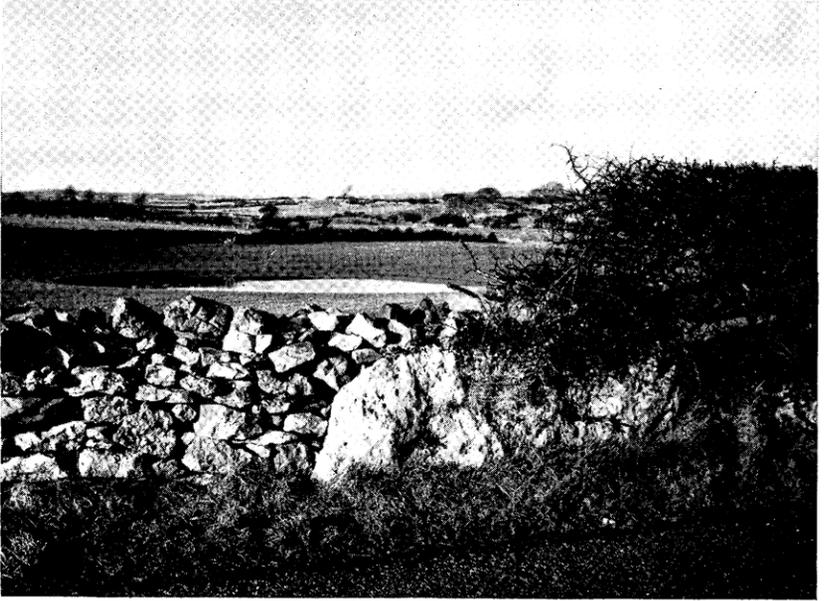


PLATE I.—Priapus stone.

wife. The witnesses were Christopher Sadeler, Robert Jepson, Peter Batman, Thomas Dockwray and Raf[?] Bradley. Probate was granted at St. Paul's London, on 28 January 1523 to Master John Heryng, procurator for Alice Andrew, power being reserved to Mabel, testator's relict and Sir John Garnet.

5. *Charles Crosland*. By C. ROY HUDLESTON.

Among the archives of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle is a note, dated 12 May 1701, relating to the renewal of the lease of the rectory of Addingham. The lease was for three lives — those of Daniel Fleming, Sir Daniel Fleming and Charles Crosland, the son of Sir Jordan Crosland, who married Bridget, daughter and co-heiress of John Fleming of Rydal. Daniel Fleming died in 1699 and his father, Sir Daniel, on 25 March 1701, leaving the life in being Charles Crosland's. The note explains the Dean and Chapter's difficulty over the renewal of the lease: "He [i.e. Charles Crosland] in Yorkshire (as appear'd by Information from Friends) at York and S^r Walter Vavasor's suppos'd to be in orders in the Ch. of Rome. Aged about 47. A Gentn. of an uncertain Habitation & whom it might be difficult to find in case of any Doubts ab^t his being alive." Estcourt and Payne: *The English Catholic nonjurors of 1715*, 326, show that Charles Crosland was born in 1655, and became a Jesuit priest; dying in Yorkshire on 30 March 1724.

6. *The Priapus Stone, Urswick*. By J. HUGHES.

Extracts from the ten volumes of the diary kept by William Fleming (1770-1829), of the Rowe, Pennington, were printed by Mr. Frank Warriner in the November 1957 issue of *The Journal of the Lakeland Dialect Society*, pp. 15-18, and in the Spring 1958 issue of *The Countryman*, pp. 32-39.

On Friday 24 May 1801 the diarist noted:

"About 100 yards to the West of Urswick Church in Furness in a Field called Kirkflat adjoining to the Highway, stands a rough piece of unhewn Limestone, which the inhabitants of Urswick were accustomed to dress as a figure of Priapus in Midsummer Day, besmearing it with Sheep Salve, Tar or Butter, and covering it with Rags of various Dyes, the Head ornamented with Flowers."

An investigation at Urswick in December 1957 showed what is believed to be the stone described by Fleming. To-day it lies on its side, built into the boundary wall of Kirkflat some 100 paces from the church. The owner of the field, Mr G. Stable, an octogenarian, recalled that about 30 years ago it stood upright

a few yards into the field and was used as a rubbing stone for cattle.

It measures approximately 7 ft. 2 in. in length and approximately 2 ft. 6 in. in width. The thickness of the stone is difficult to assess as it now forms part of the wall, but appears to be at least 12 in. It is of carboniferous limestone and probably weighs about $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons. At one end of the stone are some curious holes about $\frac{7}{8}$ in. in diameter and of the same depth. They have the appearance of being made artificially as distinct from the natural acid-holing often found in limestone. Five of these holes are clustered in a ring about 4 in. across with a sixth outlying hole some 8 in. away.

To-day there appears to be no local knowledge of the Midsummer's Day tradition of dressing the stone as the god of fertility. It is known that this area has been inhabited since very early times, a Romano-British settlement is close by (CW2 vii 72-94) and in the nearby church are fragments of Saxon and Viking crosses (CW2 xxiv 288). It is interesting to speculate that the worship of a pagan god in the same locality may provide a link in the chain of civilisation at Urswick.

7. *Carpenter's axe, medieval, from Ambleside.* By ROBERT HOGG.

This axe was found at a depth of 1 ft. during the levelling of a lawn at Huyton Hill School, Ambleside (fig. 2).

The axe is of iron and was heavily corroded when found. It measures $6\frac{5}{8}$ in. in breadth and the socket is $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. The blade is triangular, the upper edge is inclined fairly sharply upwards, the lower edge more sharply downwards and is slightly concave. The socket projects below the blade and is split below; it has been formed by folding the tail of the axe over and welding it against the blade to form a loop.

The specimen conforms to Type II in the London Museum *Medieval Catalogue* — a light carpenter's axe which is common in representations of carpentry from the 13th to the 16th century (*ibid.*, p. 59).

The axe was found by Mr G. V. Butler and has now been added to Huyton Hill School Collection.

8. *Polished stone axe from Ambleside.* By ROBERT HOGG.

A polished stone axe was found at a depth of 5 to 6 ft., at the base of an accumulation of rock débris and humus overlying bed-rock on the premises of Huyton Hill School, Ambleside (fig. 3).

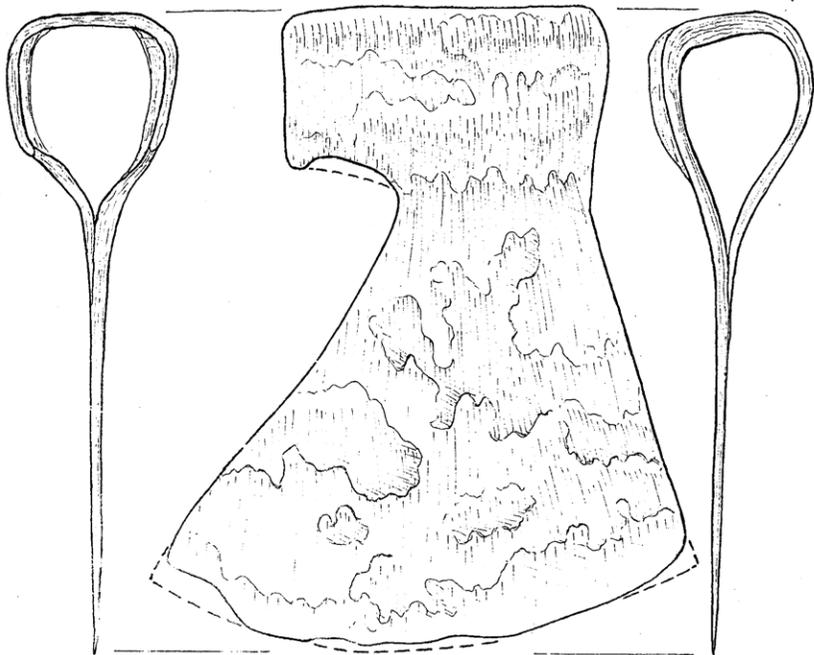


FIG. 2. (3).

The axe is $6\frac{3}{8}$ in. long with a maximum breadth of $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. The form is primitive: roundish in cross-section, with pointed butt. The lateral edges are not faceted.

The rock-type is unusual: as far as can be detected it appears to be a rather coarse-grained bedded ash in which there is an inter-bedded fine-grained epidotised layer which shows clearly on the surface. The rock type is probably from the Borrowdale

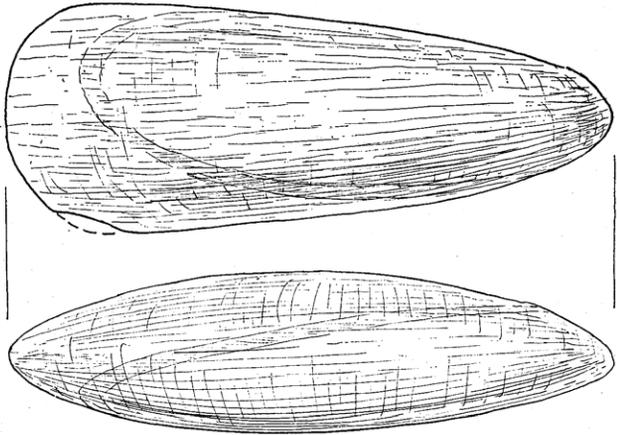


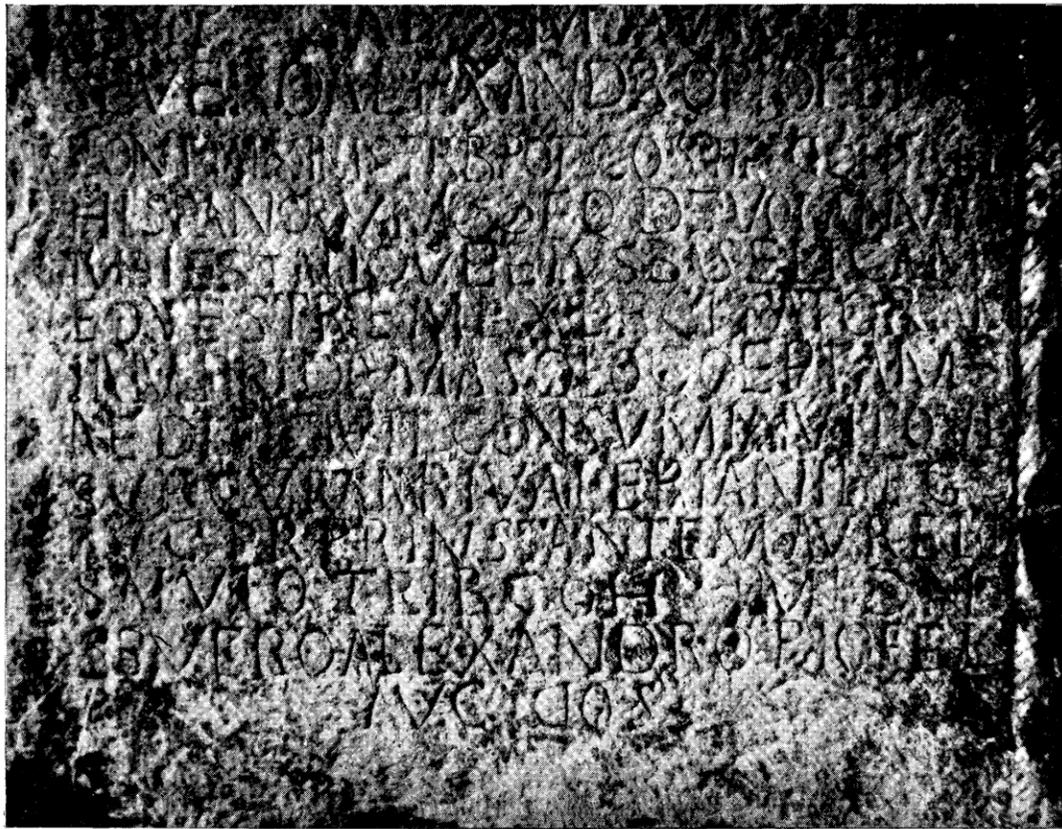
FIG. 3. (1).

Volcanic series but it is quite different from the rhyolitic tuffs used at the Great Langdale site. The weathering effect of this type is quite remarkable too. The outer weathered zone apparently contains some deliquescent product which is causing the outer surface to exfoliate.

The axe was found by the proprietor of Huyton Hill School, Mr G. V. Butler, and has been retained for the school collection.

9. *Netherby commemorative slab (Lap. Sept. 774)*. By ROBERT HOGG.

The slab is composed of a calcareous sandstone, the matrix of which has been in great part leached out through the long years in which the stone was buried, a process which has left it in an unconsolidated condition. For the past fifty years the stone has been on exhibition in Carlisle Museum where the friction of visitors' clothing has caused extensive wear on the left-hand side of the inscription which is now almost illegible



facing p. 188.

PLATE II.—Netherby commemorative slab.
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PLATE III.—Bronze palstave.

(Plate I). The stone has now been treated and encased under glass and there is published here a copy of a photograph of it taken before the damage occurred. An excellent woodcut of the stone, which shows the condition in which it was found, was published by Bruce (Lap. Sept. 774).

10. *A bronze palstave from Windermere.* By B. L. THOMPSON.

Through the kindness of Mr H. S. Hodgson of Latterbarrow Farm, Witherslack (the finder), and his daughter Mrs. Woods (the owner), I am able to describe a Bronze Age palstave, not previously recorded, from Near Orrest Farm, Windermere.

In 1938, Mr Hodgson was making a professional visit to the farm, as an estate agent and valuer, when he found the palstave lying on the surface of the ground, which is rough pasture with outcrops of rock. The find-spot is 550 ft. above sea level and is not far from a public footpath on the north side of Orrest Head (O.S. Reference 416998).

The palstave is in a good state of preservation except that the end is broken off, one flange is slightly broken, and there is a hole (a defect in the casting) in the base of the stop-ridge on one side. The cutting edge, which is a little chipped, has a pleasing curve, though it is not quite symmetrical; the flanges are wide, and the stop-ridge is deep; and the usual shield-shape ornamentation (which is sunk, not raised) is very pronounced. The maximum measurements are: length $6\frac{3}{4}$ in., width $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., thickness at the flanges $1\frac{3}{8}$ in.

Two other palstaves have been recorded from this part of Westmorland, one at Ambleside,¹ 4 miles north-west of Near Orrest, and the other at Crook,² 4 miles south-east of Near Orrest. Also a palstave very similar to the one from Near Orrest was found at Stainton near Urswick in 1894. Its measurements were $6\frac{7}{8}$ in. long and $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide at the cutting edge, according to Mr H. S. Cowper, by whom it was described and illustrated in the *North Lonsdale Magazine*.³

All these four palstaves are attributable to the Middle Bronze Age.

11. *Lowther of Swillington.* By C. ROY HUDLESTON.

The following notes amplify the account of Dr John Lowther, given by Canon Bouch in CW2 xlii 84-85. He was admitted at the University of Leyden 14 July 1719 aged 21 (*English Speaking*

¹ CW2 v 183.

² CW2 xlii 233.

³ Vol. I no. 3 (1894), p. 91.

Students of Medicine at the University of Leyden: R. W. Innes Smith, Edinburgh, 1932, p. 145). On 21 December 1736 he was appointed to succeed William Dawson as searcher of the Customs, Newcastle port (*Cal. Treasury Books and Papers* iii 202), warrant dated 4 January 1736-7 (*ibid.*, 449). Metcalf Graham⁴ was appointed searcher of the Customs at Newcastle loco John Lowther, deceased, on 22 February 1742-3 (*ibid.*, v 434).

Lowther was associated with Newcastle upon Tyne before his appointment as searcher, for the registers of St. John in that city contain the baptisms of three of his children — Frances on 23 July 1728, Amabel on 14 May 1730 and James William on 4 May 1733. The registers also contain an entry, which has been crossed out, of his burial on 27 February 1742-3. Administration of his goods was granted at Durham to Frances Lowther his widow, the administratrix's bond being dated 17 March 1742-3. Her own will, dated 21 August 1772, was proved at York — where she was living when she made the will — on 6 May 1773. She died at York, aged 76, on 22 April 1773 (*Newcastle Courant*, 1 May). She leaves £50 to her son-in-law, the Rev. Henry Egerton, for mourning, £30 to her nephew, the Rev. Robert Baines, and the same sum to her niece, Mrs Martha Baines of Leeds, spinster. To Frances, widow of Mr John Strangeway of York, £20, poor of parish of St Martin £6, to poor of parish of Swillington £5. Her daughter, Amabella, wife of the Rev. Henry Egerton, to be sole executrix. She desires to be buried in vault or near in Swillington Church "in the same manner as my late dear husband John Lowther was buried."

Henry Egerton, husband of her daughter, was son of Henry Egerton, Bishop of Hereford, and younger brother of John Egerton, Bishop of Durham. He was Prebendary of the second stall in Durham Cathedral 1773-1795, and died s.p. at his house in The College, Durham, 28 February 1795, in his 66th year, buried at St. Giles, Durham. Amabella, his widow, died at York, 26 February 1803 in her 74th year, buried at St. Giles, Durham, 16 March, aged 76,⁵ according to the burial register.

⁴ Perhaps Colonel Metcalf Graham, a descendant of the Grahams of Netherby.

⁵ Surtees: Durham iv (City of Durham section) 59 prints an inaccurate copy of the monumental inscription.