

## NOTES

1. *Two Hoards of Roman Coins from the Lancaster Area.* By D. C. A. SHOTTER and A. J. WHITE.

This note reports two recently-found small hoards of Antoniniani from the Lancaster area – one of fifteen coins from debris filling the sub-floor area of a hypocausted room on Castle Hill, Lancaster (SD 47456200), the other of thirty-four coins from the Lancashire bank of the River Keer at Docker (SD 56207525).

### I. *Castle Hill, Lancaster* (1973) (Plate 1)

Excavations on Castle Hill, Lancaster, in the summer of 1973 (conducted by Lancaster Archaeological Society under the direction of G. M. Leather) revealed the *caldarium* of a bath-house (now known to be a different structure from that mentioned on *RIB* 605). The sub-floor space was filled with accumulated architectural and other debris; this debris had been substantially disturbed when the late defensive works, known as the Wery Wall and its fronting ditch, were constructed on the site of the bath-house. This work is dated from coin evidence to the second quarter of the 4th century A.D.

Amongst this debris were nineteen Antoniniani; fifteen of them were found together, with fragments of a black cooking-pot close by which may have originally housed the coins; the other four were scattered amongst the debris, but in view of the disturbance which had occurred, are very likely to have formed part of the same hoard. These four are listed separately below. The coins are now in the Lancaster Museum and Art Gallery.

### *The Coins*

The fifteen coins which constituted the main part of the hoard were distributed as follows: Gallienus (3), Postumus (1), Victorinus (5), Tetricus I (1), Claudius Tacitus (2), Carausius (1), together with two which were beyond identification. The four that were separated consisted of Gallienus (3) and Carausius (1).

### A. *The Main Hoard*

1. Gallienus (A.D. 253-268) *Obv.* GALLIENVS AVG. *Rev.* Doe walking left, DIANAE CONS AVG diam. 19.0 mm. *RIC* V<sup>1</sup>, p. 146, no. 177.
2. *Obv.* GALLIENVS AVG. *Rev.* Victory holding wreath and palm, VICTORIA AVG diam. 19.0 mm. *RIC* V<sup>1</sup>, p. 157, no. 299.
3. *Obv.* GALLIENVS AVG. *Rev.* ? diam. 18.5 mm.
4. Postumus (A.D. 260-269) *Obv.* IMP POSTVMVS AVG. *Rev.* Fides seated, holding patera and ensign, FIDES AEQVIT diam. 20.0 mm. *RIC* V<sup>2</sup>, p. 368, no. 376.
5. Victorinus (A.D. 269-271) *Obv.* IMP C VICTORINVS PF AVG. *Rev.* Pax walking, holding olive branch and sceptre, PAX AVG diam. 20.0 mm. *RIC* V<sup>2</sup>, p. 392, no. 55.
6. *Obv.* IMP C VICTORINVS PF AVG. *Rev.* ? diam. 23.5 mm.
7. *Obv.* IMP C VICTORINVS PF AVG. *Rev.* ? diam. 19.0 mm.
8. *Obv.* IMP C VICTORINVS PF AVG. *Rev.* J AVG diam. 19.0 mm.

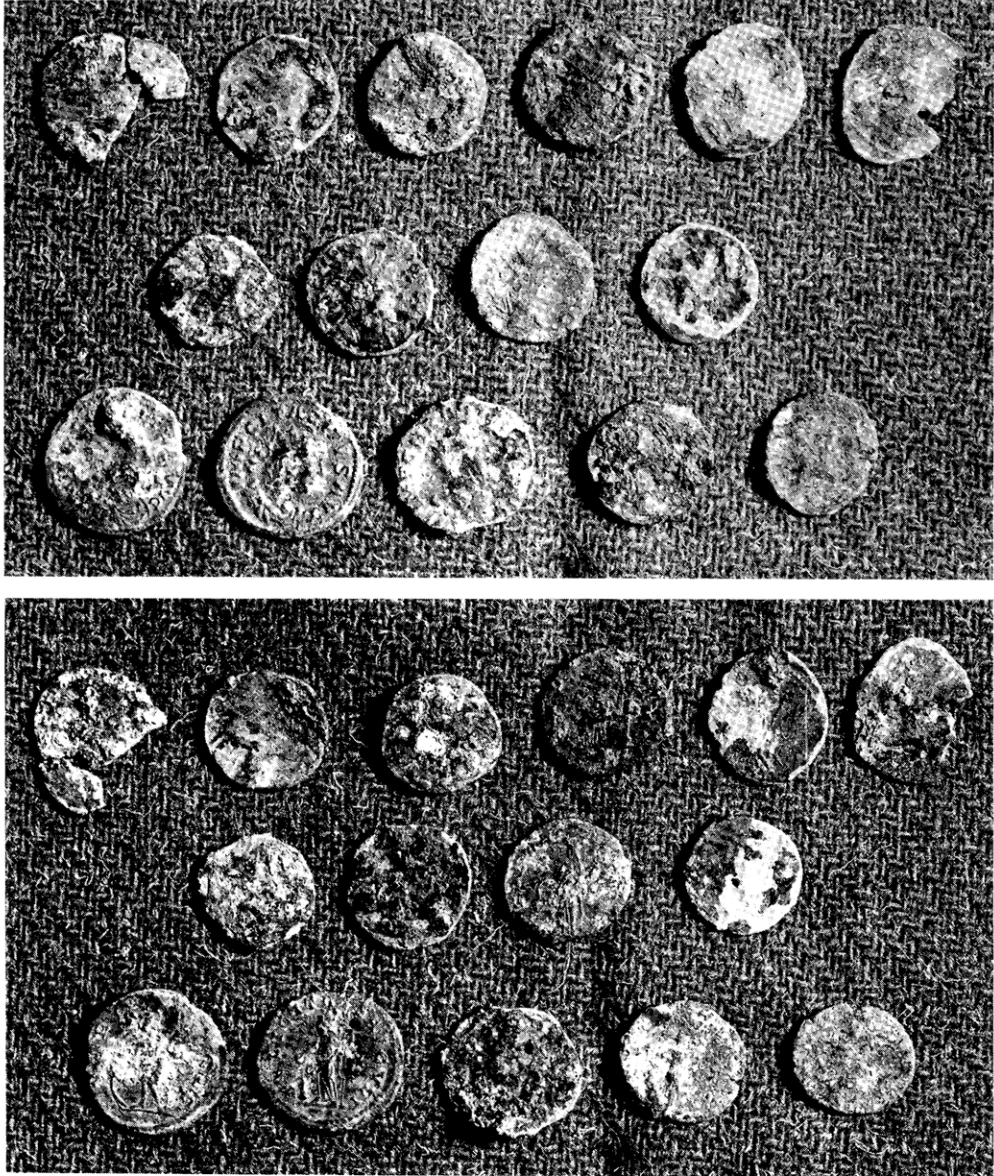


PLATE I. – The Lancaster “Bath-House” Hoard: *Photograph – J. Thompson.*

9. *Obv.* IMP CPI VICTORINVS AVG. *Rev.* Aequitas holding scales and cornucopiae, AEQVITAS AVG  
diam. 20.0 mm. *RIC* V<sup>2</sup>, p. 391, no. 41.
10. Tetricus I *Obv.* IMP TETRICVS PF AVG. *Rev.* ?  
(A.D. 271-273) diam. 18.5 mm.
11. Claudius Tacitus *Obv.* IMP CL TACITVS AVG. *Rev.* Felicitas holding patera and sceptre, FELICITAS SAECVLI  
(A.D. 275-276) diam. 23.5 mm. *RIC* V<sup>1</sup>, p. 340, no. 138.

12. *Obv.* IMP CM CL TACITVS PF AVG. *Rev.* Soldier holding shield and spear, VIRTVS AVG  
diam. 23.5 mm. *RIC V*<sup>1</sup>, p. 332, no. 67.
13. Carausius *Obv.* IMP CARAVSIVS PF AVG. *Rev.* ?  
(A.D. 287-293) diam. 22.5 mm.
14. and 15. Illegible, although one bears the reverse legend PAX AVG  
diam. 20.0 mm. and 19.0 mm.

B. *The Four Scattered Coins* (not included on plate)

1. Gallienus *Obv.* GALLIENVS AVG. *Rev.* Mars holding globe and spear,  
(A.D. 253-268) VIRTVS AVG  
diam. 20.0 mm. *RIC V*<sup>1</sup>, p. 158, no. 317.
2. *Obv.* GALLIENVS AVG. *Rev.* Stag walking  
diam. 20.0 mm. *RIC V*<sup>1</sup>, p. 146, no. 179
3. No legends legible, but obverse bears the radiate head of Gallienus  
diam. 19.0 mm.
4. No legends legible, but obverse bears the radiate head of Carausius  
diam. 20.0 mm.

II. *The Keer River, Docker* (1975) (Plate 2)

The hoard consists of thirty-four Roman Antoniniani and was found by Mr Moore of Carnforth and Mr Denwood of Borwick 1 March, 1975, in the bank of the River Keer. The river here is about three metres wide and forms the boundary between Lancashire and Cumbria.

A number of the coins were stuck together by corrosion products and lay at a depth of approximately ten cms. in the edge of the river bank. The remainder had been recently washed out by heavy rains and flooding and lay scattered about at the water's edge. No trace of a container was seen, so it is probable that the coins had been buried loose or in a cloth bag which had subsequently rotted away. The river bank rises only about one metre above normal water level and consists of a layer of pebbles with iron staining and above this a thick layer of alluvial deposit, in which the hoard had lain. It is clear that the valley floor at this point is considerably wider than the river requires and the wooded cliffs rise at some thirty to fifty metres distance. It is therefore likely that the hoard was buried in an area subject to flooding and also to considerable changes in the river-course.

The find-spot is fifty metres downstream from the present bridge, on the left bank. Midway between the two are the remains of the stone abutment of the earlier (pre-1882) bridge. Just downstream of the find-spot is a ford, marked on the 19th century Ordnance Survey maps. It is suggested that these features represent an ancient route across the watershed of the Lune and Keer and that the hoard may have been deposited with reference to this route. The nearest sites yielding Roman material are Dalton (Cumbria) CSD 541753 at 1½ miles, Sealford (Cumbria) SD 583789 and Borwick Hall (Lancashire) SD 524729 at 2½ miles and a possible site at Whittington (Lancashire) SD 605774 at 3 miles. From this it would seem likely that a nearer site, probably a native farmstead, is yet to be discovered in the area.

*The Coins*

The thirty-four coins which constituted the hoard are distributed as follows: Gallienus (6), Claudius II (2), Aurelian (1), Postumus (2), Victorinus (9), Tetricus I (7), Tetricus II (1), and 6 were illegible.

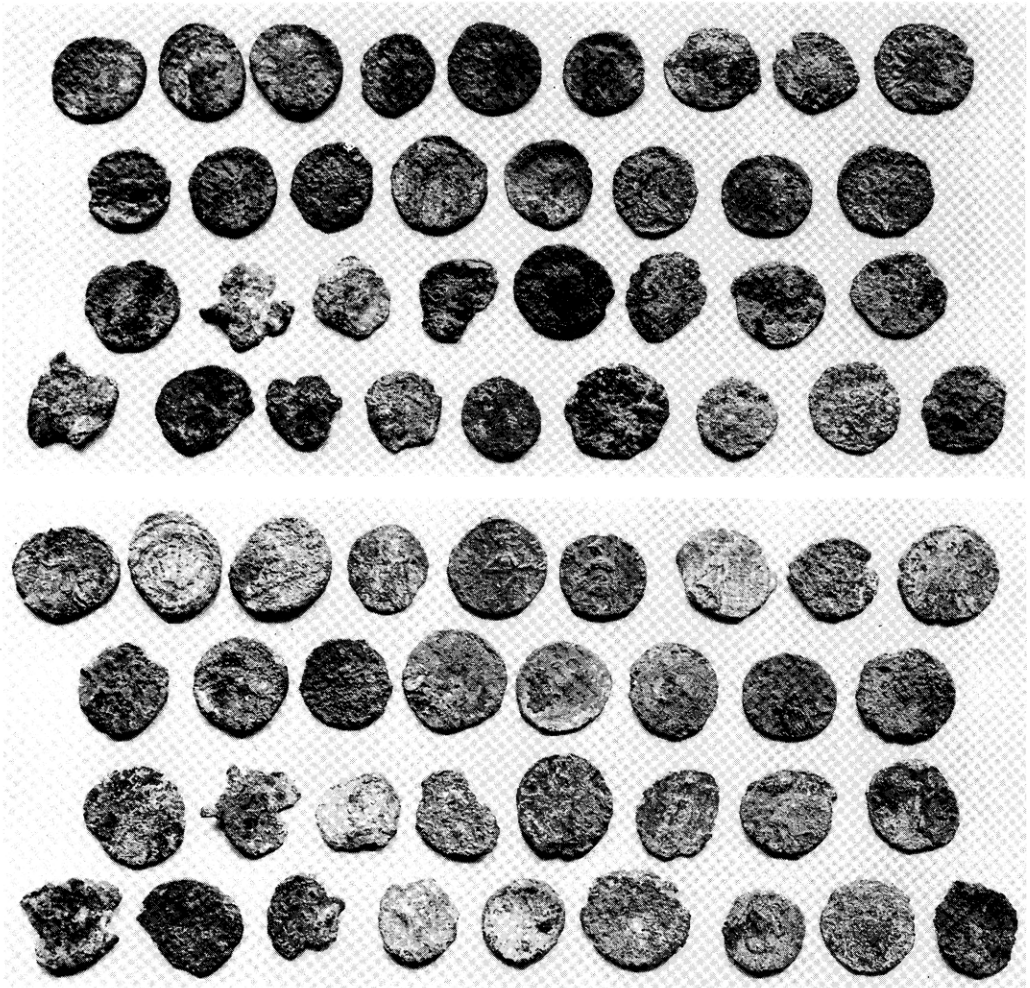


PLATE II. – The Docker Hoard: *Photograph – J. Thompson.*

1. Gallienus (A.D. 253-268) *Obv.* GALLIENVS AVG. *Rev.* In laurel wreath, VOTIS X  
diam. 20.0 mm. *RIC V*<sup>1</sup>, p. 184, no. 598.
2. *Obv.* GALLIENVS AVG. *Rev.* Mars holding branch and spear, VIRTVS AVG  
diam. 17.0 mm. *RIC V*<sup>1</sup>, p. 159, no. 329.
3. *Obv.* GALLIENVS AVG. *Rev.* Laetitia holding wreath and anchor, LAETITIA AVG  
diam. 20.0 mm. *RIC V*<sup>1</sup>, p. 173, no. 489.
4. *Obv.* GALLIENVS AVG. *Rev.* Pax holding olive branch and sceptre, PAX AVG  
diam. 19.0 mm. *RIC V*<sup>1</sup>, p. 174, no. 499.
5. No legends visible, though obverse carries radiate head of Gallienus  
diam. 18.0 mm.

6. No legends visible, but obverse possibly carries radiate head of Valerian II  
diam. 19.0 mm.
7. Claudius II (A.D. 268-270) *Obv.* IMP CLAUDIVS AVG. *Rev.* Victoria holding wreath and palm, VICTORIA AVG  
diam. 19.0 mm. *RIC* V<sup>1</sup>, p. 227, no. 194.
8. *Obv.* IMP CLAUDIVS AVG. *Rev.* Eagle, CONSECRATIO  
diam. 17.5 mm. *RIC* V<sup>1</sup>, p. 234, no. 265.
9. Aurelian (A.D. 270-275) No legends visible, but obverse carries radiate head of Aurelian  
diam. 19.5 mm.
10. Postumus (A.D. 260-269) *Obv.* IMP C POSTVMVS AVG. *Rev.* Sol walking left  
diam. 20.5 mm.
11. *Obv.* IMP C POSTVMVS AVG. *Rev.* ?  
diam. 18.0 mm.
12. Victorinus (A.D. 269-271) *Obv.* IMP C VICTORINVS PF AVG. *Rev.* Pax holding olive-branch and sceptre, PAX AVG  
diam. 18.5 mm. *RIC* V<sup>2</sup>, p. 392, no. 55.
13. *Obv.* IMP C VICTORINVS PF AVG. *Rev.* Salus feeding serpent, SALVS AVG  
diam. 19.0 mm. *RIC* V<sup>2</sup>, p. 393, no. 71.
14. *Obv.* IMP C VICTORINVS PF AVG. *Rev.* Pax holding olive-branch and sceptre, PAX AVG  
diam. 19.0 mm. *RIC* V<sup>2</sup>, p. 392, no. 55.
15. *Obv.* IMP C VICTORINVS PF AVG. *Rev.* Pax holding olive-branch and sceptre, PAX AVG  
diam. 21.0 mm. *RIC* V<sup>2</sup>, p. 392, no. 55.
16. *Obv.* IMP C PI VICTORINVS PF AVG. *Rev.* ?  
diam. 16.0 mm.
17. No legends visible, but obverse carries radiate head of Victorinus  
diam. 17.0 mm.
18. No legends visible, but obverse carries radiate head, probably of Victorinus  
diam. 18.0 mm.
19. No legends visible, but obverse carries radiate head, probably of Victorinus  
diam. 18.0 mm.
20. No legends visible, but obverse carries radiate head, probably of Victorinus  
diam. 15.0 mm.
21. Tetricus I (A.D. 271-273) *Obv.* IMP C TETRICVS PF AVG. *Rev.* Pax holding olive-branch and vertical sceptre, PAX AVG  
diam. 16.5 mm. *RIC* V<sup>2</sup>, p. 409, no. 100.
22. *Obv.* IMP TETRICVS PF AVG. *Rev.* Soldier holding spear and leaning on shield, VIRTVS AVG  
diam. 19.5 mm. *RIC* V<sup>2</sup>, p. 411, no. 146.
23. *Obv.* IMP C TETRICVS PF AVG. *Rev.* Sacrificial implements, PIETAS AVG  
diam. 18.0 mm. *RIC* V<sup>2</sup>, p. 409, no. 110.
24. *Obv.* IMP TETRICVS AVG. *Rev.* ?  
diam. 16.5 mm.

25. *Obv.* IMP C TETRICVS PF AVG. *Rev.* ?  
diam. 18.0 mm.
26. *Obv.* IMP TETRICVS PF AVG. *Rev.* ?  
diam. 15.5 mm.
27. No legends visible, but obverse carries radiate head, probably of Tetricus I  
diam. 18.5 mm.
28. Tetricus II No legends visible, but obverse carries radiate head, probably of Tetricus II  
diam. 17.5 mm.
- 29.-34. All totally illegible.

2. *A Roman As from Carlisle.* By D. C. A. SHOTTER.

In April 1968, an *As* of Domitian's reign was found by Mr L. H. Harris of Carlisle. It was recovered from amongst gravel of the river scarp on the north bank of the River Eden, approximately 100 yards upstream (east) from Eden Bridge. The coin is in a very fresh condition.

The location obviously raises a question as to its relationship with the seven *Asses* of Vespasian's reign, which were found in 1962 on the north bank of the River and to the east of Eden Bridge.<sup>1</sup> It was suggested when the seven coins were published that "the group probably represents the contents of a Roman soldier's pocket or purse, rather than 'savings'" and that they were probably lost a few years after A.D. 78.

The present coin is dated to A.D. 86 (*RIC* II. p. 196, no. 335).

*Obv.* IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XII CENS PER P P

(Bust laureate, right, with aegis)

*Rev.* MONETA AVGVSTI S C

(Moneta standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae)

Its condition suggests loss very shortly after A.D. 86 – that is in the period following Agricola's recall and the withdrawal from northern Scotland. The find-spot of all eight coins is close to the line of the Roman road northwards, and it might be supposed that the loss occurred in the context of consolidating the communications route between Carlisle and the Clyde which, despite Tacitus<sup>2</sup> ungenerous remarks about the post-Agricolan situation in Britain, must have assumed a crucial importance after A.D. 84.

Eight *Asses* represents a sizeable loss: the pay of the ordinary legionary soldier had been raised by Domitian as recently as A.D. 83<sup>3</sup> from 225 *Denarii* per year, at which it had stood since the time of Julius Caesar, to 300 *Denarii*.<sup>4</sup> Thus the loss of eight *Asses* in A.D. 86 would represent something in excess of a half day's pay.

<sup>1</sup> A. S. Robertson in *Num. Chron.*<sup>6</sup> VIII (1968), 63-66. The seven coins, together with the one reported here (Accession no. 14-1968), are in the Carlisle museum and Art Gallery. I am grateful to the Curator, Mr David Clarke, for providing me with information relating to the circumstances of the find.

<sup>2</sup> *Tac. Hist.* I. 2. ("Perdomita Britannia et statim omitta").

<sup>3</sup> *Dio* 67.3.5. Also A. S. Robertson in *PSAS* CIII (1971), 131 f.

<sup>4</sup> It is worth noting that as long ago as A.D. 14 (*Tac. Ann.* I.17.4) there had been demands that pay should be raised to the rate of one *Denarius* per day. For the question of army pay and the denominations in which it may have been carried, see the papers of I. A. Richmond and G. R. Watson in *CW* 2 liv 56-65; also G. Webster, *The Roman Imperial Army* (1970), 256-260.

### 3. *Rescue Dig in Ambleside.* By M. E. BURKETT.

Since running a rescue dig motivated by an extensive building programme to the east of Galava Fort, Ambleside 1963-4 and reported in CW2 lxx, Leslie Randall and I have kept a careful watch on all excavations from the Rothay Bridge to the Wateredge Hotel. The following notes concern the main finds in the area of Roman or prehistoric interest. Details of other finds in this area over the last ten years can be obtained on application to Miss Burkett or Mr Randall. In November 1968 the North West Electricity Board dug a trench from the sub-station on the north side of Seven Gates, Ambleside, to a sub-station beside Wanlass Howe, Waterhead, in order to lay cables. The trench was 60 cms. wide, 95 cms. deep approximately 110 cms. from the kerbstones. At points all the way along the road traces of the Roman occupation appeared.

In the trench opposite Broadlands were pieces of red sandstone which are found in all Roman forts in this area. Sandstone was brought from Penrith or the St Bees area to all forts, none being obtainable in the centre of the Lake District. Also at this point (map ref: 037.373) pieces of amphora and Roman brick were found. A few hundred metres further south and for about 45.5 metres south from this point a great deal of wooden posts 60 cms. in diameter, 45 cms. deep, and lying about 30 cms. apart horizontally appeared. This area could be seen in section in a deeper trench in 1976 when a section of the corduroy road found in 1962-63 could be clearly seen. Ninety metres further south was a section of Roman millstone, upper half.

Opposite Linden Lea 40 cms. of wall foundations appeared in the trench and this crossed over a level floor area of packed stones 150 cms. long, similar to those found in 1963-64. At map ref. 035.373 a Samian bowl 21.5 cms. in diameter and 10 cms. tall and part of a Samian dish 15 cms. in diameter were found by Mr Randall. Further stone foundations appeared a hundred metres further south and fragments of Samian and a flint burin which Miss C. I. Fell identified as Mesolithic.

In the spring of 1976 Mr B. L. Thompson noticed that the North West Water Board workmen had dug a trench near Galava opposite the Galava Cafe (map ref: 036.373). At the end of April they came on part of a piece of the Roman corduroy road similar to that reported in CW2 lxx.

There was a row of stakes, brushwood and packed stones on top. Below this layer there was a further Roman level with bones, sherds and charcoal deposit. The lower level was 195 cms. below the surface and the upper one was 175 cms. below the surface. One coin was found dated by Mr J. W. Anstee as Hadrianic of A.D. 117-138. Other metal objects included a metal hook cleaned by Mr Anstee and similar to a medieval type; a strip of bronze, and a number of iron nails. The bones were human and came from burials. Among the sherds were a number of stamped pieces found by Mr R. Stone of Galava Restaurant at a depth of 175 cms. just below the upper occupation level. These have been examined by Dr Brian Hartley who has kindly provided the following information.

#### *A. Potters' Stamps*

All the potters' stamps are on burnt vessels of the Antonine period, though one fragmentary stamp has not been identified. The Die numbers quoted are those to be published in the new Index of Potters' Stamps.

##### 1. Atticus ii Die la Form 31 [ATT]ICI · M Lezoux.\*

This stamp is present in the Castleford shop burnt c. A.D. 140-150: it is often on form 27, rarely on form 79/80. c. A.D. 140-160.

##### 2. Attius Die 4b Form 27 [A]TTIVS · FE Lezoux†

Attested from the Saalburg Erdkastell and a Hadrianic level at Verulamium, the stamp's range may be put at c. A.D. 130-155.

##### 3 and 4. Calava Die 2b Form 31 CALAVA F and LAVA · F Lezoux.\*

Like No. 1., this occurs in the Castleford shop, but it is also attested at Chesters (before A.D. 139?) and Corbridge (after A.D. 139). c. A.D. 130-155.

## 5. Cinnamus Die 6b Form 31 CIN[NAMVS] Lezoux.\*

Commonly used on forms 18/31 and 27, this is an early stamp of Cinnamus, known from a dump of kiln wasters of A.D. 135-145 at Lezoux. *c.* A.D. 135-155.

## 6. Ericus Die 1b Form 31 [ERI]CI · M Lezoux.†

Two examples of this stamp come from Camelon, and its Antonine date seems secure, since it was used on form 79/80 as well as form 27. *c.* A.D. 140-160.

## 7. Paul(l)us iv Die 10a Form 18/31 MZV.IV[A9] Lezoux.†

One example of this stamp is known from the Hadrianic group in the Birdoswald Alley, but in view of Paul(l)us iv's general record a date *c.* A.D. 135-155 must be suggested.

## 8. Reditus Die 3a Form 18/31 REDIT[I · M] Lezoux (on fabrics and distribution).

Antonine use is attested at Camelon and Corbridge, but the large number of examples from the Rhineland points to use well before A.D. 160. *c.* A.D. 140-160.

## 9. Sacer i Die 13d Form 18/31 or 31. [SA]CERF Lezoux.†

This stamp belongs to the well-known maker of decorated ware at Lezoux, whose activity fell in the period A.D. 120-150.

## 10. Unidentified: Form 18/31 R[

Late-Hadrianic or early Antonine.

*B. Decorated ware*

1. (Unburnt) Form 37 in the style of Mercato of La Graufesenque. The wreath at the bottom and the two grass-tufts in the same relation are on his stamped bowls from London and Vechten. The conventional tree, flanked by part of a kneeling stag are on another stamped bowl from Richborough. Since Mercato occasionally made form 29, he must have begun work by A.D. 80 or so, but much of his work is definitely later. *c.* A.D. 80-110.

2. Several (burnt) fragments of a freestyle bowl of form 37 with an ovolo attested for Cerialis ii, Cinnamus ii (in his early period), Pau(l)us iv and Anunus. The stag (Déchelette 867), Lion (Oswald 1450) and bear (not in Déchelette or Oswald) are typical of the work of this group of potters. Their bowls appear at Lezoux in contexts datable to A.D. 135-155, they are common in Scotland, and over a hundred of their bowls were in the Castleford pottery shop of A.D. 140-150. The latest datable context (for a single bowl of Paulus) is the burnt group (*c.* A.D. 165 ?) from the Wroxeter *forum*. *c.* A.D. 135-160.

3. A sherd (unburnt) of a bowl of form 37 with the same ovolo as the last. The blurred figure has not been identified. *c.* A.D. 135-160.

**Comments**

The range of the burnt Samian from Ambleside is remarkably consistent and suggests destruction of a building, or an area, in the period A.D. 140-155, but it cannot, of course, tell us on its own whether deliberate or accidental destruction is in question. B.R.H.

As can be seen by the dates the collection is very close in date. It is yet another collection of burnt Antonine Samian to be found in the country. Dr Hartley wonders whether this group could be from an accidental fire or connected with some general historical cause involving deliberate destruction. Further finds will be reported with full comments when these are received.



4. *St Mary's Chapel, Uldale.* By F. B. SWIFT.

The provision of chapels for the outlying areas of large parishes was a feature of the medieval period. There was one in the village of Uldale, built there, no doubt, because the village is some distance from the parish church (CW2 lix 51-63). Dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, it was in existence at the beginning of the 14th century, and belonging to it were a hermit's house and two acres of arable land. In its day the chapel was well equipped and in good order, but by the early part of the 16th century it was out of use and in decay. It was allowed to go to ruin and by the end of the century had probably disappeared. The following information about it is of interest.

Bishop Halton's register mentions an inquisition held in it on 20 Dec. 1310 concerning Plumbland benefice (ii, 27). In 1354 Richard de Askeby, rector of Uldale, had a licence from bishop Welton to perform divine service in the chapel for one year (Welton f.10; N. & B. ii, 132).

Among jury findings in Uldale manor rolls at Cockermouth Castle is one for 10 Henry VIII, 1518, stating that the chapel was in decay. Another for 24 October, 15 Henry VIII, 1523, mentions the chapel's dedication, as given above, and says that it used to be well furnished with books, chalices, vestments, well and decently glazed windows, wax candles, timber and roofing, but was fallen into decay. There were two pairs of beads worth 10s. and a pair of scissors worth 8d., legacies to the chapel, and belonging to it were two acres of good arable land and a house (called a hermit's house in 1525) worth yearly 2s and 12d. respectively.

On 1 May, 17 Henry VIII, 1525, the jury found that all the ornaments inside the chapel, its roof and other necessities were altogether in decay, worse than in the previous year.

Evidently the chapel and land were sold, for in 1572 Queen Elizabeth I confirmed their conveyance by Robert Bowes, esq., to Percival Gunston of Aske, Yorkshire, gent., (P.R.O., C66/1082). Gunston sold them in 1576 to Christopher Dalston of Uldale, gent., (R.O., Carlisle.D/Lec/126). By this time there can have been little of the chapel in existence, the value would be in its site. In both the above documents the land is described as formerly given for the maintenance of lights in Uldale church.

No trace of the chapel now remains and there is no local knowledge about its position.

5. *Andrew Pellin of Whitehaven.* By J. V. BECKETT.

In CW2 lxxv 265, reference is made to a "Mr Pollin" who taught mathematics in Whitehaven during the 1690s but about whom (p. 266) "no more is known". However the Mr Pollin referred to is actually Andrew Pellin who taught surveying at Whitehaven during the 1690s – in conjunction with mathematics – and who may have been author of the plan which governed the growth of Whitehaven. Pellin was not a local man. There is no one of that name, or Pollin, or Pallin, in the 1640/1 Cumberland Protestation returns, nor is there any record of Andrew being baptized in St Bees parish. He is known, however, to have died in Whitehaven in 1732. (Carlisle R.O. DRC/6, Holy Trinity, Whitehaven, registers.)

The Whitehaven plan was drawn up in the 1680s at the instigation of Sir John Lowther, and occasioned the orderly development of the town during the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries as a rectangular grid of roads. The basic plan is still visible today. It cannot be proved that Andrew Pellin drew up the plan, but there is strong circumstantial evidence which suggests that this was the case. In a letter to his steward Thomas Tickell of 28 July 1688, Sir John Lowther expressed his approval of the Whitehaven plan, and although not naming its author, referred to him as being a person proficient in weaving. (Carlisle R.O. CD/Lons/W, Sir John Lowther's Letter Books) In May the following year, Lowther lent £10 to a "Mr Andrew Pellin y<sup>e</sup> serge weaver upon bond". (*Ibid* Commonplace Books) There is no definite evidence to show that Pellin the serge weaver was the same man as the town planner, but there are other pieces of evidence which strongly suggest that this was so.

In 1693 when an additional copy of the town plan was required it was Andrew Pellin who was asked to draw it, (*Ibid* John Gale to Lowther, 11 June 1693) and in a letter of 23 January the following year Lowther referred to “the draft of the streets . . . made by Andr. Pellin”. (*Ibid* Letter Books, Lowther to William Gilpin) For a number of years Pellin was paid an annual salary of £2 to undertake surveying work for Lowther. (*Ibid* Cash Books 1692-1728) His duties included “setting out ground &c” in Whitehaven, which presumably meant putting the theoretical plan into actual practice, and undertaking general survey work in and around the town. He also drew up two complete surveys of Lowther’s estate – in 1693 and 1701 – for the first of which he received an additional fee of one penny an acre. This evidence, plus the fact that the name “Pellin” was not common in Whitehaven at this time, strongly suggests that the surveyor of the 1690s was the serge weaver of 1689, and, by implication therefore, the compiler of the original plan.

If the evidence is insufficient for us to be certain that Pellin drew up the town plan, it does nevertheless reveal something of his role during the 1690s in using his surveying expertise for the purpose of facilitating the orderly development of Whitehaven, and shows that he had more to do than just teach mathematics.

There is an administration and inventory of Pellin’s estate in the Lancashire Record Office, dated 24 May 1732. I append a transcription of the inventory.

An Inventory of the Goods and Chattells of Andrew Pellin late of Wthaven in y<sup>e</sup> Parish of St Bees Teacher of the Mathematicks, Deceased, taken and Appraised by Carlisle Spedding Gent<sup>n</sup> and John Wilson Joyner both of Whitehaven, afores<sup>d</sup> this Twenty Second Day of May 1732

His Purse and Apparel	10 – 0
Goods in y <sup>e</sup> Kitchen	3 – 10 – 0
Goods in the Parlour	1 – 10 – 0
Goods above Stairs	1 – 10 – 0
A Seat in the New Church N <sup>o</sup> . 63	8 – 10 – 0
Books and Instruments	2 – 10 – 0
	<hr/>
	Tot £18 ———
	<hr/>

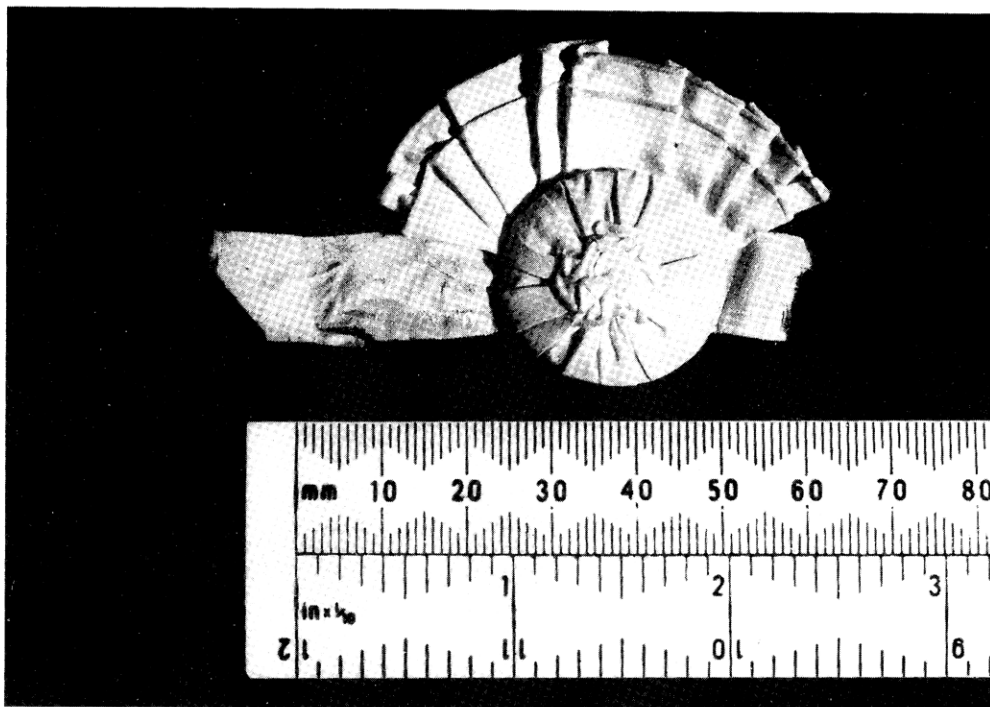
Carlisle Spedding  
John Wilson

T. Patrickson p. y<sup>e</sup>  
Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr Ri Jackson  
Minist<sup>r</sup> of  
St Bees

#### 6. *The White Cockade of Dame Mary Dacre or Clerk.* By W. A. J. PREVOST.

A paper on the well-known story of Dame Mary Dacre or Clerk was published in CW2 lxx. Briefly, the story describes how Mary Dacre was born at Rose Castle in November 1745 when the Highlanders under Prince Charles Stuart were encircling Carlisle. Shortly after her birth a company of Highlanders appeared, headed by a Captain Macdonald, who came to plunder the castle. On being told that the baby was just about to be christened, Macdonald, taking off his cockade, said, “Let her be christened with this cockade in her cap; it will be protection now, and after, if any stragglers should come this way . . .” Until her death Mary Dacre, afterwards the wife of Sir George Clerk of Penicuik, treasured the cockade and always wore it once a year on the occasion of her birthday.

After Lady Clerk’s death in 1834 the cockade seems to have been lost but it has now come to light. Lady Elizabeth, the wife of Sir John Dutton Clerk the 10th and present baronet, writes in a letter dated 23 August 1976 that “I found the cockade among old letters when I was turning out a chest of drawers which came from my mother-in-law’s house in North Berwick [after her death



Mary Dacre's White Cockade.

two years ago]. With it there was an account of the incident when the cockade was given to Mary Dacre, written by Sir John's grandmother, Aymée Lady Clerk."

There is no doubt that this is the original cockade which was treasured by Dame Mary Clerk. It is of an unusual pattern and has been built up from a round button or coin unlike the cockade worn by Lord George Murray, a photograph of which faces page 168 in CW2 lxx. This is evident from the photograph here, which is the work of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland to whom we are indebted for permission to reproduce.

7. *Stained Glass of the 19th century and later: some additional notes.* By E. W. HODGE.

These notes should be read in conjunction with the author's paper in CW2 lxxvi 199 *et seq.*

*Burrow, Milnthorpe.*

Beetham, also S. aisle E. 1874 signed F. B. Could Soulby E. window be a Burrow?

*Burleson & Grylls*

Gt. Langdale. Chancel, 1885. (*Ex inf.* the Vicar).

*Burne-Jones*

Mr Michael Bunney informs me that the window in N. wall at Ravenstonedale by D. Cottier is based on Burne-Jones' painting: 'St Cecilia'. Other Cottier work in the North is at Felling and Birtley.

Correction: 'William Morris & Co.' at CW2 lxxvi 203 should read 'Morris & Co.' (see p. 208).

*Campbell, Smith & Co.,*

Gt. Orton. Baptistry window, in W. wall, 1886. Very pretty, and advanced for its date, in an Arts and Crafts style.

*Evetts, L. C., Newcastle upon Tyne.*

Whitehaven, St James, N. aisle. 1977.

Winster, S. aisle 1941. His earlier style.

*Geddes, Wilhelmina* (died 1956) of Dublin.

Bardsea. The 3 apse lancets perhaps the most impressive design in the diocese. Manufactured by Michael Healy, Dublin, 1924. (Information from a fellow worker of W.G. now living at Brailes, Warwickshire). The nearest other work by this great artist is at Southport Holy Trinity. ('Annunciation').

*Heaton, Butler, & Bayne.*

Appleby, St Michaels. 3 windows on S. aisle.

Cockermouth, All Saints. N. aisle (second) 1902. Greenery-brownery.

N. transept, 1892. Much more colourful than the last.

*Holmes, Jas. H. & Co., Loyne Studios, Lancaster.* Mediocre.

Silloth. E. Waberthwaite, E. 1931.

*Kempe and Kempe & Tower.*

The wheat-sheaf symbols are only found after about 1900. With tower after 1907.

*Lavers & Barraud.*

K. Lonsdale, E. About 1860. (*Ex inf.* Rodney Hubback).

*Moore A. L. & Son.*

Gt. Langdale 1916.

Seathwaite. 2 lancets S. side of chancel.

*Ward, J. H. A. Stepney, London.*

Hayton, near Brampton (1907), S. aisle.