

NOTES

I. *Enclosures at Bracken Rigg, Ullswater*

By ALAN RICHARDSON, B. Vet. Med., Ph.D., M.R.C.V.S. AND T.M. ALLAN, M.B., Ch.B., F.S.A. Scot..

In seeking the Roman road from Ambleside to Greystoke Moor across the area formerly known as Gowbarrow Parks, Dr Allan was struck by the suitability of Bracken Rigg, a pasture field, overlooking Ullswater, for a fort site and gave his reasons in our paper.¹ In July 1989, aerial photographs of the site, taken in drought conditions, revealed evidence of two enclosures, one a square superimposed upon part of a larger, squarish rectangle which had at least one rounded corner. This was investigated further by excavation.

Aerial Photography

The photographs, taken two weeks after the field was mown, revealed crop marks consisting of light coloured strips suggestive of, but clearly far too broad to be, wall footings, about 20 m inside the southern half of the western perimeter fence. They formed an apparent square with a gap or "entrance" in the western side at OS NY 3955 1970. The adjacent perimeter fence was 134 m long and the external dimensions of the square were estimated to be about 50 m with boundaries some 5 m wide. The corners of the square were sharp rather than rounded, but the northern side was extended eastwards by another estimated 50–75 m to end with a rounded corner abutting onto the south-west corner of a conspicuous rectangular slack. This suggested the square possibly occupied the north-west corner of a much larger rectangle with rounded corners.

Excavation

An excavation was made to determine the cause of the crop marks and to fix the position of any relevant feature with respect to the western perimeter fence. A line was pegged out at right angles to this fence 61.8 m from its northern end. Eleven one metre square inspection pits were dug at various points along it, with a second series of twenty-two pits along a line at right angles to the first, 25 m from the fence. Some pits were contiguous and thus formed a trench. In most, only the turf, top soil and the layer of stones lying on the "natural" were inspected and removed.

Results and Discussion

Almost all pits revealed a layer of top soil (10–20 cms) lying upon a thinner, brown clay layer (c. 5–10 cms) which in turn lay upon a "natural" composed of clayey gravel at about 0.3–0.5 metre depth. The most significant findings occurred in the trench which lay 25 m within and parallel to the western fence. It seems to have cut the northern edge of the square at, or almost at, right angles, just inside its north west corner. The trench revealed a solid, well-packed 5 m wide layer of large boulders (20–50 cms) which were not removed. At the edges of this zone the stones were generally smaller and there was relatively more clay. Lateral to this, on both sides, and between the top soil and the brown clay, was a thin (3–5 cms) but quite distinct layer of tough, black, fibrous

material, almost certainly dead turf. These bands were 2.2 m wide and the distance between their inner limits was 5.5 m.

These findings strongly suggest a substantial rampart demolished to ground level – a rampart with a 5.5 m wide core laid on large stones and revetted with a 2.2 m layer of turves on each side, giving an overall width of 7.7 m. Time and available labour did not permit the search for berm and ditch but 10 m beyond the outer turf margin, a pit revealed a sharply demarcated zone of impacted stones, lateral to which (i.e. further out) was stone-free natural which sloped upwards towards the outer edge. This could be the outer lip of a ditch which had been filled with demolished rampart. No pottery, glass or burnt clay was found but scant pieces of charcoal occurred in some pits.

The aerial photographs and the excavation suggest two possibilities. One is of a Roman fort about 400 feet square with substantial ramparts, modified to a fortlet. The putative fortlet would be similar to the auxiliary *numerus* fortlet at Hesselbach, Germany.² It is established that *numeri* of boatmen were based on the Tyne³ and the Lune⁴ and we postulated in our previous paper⁵ that the nature of the cuttings at Stybarrow and Hawk How Craggs strongly suggested that goods were taken from Bracken Rigg to Glenridding by boat. An alternative explanation, offered by Mr T. Clare⁶, is that the structure is possibly a native settlement, similar to Petteril Green. The latter was excavated and identified as Roman by Richmond,⁷ though later air photos showed it was associated with a field system. This possibility is supported by the apparent sharpness of the corners of the square.

Clearly further work is needed. Unfortunately, the farmer is unwilling to have the field disturbed a second time so further excavations are not possible in the immediate future, and hence this report being in a somewhat premature form. The photos, and a more detailed report, are lodged with the Cumbria County Planning Office. Future opportunities may arise for aerial photography and excavation.

Acknowledgements

For permission to dig – Mr G. Wilson, Glencoyne Farm. For excavation help, Mr S. Smith, Mr H. McKee, Mrs D.C. Bailey.

References

- ¹ Richardson, A. and Allan, T.M., CW2, xc, 105–125.
- ² Johnson, A., *Roman Forts* (Adam & Charles Black, London, 1983).
- ³ Breeze, D.J. and Dobson, D., *Hadrian's Wall* (Allen Lane, 1976).
- ⁴ Shotter, D. and White, A., *Roman fort and Town of Lancaster* (Centre for North-West Regional Studies, University of Lancaster, 1990).
- ⁵ Richardson, A. and Allan, T.M., *op. cit.*
- ⁶ Mr T. Clare, personal communication.
- ⁷ Richmond, I.A., (1932), *Antiquity*, 6, 466–469.

2. *A Radio Carbon Date from Johnson's Plain, Cumbria* By D.J. WOOLLISCROFT AND S.A.M. SWAIN

Our report of excavations on the probable Roman signal/watch tower at Johnson's Plain¹ expressed regret at the impossibility of closely dating the site in the absence of datable small finds. Since that time, however, a generous grant from the Society's funds has allowed us to obtain C¹⁴ dates for two small charcoal samples taken from the backfill of the tower's inner ditch.² The results

were not at all what had been expected, being 4680 and 4810 BP, both ± 110 uncalibrated. That is 2795 B.C. ± 110 on average, which when calibrated brings an average date of c. 3485 B.C. ± 110 .

As the site is manifestly not Neolithic in date, we can only conclude that the samples were of re-deposited material scooped up when the Roman ditches were backfilled. They are, thus, sadly, of no help in dating the site itself, but are interesting nonetheless as an indicator of activity around it at this much earlier date.³

Notes and References

¹ D.J. Woolliscroft and S.A.M. Swain, "The Roman 'Signal' Tower at Johnson's Plain, Cumbria", *CW2*, xci, 19–29.

² The samples came from Trench 6, layer 6, see *ibid.* Figs 3 and 4.

³ Our thanks to the Society for their grants towards both the excavation and carbon dating of this site.

3. *Alexander Gordon: Towers or Milefortlets?* By RICHARD BELLHOUSE

Recently, while putting together an account of the archaeological investigations of Joseph Robinson of Maryport in the 1880's, especially his reports of the examination of four coastal towers which he thought might be part of a system, I recalled that the antiquary Gordon is credited with the first printed reference to towers along the Solway coast between Bowness and the west end of the Cardurnock Peninsula. In this area the positions of four milefortlets and five towers are known today. If we take Gordon's account at its face value he found "these very turrets (mentioned by Bede) . . . I had the satisfaction to discover their vestiges . . . some a mile, some two, from one another . . ."

Bearing in mind that all the land he traversed was then unenclosed and that at least five relatively small mounds of rubble and the ramparts and ditches of four fortlets (one actually called *Castlesteads*) would have been visible, I thought it significant that Gordon records the intervals as a mile, or two miles, and therefore he must have seen traces of milefortlets. Allowing for the disappearance of MF2 in the waters of Solway, MF1, Biglands is about a mile from Bowness, MF3 is two miles beyond, and 4 and 5 follow in order one mile apart. Why did Gordon call them *turrets*?

I sent a copy of the typescript to our member Mr Brian Ashmore and later had a long session with him in his study at Camp Hill. My host questioned me very closely about my difficulty with Gordon's turrets, and not being entirely convinced he turned to the original sources in his library and read out, first Gordon's own account, and then an extract from Bede. All fell into place when he came to the key word *ocean* (a word not in my Penguin Classics Edition). Ocean, of course, the North Sea, not the Solway Firth, and to the south was the Yorkshire coast with its signal-stations at regular distances. Five are known: each a stone tower up to 100 feet high surrounded by a defensive ditch and bank. Take away the masonry, blur the profile of ditch and bank and we would see something like a milefortlet. It remains to enquire if there is any evidence that Gordon actually saw any of these Yorkshire towers. We can certainly credit him with the first reporting of *milefortlets* and Joseph Robinson with the reporting of coastal *towers*.

I asked Mr Ashmore if he would send me a note of our discussion. This he has done, and I set it out here as received.

Alexander Gordon, *Itinerarium Septentrionale* 1726 (p. 90f) can be credited with the first printed reference to towers along the Solway Coast, and with identifying them as part of the Wall system. "Last summer" he writes, he "had the satisfaction to discover their Vestiges on that very ground, and placed at regular

Distances, some a Mile, some two, from one another along the whole Coast of the South Side of the Solway Firth, reaching from the end of the Wall at Bulness to the most Westerly Promontory of that Aesturarium”.

He was on his way to Netherhall, where Humphrey Senhouse received and entertained him “with Great Courtesy and Hospitality . . . altho’ I was an absolute Stranger to him and had no Recommendation.” Unlike many who have since written of these coastal sites, down to this day, he had therefore the absolute credibility of personal observation. He was, however, wrong in asserting that he was proving “the very Turrets and Towers mentioned by Bede” – an error which has evidently escaped subsequent writers including Professor Eric Birley (*Research on Hadrian’s Wall*, p. 126). Gordon quotes briefly from Bede (*Ecclesiastical History of the English People*, Book 1, Chapter 12), but Bede continues in plain terms to describe (largely from Gildas) the state of Britain in the 4th Century, when Rome was repeatedly importuned for military assistance, the Wall was repaired once again, and the Romans “built look-out towers at intervals along the shore of the Ocean to the south, where their ships plied and where there was fear of barbarian attacks. And so they” (the Romans) “took leave never to return” (trans. Colgrave and Mynors 1969). Bede is specific about look-out towers; there is no mention of “Turrets”, or of the distances between them.

Manifestly these are the signal towers built in the 4th Century down the Yorkshire coast, – i.e. “along the shore of the Ocean to the south” – across which the new threat had developed against the greater part of the coast from the Tyne to the Humber, and indeed the Saxon Shore. Remains of these towers lie to either side of Whitby (only 50 miles south of Bede’s monastery at Wearmouth–Jarrow) – where the great Abbey of St. Hilda had been founded 70 years before Bede wrote. While Bede himself hardly set foot outside his monastery, he would clearly have reliable information about these towers from frequent travellers between the two major religious houses.

By contrast, the Solway coastal defences against the Novantae had been required from around 118 A.D. What Gordon observed were the remains of the system of milefortlets and towers conceived and executed in haste following the repulse of the Novantae and Annandale Brigantes, and replaced a decade later by the establishment of a garrison of 500 troops at the new fort at Beckfoot, with retention of only those towers or fortlets needed to ensure complete observation of the coastline under command from the Fort at ALAUNA, where, we may conclude, the garrison was then reduced from 1000 to 500 men.

4. *Roman coin-finds from Cumbria* By D.C.A. SHOTTER

In 1990, I published, through the Centre for North-West Regional Studies at Lancaster University, as complete as possible a compilation of all known finds of Roman coins in Lancashire and Cumbria (Shotter 1990); this is divided into separate sections for site-finds, hoards and other casual finds of coins, and includes all those coins published in recent years in my occasional notes in *Transactions*, and some listed in the present note and indicated as such with an asterisk.

Finds from known Roman Sites

1. **Lancaster*: although coin-finds from Lancaster are not usually included in these notes, it is worth reporting the discovery in 1989 near the railway line in Ryelands Park of a rare medallion of Commodus, issued in A.D. 192 (F. Gneccchi, *I Medagliomi Romani*, (Milan 1912), ii. 117–8).
(Information from Peter Field of the Harris Museum at Preston.)
2. *Old Carlisle*: a number of coins have been reported from the area of Stoneraise, just to the south of the site of the Roman fort; these are:
 - a) *Denarius* of Titus
 - b) *Denarius* of Elagabalus (*RIC* 161; of A.D. 218–222)
 - c) *Radiate* of Carausius
(For Old Carlisle, see Shotter (1990), II.B.24.)

3. *Carlisle*: two coins have been found in 1990 in the banks of the River Eden; grid references for the finds are with Carlisle Museum and Art Gallery.
- Dupondius* of Nero (*RIC* I 2.522 of A.D. 64–67).
 - Denarius* of Faustina I (Posthumously issued; *RIC* 378 of A.D. 141+). (Information from Colin Richardson.)

Roman Coin Hoards

- Kirkby Stephen*: a number of coin finds have been made in the area during 1989–90, including a hoard of more than two hundred radiates, which it is hoped will be made available for examination. It is known, however, that the hoard includes at least three issues of the short-lived Gallic usurper, Marius (A.D. 268).
- Cliburn* (Shaw Hall): in earlier issues of *Transactions*, I have given details of finds of coins deriving from a hoard of tetrarchic issues (*CW*2, lxxxvi, 250–5 and xci, 276–9 Shotter 1990, III.B.ii.2). A further ten coins have now been reported from the same source:
 - London Mint* (5 coins)

GENIO POPVLI ROMANI – *RIC* 29b (A.D. 300), 9, 15 (A.D. 300–5)
 GENIO POP ROM – *RIC* 88b (A.D. 307)
 MARS VICTOR – *RIC* 93 (A.D. 307)
 - Trier Mint* (4 coins)

GENIO POPVLI ROMANI – *RIC* 522, 532 (A.D. 302–3)
 FORTVNAE REDVCI AVGG NN – *RIC* 388b (A.D. 300–1)
 MONETA SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN – *RIC* 428 (A.D. 300–1)
 - Lyons Mint* (1 coin)

GENIO POPVLI ROMANI – *RIC* 199a (A.D. 305–7)

The total of coins in the hoard is thus now 99, including a radiate of Victorinus (*RIC* 55), distributed as follow:

	LONDON	TRIER	LYONS	ROME	TICINUM	AQUILEIA	CARTHAGE	TOTAL
294–300		4	2	I	I		I	9 (9.18%)
300–305	17	23	4	2		2		48 (48.98%)
305–312	27	7	7					41 (41.84%)
%	44 (44.90)	34 (34.69)	13 (13.27)	3 (3.06)	I (1.02)	2 (2.04)	I (1.02)	98

- Great Strickland* (Shotter 1990; III.B.ii.4)
 A further damaged radiate copy of Tetricus II has come to light, bringing the total for that emperor to *nine*.

Obv. C PIV ESV TETRICVS CAES
Rev.] AVGG (Possibly *RIC* 262)

Casual Finds of Roman Coins

1. **Askham*: as of Vespasian (*RIC* 494 of A.D. 71); the exact find-spot is not known: the coin exhibited very little wear.
2. *Burneside*: a not inconsiderable amount of Roman material has been recovered from the area of Cunswick Hall; this includes *fibulae* and three coins – a very poorly preserved *dupondius* each of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, and an *aes* issue of Constantius II (*LRBC* I.132 of A.D. 337–41).
3. *Cliburn*: a *sestertius* of Faustina has been recovered from a spot some 500 yards distant from the find-spot of the tetrarchic hoard (see above).
4. *Cummersdale* (Carlisle): a republican *denarius* of C. Marius Capito (Crawford 378, 1a of 81 B.C.) has been reported as having been dug up in a garden, some three to four years ago. (Information from Ian Caruana of Carlisle Archaeological Unit.)
5. *Hutton Roof Park*: a radiate of Gallienus (*RIC* 177) was found in 1989. (Information from Andrew White of Lancaster City Museum.)
6. **Kendal* (Hay Fell): a very damaged *as*, probably of Trajan, was found in 1989.
7. **Kirkby Stephen*: separate from the hoard, mentioned above, are two further radiates, one each of Marius (*RIC* 10) and Tetricus I.
8. *St. Bees*: in 1990, a very worn *sestertius* of Hadrian (possibly Hill (A) 148) was found in a garden, near Sandwith School.
9. *Lanercost*: in 1991, a worn *aes* issue of Magnentius came to light; it is said to have been found in the Lanercost area several decades ago together with other objects. The coin is *LRBC* II.8, and I am grateful to Roger Lister of Senhouse Roman Museum and Ian Caruana of Carlisle Archaeological Unit for information relating to it.
10. *Barrow-in-Furness*: a very little worn *denarius* of Septimius Severus (Hill (B) 499) was found in 1990 in Hartington Street. The coin, which was issued in A.D. 201, did not obviously relate to an archaeological context. For finds of Roman coins in Barrow, see Shotter (1990), 234. (Information from David Tull of The Furness Museum.)
11. “*Somewhere in Cumberland*”: Tullie House Museum has been shown an *aureus* of Tiberius which was apparently found “many years ago” in Cumberland. The coin, which is little worn, is *RIC* I².25 of A.D. 14–37. It seems possible from enquiries made by Colin Richardson of Tullie House that the coin was found in the 19th century in the area of Burgh-by-Sands or Beaumont.

Erratum: in my paper on casual coin-finds in Cumbria (*CW*2, lxxxix, 41–50; also Shotter (1990), IV.B), a *sestertius* of Nero, two *aes* issues of Hadrian, and an *aes* issue of Magnus Maximus, which were all found c. 1800 (Stockdale 1872, 249), were incorrectly ascribed to Broughton-in-Furness. Their find-spots were in fact in *Broughton-in-Cartmel*.

References

- Crawford: Crawford, M.H. *Roman Republican Coinage* (Cambridge, 1974).
 Hill(A): Hill P.V., *The Dating and Arrangement of the Undated Coins of Rome, A.D. 98–148* (London, 1970).

- Hill(B): Hill P.V., *The Coinage of Septimius Severus and his family of the mint of Rome* (London, 1977).
 LRBC: Hill P.V., Carson, R.A.G., Kent, J.P.C., (Ed.), *Late Roman Bronze Coinage* (London, 1960).
 RIC: Mattingly H., Sydenham E.A., Sutherland C.H.V. (Ed.), *The Roman Imperial Coinage* (London, 1923–83).
 Shotter 1990: Shotter D.C.A., *Roman Coins from North-West England* (Lancaster).
 Stockdale 1872: Stockdale J., *Annales Caermeolenses* (Ulverston).

5. *Roman Altar* (CIL vii 916), formerly in Brigadier Stanwix's garden in Carlisle
 By B.C. JONES

In the journal of his trip from *Drumcrief to Carlyle* in 1734, Sir John Clerk recorded that he saw “one Kileker's garden in the town which is but small but very neat” and that at the door of the summerhouse was a little Roman altar (CW2, lxii, 249). In the Appendix, p. 263, Eric Birley identified the altar as CIL vii 916 and traced its earlier history to 1599 when Reginald Bainbrigg said that he “fond also this inscription at Carlisle in a stone brought from the pict's wall by John Myddleton and is set in his garden”. In Camden the altar was said to be in Thomas Middleton's garden (1600, 1610) and from 1726–1732 in “Brigadier Stanwix's garden at Carlisle.”

Ian Caruana writes, “All the antiquaries refer to the inscription in neutral terms. Only Sir John Clerk calls it an altar. The character of the inscription indicates that the stone was a building inscription, as it is described in RIB. Eric Birley says that only Clerk refers to the *patera* and *praefericulum* on the sides, both suggestive of an altar CW2, lxii, 263.”

The reason for this confusion may be that there were actually two Roman stones, one being RIB 2027 and the other an altar. Horsley describes an altar also in Brigadier Stanwix's garden. There was no inscription but the sides have the *patera* and *praefericulum* (Cumberland xli & p. 266). I do not understand why Clerk should have created the confusion, but it looks as though both stones might have gone to Kileker's summer house.

From title deeds for Carlisle's New Market in the City's archives, in the Record Office at the Castle, Carlisle it is known that Brigadier Stanwix's house and garden was a property on the east side of Fisher Street, acquired by Lord Lonsdale in 1784 and later called “Mushroom Hall”. A large scale plan of the house and grounds drawn by Robert Leave in 1771 survives among the records of Lord Lonsdale. (C.R.O. Carlisle D/Lons.L.5/2/35.) The plan shows the freehold part of the estate occupying just over an acre of ground.

Although the existing Market Hall occupies most of the site of Mushroom Hall and its grounds, some of the ground on the north-west side which was held on leases from the Dean and Chapter was used to form Market Street and for a site on which to build an office for the Town Clerk; also part of the original grounds towards Scotch Street where there had been a timber yard behind the old Guard House was used for a Coach Manufactory. On the south-east side, and on the Fisher Street frontage, a former freehold belonging to the descendants of the Norman family and the house and garden at one time in the ownership of Margery Jackson, the notorious Carlisle miser, were incorporated in the New Market Hall together with the old Butcher Market, bringing the boundary on this side to Walton's shop by Treasury Court.

Brigadier Stanwix bought the freehold part of Mushroom Hall from John How, esq. and his wife, Mary, for £537 by lease and release on 3 and 4 January 1714/15. His heir was his nephew, John Ross who changed his name to Stanwix. He joined the army in 1706, rose to the rank of Major General, was MP for Carlisle, 1746–1760 and for Appleby, 1761–1766. In 1752 he was appointed Governor of Carlisle Castle. He and his family were lost at sea when the ship *Eagle* foundered when returning from Ireland to England in 1766. General Stanwix was succeeded by his nephew, Thomas Connor of Vauxhall. (Hudleston and Boumphrey, *Cumberland Families and*

Heraldry. CW Extra Series XXIII). It may be that about 1771 Thomas Connor thought of selling his Carlisle house and that Leave's original plan was made for the purpose of the sale. After Thomas Connor's death in 1780 the plan was altered, perhaps in 1784 when Sir James Lowther, later Earl of Lonsdale, was negotiating for the transfer of the mortgage. Printed draft particulars survive for the sale, "at the house of John Pringle at the sign of the Grapes in Carlisle of the Freehold and Leasehold estates of Thomas Connor, Esq." Lot XXVII describes the Fisher Street property as follows:-

A large Freehold capital Mansion house late in the Possession of General John Stanwix Esq. deceased, but now of General Johnstone, situate on the North side of Fishergate street in the City of Carlisle with a large Court and extensive Pleasure garden behind the same walled round, together with two Coach houses, good stabling for ten Horses and all other convenient Out offices suitable for a large Family, subject to a FeeFarm Rent of Five Pence to the Corporation of Carlisle, Also a large Pew or Seat in the Parish Church of St. Cuthberts, being the Family Pew of the late General and belonging to the Mansion house. Also a large Kitchen Garden, walled around and part of a yard behind the stable fronting Fishergate street, now occupied with the capital Mansion house being Leasehold and held by Lease or Leases under the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle for a term of Forty Years which commenced on the 23rd. June 1765 at several yearly Rents of 5s. 10d. and Four Shillings. (Ca 2/48/1.)

John How and his wife Mary, who occupied the Fisher Street house from 1694 (Ca 3/2/52) were originally from Botchergate and English Street in the parish of St Cuthbert and this could explain the family pew in that church, although, equally the Stanwix family had been well established in Carlisle since the early 15th century with property in both parishes. For many years they had occupied property in Abbey Street and Castle Street and were tenants of the house and lands of the old St Nicholas Hospital in Botchergate. If the pew was attached to the Fisher Street freehold from the beginning, however, the descent was more probably to John How by his purchase of the English Street house from Thomas Middleton towards the end of the 17th century. This house stood immediately to the south of Ferguson's lane. By 1673 he was freeholder of all the properties in the lane and by 1683 of the burgage fronting English Street on the north side of the lane immediately next door to Earl's Inn, now part of Marks and Spencer. (Ca 3/3/25. 5 and 6. and D/Wyb 2/15/16.)

Thomas Middleton was left the Fisher Street burgage under the will of his father, John Middleton of Carlisle, dated 12 August 1596. His elder brother George, as heir to his father, received a third share of twenty six messuages in Carlisle, probably in the socage of the Castle of Carlisle, with seventeen acres of land, fourteen acres of meadow in Kinney holme, Paradise, Gallow Hill and Stoney Holme as well as the benefit of a 4s. free rent (Ca/c8/68). John Middleton was a Dacre official, having been steward of the barony of Burgh by Sands in the 1570's (D/Sheff.1/3/1-6 deeds enrolled at Burgh before the steward John Middleton, dated 24 October 1576), sheriff of Cumberland in 1584 and steward of the socage of Carlisle and town clerk of the city, 1596-8. A relative was possibly Lawrence Middleton, Dean and Chapter Registrar, who on 1 February 1618/19 was granted a lease of a shop in St Alban's Row for his long and faithful service. (Hudleston and Boumphrey, *op. cit.*, Dean and Chapter Register V 38. John Middleton was the third son of Ambrose Middleton of Skirwith and Barnard Castle).

Thomas Middleton was dead by 1637 when the freeholders list for that year gave his heirs as holders of his properties in English Street, Castle Street and Fisher Street (Ca 3/3/1.). By 1642, Thomas Cholmondley held the house in Fisher Street. His widow, Katherine held it in 1660 and in 1673. In the Hearth Tax of 1676 she answered for six hearths. (Ca 5/2/5, Ca 3/3 (1642), transcript of the Hearth Tax for Carlisle in the Record Office library. The deeds in Ca 5/2/5 imply that the Cholmondleys were of Tunstall, Yorks.).

In the light of the foregoing there is therefore no need to assume that Camden made a mistake in the christian name as we now know that Thomas succeeded John Middleton as owner and occupier

of the Fisher Street house where the Roman stone was seen by both Camden and Bainbrigg. If John Middleton brought the stone from the Pict's wall it is possible that he found it somewhere within the boundaries of the Socage of Carlisle, perhaps at Stanwix when he was steward. Until after the death of Brigadier Stanwix, about 1732 the stone remained in his garden where John Middleton had placed it, but sometime before 1734 it was removed to "Kiliker's garden". Kiliker however was not a tenant of John Stanwix. Sir John Clerk records that his garden was small but neat which could hardly apply to the extensive pleasure grounds at the back of Stanwix's house. Who was "Kiliker" and where was his garden in Fisher Street? There can be little doubt that "Kiliker" was Christian Guliker, one of the Guliker brothers founder of Carlisle's first "factory". (see *CW2*, lxxxv, 191 n. 6). An abstract of title to the old Quaker Meeting house, which stood immediately to the south of Walton's shop and Treasury Court, refers to the house "then or late in the possession of Christian Guiliquier" which on 19 May 1738 was on the north side of the Meeting House. (D/FC F/2. also Wood's Map, 1821 Ca/c/17/3. I am indebted to Denis Perriam for this crucial reference). Walton's shop and Treasury Court was a property in the gift of the Dean and Chapter which, when Christian Guliker died, was in lease to William Rooke, junior, 1733–1747, in succession to his father William Rooke, senior, town clerk and tenant of the head lease, 1711–1733. (D/Cha Register of Chapter leases.) It was therefore in the garden of this house and not in the pleasure ground of General Stanwix that the Roman altar was last seen by Sir John Clerk.

6. *A recent Anglo-Saxon coin find in Cumbria*
By KEITH SUGDEN

The North West of England is not noted as particularly fertile ground for the unearthing of ancient and medieval coins. In recent years, with the notable exception of the 1972 Prestwich find of the coins of Stephen and the Civil War (*Coin Hoards* 1, 360), hoards of coins are non-existent, and only the discovery of single, stray Roman coins could be described as commonplace. Certainly, the appearance of an Anglo-Saxon coin is a *rara avis*, made all the more interesting in the present case by the type and mint of the piece.

The coin described below, and illustrated in the accompanying photographs, was found early in 1988 with the use of a metal detector on some grassed sand dunes at Drigg, near Whitehaven in Cumbria. It has since been acquired by the local museum at Whitehaven, where it was initially submitted for identification before being passed to the present writer. I am grateful to the Curator, Harry Fancy, for permission to publish the piece and for drawing my attention to the two other finds mentioned below.

Æ penny, wt. 1.01 g, die axis 90°
Obv. Diad. bust of Cnut I.; CNUT REX A
Rev. Short cross voided: ÆLFNODE ON LEGIC
Chester mint BMC xvi North 790



There is a die duplicate of the coin in the Copenhagen collection (*SCBI* Cop. 1345), but the moneyer does not otherwise appear in any of the *SCBI* volumes published thus far, and it is not represented in the national collection in the British Museum. Indeed, notwithstanding the rarity of the moneyer, Chester would appear to be a decidedly uncommon mint for this particular type of Cnut.

The significance of the present coin's mint lies in its location relative to the find spot. The area around Whitehaven was extremely sparsely populated in medieval days, and as late as the middle of the sixteenth century, Whitehaven itself consisted merely of six fisherman's cottages ("Portes,

Creakes and Havens" Report, 1566). The same report states, however, that these fishermen possessed a single 9 ton "picard" (fishing boat), which they used to take fish down to Chester. In addition to this, it is known that several of the earliest vessels used in Whitehaven were built at Chester. A trading connection between Whitehaven and Chester is thus reasonably well attested, albeit on a very modest scale. Of course, it would stretch incredulity to claim, on the evidence of one coin, that trading links were established 550 years prior to the date of the report, but I would suggest that the present piece does at least provide some support for a much older tradition.

Interestingly, another medieval stray was picked up on the Drigg sand dunes several years ago. During a survey of prehistoric remains in the area, the son of a local archaeologist made a surface find of a short-cross penny of John (class 5b, Winchester, moneyer Ricard; North 970). The piece was briefly recorded in *Transactions* (CW2, lxviii, 30), and is still in the possession of the finder.

Without wishing either to destroy or extend my earlier argument in any way, but rather more from a desire to bring an obscure reference to the attention of Anglo-Saxon specialists, I reproduce below a report from the *Carlisle Journal* of 5 November 1842. It concerns the discovery in 1841 of the only other locally found coin of Cnut known to the archaeologists in Whitehaven:

An ancient silver Danish coin has been found whilst digging the foundations for a new church at Stanwix. The obverse shows the side face of Cnut or Canute, his head covered by a cap and a sceptre in his right hand with the inscription: CNUT REX AL (Canute Rex Anglorum). On the reverse is the inscription: MARLOF ONSTAN.

The BMC lists a moneyer Norulf (North: "Morulf") at Stamford, evidently the same man, under 534/5. Coincidentally, it is also of class xvi. The present whereabouts of the Stanwix coin are unknown.

7. *Spindle whorl from S.W. Cumbria*

By J. CHERRY

A small, rather crude, spindle whorl was picked up seven years ago "on Bootle Fell off the beaten track" and handed to me by Mr J. Holliday of Fellside, Bootle. We have managed to track the findspot to Great Grassoms on the south side of Crookley Beck near the place where it is joined by Grassoms Beck (Map ref. 3135 4885, Height OD 200 metres).

The object is roughly circular, about 3 cm diameter with a maximum thickness of 0.9 cm. There is an hour-glass perforation slightly off-centre which tapers from a maximum diameter of 0.9 cm to 0.5 cm. The stone is hard, dark grey in colour with some lighter grey inclusions and tapers to a smoothly rounded edge for some two thirds of its circumference. The remainder of the edge is thicker and is at right angles to the plane of the whorl.

There is considerable evidence of medieval and earlier occupation in the form of walls and cairns on Bootle Fell,¹ and the spindle whorl appears to have been found within the area bounded by the remains of a farm settlement which is dated from historical sources to between 1252 A.D. and 1510 A.D.. It seems very likely therefore that the spindle whorl is associated with the occupation of this farmstead.

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Jamie Quartermaine and the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit for allowing me to see the results of the survey of the Bootle Fell area which has enabled me to suggest a probable dating of the spindle whorl.

References

¹ J. Quartermaine 1987, Survey of Bootle Fell by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit.

8. *The Misericords of Carlisle Cathedral*

By THIRLIE GRUNDY, B.A. (Hons.) Fine Art; F.R.S.A.

Much has been written and deduced about the architectural styles and quirks of Carlisle Cathedral despite the lack of direct medieval records, but the forty-six misericords (thought to have been carved between 1401 and 1419) which so prominently adorn the underseats of the choir stalls, have been largely ignored. The only published document to deal with the misericords *per se* is a list of descriptive titles compiled by The Misses Henderson of The Deanery, Carlisle, in 1890 and published in *Transactions* (CWI, xii, 103f). This catalogue has been used by successive authors ever since.

Research into the symbolic content of the carvings therefore became the subject of a home-based art-historical dissertation as part of a BA(Hons.) Fine Art Degree at Sunderland University. A very intimate knowledge of the carver and his work was built up by drawing the misericords rather than by taking photographs, and by comparing the findings to early fifteenth century literature as well as to the social, political and economic pressures of the time.

It soon became clear that the carver was probably a highly-thought-of, educated, Norman-French master-craftsman, who had lived for most, if not all, of his life within the confines of the cathedral complex. His work reflects nothing of his immediate outside environment where Border raids, disease and the stealing of farm stock interrupted everyday life. Instead, this cloistered visionary carved wyverns, griffins and angels, compounding his thoughts on flight, life after death, men versus women and good versus evil, in correct, intellectual symbolism drawn from the writings of Plato, Aesop and the Golden Legend. Many of his designs were taken from books available to carvers in need of inspiration and appear in other cathedrals, but the choice and elaboration of subject-matter was his own as the canons for whom he worked obviously considered the underseat area to be an inappropriate place for strictly religious themes.

A full 10,000 word text is lodged in the Chapter Vestry in Carlisle Cathedral and an edited guidebook of all the drawings and explanations can be obtained from the Cathedral Bookshop.

The following list of titles takes into account the symbolic code which was used by carvers to give meaning to their imagery. It therefore sometimes agrees with and often differs from previous purely visually-descriptive titles.

<i>SEAT:</i>	<i>MAIN TOPIC:</i>	<i>SUPPORTERS:</i>
North 1:	St. Margaret of Antioch	Dogs
North 2:	Lapwings or Hoopoe Birds	Foliage
North 3:	The Evil Lion and the Lamb	Good Lions
North 4:	The Flight of Alexander	Evil Amphisbaenas
North 5:	The Elephant and Wyvern	Foliage
North 6:	Angel with Tabor and two Drumsticks	Foliage
North 7:	The Fox and the Goose	Foliage
North 8:	Lady of all the World	Foliage
North 9:	Griffin (good)	Good Griffins
North 10:	The Pelican and her Piety	Foliage
North 11:	Good Lion v. Evil Wyvern	Good Salamanders
North 12:	Griffin (good)	Geese
North 13:	Lindworm or Young Wyvern	Foliage
North 14:	Doves of Salvation	Foliage
North 15:	The Flight of Alexander	Foliage
North 16:	Angel with Lute and Plectrum	Foliage
North 17:	Vultures	Evil Amphisbaenas

North 18:	Plover or Caladrius Bird	Foliage
North 19:	The Fox and the Goose	Foliage
North 20:	The Beast in Man	Foliage
North 21:	Angel with Bemen? (broken)	Foliage
North 22:	The Flight of Alexander	Garudas (Bird-men)
North 23:	Evil Wyvern	The Strength in Man.*

* These could be the heads of the carver and his apprentice.

South 1:	Two Angels with a Horseshoe	Dogs with Wings
South 2:	Evil Wyvern	Good Leopards
South 3:	The Vulture and the Fox	Foliage
South 4:	Tiger or Martichora	Foliage
South 5:	Evil Wyvern	Foliage
South 6:	Evil Serpent	Cockatrices
South 7:	Good Leopard, Panther or Pard	Foliage
South 8:	The Beast in Woman	Foliage
South 9:	The Flight of Alexander	Foliage
South 10:	The Wicked Lion	Foliage
South 11:	The Wicked Lion	Jesters
South 12:	The Fox and the Goose	Ibis or Spoonbills
South 13:	The Fallen Angel	Foliage
South 14:	The Hairy Woodwose	Good Leopards
South 15:	Angel with Shield	Foliage
South 16:	Angel with Lute and Plectrum	Winged Dogs
South 17:	The Pelican and her Piety	Griffins
South 18:	Hyena devouring female corpse (probably St Margaret of Antioch)	Foliage
South 19:	Griffin guarding the Treasured Body of St Margaret of Antioch	Evil Leopards
South 20:	The Spirit of St Margaret	Foliage
South 21:	The Elephant and Dragon	Dogs
South 22:	The Triple Siren	Foliage
South 23:	Good Lion v. Evil Wyvern	Good Leopards

9. *George Romney's Ancestry*
By JANET D. MARTIN

I am in a position to add a little to C.R. Hudleston's account of George Hilton.¹ He was agent to two successive owners of The Manor, the site and demesne of the former Furness Abbey, Sir John Preston (d.1663), 2nd Bart, of The Manor, and his brother Sir Thomas, 3rd Bart. When Sir Thomas, grieved by the deaths of his only son in 1672 and of his wife in 1673, proposed to go abroad to the Society of Jesus near St. Omer, it was Hilton who tried in vain to dissuade him. Not only did he encourage Sir Thomas to remarry, but also, when that failed, urged upon him the claim to The Manor of Thomas Preston of Holker, the next male heir. Sir Thomas refused to consider that, unless Thomas Preston would agree to become a Roman Catholic which he declined to do, and pressed ahead with the course of action which he himself favoured, that of bestowing the abbey upon the Jesuit order, a disastrously naive proposal which was bound to, and eventually did, fail.

Hilton's own account of the affair was revealed in the subsequent litigation, when he testified in support of Thomas Preston's claim,² in spite of the fact that he too was a Roman Catholic. He and his then wife, the former Bridget Parke, were presented as Papists living in Furness Deanery in the 1660's and '70's,³ although he, his son, and his second and third wives were all buried at Dalton church. He evidently maintained his connection with the Holker family until the end of his life. He lived in part of the great house at The Manor, and his bequest of his library to Sir William Lowther in 1701 argues a close tie. He visited Holker on at least one occasion, in 1698.⁴ More may emerge in the course of research for a forthcoming history of Furness Abbey commissioned by English Heritage.

References

¹ CW2, xci, 155–6.

² Lancashire Record Office (= LRO), DDCa/16/2.

³ T.G. Ward and L. Warren, *The Manor Mission of Low Furness* (1979), 64.

⁴ LRO, DDCa/22/1/2.

10. *The Hawkshead Connexion – a correction* By JANET D. MARTIN

Some unfortunate errors crept into my article "The Hawkshead Connexion: Some Cumbrian Baptists", CW2, xci, 213–35, and I am grateful to Dr Sue Tiplady, a Swainson descendant, for pointing them out.

p.218, 2nd paragraph, line 2: *for James [Swainson] read John*

line 5: *for 1753 read 1743*

line 7: *delete junior*

p.229, Swainson family tree, top line: *for James [Swainson] read John*

11. *A Westmorland surveyor* By JANET D. MARTIN

A hitherto unnoticed surveyor, Robert Goad of Stainton, does not appear in Peter Eden's *Dictionary of Surveyors* (1975–9) and merits a note here. I have found three maps and a possible painting by him.

Robert Goad was of Quaker stock, probably descended from the Goads of Baycliff who were prominent members of the congregation at Swarthmoor. His grandfather, also Robert and born c. 1732, married Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Mary Fell, on 4 September 1757 and died aged 84 on 4 September 1816 at Natland. He was buried at the Stramongate Meeting House on 8 September. His wife died 23 August 1818 and was buried at Stramongate on 26 August. Their son Robert was born 6 August 1767, it is not known where, but the family moved to Hawes (Yorkshire) where two more children were born, Sarah on 26 January 1770 and Thomas on 4 January 1773.¹ There was another daughter Mary whose birth is not recorded, but who is mentioned in the will of her brother Robert.

The younger Robert married Jane, daughter of Richard Ward of Gressingham (Lancs.), although their marriage does not appear in the Anglican register there which might imply that she too was a Quaker. By 1805 Robert Goad had evidently left the Society of Friends as he was the parish schoolmaster at Crosscrake when his daughter Jane was baptised there on 28 July.² Neither the birth nor baptism of his son Robert, with whom I am concerned here, has been found, but he was born c. 1795. The schoolmaster Robert was buried at Crosscrake on 14 April 1824, aged 56. His

will,³ dated 6 February 1821, shows him to have been a man of some means, with property at Old Town which he left to his son, and at Gressingham, Stainton, Brigsteer, and Preston Richard, all left to his daughter, both children making provision for their mother in her widowhood. A codicil to the will, dated 28 June 1823, reveals that he had contracted to build a house on a part of his Stainton property acquired since 1821. This he now left to his wife with the proviso that their son and daughter might live there with her “if they think it convenient”. The will was proved on 5 July 1824.

They named the new house Hawthorn Hill (it is known by that name today), and there Robert’s widow Jane died in 1839, aged 72. She was buried at Crosscrake on 30 July. Her son Robert, who never married, lived there with her. According to Parson and White’s *Directory* of 1829 he too was the schoolmaster, but the entry seems to be outdated and to refer back to his father.⁴ He was certainly a mapmaker of some skill. His father had bequeathed to him all “my Books of Science together with my Globes and Mathematical Instruments”, so his education had evidently been not without some sophistication. Three of his maps have so far been identified:

1. “Map of Crosscrake belonging to C. Wilson Esq”; scale 4 statute chains to one inch; schedule of fields and acreages in a box decorated with classical columns; north point is a cross of leaves; title in a cartouche with a drawing of men and a horse standing in front of a farm; “Surveyed in June 1816 by Robert Goad”, written in a mock Exchequer hand; parchment; CRO, WD/RIG/Acc. 1296/20. (Plate 1)
2. “Plan of Misset Estate belonging to Miss H. Braithwaite”; scale 3 statute chains to one inch; table of fields and acreages; north point is a cross of leaves; a drawing of a horse in front of the farmhouse at Misset; “Surveyed September 1826 per Robert Goad”, written in the same mock Exchequer hand as no. 1; parchment; property of the National Trust.

Misset belonged to the Braithwaite family from at least the late-17th century until 1872. In 1826 the owner was Hannah Braithwaite, a girl of 15 who inherited after the death in the previous year of her last surviving aunt, and the map could well have been made to record her inheritance.⁵ (Plate 2)

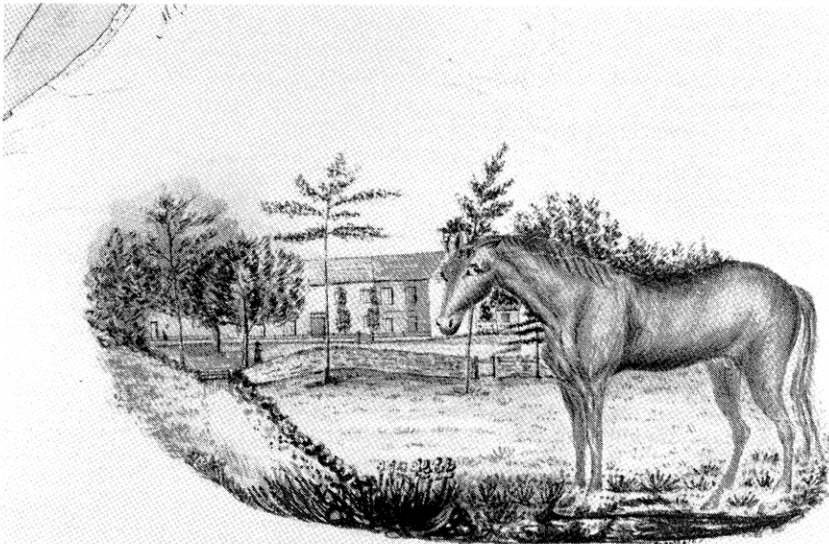
3. Plan of “Croft’s Farm in the Township of Levens belonging to Tobias Atkinson Esquire”, with an attached plan of land on Levens Moss; scale 3 chains to one inch; north point is a cross of leaves; “Robert Goad, surveyor”, “Stainton 10 September 1836”; CRO, WDB/35/923. Unlike nos. 1 and 2 this map is on tracing paper, probably a draft, and has no elaborate title or picture.

At Hawkshead Grammar School ⁶ is an oil painting (Plate 3) showing the church and the school which, from the treatment of the buildings and trees, may very well also be by Robert Goad. It too has a man in the right foreground, watching the antics of an alarmingly wild and spirited horse, whose eye is very like that of the Misset horse, although that is a much more sober beast.

Robert Goad made his will on 22 June 1847, styling himself as “gentleman”. He left £5 towards putting Crosscrake school and yard into repair, £10 to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and £5 each to the Church Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and the London Missionary Society, with £5 for “poor relatives”, and another £5 to buy books for Crosscrake Sunday school. His connection with the Braithwaites of Misset is confirmed by the bequest of a silver sugar basin to Hannah, daughter of the late Thomas Braithwaite of Kendal, the owner of Misset when map no. 2 was made. Among other bequests were £100 and some furniture to his housekeeper, Isabella Fawcett, a “decent suit of mourning” to each of his farm tenants, and £5 to poor householders in Stainton, not more than 7s. each. He still had the property in Old Town which he had inherited from his father, and other farms in Stainton, Preston Patrick, and Preston Richard, and all this was left to his sister Jane, wife of James Threlfall of Lea, near Preston (Lancs.), and her children William Goad and Jane Threlfall. Robert Goad died on 5 July 1849 at the early age of 54 and was buried at Crosscrake five days later. The *Westmorland Gazette* reported his death:



PLATE 1. Title and picture from the map of Crosscrake, 1816.



s.B. The Out fences not belonging the Estate are dotted on the outside thus----

PLATE 2. Misset Farm, Windermere, detail from the map of 1826. Reproduced by permission of the National Trust.



PLATE 3. Hawkshead Church and Grammar School.

At Hawthorn Hill, in Stainton, near Kendal, on Thursday evening, the 5th inst., Robert Goad, Esq., in his 55th year. He had been in a declining state upwards of two years from a very painful disorder, a cancer in his back, which was under the surgeon's knife five times. Though often in great agony, he was tranquil and resigned, and died in full possession of the consolation of religion.⁷

Notes and References

- ¹ These dates are from the Digest of Quaker births, marriages, and burials in Cumbria Record Office, Kendal (= CRO), WDFC/F1.
- ² The Crosscrake registers are CRO, WPR/65; the details of Jane Goad's parentage appear in the baptism entry for her daughter in 1805. Her father was buried at Kendal, 11 November 1807, aged 79.
- ³ This will and that of his son are in Lancashire Record Office, WRW/K.
- ⁴ In the same way Robert Goad's name appears in Mannex's directory of 1851 although he was by then dead.
- ⁵ I hope to return to Misset in a future article; Hannah Braithwaite's own career was a startling one.
- ⁶ I am grateful to the Hawkshead Grammar School Foundation for permission to reproduce the picture here; my thanks also to Susan Denyer and Gill Fayer of the National Trust for expediting the photography of the Misset map, and to Mr C.E. Wilson of Rigmaden for permission to reproduced Plate 1.
- ⁷ *Westmorland Gazette*, 14 July 1849.