

NOTES.

I. *Three notes on Old Penrith.* By ERIC BIRLEY.

(a) The discoveries at Old Penrith in 1811-1813 have been exceptionally well recorded. Attention has been drawn, in earlier volumes of *Transactions*, to James Losh's sketches made in 1812 and communicated to the Newcastle Antiquaries in 1813 (CW2 l 202 ff.); to the Lysons brothers' accounts of finds made in 1811 (CW2 li 25, by an aberration on my part given as referring to *Old Carlisle*) and in 1813 (CW2 xiii 194 f. and two plates); to a letter of 1828, referring to observations made "about seventeen years back" (CW1 xv 46 f.); and to Jefferson's *Leath Ward* (1840) 463 for the coins found in 1811 (CW2 xiii 197). Yet another reference deserves to be added to the record, from the pen of Thomas Dunham Whitaker (1759-1821); in his posthumous *History of Richmondshire* (1823), ii 189 f., under *Bowes*, he included the following digression:

"Those who have not seen the few remains of Roman masonry still remaining in Britain can scarcely conceive from the grassy ramparts which still mark the outlines of their ordinary stations, how different was their original appearance, how massy, how lofty, how impregnable were their walls. To such I would recommend a visit to Plumpton Wall, near Penrith, where they may, since a late and very laborious disclosure of the outline, contemplate what Roman masonry really was. The astonishing magnitude and singular proportions of the blocks which composed it, the artificial grooves used to lock them together, the absence of grout-work in the centre, and the rigid adherence to one course only inside and outside, with the exception of skilful crossings, in a wall of at least six feet thick, afford a most interesting spectacle to the antiquary.

We regard with just admiration the masonry of our castles and abbeys, but this was as far inferior to the structure of a Roman fortress as were the resources of a baron or of an abbot to those of the Roman empire."

For the quality of the masonry which Whitaker so admired, it will be enough to look at the plan of the fort's east gateway, as drawn by the late Richard Morton Rigg in 1912, for use in illustration of Haverfield's paper (CW2 xiii, facing 179): the three massive blocks on the south side of the gateway have been clamped together, as with the comparable masonry in the "fountain" at Corstopitum. Losh's views (reproduced, CW2 l 204) indicate that it was only in the gateway, and not in the fort-wall generally, that the massive blocks were used as facers; Bell's letter shows that the sculptured slabs now at Abbotsford had been used in the *foundations* of the fort-wall.

(b) That letter, dated "Plumpton, 5th Sept., 1828" and signed "JOS. BELL", calls for a little further attention. Chancellor

Ferguson printed it in CW1 xv with acknowledgements to George Watson (1824-1907), who had presumably furnished the covering note that "Mr Bell, the writer, was a land surveyor, residing at Plumpton, and communicated the same to the late Mr Thos. Grierson in 1828"; it could be wished that supporting evidence had been given. Parson & White's 1829 *Directory* only gives one Bell under Plumpton Wall, namely John Bell, gent., of Plumpton Hall; but a Joseph Bell, yeoman farmer, is given under nearby Lazonby. The letter's wording suggests to me that the writer had not been living close to the site, so that it may well be that he was in fact the farmer of Lazonby — but George Watson presumably had specific evidence for calling him a land surveyor. Bell's letter ends, "If you wish for any further information you can tell Mr Maxwell, and I will do whatever lays in my power." Mr Hudleston kindly informs me that Joseph Bell of Lazonby, yeoman, was born 1757 and died 1839, and that his will at Carlisle gives useful details of his family and his property; further details are given by the family tombstone on the south side of the sanctuary in Lazonby Church. Mr Grierson may have been the man of that name, a Penrith painter, who was married at Plumpton on 17 February 1814 to Miss Robinson of that place. Mr Maxwell was no doubt the Rev. Joseph Maxwell, who was curate of Plumpton as early as 1828. He last signed the registers on 1 April 1838.

(c) In 1947 I noted that two-thirds of the 24 inscriptions from Old Penrith listed by Haverfield are no longer traceable; amongst them he gave (CW2 xiii 183 f.) "Capt. Dalston (died 1816)" as the former owner, specifically in 1771, of the three altars CIL VII 314, 316 and 317, long since written off as lost. A clue to their fate is now provided by Mr Hudleston's paper on "The Dalstons of Acornbank" (CW2 lviii, especially 149 ff. and 179): John Dalston, born 1724, rose to the rank of captain in the Royal Marines, from 1775 on was known as Sir John Dalston, Bart., was still living in 1782 but had died before 11 June 1787, when his only daughter, and heir at law, prayed to be admitted to his messuage Beck bank in Great Salkeld. Mr Hudleston prints a letter from Mrs Mary Yates to the Lysons brothers, under date 26 May 1815, in which John Dalston is referred to as a man of science who had "form'd a fine collection in different branches of natural history and antiquity which was afterwards sold in London"; it seems probable, therefore, that the next step in the search for these missing altars should be amongst the records of sales in London, in or about 1787 — unless, indeed, they were left behind at Beck Bank, Great Salkeld.

2. *Roman gleanings from Brough-under-Stainmore.* By ERIC BIRLEY.

A number of Roman objects from Brough-under-Stainmore, additional to those dealt with in my paper in CW2 lviii 31-56 and my note in CW2 lxi 298 f., deserve to be placed on record in our *Transactions*:

(a) In the *Catalogue* of the special exhibition in the Fraternity, Carlisle, on the occasion of the Archaeological Institute's meeting in 1859, occurs the following entry:

"A fibula enameled, a gold ring, and a silver ring, set with an antique intaglio, found at Brough Castle.—Mr J. Godsall."

I have not been able to trace the exhibitor or, of course, the objects.

(b) The donations list printed as a supplement to AA1 iii includes under 7 November 1832:

"15 Roman and other Coins. — 15 Pieces of Roman and other Antiquities. — 13 Antique Spear Heads, &c., found at the Roman Station at Brough."

It adds that they were presented by "Mr John Ramsay, Brough"; but reference to the Newcastle Antiquaries' donations book (which Mr William Bulmer has been good enough to check for me) shows that the donor was Mr Rumney, surgeon of Brough — presumably the elder John Rumney rather than his son of the same name, both shown in Parson & White's 1829 *Directory* as surgeons at Brough; and it adds the useful confirmation that

"The Roman Antiquities were found in the Bed of the River which washes the foot of the Eminence on which stands the Tower of Brough Castle."

(c) An even more recent find from the riverside was recorded in the *Cumberland News* for 24 December 1952, as Mr Hudleston

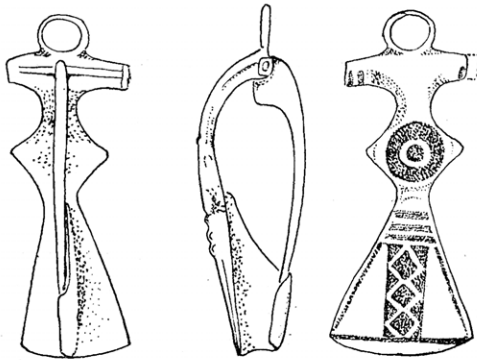


FIG. 1.

has been good enough to tell me: a year or two before 1939 Mr I. Harrison of Carlisle found a *denarius* of Severus and an enamelled bronze brooch "lying on the surface at the foot of the bank on which stands the ruins of Brough Castle." From the excellent photograph reproduced with the account of Mr Harrison's find Mr Wilfred Dodds has made the accompanying drawing of the brooch (right) and two views from side and back, copied from the illustrations of an identical brooch in the British Museum's *Guide to the Antiquities of Roman Britain* (1951) 18 and fig. 11, 25 — a specimen found at Colchester, there assigned to the first century; but there seems no reason to depart from R. G. Collingwood's dating of the type, his class S iii, to the middle or second half of the second century, so that it and the coin of Severus might well have been lost by the same person.

3. *Maryport newspapers*. By KENNETH SMITH, F.L.A.

Early issues of two hitherto unknown Maryport newspapers have been acquired for the Jackson Library, Tullie House. As neither is mentioned in the Society's *Handlist of newspapers published in Cumberland, Westmorland and North Lancashire* (1951) a short descriptive note may be of interest.

The *Maryport Locomotive and Monthly Advertiser*, published on the first Friday of each month. No. 1 dated 1 October 1841 to no. 24 dated 1 September 1843 (inclusive). Sold at one penny.

Nos 1-19 printed and published by Joseph Ostle, Catharine Street, Maryport. Nos. 20-24 published by Robert Adair, Senhouse Street, but still printed by Joseph Ostle. At this time, May 1843, it seems that the Solicitor of Stamps had insisted that the paper must confine its "labours to general matters, the walks of literature, and advertisements". The ban covered news of markets, births, deaths, marriages and the arrivals and sailings of vessels. Because of it Ostle did not feel prepared to continue.

The publication is one of four pages, each $14\frac{3}{4}$ in. x $9\frac{1}{2}$ in., and the title carries between the words "Maryport" and "Locomotive" a block of a locomotive and tender. In the first issue the publishers give as their aim "a source of information on home matters, and a pleasing companion to the firesides . . . Politics we totally eschew . . . Private character will be held sacred . . ." As an advertising medium an initial circulation of at least 500 copies was guaranteed. Page 1 in all twenty-four issues is devoted to advertisements. Other pages, until no. 20, contain items of local, and other, news, poems, letters from readers, market prices, notices of births, deaths and marriages,

police intelligence, etc. By no. 2 the circulation had risen to 1,000; by no. 3 to 1,300 at which figure it remained until the information ceased to appear after no. 12. No. 7 dated 1 April 1842 refers to the founding of a rival monthly news-sheet *The Royal Sailor* and wishes success to its competitor.

From internal evidence it is obvious that when no. 24 was issued there was every intention of continuing the publication. The number was, however, the last in the second year's subscription, and also contained a plea to subscribers to renew their subscriptions. Whether insufficient were forthcoming and the "Locomotive" ceased at that date is not known. Certainly no later issues have been traced.

The Royal Sailor, and Maryport Monthly Advertiser, printed and published, on the third Friday of each month, by Christopher Maugham, Crosby Street. No. 1 dated 25 March 1842 to no. 3 dated 20 May 1842 (inclusive) and no. 9 dated 18 November 1842. Price one penny. This publication is similar in lay-out, size and scope to the "Locomotive", but contains fewer advertisements. No other issues are known.

Since the *Handlist* rather implies that *Adair's Maryport Advertiser* began publication in 1864 it may also be worthy of note that Tullie House possesses issue no. 51 dated 6 November 1857. This newspaper was published on the first Friday in every month and in 1857 had a guaranteed circulation of 1,000.

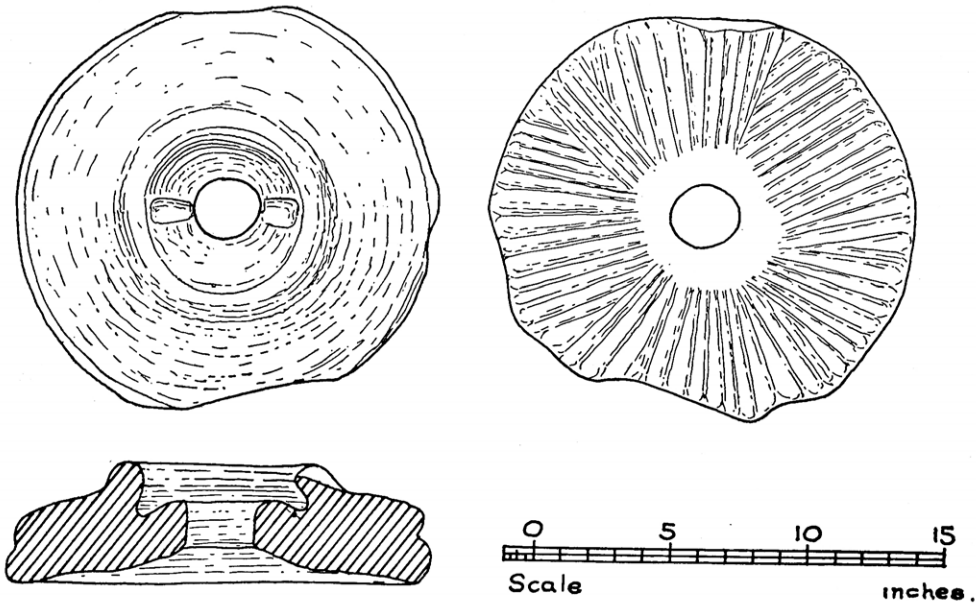
4. *Millstone, Birdoswald.* By ROBERT HOGG.

The upper millstone of a rotary hand-mill of unusual shape (see drawing overleaf) was found at a depth of 2 ft. in the "Chapel" field, 300 yds. east of the Roman fort of Birdoswald. The stone was found by the tenant farmer, Mr John Baxter, and kindly given to Carlisle Museum by the late Lord Henley, through his son, our Vice-President, the present Lord Henley.

The stone is 15 in. in diameter and 3 in. thick, the upper surface is however raised round the central perforation to form a hopper. Lateral slots are cut into the sides of the hopper into which would be wedged the rynd, *i.e.* the wooden or iron "bridge" which engaged the spindle fixed into the lower stone. The central perforation is circular and $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter. The peripheral edge is grooved and would probably in use be bound by a thong or withy to serve as a handle. The under surface is concave and bears a pattern of grooves as shown in the diagram. The rock type is a coarse white sandstone probably from the Millstone Grit Series.

The typology of the specimen poses many problems and would

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appear to show both native and continental influences. Dr E. C. Curwen, one of the few students to have made a study of the development of the Quern (vide: *Antiquity* xi, xv) has kindly commented in a letter on the Birdoswald example, from drawings sent to him.

A "projecting hopper" quern-type occurs in the Sussex series of the same general form as the Birdoswald specimen but differing from it in several structural details. In the Sussex type the handle is attached by a completely different principle, *i.e.* the central perforation is rectangular into which a radially projecting handle, with probably a vertical hand-grip, was fixed. The part of the handle wedged into the central slot also acted as the rynd, hence no lateral slots occur. Again the grinding surface of the Sussex type is not grooved: a feature probably introduced from the continent as it occurs commonly on Roman military sites on querns of Andernach lava type. Flat querns of Andernach lava with peripheral iron hoop bearing a socket for a vertical handle also occur, and are probably the prototype for the handle structure in the Birdoswald example. The Birdoswald specimen therefore is probably a native quern type evolved under the influence of Roman military forms. Dr Curwen tentatively dates it to the 3rd or 4th century A.D.

5. *Beckfoot fort, cemetery site.* By ROBERT HOGG.

Two further finds from the above site are of sufficient interest to be recorded here.

1. *Stone cist.* The accompanying photograph shows the remains of a stone cist discovered by our member Mr Arthur Hall, in the cliff face some 400 yds. south of the fort site, and examined by the writer and Mr Hall in June 1960.

Three sides of the cist had survived, erosion of the scarp face had removed the seaward side. The internal dimensions of the structure were: breadth 1 ft. 9 in., depth 1 ft. 6 in., surviving length 2 ft. It was built of two courses of dressed sandstone set in clay, placed on a floor of natural gravel, and it had no cover slab. The cist was packed tight with sand but contained no human remains or artifacts.

The cliff section where the cist was found had the following stratification: 5 ft. of blown sand, resting on 1 ft. of dark brown sand in which Roman cremation debris occurs, then a further layer of sand 1 ft. 6 in. deep in which the cist was embedded and finally the heavy gravels of the Raised Beach level.

A cist similar to this was found and described by Mr R. L. Bellhouse in 1957 (CW2 lviii 61-62) which he failed to locate

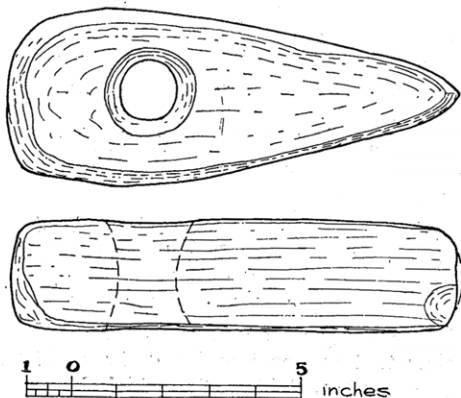
a little later that year when he re-visited the site. It has not, however, been definitely established whether the two cists are indeed different but there is a strong possibility that they are.

2. *Bronze disc brooch*. Mr Bellhouse has asked me to include here a note on a bronze disc brooch which he found in August 1961, embedded in the Roman level on the same site.

The brooch measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, around which are two concentric grooves. On the back there has been a hinged pin and clasp, now broken, although a fragment of the pin survives fused to the back of the brooch. It is probable that the grooves were formerly enamelled and the centre of the brooch enriched with an enamel or glass boss. R. G. Collingwood, *Archaeology of Roman Britain*, 259 no. 104, dates the type from the mid-3rd to the end of the 4th century A.D. The brooch has, however, been severely damaged by fire, which has buckled and blistered it and destroyed whatever inlaid ornamentation it had. The object is therefore another relic from a funeral pyre and such a delightful piece of personal jewellery suggests that the deceased, presumably female, was cremated in the finery of their personal possessions.

6. *Perforated stone axe-hammer, Temple Sowerby*. By ROBERT HOGG.

Length $9\frac{3}{10}$ in., maximum breadth $3\frac{4}{10}$ in., depth $2\frac{2}{10}$ in. The centre of the perforation, which is hour-glass in section, is $2\frac{8}{10}$ in. from the butt and is slightly displaced to one side. There is also a slight asymmetry of form of the implement as a whole. The cutting-edge bears marks of both ancient





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Romano-British triple vase.
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and recent chipping, the latter partially exposing through the weathered surface the fresh coarse-grained, greenish, igneous rock stuff.

The axe was found in a field about two miles to the west of Temple Sowerby: Nat. Grid Ref. NY/583275: the property of Mr A. V. Hogarth, Whinfell House, Temple Sowerby, who has kindly given it to Carlisle Museum. The implement was picked up on the surface of the field by Mr James Slee who was clearing the field of stones after harrowing, and the manner of its discovery is an indication of the extremely chance nature of these important finds. We are indebted to our member Mr A. Priestman of Brougham who was responsible for collecting all particulars relating to the discovery and for bringing the stone into the Museum.

7. *Romano-British triple vase. Botchergate, Carlisle.* By
ROBERT HOGG.

The specimen is perfect except for slight damage to the lips of each vessel (now restored). It is in hard, light red-ware with polished surface. The three vessels intercommunicate the dimensions of the individual vases being: height $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., maximum diameter 3 in.

It was found at a depth of some five feet during the demolition of old property at the north-west corner of William Street with Botchergate, Carlisle, *i.e.* on the cemetery site of Roman Carlisle (Luguvalium), and the whole condition in which the vessel has survived suggests that it is from a grave.

This type of triple vase in which the individual conjoined vases stand on separate bases is not uncommon. Walter J. Kaye, *Roman and other triple vases (1914)* lists twenty-three examples of which eighteen are from the northern part of the province and of these Carlisle with six examples heads the list. A second type in which the separate vessels are mounted on a hollow ring base, also occurs (*vide* CW2 xxx 198 fig. 17).

Small beakers of the form and size of an individual "vase" are not uncommon, and indeed the term "triple-beaker" would seem to be more appropriate for this type of vessel. Individual beakers occur on cemetery sites, one small indented type was actually found in a cinerary urn in Carlisle. The vessels would therefore appear to have a ritual purpose as containers for offerings to deities and it would thus be reasonable to assume that a triple beaker was a vessel to contain a common offering to a trinity of deities of which the *Matres* are the most likely.

8. *Medieval town wall. Carlisle.* By ROBERT HOGG.

In March 1959 an examination of the surviving fragment of the medieval town wall which stands at the entrance to Bitts Park, Finkle Street, Carlisle, proved the presence at this point of a post-medieval accumulation of earth nine feet in depth. Thus the 12th-century wall which is here standing to a height of only five feet above the modern surface level, is in actual fact standing fourteen feet above foundation level.

Immediately to the north the position is even worse. Here the made ground buries the town wall to above parapet height and a modern brick wall has been built to contain this accumulated material.

In June 1961, at the request of the Local Authority, three trial shafts were dug against the south face of the wall and one against the north face to ascertain the condition of the buried courses. The cross-sectional drawing shows the results of this investigation. The town wall was buried on the south side to a depth of some fourteen feet, *i.e.* to a point above the parapet walk. It was, however, shown on exposure to be in excellent condition, and to have none of the repairs which disfigure the north face. The accumulated earth was retained by a brick wall as shown in the sectional drawing and the pressure of it against the medieval wall has been so great that to contain it a massive stone buttress has had to be built against the north face to underpin a delightful corbelled turret which occurs in this sector.

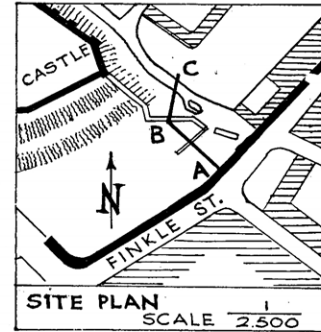
These results are recorded here as an example of the extent to which historical monuments in a built-up area can become lost by the mere accretion of made ground and of the opportunities which may exist for their recovery by the removal of the accumulated material.

Consideration is now being given to the proposal to remove the brick wall and as far as is practicable the post-medieval accumulation so that the medieval town wall may be displayed as a permanent feature at the entrance to the park.

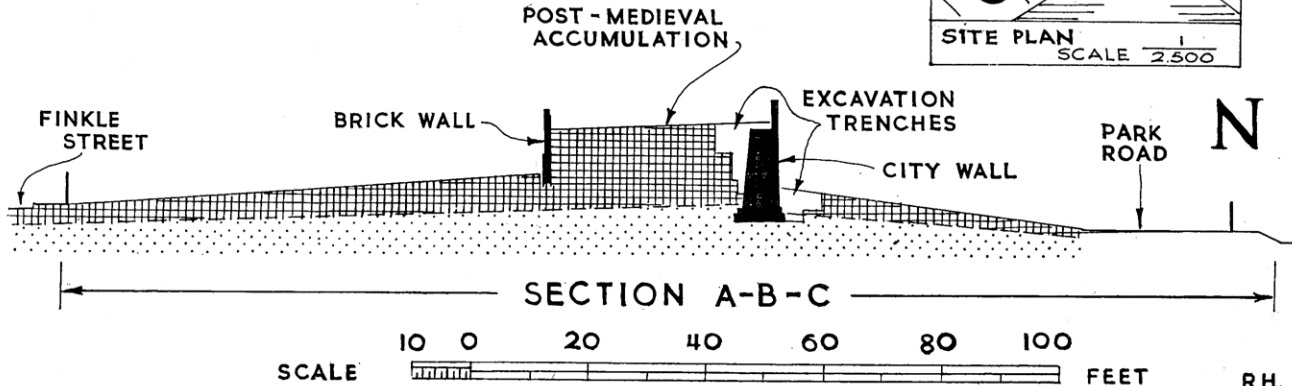
We are indebted to Mr H. D. A. Robertson, Town Clerk, who presented the above proposals to the Local Authority, and to the City Engineer's Dept. for their kindness in making the survey of the excavation.

MEDIEVAL TOWN WALL, CARLISLE.

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NOTES

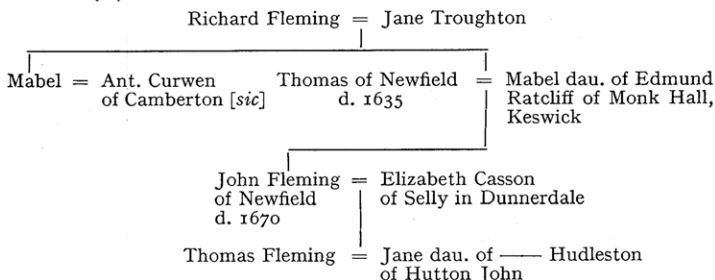


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9. *Fleming of Newfield.* By JOHN FLEMING.

The following descent of the Newfield Flemings was given by Mr Stanley Hughes le Fleming, from pedigrees at Rydal (CW2 xxviii 270):



Of the last Thomas Fleming, Sir Daniel Fleming (*Memoirs*, 46) has the following to say:

"The sd Tho F. married Jane D. of . . . John, who was Bro^r of S^r W^m Hodleston of Millom-Castle afore^d K^t & had Issue Richard F., Dorothy ob.s.pr. Daniel ob.s.pr. Thomas William, John & Daniel F."

In this Sir Daniel undoubtedly refers to John Hudleston, baptised 2 December 1604 (Romaldkirk Registers), Colonel of Dragoons (Nicolson & Burn), of Long-garth, Ulpha, and brother of Sir William Hudleston of Millom Castle. In the pedigree by Col. J. F. Haswell (CW2 xxiv 230), he states that "Col. John Hudleston of Long-garth, Ulpha, second son of Ferdinand and Jane Grey=Margaret d. of Thomas Middleton of Leighton, co. Lancs. and was buried 14 Oct. 1661 and apparently had only one child Richard." It would appear, however, that in addition to the son Richard, who eventually succeeded to the Millom Castle estates on failure of the issue male of the main line, there was a daughter Jane, who married Thomas Fleming, of Newfield. That Richard had a sister Jane is confirmed by the will of Colonel John Hudleston's sister Katherine, dated 9 October 1666 and proved at Durham 1 October 1673, for she mentions her nephew Mr Richard Hudleston "and my niece Jane his sister." Col. John's brother Ralph Hudleston in his will of 19 September 1643 mentions "my brother John's daughter."

In the pedigree supplied by Mr Stanley Hughes le Fleming to the Rev. F. W. Ragg, and quoted above, the words of Sir Daniel Fleming have been expanded to read that Jane was a daughter of — Hudleston of Hutton John, an unfortunate error. The families of Hudleston of Millom Castle and of Hutton John had been separated since the end of the previous century, so

that no member of the latter branch, at this time, could be "Bro^r of Sr W^m Hodleston of Millum-Castle", as Sir Daniel so definitely states Jane's father to be. It is also much easier to appreciate that Thomas Fleming of Newfield should have married a near neighbour of Ulpha, than that he should have gone so far afield as Hutton John.

10. *Corby Castle in 1733*. By W. A. J. PREVOST.

Among the Clerk of Penicuik MSS. in Edinburgh Record Office is a manuscript description of Corby Castle, written by Mr Howard, and given by him to Sir John Clerk. The manuscript (No. 5093, Box 158) is endorsed in Sir John Clerk's hand: "A Description of Corby Castle in Cumberland, given me by the Proprietor himself, Mr. Howard, Anno 1733."

The account is as follows:

"C—y is situate on the half pace of a steep rising hill, containing an area, in the midst, of about 600 feet in breadth, and 800 in length; thence ascends the forehead of a fair green field, inclos'd on each side, with tall trees, and crown'd at top with a large oak wood. The house itself stands upon the (*sic*) promontory of a rock, 140 foot high, and is, as it were, suspended over the river Eden; which with a clear and rapid current, at least 300 feet in width and half a mile in length, comes fore right upon it, and seems to run quite underneath the hill, but immediatly shewing it self again, continues its course, in sight, near a mile below, which together with the grotesque and uncommon yet beautiful grounds about it, gives it the appearance of a finish'd landskip made up of all the scenery of nature, and capable of furnishing a composition of images, for the variety of picture and prospect.

Within the compass of one view, it presents you with a collection of all the great and agreeable objects of the country; as rivers, woods, fields, rocks, hills and vallies, besides running springs, and falling waters, which as they are ever in motion, doe very much enliven the prospect, and gratifie at once both the ear and eye. Such a variety and assemblage of rural beauties in one prospect, and as it were in one point of view, as is very rare and uncommon, is yet, however, C—y's peculiar distinction; in which it stand[s] singular and without a rival."

11. *The Law family*. By C. ROY HUDLESTON.

When I spoke at Ewanrigg Hall in July 1961 I read the "resolutions" made by Mary Christian on the eve of her marriage in 1740 to Edmund Law, later to become Bishop of Carlisle. Among their children was Thomas Law (1756-1834), who is mentioned in *The True Story of the Grosvenor East Indiaman* by Professor Percival R. Kirby (Capetown, Oxford University Press, 1960) as being the father of Thomas Law, who was among the passengers on that ill-fated ship when she was wrecked on the coast of Pondoland, South Africa, on 4 August 1782. Thomas

Law, junior, was one of the children who survived the wreck, but he died before rescue came. Professor Kirby does not appear to entertain any doubts as to the boy's parentage. If he was the son of Thomas Law he must have been born when his father was 17 or 18 years old. Thomas Law certainly had three other sons — John, christened at Calcutta on 10 February 1784, and George and Edmund (natural sons), christened at Calcutta on 12 December 1788, when they were aged four and three respectively (ex information Major V. C. P. Hodson). (See also CW2 xix 155.)

12. *Nicholas Roscarrock*. By C. ROY HUDLESTON.

Nicholas Roscarrock, a Cornishman who spent many years of his life at Naworth Castle, is the subject of one of the essays in *Studies in Social History*, presented to Professor G. M. Trevelyan in 1955. Mr A. L. Rowse traces Roscarrock's career, and describes his friendship with Lord William Howard, who shared his scholarly tastes.

Roscarrock was a Catholic like his friend, and he was often in trouble with the authorities. He was settled at Naworth from the beginning of the 17th century and from the castle he corresponded with Camden and others on local antiquities. There is a portrait of Roscarrock at Corby Castle, painted in 1617, when he was in his late fifties. This portrait is reproduced with Mr Rowse's delightful essay.

13. *Prehistoric axes from Windermere*. By B. L. THOMPSON.

The perforated stone axe found at Chapel Ridding, Windermere, in 1875, and described in CW2 iii 411, has been bequeathed to the Armitt Library, Ambleside. The library also possesses the smaller but somewhat similar axe found near Windermere station and described in CW2 v 182.