

## NOTES

1. *Flints from Moorend, Matteredale.* By CLARE I. FELL & IAN CARUANA.

### Introduction

In July 1980 G. Richardson took a small group of volunteers into Matteredale to continue work on tracing the line of the supposed Roman road from Ambleside via the Kirkstone Pass to Old Penrith (CW2, lxxx, 160). During the course of this work the field in which the flints were found was examined in vain for traces of the road. Examination of the field was confined to a walk around its boundaries and the flints were discovered in the plough soil at two points (A & B on Fig. 1) on the north east side. Each group was spread over approximately ten metres.

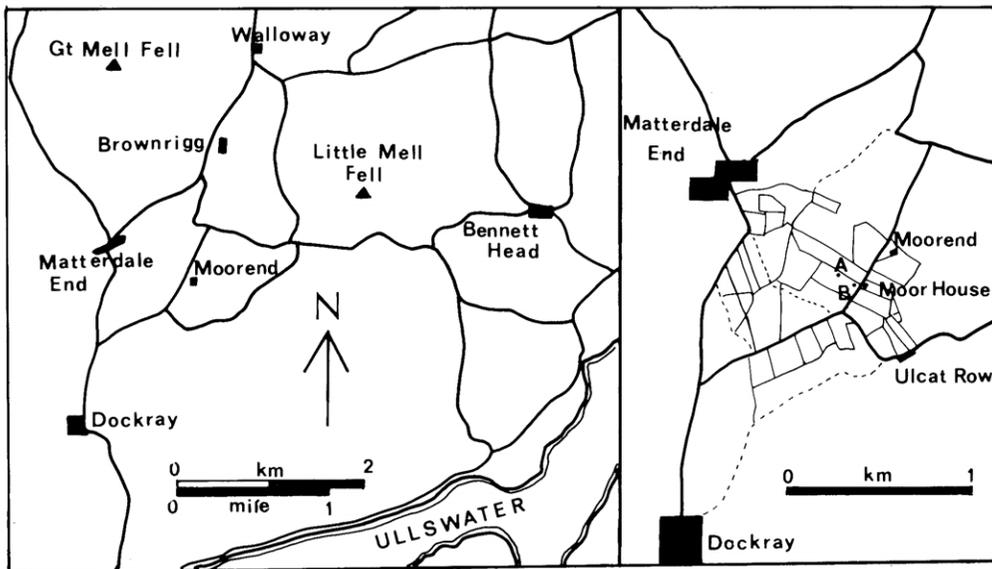


FIG. 1.

### The flints Fig. 2

The character of the seven worked flints found suggests a date in the Neolithic or earlier part of the Bronze Age. All are of good quality flint and unlike the beach-pebble material available on the Cumbrian coast. Chalk cortex on two of them points to an origin outside Cumbria. They indicate a settlement at or near the place where they were found.

*Group A* from NY 40152295 consists of three pieces.

1. A stoutly made knife with retouch on the dorsal face and a well defined striking platform at right angles to the main flake surfaces. Opaque buff-grey flint. Maximum length 40 mm; maximum width 34 mm.
2. A broad, broken flake of translucent buff-grey mottled flint. The dorsal side shows a number of flake scars and retouch along two edges. There is a piece of chalk cortex on this side. The

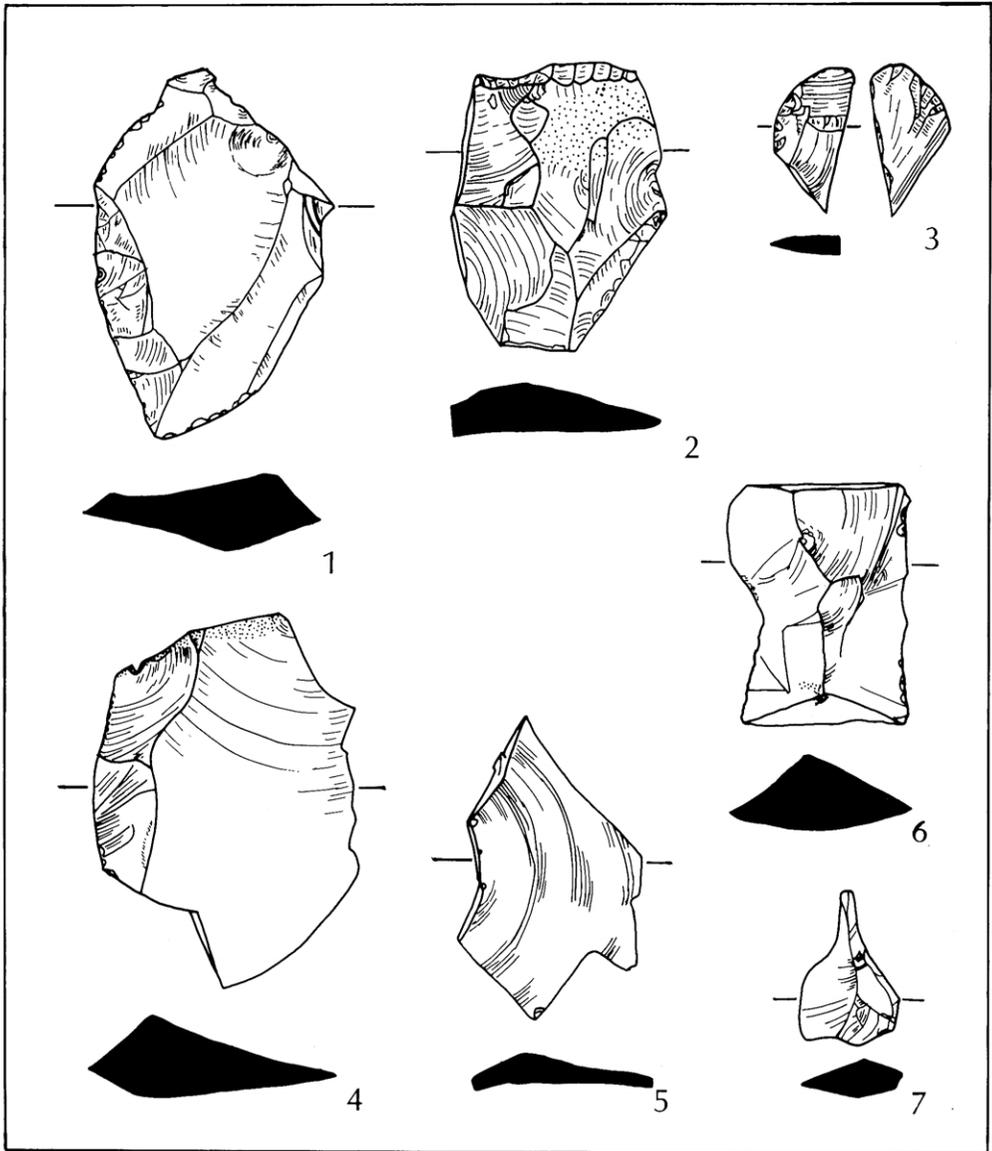


FIG. 2. Scale 1:1.

obverse is plain with a hinge fracture at the end opposite the break. This could have been used as a scraper. Maximum length 24 mm; maximum width 39 mm.

3. Small bifacially worked fragment of the same type of flint as 2. A hinge fracture at one end. It could be part of a leaf-shaped arrowhead. Maximum length 19 mm; maximum width 10 mm.

*Group B* from NY 40252290 consists of four pieces, all of translucent, mottled dark-grey flint, possibly from the same core.

4. Large primary flake with chalk cortex on the striking platform and a hinge fracture at the

opposite end. Possible utilization along one edge. Maximum length 44 mm; maximum width 35 mm.

5. Irregular flake with no re-touch. Maximum length 23 mm; maximum width 21 mm.
6. Stout flake of triangular section. Slight retouch on the ventral side indicates it has been used as a knife. Maximum length 30 mm; maximum width 21 mm.
7. Small pointed flake with gloss at the tip suggesting it may have been used as a borer, or graver. Maximum length 21 mm; maximum width 12 mm. Compare flake from North End, Walney Island, CW2, xxxix, 270, Fig. 7, 153.

The area where these flints were found contains a number of recorded sites and finds. Among these are barrows on the tops of Great and Little Mell Fell (CW2, xxiii, 112-14; CW2, lii, 178-80) – at the latter site a Bronze Age collared urn was found. A rough-out stone axe was found between Wallaway Green and Brownrigg (CW1, vii, 87 and CW2, xxiii, 257); a perforated stone battle-axe at Dunmallet (CW2, lxxviii, 6-7 and *Proc. Prehistoric. Soc.*, xxxii (1966), 233), and an axe-hammer at Bennett Head (CW2, vii, 310).

2. *A polished "flint" axe from Musgrave: a correction.* By C. RICHARDSON.

Since the note on unrecorded flint axes from Cumbria was published in these *Transactions* (lxxx, 155-7), the petrological report (V. Davis number 22 C 21) has been received on the axe from Musgrave (Acc. No. 21-1905'2) showing it to be a *tuff* and not a flint specimen.

3. *Roman Coin Hoards from Cumbria: Addenda.* By D. C. A. SHOTTER.

Since publication of my paper in Volume lxxix of these *Transactions* (pp. 5-17), a number of people have kindly brought to my attention information which should have found a place in that paper. Some of this consists of additional details of hoards recorded in the paper, whilst in some instances unnoticed collections have been noted. In the case of the former, the following list retains the enumeration employed in my Inventory.

#### *I Further details of noticed hoards*

*No. 15. Bewcastle:* Details of these coins are sketchy; but it seems likely that burials were discovered near the Black Lyne at Camp Graves; a report refers to the discovery in c. 1790/1800 of ash urns and bones, and "about thirty Roman silver coins", one of which was a Hadrianic issue. (*Arch. Journal*. xi (1854), 230).

*No. 19. Upper Holker:* Correspondence of Dr William Close (the antiquary of Dalton-in-Furness, 1775-1813) differs in detail from Stockdale's account. Close dates the find to 1806, states that the issue-dates extended over more than a century, and that he had in his possession twenty of the coins, together with a catalogue of the whole find.

*No. 20. Docker Moor:* Subsequent discoveries have brought the total of coins found to 123 (CW2, lxxxi, 159-60).

*No. 33. Shap:* Two accounts have been left by John Hodgson (*Gentleman's Magazine*, January 1833, p. 4; *History of Northumberland*, Part II, iii, 255), which differ on topographical detail. The latter account specifies that a find was made during road repairs to the north of Shap, near a farm-house called *The Brins*. The find consisted of 19 gold and about 580 silver coins, mostly of Vespasian and Domitian, and earlier apparently than Trajan. It would not be hard to find a likely context for a hoarding-date between A.D. 100 and 120. Assuming the number to have been stated

correctly this would represent the largest deposit of early silver yet recorded in north-west England and only the second said to have contained gold coins. A number of the coins is said to have formed part of the collections of the Musgrave family of Eden Hall.

## II Unnoticed Hoards

1. *Old Carlisle*: Reference is made (*Arch. Ael!* 1, donations pp. 4 and 7) to two donations of 12 and 15 copper coins found in April 1814 on the land of Mr J. J. Robinson of Syke. The coins in the first donation are described as “remarkably small”, suggesting that they were either radiate copies or small copper of the fourth century. The coins were found with two pottery lamps. It is probably to be assumed, though not specifically stated, that the two donations formed parts of the same find.

2. *Ambleside*: J. Hodgson (*Westmorland*, 219) refers to the discovery in a quarry under Gilbert Scar of a pot containing silver coins, whose issuers included Antoninus Pius and Gordian III. The coins, whose date-range is reminiscent of the hoard from Upper Holker, were at one time in Hutton’s Museum, Keswick.

3. *Millom Castle*: Stukeley’s Diaries (*Surtees Publications* 76 (1883), 113) refer to the discovery in 1759 of “Two great urns full of Roman silver coins”.

4. *Near Newbiggin Hall* (NY 4351): *Annual Register* (1762, 102) refers to the recent discovery of 700 Roman coins “in a ford in the river Pettarel near Carlisle”. It is said that eleven different emperors were represented, and that some of the coins were very fresh. As to type, they are said to have been of base metal, some “as large as crown pieces, and some no bigger than a farthing”. It is said that some were 1650 years old which, if to be taken as accurate, would date the coins back to c. A.D. 100. This would make the small coins rather harder to understand; the description of the coins would suggest most obviously a date-range between A.D. 294 and c. A.D. 350.

5. *Carlisle*: W. Stukeley (*Itinerarium Curiosum* (1776), 55) refers to a “great quantity” of Roman coins which were dug up from underneath St Cuthbert’s Church. Whilst it is not made absolutely clear that this was a hoard, the probability is strong that it was so. At the same time, it should be remembered that recent excavations in Blackfriars Street have produced large numbers of coins (especially radiate copies) which almost certainly should not be regarded as originating from a hoard or hoards (See my report in M. R. McCarthy, forthcoming).

## Acknowledgements

My thanks are due to those who have brought these references to my attention:

Mr F. Barnes, formerly Curator of the Furness Museum, I.19; Professor Eric Birley, I.33, II.1, II.2; Dr J. C. Dickinson, I.19; Mr Michael Sekulla, I.15, I.33, II.3, II.4, II.5.

## 4. *The Roman Coin Hoard from Docker Moor*. By D. C. A. SHOTTER

Recent volumes of these *Transactions* lxxvii, 175 ff. and lxxx, 163) have contained what have turned out to be episodes in the “continuing story” of the Docker Moor hoard. Since 1975 there have now been four separate discoveries of coins from the same point on the bank of the River Keer (SD 56207525); the time thus seems appropriate to bring the hoard of coins together into a single discussion. Further study of the first find together with study of the more recent discoveries of 1979 and 1980 gives us the following distribution:

Gallienus (sole reign)	9	( <i>RIC</i> 193, 210 (2), 329, 334; 4 illegible)
Claudius II	12	( <i>RIC</i> 12, 31, 32, 45, 52, 96, 109, 194, 265; 3 illegible)
Postumus	1	(Illegible)
Victorinus	17	( <i>RIC</i> 53 (?), 55 (4), 67 (2), 71, 78, 114; 7 illegible)
Tetricus I	53	( <i>RIC</i> 47, 52, 62 (3), 67, 73 (2), 98, 100 (7), 106, 107, 112, 121 (3), 123, 130 (3), 140 (?), 145, 146 (2), 148; 22 illegible)
Tetricus II	15	( <i>RIC</i> 230, 235, 247, 258, 270 (2), 272; 8 illegible)
Illegible	16	

Percentage distribution of the legible coins is thus as follows:

	%
Gallienus (sole reign; A.D. 259-68)	8.41
Claudius II (A.D. 268-70)	11.21
Postumus (A.D. 260-8)	0.93
Victorinus (A.D. 269-71)	15.89
Tetricus I (A.D. 271-3)	49.53
Tetricus II (A.D. 271-3)	14.03

Hoards of this period are of course often found in Britain; they reflect the disastrous economic and political conditions affecting the Empire in the second half of the third century A.D. This one is relatively small for its type, as it is not unknown for hoards of this period to contain many thousands of coins.

As to the circumstances of discovery, there was no sign of a container, though it is of course possible that the coins were deposited in a leather or other fabric bag which has subsequently perished. Nor is there anything to indicate in terms of Roman topography why the spot was chosen; clearly there must have been some significance, as the owner will have chosen a place which will have concealed his money from the casual finder, yet will have been instantly recognizable from the point of view of his own subsequent recovery of the coins.

The coins themselves are radiates of reasonably good quality, unlike the really poor quality copies that make up the bulk of the radiate hoard from Brougham (Shotter, 1978a, 204). Indeed, in many respects the closest local parallel that can be found is that from Hackensall Hall, Knott End (Shotter 1978b, 47 ff.). Both Hackensall and Docker contain relatively low proportions of coins of Gallienus and Postumus (A.D. 259-68) and a large number of Claudius II, Victorinus and the Tetrici (A.D. 268-73). Indeed 90% of the Docker coins are of this period, compared with 86% at Hackensall. This contrasts sharply with such hoards as those from Boothstown and Ulnes Walton (Shotter 1978c, 32), which have heavier concentrations of coins of Gallienus and Postumus.

It is of course likely that Britain, as part of the *Imperium Galliarum*, will have received (and copied) a large quantity of coins of Victorinus and the Tetrici: the make-up of the Docker hoard also suggests that the savings-period did not commence until the late 260s, and reflects that by that time the generally better quality coins of Gallienus and particularly Postumus were hard to come by, on the principle that bad money drives good money out of circulation.

## References

- Shotter 1978a: Shotter, D. C. A., "A Roman Coin Hoard from Brougham", *CW* 2, lxxviii, 204-6.  
 Shotter 1978b: Shotter, D. C. A., "A Hoard of Antoniniani from Hackensall Hall Farm", *LAJ* 1 (1978), 47-52.  
 Shotter 1978c: Shotter, D. C. A., "Roman Coin Hoards from Lancashire", *LAJ* 1 (1978), 9-46.

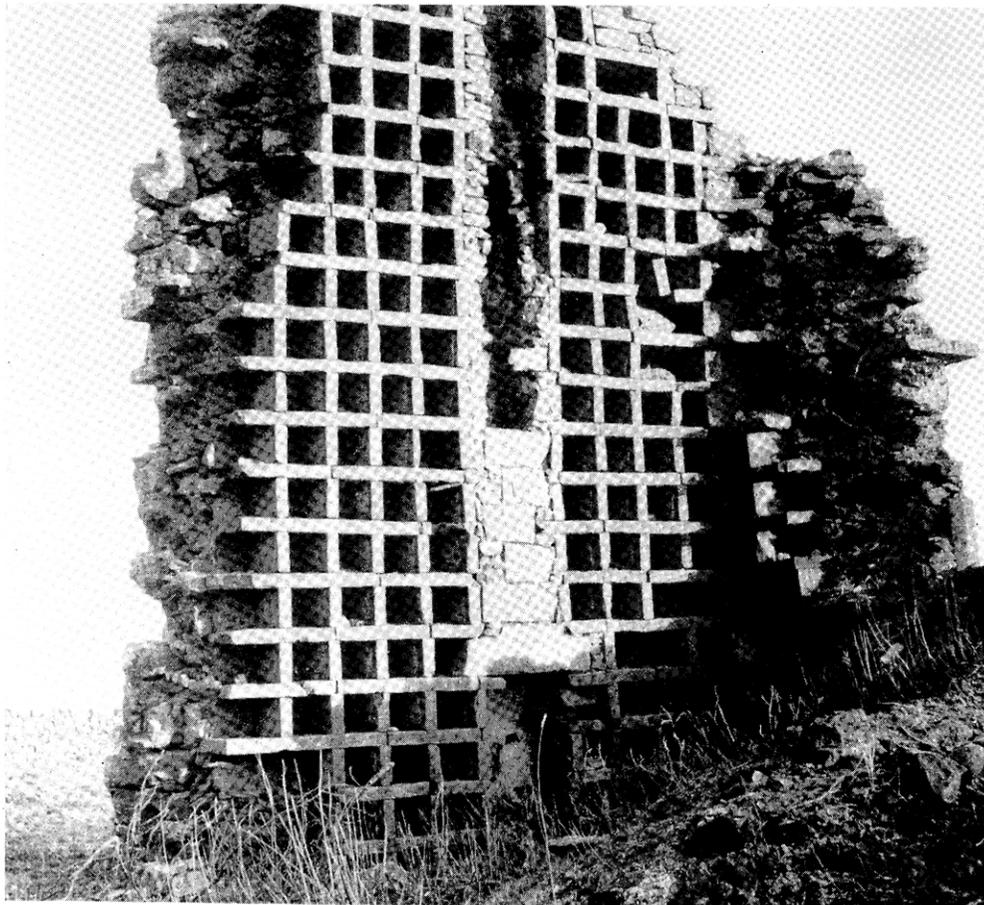
5. *Scaleby Castle "Fair": a correction.* By T. HENRY RUDDICK

In his admirable account of Scaleby Castle in CW2, xxvi, 398 ff., J. F. Curwen refers to an inquest post mortem taken at Carlisle on 20 September 1367. The published version refers to "a Fair worth 26s. yearly; a water mill in the hands of tenants worth yearly £4" (p. 408). The family of de Tilliol were in possession of Scaleby Castle and other property in that parish, including the water mill mentioned in the document.

I made many attempts to locate the existence of the fair referred to by Curwen and also the existence of any charter. In my last attempt I wrote to the Public Record Office, who were kind enough to search the indexes in the calendars of the Chancery, Patent Rolls and Charter Rolls for the years 1367 and before. No reference was found to a market or fair charter for Scaleby, but at my request a further check was made. The reply stated that the document had been badly mutilated by "the injudicious application of gall, and that a comparison of the original and the abstract made it clear that the calendar was not only incomplete but inaccurate. The "Fair" is in fact a reference to a "park with game, (*p̄cis cum feris*) of which the herbage is worth 26s". (PRO Chancery Inq. p.m., file 196 N58).

6. *The Pigeonhouse at Crookdake Hall NY 198443.* By RICHARD BELLHOUSE

I visited Crookdake hall several times in the 60s in the course of my duties as a Land Drainage Officer. On the first occasion I noticed the shell of the pigeonhouse and examined it with some interest with the farmer. It is mentioned in R. S. Ferguson's article in CW1, ix, 412f, *Pigeon*



*Houses in Cumberland* with a good drawing facing p. 426. It was evident from the windows and the fireplace and flue that it had at some time in the past been used for some other purpose than for keeping pigeons – in fact as a school, as I discovered from Ferguson's article (p. 427).

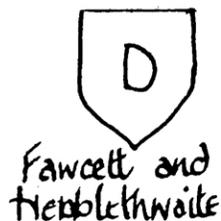
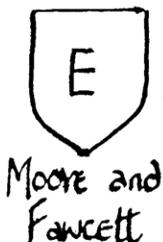
The Society visited Crookdake Hall in 1965. By then all but part of the east wall and the south-east corner had collapsed. During a later visit I formed the impression from the farmer's rather guarded comments that the collapse was not entirely unaided, the squared stones of the nest holes having been used elsewhere on the farm. I photographed the surviving wall to record the arrangement of the original nesting holes and the construction of the fireplace and flue when the building was converted for use as a schoolhouse.

7. *Heraldry in the Window of the Middleton Chapel, St Mary's Church, Kirkby Lonsdale.* By R. S. BOUMPHREY, M.A.

The following notes have been written for inclusion in a projected new guide book to St Mary's Church, Kirkby Lonsdale.

Visitors to St Mary's Church often express an interest in the fine display of heraldry in the stained glass window of the Middleton Chapel, and it is hoped that the following description of the six shields and the accompanying notes on the marriages represented by the groupings of shields and quarterings, will provide such visitors with answers to their queries.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the help which I have received from Roy Hudleston and Deborah Groves.



- A. Gules a fess between three mullets in chief and three cross crosslets in base all Argent (Cragg); on an escutcheon of pretence, Quarterly, 1 & 4, Argent a saltire engrailed Sable (Middleton); 2 & 3, Quarterly per fess indented Or and Gules on a bend Azure a cinquefoil between two martlets Or (Bindloss).
- B. Argent two pallets Azure on a canton Or a mullet Sable (Heblethwaite); on an escutcheon of pretence, Quarterly, 1 & 4, Middleton; 2 & 3, Bindloss.
- C. Or on a chevron Pean between three Moors' heads in profile couped at the neck Proper wreathed about the temples Argent and Sable [a pheon Or] (Moore); on an escutcheon of pretence, Quarterly, 1 & 4, Cragg; 2, Middleton; 3, Bindloss.
- D. Argent on a bend Azure three dolphins naiant embowed Or (Fawcett); on an escutcheon of pretence, Quarterly, 1 & 4, Heblethwaite; 2, Middleton; 3, Bindloss.
- E. Quarterly of six, 1 & 6, Moore; 2, Cragg; 3, Middleton; 4, Bindloss; 5 (partly obscured), Argent a bend barry [of six] Azure and Gules between two pellets (Gathorne); on an escutcheon of pretence, Quarterly, 1, Fawcett; 2, Heblethwaite; 3, Middleton; 4, Bindloss.
- F. Quarterly, 1, Fawcett; 2, Heblethwaite; 3, Middleton; 4, Bindloss.

### Notes

- A. James Cragg, of Dent, marr. Mary, younger dau. and eventually coheir of John Middleton, of Middleton Hall. The latter, aged 42 at the time of Dugdale's Visitation of Westmorland, 1665, was son of Edward Middleton, of Middleton Hall (d. 1642), by his wife Bridget, dau. and heir of Christopher Bindloss, of Borwick Hall (not Robert Bindloss, as stated by Nicolson & Burn, i, 254).
- B. Joshua Heblethwaite, of Dent (d. 1697), marr. Bridget, elder dau. and coheir of the above John Middleton.
- C. Giles Moore, D.L., of Grimeshill, marr. Mary, 2nd dau. and coheir of the above James Cragg, of Dent (see A).
- D. Thomas Fawcett, of Greenwell and Gate, Dent (1710-90), marr. 1731 Bridget, sister and coheir of John Heblethwaite (d. *s.p.*) and dau. of the above Joshua Heblethwaite, of Dent (see B).
- E. Giles Moore, D.L., of Grimeshill (see C), was father of John Moore, J.P., of Grimeshill, Colonel, Westmorland Militia, and grandfather of William Moore, D.L., J.P., of Grimeshill (1754-1832), Colonel, Westmorland Militia. The latter's son John Moore, Lt.-Colonel, Westmorland Militia (b. 1781, died *v.p.*, 1826) marr. 1807 Eliza, dau. of Richard Gathorne, of Kirkby Lonsdale, and was father of William Moore, D.L., J.P., of Grimeshill (1809-62), High Sheriff of Westmorland 1859, who marr. 1833 Elizabeth (d. 1856), 2nd dau. and coheir of Thomas Fawcett, of Gate (d. 1866, aged 66), grandson of the above Thomas Fawcett, of Greenwell and Gate (see D). William and Elizabeth Moore had an eldest son William Middleton Moore, D.L., J.P. (1834-1909), who died *s.p.m.* and was the last of the family at Grimeshill.

### References

- J. Foster (ed.), *Pedigrees Recorded at the Heralds' Visitations of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland . . . 1615, and . . . 1666*. N.D.
- J. Nicholson and R. Burn, *The History and Antiquities of the Counties of Westmorland and Cumberland*. 1777.
- Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 8th edn. 1894.
- R. S. Boumphrey, C. Roy Hudleston and J. Hughes, *An Armorial for Westmorland and Lonsdale*. 1975.

### 8. *17th Century Plaster Work from 48 Highgate, Kendal*. By JOHN MARSH

Number 48 Highgate was listed in the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments volume on Westmorland 1936 as being formerly the Queen Catherine Inn and having a 17th century plaster panel carrying the date 1683. Other plaster work in a ceiling on the first floor was also listed.



Plaster work from 48 Highgate, Kendal, being presented to the Kendal Civic Society 23/6/82.  
*Photograph Mike Barker by permission Westmorland Gazette.*

In May 1982 the whole of 48 Highgate was demolished. The architects involved in the redevelopment presented the plaster panel to the Kendal Civic Society at a small ceremony on 23 June 1982. The Civic Society has since passed the panel to the Kendal Museum for restoration and display. The photograph shows Dr John Satchell receiving the panel from Mr Andrew Peill. The other plasterwork mentioned in RCHM has apparently been destroyed.

9. *Note on Ralph Tyrer, vicar of Kendal 1529-1627.* By REV. J. BREAY

In his excellent article on Ralph Tyrer, B.D., vicar of Kendal 1592-1627 in CW2 lxxviii the late Edward M. Wilson gives the epitaph on brass which was in the sanctuary of Kendal Parish Church, of which the first four lines are:

London bredd me, Westminster fedd me,  
 Cambridge sped me, my sister wed me,  
 Study taught me, Liuing sought me,  
 Learning brought me, Kendall caught me . . .

They are an adaptation of the Latin lines erected in the Minorite church in Cologne in 1513 to the memory of Johannes Duns (Scotus) the medieval schoolman (1265?-1308?), in the church where he was thought to be buried.

Scotia me genuit, Anglia me suscepit,  
 Gallia me docuit, Colonia me tenet.

I suspect that the type of verse is of older tradition.