

ART. XIX.—*Additions to the Carlisle Museum (to the end of 1905)*. By L. E. HOPE, Curator.

I.—PRE-HISTORIC. II.—ROMANO-BRITISH. III.—MEDIÆVAL.
IV.—NEO-ARCHAIC OBJECTS. V.—COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS.

I.

WHEN sinking a well at Musgrave, Kirkby Stephen, Westmorland, in 1904, a perforated stone hammer was found. It is oval in shape, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, by $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches broad, by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and is formed from a quartzite pebble. The shaft hole, as is usual with hammers of this type, is narrower in the centre than at the outsides. Near the same place, during the same year, a small polished flint celt was found by a boy in a ploughed field. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and of the ordinary type of Neolithic or early Bronze-age celt.

These two implements have been purchased by the Museum Committee.

II.

Two gold Roman coins have been acquired recently, both of which were probably local; but as they have passed through several hands, and were smuggled from some excavations, their definite history has become lost. One is an aureus of Nero, with a head of that emperor on the obverse with the inscription "NERO CÆSAR AUGUSTUS," and on the reverse "JUPPITER CUSTOS." The other is an aureus of Titus, with head of that emperor on the obverse, and the inscription, which reads from the outer edge, is "T. CÆSAR. IMP. VESPASIANUS." On the reverse is a figure of Roma seated, with two doves flying in the field, and in the exergue "COS VI."

A silver denarius of Marcus Aurelius was found in Carlisle in 1905 near to the north west wall of the Castle. The obverse has a head of Marcus, and "M AURELIUS

ANTONINUS AUG.;" the reverse has a figure of Securitas and the emperor's titles, &c., "T R P XXIII IMP X COS III PP." A second brass coin of the same emperor, found near the same place, is interesting, having been struck during the time of his Cæsarship, before he assumed the purple. The obverse has a somewhat youthful head of Marcus, and the words "AURELIUS CÆSAR;" the reverse has a wreath, and inside "JV VEN TVS SC" in four lines.

A second brass of the "Judæa Capta" type of Vespasian, found during the excavations on the site of the Crown and Mitre Hotel, Carlisle, has also turned up.

The only lapidarian accession is a stone found at Westward, Wigton, in 1901, and mentioned in these *Transactions*, N.S., ii., p. 411. It is inscribed "COH[ORS] VIII.," in two lines. It may have been part of a building stone which has flaked off from the face when working. The cutting of the inscription looks too fresh to have been exposed to the weather in a wall. The stone is a fine red freestone, and is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches thick. It has been given by Rev. T. W. Melrose.

III.

A small stone, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 3 inches in diameter at the widest part, sculptured in the form of a tassel, was found in a garden at Little Orton. It appears to have been part of a more pretentious sculpture, probably sepulchral, and may probably be from the same source as many other sculptured stones found in this neighbourhood. It is presented by the Rev. W. F. Gillbanks.

The stone coffin found in the garden of the Leper Hospital at St. Nicholas, Carlisle, in 1837 or 1838, has been presented by Miss Nairn; and the pewter chalice found inside the coffin has been presented by Mrs. Isaac Cartmell. (See pp. 293-297.)

IV.

Two or three obsolete household contrivances have been given. One is a wooden goffering frame or stand. It is

rather neatly made, and consists of a grooved frame, 14 ins. high by $10\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide, in which are held two rows of rods about $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in diameter. The frilling was put into the frame when wet, zigzag between the rods, and allowed to dry in the frame. The top and one side of the frame is detachable, to allow the dry frilling for "my lady's cap" to be taken out. This frame was given by Mr. R. Greenup of Caldbeck, where it was formerly used. The same donor gives a yeoman's circular snuff-box, on the top of which are printed figures of agricultural implements in use in the early nineteenth century. The box belonged to Mr. John Greenup of Caldbeck, who was a friend and contemporary of the celebrated John Peel.

Another curious object from Bowness-on-Solway is a wooden "toast-dog" or "pricker." It consists of two uprights, 18 inches high, with feet. A board, covered by a thin sheet of iron, is held between them, and a number of spikes are driven through the board and iron plate to form the forks. This and another of the more ordinary circular-topped type are given by Mr. Joseph Toppin.

V.

A number of Jacobite commemoration medals have been purchased by the committee.

The earliest in the series is a bronze medal commemorating the birth of Prince Charles Stuart in 1720. The obverse shows the heads of the old Pretender (here called James III.) and Clementina; on the reverse is a female figure, Providence holding up an infant and pointing to a globe showing the map of Great Britain.

The next are a silver and a bronze medal struck in England in expectation of the arrival of Prince Charles in 1745. This is the medal figured on the title-page of Mounsey's *Carlisle in 1745*. The obverse has the head of Prince Charles, and the words "CAROLUS WALLIÆ PRINCEPS;" on the reverse is a figure of Britannia

watching an approaching fleet, and the legend "AMOR ET SPES."

Several are commemorative of the defeat of the rebels and the reduction of Carlisle in 1745, and are already noted in these *Transactions*; and four commemorate the battle of Culloden in 1746. One of the latter is silver, and a fine example of the medallist's art, designed by R. Yeo. The obverse has a bust, in armour, of the Duke of Cumberland; and on the reverse is a figure of the duke as Hercules, delivering Britannia from Rebellion.

These are followed by a silver and a bronze example of the "Oak medal," struck in 1750 for a Jacobite Society, which met at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand. Each member, on payment of his subscription of one guinea, received a copy of the medal in copper; those who wished could have copies in gold or silver on payment of the extra cost of the metal. The medal was designed by Thomas Pingo, and the engraving of the dies cost £88 16s. These dies were found in a chapel in the south of England in the nineteenth century, and have been presented to the British Museum by Sir Charles W. Dilke. The obverse has the head of Prince Charles, probably copied from the "Amor et Spes" medal; and on the reverse is an old hollow, leafless tree, from the roots of which rises a young sapling, indicative of the decay of the Jacobite cause and its rise again in the young Prince. The inscription is "REVIRESCIT 1750."

The latest in the series is a silver medal commemorative of the visit of Prince Charles to London in 1752. Another insurrection was being planned that year, and the Prince spent three weeks in London at the house of Lady Primrose. Finding that there was no hope of a successful rising he returned to Paris, and the plot fell through. The obverse has a portrait of Prince Charles, probably copied from the "Amor et Spes" medal. The reverse is also similar, and has the legend "O DIU DESIDERATA NAVIS."