

ART. XXVI.—*Recent Additions to the Carlisle Museum to the end of 1906.* By LINNÆUS E. HOPE, Curator.

TOWARDS the end of 1905 excavations were in progress for the foundations of the Palace Theatre in Botchergate, adjoining the south side of the burial ground of Christ Church, and on the line of the Roman road to the south of Carlisle.

The finds of Romano-British date were not particularly important, but one or two of the fragments of the pottery are interesting. One is part of a Samian ware bowl, hemispherical in shape, 10 inches in diameter and 2 inches deep, decorated with a pattern of curved lines somewhat resembling the "engine-turned" pattern on the back of modern watches. The pattern seems to have been applied by means of a "roulette" or roller stamp. Amongst the large quantity of potsherds of Samian ware possessed by the Museum there is not another example of this type of ornament. It is probably late in date, as there are German and Gaulish Samian vessels with striated ornament attributed to the third and fourth centuries.

Another fragment of a shallow *patera* has an applied relief of the so-called "ivy-leaf" pattern on the rim, similar to that on the bulge of a vessel found on the site of the Victoria Hotel in 1904. Samian vessels with applied relief belong to the declining period of the art, and the probable date of these pieces is suggested by the association of a coin found near them—a third brass of Severus Alexander, A.D. 222-235.

Coins of Severus Alexander are rare in this district. I examined this one at the time of finding, but it has since been lost.

The potsherds mentioned, in addition to many others of more conventional types of Samian ware and late Celtic

funeral pottery, have been given to the Museum by the directors of the Palace Theatre through Councillor W. P. Gibbings.

A small but interesting addition has been made to the collection of Neo-archaic objects in a pair of "ring pattens." These are from Hutton Roof, Kirkby Lonsdale, and are presented by Mrs. George Atkinson through Miss M. Sewell of Carlisle, who says they belonged to Mrs. Atkinson's grandmother, and were latterly in the collection of the late Rev. David Spedding of Hutton Roof. They are small in size, measuring only 6 inches in length and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth, with the iron ring $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch clear of the wooden sole. There is no heel to this type of patten, and only the fore part of the foot was placed in it. Ring pattens appear to have been used commonly in the Lake District in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, after which the "clog patten" was more used. This type was made to accommodate the whole of the foot, and consisted of a wooden sole shaped like that of an ordinary clog, and protected by irons (sole and heel) as on a clog. They were held on the foot by a strap across the fore part similar to that of the ring patten. A pair of clog pattens formerly used in the Vale of St. John, Keswick, were recently acquired among a number of other Neo-archaic objects from the Rev. Charles Dowding, who was latterly vicar of St. John's in the Vale.

Amongst the objects acquired from Mr. Dowding is an archaic flint lock rifle—a terrible weapon, and one which would be deadly to the user, if he had to carry it far. The barrel, which is 3 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter at the muzzle, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter at the butt, has twelve grooves, and would take a bullet $\frac{1}{16}$ ths of an inch in diameter. The weight of the rifle is 13 lbs. 10 ozs.—a nice weight for a person to carry over hill and dale on a deer-stalking expedition, for which purpose it was possibly intended, as was another similar but smaller weapon given

to the Museum by Mr. Joseph Jackson, deer forester of Martindale. This Martindale rifle was undoubtedly used for killing deer, and belonged to Mr. Jackson's grandfather, who was also a forester, and keeper of the Martindale wild red deer. The bore and weight of this rifle is considerably less than the Keswick one, the barrel being 1 inch in diameter at the muzzle, with only ten grooves, and weighing $7\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.—still a great weight, compared with a modern sporting rifle.

For an archaic implement of different character we are indebted to Mr. William Graham of Irthington. This is an obsolete agricultural implement known as "foterin' iron," "fetter' iron," or "fatter." It consists of a square frame of iron 14 inches \times 12 inches \times $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep, with nine strips running parallel across it, and the same width as the strips forming the outer frame. Both strips and frame are thinner at the lower edge, thus forming a sort of cutting implement. From the four corners of the frame rise curved bars, which meet at and support an iron socket, into which a wooden shaft was inserted. The use of this implement was to cut off the long fibrous part of the husk of barley called the beard, and prepare it for the threshing floor. Since the threshing machine has come into general use the "fatter" is no longer needed. Another implement similar in general characteristics was acquired amongst the before-mentioned objects from Vale of St. John. This consists of a similar frame, oval in shape, with straight strips running the longer way of the oval, which is $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, and fixed by four strips of iron, at right angles to the frame, into a block of wood 12 inches long by 7 inches in width and 2 inches thick, in the top of which is inserted a shaft 1 foot 2 inches long, with a cross handle. This implement was probably a turnip cutter.

An interesting relic of the Carlisle Old Bank has been presented by Mr. A. Satterthwaite of Lancaster, through Mr. H. Penfold of Brampton. It is a £5 bank note dated

April 10th, 1829, signed by Jno. Forster & Co. Printed on the back is "Coffee House, Carlisle, 12th Jany., 1877. Exhibited under a Fiat against J. J. and T. Forster."

Some reproductions of the gold and silver antiquities bequeathed by the late W. Forster of Carlisle to the British Museum have been acquired.

The earliest is a gold armlet found at Aspatria in 1828. It is of the usual type of Bronze Age armlet, of a somewhat rounded oval shape, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter at the widest part, and composed of a single bar, oval in section, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch \times $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, with the ends slightly widened out and flattened. There is a slight trace of ornament in two or three incised lines near to the ends, otherwise it is quite plain. It weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. The probable date assigned to it by the British Museum authorities is about 500 B.C.

The second in point of antiquity is a gold necklace of Romano-British date, which was found on the line of the Roman Wall, a little to the west of Carlisle, in 1860. With it were found coins of Marcus Aurelius and earlier emperors. I have good reason to believe that the place of the find was the site of the North British Railway engine sheds. The necklace consists of three rows of figure of eight links held together at each end by three flattened rings with beaded edges, fixed side by side, the end link of each row being fastened firmly inside the ring, and to a plate closing the outer end. There is a sliding bar composed of three similar rings to those at the ends, and the fastener which is attached to the flat plates on the outer edge of the end rings is a simple hook and eye. The total length of the necklace is $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The associated coins assist in fixing the date of this piece of British goldsmith's work, which the British Museum authorities assign to the second century A.D.

The third of these interesting antiquities is a silver penannular fibula or ring brooch found in a field near Penrith in 1830. It is one of those large fibulæ whose

size have made it difficult to determine their origin and use. A similar fibula, found strangely enough also near Penrith in 1785, is figured in Clarke's *Survey of the Lakes*, 1787. The pin is $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the head ornamented by a large thistle-shaped *bullæ*, on the flat top of which, as well as on one side of the bulge, is engraved a representation of the *triquetra*—a well-known triangular interlaced pattern. The remaining side of the *bullæ* is covered with highly raised studs or points. The ring, which is 7 inches in diameter, passes through a hole in the widest part of the pin-head, and the ends of the ring have had *bullæ* (of which only one remains) similar in size, shape, and ornamentation to that of the pin-head. The work of this fine example is Scandinavian in character, and may be as late as the tenth century A.D. The thanks of Cumberland antiquaries are due to the authorities of the British Museum, whose courtesy has permitted these reproductions to be added to our collection.
