

ART. XVI.—*Further accessions to the Carlisle Museum.*
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THE present Article may be regarded as a continuation of that printed in a recent volume of these *Transactions* (CW2 1 175-178); it records some of the more important and interesting antiquities acquired by the Carlisle Museum during the past year or two.

I. STONE IMPLEMENTS (fig. 1, nos. 1-7).

1. Unpolished stone axe (Museum accession no. 56-1951), 10 in. long, found on the surface of the ground in a grazing field on the west side of High Cummersdale village, near Carlisle, in July 1951; given to the museum by the finder, Master James Watson of Cummersdale House. It is composed of fine-grained volcanic ash, almost certainly of the Borrowdale Volcanic Series, the fresh surface being exposed by a relatively recent chip through a thin outer weathered surface. The weathered condition of the two surfaces shows a distinct difference in the depth of weathering, as if the implement had lain for some considerable time with the fresher face downward. The axe is oval in cross-section; a piece of over-trimming of one face has completely destroyed the symmetry of the specimen, and that is probably the reason why polishing was never carried out. The occurrence of a "waster" so far from the factory sites is interesting; it may be suggested that the axe was traded as an unpolished implement, no doubt at a reduced price.

2. Unpolished stone axe (acc. no. 45-1950), $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, found amongst débris from a demolished clay daubin building at Kirkbride, Cumberland. The specimen has a pale bluish-white outer weathered surface, but appears to be a fine-grained volcanic ash of local type. Two

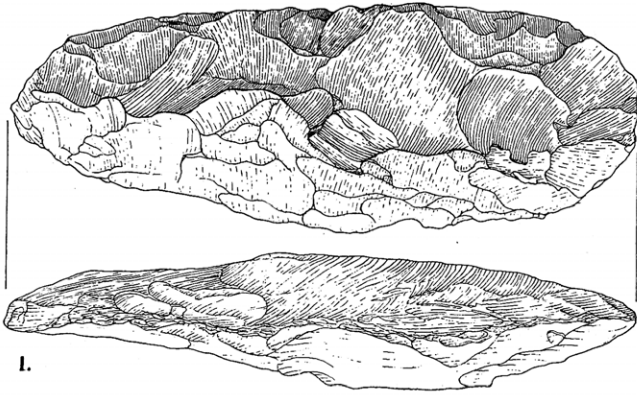
cavities, which appear on the lateral edges, have arisen from the weathering-out of less resistant inclusions, and one cannot escape concluding that the remarkably symmetrical disposal of these inclusions has been brought about intentionally, by careful trimming, with the purpose no doubt of giving a decorative effect to the implement, from the presence of differently-coloured patches of rock-substance on the lateral edges.

3. Polished stone axe (acc. no. 10-1946.1), its butt end broken off by contemporary fracture, now $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. long but estimated to have been $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long originally. Found at Bowness-on-Solway, and given to the museum by Mr R. G. Railton of that place. The axe has a thick, pale buff-coloured zone, which almost completely conceals the fine-grained, bluish-green character of the fresh rock-substance; the general outline of the specimen is rectangular, with a slight taper from cutting-edge to butt. The lateral edges are not faceted, and the surface bears contemporary chipping-scars, which have probably never been ground out from the original trimming.

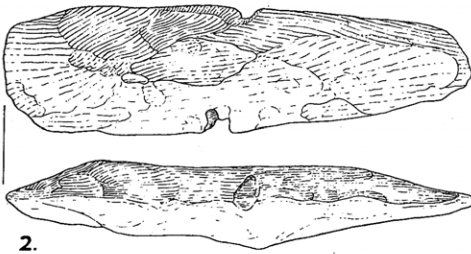
4. Polished stone axe (acc. no. 36-1952), the butt and cutting-edges of which both show fracturing, part of it perhaps due to contemporary wear and tear; length $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., breadth 3 in. across the cutting edge, tapering to 2 in. across the butt; the lateral edges are faceted. Found in June 1952 at East Park, Crofton, Cumberland; it was picked up on the present surface of the ground, at the edge of the former Crofton lake, and it may be presumed to have been dug up during the levelling of the site some years ago. The rock-substance is a fine-grained, bluish-green andesitic lava of the Borrowdale Volcanic Series, but the fresh surface is for the most part concealed beneath a thin, paler-coloured weathered zone. The specimen was given to the Carlisle Museum by the finder, Mrs A. Tweddle of East Park.

5. Perforated stone hammer of the "pestle type"¹ (acc.

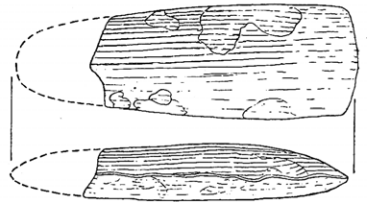
¹ Cf. *Archæologia* lxxv, 103 f.



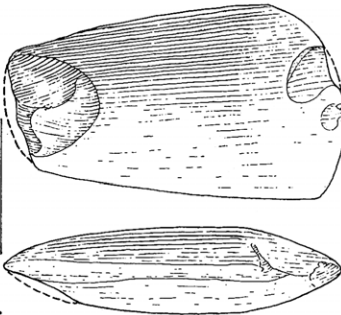
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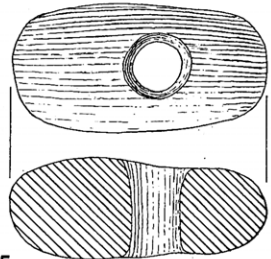
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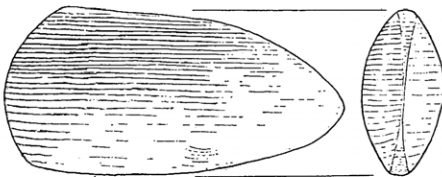
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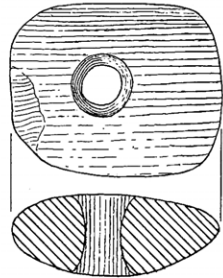
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INCHES

R.H.

FIG. 1.

no. 88-1950), found some years ago in the Kingwater Wood, The Heugh, Walton, Cumberland, and given to the museum by the finder, Mr W. J. Wilson of Walton (cf. CW2 1 175, where it is described but not figured).

6. Polished stone axe of pointed-butt type (acc. no. 69-1946.1), found at Anthorn, Cumberland, in 1944—but amongst débris which had been brought there from Longtown; given to the museum by the finder, Lt-Comdr W. Blake of the R.N. Air Station, Anthorn. Its length is $5\frac{1}{4}$ in., and its breadth across the cutting-edge $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.; the lateral edges are faceted. The surface is pitted in places, apparently by deep-seated chipping of the original trimming, which has not been ground out; but the cutting- and butt-edges are entire. The surface of the axe is evenly weathered a pale, greyish-green; the rock-type is almost certainly an andesite, of the Borrowdale Volcanic Series.

7. Perforated stone axe-hammer or adze (acc. no. 61-1946), found near the surface at High Cummersdale in 1946, and given to the museum by Mr Peter Ross of High Cummersdale. The implement is squarish in outline, length $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., maximum thickness $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.; the perforation is of hour-glass cross-section, with a diameter tapering from 1 in. at the surface to $\frac{5}{8}$ in. at the centre, and is set $\frac{3}{4}$ in. off-centre towards the butt. The butt-end, which shows evidence of contemporary fracturing, is rounded, and from it the thickness of the implement tapers towards the cutting-edge. The rock-substance is a dark-green, coarse-grained basic igneous type, weathered on the surface to a dark brown colour.

II. A LATE BRONZE AGE SPEAR-HEAD (fig. 2).

The Late Bronze Age socketed spear-head, here figured (acc. no. 44-1950), was found in May 1950 in the gravel quarries at Smalnston, Longtown, Cumberland. These fluvial gravels lie in the valley of the river Esk, and

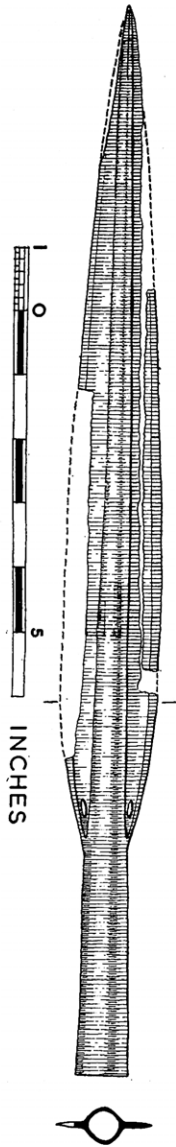


FIG. 2.

the spear-head must have been dislodged from the surface of the river-terrace by the mechanical grab. The specimen has been given to the Carlisle Museum by the finder, Mr T. R. Cairns of Longtown, and is the finest of its type in the museum's collection, though it has suffered a fair amount of damage to the blade. The blade is lanceolate, 13 in. in length; at its base is a pair of decorative lunate openings, of the typical Late Bronze Age type. The socket, which runs to the tip of the spear, projects $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. beyond the blade, and is $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter at its proximal extremity. Nodules of oxidised bronze, still present in the socket, raise the intriguing question whether the spear-head has ever been fitted to a haft.

III. A GREEN-GLAZED JUG FROM CARLISLE

(fig. 3).

The exceptionally fine example of a green-glazed jug, here illustrated (acc. no. 58-1951.1), was found in fragments, at a depth of 8 ft., during excavation work for the extensions to the premises of the *Cumberland News* in Pack-horse Lane, English Street, Carlisle, in July 1951; it has been acquired through the generosity of the Directors of the *Cumberland News*, and has now been completely restored.

The vessel is $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; it is completely glazed on the outside, except for the lower part of the body and the under-side of the handle. The glaze is pale green in colour, and is evenly applied. The spout is in the form of the lower jaw of a frog, and is applied to the neck beneath the rim, the neck being perforated for this purpose; it is ornamented with the intertwined legs of a frog, which rise from the neck of the vessel, and are applied to the sides by means of the feet. Additional ornamentation occurs on the neck of the vessel, in the form of stylised human faces (one of them was broken off and is lost, but has now been restored); they rise from the neck

beneath the rim, and are applied to the sides by means of their elongated beards. There is also an irregular pattern of cross-hatched grooving, made with a blunt, two-pronged instrument, ornamenting the neck; and the sides of the vessel show pronounced horizontal finger-grooving. The handle is in the form of a simple strap, with central groove, and the base is concave.

The slightly degenerate tendencies of this vessel, as shown by the over-elaboration of the ornamental details, allow us to date it provisionally to the 15th century. It now takes pride of place in the museum's collection as the finest example of its type.



FIG. 3.—The medieval jug from Carlisle. *Photo : R. Hogg.*

facing page 208.