

ART. I. – *A Catalogue of Recent Acquisitions to Carlisle Museum and Reported Finds from the Cumbrian Area*

By COLIN RICHARDSON, B.A., M.PHIL.

THIS article resumes the practice of presenting periodic reports, for inclusion in *Transactions*, of the most noteworthy accessions to Carlisle Museum. The material comprises unpublished items from the Cumbrian area acquired between January 1975 and December 1989, whether by donation, purchase or loan.<sup>1</sup> In the interests of future research, the scope of the article has been broadened to include unpublished reported finds from Cumbria. In addition, material acquired since 1975 which has previously been published in these *Transactions* or elsewhere, is listed in the Appendix. Objects appearing in Sections I and II of the catalogue which receive only a brief note or listing pending full publication, are indicated by the letter *f*. Each entry is given a catalogue number and the sequence carries on through Sections I and II. The general arrangement is as follows:-

Section I includes all the *unpublished* Cumbrian finds *acquired* since 1975. While the material has been grouped under broad period headings for convenience, it should be borne in mind that a number of items are of uncertain date and that further research may indicate a chronological context at variance with that suggested here. It is also worth noting that a general accession entry under a period heading (e.g. Roman), may conceal multi-period material. Artefacts within each period are catalogued by material and listed in accession number order. As indicated above, they are treated in varying detail with the majority being illustrated.

Section II contains hitherto *unpublished* finds from the Cumbrian area which have either been *reported* to the museum (some of which have not been examined at first hand), or, brought in for identification and recording purposes since 1975. These latter objects were subsequently returned to the inquirer(s).

There was a certain amount of *unaccessioned* material in the museum collection prior to 1975. This has now been accessioned and is identified by a post-1975 registration number but is not included in this catalogue. Important items which were acquired prior to 1975 and which are unpublished, will appear in due course. It is important to note that some collection material, mainly Prehistoric, which was identified by various old museum code letters and numbers, was re-accessioned in the immediate post-1975 period. Whenever this re-accessioned material appears in print, researchers should ensure that the item(s) is identified by the original registration number and the new one to avoid confusion. Since the present writer was appointed, this practice of assigning new numbers to earlier registered material, has ceased.

An important category of object not included in this article, relates to those finds from the Cumbrian area which have received merely a passing reference in these *Transactions* or elsewhere, but have been brought to the writer's attention in recent years. Such objects have either been acquired by or reported to the museum, and the opportunity will be taken in the future to publish a number of them more fully.

While limitations in space precludes a full description and discussion of many of the

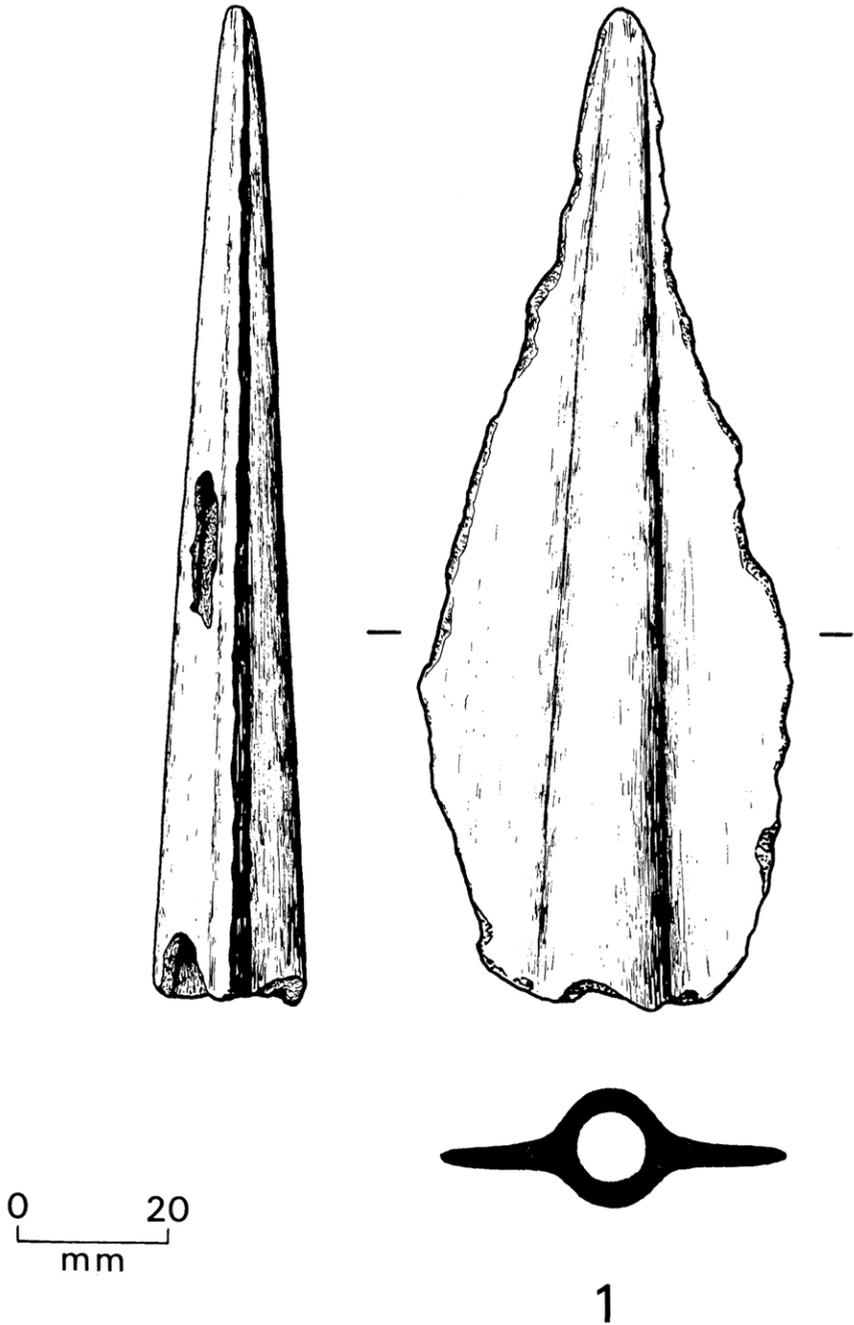


FIG. 1 - 1. Bronze spearhead. Wolf Hills, Coanwood.

catalogue entries, it nevertheless serves a useful purpose in drawing attention to and making available for study an interesting and important collection of local finds.

## Section I

### Prehistoric

#### *Bronze*

#### 1. (27-1987) Spearhead: Wolf Hills, Coanwood. (Fig. 1)

A socketed spearhead with leaf-shaped blade, found with a metal-detector by Mr J. Johnson at Wolf Hills, Coanwood, near Haltwhistle (NY 7275 5830), c. 1985. Although not found within the modern county of Cumbria, the object is of such local importance that it has been included in the catalogue.

The blade edges are not cleanly defined but are “nibbled” along their whole length. Superficially, this would appear to be the result of corrosion, but taken in conjunction with the elongated hole in the socket, suggests a casting defect and a discarded implement. The area around the socket has suffered damage and removed any evidence of the attachment method adopted, whether by a single loop (set high or low) or a peg. The surface colour is bog-brown indicating deposition in a peaty soil for a long period. Max. L. 129.8mm; Max. blade W. 47.5mm; circular socket with an int. diam. of 13.5mm, and ext. diam. of 19mm.

The blade form can be closely paralleled on a number of spearheads from northern England dating to the period c. 1000 – 700 B.C., notably Netherby, Wallington and Kilnhurst.<sup>2</sup> The Wolf Hills spearhead was kindly donated by Mr K. Johnson, Coanwood, in March 1987.

#### *Stone*

#### 2. (44-1975.1) Hammerstone: Gt. Langdale.

A discoidal-shaped specimen in a coarse-grained basic porphyritic rock. The cross-sectional form is plano-convex and the overall size and shape is repeated on a number of hammerstones found at the axe-factory site including the following in the museum collection: 100-1949.36A; 27-1973.2; 51-1973.4; 51-1973.5; 1-1974.2; 99-1984. Max. Diam. 121mm; Max. T. 48mm.

Found by the donor on South Scree, Pike O' Stickle, in March 1975. Donated by Mr J. MacNish, Carlisle.

#### 3. (44-1975.2) Axe or Chisel roughout: Gt. Langdale.

A slim roughout in pale-green volcanic tuff (visual examination Group VI) with roughly parallel blade edges and heavy all-over flaking. The cross-sectional form approximates to plano-convex although the dorsal surface is ridged rather than convex. Max. L. 147mm; Max. W. 48mm; Max. T. 40mm. Found in similar circumstances to the hammerstone and donated by Mr MacNish.

#### 4. (112-1975) Flake: Gt. Langdale.

A worked flake of “cherty” material which is probably ignimbrite (welded tuff). One face is relatively fresh showing a conchoidal fracture, the other is covered by a thick

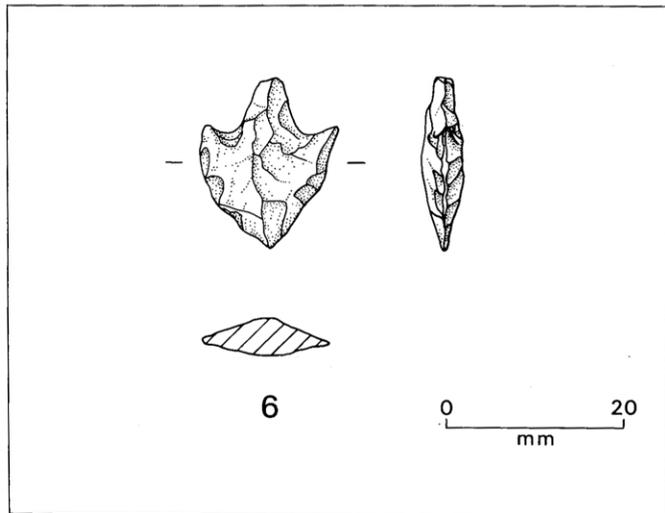
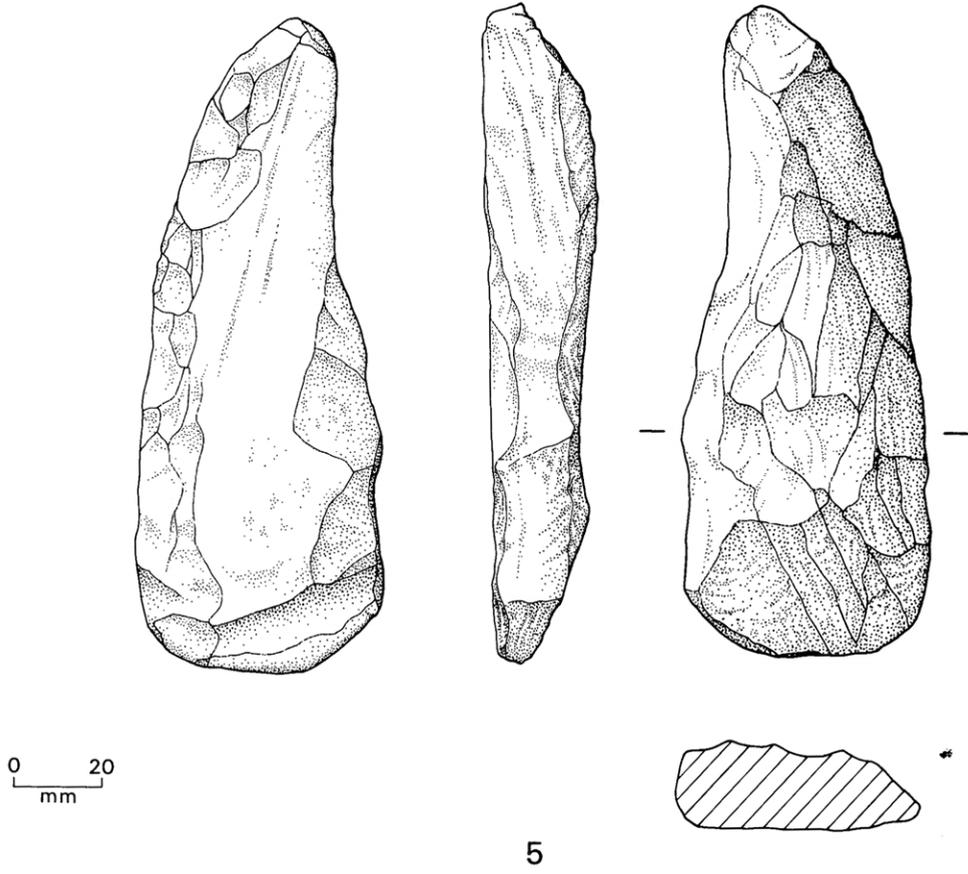
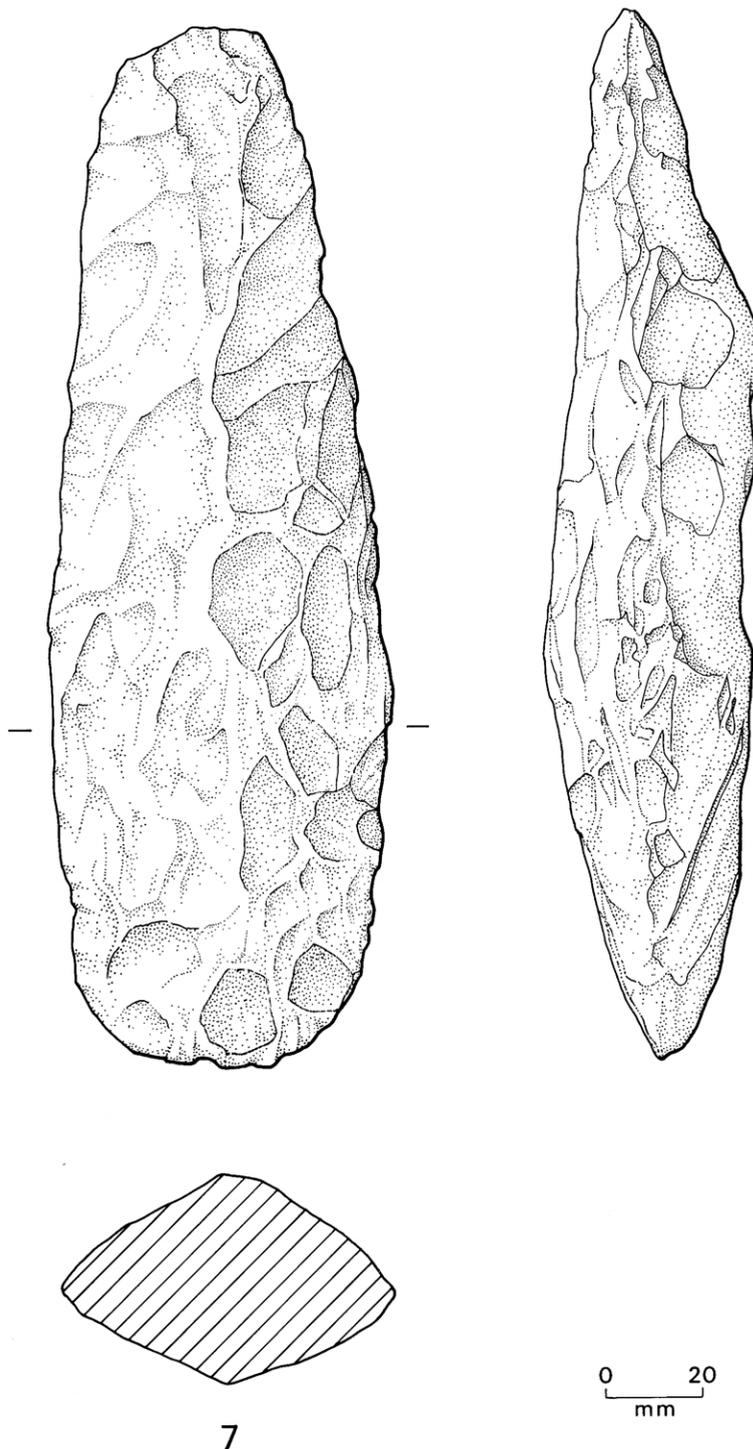


FIG. 2 - 5. Stone axe roughout. Drigg. 6. Barbed-and-tanged arrowhead. Drigg.



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FIG. 3 - 7. Stone axe roughout. Dolphenby Farm, Edenhall.

grey-white skin. There is secondary trimming along one edge which has produced a knife-like tool. Max. L. 97mm; Max. W. 55.5mm; Max. T. 15.5mm.

Found at the "centre of the South Scree" on Pike O' Stickle, Gt. Langdale, in June 1975. Donated by Mr J. MacNish, Carlisle.

5. (73-1978.1) Axe roughout: Drigg (Fig. 2).

This "comma-shaped" stone with heavily flaked dorsal and flat smooth ventral surface, was found on the beach at Drigg. The rock is a dark-green tuff (V. Davis Petrological Sectioning No. 172 C 154) and appears water-worn and sand-blasted. Initial examination suggested a natural stone, but the overall shape and flaking evidence indicates a man-made tool resembling an axe roughout. However, the concave edge and tapering butt provides a firm hand-grip which suggests a chopping or striking implement rather than an axe. Max. L. 149mm; Max. W. 55.5mm; Max. T. 27.5mm.

A number of comma-shaped implements are described and illustrated by Smith,<sup>3</sup> although he assigns a Palaeolithic date to the bulk of them. Donated by the finder, Mr J. Macdonald, Carlisle (Macdonald Notebook Ref. No. 101), in April 1978.

6. (73-1978.2) Arrowhead: Drigg (Fig. 2).

A small barbed-and-tanged arrowhead manufactured from a "cherty" material which is possibly trachyte, varying in colour from mid to light green. The outline shape with finely pointed slightly down-turned barbs and squared-off tapering tang, is broadly similar to Green's Sutton A type.<sup>4</sup> Max. L. 19mm; Max. W. across barbs 14.5mm; L. tang 6.5mm; Max. L. of barbs 1mm, Max. T. 4mm.

Found by the donor, Mr J. Macdonald, Carlisle (Macdonald Notebook Ref. No. 100), and presented in April 1978.

7. (128-1979) Axe roughout: Edenhall (Fig. 3).

An unpolished axe in volcanic tuff (visual examination Group VI) with grey-green core and surface patination of grey-white and brown. Both surfaces exhibit deep and invasive flake scars with the fresh core exposed in a number of places. A pronounced mid-rib runs the length of both dorsal and ventral surfaces, while the cutting edge is convex and the butt fairly narrow, rounded and thinned. A common enough form which has close parallels in many Cumbrian axe finds. There is no evidence of attempted polishing apart from light scratch or abrasion marks. Max. L. 214mm; Max. W. 69.5mm; Max. T. 45.4mm.

Found by the donor, Mr P. Birkett, at Dolphenby Farm, Edenhall (NY 5763 3120) in 1978, "in amongst stones in the cow-yard after the ground had been churned-up by the animals." Presented in August 1979.

8. (20-1980) Polished Axe: Carlisle (Fig. 4).

This axe was found "lying in the gutter" in Dalston Street, Carlisle, in September 1979, by a schoolgirl, Sandra McWhir, and subsequently donated in March 1980.<sup>5</sup> Workmen had been laying drains in the street prior to the find and it is probable that the axe came up with the trench spoil. Manufactured from volcanic tuff (visual examination Group VI), the exposed core is blue-grey in colour with a thick dark-brown skin covering the outer surface. Both cutting edge and butt are badly damaged bi-facially, the result of recent chipping, and one large flake has been detached in antiquity. One

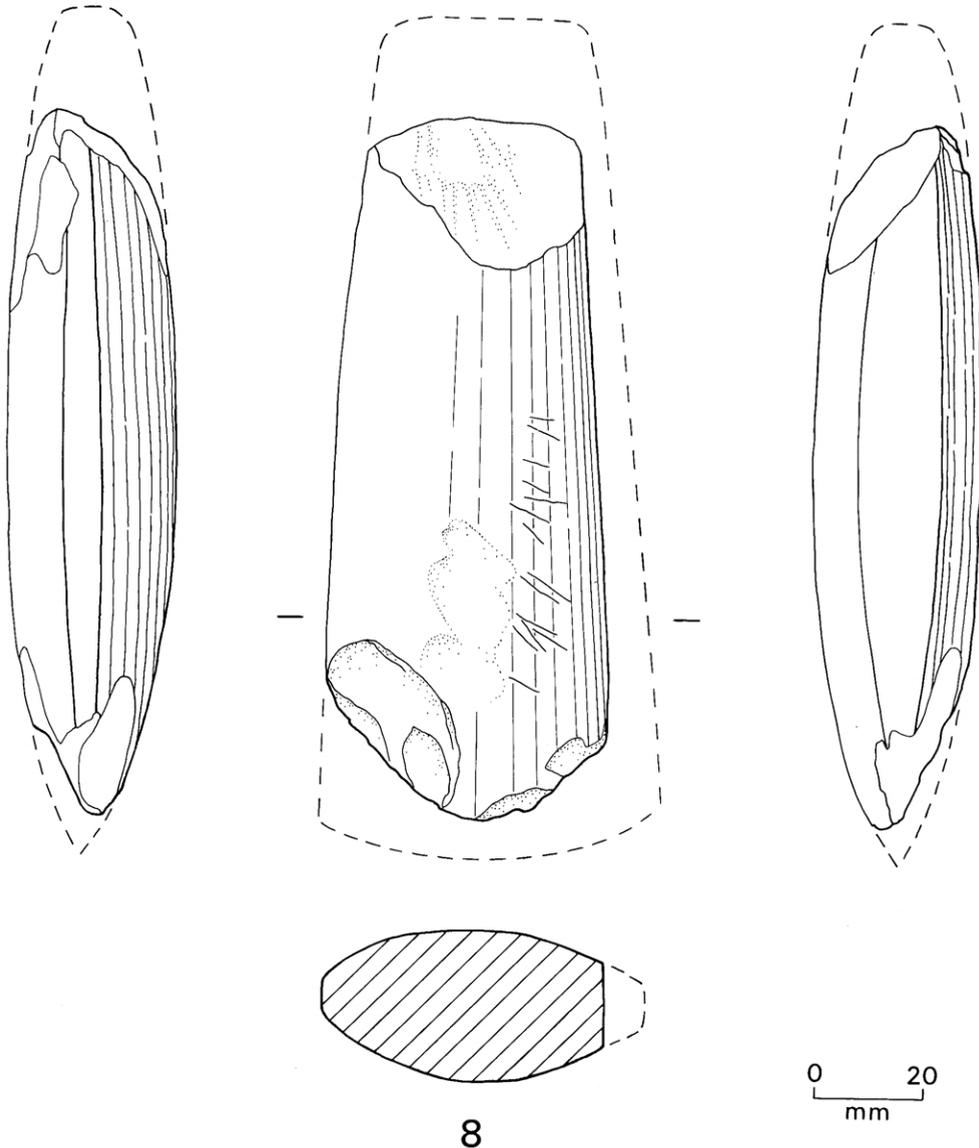


FIG. 4 - 8. Polished stone axe. Dalston Street, Carlisle.

lateral facet is original, while the other is extremely broad revealing the fresh core. The broad facet has been used as a whetstone in recent times. The modern damage confirms the finder's account that the axe had been taken to school and used as a hammerstone and sharpener! Max. L. 131mm; Max. W. 53.2mm; Max. T. 31.2mm; Max. W. of original facet 9mm; Max. W. of broad facet 15mm.

9. (9-1981) Polished Axe: Mealsgate (Fig. 5).

This superb specimen was found at Kirkland Green, nr. Mealsgate (NY 1903 4002)

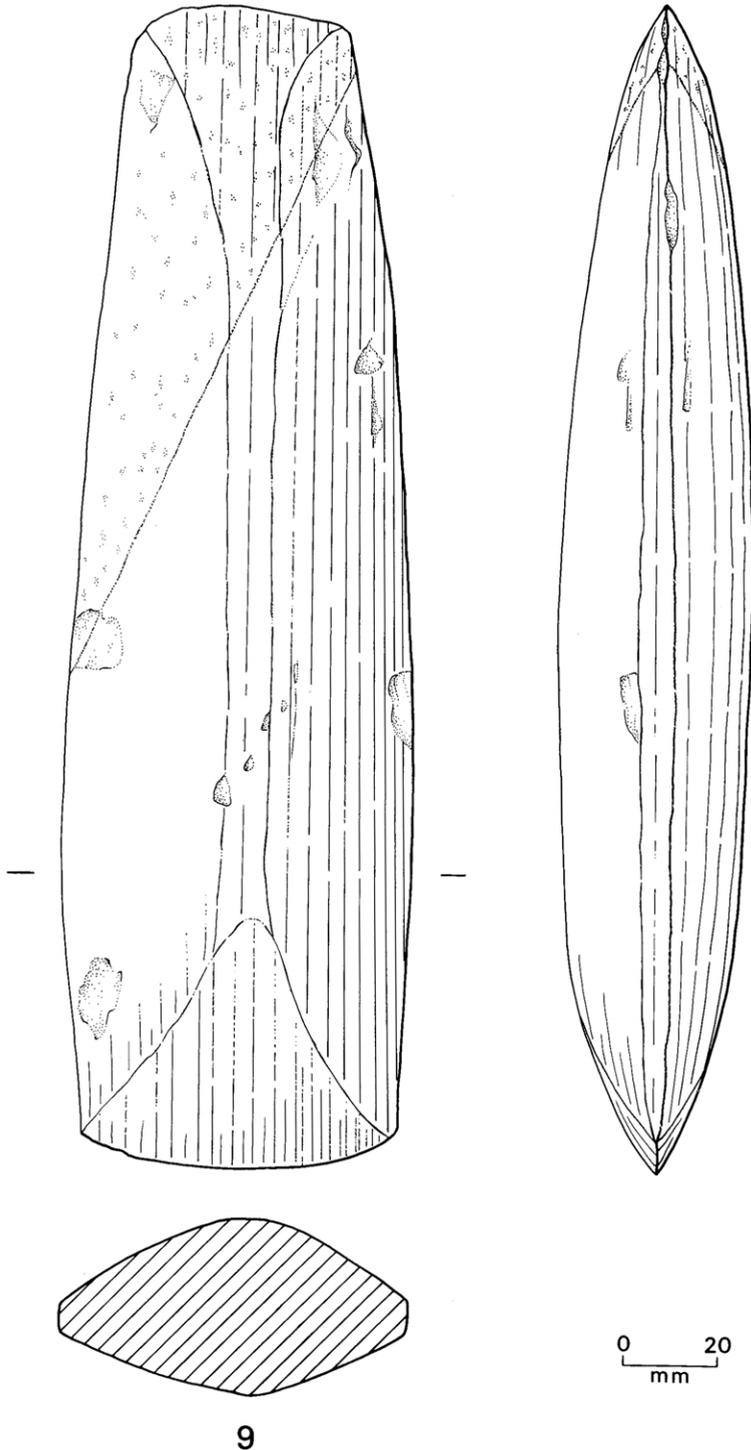


FIG. 5 - 9. Polished stone axe. Kirkland Green, Mealsgate.

in c. 1958, by the late Mr J. H. Glover when "stitching turnips", and was kindly donated by Mrs S. Glover of Mealsgate, in December 1980. The axe is one of the rarer "banded types" with the bedding plane running across at an angle of twenty degrees from the blade mid-point to one corner of the butt. The rock is a fine-grained volcanic tuff (visual examination Group VI), pale green on one face and a darker green on the other, the result of differential weathering.

The overall shape conforms to the "Cumbrian type"<sup>6</sup> being fairly long and narrow, the maximum width being two-thirds of the way down from the butt, lateral blade facets, the butt thin and broad and slightly convex with barely perceptible "waisting" towards the butt end. The cutting edge is finely ground and convex with a distinct triangular-shaped ground facet present on both faces extending up the blade from the cutting edge. This facet narrows at a point 45mm from the cutting edge and runs up the blade centre before broadening out as it approaches the butt. Although not a feature which is distinctly regional, nevertheless, there are good examples from the area in both large and small axes, including Ehenside Tarn<sup>7</sup> and various finished axes in Carlisle Museum collection.<sup>8</sup> An additional feature worth noting is the presence of longitudinal grinding facets on both faces. The cutting edge is symmetrical and the cross-sectional form is a flattened oval. The surfaces have been highly polished and there are few of the original flake scars present.

Max. L. 254mm; Max. W. 77mm; Max. T. 41mm, Max. W. across cutting edge 69.5mm, Max. W. across butt end 46mm.

Apart from local parallels, there are two specimens illustrated by Evans<sup>9</sup> from Stirlingshire and Pendle, Lancs., which are close to the Mealsgate axe.

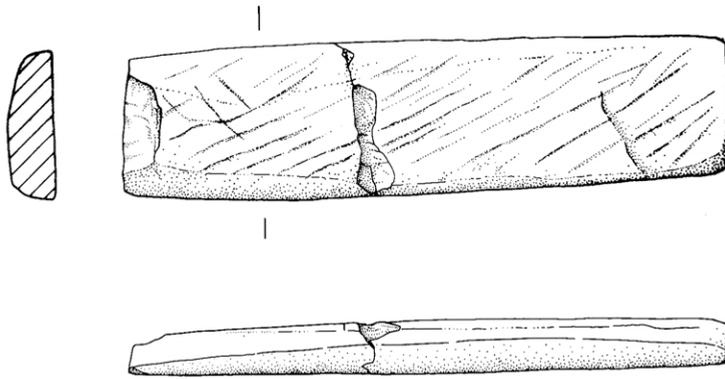
10. (98-1981) Whetstone: Carlisle (Fig. 6).

This whetstone was found "lying amongst stones on the surface" in Bitts Park, Carlisle (NY 395 564), in April 1981. The ground had been badly disturbed and churned-up by heavy vehicles, and while it is not possible to date the object on form alone, the rock type and degree of weathering suggests some antiquity. Manufactured from a volcanic tuff (visual examination Group VI) with pale green core and surface weathered to a mid-grey, the stone was broken in two when found and has now been repaired. The cross-sectional form is plano-convex, the ventral surface being perfectly flat and smooth while the dorsal gently curves and is faceted in two areas. The edges exhibit broad lateral and end facets although one end has fractured across and subsequently weathered. Max. L. 146.5mm; Max. W. 36.2mm; Max. T. 13mm. The amount of surface wear indicates considerable use as a sharpening-stone.

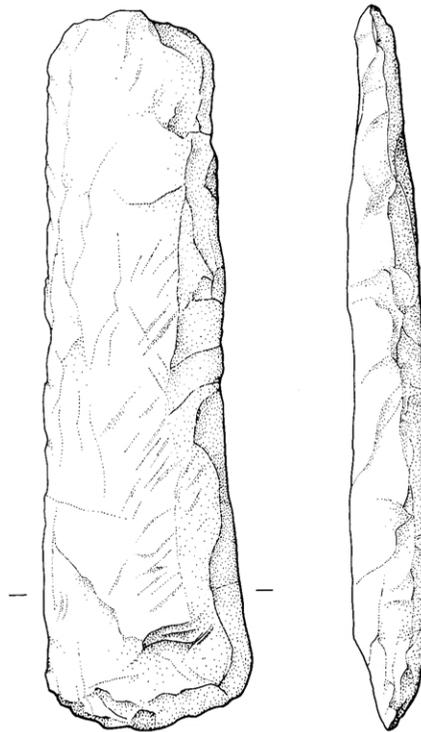
Donated by the finder, Mr J. White, Manchester, September 1981.

11. (126-1981) Chisel roughout: Appleby. (Fig. 6).

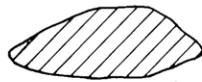
An unpolished chisel in volcanic tuff (visual examination Group VI) with a pale green core and surface weathered to a grey-brown and pale pink with iron staining on the dorsal. The flake scars are mainly shallow and not invasive apart from along one edge and in the area of the cutting edge on the dorsal surface. The blade edges are roughly parallel for much of the length, expanding slightly towards the cutting edge. The latter is symmetrical and convex, the butt thinned, broad and convex, while the cross-sectional form approaches plano-convex. Max. L. 174mm; Max. W. 51mm; Max. T. 20mm.



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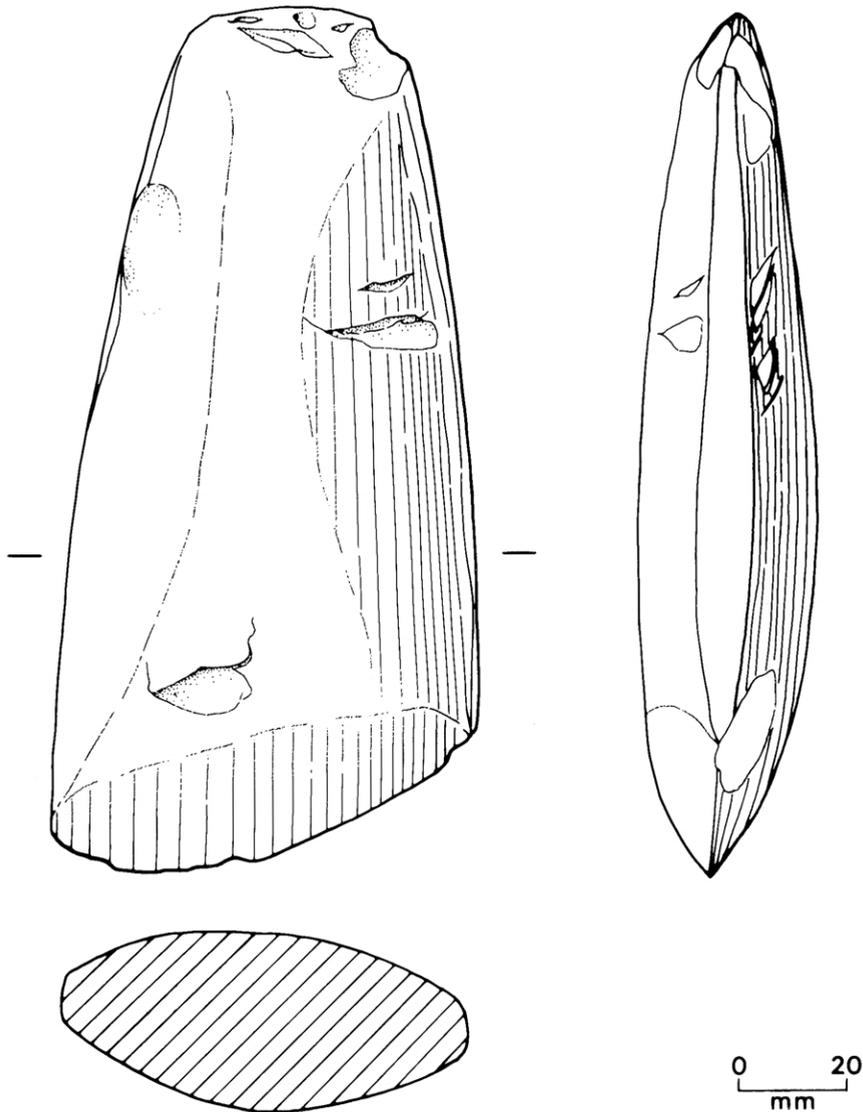
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FIG. 6 - 10. Whetstone. Bitts Park, Carlisle. 11. Stone chisel roughout. Appleby.

While stone axe and adze roughouts of Cumbrian origin are frequent finds, chisels are less common. Local examples of similar form to the Appleby chisel are illustrated by Plint,<sup>10</sup> and a recently donated specimen from Pike O' Stickle (Acc. No. 170-1988.2) is very close although plumper in cross-section. There has been little study of stone or flint chisels since Evans,<sup>11</sup> who illustrates various roughout forms and indicates their wide distribution in the British Isles.

The chisel was found lying on the surface of Appleby golf course in 1981, and donated by the finder, Mr R. Burns of Appleby.

12. (13-1982) Polished Axe: Addingham/Little Salkeld (Fig. 7).



12

FIG. 7 - 12. Polished stone axe. Addingham/Little Salkeld.

This fine specimen in a dark-green volcanic tuff (visual examination Group VI) was a surface find in the parish of Addingham and Little Salkeld between 1936 and 1947. The circumstances surrounding the discovery and the precise findspot are unknown. One of the most noticeable features is the markedly asymmetrical form of the cutting edge which has been finely ground to a sharp edge with only slight ancient chip damage. The cross-sectional form is a flattened oval with the blade expanding fairly rapidly from the butt towards the cutting edge. The lateral facets are broad although poorly defined along one edge, while the butt is wide and almost squared-off with traces of a ground facet. Both faces have been highly polished with few of the original flake scars present. As in the case of the Mealsgate axe, there is a definite longitudinal blade facet which expands in the area of the cutting edge and butt, although less clearly defined on this axe. Max. L. 161mm; Max. W. across cutting edge 79mm; Max. blade thickness 34mm, present width across butt end 32mm (corner chipped-off).

In general, axes with pronounced asymmetrical cutting edges are less common than symmetrical forms. There are a number in the Carlisle Museum collection which compare closely in edge form and size with the Addingham axe, including Crofton (36-1952) and Skirwith (27-1926.312).

The axe was given by the finder to the late Canon W. W. Farrer, Addingham Vicarage, Langwathby, passed to Canon Farrer's son, Canon F. M. A. Farrer, and kindly donated by Mrs T. L. Farrer, widow of the latter, in February 1982.

13. (50-1983) Axe roughouts and Flakes: Gt. Langdale.

A collection of twenty-one implements comprising eight axe roughout rejects and thirteen flakes, all in blue-grey or green-grey volcanic tuff (visual examination Group VI). The axe rejects all exhibit heavy flaking with secondary working on some pieces. Surface finds from the South Scree, Pike O' Stickle, Great Langdale, August 1980.

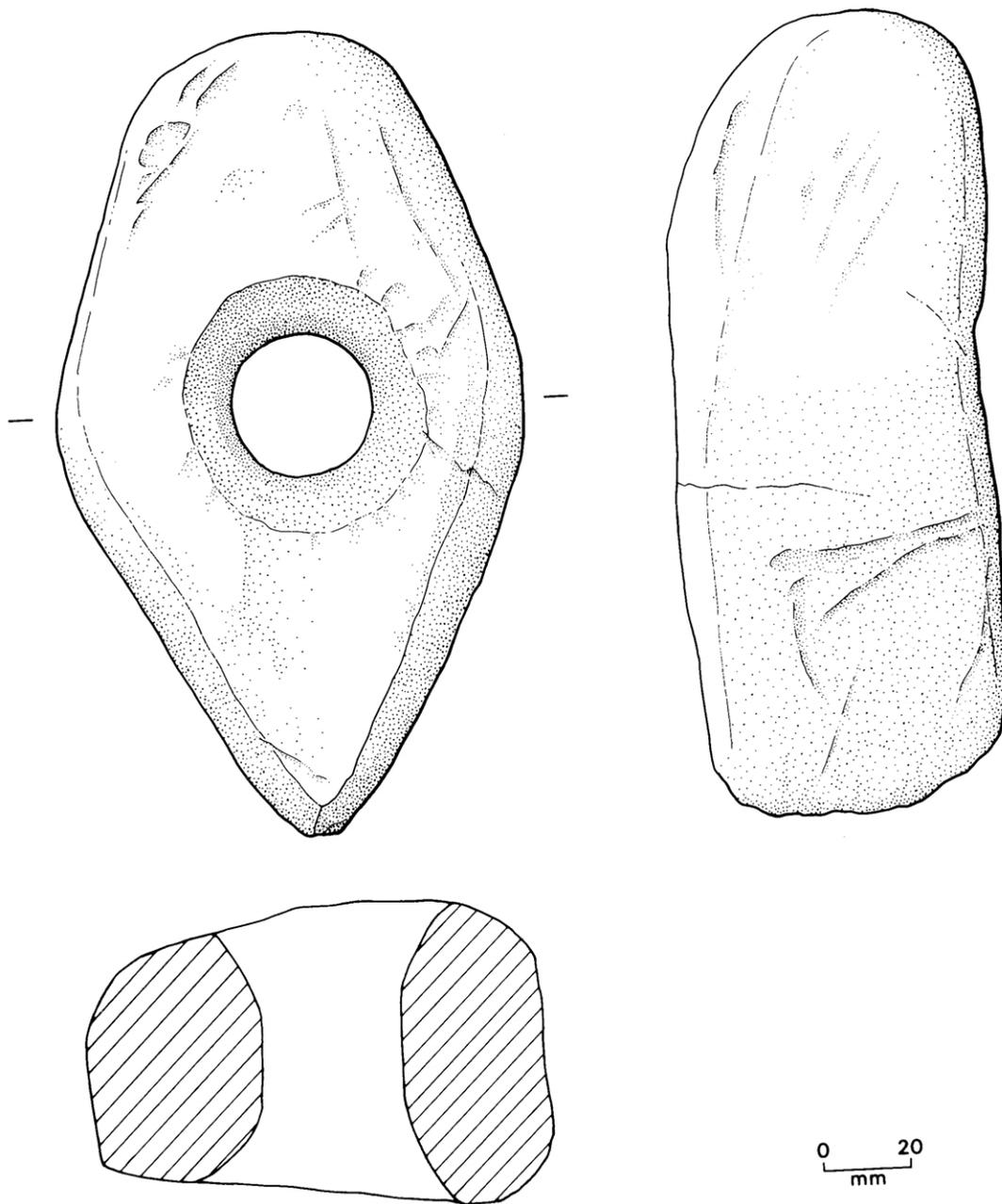
14. (159-1983.1) Axe-Hammer: Dobcross Hall, Dalston. (Fig. 8).

This implement was found on the surface by the donor at Dobcross Hall Farm, Gatesgill (NY 3995 4559), nr. Dalston, in 1974. Manufactured from a hard, coarse-grained igneous rock, the core material is not exposed at any point, while the surface is weathered to a pale yellow-brown. Although the outline is broadly symmetrical, the dorsal surface angles downwards in the area of the butt and gives the implement a lop-sided or unbalanced appearance, while the ventral surface is also angled producing a dished effect. The cutting edge is blunt with some ancient damage and the butt end is rounded. The shaft-hole is set slightly off-centre and is of hour-glass form. Max. L. 182mm; Max. W. 109mm; Max. T. 71.5mm; perforation restriction diam. 30mm; Max. surface diam. of perforation on dorsal 57mm; on ventral 63mm, Max. W. across butt 58mm. Weight: 1.85 kg.

Donated by Mr R. W. Holliday, Dobcross Hall Farm, September 1983.

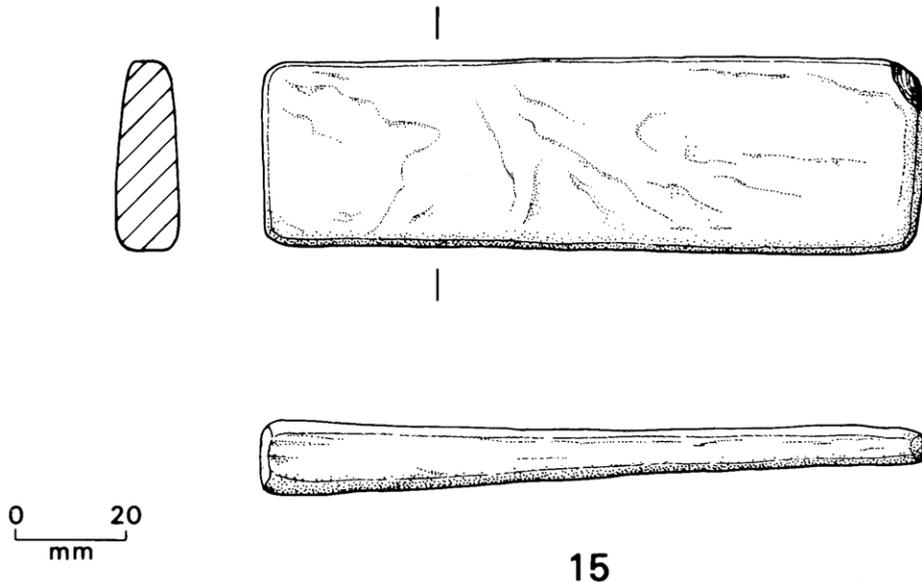
15. (91-1986.2) Whetstone: Longtown (Fig. 9).

A whetstone in green slate "found about ten feet down in gravel" during extraction operations in the River Esk at Longtown. As indicated earlier, unless whetstones are recovered from suitable archaeological contexts, it is rarely possible to assign a date on form alone. However, the stated recovery depth does provide reasonable grounds for considering the object to be of some antiquity.



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FIG. 8 - 14. Stone axe-hammer. Dobcross Hall Farm, Dalston.



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FIG. 9 - 15. Whetstone. River Esk, Longtown.

The outline is rectangular with smooth faceted edges and has been well-used, the cross-sectional form thinning gradually along its length. Max. L. 123mm; Max. W. 36mm; Max. T. 14mm. Donated by Mr G. Routledge, Longtown.

16. (L - 1986.2) Axe-Hammer: Cumbria (?) (Fig. 10).

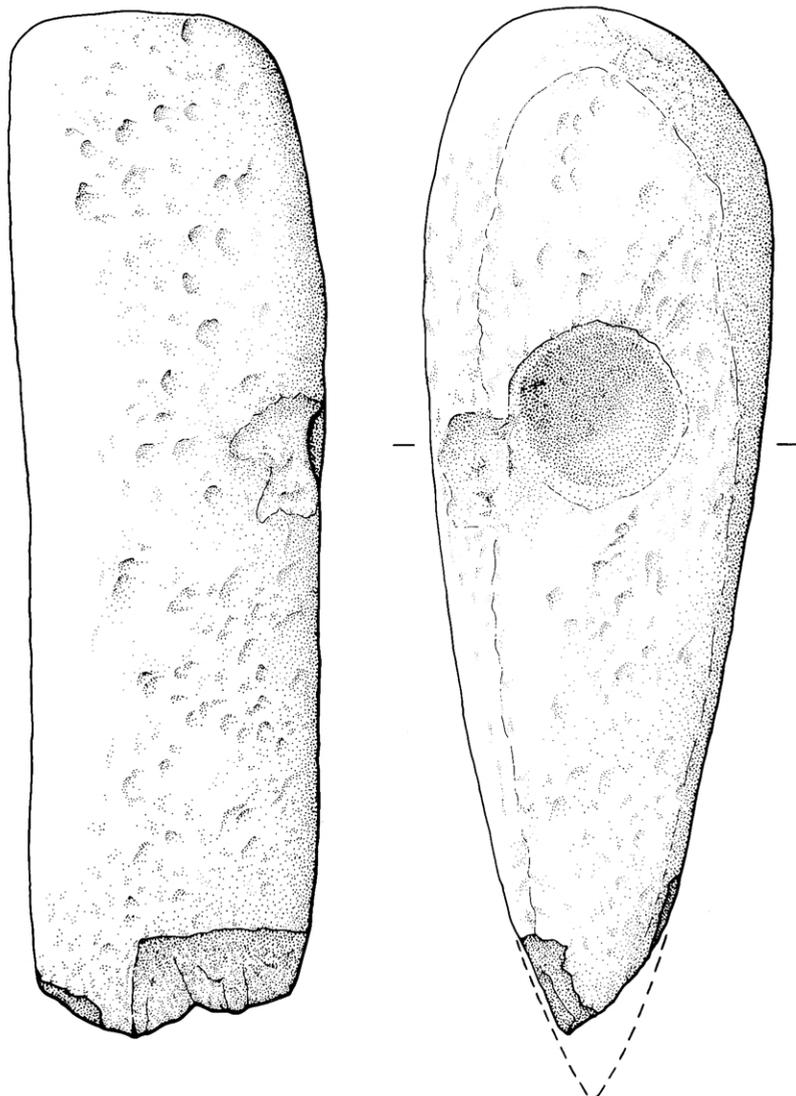
A large specimen which has never been brought to a polished finish and with an unfinished shaft-hole bored-out to a similar depth on each face. The rock type is a coarse-grained heavy igneous with an almost black core and surface weathered to a mid-grey. There is a large recent chip extending backwards from the cutting edge on both faces and revealing the fresh core material. In outline, the shape is an extended or slim ovoid, with a slightly dished ventral surface and an irregular-shaped butt. The perforation depressions are in line and there is no obvious reason why the shaft-hole was left uncompleted. Max. L. 277mm; Max. W. 95mm; Max. Ht. 87.5mm. The centrepoint of the shaft-hole is 105mm from the butt end, and the surface diameter of each perforation is 47mm and 23mm in depth.

Axe-hammers with unfinished shaft-holes are not common in the region. Two specimens in the museum collection bears a close resemblance to the present example. An implement from Skelsmergh (L - 43) has a shaft-hole considerably restricted at the centre, while another local find without precise data (27-1926.328) possesses an unfinished perforation of the same diameter and depth, a similar outline and virtually identical dimensions. The slim shape is also displayed by an axe-hammer from Bewaldeth (RF 25).

The implement under discussion was purchased in a sale at Wigton c. 1981 and is almost certainly a local find. Placed on indefinite loan by Mr A. Johnston, Maryport.

17. (37-1987.3) Flake: Cumbria (?).

A fragment of flaked volcanic tuff (visual examination Group VI) with two recent



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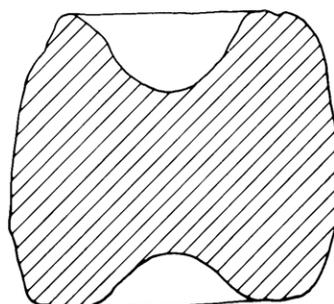
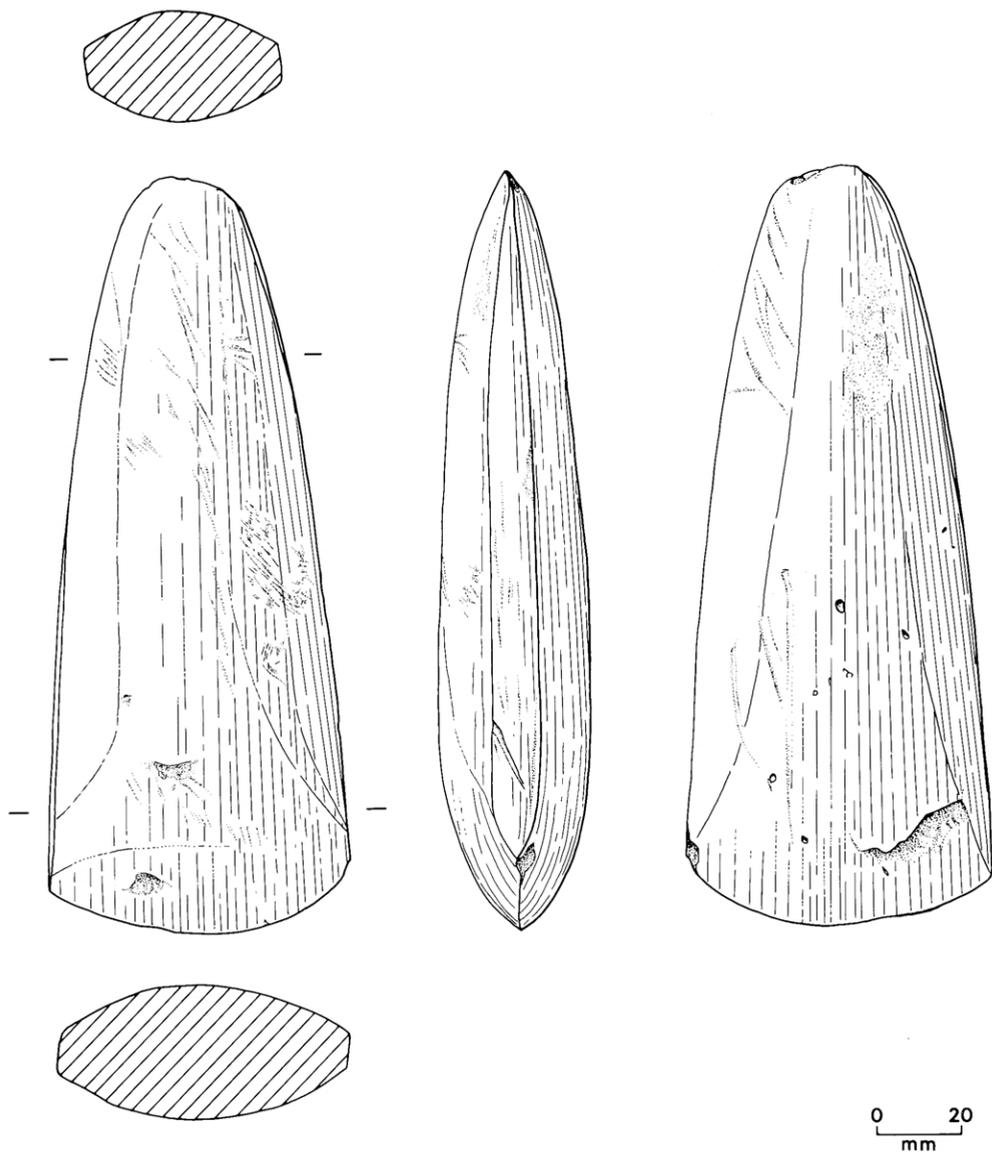


FIG. 10 - 16. Stone axe-hammer. Cumbria (?).

fractures along two sides revealing the blue-grey core material. Max. L. 55mm; Max. W. 50mm; Max. T. 20mm.

From the collection of the late Mr W. Fletcher of Whitehaven, and donated by Mrs Fletcher, per Miss C. I. Fell, in November 1986. The provenance is unknown, but is likely to be from the vicinity of Pike O' Stickle itself.

18. (33-1988.1) Polished Axe: Wigton. (Fig. 11).



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FIG. 11 - 18. Polished stone axe. Found near Wigton in 1899.

A fine specimen in a mid-green volcanic tuff (visual examination Group VI) with one face weathered to a darker colour. The surface colour varies from pale to dark olive-green. There are a few small areas of rough unpolished surface with very slight chipping or damage around the thinned rounded butt. The lateral facets are clearly defined and broad towards the cutting edge, and narrow gradually as they approach the butt. Longitudinal surface grinding facets are visible on both faces. The cutting edge is sharp and slightly asymmetrical and has not been evenly ground, while the cross-sectional form is a flattened oval. It is possible that this axe has been a much larger tool which has broken across halfway down the blade and subsequently re-fashioned. Max. L. 181mm; Max. W. at cutting edge 72mm; Max. blade thickness 35mm; Max. W. of lateral facets 12.5mm; W. of butt 20mm.

The axe was found in a field near Wigton in 1899 by Joseph Barnes, the brother of Dr Henry Barnes, and was donated by Mrs J. A. S. Armstrong of Durdar.

19. (170-1988.1) Adze roughout: Gt. Langdale. (Fig. 12).

A roughout for an adze blade in volcanic tuff (visual examination group VI) with a dark-green core and surface weathered to a pale-green on the dorsal and dark-brown on the ventral covering two-thirds of the surface area. The flake scars are fairly deep and invasive in places, and there is a prominent ridge on the dorsal running the length of the blade and set off-centre. The intended cutting edge is convex and not broad, while the butt is narrow and convex with a recent break exposing the core material. Were the butt end intact, the shape would be almost pointed. The blade gently curves along two-thirds of the ventral surface, suggesting an adze rather than an axe roughout. Max. L. 185mm; Max. W. 64mm; Max.T. 41.5mm; cutting edge W. 42.5mm; butt W. 25mm; butt T. 13mm.

The "classic" form of a roughout or partly polished adze with curved blade and expanded cutting edge, is illustrated by Evans,<sup>12</sup> while the present writer has discussed the design history, function, materials, chronology and occurrence of North British finds.<sup>13</sup> Cumbrian parallels are not lacking, the adze roughouts from the Thomas collection, Carlisle Museum (99-1984), are worthy of special note.

Found by the donor on the surface of the South Scree, Pike O' Stickle, Gt. Langdale, on 10 September, 1951. Donated by Mr J. Macdonald, Carlisle, July 1988.

20. (170-1988.2) Chisel roughout: Gt. Langdale. (Fig. 13).

A roughout for a chisel in volcanic tuff (visual examination Group VI) with a blue-grey core and surface heavily weathered to a thick mid-grey skin. The tool has fractured across at the butt end in antiquity and the break has weathered to the same extent as the rest of the surface. It is probable that the implement was discarded following this fracture. The blade edges are virtually parallel and expand only very slightly towards the cutting edge. The latter is convex with a recent chip exposing the core material, while the cross-sectional form is a pointed oval. Max. L. 161mm; Max. W. 57mm; Max. T. 41mm; cutting edge W. 50mm; butt W. at fracture 46mm; butt T. at fracture 25mm. See remarks under Appleby chisel (126-1981).

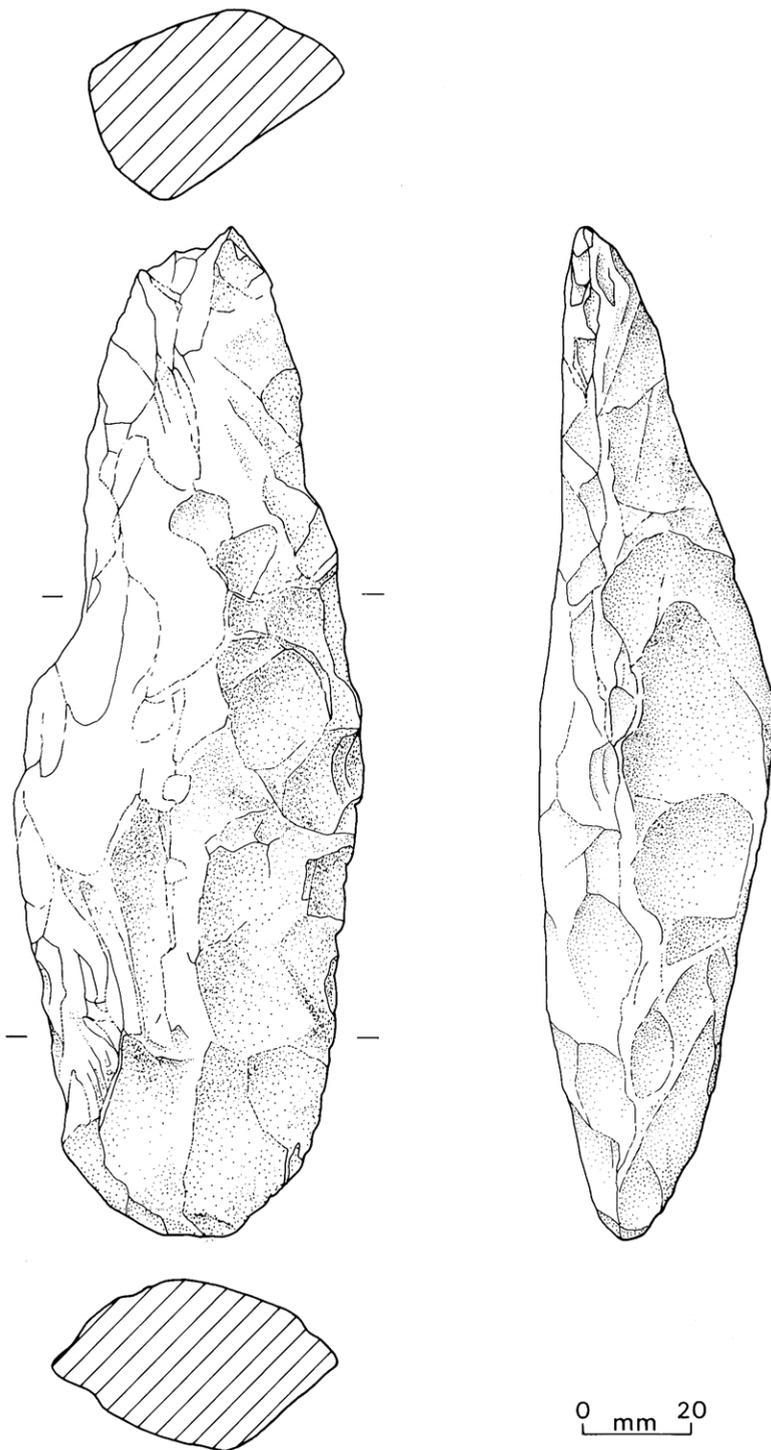


FIG. 12 - 19. Stone adze roughout. Pike O'Stickle, Gt. Langdale.

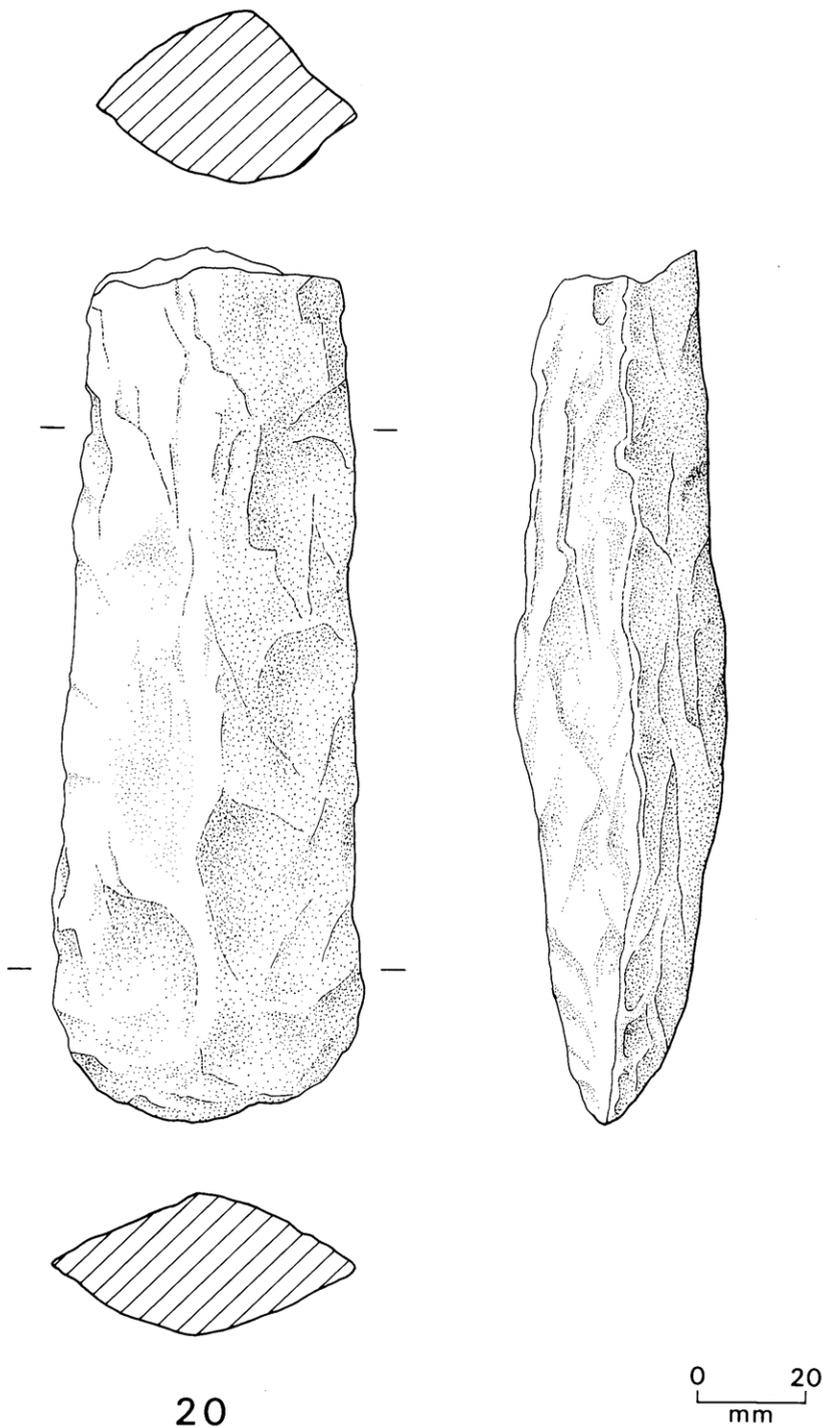


FIG. 13 - 20. Stone chisel roughout. Pike O'Stickle, Gt. Langdale.

Found by the donor on the surface of the South Scree, Pike O' Stickle, Gt. Langdale, on 12 August, 1953. Donated by Mr J. Macdonald, Carlisle, July 1988.

### *Natural or Artificial Stones*

It would seem relevant at this juncture to note a number of stones which have been donated to the museum and which fall within the "grey area" of man-made or natural. Some will undoubtedly continue to be the subject of much discussion. Objects in the collection prior to 1975 which have long been regarded as man-made tools and published as such, but are almost certainly natural formations, include "axes" from Blencogo (RF 35), Skirwith (23-1986), Cargo-on-Eden (47-1936), and Castle Carrock (26-1933.11) and a "stone knife" from Penrith (RF 39).

Since 1975, other candidates can be added to the list, despite their remarkable resemblance to man-made tools.

184-1978 A large adze-shaped stone with concave curved blade and narrowing butt. A surface find at Crofton, nr. Thursby, in 1978.

43-1979 A "comma-shaped" stone closely akin to an axe roughout. Found at Howtown in 1959.

L-1980.1 Another "comma-shaped" stone closely resembling an axe. Found at Kirkbride prior to 1980.

14-1984 An irregular-shaped stone with elongated slot running right through. Found at a depth of 1.5 metres at Blackford in 1983.

A stone of heavy pounder form with a handle-like projection (114-1981) found at Gt. Orton in 1965, may well be artificial, while a smooth blade in the shape of an adze or hoe with fish-tail butt, found at Low Lorton c. 1960, is probably of Ethnographic origin from a private collection (72-1979).

### *Flint*

21. (196-1978.1) Blade: Newtown-of-Rockcliffe.

A slim blade in honey-coloured flint containing creamy-white flecks, which has been finely retouched around the edges and probably utilised as a knife. The tip has broken-off and the edge re-worked. Max. L. 47.5mm; Max. W. 14.5mm; Max. T. 4mm.

Found on the surface at Newtown-of-Rockcliffe, Westlinton Parish (c. NY 388 625), and donated by Mr E. Robinson, Newtown, September 1978.

22. (197-1978) Awl or Borer: Brampton.

A small flint varying in colour from creamy-white to pale blue-grey with finely serrated tapering edges leading to a broken tip which has been re-worked. Prior to the latter breaking-off, the flint functioned as a borer. A large flake has detached from the ridged dorsal surface, while the ventral is smooth. Max. L. 35mm; Max. W. 17mm; Max. T. 5mm.

Found "near the surface" in the garden at the donor's address. Presented by Mr I. H. Parsons, Brampton, October 1978.

## 23. (74-1981) Core: Carlisle.

A lump of pale yellow flint with toffee-coloured skin covering 40% of the surface area with the striking platform at one end. Max. L. 65mm; W. 33mm; Max. T. 22mm. Found in the garden at the donor's address c. 30.0cm. below the surface. Donated by Mr J. Gaddes, Carlisle, February 1981.

## 24. (125-1983.5) Knife: Dalston

A small tool in a dark olive-coloured cherty material with one edge sharp and finely serrated and the other exhibiting a narrow facet. The object has probably functioned as a knife blade. Max. L. 36.5mm; Max. W. 11mm; Max. T. 5mm.

Found "near the river" at Bridge End, Dalston (c. NY 371 489), and donated by Mr T. Mitchell, Carlisle, April 1981.

## 25. (53-1984) Knife: Armathwaite.

A triangular-shaped knife blade in a dark-brown flint displaying fine retouch along the cutting edge with a clean fracture break along the opposite edge. Max. L. 60mm; Max. W. 43mm; Max. T. 14mm.

Found in "light sandy soil" by the donor when ploughing a field half-a-mile north-west of Armathwaite in 1950. Donated by Mr J. Scott, Armathwaite, April 1984.

## 26. (19-1987) Knives: Latrigg.

Two flints were found by the donor lying on the surface "just off a footpath" at Latrigg, Keswick (c. NY 2920 2515), in 1986.

1. A large struck flake of black flint with secondary working around the edges. The bulb of percussion is prominent on the dorsal surface and there is a straight clean break along one edge, the remaining two edges being extremely sharp. Max. L. 48mm; Max. W. 53mm, Max. T. 10mm. This flint is very similar in colour to the "black flint" recorded in the St Bees area.<sup>14</sup>

2. A flake which has received fine retouch along one edge producing a keen knife blade. The flint varies in colour from almost black through dark-to-light grey. A band of creamy-white cortex adheres along one edge. Max. L. 71.5mm; Max. W. 40.5mm; Max. T. 10mm.

Donated by Mr J. Hopps, Keswick.

## 27. (20-1987) Knife (?): Rickerby.

A rather unusual flint which appears to have been a blade-core and subsequently functioned as a scraper or knife blade. There are deep invasive flake scars on the dorsal and shallow flaking on the ventral, with fine retouch around the edges and a clean break at one end. The colour is pale fawn and yellowish-brown and contains creamy flecks. Max. L. 40mm; Max. W. 35mm; Max. T. 9mm.

Found on the surface in an area of permanent pasture at Tower Farm, Rickerby (c. NY 425 573), in 1985. Donated by Mr N. M. Marshall, Carlisle.

*Pottery*28. (79-1986) Sherds *f*: Herd Hill, Cardurnock.

Three small fragments of Bronze Age pottery were found "in the sandhills" near

Milefortlet 4, Herd Hill (NY 175 599), in 1981, by J. Bennett and A. Cartledge from the Dept. of Archaeology, University of Newcastle-Upon-Tyne.

The sherds are orange-red in colour, the fabric being extremely coarse and containing angular grits, the inner surface being black and polished as though sand-blasted. One fragment displays whipped-cord impressions in herring-bone style, and while this type of decoration can be seen on neolithic pottery from Cumbria, it is probable that the pieces are from a Bronze Age Food Vessel.<sup>15</sup>

A full report on these sherds is forthcoming. Donated by the finders in April 1986.

29. (31-1987) Collared Urn *f*: Aldoth, Abbeytown.

A Bronze Age collared urn with the lower part of the body and base missing and various loose fragments. The vessel is undecorated and was recovered from the centre of a ditched round barrow during excavations at Aldoth, nr. Holme Abbey.<sup>16</sup> The urn had held a cremation and had been upturned in a shallow pit prior to the construction of the mound.

The exterior surface of the fabric is orange/brown in colour and is fire-blackened on the inner surface, the clay containing large grit particles. There is a slight carination halfway down the body. The vessel is in an extremely friable condition. max. surviving height 221mm; depth of collar 75mm; ext. diam. across the mouth 305mm.

A full report on this vessel will appear in due course. Kindly donated by Mr J. T. Smith, Aldoth Farm, Abbeytown.

### *General Accessions*

30. (99-1984) Collection of stone implements *f*: Pike O' Stickle, Gt. Langdale.

An extensive collection of roughout axes, adze blades, hammerstones and chopping tools, some two hundred implements in total, all picked-up from the surface of the South Scree at Pike O' Stickle on repeated visits by the donor since 1963. The bulk of the material is said to have originated from "higher up the scree" and most of the finds are Group VI (visual examination), although other rock types are present.

These implements are an extremely important addition to the site archive and will be known as the Thomas Collection, a detailed study of which will be published in the near future. Donated by Mr J. Thomas, Sedgley, W. Midlands, February 1984.

31. (30-1987) Excavation material from the Bronze Age Cemetery site at Ewanrigg, Maryport. *f*

## **Roman**

### *Gold*

32. (34-1987) Earring: Bewcastle

This fine object was recovered during the excavations at Bewcastle Roman fort site in the 1950's directed by the late Mr J. P. Gillam, University of Newcastle-Upon-Tyne. The earring is in the form of a hollow gold rosette with a hook of gold wire soldered to a flat plain backing plate. Four raised petals and a pelleted ring surround the plain

central boss which has broken open. Whether the boss held a gemstone is uncertain. Diam. of rosette 14mm; Max. T. 2mm.

The earring falls within Lindsay Allason-Jones Type 14 category,<sup>17</sup> the type having a "long history and a wide distribution within the Roman Empire". There is a close local parallel from Brougham Roman cemetery site in the museum collection (15-1971.309, unpub.).

### *Copper-Alloy*

#### 33. (37-1981) Penannular Brooch: Old Penrith (Fig. 14)

This object was found lying in shingle by the River Petteril close to the fort site at Old Penrith (NY 4913 3845) in September 1980. The brooch is complete with pin and undecorated with rather bulbous knobbed terminals backed by a single moulding, similar to Fowler's Type A3<sup>18</sup> and dating to the 1st century A.D.

The hoop is circular-sectioned, while the pin has a pronounced hump and is rectangular in section at the fastening-point and oval in section for the remainder of its length before terminating in a point. Incised parallel line decoration is present around the fastening loop. Max. ext. diam. of hoop 33mm; average hoop thickness 4mm; Max. terminal diam. 8mm; overall pin length 40mm.

An almost identical brooch was found at Kirkby Thore (Carlisle Museum Coll. 63-1951.11), and a similar one from Colchester is illustrated by Crummy.<sup>19</sup> Donated by the finder, Mr J. E. Dunlop, of Low Hesket.

#### 34. (123-1984) Stud: Stanwix, Carlisle (Fig. 14)

A circular-headed stud with recessed centre which probably contained an enamel inlay at one time. A short expanded shank projects from the back with the remains of an iron rivet protruding through a hole in the disc. Max. head diam. 27mm; recess diam. 16mm; L. of shank 15mm.

Found "about 3ft. down" by a mechanical digger when laying the foundations for a concrete path at the donor's house in August 1984. Presented by Mr R. H. Maxwell, Lansdowne Court, Stanwix.

#### 35. (21-1986.1) Brooch *f*: Beckfoot.

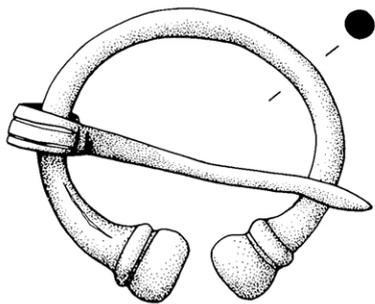
A disc-type brooch which is slightly distorted as though having been subjected to heat. The outline is oval and the central raised rib probably held a glass insert or a gemstone. The rear attachment pin is missing. Max. L. 30.5 mm; Max. W. 24mm; Max. T. 9mm.

Found with a metal-detector on the beach near Beckfoot fort cemetery site and donated by the finder, Mr N. M. Marshall, Carlisle, in September 1985.

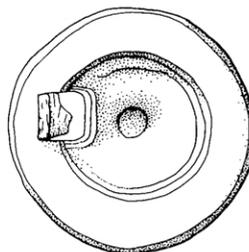
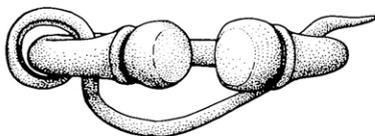
#### 36. (32-1987.2) Stud or Mount: Eskdale (Fig. 14)

A disc-headed stud or mount with a solid rectangular-sectioned shank. The thick head displays on its upper surface four concentric grooves which may have held enamel decoration, the centre being occupied by a punched dot. Max. head diam. 24.5mm; Max. head thickness 6.5mm; shank L. 30mm; W. 10mm; T. 6.5mm.

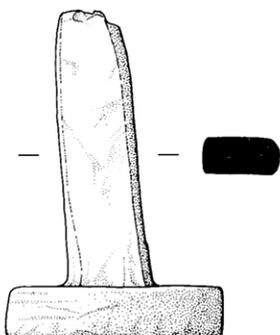
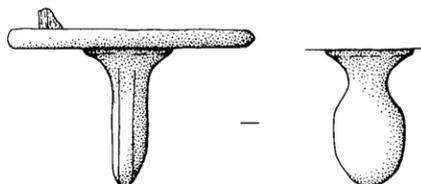
The end of the shank is corroded, but it is unlikely to have extended any further to carry a perforation, as in the case of similar studs from Carnarvon<sup>20</sup> and Piercebridge,<sup>21</sup>



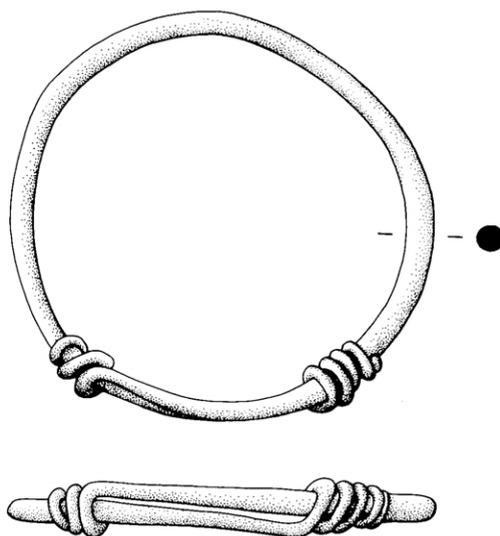
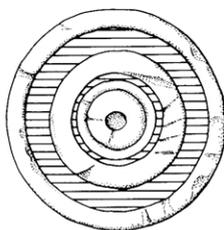
33



34



36



37



 Discoloured Enamel Inlay

0 mm 20

FIG. 14 – Copper-Alloy objects; 33. Penannular brooch, Old Penrith. 34. Stud. Stanwix, Carlisle. 36. Stud. or mount. Eskdale. 37. Bracelet. Brougham.

nor is the Eskdale stud a bell-shaped type with countersunk face. Studs of this type could have a variety of uses, and further examples are required in order to determine their specific function.

Found with a quantity of R-B potsherds (32-1987.1) at Eskdale tiliary site in 1962. Donated by Mr H. B. Stout, Seascale.

37. (100-1987.1) Bracelet: Brougham (Fig. 14)

A copper-alloy expanding wire bracelet with a "sliding-knot" fastening classified by Lindsay Allason-Jones as her Type 8.<sup>22</sup> The bracelet is undecorated and roughly circular in section although varying in cross-sectional diameter, tapering gradually towards the fastening where each end is twisted around the hoop or shank, one having three complete twists, the other four-and-a-half. The overall shape is almost circular with a Max. ext. diam. of 46.5mm and a Max. int. diam. of 41.5mm, the width across the fastening being 35mm. The metal surface colour is coppery-brown with verdigris between the fastening turns, and it is apparent that the bracelet has been cleaned in recent times.

Found during the excavations at the Roman fort cemetery site at Brougham, nr. Penrith, in 1967.

*Coins*

38. (13-1986) Coin of Numidia: Netherby

This interesting local find was identified by the British Museum as a bronze coin of Numidia dating to the second century B.C. The obverse carries a bare-headed bearded portrait with a galloping horse on the reverse, the edges being badly broken. The coin is probably from the reign of Masinissa (202-148 B.C.) or his successors.

Found on the Netherby Estate, the coin may well be an "ancient loss" in view of the Roman occupation of the site, rather than a modern mediterranean souvenir! Donated by Sir Charles Graham, Netherby, January 1986.

39. (36-1987) Coin of Mark Antony: Stanwix, Carlisle

A denarius of Marcus Antonius, one of an extensive series of denarii struck to honour both the army and fleet in the period leading up to the battle of Actium in 31 B.C. The obverse shows an oared galley with worn legend reading 'ANT.AVG.III.VIR R.P.C.' while the reverse, which is well-worn, shows a legionary eagle between two standards and probably the legionary number 'LEG.II.' although this is not visible.<sup>23</sup> Carson comments that coins honouring Legions I to XXX are recorded, of a baser metal than usual, and that they remained in circulation well into the Empire period.<sup>24</sup>

The coin was presented to the museum mounted on card behind glass with an illustration of obverse and reverse and an attached label reading "Found in Stanwix House garden near the lime trees at about 24 inches below level, October 1935". The donor claimed the coin was found by "a person called Hepworth", who was presumably F. W. Hepworth, C.B.E., J.P. who lived at Stanwix House at the time (c. NY 403 572). The coin was kindly donated by Mr H. K. Fisher of Scotby, in October 1986, and does not appear to have been previously published.

*Stone*

40. (119-1976) Quernstones *f*: Annetwell St., Carlisle.

A total of eight fragments from decorated and bun-shaped quernstones, were donated

by the late Miss D. Charlesworth in 1976. All were recovered from her excavations on the site of the Roman fort at Annetwell St., Carlisle.

41. (58-1978) Funerary Lion: Old Carlisle

Part of the body and neck of a lion carved in the round from red sandstone. The head is missing but the mane is prominent on the surviving neck section. The late Prof. Toynebee suggested it may well have originated from a funerary monument. Length of body section 375mm; height from body base to neck top 430mm.

The stone was ploughed-up on the vicus site at Old Carlisle c. 1970. Donated by Mr J. Watson, Cunninghamth, per Mr R. A. H. Farrar, R.C.H.M.E., in April 1978.

42. (68-1979) Spindle-Whorl: Kirkbampton (Fig. 15)

An irregular-shaped stone with central perforation of hour-glass form. Macroscopic

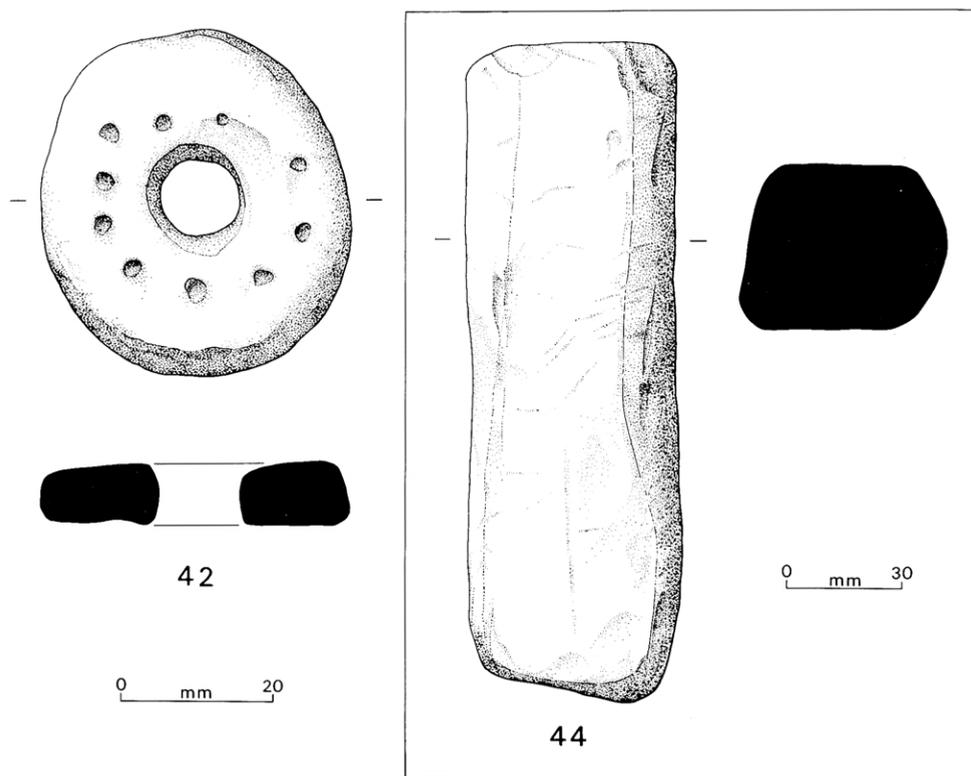


FIG. 15

42. Stone spindle-whorl. Kirkbampton.

44. Whetstone. Birdoswald.

examination suggests the rock is siltstone containing mica flecks, the surface being weathered to a dark-grey with dark-brown patches on the ventral. The cross-sectional form is plano-convex with decoration on the convex face in the form of ten incised dots surrounding the perforation. Max. ext. measurement 45mm; T. 10.8mm; surface diam. of perforation 13mm; hole restriction diam. 9.5mm.

The donor states that the stone "was dug up in my garden by my father in 1915, when he was making a garden out of a rough field. The old soil was removed and new soil brought down from the pastures near the Roman site above the village". The whorl would not be out of place in a Roman period context, although the incised dot decoration in itself, is not a reliable chronological indicator. The latter is displayed on an undated whorl from Middlebie, Dumfriesshire (36-1922.2). Donated by Mrs F. E. Wigston, Kirkbampton, May 1979.

43. (89-1981) Carved Block: Old Penrith

An irregular-shaped block of red sandstone which has been roughly chiselled on the back and dressed along one edge, with the weathered remains of figurative or decorative work in relief on the front face. Max. L. 653mm, Max. W. 337mm; Max. T. 160mm.

Found in the east gateway of the fort site at Old Penrith in July 1980. Donated by Mr J. Gibson, Castlesteads Farm, per Mr R. A. H. Farrar, R.C.H.M.E.

44. (61-1983) Whetstone: Birdoswald (Fig. 15)

A large rectangular-sectioned whetstone manufactured from a fine-grained grey sandstone. Two of the broad faces have been well-used, one being distinctly concave, while the narrow faces exhibit only slight wear. Both ends are squared-off. Max. L. 168mm; Max. W. 55.5mm; Max. T. 42mm.

The object was transferred to Carlisle Museum from the Museum of Lakeland Life and Industry, Kendal, in December 1982. The whetstone is marked "Birdoswald 26.6.56" and was possibly a surface find by a site visitor although no details were recorded at the time.

45. (124-1983) Quernstone: Wigton (Fig. 16)

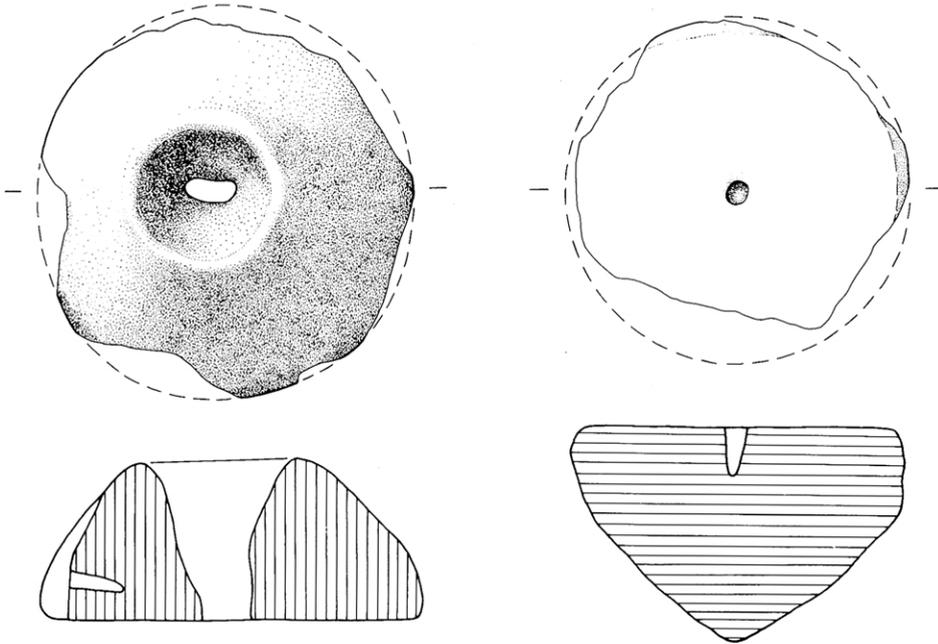
The upper stone of a rotary quern in a cream-coloured millstone grit with the exposed surfaces weathered to a mid-grey and lichen covered. The stone is undecorated and has been damaged in a number of places with large pieces detached from around the circumference. The surface has been well-dressed and faint pick marks are visible on the hopper walls. The overall shape can be described as a "flattened bee-hive" with various examples described and illustrated by Curwen,<sup>25</sup> while the chronological range of the type is considerable.<sup>26</sup>

The hopper is funnel-shaped without an encircling rim or collar, and is deep, leaving only a short length of elongated feedpipe to the grinding surface. The latter is slightly concave and ungrooved, while the single handle-hole tapers inwards to a depth of 47mm and is situated 30mm above the grinding surface. Max. diam. at grinding surface 363mm; Max. height 133mm; feedpipe dimensions at grinding surface 52 x 23mm; Max. diam. of hopper mouth 130mm; Max. hopper depth 90mm.

Found in an uncultivated garden "a few inches below the surface" at the donor's address in 1956-57. Presented by Mr R. Farish, Wigton, June 1983.

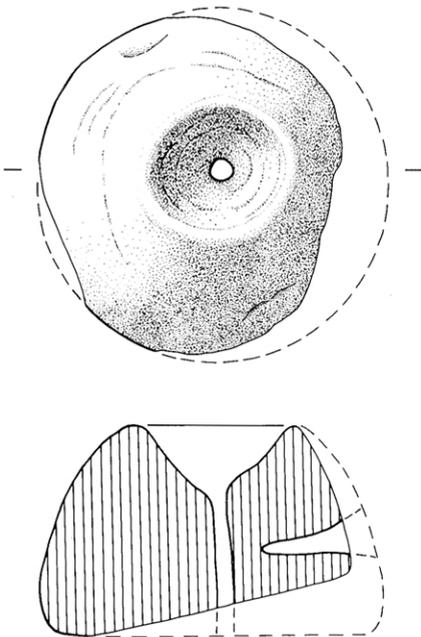
46. (158-1983) Quernstone: Wigton (Fig. 16)

The lower stone of a rotary quern in granite (Dalbeattie?) weathered to a grey-brown on the exterior surface. The stone was removed from a farmhouse wall at the donor's address and approximately one quarter of the circumference has broken-off. The base is pyramidal and would have been bedded in clay, soil or sand for stability when in use.



45

46



56

0 mm 200

FIG. 16 - Quernstones. 45 and 46. Wigton. 56 Cumbria (?).

The grinding surface falls away almost imperceptibly around the edges, and has a maximum diameter of 304mm. The centrally placed spindle-hole is circular with a surface diameter of 18mm and tapers inwards to a depth of 38mm., the stone being 179mm high. Donated by Mr R. Farish, Wigton, September 1983.

47. (55-1984) Structural Stones *f*: Annetwell St., Carlisle

Five dressed blocks recovered from Roman structures during excavations by Carlisle Archaeological Unit on the Annetwell Street site. The surfaces exhibit incised tooling marks and fine diamond broaching.

48. (57-1984) Structural Stones/Floor and Drainage Slabs *f*: Annetwell St., Carlisle

A variety of dressed stones from Roman contexts, uncovered during work by Carlisle Archaeological Unit on the Annetwell Street site. Of particular interest, are the seventeen red sandstone slabs each with a drainage hollow or channel cut into the upper surface.

49. (58-1984) Drainage Slab *f*: Annetwell St., Carlisle

A particularly fine example with deeply-cut water channel. Max. L. 765mm; Max. W. 620mm; Max. Ht. 300mm; Max surface width of channel 190mm; Max. channel depth 150mm. Recovered during excavations on the Annetwell Street site by the Carlisle Archaeological Unit.

50. (59-1984) Column Base: River Eden, Carlisle

This large column base was found during gravel extraction operations on the north bank of the River Eden, Carlisle, in 1951, west of the present Carlisle Cricket Club pavilion at Edenside (NY 3973 5668).<sup>27</sup> The stone was placed near the cricket pavilion for safety by the River Board, where it remained until "threatened" by a car-park extension in May 1984. With the assistance of Carlisle City Council Works Department, the stone was retrieved and placed on public display in Tullie House gardens.

The base is almost certainly from the Roman bridge over the River Eden<sup>28</sup> and is an important addition to the existing collection of bridge stones. Some one-third of the stone is missing and the sandstone varies in colour from pale red to creamy-yellow. There is a hole in the centre of the base surface. Max. base diam. 750mm; max. surviving height 370mm.

Donated by Carlisle Cricket Club, Edenside, per Mr P. Potter (Chairman).

51. (169-1984) Dressed Fragment: Hardknott

A rectangular-shaped fragment of green tuff with a bevelled edge, which is almost certainly part of the Hadrianic building inscription found at Hardknott fort in 1964,<sup>29</sup> and now in Carlisle Museum (23-1966).<sup>30</sup> The fragment was found c. 1965 in an area "north-west of the granaries", and was transferred to Carlisle Museum from the Museum of Antiquities, University of Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, in May 1978. Max. L. 220mm; Max. W. 137mm; Max. T. 30mm; bevel width 35mm.

52. (176-1984.1) Statue of Fortuna(?): Bewcastle (Pl.1)

A seated figure carved in the round from a block of yellow sandstone, the surface weathered to a dirty grey. The figure is headless and the left arm is incomplete. The vertical folds of the tunic are deeply carved and there is a rough scale pattern above the

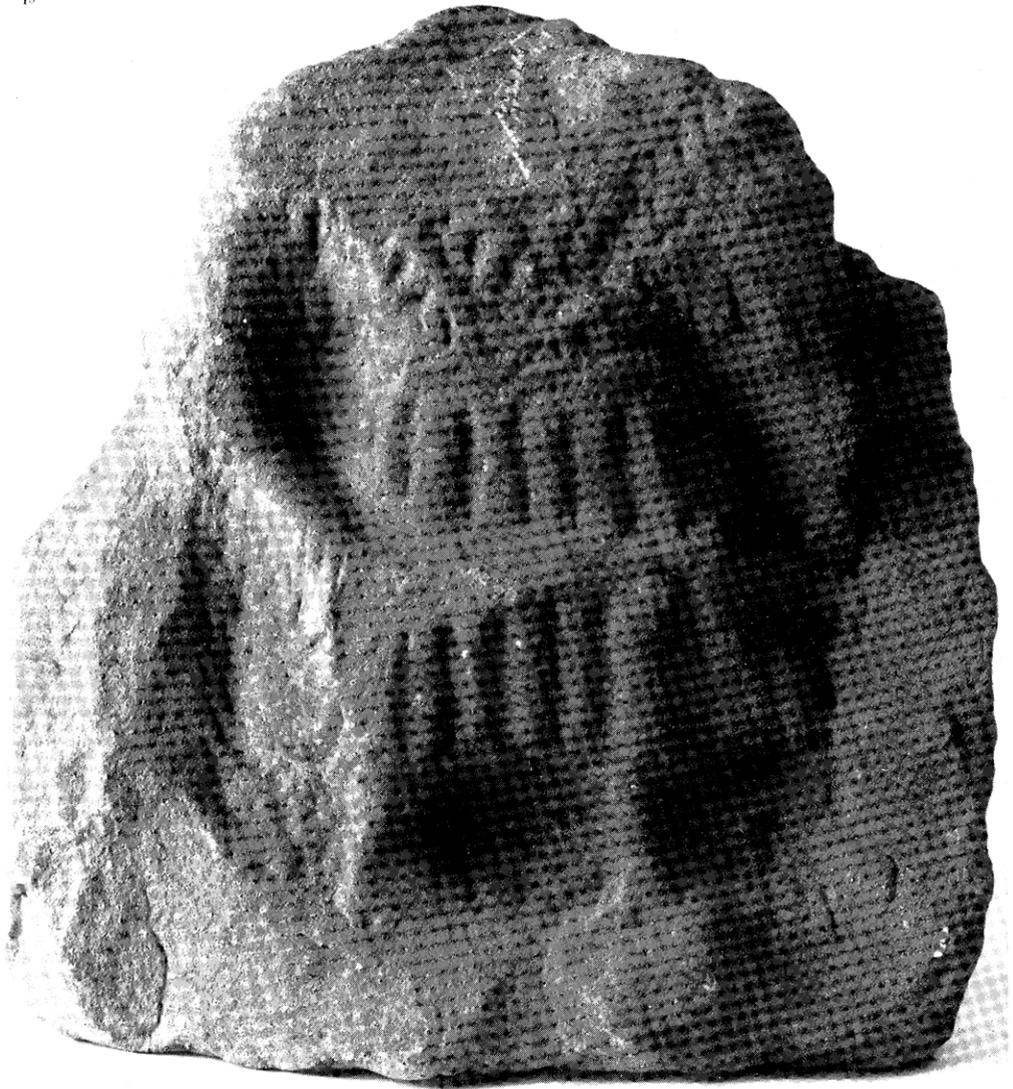


PLATE I. – 52. Stone Statue of Fortuna (?). Bewcastle.

girdle. An object being held in the right hand appears to be a patera. The block has been squared-off on all sides, the back being perfectly smooth and flat. Max. Ht. from base to neck 368mm; Max. W. 326mm; Max. T. 227mm.

The statue was found, along with a second seated figure (176-1984.2), during excavations in the bath-house inside Bewcastle fort in 1956, directed by the late John Gillam, University of Newcastle-Upon-Tyne.<sup>31</sup>

On the whole, the work is not of a very good standard and renders positive identification of the figure as Fortuna difficult. However, as John Coulston suggests, the high-girdled tunic, seated posture and recovery from the bath-house, indicate the goddess Fortuna, although should the crude work on the bosom be an aegis, “then a seated Minerva cannot be ruled out”.<sup>32</sup> The piece dates from the 2nd-3rd century A.D.

Transferred to Carlisle Museum, along with 176-1984.2, from the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, in May 1978.

53. (176-1984.2) Statue of Fortuna: Bewcastle (Pl. 2)

A seated figure of Fortuna carved in the round from a block of red sandstone and holding a cornucopiae in her left hand. The head was carved separately and is missing, while the rudder by her right leg is broken. The goddess sits on a well-defined chair, the line of which is carried around the rear of the figure, and by her right foot is a wheel. The long folds of her tunic are clearly-cut and an important surviving aspect is the presence of original pink paint on the drapery and cornucopiae, while traces of white gesso adhere to the chair. The back and base are flat, the latter being slightly concave exposing the fresh core material, while the surface is weathered to a mid-grey colour. Height from base to tip of cornucopiae 321mm; Max. W. 172mm; Max. T. 145mm.

The workmanship is of a reasonable standard and the figure is unlikely to be later than the 3rd century A.D..<sup>33</sup> Found during the bath-house excavations at Bewcastle in 1956.

54. (100-1985) Sculptured Head: Rickerby Park, Carlisle (Pl. 3)

A red sandstone head carved in the round and supported by a thick rectangular plinth which is an integral part of the carving and not a separate base. The head is extremely primitive with a deeply incised groove delineating the nose and marking out the eyes, the end of the nose having broken-off. The mouth is a short incised slit and there are two roughly carved "cauliflower ears". Tooling marks cover much of the head and base and in places appears to be a crude attempt at indicating hair, in fact, the crown has a distinctly wavy appearance! Many of these chisel and punch marks appear light-coloured and fresh-looking, and if not the result of chemical action in the soil or recent cleaning, throws some doubt on the antiquity of the head. The neck is short, and the plinth base or "projecting neck" has been roughly dressed and is unstable. Max. Ht. base to crown 296mm; Max. W. across head 186mm; Max. T. from nose to rear of head 205mm; Max. L. of base 237mm; Max. W. of base 180mm, Max. T. of base 80mm.

The head was found by the donor "lying in soil which had been eroded from the bank by the River Eden" at Rickerby Park, Carlisle (c. NY 411 568), in February 1977. A Victorian rubbish-dump mentioned by Coulston<sup>34</sup> was located on the opposite bank of the river and not in the vicinity of the findspot.

The problems associated with dating stone heads lacking a suitable context are well-known and have been discussed by many writers including the present author.<sup>35</sup> Various expert opinions were sought following the find in 1977, including that of Dr Anne Ross, the late Prof. J. M. C. Toynbee, and Dr E. J. Phillips, and the initial replies indicated non-agreement on the authenticity of the head.<sup>36</sup> While the head is admittedly crude and roughly executed and there are even few genuine Celtic or "native" heads which exhibit such poor workmanship, nevertheless, it does possess some ancient features. The linking of eyes and nose, the slit mouth, and the projecting base, can be paralleled on many early heads, while the deep-set narrow eyes are a feature of the Netherby horned god (Acc. No. 130-1889/1892.26), although the latter displays infinitely superior workmanship. Heads which form an integral part of the base are illustrated by Jackson,<sup>37</sup> Ross<sup>38</sup> and Rynne,<sup>39</sup> and such plinths are found on both native Celtic and Classical style heads.<sup>40</sup>



PLATE 2. - 53. Stone statue of the goddess Fortuna. Bewcastle.



PLATE 3. - 54. Sculptured stone head on plinth. Rickerby Park, Carlisle.

The recurrence of early stylistic features in later periods and the copying of ancient heads by modern stone-carvers, pose considerable problems when attempting to date heads from a less than sound context. The retrieval of the Carlisle head from collapsed river bank material suggests an object of some antiquity, but whether of pre-Roman or Roman period date, is impossible to tell in the absence of associated finds. In the circumstances, a 1st.-3rd. century A.D. date would appear reasonable.

55. (110-1986) Millstone *f*: Blackfriars St, Carlisle

A large decorated millstone which originally came from the site of the Blackfriars

Street excavations conducted by Carlisle Archaeological Unit in 1977-78. Max. diam. 455mm; Max. T. 110mm; surface diam. of perforation 120mm. The stone is part of the site archive and will be published in greater detail. Purchased from Mrs M. J. McNeil, Newton Arlosh, September 1985.

56. (33-1987) Quernstone: Cumbria (?) (Fig. 16)

The upper stone of a beehive-shaped rotary quern formerly in the garden of the late Mr Harold Duff of Aspatria, for many years a member and contributor to C.W.A.A.S. The papers and books of Mr Duff were deposited in the Society's archive at Tullie House and the quernstone was brought into the museum by Mr I. Caruana, Carlisle Archaeological Unit. The original findspot is unknown, but the rock type would suggest a West Cumbrian location.

Manufactured from grey sandstone, the surface has weathered to a dirty grey with odd patches of green algae. The overall shape is rather lop-sided and there are two areas of ancient damage around the circumference which has altered the symmetry of the stone. The hopper is funnel-shaped and not particularly deep in relation to the quern's height. An interesting surviving feature is the iron sleeve still in situ at the bottom of the hopper feed-pipe. The grinding surface is slightly convex and the single handle-hole is oval-shaped at the surface and tapers inwards to a depth of 75mm. Max. diam. at grinding surface 310mm; Max. ht. 165mm; hopper depth 50mm; hopper diam. 150mm; the feed-pipe hole at the grinding surface has worn elliptically and measures 32 x 28mm; the handle-hole is situated 17mm above the grinding surface and measures 37 x 24mm.

*Glass*

57. (L - 1982.2) Bead: Stanwix, Carlisle (Fig. 17)

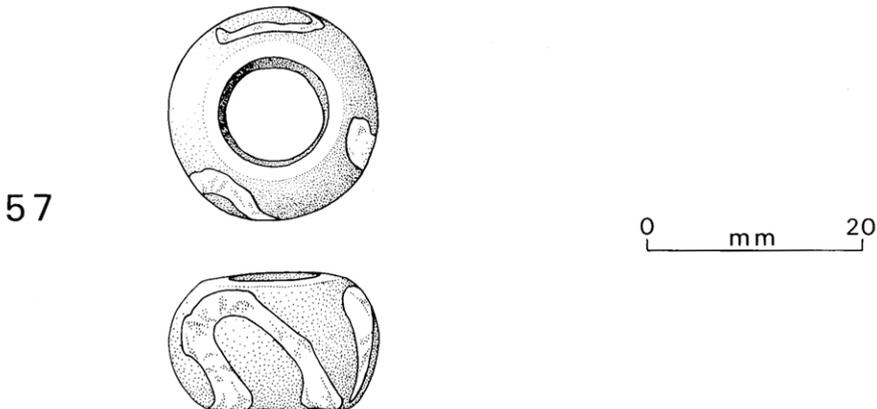


FIG. 17 - 57. Glass bead. Stanwix, Carlisle.

A translucent amber glass bead with yellow wave decoration, Guido Group 5, G<sup>41</sup> dating to the 1st-2nd century A.D. The bead is complete although partially cracked at one point. Max. ext. diam. 19.3mm; Max. Ht. 12.3mm; Max. surface diam. of perforation on one face 10mm, and on the other 8.5mm.

Found in the garden at 10 St George's Crescent, Stanwix, in April 1982, and loaned by the finder Mr T. Crawford.

### *Pottery*

#### 58. (I31-1975)

A collection of samian and coarseware sherds picked-up in the area of the vicus lying north-east of the fort site at Old Carlisle, nr. Wigton, in February-April 1975. Donated by the finder, Mr R. A. H. Farrar, R.C.H.M.E. Mr B. R. Hartley comments that the samian pieces can all be dated to the second half of the second century A.D., one sherd bearing the stamp DO[VECCUS] of Lezoux.

#### 59. (I23-1977)

Four sherds of samian ware, three with decoration. Found during building work at 41-3, Scotch St., Carlisle, in July 1977.

#### 60. (I24-1977)

Fragments of samian and coarseware recovered from a gas-pipe trench in Castle St., Carlisle, in August 1977, at a depth of 3 metres.

#### 61. (40-1978)

A second century candlestick in an orange-red fabric with a flat circular base, short stem, and 'stepped' area leading to the base. The mouth is widely flared with overhanging edge and is damaged. Max. Ht. 58mm; Max. base diam. 77mm; estimated mouth diam. 76mm.

Found during building work at St Nicholas in 1967 at a depth of 3 metres (NY 4070 5515). Donated by Mr Queen, Carlisle, February 1978.

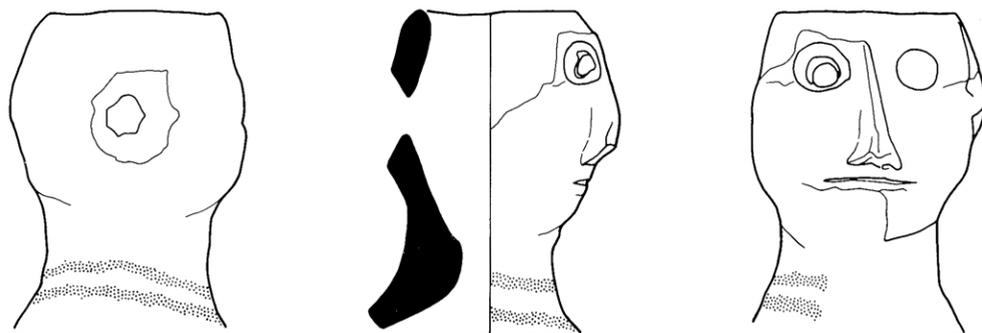
#### 62. (198-1978)

Nine sherds of R-B coarseware, all surface finds from the site at Maiden Castle (NY 8725 1307), collected in June-July 1978. Donated by the finder, Mr R. A. H. Farrer, R.C.H.M.E.

#### 63. (L – 1983.1) Head Pot: Old Carlisle (Fig. 18)

This interesting object comprises the neck and mouth of a vessel of flagon form with a human face applied to one side. There is a hole at the rear of the head which appears accidental rather than intentional. Manufactured in a white fabric, there are faint traces of concentric lines or bands painted in pale brown or yellow, especially around the neck area. Banded decoration is found on other face and head-pots and on a range of vessels, including a large storage jar in the museum collection. Height from neck base to rim 61mm; internal mouth diam. 24mm; Max. face diam. 44.5mm; Max. base diam. 39mm; external neck restriction diam. 30mm; internal neck restriction diam. 13mm.

The creamy-white fabric suggests this head-pot may fall within the Nene Valley Group identified by Braithwaite.<sup>42</sup> Head-pots were a separate and later development from face-pots, and have a predominantly eastern distribution and are frequently recorded from Roman military contexts in the North. This example from Old Carlisle, is probably the sole representative from the north-west area and fairly late in date, perhaps 3rd century A.D.



0 mm 20

63

FIG. 18 – 63. Head-Pot. Old Carlisle.

The object was found “in amongst stones” at the edge of the Wiza Beck which runs close to the fort site (c. NY 259 466), in February 1982. Kindly loaned by the finder, Mr C. J. Wright, Wigton.

64. (69-1983)

A fragment of samian from a flanged bowl of late second century date. A surface find on the south bank of the River Eden, Carlisle, below the modern bridge abutment (NY 401 565), April 1982.

65. (120-1983)

Part of the rim and body of a black burnished ware cooking-pot, and a body sherd from a colour-coated folded “scale” beaker of Nene Valley ware. Both pieces were recovered from the Wiza Beck close to the fort site at Old Carlisle in May 1983. Donated by the finder, Mr C. J. Wright, Wigton.

66. (121-1983)

A collection of twenty-nine sherds of coarse grey ware and one small samian fragment. All surface finds from the Roman fortlet site on Barrock Fell, nr. Low Heskett, in May 1978. donated by Dr D. Welsby, University of Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, June 1983.

67. (125-1983.3)

One small extremely thin fragment of decorated samian ware. Found at Willowholme, Carlisle, in 1976-77, allegedly “from a hole on the south-west edge of the sewage works, close to the line of Hadrian’s Wall”.

68. (129-1983) Lamp: Burgh-by-Sands (Fig. 19).

A small single nozzle lamp with fairly deep discus and central filler hole, manufactured in an orange-buff coloured fabric. The handle is perforated and is not a closed ring, although it is difficult to decide whether the ‘gap’ is a breakage or part of the original

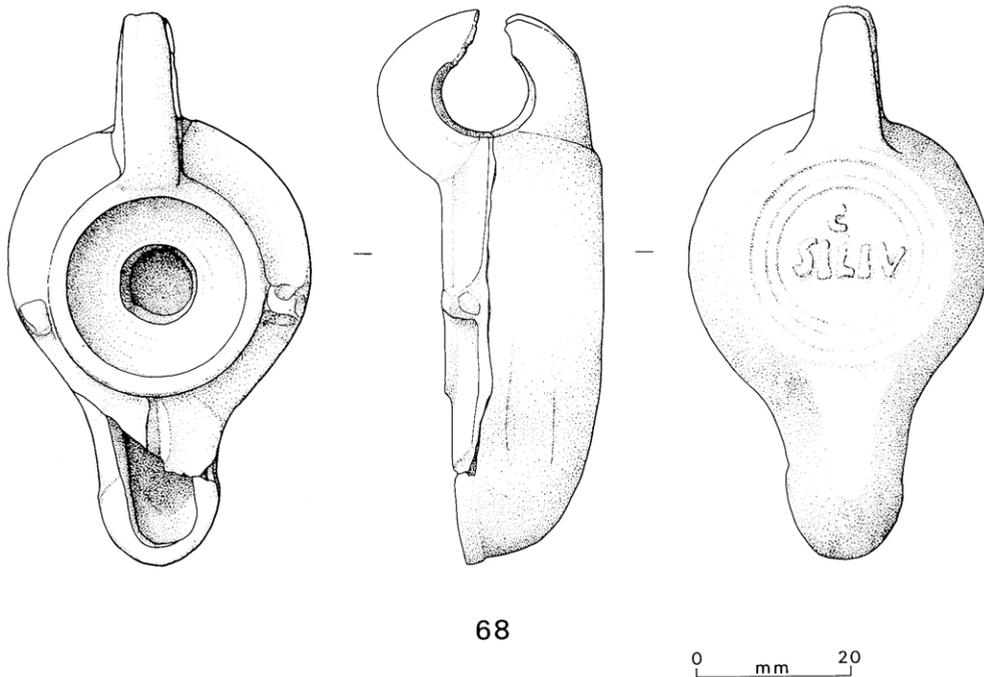


FIG. 19 – 68. Pottery Lamp. Burgh-by-Sands.

design. The lamp is undecorated and carries a badly-worn stamp on the base which appears to read “C SILIV”.

The upper third has become detached but has now been repaired. The area around the nozzle is fire-blackened. Max. L. from handle to nozzle tip 72mm; Max. W. across body 38.5mm, Diam. of filler hole 8mm.

Found during grave-digging at St Michael’s churchyard, Burgh-by-Sands, c. 1973 by Mr R. Gate, father of the donor. Presented by Mrs J. D. Cork, Burgh-by-Sands, July 1983.

69. (172-1983)

Two sherds of mid to light grey ware and two heavily weathered samian fragments. Surface finds near the fort site at Old Carlisle, in September 1983. Donated by Mr C. J. Wright, Wigton.

70. (197-1983)

A collection of R-B sherds, including two samian fragments, recovered from a drainage channel on the vicus site at Old Carlisle in 1982. Donated by the finder, Dr D. Welsby, University of Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, October 1983.

71. (122-1984)

A collection of over one hundred R-B sherds originating from the fort site at Hardknott. The circumstances surrounding the find are unknown. Donated by Miss E. Crowle,

Millom, October 1984, per Ms. H. Robinson, formerly Assistant Curator, Furness Museum.

72. (42-1985)

Three pieces of amphorae, comprising two large body sherds and a handle, possibly from the same vessel. Found in Bewcastle churchyard on the site of the fort c. 1980. Donated by Mr M. Jackson, Heads Nook.

73. (80-1986.7) Flagon: Gilsland (Fig. 20)

A complete single-handled vessel in an orange-red fabric with a cream coloured slip

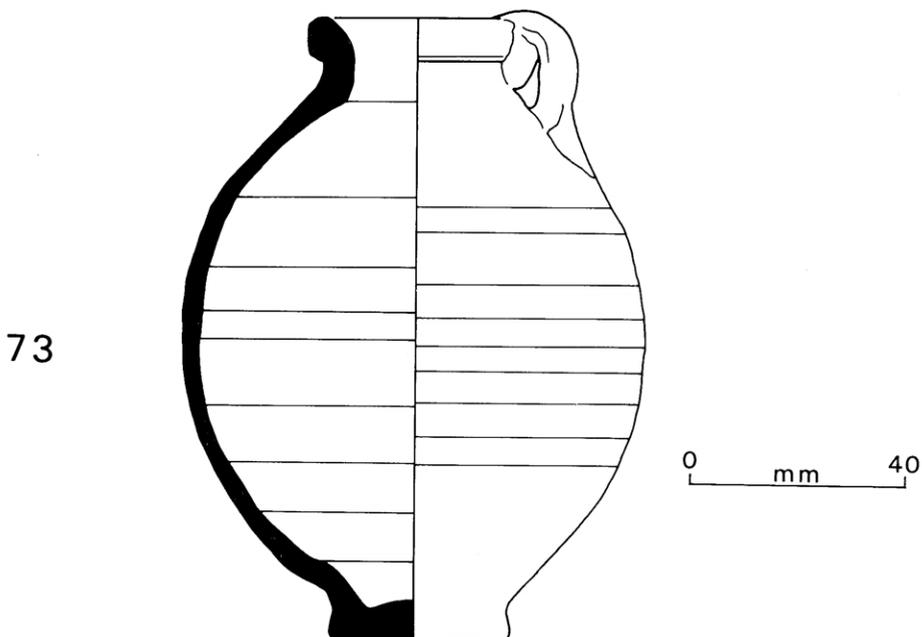


FIG. 20 - 73. Single-handled flagon. Gilsland.

which has flaked-off in places. The body is decorated with parallel encircling lines which extend from the neck down to the base. The latter is a roughly shaped oval and is uneven, while the mouth is circular with a small angled handle tacked between rim and shoulder. Max. Ht. 120mm; Max. body diam. 88mm; mouth diam. across outer edge of rim 39mm. The vessel dates from the 2nd century A.D.

There is an interesting historical link between this vessel and a photograph in the museum archive (Acc. No. 80-1986.1). The latter dates from the 1890's and shows various Roman stones in Gilsland Vicarage garden including this particular vessel. The photograph is part of the well-known Gibson Collection housed in Northumberland County Archive department.

Both vessel and photograph were donated by Mr A. D. R. Wright, Blackburn, Lancs.

74. (83-1986)

A rim fragment from a samian vessel. Recovered from a gas-pipe trench in St Cuthbert's

Lane, Carlisle, in September 1985. Donated by Mr I. Caruana, Carlisle Archaeological Unit.

75. (92-1986)

A number of Roman and Late Medieval sherds were found in a garden at Caldewbank, Cummersdale (NY 393 532), by Mr J. Dixon in 1983. Deposited in the museum by Mr I. Caruana, Carlisle Archaeological Unit. (cf. also Section I: Medieval and Later).

76. (32-1987.1)

A collection of nearly two hundred R-B sherds, including samian, with a few Medieval pieces. All surface finds recovered by the donor from the site of the Roman tileries in Eskdale in 1962. Donated by Mr H. B. Stout, Seascale, July 1987. (cf. also Section I: Medieval and Later).

77. (37-1987.1)

A decorated body sherd from a samian bowl and part of the foot-ring and base from a samian dish or bowl. The items are from the collection of the late Mr W. Fletcher of Whitehaven, and probably came from a West Cumbrian site. Donated by Mrs Fletcher, Whitehaven, November 1986.

78. (1-1988) Urn *f*: Beckfoot

A fragmentary vessel in orange-buff coloured fabric of 'corky' appearance with the surface containing a variety of inclusions. The urn has been partly reconstructed and possesses a circular mouth with a prominent overhanging rim, while below the latter is a broad groove 18mm wide encircling the body. External mouth diam. 190mm; int. mouth diam. 138mm.

The vessel was found in a "layer of black earth" at Beckfoot cemetery site by the donor and was originally reported to the museum by Mr Armstrong of the Post Office at Silloth on the 15 June 1987. Donated by Mr S. T. Collins, Middleton-St George.

79. (3-1988)

A collection of coarseware and samian sherds donated by the daughters of the late Mrs G. Cumpston of Barton Hall, Pooley Bridge, nr Penrith, on the 11 December 1987. These items can be linked with the earlier donation of antiquities in August 1951 (Acc. No. 63-1951). As with the 1951 material, some of the objects are labelled and carry a number, occasionally a provenance, and bear a Royal Archaeological Institute label and the number '14'. Six pieces of samian are labelled "found at Carlisle", one label being more precise and stating "Fisher Street".

Donated by Mrs P. Hopcraft, Churchingford, Somerset.

*General Accessions*

80. (78-1976 to 95-1976; 107-1976; 111-1976; 110-1982) Excavation material from Vasey's premises, Scotch St., Carlisle, 1976. *f*

These various accessions include finds from watching briefs in addition to the main excavation archive.

81. (114-1977)

Excavation material from Annetwell St., Carlisle, 1976. *f*

82. (134-1984)

Excavation material from Blackfriars St., Carlisle, 1977-78. *f*

83. (81-1985)

Excavation material from Bewcastle fort site, 1949, 1954, 1956. *f*

This material was transferred to Carlisle Museum from the Museum of Antiquities, University of Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, in 1984. Reports on the 1949 and 1954 excavations can be found in CW2, xlix, 216-218 and CW2, liv, 265-267.

### Anglian/Viking

#### *Copper-Alloy*

84. (71-1986) Strap-End *f*: Wetheral (Fig. 21)

This important local find was recovered from the bed of the River Eden at Wetheral



84

FIG. 21 - 84. Anglo-Saxon strap-end. River Eden, Wetheral.

(NY 4693 5403) in 1985, by a metal-detector user. The object belongs to the well-known series of Anglo-Saxon zoomorphic strap-ends with stylised animal-head terminals dating from middle and late Saxon contexts, frequently referred to as Trewhiddle style after the 9th century Cornish hoard.<sup>43</sup> The animals vary in form and are depicted in a well-defined panel which can be sub-divided into smaller panels with an animal in each.

The present example shows two intertwining creatures with every available space

filled with segments of the animals, while the terminal exhibits a broad animal snout, eyes and swept back ears. The inlay is probably niello rather than silver. Three iron rivets are still in situ where the object was attached to the leather belt or strap. Max. L. 51mm; Max. W. 15mm; Max. T. 3mm.

Strap-ends are the commonest form of surviving late Saxon ornamental metalwork, the bulk of them dating to the 9th century A.D..<sup>44</sup> There is a wide range in metal quality and decorative styles, the elaborate interwoven animal designs being much favoured by the metal workers. The fine silver samples from Lilla Howe, North Yorkshire,<sup>45</sup> illustrate the high standard of workmanship achieved. At the bottom end of the range are crude copper-alloy strap-ends displaying a single animal.<sup>46</sup>

The find was submitted to Mrs L. E. Webster, Dept. of Medieval and Later Antiquities, British Museum, who identified it as a version of the Coldingham Strap-end<sup>47</sup> and probably from the same workshop. The clay strap-end mould recovered from Crown and Anchor lane, Carlisle, in 1983,<sup>48</sup> is related to the Coldingham type, the Wetheral find "supporting the suggestion of a northern production centre, possibly in Carlisle itself".<sup>49</sup> Excavations at Carlisle Cathedral in 1988, yielded a further six strap-ends, thereby strengthening the case for a local workshop.<sup>50</sup>

The Wetheral strap-end was generously donated by the finder, Mr N. M. Marshall, Carlisle.

### *Clay*

#### 85. (81-1985.45b) Loom-Weight *f*: Bewcastle

Found during the excavations at Bewcastle Roman fort site in 1954<sup>51</sup> and hitherto unpublished,<sup>52</sup> the object is the surviving half of a bun-shaped loom-weight in fired clay. Max. Ext. Diam. 82mm; Max. Ht. 44mm; Diam of perforation 14mm.

This item is an important find from the Bewcastle site and is the first indication of domestic Anglo-Saxon activity in the vicinity, the loom being an essential piece of equipment in many households of the period. This type of loom-weight dates to the 8th – 10th century A.D., and occurs at a number of late-Saxon sites in Britain and on the Continent.

## **Medieval and Later**

### *Copper-Alloy*<sup>53</sup>

#### 86. (194-1978) Skillet: Cumwhitton (Fig. 22)

This tripod vessel was ploughed-up sometime before 1925 at Lingy Close, Whiteheadhill, nr. Cumwhitton (NY 5130 5282).

It is in a parlous condition with almost half the body and neck broken-off while a hole through the intact side has several cracks radiating from it. There is a short projection at one edge which carries decoration on the upper surface in the form of a single punched dot enclosed by two incised concentric circles. This is almost certainly the remains of a flat strip-handle which would identify the vessel as a skillet. The body is rather bulbous in shape with a rounded bottom. A short angled neck leads up to a mouth rim which is extremely uneven and scalloped as though pieces have been deliberately broken or clipped-off.

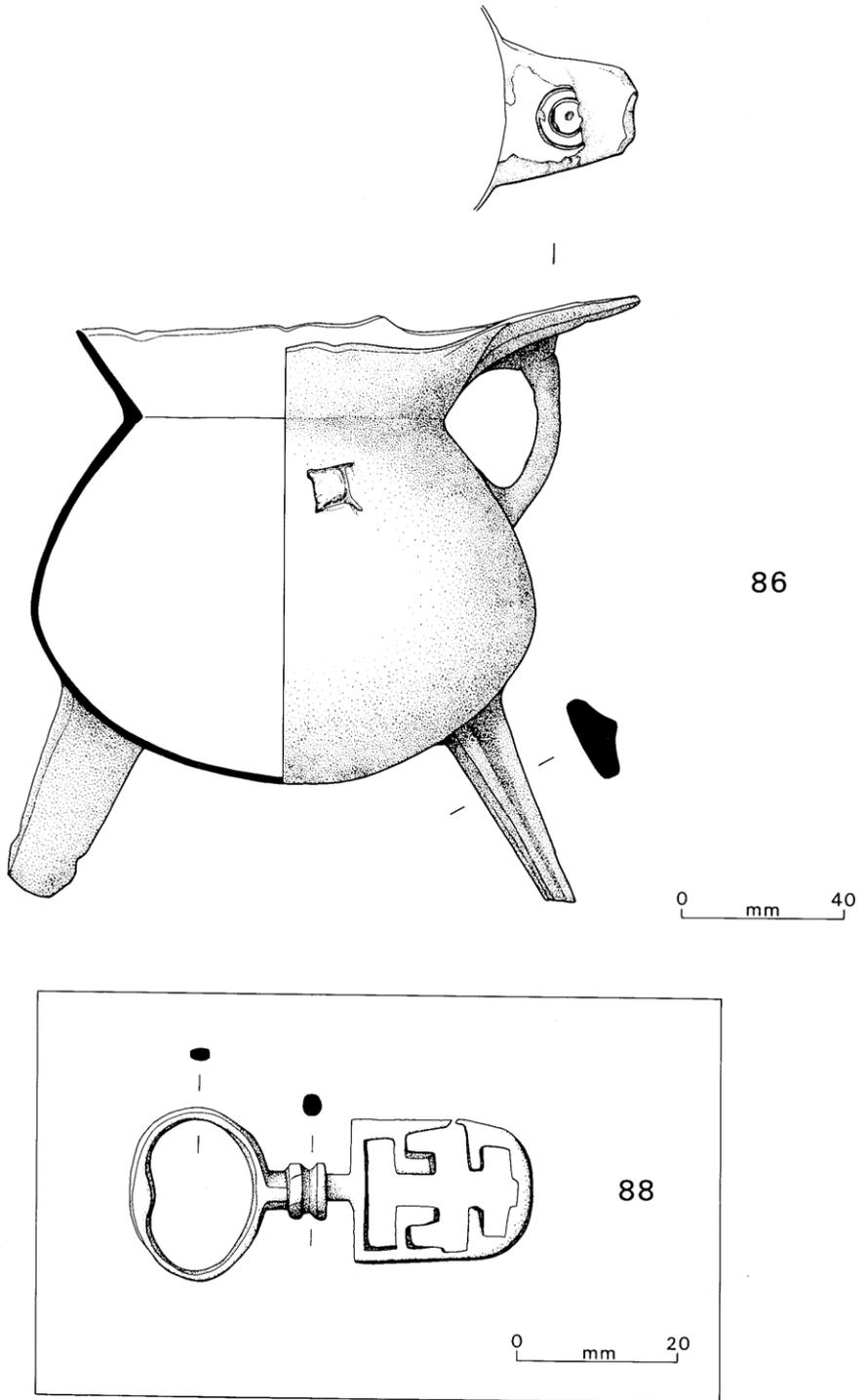


FIG. 22 – 86. Tripod skillet. Whiteheadhill, Cumwhitton. 88. Ring or latch-key. Grune Point, Silloth.

Below the handle stump there is a solid oval-sectioned bracing-bar linking it with the body above the mid-point. The body is undecorated but situated at regular intervals roughly in a line around the external surface are a series of incised square markings (see illustration). These may indicate the positions of the bronze rods or chaplets which held the core in place during the casting process. The legs are short and tapering and each displays a prominent raised mid-rib on the outer face. One leg is broken-off towards the foot. While the legs do not terminate in decorative feet, one does have two opposed notches at the bottom.

Dimensions: Max. Ht. 144mm; Max. body circumference 402mm (est.); Int. Diam. of circular mouth 78mm; Max. W. of angled neck 24mm; L. of surviving handle projection 32mm; Max. W. of handle 30mm; L. of the outer face of the two intact legs 52mm and 58mm; L. of damaged leg 57.5mm; L. of handle bracing-bar 37mm.

Tripod skillets with strip-handles appear in the 13th century A.D. and many examples have survived and are illustrated in contemporary paintings and manuscripts.<sup>54</sup> They vary considerably in size, body shape, capacity, decoration and feet and handle design. There is no evidence on the present vessel for a pouring spout.

Local examples are few in number and early references often fail to distinguish between tripod "ewers, skillets and cauldrons".<sup>55</sup> The elaborately decorated type with spout is well illustrated by the fine vessel from Alston,<sup>56</sup> while the Langrigg skillet<sup>57</sup> typifies the plainer type lacking a spout. An unprovenanced vessel in the Carlisle Museum collection (Ferguson Coll. RF455) provides a close parallel for the Cumwhitton skillet in shape and size and carries identical dot-and-circle markings on the handle. This design is present on both the Langrigg skillet and a larger specimen from Drumburgh found in 1857 (Carlisle Museum Acc. No. 27-1926-448).

A thirteenth or fourteenth century date would be appropriate for the Cumwhitton skillet.

The vessel was kindly donated by Miss J. H. Dowes, Cumwhitton.

#### 87. (I27-1983-1 - 4)

Four objects of probable 18th or 19th century date, found by the donor when operating a metal detector in the Armathwaite district.

1. A circular mount with raised boss-like centre and leaded hollow back. Max. Diam. 57.5mm; Max. T. 5mm. Probably intended to decorate leather strapping or harness equipment although lacking visible means of attachment.

2. A circular boss-shaped item with two opposed perforated lugs for attachment, one broken-off. There is a small circular protrusion in the centre of the boss, while the reverse is hollow. Max. Diam. 44mm; Max. T. 10mm; Diam. of each perforation 4.5mm.

3. A disc bearing an elaborate incised design on the face and a short perforated shank at the rear. Max. Diam. 28mm; L. shank 8mm.

This may be a functional button rather than a decorative leather mount.

4. A small disc with gilded surface and carrying traces of a now unidentifiable design on both faces with faint lettering. Diam. 17.5mm. Possibly a trade token.

Donated by Mr G. Hunter, Armathwaite.

#### 88. (95-1985) Ring or Latch-Key: Grune Point, Silloth. (Fig. 22)

This object was found by the donor when using a metal-detector at Grune Point in

1984. The oval-shaped ring, stem moulding, spade shape and decorative cut-out, are typical features of 18th and 19th century ring or latch-keys.<sup>58</sup> Max. L. 51mm; Max. W. across the shoulder 18mm; internal ring measurement 18.5 x 12.2mm.

Donated by Mr K. Hobson, Silloth, May 1985.

### *Iron*

89. (125-1983.9) Sickle: Wetheral (Fig. 23)

This badly corroded sickle blade was "found in amongst rubbish" from a wall at Wetheral Abbey during restoration work c. 1979-80.

The blade is slim with a fairly pronounced curvature and wide back, the tang being square-sectioned and tapering with the end broken-off. The cutting edge is preserved in places although the tip is missing. Blade length measured along the back 223mm; L. tang 51mm; Max. blade width 16mm.

Hand sickle design has barely changed since pre-Roman times, and it is only the circumstances surrounding the find and the degree of corrosion suggesting some antiquity which may indicate a Medieval date for this implement. A similar blade form is displayed by a sickle from Finsbury Circus, London,<sup>59</sup> although later reaping-hooks also exhibit the same outline.<sup>60</sup>

Donated by Mr C. Dalton, Wetheral.

90. (97-1984) Blade: Longtown (Fig. 23)

A heavily corroded blade found in the donor's garden "some two feet down". The degree of corrosion renders identification difficult. The tang is square-sectioned, tapering, and centrally placed, while the blade shoulders slope at an angle of 45 degrees and the tip is missing. Overall length 134mm; L. blade 88mm; L. tang 46mm; Max. blade width 25mm; Max. blade T. 8mm.

There is no discernible thinning of the blade edges nor a definite back which would suggest a single-edged knife. The object is almost certainly a small spearhead.

Donated by Mrs Van Tilburg, Graham St., Longtown.

91. (98-1985)

Part of the neck and shoulder, including the angled handle, of a tripod cauldron, found "lying on stones" at Mayburgh henge monument, Eamont Bridge. Max. L. 121mm; Max. W. 129mm; Max. T. 8mm.

While bronze three-legged cauldrons with paired angular handles are common enough in the Medieval period,<sup>61</sup> iron examples are normally of relatively recent date from c. 1800 A.D. onwards. There are still quite a number functioning as plant containers in gardens today!

Donated by the Rev. K. H. Smith, Dacre.

92. (5-1986) Axe-Head or Splitting Wedge: Old Carlisle, Wigton

This unusual tool was found by the donor near the Wiza Beck close to the Roman fort site.

It can best be described as a hybrid, neither a true axe nor a wedge. The blade is thin and flares outwards towards the straight cutting edge, while the shaft-hole is small and oval-shaped and the butt or poll is heavily burred over. The perforation would admit

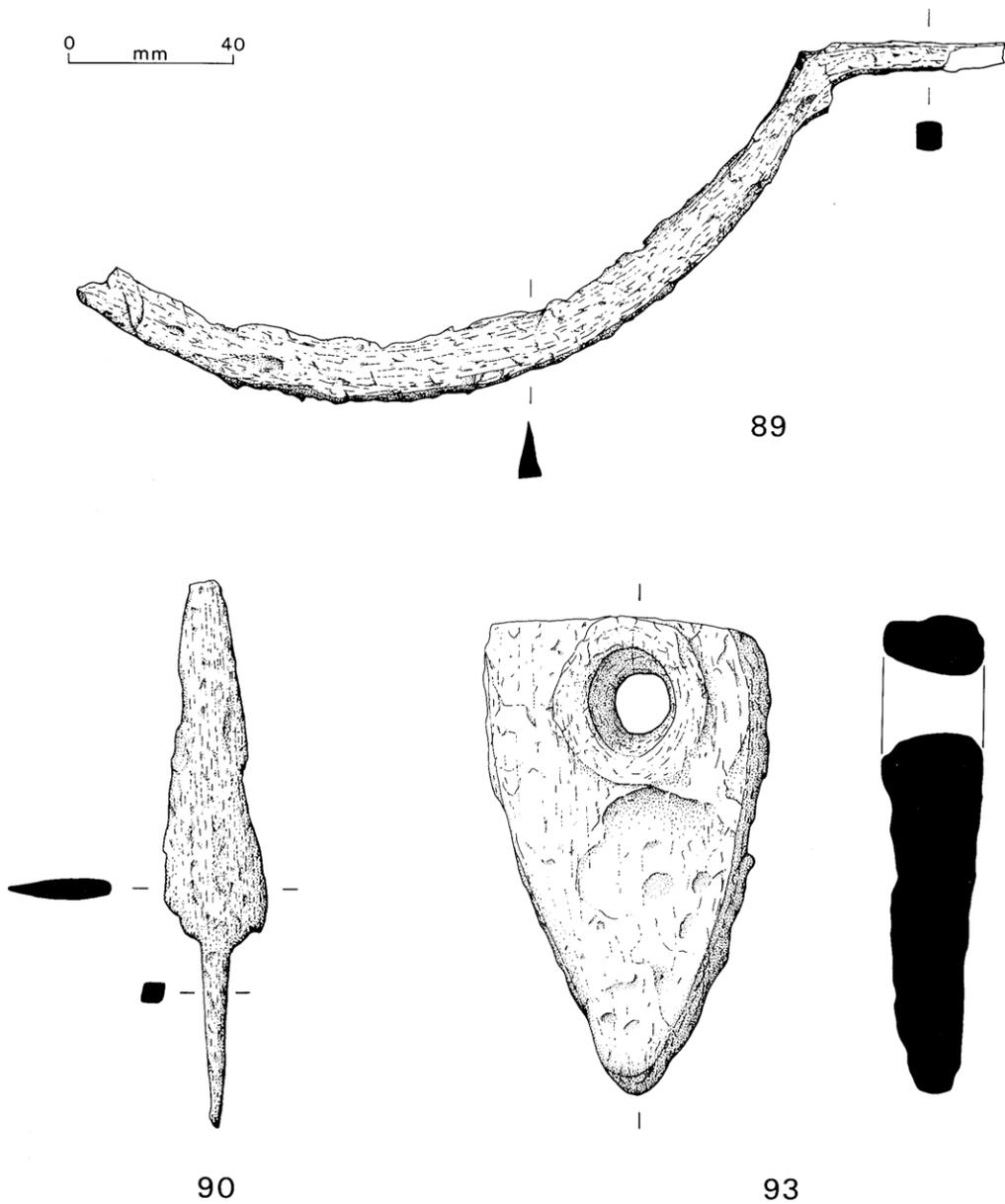


FIG. 23 – Iron objects; 89. Sickles. Wetheral Abbey. 90. Blade, possibly a spearhead. Longtown. 93. Weight or sinker. Beaumont, Carlisle.

only a slender wooden haft and it may well have been used as a dual-purpose tool; as an axe for light trimming work and as a splitting wedge with the butt being struck by a hammer or mallet. Max. L. 138mm; Max. blade width across cutting edge 88mm; Max. W. across shaft-hole expansion 34mm; shaft-hole measurement 22 x 17mm; the butt is 30mm square.

The tool is fairly modern and has probably been manufactured as a "one-off" by a local blacksmith.

Donated by Mr C. J. Wright, Wigton.

93. (90-1986) Weight or Sinker: Beaumont, Carlisle (Fig. 23)

A triangular-shaped weight with heavily encrusted surface and perforated at the broad end. The hole is countersunk on one face and is roughly circular. Max. L. 116mm; Max. W. 70mm; Max. T. 27mm; perforation diam. at countersunk end 25mm, at the opposite end 18mm.

The object is almost certainly a net-sinker, and this would appear to be confirmed by a recently donated weight from another coastal location at Crosby Villa, nr. Maryport, which is almost identical in shape and size (TH 1990-5). Both these weights are of relatively recent date.<sup>62</sup>

Found in the garden at Lowther House, Beaumont and donated by Mr F. Strange, February 1986.

*Lead*

94. (105-1981) Pilgrim's Sign or Badge: Shap (Fig. 24)

This object was found "about ten inches below the surface" by the donor, when operating a metal-detector at Shap (NY 562150).

It belongs to a well-known class of object which was sold at various religious shrines throughout the Medieval period as a visible token of pilgrimage. They were either worn round the neck or pinned on to the hat, and there were numerous different types and designs associated with individual shrines and saints.<sup>63</sup>

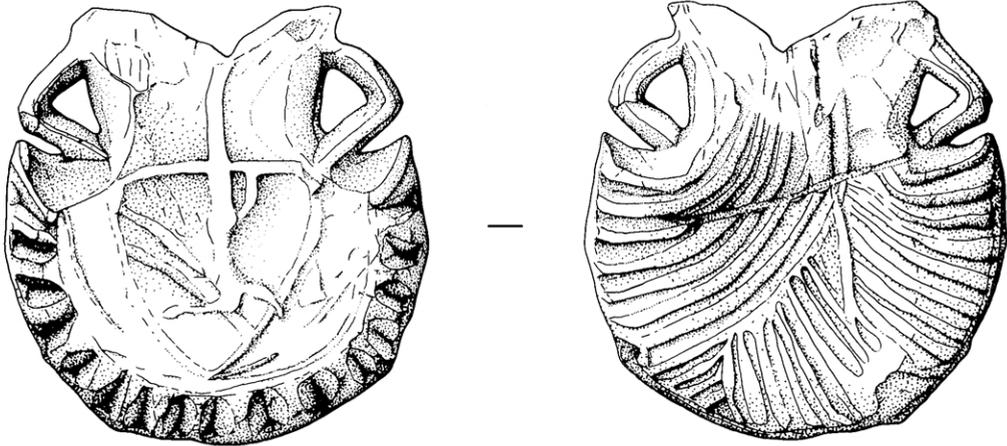
The present example is one of the common ampulla or two-handled flask badges which appeared in early Christian times in Western Europe. The thickness of the badge suggests a late date, probably 15th century. The scallop shell design on one face is very common and was associated with the shrine of St James of Compostello in Galicia, N. Spain, who was regarded as the patron saint of pilgrims.<sup>64</sup> The design on the reverse is a shield although not a specific heraldic device but purely a decorative motif. It is possible that the badge may have originated at the popular shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham, in Norfolk.<sup>65</sup> The findspot may indicate a link with Shap Abbey, although the badge could have been dropped by any traveller in the vicinity.

The object is in good condition despite the heavy surface patination. Max. L. 41.5mm; Max. W. 40mm; Max. T. 8.5mm.

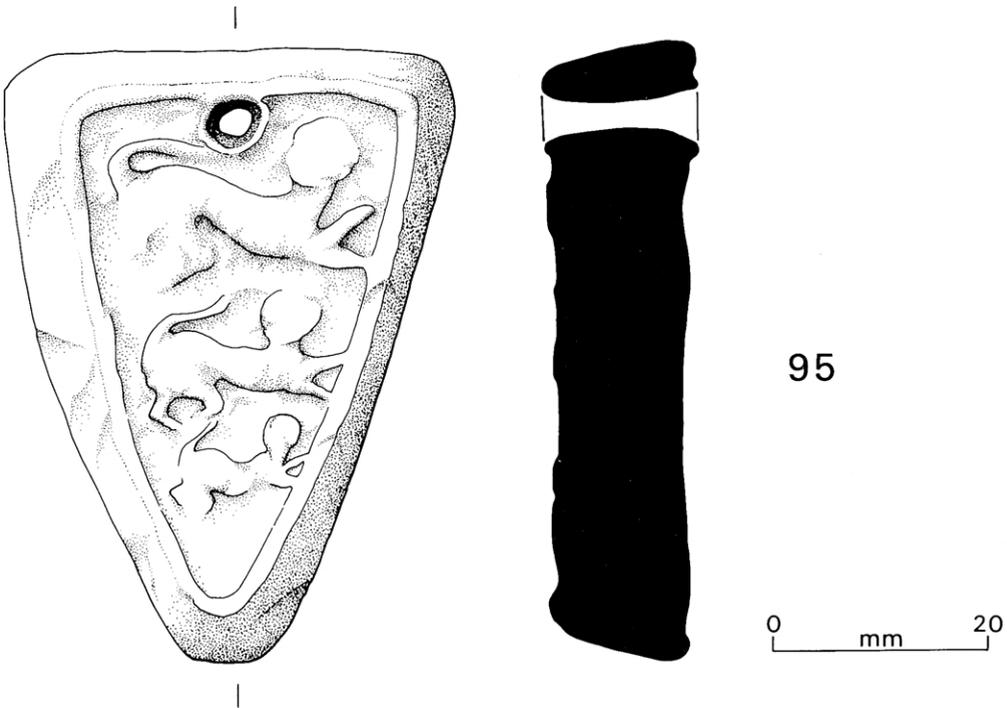
Donated by Mr P. Vepers, Keswick, October 1981.

95. (L-1983.2) Weight: Keswick (Fig. 24)

A shield-shaped weight perforated for suspension and bearing a faint design in relief on the front face, the reverse being flat and undecorated. Although poorly preserved, three lions passant – the Arms of England – can be discerned, thus indicating a date



94



95

FIG. 24 - 94. Lead Pilgrim's sign or Badge. Shap. 95. Perforated lead weight. Crosthwaite, Keswick.

before 1340 when the Royal Arms were quartered with those of France.<sup>66</sup> The surface is heavily patinated and the suspension hole is off-centre. Max. L. 56.5mm; Max. W. 41.5mm; Max. T. 13.5mm. Weight: 190 grams.

The object is possibly a wool-weight and can be compared with the find from Bretherdale, nr. Kendal,<sup>67</sup> which also dates to the fourteenth century, although the latter is considerably larger and heavier.

The weight was found by the lender "about five inches below the surface" when operating a metal-detector in the garden of his home at Crosthwaite, Keswick (NY 264 243), in 1983. Kindly placed on loan by Mr G. Fisher, the object has now been recalled.

96. (55-1985) Bullets/Shot: Kingmoor, Carlisle

A total of sixteen lead balls found by the donor when using a metal-detector at Kingmoor (NY389581-389587), in 1984. The number of bullets found to date exceeds three hundred, and their occurrence in groups of twenty or so, suggests target practice by the regular army or local volunteers, or even open shooting competitions. The area in which they were found was used for recreation until the 19th century, the racecourse being in the vicinity, with sports days being held which included shooting competitions. A number of the bullets display impact damage. The donated examples include twelve round shot (diam. 16-18mm), three hollow-based (av. length 24mm), and one flattened ball.

Two of the bullets were submitted to The Armouries, H. M. Tower of London, where they were identified as Pritchett bullets of the type used in the Pattern 1853 Enfield rifle, a percussion muzzle-loading gun which was the first rifled arm to be adopted for use by all the infantry of the British Army. One bullet shows signs of rifling marks of a three-groove rifle such as the Enfield.<sup>68</sup>

Donated by Mr N. M. Marshall, Carlisle, October 1984.

97. (69-1985) Figurines or Plaques *f*: Holy Trinity Church, Carlisle

These two objects were found by the donor when using a metal-detector in the churchyard at Holy Trinity, in May 1980. They were discovered "just below the surface, some six yards apart", and depict female figures in the attitude of bending over from the waist and looking through their legs and exposing their genitalia. The figures are cast in relief, while the reverse of each plaque is flat. Although both objects are similar, they are not a pair, one being slightly larger.

1. Max. L. 50mm; Max. W. 35mm; Max. T. 9mm.

2. Max. L. 43mm; Max. W. 32.5mm, Max. T. 8mm.

Various suggestions have been made as to the function of these objects, including their placement in, or on coffins, to "ward-off the evil eye". Certainly their use as good-luck symbols is a possibility, since the exposing of genitalia was regarded as a protection for women. Mr J. Russell, Dept. of Medieval and Later Antiquities, British Museum, suggests a possible association with erotic rites in witchcraft and a post-Medieval date, perhaps 17th-18th century.<sup>69</sup> However, while such rites were, and still are, carried out in churchyards, especially deserted churchyards, it is difficult to understand how they could be carried out undetected in a town churchyard in public use. It is possible that the figurines are relics from an earlier period and entirely unconnected with the 19th century foundation of Holy Trinity.<sup>70</sup>

Donated by Mr R. Faunch, Carlisle.

## 98. (125-1988) Disc Mount: Botcherby, Carlisle

A heavy circular object with relief decoration on both faces consisting of foliage entwining an open lattice framework with a line of raised dots around one edge section. Both faces are slightly convex, the bi-facial design suggesting that the mount was intended to be viewed from both sides. Max. Diam. 42mm; Max. T. 11mm.

The object was sent to the British Museum for comment, and a 17th-19th century date was suggested.

It was found in a garden in Ennerdale Road, Botcherby, in May 1986.

*Coins*

## 99. (8-1975)

A silver half-groat of David II (1329-1371) of Scotland, found "many years ago" at Carlisle Castle. Second coinage 1357-1367, Edinburgh mint. Donated by Mr H. Young, Carlisle.

## 100. (125-1978)

A brass jeton or reckoning-counter of French origin and dating to the 15th century. Found by the donor, Mr G. Hunter, when operating a metal-detector in the vicinity of Kirkoswald Castle in 1978.

## 101. (167-1980)

Silver half-groat of Edward III (1327-77) found in May 1980 on the surface of a spoil-heap resulting from the construction of bungalows in Stainton village c. 1974-75 (NY 485280). The coin is in fair condition although clipped and worn on the legend. Pre-treaty Series C, dated 1351-52, London mint.

## 102. (47-1982)

Silver penny of Henry III (1216-1272) of Long-Cross type, Lawrence Class Vg, dated c. 1260. Mint: London, Moneyer: Renaud. Found on a building site at Kingstown, Carlisle, in April 1982.

## 103. (139-1983) Gold Coin Hoard: Blencowe Hall, Penrith (Pl. 4)

A total of six 22 carat gold "Unite" coins of James I of England, the VI of Scotland (1603-1625), were found some "15-18 inches below present ground level" by a mechanical excavator when altering the line of a driveway at Blencowe Hall (NY 4498 3255) in July 1982. The coins were submitted for examination by Dr J. P. C. Kent, British Museum, and were declared to be Treasure Trove at an Inquest held in Carlisle in October 1982. The coins were subsequently purchased by Carlisle Museum with the aid of a grant from the V. & A. Purchase Fund and the Friends of Tullie House.

The six coins comprise five second coinage ranging in date from 1610-1619, the sixth being a Scottish coin of 1609-1625. The obverse carries a portrait of the King with the legend "IACOBUS D' G' MAG: BRIT FRAN' HIB' REX" (James, By the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith). On the reverse is the coat-of-arms, including the Scottish lion and the Irish harp, with the legend "FACIAM EOS IN GENTEM UNAM" (Let God arise and let His enemies be scattered: Psalm 68,1.). This legend was chosen by James himself.



PLATE 4. – 103. Gold coins of James I of England (1603-1625) from Blencowe Hall, Penrith.

1. Obverse portrait badly worn, legend clear. Reverse clear. Mintmark: Bell. Dated 1610/11. Weight: 10.04 grams.

2. Obverse portrait worn, legend clear. Reverse fairly good. Mintmark: Bell. Dated 1610/11. Weight: 9.92 grams.

3. Obverse portrait and legend worn. Reverse legend fairly badly worn. Mintmark: Trefoil. Dated 1613. Weight: 9.84 grams.

4. Obverse portrait worn although legend clear. Reverse reasonable. The edge has been damaged with a piece missing. Mintmark: Crescent. dated 1617/18. Weight 10.14 grams.

5. Obverse portrait worn, legend readable. Reverse fairly clear. Edges of the coin are irregular, probably the result of clipping. Mintmark: Cross. Dated 1618/19. Weight 9.89 grams.

6. Obverse portrait faint, legend clear. Reverse coat-of-arms worn, legend readable. Mintmark: Thistle. Dated 1609-25. Weight: 9.90 grams.

The coins are an extremely important local find and are the only examples from the Cumbrian area. They were not in general circulation at the time when they were minted, but were gifted to eminent families by the sovereign. The findspot may well be of some relevance in this respect.

## 104. (148-1985)

A silver groat of Henry VII (1485-1509) found in a garden at Currock, Carlisle, "about six inches below the surface" in April, 1985. Seaby No. 2199 IIIb (1490-1504). Mint: London.

105. (150-1985) Silver Coin Hoard *f*: Blencogo.

A total of fourteen Medieval coins were found in the garden of a bungalow at Holly Terrace, Blencogo (c. NY 198481), in 1983-84. Three coins were recovered in July/August 1983, and brought into the museum for identification, and a further eleven coins were found during a subsequent investigation of the site by Ian Caruana and Alan James in February 1984. The coins were examined by Miss M. M. Archibald, British Museum, and were declared to be Treasure Trove at an Inquest held in Carlisle in March 1985. A full report on the coins will appear in due course, and the following details are extracted from an interim report by Marion Archibald deposited in the Carlisle Museum archive.

## Groats

1. Henry V (1413-22). Mint: London, Class C.
2. Four Henry VI (1422-61). Mint: Calais. Pinecone-Mascle Issue (1430-34).
3. Four Henry VI (1422-61). Mint: Calais. Annulet Issue (1422-27).
4. Henry VI (1422-61). Mint: Calais. Rosette Mascle Issue (c. 1427-30).

## Half-Groats

5. Henry VI (1422-61). Mint: Calais. Annulet Issue (1422-27).

## Pennies

6. Richard II (1377-99). Mint: York. Late coin of uncertain date.
7. Henry V (1413-22). Mint: York. Class E (?).
8. Henry VI (1422-61). Mint: London. Annulet Issue (1422-27).

The strong representation of the Pinecone Mascle Issue in the group, suggests that it was deposited during or shortly after the period of its production, c. 1430-1435. The site investigation failed to reveal any archaeological context for the coins, and it appears likely that they are survivors from a hoard which was scattered at some time in the past. There was no sign of any container and no pottery of the period was recovered.<sup>71</sup>

## 106. (89-1986)

A silver groat of Edward III (1327-1377) found at Hammond Park, Currock, Carlisle (c. NY 4055 5355), in c. 1984. The coin is in fair condition, although badly nicked at the edges and bent. It dates to c. 1356-1361, Pre-treaty with France, Fourth coinage; Mint: London.<sup>72</sup>

## 107. (8-1988)

A Spanish silver real coin of the type issued between 1497 and 1537, probably under Ferdinand and Isabella (1469-1504). The coin is badly worn and the mint mark is illegible. It was found in September 1987 at Pendragon Castle "on the west side" (NY 7815 0262).

Donated by the finder, Mr I. McNicol, Ulverston.

108. (174-1988)

A Silver Short Cross penny of King John (1199-1216), Class 5b (1205-10), Moneyer: Willelm; Mint: Kings Lynn. The coin was found in a garden at Langholm, Dumfrireshire, and acquired by the museum in November 1988.

The Lynn mint is one of the rarer Short Cross mints, operating only during the period of Class 5b, with the moneyers: Willelm, Iohan and Nicole. Dr B. Cook, British Museum, comments that one of the five examples in the national collection "is a die duplicate of the Langholm coin".<sup>73</sup>

### Stone

109. (80-1981) "Hag Stone": Welton, nr. Dalston

A roughly circular piece of limestone heavily pitted on the surface and pierced by at least two small perforations for suspension. Max. Diam. 54mm; Max. T. 22mm. The object was found hanging from a roof beam in a bedroom at Crookholme Mill, Welton, and is probably a witch or 'hag' stone as they are commonly termed. However, there were many superstitious reasons for suspending both natural and artificial stones from rafters, apart from their general use as charms.<sup>74</sup> One object being to "prevent the Dobbie, or house ghost" from frightening livestock, particularly the horses, and another to "prevent cows from slipping their calves".<sup>75</sup>

The stone was donated by Mr N. Hanson, Welton.

110. (47-1983) Carved Head: Wigton

A sculptured head in red sandstone, found when topsoil was being machined-off in Slater's Yard, Wigton, in 1981. The head is of relatively recent date and is cherub-like in appearance with curly hair and a neck which is slightly angled. It is probably from a garden ornament, fountain statue, or the like. Overall height 145mm; Max. W. 120mm.

Donated by Mr R. Slater, Wigton, December 1981.

111. (70-1984) 'Hag' or Witch-Stone: Cummersdale

A triangular-shaped pebble of grey-white sandstone which has weathered to varying degrees of brown and black on the surface. The perforation is slightly elongated and set towards one edge and is broadly countersunk from each side. Close examination throws some doubt on the hole having been artificially bored-out, it is probably a natural formation. There are traces of rust and a shallow groove on one side of the hole, indicating where the stone was suspended by a wire. Max. L. 107mm; Max. W. 76.5mm; Max. T. 44mm; perforation measurement at restriction point 22 x 18mm.

The object was found hanging over a fireplace at The Crescent, Cummersdale, and was donated by Mr R. Armstrong, Cummersdale.

112. (68-1985.1) Hollowed-Out block: Crosthwaite

A buff-coloured sandstone block weathered to a dirty-grey in places, and with a circular hole on the upper surface set slightly off-centre and displaying spiral tooling marks on the hole sides. The block itself is circular, with a base diameter of 303mm and

a maximum height of 278mm, the Max. diam. across the top being 295mm. The base is slightly convex and there is a chamfer running around the base and set back from the edge itself, probably as a means of stabilising the block when in an upright position and sitting in a socket or pedestal base. The hole has a surface diameter of 140mm and a depth of 120mm, and at the bottom there is a cylindrically drilled hole (diam. 25mm) extending a further 25mm into the body of the block.

The stone was originally situated in the garden of the donor's former house at Dawson Fold, Crosthwaite, nr. Kendal, and various expert opinions were sought as to its possible use.<sup>76</sup> The rough nature of the tooling inside the central hole and the absence of wear marks, precludes its use as a door or gate pivot-stone, although a socket-stone designed to receive a fixed vertical member is a possibility. The cylindrical extension hole poses a further problem, as though it were drilled to accept a projecting spigot. The precise purpose of the stone is unknown at present. Donated by Mrs J. C. Barr, Canonbie.

113. (68-1985.2) Lintel-Stone (?): Crosthwaite.

A rectangular-shaped block with lettering and design in relief on one surface, suggesting former use as a lintel-stone. Visual examination suggests the rock is a Millstone Grit, with light-grey core and surface weathered to a darker-grey or brown in places with a covering of green algae. The stone has been well dressed on all surfaces but has suffered damage at the top left-hand corner. The letters "S : P" are clearly visible and there is a fleur-de-lis design on the right-hand side. The letters are enclosed at the RHS and below by a raised border, with the trace of another border to the right of the leaf design. Max. L. 630mm; Max. Ht. 227mm; Max. depth from face to rear 168mm.

The stone was found "in amongst the roots and debris of an old yew tree . . . reputed to have been eight or nine hundred years old", which had been felled in the donor's former residence at Dawson Fold, Crosthwaite, nr. Kendal. The circumstances of the find do not really assist in dating the stone, since it was merely retrieved from the disturbed root area and cannot be said to have been sealed by the tree. Future local history research may throw some light on the find, while the style of the lettering suggests a Late Medieval or Post-Medieval date.

Donated by Mrs J. C. Barr, Canonbie.

114. (97-1985) Sculptured Head: Cumbria (?) (Pl. 5)

Manufactured in grey slate or shale, this female head was donated by the late Miss D. J. Scott of Botcherby, Carlisle, and was probably found in the grounds of the donor's house at Bramerton Lodge, the precise circumstances not being recorded at the time.<sup>77</sup> This was formerly the residence of the County Surveyor and Architect, Mr J. A. Cory (1819-1887), who apparently "collected" objects from local buildings. It would appear likely that the head came from the Cory Collection and is a regional find.

The features have been well-executed, although long exposure has produced an extremely friable surface, the nose and mouth areas being particularly eroded while the right ear has almost gone. The back is flat, and there is a distinct differential weathering line running around the line of the chin, up the sides and over the top of the head. This suggests that either the object has been partially buried for some time, or, more likely, that the head has been set into a mount or recess in a standing building or monument. From the degree of weathering, it has probably been sited high-up in an exposed position.



PLATE 5. – 114. A female head of Late Medieval date. Cumbria (?).

The hairstyle is an elaborate one, built-up on top and held in place with a fillet or head-band, with a second band running from front to back. The hair falls over the band at the front and is held by a crescentic ornament. Wavy hair covers the area above the brow and flows around the side of the head, with a broad band holding the style in place, while the hair is “bunched-out” above the ears. The hairstyle is the only feature which can assist in dating this head and there are good Medieval parallels, setting aside the possibility of a Victorian copy. In the 15th century, hairstyle development included the decorative roll carried over the forehead with the hair dressed-up and arranged above the ears.<sup>78</sup> Such a date would accord with the degree of weathering which the head has undergone. Overall height from neck to crown 169mm; Max. W. 129mm; Max. T. 86mm.

115. (146-1985) Sculptured Head: Cockermouth.

A female head carved in the round from red sandstone and found on the site of a

rubbish tip at Cockermouth in 1985 by the donor when "digging for bottles". The head is broken-off at the neck, where there are traces of white bonding material or filler indicating the point of attachment to a torso or structure. The surface is not weathered unduly, and in places appears to have been painted or whitewashed.

The workmanship is of a reasonable standard with regular facial features and hair parted down the middle and falling backwards in wavy strands, heavily incised lines producing the desired effect. Max. height from neck base to crown 83.5mm; Max. W. 57mm; Max. T. 78mm. Close dating for the piece is difficult, but a late 18th-19th century date would appear reasonable.

Donated by Mr C. Day, Cockermouth.

#### 116. (L-1985.1) Cannon-Balls: The Citadel, Carlisle

Four cannon-balls were found during restoration work at The Citadel in 1985. Three are made out of red sandstone, and one from grey sandstone, all three exhibit tooling marks on the surfaces. They vary in diameter from 107-165mm, and from 1.25Kgs. (3lbs) to 4.2Kgs. (9.25lbs) in weight.

Stone cannon-balls were used in England at an early date and continued in use well after the introduction of cast-iron types, with records of them being fired in 18th century engagements. Apart from noting that the present examples have been worked from local rock, it is not possible to assign a close date. They could have been ready for use at any time during Carlisle's long and troubled history and need not necessarily be associated with the 17th or 18th century sieges.

Kindly placed on loan by Cumbria County Council.

#### 117. (L-1985.2) Pivot-Stone: Burgh-by-Sands (?)

A block of red sandstone which has been squared-off and possesses a central depression and two small satellite holes on the upper surface. Used at one time as a pivot-stone for a door or field-gate, the type was fairly common in West Cumbria, but there are now few examples surviving in situ. The purpose of the two smaller holes is not clear, but they may have been used as locating points for a metal plate with projecting spigots, the plate reducing the amount of wear on the stone block.

The block measures 214 x 200mm with a max. thickness of 135mm, while the central hole has a surface diameter of 70mm and tapers inwards to a depth of 36mm with closely-spaced concentric ring-marks running down the hole sides. The two small holes are close together (centres 50mm apart) and roughly circular, with an average surface diameter of 15mm, penetrating the block to a depth of 16mm. All the surfaces display dressmarks, apart from one edge which is rough and untooled. The base is flat but unstable, having lost almost half its original shape.

The object was found lying in amongst hard-core material (alleged to have come from Beaumont) at Burgh-by-Sands (NY 322594), in October 1984, and has been placed on permanent loan by Mr J. B. C. Read, Burgh-by-Sands.

## Wood

#### 118. (65-1985)

A piece of structural timber, probably oak, from Dovenby Hall. Max. L. 112.5mm;

Max. W. 95mm; Max. T. 21mm. There is an attached label which reads "Piece of a beam in the Tower in my old home, Dovenby Hall, believed by my father (Fretcheville Lawson Ballantine Dykes) to be 1,000 years old. The Tower is one of the old Border ones in Cumberland – (signed) Eveline J. Keate, 1893".

The item was donated by Col. H. F. D. Gillett, Crowthorne, Berkshire, February 1985.

### *Pottery*

119. (123-1977)

A body sherd of green-glazed ware. Found during building work at Scotch St., Carlisle, in July 1977.

120. (71-1981)

Rim sherd from a shallow bowl or jar of possible 11th century date. Fellside, Caldbeck.

121. (49-1983.1)

Base fragment from a reduced green-glazed vessel dated c. 1400 or later. Castle St., Carlisle, 1980.

122. (87-1984)

Eight body sherds, a base fragment, and a handle piece, of Medieval and later date. Found when laying a drain at West Woodside, Wigton, in 1979.

123. (66-1985)

Part of the handle from a Late Medieval jug. Castle Hill, Renwick.

124. (81-1986)

*Note on a Medieval Jug from Cotehill (Fig. 25)*

by M. R. McCarthy

This almost complete jug was found in material which had been re-deposited from the City of Carlisle, possibly originating from the Lanes area of the city.

The vessel is in a hard, buff, oxidised sandy fabric. It is wheel-thrown with a plain rim with a slight groove on the top and a ridge about halfway down the neck. The convex base is thumbed on the underside. It measures 35cm high and has a rim diameter of 10cm and a base diameter of 14.5cm. The copper-free green glaze extends from the rim to about three-quarters of the way down the outside of the vessel.

The jug has a plain strap handle with two thumb impressions at the base. The remains of two long-bearded face-masks can be seen either side of the handle. Neither mask is complete, but sufficient survives to enable them to be reconstructed on paper. The eyes are represented by stab impressions, the nose is applied and the hair combed. The beards terminated just below the neck ridge. As the rim is broken directly opposite the handle the form of the lip or spout, which would be in this position, is uncertain. An 'arm' with combed wavy lines springs from the neck ridge.

This vessel is typical of highly decorated pottery found in many parts of England in the thirteenth and fourteenth century and a date of A.D. 1300±50 would be appropriate. It is not known where this vessel was made although the fabric is a typical north

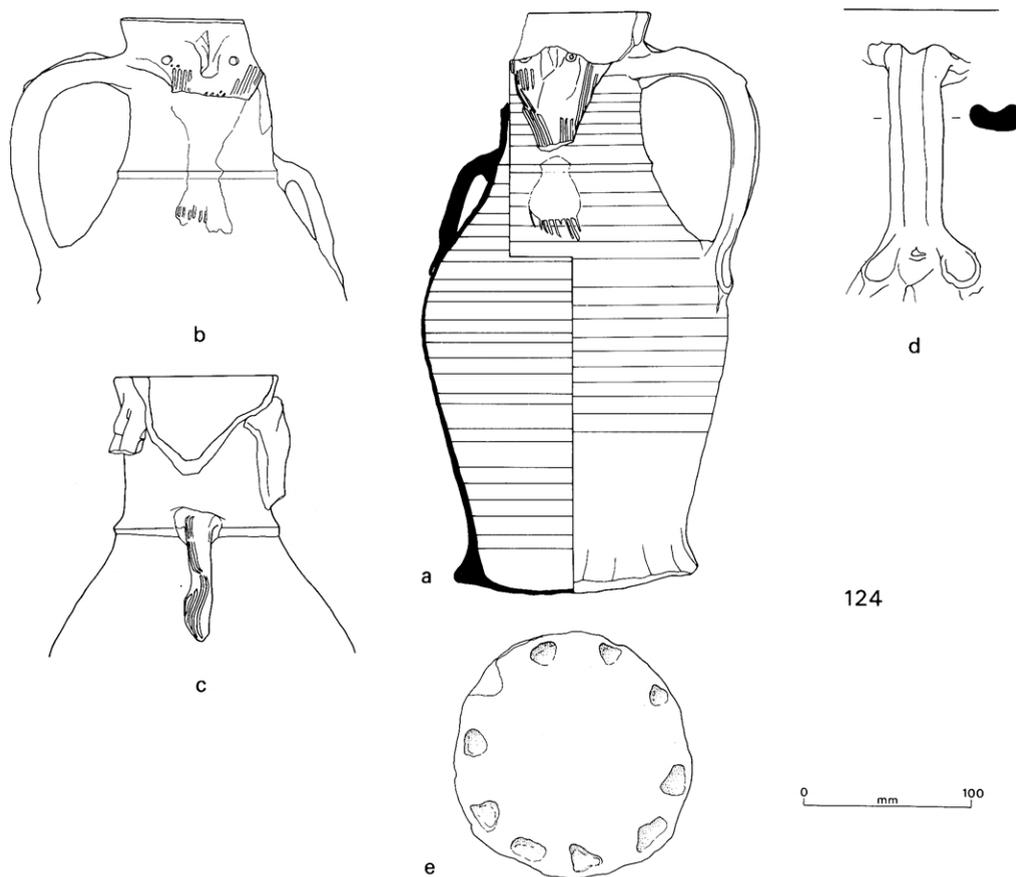


FIG. 25 - 124. Medieval Jug. Cotehill.

Cumbrian ware. Comparable fabrics have been found in stratified contexts at Carlisle, Dacre and Kendal, as well as being present in local museum collections.

The jug was donated by Mr A. G. Sanderson, Cocklakes, per Mr I. Caruana, Carlisle Archaeological Unit, June 1986.

125. (92-1986)

Medieval and Roman sherds. Caldewbank, Carlisle, 1983. (cf. also Section I : Roman).

126. (32-1987)

Medieval and Roman pottery. Eskdale, 1962. (cf. also Section I : Roman).

#### *Miscellaneous*

127. (67-1985)

A terra-cotta female head found by the donor in a field at Harraby, Carlisle, in April

1984. The head is almost certainly modern, perhaps an “art class reject”, badly fired and then discarded.

Donated by Mr A. Reynolds, Carlisle.

128. (123-1986)

A collection of clay pipe-stems and bowls, and a decorated flanged roofing tile. Carleton area.

A collection of net or line sinkers in fired clay from various locations (Fig. 26).

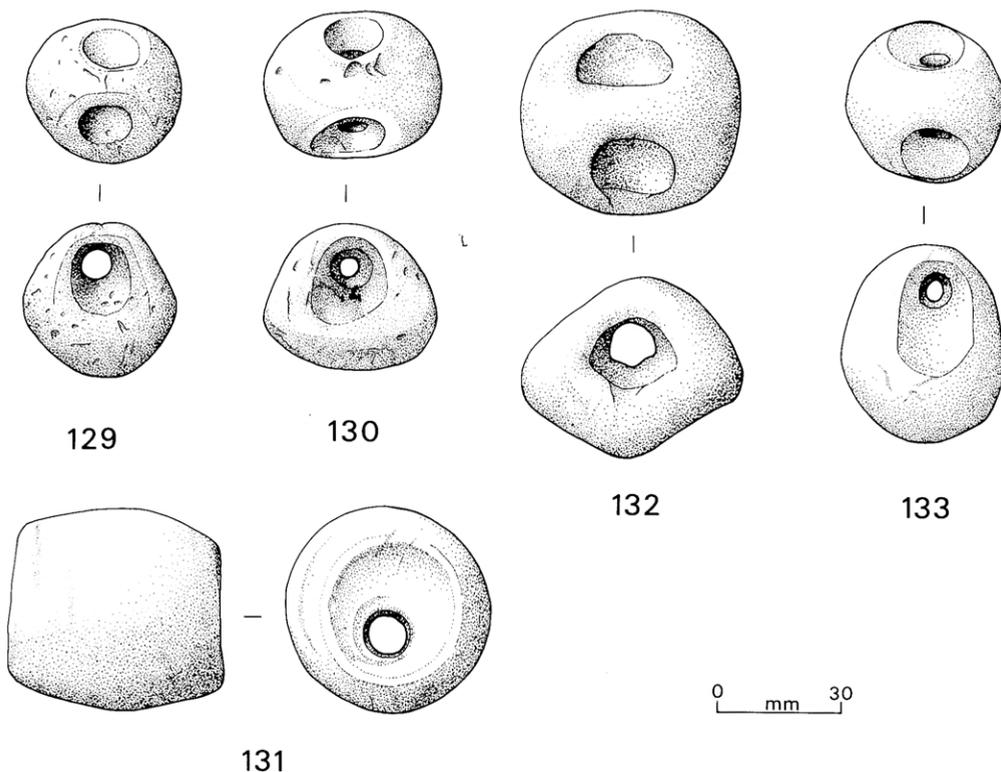


FIG. 26 – Net or line sinkers in fired clay; 129. Carlisle Castle. 130 and 131. Mawbray. 132. Harrington. 133. Cardurnock.

Four of these sinkers are of the common drop-weight or ‘handbag-shaped’ variety, and fall within the writer’s Type II classification, dating from the late 18th century onwards.<sup>79</sup> Many of the recorded finds are from the Cumbrian and Dumfriesshire coast, while a few have been casual surface finds or ploughed-up on inland farm and urban sites.

They appear to have been held at the ‘pinched-out’ area which contains the perforation, and hand-moulded to the required shape when the clay was soft. The hole is invariably countersunk, and is either roughly made or cleanly bored through. The perforation can be hour-glass or cylindrical in form.

129. (187-1979)

A fine example of a Type II sinker found c. 1939 "during the dismantling of buildings in the Inner Ward at Carlisle Castle".

The surface colour is a dirty red-brown and the body outline is slightly oval-shaped with a convex base. The perforation is countersunk and of hour-glass form. Body measurement 38 x 35mm; Max. Ht. 37.5mm; surface diam. of perforation 13mm; restriction diam. 7mm.

Donated by Mr J. Crowe, Carlisle.

130. (122-1983.22)

This Type II sinker from the Marjorie Garnett Collection, was found at Mawbray, and the attached label reads "27/10/69. Found c. 150 yards north of end of Golf Course. High Tide mark".

Brick-red in colour, the base is flattened and the hole is counter-sunk at the surface and cylindrically drilled. The body outline is oval-shaped measuring 43.5 x 35.5mm; Max. Ht. 35mm; Diam. of perforation 5mm.

131. (122-1983-23)

A barrel-shaped sinker of Type IV (CW2, lxxxv, 266) from the Marjorie Garnett Collection. It was found on the beach near Mawbray, an attached label reads "18/12/69, on tide line on sand (low tide)".

The fabric colour is brick-red and the perforation has been cylindrically drilled longitudinally. Both end faces are slightly concave and the hole is off-centre.

Max. L. 53.5mm; Max. body diam. 50mm; surface diam. of perforation 9mm and 12mm.

132. (89-1984)

A Type II sinker found at Cat Gill, Harrington (NX 983 236), during the "digging-out of a railway bank".

Manufactured in a bright orange fabric, the shape approaches the 'picnic basket' bi-conical form with a deep hollow below the perforation opening on each side. There are others of this shape from the West Cumbrian coast and they can be classified as a sub-group variation on the more common 'hand-bag' form.

The base is pointed and the perforation is cylindrical and roughly pushed through. The body outline is oval, measuring 54.5 x 49mm; Max. Ht. 42mm; Diam. of perforation 10mm.

Donated by Mr J. Nixon, Maryport.

133. (17-1987)

A rather elongated Type II sinker in brick red, found in a field at Cardurnock "some six inches below the surface in a marshy area".

This perforation is not counter-sunk but the surface surrounding the hole has been 'nipped-in'. The base is well-rounded and the body exhibits 'flats' or facets resulting from the hand-moulding operation. The perforation is of hour-glass form. Max. Ht. 48mm; Max. body measurement 40 x 39mm; surface diam. of hole 8mm; restriction diam. 5mm.

Donated by Mr G. J. Walker, Cardurnock.

**Period Uncertain***Copper-Alloy*

134. (72-1985) Hinged Strapping: Kings Meaburn (Fig. 27)

This item consists of two lengths of decorated strapping hinged together. It was found

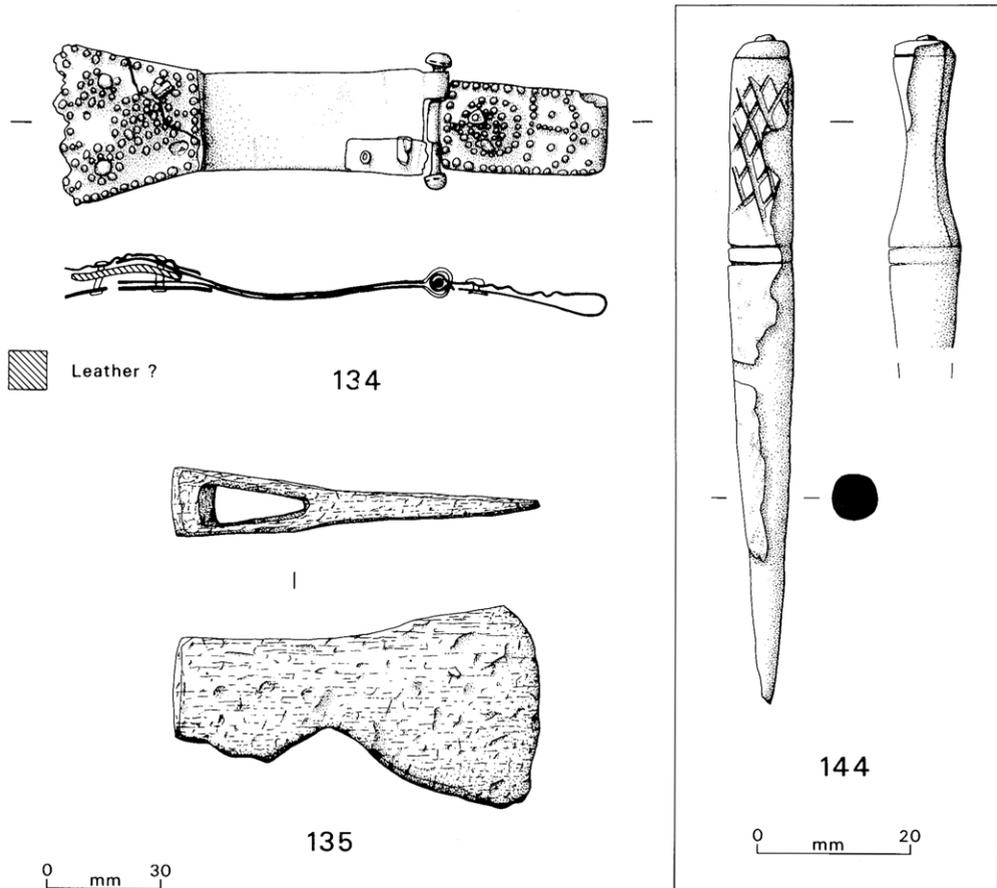


FIG. 27

134. Copper-alloy hinged strapping with surface decoration. From Crabstack, Kings Meaburn.

135. Iron axe-head. Sandy Lane, Walby.

144. Bone (?) awl or boring tool. Grune Point, Silloth.

“two feet down in clay below a sandstone floor” in the donor’s house at Crabstack, Kings Meaburn (NY 631191), the building dating from 1775.

The two flat strips are of unequal length and are linked by a broken hinge with the knobbed hinge-pin still in position. At the opposite end to the hinge, the longer strip has a wide expansion which carries an elaborate floral pattern on one surface, comprising raised pellets enclosed by a single line border of pellets. This expansion conceals a “sandwich” of organic material which is probably leather and is secured by four rivets still in situ.

The shorter strip is doubled over and riveted, with the raised pellet decoration repeated on one surface. The single line border encloses a design which is rather obscure but may constitute lettering. There is evidence of a riveted repair close to the central hinge.

Overall length 142mm; Max. W. at expansion 42mm; Max. W. of shorter strip 22mm; L. of hinge-pin 34mm.

The precise function of the object is uncertain, but the leather remains suggest a strap-link, perhaps from harness equipment.

Kindly donated by Mr S. Drummond, Kings Meaburn.

### *Iron*

#### 135. (125-1983.10) Axe-Head: Walby (Fig. 27)

This small axe-head was found by a metal-detector user "some two feet down in sandy soil" at appropriately named Sandy Lane or Lonnen, nr. Walby (c. NY 456 604), in c. 1980.

While the surface is corroded, the core material is sound. There is a definite droop or beard to the lower blade edge, while the top edge flares outwards slightly. The shaft-hole is triangular and the butt rectangular, the cutting edge being slightly convex. The projecting lugs below the shaft-hole have rusted away but probably formed a point originally. Max. L. 98mm; Max. blade width 53mm; Max. T. at butt 19mm.

The axe was probably used for fine trimming work or lopping and cutting away branchwood after tree-felling. Axe-heads lacking a suitable context are extremely difficult to date with any degree of accuracy, unless the blade design is very distinctive. There are good 18th-19th century parallels for the Walby specimen,<sup>80</sup> and such a date would appear likely.

Donated by Mr L. Hardy, Linstock, Carlisle.

#### 136. (58-1985) Wedge: Old Carlisle, Wigton

A heavy duty wood-splitting wedge found by the donor on the banks of the Wiza Beck close to the Roman fort site at Old Carlisle, in March 1985. The tool is corroded on the surface, but otherwise sound. It has been well-used, with a blunt edge and burred-over butt. Max. L. 112mm; Max. W. across the butt 60mm; Max. T. at butt end 56mm.

The unchanging design of wedges, renders dating of casual finds very difficult. This specimen was submitted for metallurgical analysis with inconclusive results.

Donated by Mr C. J. Wright, Wigton.

### *Stone*

#### 137. (186-1980) Sculptured Head: Durdar, nr. Carlisle (Pl. 6)

This large female head carved in the round from grey-white limestone, was found c. 1980 during the "digging of a potato patch" in the garden at Hazel Cottage, Durdar.

The top half of the head is surrounded by a halo of untooled hair, or, it may be suggesting elaborate head-gear. The face is oval with almond-shaped eyes marked by distinct rims, while the nose is slightly tapering and deeply incised and has suffered superficial damage. The mouth is small and downturned, and below it is a dimpled chin. There is a clean break across the neck, and the back of the head is flat, perhaps indicating wall-mounting or a situation where the face could only be viewed from the



PLATE 6. - 137. A large female head from Hazel Cottage, Durdar.

front or side. The object had functioned for some time as a door-stop! Max. Ht. 315mm; Max. W. 287mm; Max. T. 210mm.

The problems associated with dating this chance find are outlined by John Coulston,<sup>81</sup> and in the absence of suitable parallels, dating remains uncertain.

138. (73-1981) Socket-Stone: Brampton

A small irregular-shaped block of red sandstone with a flat base and a hollow on the upper surface which has been chiselled out with a narrow-bladed or pointed tool. The hole sides angle down fairly steeply and terminate in a narrow wedge-shaped bottom. External measurement 147 x 118mm; Max. Ht. 83mm; surface measurement of hole 83 x 68mm; hole depth 45mm.

The depression is roughly cut and not smooth-sided, which would eliminate its use as a pivot-stone, nor is it the right shape. The most likely explanation is that it functioned as a socket to receive a fixed vertical timber post or similar upright, the flat base indicating that stability was required.

The stone was found at Brampton "in an old hedge bank at some considerable depth". Donated by Mrs B. Orme, Brampton, July 1981.

139. (113-1981) Pivot-Stone: Laversdale

A block of red sandstone which was probably square originally but is now missing a large piece from one side leaving a rough edge exposed, the remaining three sides have been dressed-off with a sharp-pointed tool. The base is fairly flat and there is a circular-shaped deep hole in the upper surface. A narrow chamfer runs around the inner lip of the hole and then the sides drop vertically to a smooth bottom. Halfway down the hole side there is a worn ledge, confirming its use as a pivot-stone. Although the block does not sit square on its base, the inner ledge or groove would receive a vertical pivot at just the right angle for operation. Max. L. 203mm; Max. W. 172mm; Max. Ht. 113mm; surface diameter of hole 60mm; hole depth 53mm.

Found by the donor "when removing top-soil in a field adjoining the house", in June 1981. Donated by Mr J. Dawson, November 1981.

140. (170-1984) Sculptured head: Dykesfield (Pl. 7)

A female head carved from a block of cream-coloured sandstone which has weathered on the surface to a dirty-grey, almost black in places. There is a clean break across the line of the shoulders. The head inclines slightly to the left and possesses long tresses of hair, the whole being enclosed by a head-covering or canopy. Two-thirds of the face has been removed through damage or weathering, but what does remain is finely carved. Max. Ht. 256mm; Max. W. 260mm; Max. T. 130mm

The head was found c. 1975 at a garage in Dykesfield during the "digging of pits to take petrol storage tanks". The latter were installed at a considerable depth (c. 20ft.) below the modern surface. Mr J. Templeton of Carlisle, informed the present writer that at the time "other pieces of sculpture were found, including a seated figure with arms at the side and hands outstretched with the palms upwards". These pieces were all re-buried!

Various expert opinions have been sought in an attempt to date this head, but none have been conclusive. The treatment does not suggest a Romano-British piece and is

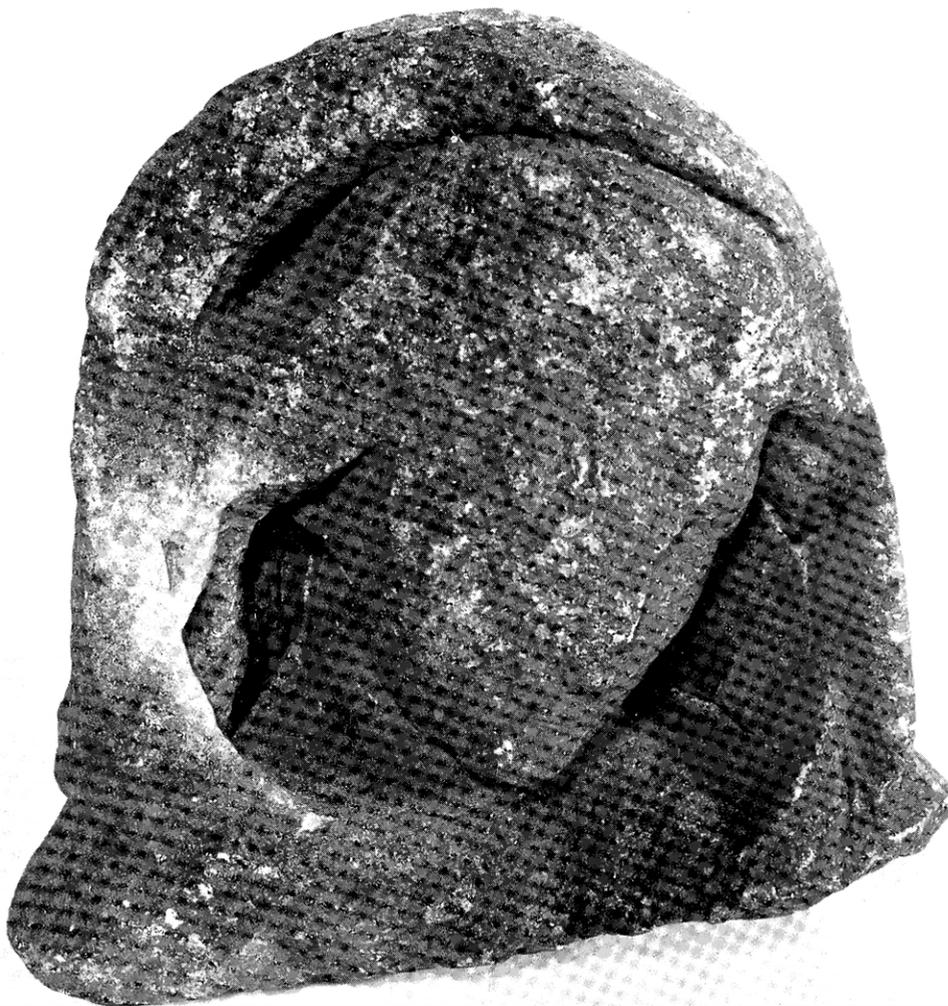


PLATE 7. – 140. A stone female head of uncertain date found at Dykesfield.

more Medieval in character. However, the findspot is close to the line of Hadrian's Wall, and the circumstances surrounding the discovery, are such, that a Roman period date cannot be entirely discounted.

141. (147-1985) Perforated Stone: Oughterside, nr. Aspatria

An elongated fine-grained volcanic stone with a cylindrically drilled perforation at the broad end. The overall shape is distorted with a twist to the longitudinal axis, the dorsal surface being convex and the ventral concave. The surface colour is mid to dark-grey with light-coloured flecks, while there is an area of iron-staining at the broad end. Max. L. 58mm; Max. W. 24.5mm; Max. T. 15.8mm; surface diameter of perforation 10mm.

Found by the donor on the surface at Oughterside open-cast coal site. The stone is very probably a sinker and of relatively recent manufacture, although its likeness to a prehistoric or Roman period amulet is rather disturbing!

Donated by Mr T. Mattinson, Oughterside, July 1985

## 142. (L-1986.1)

Three fragments of a grooved millstone in yellow sandstone, found "built into a path" at the rear of St Aidan's Road, Carlisle.

Loaned by Mr I. Caruana, Carlisle Archaeological Unit, who comments that the fragments "are probably post-Medieval in view of their proximity to Botcherby Mill".

## 143. (16-1987) Grooved Weight: Allonby

A heavy volcanic stone with two parallel grooves encircling the body. The overall shape is elongated and "hammer-like" and there are percussion marks at either end. The encircling grooves are shallow and have been pecked-out with a pointed tool. Where the core material is exposed it is dark-grey in colour with the surface weathered to a lighter grey. Max. L. 179mm; Max. W. 95mm; Max. T. 59mm; average groove width 15mm; the distance between the grooves varies from 13-36mm.

The grooves indicate suspension from a rope or line, and the object is almost certainly a net-sinker, the coastal findspot also suggesting this identification. There is one other possibility, that it has been used as a hay-rick weight. While the object is probably of recent date, the longevity and multi-purpose use of such stones should always be borne in mind.<sup>82</sup>

Found in a field and donated by Mr R. Grove, Allonby.

*Bone*

## 144. (18-1986) Awl: Grune Point, Silloth (Fig. 27)

This object was found by the donor at Grune Point (NY 142 568). The area is notable for the period range of items recovered, especially those with a maritime connection, and one must be extra careful when assessing finds from the vicinity.

The present find consists of a fairly short, thick, tapering stem, and is more likely to be an awl or boring tool rather than a decorative pin. The head has a marked concavity or waisting on either side as though intended for a thumb-and-finger grip to facilitate a boring action. Each concavity carries traces of an incised cross-hatch design and is bounded below by two parallel incised lines, and by a single incised line above. The remainder of the surface has gone and carried with it any traces of further decoration. On the top of the head is a central raised 'stub', which indicates the object has been lathe-turned.

Max. L. 88mm; circular-sectioned stem with Max. Diam. 9mm; L. of head-grip 25mm.

While the object has been listed under bone, there is some doubt as to the precise nature of the material composition.

Donated by Mr I. Armstrong, Dalston.

**Section II**

The date when the item(s) was first reported to the museum is bracketed alongside each entry, and the listing is in date order within each period and material classification.

## Prehistoric

### *Bronze*

#### 145. (March 1978) Dagger: Bothel (?)

In the spring of 1978, it was drawn to the writer's attention that an "Early Bronze Age dagger from Bothel, Cumbria, measuring fourteen inches by one inch", was being advertised for sale in a dealer's catalogue. A search through the Prehistoric records failed to indicate such a find from the Bothel area.<sup>83</sup> A direct approach to the dealer produced no further information apart from the fact that the implement had been "bought from a person in Cumbria and was said by him to have come from Bothel".<sup>84</sup> Further enquiries revealed that the object had been taken to the British Museum where it was identified as a bronze from Luristan, West Persia, dated c. 1500 B.C.<sup>85</sup>

Until this implement re-surfaces, it would be unwise to place it on record as a Cumbrian find.

#### 146. (March 1985) Flat Axe: Cumbria (?) (Fig. 28)

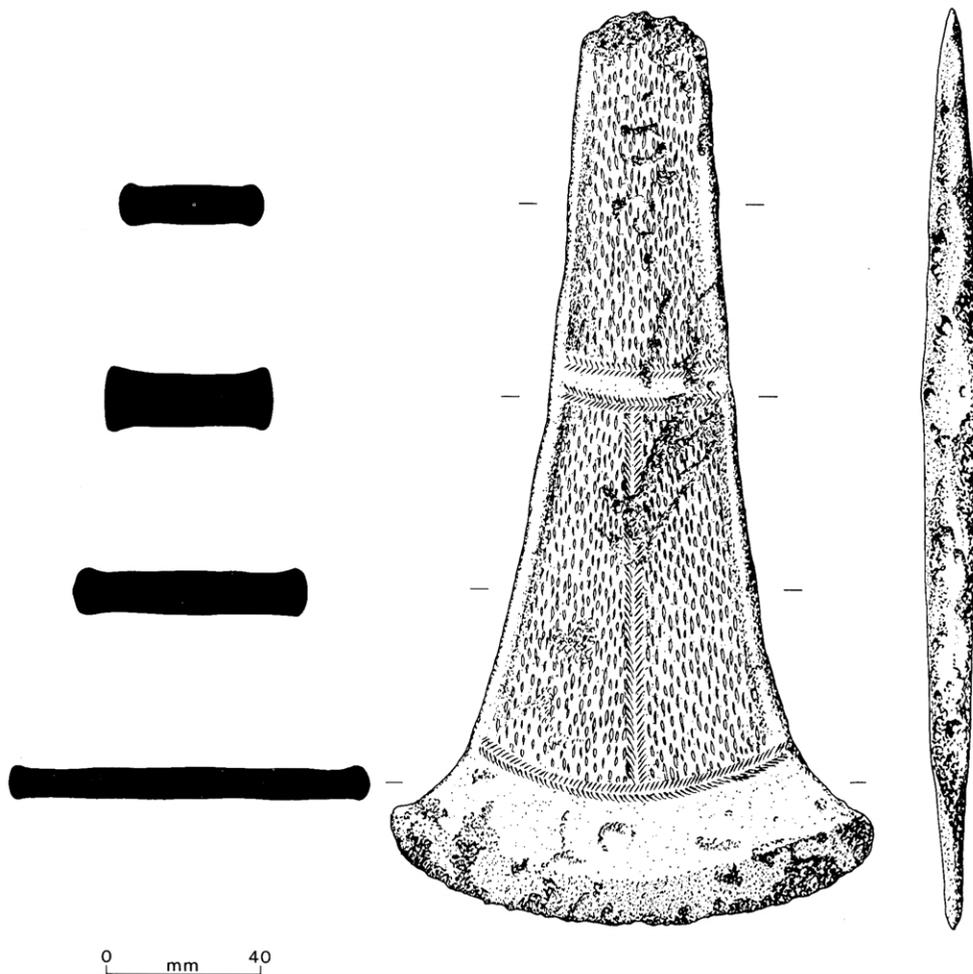
This fine specimen was taken into the Museum of Antiquities, University of Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, in 1985, for identification and recording purposes, and was subsequently reported to the writer.<sup>86</sup> The history of the axe is obscure and there is some doubt as to whether it is a Cumbrian find. However, since the object would constitute a very important regional find, it has been included in this catalogue. The axe was given to the inquirer some years ago by an old gentleman who said it had "come from Penrith Castle", he himself having had the implement in his possession for "twenty or thirty years". The link is tenuous, but since the axe is a characteristic example of the Scrabo Hill type of developed flat axe<sup>87</sup> with strong Irish associations, it would not be out of place in the Cumbrian area.

It is a large axe with a narrow butt which is thinned and rounded, the blade sides gradually diverging towards a widely expanded cutting edge. The blade faces are not really dished, but they do rise to slightly raised edges. The median bevel is slightly curved and there is a narrow blade facet in the area of the cutting edge. The sides are ornamented with a chain of pointed oval facets. The cutting edge is convex and has suffered 'nibble' damage along most of its length. The metal is generally in good condition with small pockets of surface corrosion. The better preserved face is dark-green in colour, while the other face is a lighter green.

The full detail of the decoration remains on one face and sufficient has survived on the other to show that the pattern is identical on both. It consists of a series of short punched diagonals arranged in arcs across the median bevel and cutting edge, and in a straight band running down the centre of the blade which links the arcs. The remainder of the surface is covered with a rain pattern.

Dimensions: Max. L. 239mm; Max. W. across cutting edge expansion 126.5mm; Max. W. across butt 31mm; Max. blade thickness 14mm at median bevel point; Max. flange width on one edge 16mm; on the other 15mm. Weight: 1Kg.

The axe may well be an Irish import dating from the 19th-17th centuries B.C.. The form and decoration can be paralleled on a number of axes, but there are two which are exceptionally close; a local find from Carrock Fell,<sup>88</sup> and an unprovenanced axe from Yorkshire.<sup>89</sup> As suggested by Burgess and Richardson in the case of the Carrock Fell



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FIG. 28 - 146. Bronze decorated flat axe. Cumbria (?).

axe, and now equally applicable to the Penrith (?) axe, their close similarity could indicate they are the products of the same workshop.<sup>90</sup>

The axe was brought in by Mr P. Duke, Pudsey, Yorks. and remains in his possession.

#### 147. (March 1985) Flanged Axe *f*: Brougham/Mungrisdale

This small axe has rather a chequered history and was formerly in the possession of the late George Richardson of Wetheral and was brought in for recording purposes by Mr M. Finlay in 1985. It was found by a Mr D. Fielding in 1976 in amongst topsoil being dumped to make a garden at Chapel House, Mungrisdale. The soil had originally come from Brougham "between Brougham Castle and the A66" during work on the road. It is not clear whether the original find date was just prior to the 1966-67 Brougham cemetery excavations, or much later.

The axe can not be described as a handsome specimen and has been badly cast, with the flanges on one side considerably displaced in relation to each other. The butt end is 'nicked' in two places and the blade face on one side is badly pitted. The blade has a good expansion and the cutting edge is convex.

There is no trace of surface decoration, while the stop-ridge is not clearly defined. Max. L. 83.3mm; Max. W. across cutting edge 35.5mm; Max. W. across butt 16mm; Max. W. across flanges 28.5mm.

While a Middle Bronze Age date for this implement is appropriate, further research is required since there may be a possibility of an Irish connection.<sup>91</sup>

### *Stone*

#### 148. (May 1978) Axe roughouts and a 'scraper': Gt. Langdale

A total of three axe roughouts and a scraper, allegedly from the Gt. Langdale area, were purchased by a private collector in Scotland. Photographs and brief details were obtained for the museum and CBA Petrology Committee Records.

All the items were described as being in "grey-green volcanic tuff" (Group VI), the axe-heads measuring 155, 225 and 175mm in length, and the scraper 78mm. Although the latter is described as an 'end-scraper', from the photograph it appears to be a discarded axe fragment with a clean break across one end.

Two of the items (the scraper and the axe-head measuring 155mm) were subsequently offered for sale by a dealer in August 1979.<sup>92</sup>

#### 149. (May 1978) 'Axe': Millom

This stone bears a remarkable resemblance to a small axe with narrow butt and convex "cutting edge". However, it is almost certainly natural and not artificial.

Found by Mr A. L. McClure, Pannatt Hill, Millom, when digging in a garden area which "was a potato field" until 1977.

#### 150. (1980) Polished Axe: Lazonby

This axe was found in the inquirer's garden at Mountain View, Lazonby (NY 5433 3935), when "levelling a mound of earth".

Manufactured in volcanic tuff (visual examination Group VI), the core is blue-grey in colour. There is only one thin lateral facet present on the blade edge, the cutting edge is damaged and the butt is long and narrow. Max. L. 240mm; Max. W. 70mm.

Reported by Mr A. Hayes, Lazonby.

#### 151. (September 1981) Hammerstone: Low Ireby

This interesting object is part of what was once a much larger implement with one face carrying a shallow circular finger-type depression. In a volcanic tuff, the core material is dark-green with the surface weathered to an even darker green with considerable surface pitting. One end is rounded and exhibits percussion marks, while a broad facet runs around the sides. Max. L. 116.5mm; Max. W. 94mm, Max. T. 56mm, surface diam. of depression 50mm, and depth 5mm; side facet varies in width from 20-46mm.

While it is hazardous to date such an object lacking a secure context, there are good Prehistoric parallels for depression or thumb-and-finger hammerstones. A fine example from Ireby already exists in the Carlisle Museum collection (Robinson Coll. R7),

with others from Eskmeals (67-1955), Melkenthorpe (8-1967), and Greysouthern (see following entry).

Dug-up in the garden by Mr R. Cardigan at Sun Cottage, Ireby.

152. (September 1982) Hammerstone: Greysouthern

A slightly oval-shaped stone in pink granite (?) with a shallow circular depression in the centre of each face. The object is a "classic" thumb-and-finger hammerstone with percussion marks around the broad edge. It measures 111 x 104mm; Max. T. 46.5mm; surface diam. of larger depression 55mm and depth 8mm; the smaller has a surface diam. of 50mm and a depth of 7mm.

Found "about four feet down in undisturbed ground" at Little Overend, Greysouthern (NY 076 294), in 1981. At present in private possession.

153. (October 1982) "Hand-Axe" and "Hammerstone": St John's in the Vale, Keswick

These two stones were found by the inquirer at the side of St John's Beck in September 1982. One stone resembled a Palaeolithic hand-axe in form and was sent to the museum for identification, the second was not brought in. The "axe" turned out to be a natural water-worn andesitic tuff, while the second object appeared from the description to be a full hand-grip hammerstone, although the inquirer regarded it as an "ancient curling stone" of a type in use in Scotland c. 1500-1650 A.D.

The "hammerstone" was described as being "round and of bluish material about eight inches diameter . . . with a central shallow depression three inches in diameter on one surface chipped by hand, and on the other surface near the edge, a thumb or finger hole . . . the object is two-and-a-half inches thick".<sup>93</sup>

Without first-hand examination, it is not possible to identify or date the second object. Reported by Mr L. Ryman, Southport.

154. (August 1983) Worked Flake: Scafell Pike

A triangular-shaped flake of volcanic tuff (visual examination Group VI) with blue-grey core and thick grey-white surface skin. The dorsal exhibits flake scars in one area, while the ventral is smooth. All the edges show signs of secondary working. Max. L. 101mm; max. W. 68mm; max. T. 16mm.

Found on the surface "by a footpath lying amongst a lot of stone debris" (c. NY 214 075), in August 1983. Reported by the finder, Mrs D. Walker, Wellington, Somerset.

155. (April 1984) 'Macehead' or Pebble-Hammer: Swinside, nr. Millom (Pl. 8)

In April 1984, a private collector in Scotland informed the writer that a "Neolithic macehead from near Swinside stone circle (SD 172 883)", was being advertised for sale by a dealer.<sup>94</sup> Subsequent enquiries revealed that the implement had been bought and sold at least twice between 1981 and 1988.<sup>95</sup>

The information received identifies the rock as possibly "porphyritic" and the object to be a "pebble-hammer". The outline is slightly irregular with a centrally placed hour-glass perforation, while the thickness suggests a hammer rather than a macehead. Max. L. 110mm; Max. W. 95mm; Max. T. 65mm; surface diam. of perforation 50 x 33mm; perforation restriction diam. 20 x 14mm; Weight: 800grams.

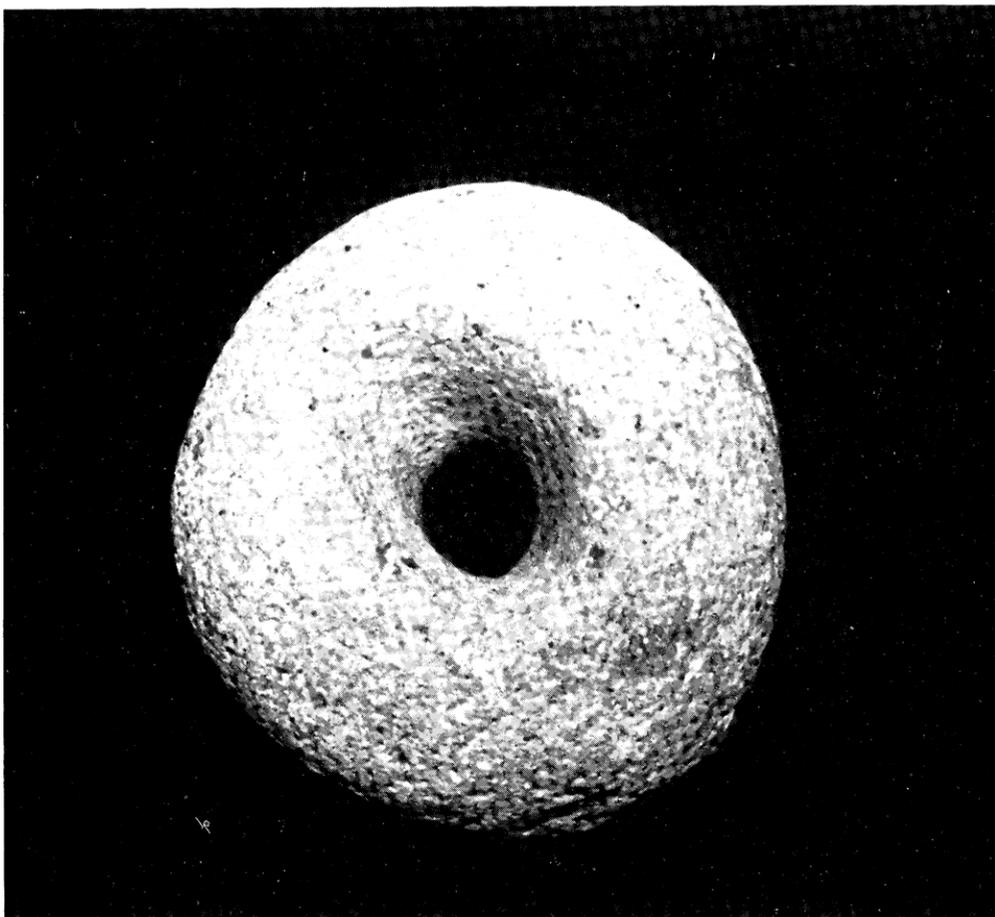


PLATE 8. – 155. Stone ‘macehead’ or pebble-hammer. Swinside (?), nr. Millom.

156. (July 1988) Polished Axe: Shopford, Bewcastle (Fig. 29)

A partly polished axe in a dark-green volcanic tuff (visual examination Group VI) with a number of original flake scars present on both dorsal and ventral. The axe was found partly buried in a syke at Shopford (NY 5640 7425) in the spring of 1986, and the exposed surface has weathered to a pale green-brown covering two-thirds of the area on one face and a smaller patch on the other.

The cutting edge is symmetrical and convex and shows considerable wear, while the butt is thin, narrow almost pointed and slightly convex with a narrow ground facet. The blade edges are “wavy” with just a trace of what could be termed a lateral facet. The cross-sectional form is elliptical. Max. L. 201mm; Max. W. 64mm; Max. T. 41mm; cutting edge W. 50.5mm; butt W. 15mm; butt T. 6mm.

Reported by Mrs M. Forster, Bewcastle.

157. (August 1988) Polished Axe: Cumbria (?) (Fig. 30)

This axe was brought in by Mr M. P. Curwen of Wigton, who said it had been in the

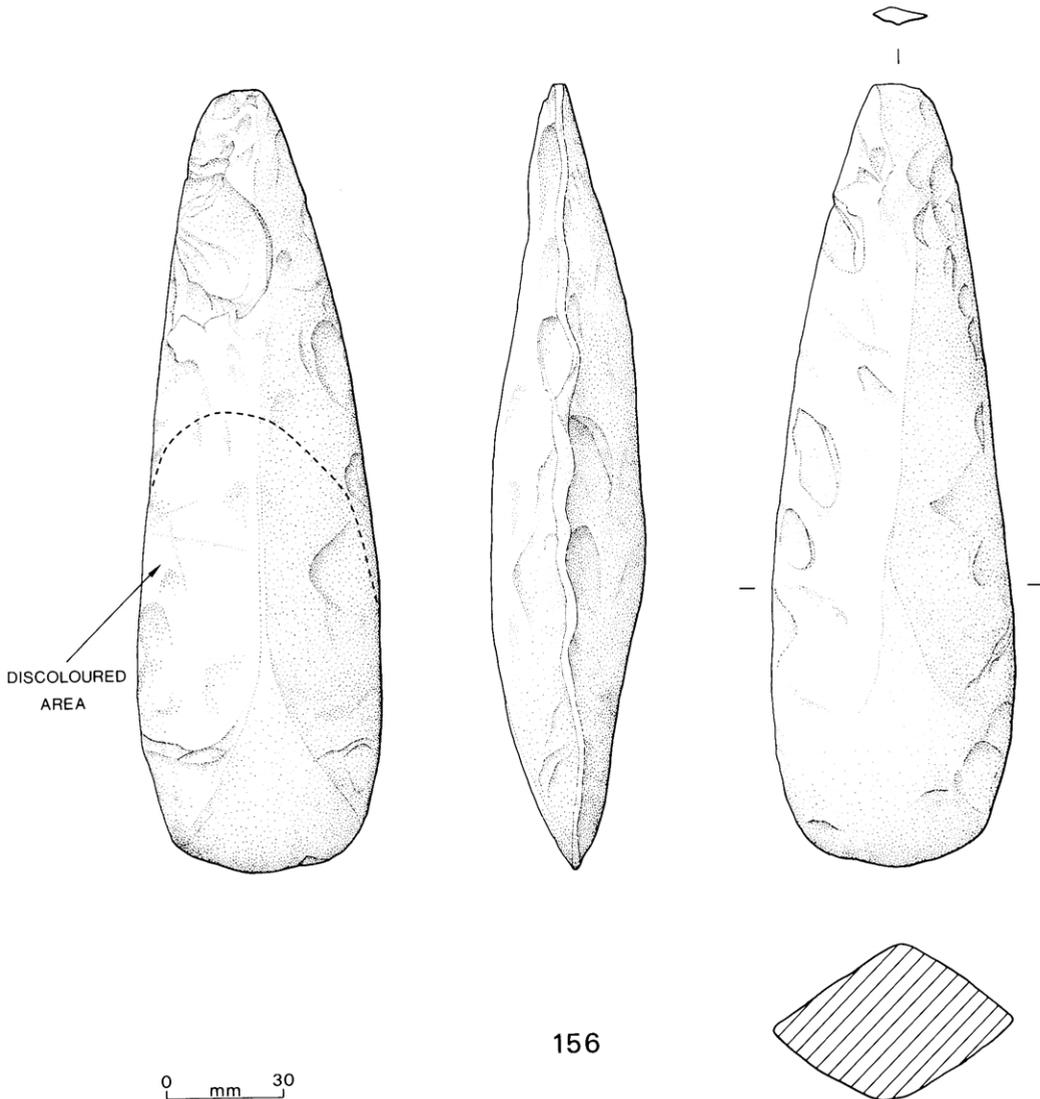
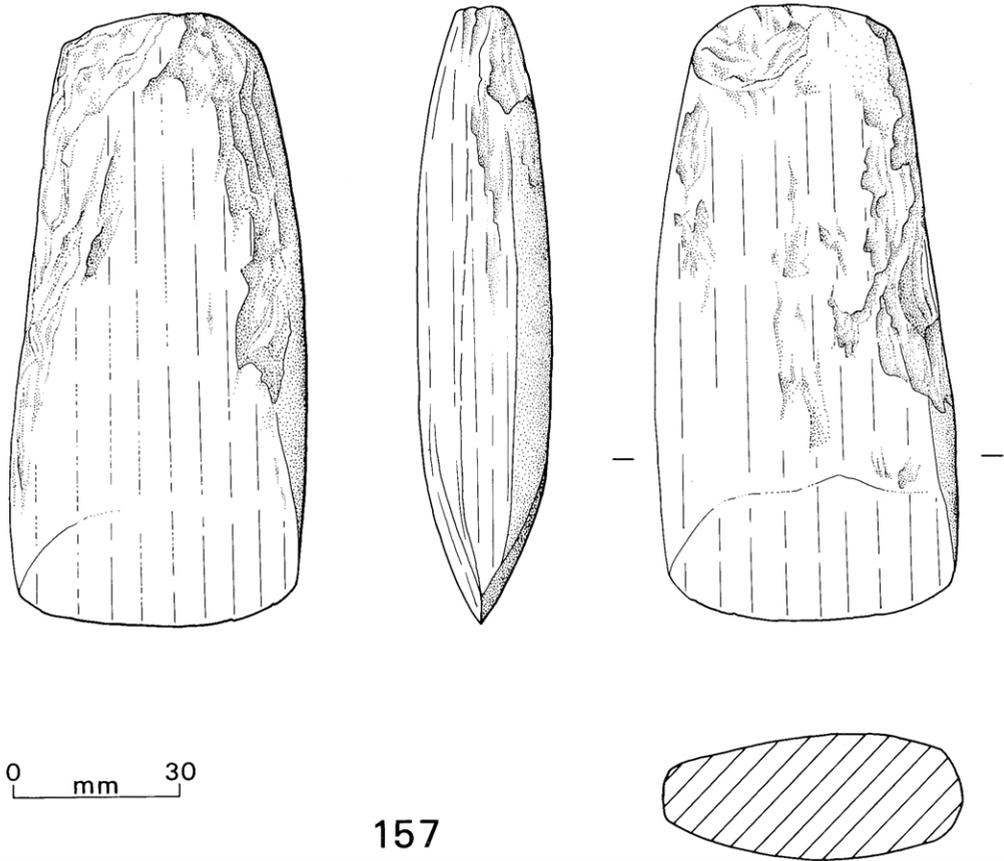


FIG. 29 - 156. Polished stone axe. Shopford, Bewcastle.

family "at least seventy years".<sup>96</sup> Macroscopic examination of the rock type suggests non-local, but it may have been traded into the area and found here. It is a hard fine-grained igneous rock and dark-blue/black in colour with multi-coloured veins running longitudinally on both faces. These veins vary in colour from pale-green to mid/dark blue and present a wavy pattern. Axes, of Irish origin, in the museum collection are close in form and rock type. However, without petrological thin-sectioning, it would be unwise to speculate on the area of origin. The surface is deeply pitted in places and it is difficult to decide whether this is incomplete polishing or ancient damage since the rough areas are weathered to the same degree as the polished areas.



157

FIG. 30 - 157. Polished stone axe. Cumbria (?).

The cross-sectional form is oval and plump and the outline is slightly curved or sinuous. The lateral facets on the blade are poorly defined and on the damaged edge the facet has virtually gone. The cutting edge is symmetrical and sharp with ground facets on both faces, one being more clearly defined than the other. The butt is uneven, broad and slightly convex. Max. L. 111.5mm; Max. W. 54mm; Max. T. 25mm; cutting edge W. 51mm; butt W. 31mm; butt T. 12mm. Weight: 250grams.

#### *Flint*

158. (January 1981) Arrowheads: Drigg

Two arrowheads allegedly from Drigg and in a private collection, were brought to the writer's attention in 1981. It was only possible to obtain a few scanty details; a transverse specimen 35mm in length, and a hollow-based type 30mm long.

159. (August 1983)

A total of five flints were picked-up off the surface on the cliff-top at St Bees in the summer of 1983. They included one blade fragment and part of a core with cortex adhering.

Reported by Mrs D. Wallace, Wellington, Somerset.

## 160. (March 1984) Polished Axe: Ainstable (Fig. 31)

This superb specimen is one of the most important Prehistoric finds in recent years

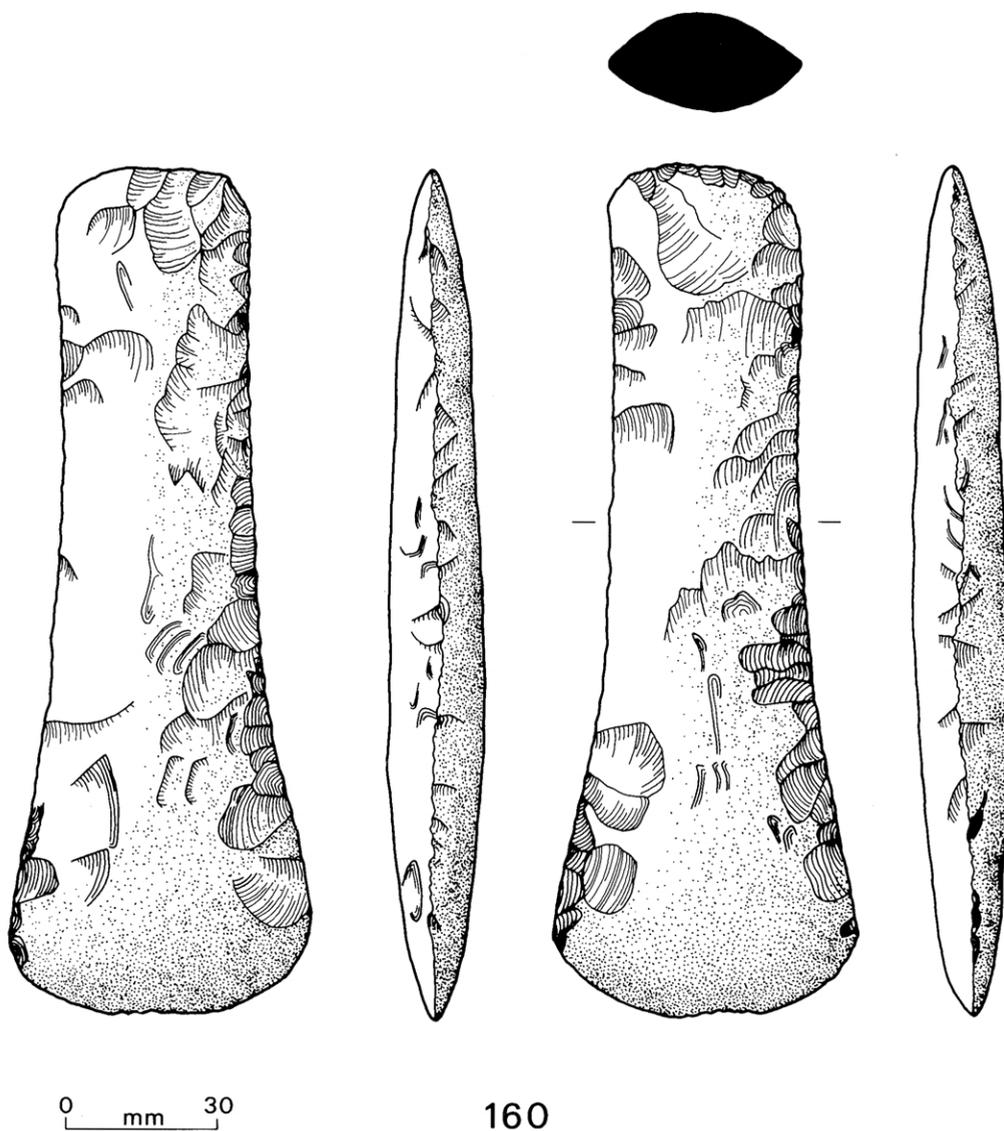


FIG. 31 - 160. A partly-polished flint axe of 'Seamer' type. The Harras, Ainstable.

and a welcome addition to the relatively few flint axes recorded from the area.<sup>97</sup> The axe was found lying on the surface during stone clearance at The Harras, Ainstable (NY 540 461), in the spring of 1983. The area in which it was picked-up had not been ploughed before, and the findspot is close to the complex of prehistoric sites at Broomrigg.

It is partly polished axe and is one of the Yorkshire Late Neolithic 'Seamer' type axes with many parallels from that area.<sup>98</sup> It has been made from a mid to light-grey mottled flint with small areas ranging in colour from dark blue/black, creamy-white, to light grey. The use of such colourful fine quality raw material is a feature of 'Seamer' axes and 'Duggleby' type adzes. The Ainstable axe also possesses further characteristics of the 'Seamer' type, namely the highly polished gloss-like finish and the grinding down and removal of flake scars from the cutting edge and a third of the way up the blade. The remainder of the surface bears flake scars which are shallow in places and invasive and stepped in others. The blade edges are thinned and carefully flaked from each side to produce a serrated effect extending right round the axe, including the butt end. The cross-sectional form is elliptical.

The blade edges are not parallel but expand gradually in the direction of the butt end, and markedly towards the finely ground convex cutting edge. The latter is symmetrical with a small damaged area in the centre of the edge which has been finely retouched. There is a slight possibility that this may not be cutting edge damage, but the remains of an original flake scar which has not been completely removed. The butt is thinned and slightly convex and expands fractionally. Very fine scratch lines can be observed on the polished surfaces.

Max. L. 167mm; Max. W. across cutting edge 61.5mm; Max. T. 20.5mm; Max. W. across butt 38mm; Min. blade width 37mm. Weight: 200grams.

The outline and the area of polished surface is almost identical to a 'Seamer' type axe from York.<sup>99</sup> The Ainstable find serves to re-emphasise the close links which existed between Cumbria and the communities east of the Pennines during this period.

My thanks to Mr G. I. Scott, of Armathwaite, for reporting the find and allowing the object to be recorded and for kindly lending the axe for inclusion in the new Tullie House displays.

#### 161. (June 1987) Arrowhead: Skiddaw

A fine barbed-and-tanged arrowhead in white flint which was found on a footpath between Ullock Pike and Skiddaw (NY 255 283), in May 1987. It is a beautifully worked specimen with barely developed barbs, a short broad tang and with the tip missing. In outline, one edge runs straight while the other is very slightly bowed. Max. L. 20mm; Max. W. across barbs 15.8mm; max. T. 5mm; L. of barbs 1.5mm; L. of tang 5.5mm; Max. W. of tang 6mm.

The arrowhead is close to Green's Sutton B type,<sup>100</sup> and there are a number of local examples including two in the Carlisle Museum collection from Skirwith Moor (Acc. No. 27-1926.381; 27-1926.382).

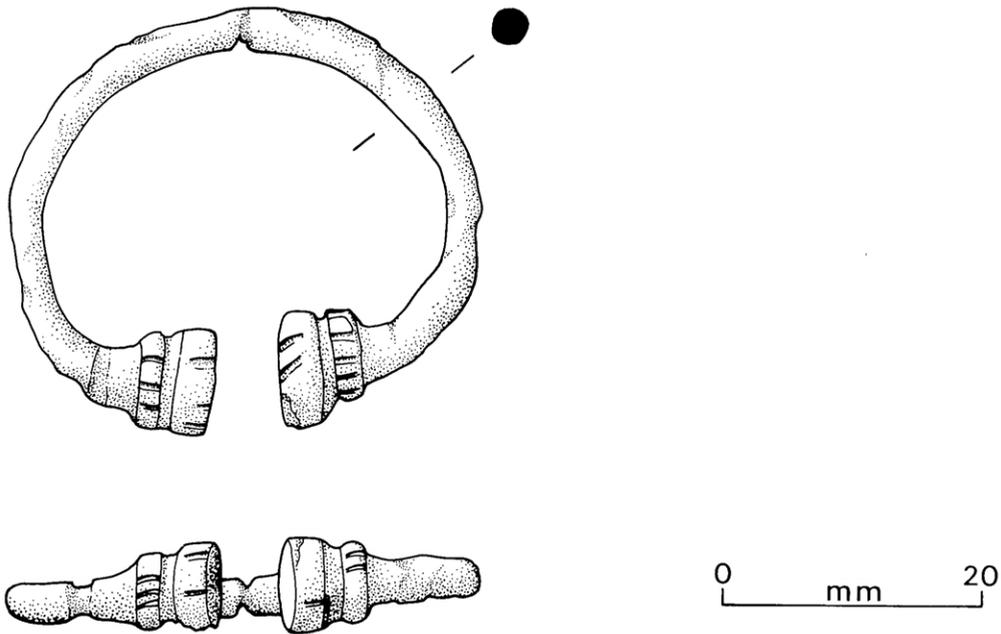
Brought in for recording purposes by Mrs A. Stott, Hesketh Newmarket.

## Roman

### *Copper-Alloy*

#### 162. (1979) Penannular Brooch: Nether Denton (Fig. 32)

This badly corroded brooch was found "lying in the lane" near the inquirer's house



## 162

FIG. 32 - 162. A penannular brooch in copper-alloy. Nether Denton.

at Church Hill, Nether Denton, in 1979, the findspot being close to the fort site (NY 596 645). It is probably that the object was washed-out of the bank material at the roadside.

The circular-sectioned hoop and terminals have been greatly affected by corrosion and the pin is missing. The knobbed terminals are backed by a single moulding and there are traces of milling on both, similar to Fowler's Type A4, dating from the 1st-3rd centuries A.D.<sup>101</sup> Max. ext. diam. of hoop 37mm; average hoop thickness 3mm; Max. terminal diam. 7.5mm.

There is a close parallel in the brooch from Appletree turret.<sup>102</sup> Reported by Mr J. Dee, Low Row.

163. (May 1987) Trumpet Brooch: Stoneyholme, Carlisle by T. G. Padley

This brooch was found on the surface close to Stoneyholme Golf Course on the bank of the River Eden (NY 417 566), and reported to the museum by Mr M. J. Cleary, Dagenham, Essex.

### Description

The head of the brooch is trumpet-shaped but has the outer part flattened into a flange. The front part of the bow has a D-shaped cross-section and rises to the central ornament, which marks the highest part, and consists of a broad, cube-shaped button flanked on each side by three cusps. Both in front and behind it are two transverse mouldings. None of this decoration appears on the underside of the bow. The straight rear part of

the bow has a diamond-shaped cross-section, ornamented on its upper surface with lines, set a short way in from the edge, and a central arris. The foot-knob is divided from the rear of the bow by a small transverse moulding, and then a hollow moulding. The knob itself is divided into two unequal parts by a groove. The end is plain.

The catchplate runs from the rear of the transverse mouldings flanking the central ornament to the end of the foot-knob. The front edge is cut away, but this may be due to corrosion. The curved catch itself is present. The pin is hinged but only a small part has survived. It is secured by an axial bar which is housed in a divided semi-tubular moulding on the underside of the head. A plain headloop is present, cast as part of the head. Overall length 60mm.

#### Discussion

This brooch belongs to the class of trumpet brooches which is the most prolific brooch type in Britain, both in terms of numbers and of findspots. It is similar to the Chester type, in that there is a flange around the head and a cast headloop. However, this example is hinged and has a more elaborate central ornament than the majority of Chesters. In this it is more like those from Owmbly, Lincolnshire, and from Suffolk,<sup>103</sup> which also have the hinged pin secured in a divided semi-tubular moulding. The Carlisle Archaeological Unit excavations in Carlisle have produced a similar brooch from Castle Street.

Assuming that these brooches have a similar date range to the Chester type proper, they date to the earlier part of the lifetime of the trumpet brooch, the mid first century onwards.

An examination of the findspot carried out by members of the Carlisle Archaeological Unit<sup>104</sup> found no evidence concerning the source of the brooch. Their suggestion is that the brooch was re-deposited there unless it was a purely casual loss in Roman times.

#### 164. (March 1988) Trumpet Brooch: Kirkby Thore

This brooch was found some "two inches below the surface" by the inquirer when operating a metal-detector in a field near Kirkby Thore fort site (c. NY 6410 2545), in February 1988.

It is a large specimen with the pin missing and the trumpet-shaped head bent over at a fairly sharp angle, the result of receiving a heavy blow which has also dislodged a 'collar' of metal 7mm wide behind the head. The central bow decoration consists of a substantial triple moulding similar to Collingwood Group R(i),<sup>105</sup> but differing in the presence of smaller three-ribbed mouldings above and below. Max. L. 65mm; Max. W. of trumpet head 18mm; Max. W. of large bow moulding 15mm.

Despite the simple ornamentation, close parallels are lacking, but a date in the first half of the second century A.D. would appear likely.

#### 165. (October 1988) Belt-Plate and Mount: Watercrock

This fine example of an enamelled belt-plate and a mount in the form of a Celtic 'trumpet' motif, were found by the inquirer when operating a metal-detector south of the Roman fort site at Watercrock.

Reported by Mr M. Hogg, Kendal.

(See Cracknell, P. "Two Roman Mounts from Cumbria" in this volume of *Transactions*).

*Stone*

166. (September 1987)

The surviving half of the upper stone of a decorated rotary quern. The object was found during ploughing at Crosby-on-Eden, Carlisle, and reported by Mr A. C. Baxter, Crosby-on-Eden. Details are lacking, but there are colour negatives in the museum archive.

*Glass*

167. (August 1985) Bead: Brampton

A well-preserved example of a blue melon bead in Egyptian faience, found in the garden at Riggside, The Banks, sometime between 1981 and 1985.

These beads are extremely common and have an exceptionally long-life extending from pre-Roman to post-Roman times, thus rendering close dating of individual beads lacking a context, very difficult. The present example is probably late first or second century A.D., with many parallels in the museum collection and elsewhere. Max. L. 13.5mm; Max. ext. diam. 17mm; perforation diam. 6mm.

Reported by Mrs S. Wilkinson, Brampton.

*Pottery*

168. (June 1979) Female Bust: Birdoswald (Pl. 9)

This interesting object was reportedly found "under a stone" at Birdoswald fort site in 1979 by an overseas visitor.<sup>106</sup>

The artefact is a female bust in pipe-clay with a very stylised dress held by a clasp on the right shoulder. The hair is parted in the middle and swept back and tied in a bun above the nape of the neck. This was a popular second century style as shown on the tombstone of Julia Velva at York.<sup>107</sup> The finding of the object beneath a stone suggests the possibility of a portrait-bust from a grave, or perhaps a representation of a local goddess.<sup>108</sup> There is a hole in the base for receiving an upright spigot for mounting on a wooden stand. It may be that such portrait-busts were displayed in the house before being interred with the deceased.<sup>109</sup> The object was probably an import from Gaul.

Max. Ht. 85.5mm; Max. W. 66mm; Max. T. 39.5mm.

Reported by Mr J. Solomon, Victoria, Australia.

169. (October 1984)

The rim and part of the neck and handle of a flagon which was found during drainage work "about six feet down" in Botchergate, Carlisle, in c. 1982.

The find was reported by Mr J. Smith, Stanwix.<sup>110</sup>

170. (August 1985)

A total of seven sherds of R-B coarseware were found in the garden at Riggside, The Banks, Brampton, between 1981-85. The pieces comprise three rim sherds, three body and a base sherd. Details are lodged in the museum archive.

Reported by Mrs S. Wilkinson, Brampton.

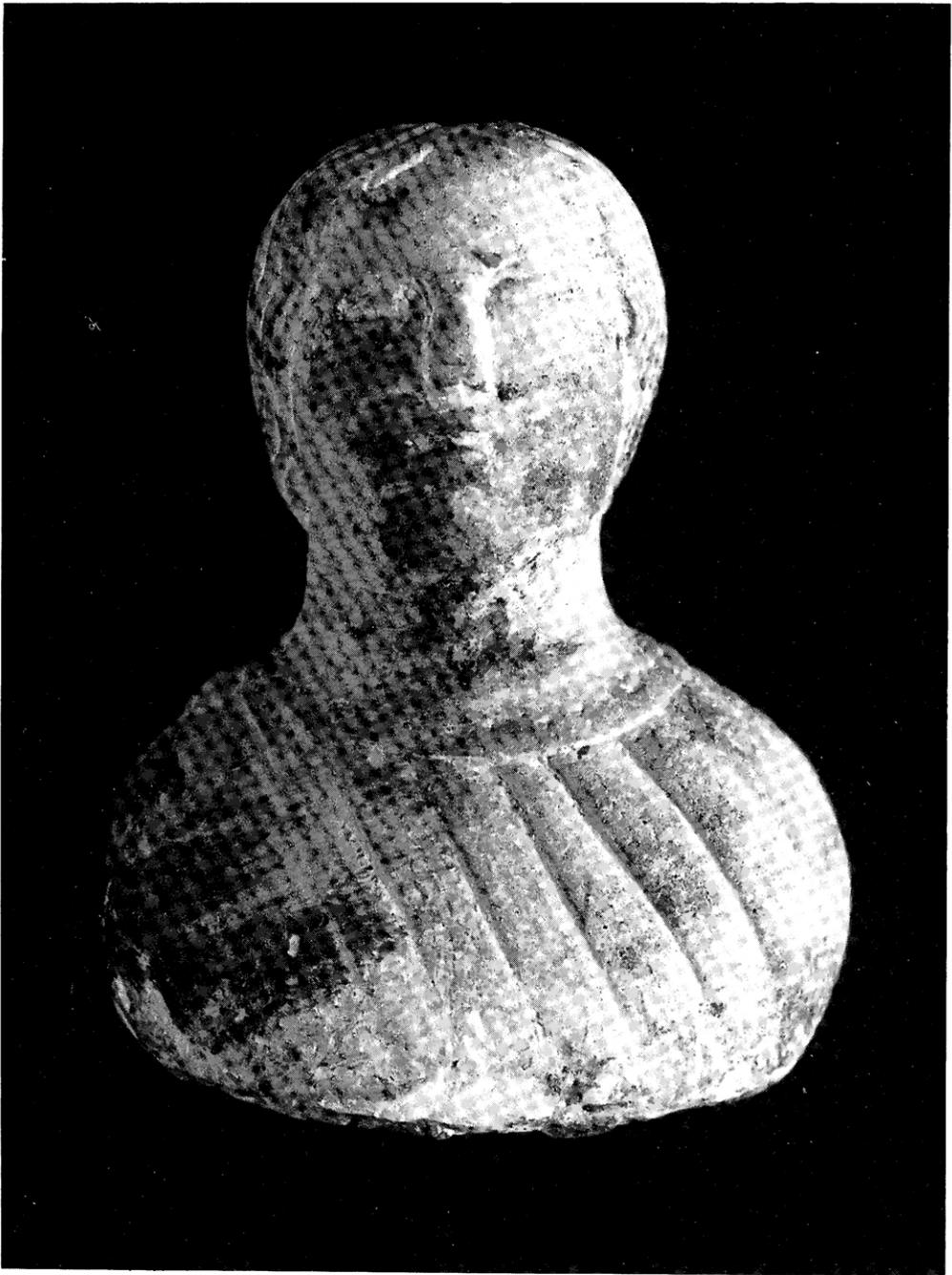
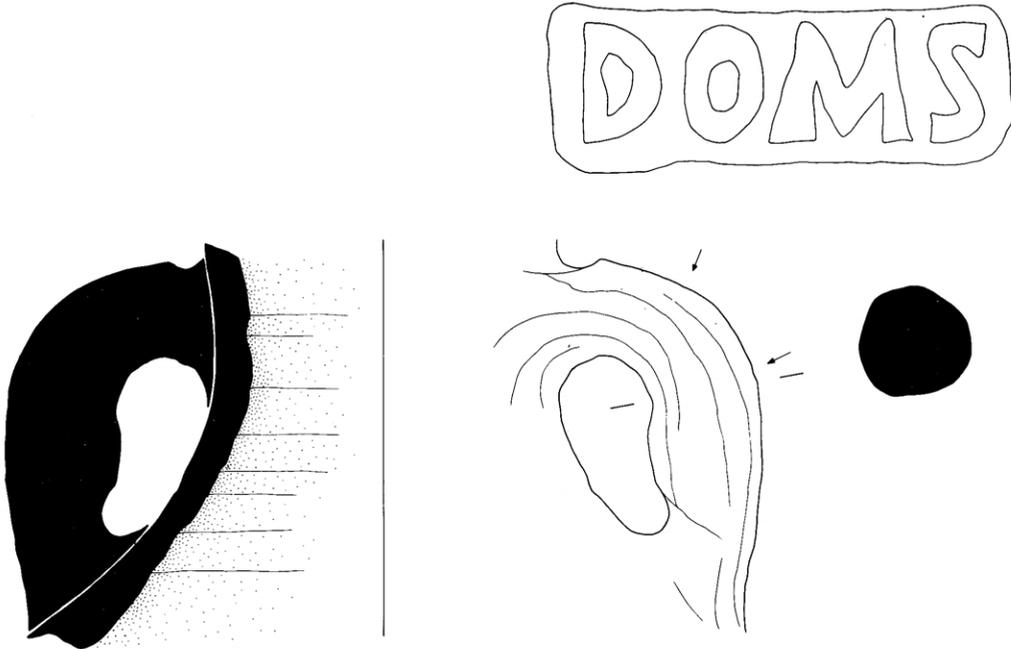


PLATE 9. - 168. Female pottery bust. Birdoswald.

171. (April 1988) Amphora Handle: English Street, Carlisle (Fig. 33)

This handle bearing the stamp 'DOMS' was allegedly found "in the foundations of a new shop" in English Street, in the late 1940's, and was brought in for identification by Mr F. C. Martin, of Penrith.

The stamp is very similar to an example from Housesteads.<sup>111</sup> It has been suggested that 'DOMS' might be the abbreviation of the place-name where the vessel was produced. Dating is uncertain, but possibly c. A.D. 140-180.



171

FIG. 33 - 171. Roman amphora handle with stamp. English Street, Carlisle.

## Medieval and Later

### *Metal*

172. (June 1979)

A bronze disc from Hartsop with relief decoration depicting a pair of scales. It has a lead core with vestiges of iron attachments. Probably a horse bridle harness boss of 18th or 19th century date.

Returned to the finder, Mr S. Thomson, Patterdale.

173. (June 1980)

A spoon which was found c. 1937 at Hardknott fort site. It came from a "disturbed mound" between the south wall of the fort and the bath-house, probably the result of unauthorised digging on the site.

The object has been identified as a relic from an early Victorian picnic party!<sup>112</sup> Reported by Mr A. Ord, Middlesborough.

174. (May 1981)

A circular lead object with perforation and carrying an extremely faint design too indistinct to interpret. It was found "near the site" of the Roman fort at Papcastle. Max. diam. 50mm; Max. T. 6.8mm.

The object was sent to the British Museum for identification, but apart from stating that the piece was "unlikely to be earlier than the seventeenth century", no parallels could be cited or function suggested aside from its possible use as a weight.

Returned to the inquirer, Mr J. J. Johnston, Cockermouth.

175. (September 1981)

An iron disc with a decorative alloy plate covering it and a mounting attachment at the rear. The plate is machine-stamped and confirms the relatively modern appearance of the object. Probably a harness mount. Diam. 52mm.

It was found "in a shepherd's cottage" at Chapels, Muncaster, and reported by the finder, Mr D. Le Voi, Seascale.

176. (August 1982) Spindle-Whorl: Brigham

This lead whorl was found "about four inches below the surface" in a field at Brigham Hall Farm in the spring of 1982.

The cylindrically drilled perforation is centrally placed with a surface diameter of 9.5mm. One face is smooth and lacks decoration, while the other face carries eleven incised marks radiating outwards from the perforation which has divided the surface up into eleven wedge-shaped sectors. Max. ext. diam. 31.5mm; average thickness 9mm.

Reported by Mr G. T. Lawson, Brigham.

177. (March 1985) Quillon and Guard: nr. Kendal

This bronze quillon and guard from an edged weapon was found "some years ago following ploughing" in the Kendal area, the precise findspot is unknown. It is probably from a seventeenth century rapier or dagger and is elaborately decorated.

The flange-guard bears a flower and leaf design in relief with at least one standing helmeted or plumed figure holding a spear or staff in the right hand and an unidentifiable object in the left hand. The edge of the guard is scalloped with a rectangular hole (15 x 10mm) roughly-cut to admit the tang of the blade. One extension of the quillon is short (L. 29mm) and bent at a right-angle of ninety degrees with a foliage design termination. The other extension is longer (L. 79mm) and is bent at an angle of sixty degrees and repeats the foliage design but terminates in two standing figures identical to the figure(s) on the flange-guard.

Brought in for identification by Mrs A. Greig, Newtown.

178. (May 1985) Lamp: Old Carlisle, Wigton.

This interesting object was said to have been found in the 1850's at Old Carlisle. In view of the findspot, the inquirer regarded it as "ancient" and probably Roman. However, first-hand examination showed it to be of recent date, manufactured in white metal and with a threaded extension on the base for mounting. The lamp also appeared to be non-

functional with a large open filler hole and no wick hole. Max. L. 141mm; Max. W. 71mm; diam. of filler hole 46mm.

The lamp is almost certainly a copy of an ancient one, despite the alleged findspot. Reported by Mr J. H. Wallace, Wigton.

179. (May 1985) Spindle-Whorl: Carleton

A circular lead whorl with a relief design on both faces partly obscured by a dirty brown patination. The cylindrically drilled perforation is centrally situated. The design comprises raised ribs radiating outwards and producing wedge-shaped panels. Within each panel there are traces of what were probably raised pellets, a common enough decoration on Medieval whorls. The panels are all linked by a relief line traversing all the wedges. The design appears to be identical on both faces but only careful cleaning would confirm this. The cross-sectional form is bi-conical. There is a recent chip from the edge. Max. ext. diam. 30mm; Max. T. at centre 12mm; surface diam. of perforation 10mm.

The problems posed in dating whorls lacking an archaeological context are highlighted by this find. The shape and design can be paralleled in both Roman and Medieval whorls in the Carlisle Museum Collection (R96; RF252, 178-1978), and is similar to the Brigham example listed earlier.

Found in a field at Carleton and originally reported to Penrith Museum by Ms. C. Harrison, High Carleton, before being brought into Carlisle Museum.

### *Coins*

180. (c. 1977)

AR Groat. Henry VI (1422-61). Dated 1422-27. Found c. 1967, probably at Gilcrux.

181. (June 1977)

AR Half-Groat. Charles I (1625-49). Tower Mint. Pica, nr. Workington.

182. (September 1978)

AR Groat. Edward III (1327-77). Dated 1351-61. Found at High Head Castle, Ivegill, while laying drains.

183. (c. 1979)

AR Half-Groat. Charles I (1625-49). Found with a metal-detector in a garden at Drover's Lane, Penrith.

184. (August 1980)

AR Threepence. Elizabeth I (1558-1603). Dated 1599. Found in a field near Brampton.

185. (October 1980)

AR Sixpence. Charles I (1625-49). Dated 1640-41. Found in amongst gravel on house driveway. Wreayside, Wetheral.

186. (February 1981)

AR Penny. Edward I (1272-1307). Dated c. 1307. Mint: London. Found in a garden at Belle Vue South, Carlisle, c. 1970.

187. (November 1982)

AR Groat. Henry VI (1422-61). Dated 1422-27. Annulet issue. Mint: Calais. Found during the demolition of an old building near Walton, it was "wedged in a timber joint".

188. (August 1984)

Coin of Louis XIII of France (1610-43). Dated 1635. Found in the garden of a house at Thurstonfield, Burgh-by-Sands, in 1984.

189. (June 1985)

AR Shilling. Elizabeth I (1558-1603). Dated c. 1592-95. Found in an allotment at St Aidan's, Carlisle, "about twelve inches down", in June 1985.

190. (July 1985)

AR Long Cross Penny. Henry III (1216-1272). Dated 1248-50. Type IIIb. Mint: London. Moneyer: Ricard. Found on the south bank of the River Eden, Carlisle (c. NY 405 568).

191. (October 1986)

AR Sixpence. Elizabeth I (1558-1603). Third issue. Dated 1569. Found in garden soil at Keld Head, Stainton.

192. (March 1988)

AR Threepence. Elizabeth I (1558-1603). Dated 1571-72. Found in the garden at Stockdalewath, Dalston.

193. (April 1988)

AR Penny. Edward II (1307-27). Dated 1302-10. Class 10cf. Mint: Canterbury. Found in a garden at Glebe Close, Appleby, in Spring 1987.

194. (December 1988)

A jeton with small perforation in the centre and a smiling leopard's head design on the obverse. Dated c. 1280-1345. Found "adjacent to the south wall" of Aikton Church in 1988.

195. (July 1978) A hoard of Medieval silver coins from Pennyrock Falls, Grasmere *f*

While operating a metal-detector in the vicinity of Pennyrock Falls (NY 3422 0640), in July 1978, Mr L. R. Price of Bishopston, Bristol, recovered a total of sixty-three coins (including incomplete coins and fragments) dating from the reigns of Henry V (1413-22) to Henry VII (1485-1509) inclusive. The discovery was reported to the writer<sup>113</sup> and the coins were submitted for examination to Miss M. M. Archibald, Dept. of Coins and Medals, British Museum, and were subsequently declared Treasure Trove.

The hoard comprised one groat, four half-groats, fifty-seven pennies and one half-penny, with a predomination of pennies from the mints at Durham and York. It was probably deposited in c. 1500 A.D.<sup>114</sup> Some fifty-three coins were acquired by the Kendal Museum and a few obtained by the British Museum.

*Stone*

196. (March 1976)

A female sculptured head which was "found" in Castle Drive, Penrith, in 1976.<sup>115</sup> The work is of a good standard and the head-covering has been carved in great detail. The flat back indicates it's former decorative function on a standing building, the finder remarking that he thought it had "previously been in the castle grounds". Overall measurements 250 x 200mm; Max. T. 210mm; Weight: 15Kgs.

197. (January 1979) Sculptured Head: Cockermouth (Pl. 10)

A male head carved in relief on a panel and found c. 1958 in a garden at Simonscales Lane, Cockermouth.

The head has been worked from a block of creamy-white sandstone with the surface weathered to a mid-grey colour. The fresh core material is exposed where a large flake has recently been detached from the rear and a deep groove gouged in the panel above the head. The panel has survived intact on the LHS of the face and above the crown and the edges roughly squared-off, while elsewhere it has broken-off.

The facial features have been simply executed with lentoid eyes clearly defined by deeply incised lines. The nose has almost parallel-sides but flares outwards slightly towards the nostrils. There is a slit mouth set at a slight angle. Above the left eye is a shallow groove which appears to be ancient damage and is not intended to be an eyebrow. Marking the outline of the face at the point where it meets the panel, is a shallow pecked groove, which continues in a line below the chin. Dimensions: Overall height (incl. panel) 191mm; overall width (inc. panel) 150mm; Max. T. 88mm; Max. Ht. of face 162mm; Max. W. of face 117mm. L. of mouth 38mm; Max. W. of nose 27mm; Max. L. of nose 43mm; Weight: 2.75Kgs.

While the head is simplistic in style, precise parallels are lacking. A head from Shipley, Yorkshire, is fairly close,<sup>116</sup> although the eyes are oval-shaped. The panel surround suggests the Cockermouth head has been wall-mounted on a standing building. Ancient features are present, but until more heads are recorded in the region to provide a body of material for comparison purposes, the present example would appear to be late in date.

Reported by Mr F. Gordon, Cockermouth.

198. (February 1985) Grinding/Quernstone with Sculptured face: Embleton (Pl. 11)

This interesting stone was found when cleaning out a drainage channel in a field at High Side Farm, Embleton, c. 1980-81.

It is almost certainly the lower half of a rotary grinding or quernstone with the grinding surface slightly convex and enclosed by a thick perimeter 'wall' or 'skirt' which stands to a maximum height of 50mm above the working surface. Two large pieces are broken-off the 'skirt' and these break-points are heavily weathered indicating ancient damage. There is a central pivot-spigot hole which is circular (surface diam. 44mm) and tapers inwards to a depth of 42mm. The oval-shaped outlet hole (60 x 65mm) has a 'hand-hole' recession (depth 35mm) situated immediately below it on the exterior surface. This may have been intended to secure a grain (?) collecting tray in a stable position. The base is fairly flat (240 x 220mm) and would provide stability during the grinding process. It exhibits tooling marks and is barely weathered.



PLATE 10. — 197. A stone head carved in relief on a panel. Cockermouth.

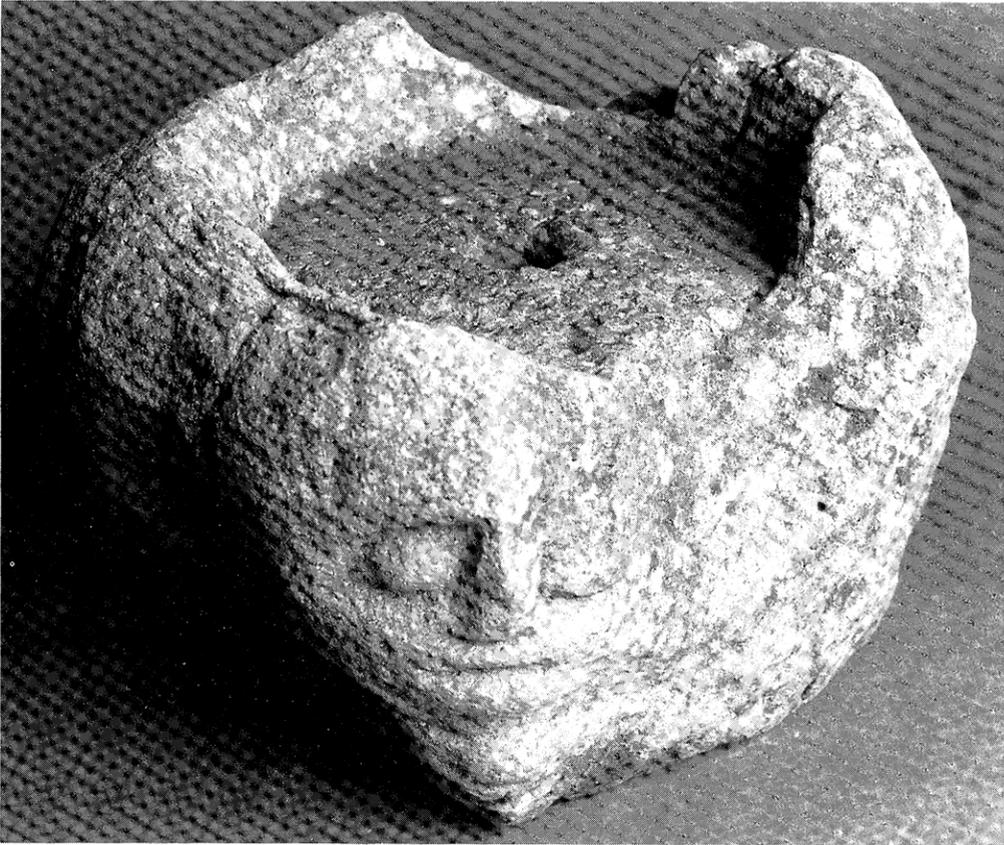


PLATE 11. – 198. A rotary grinding or quernstone with sculptured face. High Side Farm, Embleton.

The overall shape is roughly rectangular, measuring 325 x 265mm; Max. Ht. 257mm; diam. across grinding surface 200mm; diam. across top of skirt 232mm.

On one corner of the block a human face has been carved in relief. The eyes are protruding and the nose is 'pug-like', possibly the result of weathering, and lacks nostrils. The left eye appears unfinished or has weathered badly, but it could be an almost closed or 'winking eye'. The eyes are not in line, the left being slightly lower than the right. The face measures 165mm in height and 107mm in width.

While the general design of the stone points to its use as a corn-grinder, it may have been used for other reduction processes as well. It is unfortunate that the upper stone has not survived. Comparing it with other stones in the museum collection of Medieval or later date, it would not be unreasonable to suggest a fifteenth to seventeenth century context.

The stone was reported by Mr R. S. Bell, Cockermouth and is in the possession of Mrs J. Scott, High Side Farm, Embleton.

199. (April 1985) Sculptured Head: Stainmore (Pl. 12)

Carved in the round from a block of yellow sandstone, this head was reported to have



PLATE 12. - 199. A male head formerly used as a key-stone. Cold Keld Farm, Stainmore.

been used as a key-stone above a doorway at Cold Keld Farm, Stainmore, earlier this century.

The workmanship is of a reasonable standard although weathering has affected the surface detail and produced a much darker colour than the core material, being pale-brown in places and covered with algae. The face is pear-shaped with well-defined eye rims, pupils and eyebrows, while the nose has two slight indentations for nostrils. There has been some attempt at forming lips and giving some shape to the mouth instead of the usual slit. Tooling marks are prominent over much of the surface particularly around the outline of the face, almost akin to a beard in places. Above the forehead there is an undulating surface with three areas of high relief. This may be the result of excessive weathering, but more likely, the effect is intentional. The back and the base have been roughly-cut while the sides are more cleanly dressed. The RHS edge angles in slightly from top to bottom to suggest a key-stone shape, although the LHS is straight. Max. Ht. 310mm; Max. W. 233mm; Max. T. 206mm.

The protrusions above the brow has led to the suggestion that the head portrays Christ with His crown of thorns. However, while such an interpretation is possible, insufficient detail remains to lend it support.

Reported by Mr M. Jones, Torpenhow.

200. (August 1988) Slab with Bird Carving: Longtown

A slab of dressed grey sandstone with the figure of a bird carved in relief. The stone was allegedly ploughed-up in the Longtown area in the 1940's.

The bird is a fighting-cock with prominent spurs. There is a circular hole in the bird's body which possibly held an insert of some kind, perhaps a metal plaque. The body is hollow and has been filled with a pink coloured cement or plaster, there is a filler hole at the rear top. There is a narrow base plinth to keep the stone upright. Max. Ht. 390mm; Max. W. 287mm; Max. T. 93mm; plinth W. 117mm.

The stone is a curious one and there is no obvious explanation for the hollow body and the coloured filling. It is probably 18th or 19th century in date, and may have been a grave-marker for a distinguished fighting bird with the name inscribed on the missing metal plaque.

Reported by Mr A. Curran, Scaleby.

### *Pottery*

201. (August 1978)

A crucible of probable recent date found near the River Petteril, Carlisle, reportedly from an 'ash-heap'.

The vessel is made of medium hard clay with opaque quartz inclusions and with traces of a green glaze on the exterior surface. It was probably used for casting copper or copper-alloys.<sup>117</sup> Max. Ht. 77mm; ext. mouth diam. 66mm; int. mouth diam. 56mm; base diam. 41mm.

Brought in by Mr D. Chapman, Durranhill, Carlisle.

202. (August 1985)

A total of five body and base sherds found in the garden at Riggside, The Banks, Brampton, between 1981-85. Details in the museum archive.

Reported by Mrs S. Wilkinson, Brampton.

203. (January 1987)

One complete salt-glazed stoneware bottle found in dislodged bank soil following river improvements on the Eden at Rickerby Park, Carlisle. The bottle is Victorian or later and carries a Dutch stamp.

Reported by Mr G. Harvey, Carlisle.

204. (June 1987)

A body sherd of Late Medieval pottery (A.D. 1450-1600) found "about three feet down in clay" at Durdar Road, Carlisle. The sherd carries traces of green glaze and may be a local product from a bung-hole pitcher or similar vessel.

Reported by Mr H. Ruddick, Carlisle.

### Period Uncertain

205. (November 1985) Spearhead: Gilsland (Pl. 13)

This spearhead was said to have been found c. 1915 by "a miner digging for waste coal" in the Gilsland area. Since it was brought into the museum, further research has suggested a non-British origin for the piece,<sup>118</sup> but it was considered advisable to include the object in this catalogue in case it re-surfaced in the future!

The weapon is socketed with a leaf-shaped blade with thin sharp edges. There is a line of three punch marks at the base of the blade on each face. Linking the blade and socket is a rectangular-sectioned neck or shank with decoration on all faces and marked with a pair of incised parallel lines at the top and bottom. The decoration on the *broad* faces consists of two incised parallel lines centrally placed and running down the neck, with roughly-cut cross-hatching on either side of the lines. The *narrow* faces carry an incised zig-zag pattern made up of short stabs or slashes.

The split socket has a circular mouth opening and tapers gradually towards the neck. It is decorated with two pairs of incised parallel lines spaced 29.5mm apart. The metal is in good condition with little sign of corrosion and is silver bright below the surface when scraped. There are small areas of brown staining on the blade surface.

Dimensions: L. blade 129mm; Max. blade width 33mm; Max. blade thickness 3mm; L. of neck 59mm; W. of neck 9.5mm; T. of neck 6mm; L. of socket 65mm; socket mouth int. diam. 13.8mm; Max. ext. diam. 16mm.

Reported by Mr C. Carruthers, Carlisle.

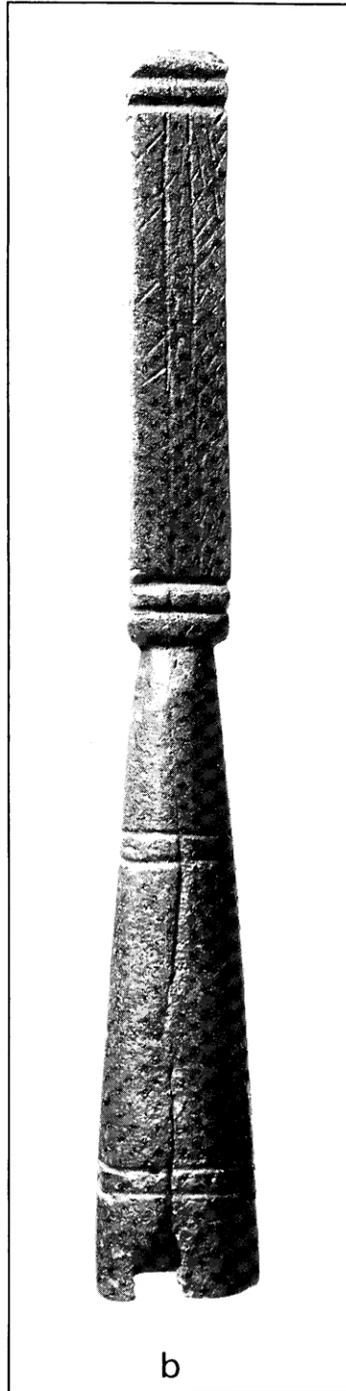
206. (April 1988) Snake Ring: Penton

A finger-ring cast in the design of a coiled snake with two neatly drilled eye sockets and a hollow on top of the head, presumably to hold coloured enamel or semi-precious stones now missing. The metal is a dirty brown colour and rough on the surface with patches of green corrosion, possibly a copper-alloy. Max. ext. diam. 25mm; Max. W. 10mm.

The ring was dug up in the garden at Catlowdy, Penton. There are snake rings from the Roman period in the Carlisle Museum collection (e.g. Highland Laddie Lane,



a



b

PLATE 13. - 205. A socketed spearhead found in the Gilsland area.

Carlisle), but without metallurgical analysis it is not possible to assign a date to this ring. It is likely to be of relatively recent manufacture.

Reported by Mr S. Clifton, Penton.

207. (September 1988) Ring or Ferrule: Carlisle

An object which could equally well be a finger-ring or a ferrule. It was found in the garden at Vallum House, Burgh Road.

One section of the hoop has four clearly defined segments, the two middle segments display a single incised angled slash. It would appear that four corresponding segments have broken-off. The rest of the hoop is plain on the external surface, but there is a deep groove running round the inside surface. The core material appears very 'brassy' while the surface colour is mid to dark-brown. Max. ext. diam. 20mm; Max. int. diam. 18.5mm; Max. hoop width 5.8mm; Max. T. 1mm.

Dating is uncertain, but probably modern rather than an object of antiquity. Reported by Mr D. Taylor, Currock, Carlisle.

*Stone*

208. (August 1986) Perforated Stone: Tirril, Penrith.

This object was donated to Penrith Museum by a Mrs A. E. Lowthian, and had been found at "Winderhall", Tirril, sometime between 1900-1919. It was identified by Mr Roy Huddleston c. 1960 as a "Roman axe-head". The Curator of Penrith Museum, Mrs J. Clarke, brought the object into Carlisle Museum for identification in July 1986.

The stone is heavy in relation to its size and is of volcanic origin. There is no fresh core material exposed and the surface colour is grey-green with patches of red-brown paint (?) present. This same colour adheres to the sides of the perforation. The outline is pear-shaped with an angled expansion at one side of the hole. The latter is roughly central and of hour-glass form. Max. L. 124mm; Max. W. 100mm; Max. T. 44mm; perforation restriction diam. 16mm.

As noted earlier in this article and elsewhere (CW2, lxxxv, 266-8), perforated stones out of context are difficult to date and ascribe a particular function to. The present example does fall within the writer's Type III line or net-sinker,<sup>119</sup> with a thickening of the cross-section towards the broad end which is the less common form. No percussion marks were visible to suggest its use as a hafted hammer-head. The object is certainly not a "Roman axe-head!"

209. (August 1987) Sculptured Lion's head: Aspatria

Carved in the round from red sandstone, this lion's head was dug-up on the site of Bell's Brewery, Aspatria (NY 1525 4205), in c. 1985. While the findspot is close to the line of the Roman road, the treatment and tooling marks suggest a piece of relatively modern 'folk art'. However, it is worth recording the find in detail just in case it has a longer ancestry than appears.

From the front, the carving appears rather lop-sided and crude, but viewed from the sides the piece takes on a higher standard. The surface is covered with green algae but the marks of the mason's toothed hammer-bit are clearly visible. The mane flows backwards in a series of parallel lines heavily incised. The muzzle is broad with two punched nostril holes and the mouth is a deeply incised slit with a suggestion of teeth.

The latter may be the result of weathering rather than deliberate carving. The eyes have been roughly chiselled out and are not in line and there is a slight indentation between them. The stone is cut-away sharply below the chin and the RHS of the face is framed by a straight facet. Although the base is reasonably flat, the head does not sit squarely. While there is a hole in the base, it is unlikely to have served as a locating spigot.

Overall Ht. 308mm; Max. W. 190mm; Max. T. 310mm. Reported and retained by Mr R. Jordan, Aspatria.

### Appendix

This section includes all the material derived from the Cumbrian area and *acquired* by the museum since January 1975, which has been *published* in these *Transactions*, or elsewhere.

#### Prehistoric

##### *Bronze*

- 51-1979 Socketed axe. Armathwaite, 1979.  
60-1982 Socketed axe. Beacon Hill Farm, Ivegill, 1893-1900.

##### *Stone*

- 60-1985.1 & .2 Axe roughouts. Great End and Scafell Pike.  
7-1986 Polished axe. Greengarth Hall, Holmrook, 1932.  
8-1986 Perforated stone. Drigg, 1962.  
9-1986 Unpolished axe. Eskmeals, 1960's.  
20-1986 Unpolished chisel or adze blade. Scafell Pike, 1960.

##### *Flint*

- 37-1977.1 Barbed-and-tanged arrowhead. Clint Head Farm, Wetheral, 1928.  
112-1977.495 Flake. Bowness-on-Solway excavations, 1976.  
115-1977.324 Arrowhead (petit tranchet derivative). Tarraby excavations, 1976.  
119-1978 Barbed-and-tanged arrowhead. Scalehouses, Renwick, 1918-19.  
30-1981 Flints. Ravenglass excavations, 1976-77.  
66-1981 Flints. Moor House, Matterdale, 1980.  
87-1983 Flints. Kirkbride excavations, 1976-77.  
130-1983.10 & .11 Flints. Drigg, 1970's.  
195-1983 Flints. Kirkbride excavations, 1970-72.

##### *Pottery*

- 13-1984 Sherd of Neolithic pottery from Brougham, 1967. For an earlier donation of Peterborough ware from the site, see CW2, lxxii, 36-43, Fig. 2 (Acc. No. 27-1970).

*General Accessions*

- 88-1981 Excavation material from Birrel Sike, Calder Valley, 1978-79.  
 122-1983 A collection of stone and flint artefacts which includes some non-regional material. Acquired by the late Miss Marjory Garnett of Kirk-santon, and deposited in the museum by Miss C. I. Fell in April 1978. A number of items have previously been published and there is a check-list with the material.  
 183-1983 Cherry Collection of mainly Prehistoric material from various West Cumbrian sites.  
 103-1986 A collection of finds and associated documentation resulting from fieldwalking at various sites in the Solway Plain. Carlisle Regional Group. (Also listed under Appendix: Roman; Medieval and Later).  
 30-1987 Excavation material from the Bronze Age Cemetery site at Ewanrigg, Maryport.

**Roman***Gold*

- 97-1975 Pendant ear-ring. Birdoswald, 1932.

*Copper-Alloy*

- 105-1983 Jupiter eagle-mount. The Swifts, Carlisle, 1983.

*Coins*

- 50-1975 AE of Valens (364-375). Greystone Road, Carlisle, c. 1975.  
 97-1976 *Denarius* of Septimius Severus (196-7). Beech Grove, Stanwix, c. 1976.  
 116-1977; 127-1979; 118-1983; 184-1983 Coins from the Kirksteads-Hainings hoard.  
 72-1981 AE of Constantius II (324). Bitts Park, Carlisle, 1981.  
 26-1982.1 As issued by Claudius I (41-54). The Lodge, Scaleby, 1982.  
 26-1982.2 As of Nero (64-68). The Lodge, Scaleby, 1982.  
 160-1983 As of Claudius I (41-54). Kingmoor, Carlisle, 1983.  
 218-1983 *Sestertius* of Julia Domna (211-217). London Road, Carlisle, 1970's.  
 94-1984 AE of Constantine II (321). Longsowerby, 1981.  
 71-1985 *Sestertius* of Commodus as Caesar (179-180). Carlisle (?).  
 149-1985.1 *Dupondius* of Trajan (99-100). Beckfoot, 1985.  
 151-1985 *Sestertius* of Severus Alexander (222-231). Murrell Hill, Carlisle, 1983.

*Stone*

- 110-1978 Relief carving of hand and infant. Cunningarth Farm, Old Carlisle, 1978.  
 145-1979 Fragment of gaming-board. Bowness-on-Solway, 1976.  
 187-1980 Figure of a Genius. Burgh-by-Sands, 1976.  
 196-1983 Upper stone from a rotary quern. Scotby.  
 56-1984 Two chamfered blocks. Stanwix excavations, 1984.

109-1986 Bridge block with sculptured face. River Eden, Carlisle.

*Gemstones/Intaglios*

108-1986 Intaglio of Jupiter. Annetwell Street, Carlisle, 1984.

*Pottery*

59-1982 Pipe-clay statuette. Bootle, 1920's (?).

82-1986 Two samian sherds and one grey coarseware fragment. Bowness-on-Solway, east of fort site, 1984.

*General Accessions*

118-1975 Abbey Street, Carlisle, 1973. (Also listed under Appendix: Medieval and Later).

70-1976; 109-1976 Overwater School, Fisher Street, Carlisle, 1976.

110-1977 Scalesceugh, 1970-71.

112-1977 Bowness-on-Solway, 1973 and 1976.

113-1977 Biglands, 1974-75.

115-1977 Tarraby, 1976.

30-1981 Ravenglass, 1976-77.

87-1983 Kirkbride, 1976-77.

130-1983 Drigg and Papcastle, 1970's.

214-1983 Old Penrith, 1977 and 1979.

17-1984 Fisher Street/Castle Street, Carlisle, 1977. (See also Medieval and Later).

\*41-1985 Bewcastle, 1937. This accession contains both published and unpublished finds.

73-1985 Rise How Tower, 1981-82.

\*81-1985 Bewcastle, 1949, 1954, 1956. This material contains both published and unpublished finds.

89-1985 Old Carlisle, 1956.

\*92-1985 Bowness-on-Solway (?). In the absence of accompanying documentation, there is some doubt as to whether this material originates from Bowness-on-Solway.

\*93-1985 Lea Hill (Turret 51b), 1958.

94-1986 Pottery from Eskmeals, Drigg, Bleawath, Seascale and Matterdale. (Also listed under Appendix: Medieval and Later).

103-1986 Fieldwalking finds and documentation from various sites in the Solway Plain. Carlisle Regional Group. (See also Medieval and Later).

35-1987 Carlisle Cathedral, 1953. (Also listed under Appendix: Medieval and Later).

173-1988 A collection of inscribed and sculptured stones from Netherby. A total of seven stones remaining from the original collection at Netherby Hall, were purchased by Carlisle Museum with the aid of grants from the V. and A. Museum Purchase Fund, the Haverfield Bequest and the Friends of Tullie House.

The stones comprise an altar to Fortuna (RIB 968); altar to Cocidius (RIB 966); altar to Hveter (RIB 973); relief of the Genii Cucullati (LS 786), all originating from the Netherby fort site. A relief of victory (RIB 1995) and a carving of a Capricorn and winged Pegasus (RIB 2397), both from Castlesteads. A small uninscribed altar is probably from Netherby itself.

\*Material transferred from the Museum of Antiquities, University of Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, in 1984.

### Anglian/Viking

#### *Stone*

- L-1984.1 Anglian cross-shaft fragment from Penrith. Late eight – early ninth century A.D. Found c. 1969 in the wall of Tynefield House, Penrith, by Mr G. Nelson.
- 81-1985.138 A grave-marker or cover stone bearing an outline cross on one face. Dating from the period 6th-10th century A.D., the stone was found during excavations in the 1950's at Bewcastle fort site.

### Medieval and Later

#### *General Accessions*

- 54-1975 Hutton John Hall, 1950's.
- 118-1975 Abbey Street, Carlisle, 1973.
- 17-1984 Fisher Street/Castle Street, Carlisle, 1977.
- 84-1986 Crookdale Hall, Wigton, 1985.
- 94-1986 Pottery from Eskmeals, Drigg, Bleawath, Seascale and Matterdale.
- 103-1986 Fieldwalking finds and documentation from various sites in the Solway Plain. Carlisle Regional Group.
- 35-1987 Carlisle Cathedral, 1953.
- 2-1988 Finds and documentation from Smithy Beck, Ennerdale, 1962-63.

### Acknowledgements

Since the original draft of this article was prepared, increasing demands on curatorial time, the Tullie House development scheme, and a continuing stream of new finds, have all combined to delay it's appearance. However, thanks to the continuing encouragement of various individuals, especially Bruce Jones, the work has finally seen the light of day! During this period of gestation, a number of specialists have offered helpful comments and assistance, and my debt to these is acknowledged in the text. In particular, I would like to thank various members of the Carlisle Archaeological Unit; Mike McCarthy and Tim Padley, for catalogue entries 124 and 163 respectively; Sue Winterbottom for drawing No. 1. (Fig. 1); John Martin for drawing No. 160 (Fig. 31.); and Patricia Moore for drawing Nos. 89, 90, 93 (Fig. 23), No. 88. (Fig. 22), and No. 135 (Fig. 27). In addition, Bill Hubbard, Museum of Antiquities, University of Newcastle, gave per-

mission to use his drawing of No. 146 (Fig. 28), while Jason Lynn, Whitehaven Museum, produced a drawing of No. 94 for the museum archive.

Two individuals must be singled out for special mention: Guy Pawle, the museum photographer, for recording all the objects and for the plates reproduced here; and Philip Cracknell, Carlisle Archaeological Unit, who painstakingly produced the fine series of figure drawings for this catalogue.

## References and Notes

- <sup>1</sup> The retirement of the former Museum Curator and Keeper of Archaeology, Mr R. Hogg, in 1975, provided a convenient starting-point for the list of acquisitions, and the commencement of the Tullie House development scheme in 1989 marked a suitable closure point. The latter signified the end of the old Tullie House Museum and the commencement of a new era for the Museum Service in Carlisle. Since this article was prepared, a number of items have appeared in print with the permission of the present writer. Their local importance warrants their retention in Section I of this catalogue, the accession numbers are 186-1980; 176-1984.1; 176-1984.2; 100-1985; and 34-1987.
- <sup>2</sup> Burgess, C., *Bronze Age Metalwork in Northern England* (1968), Figs. 10.2; 13.1; 17.4.
- <sup>3</sup> Smith, F. Rev., *The Stone Ages in North Britain and Ireland* (1909), especially Figs. 178 and 183.
- <sup>4</sup> Green, H. S., *The Flint arrowheads of the British Isles*, B.A.R. British Series 75(i), 1980, 122, Fig. 45, e.
- <sup>5</sup> See local newspaper *Evening News and Star*, 12 February 1980.
- <sup>6</sup> Fell, C. I., "The Cumbrian type of Polished Stone Axe and its distribution in Britain", *Proc. Prehistoric Soc.* xxx (1964), 39-41.
- <sup>7</sup> Darbishire, R. D., "Notes on Discoveries in Ehenside Tarn, Cumberland", *Archaeologia* XLIV (1874), 281, Pl. VIII, Fig. 1.
- <sup>8</sup> A large axe marked "local", precise provenance unknown (79-1977), and smaller axes from Aglionby (24-1926), Botcherby (22-1934), and Mawbray (R9).
- <sup>9</sup> Evans, J., *The Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments, of Great Britain* (1872), Figs. 61 and 77.
- <sup>10</sup> Plint, R. G., "Stone axe factory sites in the Cumbrian Fells", CW2, lxii, Fig. 1, A. and Pl. IIB.
- <sup>11</sup> Evans, J., *op.cit.* (1872), 154-158, Figs. 107-112.
- <sup>12</sup> Evans, J., *op.cit.* (1872), 84-7, especially Fig. 41.
- <sup>13</sup> Richardson, C., *A Catalogue and Study of Wood-Working and Metal-Working tools in the pre-Roman and Roman Iron Age in Northern Britain* (Unpub. thesis, University of Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, 1974), 17-35.
- <sup>14</sup> Cherry, J. and P. J., "Mesolithic Habitation Sites at St Bees, Cumberland", CW2, lxxiii, 47-66; Cherry, J. and P. J., "Prehistoric Habitation Sites in West Cumbria: Part I, The St Bees Area and North to the Solway", CW2, lxxxiii, 1-14.
- <sup>15</sup> Miss C. I. Fell comments "the size and coarseness of the ware suggests Food Vessel or even Collared Urn . . . without a rim or shoulder sherd, it is difficult to be certain from which type of pottery the sherds came". Museum Archive letter from C. I. Fell to C. Richardson dated 28 April, 1981.
- <sup>16</sup> Higham, N. J., *The Northern Counties to A.D. 1000: A Regional History of England* (1986), 113, Pl. 3.7.
- <sup>17</sup> Allason-Jones, L., *Ear-Rings in Roman Britain*, B.A.R. British Series 201 (1989), 44-5, Pls. 12 and 13.
- <sup>18</sup> Fowler, E., "The Origins and Development of the Penannular Brooch in Europe". *Proc. Prehistoric Soc.* xxvi (1960), 152, Fig. 1.
- <sup>19</sup> Crummy, N., *Colchester Archaeological Report 2: The Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-79* (1983), 18. No. 95, Fig. 15.
- <sup>20</sup> Wheeler, R. E. M., *Segontium and the Roman Occupation of Wales* (1924), 141, Fig. 62, No. 9.
- <sup>21</sup> Allason-Jones, L., "Bell-Shaped Studs?" in Bishop, M. C. (Ed.) *The Production and Distribution of Roman Military Equipment* B.A.R. International Series 275 (1985), 95-108, Fig. 3. Includes a discussion of the types and possible uses.
- <sup>22</sup> Allason-Jones, L. and Miket, R., *The Catalogue of small finds from South Shields Roman Fort* (Soc. of Antiq. Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, 1984), 132, No. 3.249, Fig. 249. Further parallels for this type of bracelet are listed.
- <sup>23</sup> Sear, D. R., *Roman Coins and their Values* (Seaby, 1974), 79, No. 343.

- <sup>24</sup> Carson, R. A. G., *Coins: Ancient, Medieval and Modern* (2nd. Edn. 1970), 124-5, Pl. 235.
- <sup>25</sup> Curwen, C. E., "Querns", *Antiquity*, xi, No. 42 (June 1937), 147; Curwen, C. E. "More about Querns", *Antiquity*, xv, No. 57 (March 1941), 21, Figs. 14-24.
- <sup>26</sup> Curwen, C. E., op.cit. (1937), 133-151; Curwen, C. E., op.cit. (1941), 15-32; Ingle, C. J. "The Production and Distribution of Beehive Querns in Cumbria – Some Initial Considerations", CW2, lxxxvii, 11.
- <sup>27</sup> Hogg, R., Diary entry 24 April 1962, Carlisle Museum Archive.
- <sup>28</sup> CW2, lxxxvii, 49. probably from the Hadrian's Wall bridge judging from the findspot.
- <sup>29</sup> CW2, lxxv, 169-175, Fig. 1.
- <sup>30</sup> Wright, R. P. and Phillips, E. J., *Catalogue of the Roman Inscribed and Sculptured Stones in Carlisle Museum, Tullie House* (Carlisle City Council, 3rd. Edn. 1975), 36, No. 71, Fig.
- <sup>31</sup> *Journal of Roman Studies*, xlvii (1957), 204-5, Fig. 16.
- <sup>32</sup> Coulston, J. C. and Phillips, E. J., *Corpus Signorum Imperii Romani*. Corpus of Sculpture of the Roman World, Great Britain, vol. I, Fascicule 6, "Hadrian's Wall West of the North Tyne, and Carlisle" (1988), 8-9, No. 18, Pl. 5.
- <sup>33</sup> Coulston, J. C. and Phillips, E. J., op.cit. (1988), 8, No. 17, Pl. 5.
- <sup>34</sup> Coulston, J. C. and Phillips, E. J., op.cit. (1988), 172, No. 509.
- <sup>35</sup> Richardson, C., "Stone Head from Millom", CW2, lxxviii, 211-12, Pl.
- <sup>36</sup> Dr Anne Ross comments that "it is definitely a native British artefact dating to the turn of the Christian era or perhaps slightly later" (Carlisle Museum Archive, letter dated 11 May, 1977).
- <sup>37</sup> Jackson, S., *Celtic and other Stone Heads* (1973), Nos. 7, 17, 18, 23, 46, 47, 49, 50.
- <sup>38</sup> Ross, A., *Pagan Celtic Britain* (1967), Pls. 21c, 21d, 23b.
- <sup>39</sup> Rynne, E., "Celtic Stone Idols in Ireland" in C. Thomas (Ed.) *The Iron Age in the Irish Sea Province* C. B. A. Research Report 9 (1972), Pls. IX, X, XI.
- <sup>40</sup> *Britannia*, X (1979), 260-1, Pl. XIII.
- <sup>41</sup> Guido, M., *The Glass Beads of the Prehistoric and Roman Periods in Britain and Ireland* (1978), 138-9.
- <sup>42</sup> Braithwaite, G., "Romano-British Face Pots and Head Pots", *Britannia*, XV (1984), 121.
- <sup>43</sup> Wilson, D. M. and Blunt, C. E., "The Trewhiddle Hoard", *Archaeologia*, XCVIII (1961), 120-2.
- <sup>44</sup> Graham-Campbell, J., "Some new and neglected finds of 9th century Anglo-Saxon ornamental metalwork", *Medieval Arch.*, XXVI (1982), 144-151.
- <sup>45</sup> Watkin, J. and Mann, F., "Some Late Saxon Finds from Lilla Howe, N. Yorks, and their context", *Medieval Arch.*, XXV (1981), 153-157, Fig. 4.
- <sup>46</sup> Haldenby, D., "The Anglo-Saxon Strap-end", *Treasure Hunting* (Sept. 1988), Fig. IV, Nos. 17-35.
- <sup>47</sup> Wilson, D. M., *Anglo-Saxon Ornamental Metalwork 700-1100 in the British Museum* (1964), Fig. 3. My thanks to Leslie Webster for examining the object and for permission to use her initial findings pending full publication of the find.
- <sup>48</sup> Taylor, J. and Webster, L., "A Late Saxon Strap-End Mould from Carlisle", *Medieval Arch.* XXVIII (1984), 178-181, Fig. 4.
- <sup>49</sup> Pers. comm. from Mrs L. E. Webster. See Also Taylor, J. and Webster, L. op.cit. (1984), 180.
- <sup>50</sup> My thanks to Mr G. Keevill, Director of Excavations, for drawing my attention to these recent finds and for useful discussion of the types generally.
- <sup>51</sup> CW2, liv, 265-7.
- <sup>52</sup> A full description and discussion by the present writer will appear in the forthcoming Bewcastle report.
- <sup>53</sup> While the metal composition of the objects listed in this sub-section is such that they can be conveniently grouped under the appropriate heading, this is not the case with objects appearing in the corresponding period in Section II. None of the latter were subjected to metallurgical analysis, and in view of the wide range of metals and alloys employed in the Medieval and Later period, only those metals readily identifiable are specified in the text.
- <sup>54</sup> London Museum Catalogues: No. 7 *Medieval Catalogue* (London, 1940), 205-7, Pl. LV, Fig. 68, No. 4.
- <sup>55</sup> Brownsword, R., Pitt, E. E. H., Richardson, C., "Medieval Tripod Ewers in Carlisle Museum", CW2, lxxxi, 49.
- <sup>56</sup> CW2, viii, 72-4, Pl.
- <sup>57</sup> CW2, xxiii, 35, Pl. ; Carlisle Museum registration number L – 16.1.
- <sup>58</sup> Monk, E., *Keys: Their history and collection* (Shire, R. 1979), 42-3, 57, 61.
- <sup>59</sup> London Museum *Medieval Catalogue* op.cit. (1940), 124, Pl. XXIII, No. 1.
- <sup>60</sup> Collins, E. J. T., *Sickle to Combine* (Univ. of Reading, 1969), 12-15, Fig. 5. Nos. 37 and 38.

- <sup>61</sup> London Museum *Medieval Catalogue* op.cit. (1940), 205; Richardson, C. "Two Medieval Vessels at Whitehaven Museum", CW2, lxxviii, 209, Pl. 1.
- <sup>62</sup> Robinson, H. and Richardson, C., "A sinker from Holbeck and some local types". CW2, lxxxv, 266-8. The triangular-shaped stone sinkers of Type III are probably contemporary with the iron weights.
- <sup>63</sup> London Museum *Medieval Catalogue* op.cit. (1940), 254-264.
- <sup>64</sup> London Museum *Medieval Catalogue* op.cit. (1940), 260, Pl. LXX, No. 28.
- <sup>65</sup> Pers. comm. from Medieval Dept., Museum of London.
- <sup>66</sup> My thanks to Mr J. Cherry, Dept. of Medieval and Later Antiquities, British Museum, for his comments on this object.
- <sup>67</sup> Satchell, J. E., *The Kendal Weaver* (1986), 23-4, Fig.; See also Satchell, J. E., "The Bretherdale Wool Weight", CW2, lxxxix, 131-140, Pl. 1, and for a useful discussion on the weights and measures standard at the time.
- <sup>68</sup> I am obliged to Mr G. M. Wilson, Deputy Master of the Armouries, for this information.
- <sup>69</sup> Pers. comm. dated 23/6/1980.
- <sup>70</sup> Caruana, I. and Timperley, J. "The Church and Graveyard of Holy Trinity, Carlisle", C.B.A. Group 3, *Archaeological Newsbulletin*, Series 2, No. 11, Sept. 1980, 12-14.
- <sup>71</sup> I wish to thank Ian Caruana and Alan James for their prompt action in visiting and examining the area where the coins were found, and for producing a report and plan which are in the Carlisle Museum archive (Acc. No. 150-1985). Thanks are also due to Mrs S. Moffat, for allowing investigation of the site.
- <sup>72</sup> Lawrence, L. A., *The Coinage of Edward III from 1351* (1937), Part III, 117ff.; North, J. J., *English Hammered Coinage* vol. II (1975), 33ff.
- <sup>73</sup> Pers. comm. dated 22/9/1988.
- <sup>74</sup> *Catalogue of the Archaeological Museum formed at Carlisle* (Carlisle, 1859), 5; CW1, xiii, 54-5; CW2, xlv, 191-2.
- <sup>75</sup> CW1, xiii, 54; CW2, xlv, 192.
- <sup>76</sup> Mr A. Truckell, formerly Curator at Dumfries Museum, suggested that the stone is a church font "of early type" (pers. comm. to Mrs Barr). However, the hole diameter and it's internal character would hardly lend itself to such a use.
- <sup>77</sup> I am obliged to Miss E. M. Jones, Durdar, for providing this information.
- <sup>78</sup> Bradfield, N., *Historical Costumes of England: From the Eleventh to the Twentieth Century* (1938, r. 1970), 49-61. In the reign of Henry IV (1399-1413), the hair was dressed wide up on either side of the head and arranged above the ears. By the end of the reign, there was a marked dip in the centre of all forms of headwear. In later reigns, especially Henry VI (1422-61), the decorative roll over the forehead was developed even further, and became the fashion throughout the 15th century.
- <sup>79</sup> CW2, lxxxv, 266-8. While there have been suggestions that Type II sinkers extend back to the Roman period, the evidence to date points to more recent manufacture. In the Marjorie Garnett archive, there is a coloured photographic print of nine Type II sinkers all found on the beach between Maryport and Mawbray, with the exception of one from Bowness-on-Solway, which had been ploughed-up.
- <sup>80</sup> Salaman, R. A., *Dictionary of Tools used in the woodworking and allied trades c. 1700-1970* (1975), 48, 64, Figs. 54 and 94b.
- <sup>81</sup> Coulston, J. C. and Philips, E. J., op.cit. (1988), 173, No. 508, Pl. 113.
- <sup>82</sup> CW2, lxxxv, 268.
- <sup>83</sup> My thanks to Clare Fell and Timothy McK.Clough for checking through their records.
- <sup>84</sup> Letter from Mr J. D. Adler, Brixton, London, to Colin Richardson, dated May 1978.
- <sup>85</sup> Mr E. Solberger, Keeper, Dept. of Western Asiatic Antiquities, in a letter dated 19 May 1978, informed me that while Mr Adler did "show us some bronzes, allegedly from Luristan, I do not know if the implement referred to . . . was among them". Unfortunately, no photographs were taken at the time.
- <sup>86</sup> I would like to thank Lindsay Allason-Jones for sending this information and for the drawings and photographs of the axe. The implement was examined by the writer in February 1990.
- <sup>87</sup> Schmidt, P. K. and Burgess, C. B., *The Axes of Scotland and Northern England*, Prähistorische Bronzefunde, ix, 7 (München, 1981), 63-5, Pls. 29 and 30.
- <sup>88</sup> Burgess, C. and Richardson, C., "Unpublished bronze axes in Carlisle Museum and a recent find from Carrock Fell, Cumbria", CW2, lxxxv, 46, Fig. 5.
- <sup>89</sup> Schmidt, P. K. and Burgess, C. B., op.cit. (1981), 64, Pl. 29, No. 336.
- <sup>90</sup> Burgess, C. and Richardson, C., op.cit. (1985), 46.

- <sup>91</sup> Pers. comm. from Colin Burgess dated 9 February 1990. An opportunity will be taken to publish this axe more fully in *Transactions*.
- <sup>92</sup> I am obliged to Ms. R. M. C. Hardiman, Curator and Librarian, Wisbech and Fenland Museum, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, for drawing my attention to the sale catalogue of J. Moor Antiquities, 4 Maxwell Road, Pocklington, Yorkshire.
- <sup>93</sup> Letter from Mr L. Ryman to Colin Richardson dated 19 October 1982.
- <sup>94</sup> The object was advertised in "*Popular Archaeology*", March 1984, and listed by Fox and Co. 30 Princes Street, Yeovil, Somerset. According to the latter, the stone had been bought on the 15 December 1981, and originated "from the Kirkby Stephen Collection". This information has 'echoes' of the polished stone axe allegedly from Kirkby Stephen and later proved to have been stolen from Barrow Museum and subsequently returned in April 1981 (CW2, lxxxvi, 250).
- <sup>95</sup> The implement was eventually purchased by Mr R. Stephen-Murray, West Lothian, who sent me photographs, drawings and dimensions, here reproduced in the catalogue.
- <sup>96</sup> Mr Curwen is related to the Curwens of Workington. His father was Rector of Workington between 1905-1947, while his grandfather was Rector of Harrington for forty-three years.
- <sup>97</sup> Richardson, C., "Unrecorded flint axes from Cumbria", CW2, lxxx, 155-7, Pl. 1.
- <sup>98</sup> Manby, T. G., *Grooved Ware Sites in Yorkshire and the North of England*, B.A.R. British Series 9 (1974), 98, Figs. 40 and 42; Manby, T. G., "Typology, materials, and distribution of flint and stone axes in Yorkshire", in McK.Clough, T. H. and Cummins, W. A. (Eds.) "Stone Axe Studies", *C.B.A. Research Report No. 23* (1979), 65-81, Figs.
- <sup>99</sup> Manby, T. G. op.cit. (1974), Fig. 42, No. 3.
- <sup>100</sup> Green, H. S. op.cit (1980), Part i, 122.
- <sup>101</sup> Fowler, E. op.cit (1960), 152, Fig. 1.
- <sup>102</sup> CW2, xiii, 338, Fig. 38. No. 5.
- <sup>103</sup> Hattatt, R., *Iron Age and Roman Brooches* (1985), 111, No. 440 and 441, Fig. 45.
- <sup>104</sup> Colin Richardson would like to thank Ian Caruana, Elizabeth Allnut and Alan James for investigating the findspot and producing a report dated 2 June 1987.
- <sup>105</sup> Collingwood, R. G. and Richmond, I., *The Archaeology of Roman Britain* (1969), 296-7, Fig. 104, No. 46.
- <sup>106</sup> It is unfortunate that precise details on the circumstances surrounding the discovery were not recorded at the time. The inquirer would not leave the object with the museum and was en route to Australia! Inquiries to date have so far failed to ascertain whether the bust left the country.
- <sup>107</sup> Liversidge, J., *Britain in the Roman Empire* (1968), 134, Pl. 26c; Allason-Jones, L., *Women in Roman Britain* (1989), 133, Pl. 5.
- <sup>108</sup> I am grateful to Dr Miranda Green for her extremely useful comments on this object and pointing-out the discovery of two female busts in a grave at Preston Road, Brighton (cf. Green, M. J., *The Religions of Civilian Roman Britain*, B.A.R. British Series 24 (1976), 221, Pl. XXIX,g).
- <sup>109</sup> Pers. comm. from Dr M. Green.
- <sup>110</sup> The inquirer unfortunately refused to leave the object for recording purposes, hence no details are available.
- <sup>111</sup> Callender, M. H., *Roman Amphorae: with index of stamps* (1965), 122-3, Fig. 7, No. 7.
- <sup>112</sup> My thanks to Dr David Sherlock, English Heritage, for his comments on this object.
- <sup>113</sup> A thorough search was made of the findspot area with a metal-detector and no further coins were uncovered.
- <sup>114</sup> I wish to thank Marion Archibald for allowing access to her official Coroner's report and for permission to use her initial findings pending the full publication of the hoard.
- <sup>115</sup> The head was inadequately recorded at the time of the inquiry and there are no contextual details.
- <sup>116</sup> Jackson, S., op.cit. (1973), 21, No. 35.
- <sup>117</sup> I am obliged to Jeff Taylor, former pottery researcher at Carlisle Archaeological Unit, for this information, following tests carried out on the encrustation lining the inside of the vessel.
- <sup>118</sup> My thanks to Prof. W. H. Manning, University College, Cardiff, for his comments on the spearhead. It has been suggested that it is probably African, either from Kenya or South Africa.
- <sup>119</sup> CW2, lxxxv, 266.