

ART. I – *A catalogue of recent acquisitions to Tullie House Museum and reported finds from the Cumbrian area 1990-1996. Part I: Tullie House accessions*

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THIS article continues the practice of publishing the most noteworthy accessions to Tullie House and unpublished reported finds from Cumbria. The previous article by the present writer covered the period January 1975 to December 1989.<sup>1</sup> The same general format is followed here and the introductory comments made in 1990 are still applicable. Part II (reported finds) will appear in the next volume of *Transactions* with the sequence of catalogue numbers running consecutively.

While the majority of the catalogue entries have either definite or possible Cumbrian associations, a few important objects have been included from findspots outside the modern County boundary or whose origin is likely to remain unknown.

A number of catalogue entries in Parts I and II have already appeared in print recently and these receive only a brief mention. Others are either being published for the first time or will be the subject of forthcoming articles. A few early local finds acquired by Tullie House since 1989 have been briefly reported either in these *Transactions* or elsewhere and are now published fully for the first time.

A few objects acquired or recorded in 1989 and which were not included in the 1990 paper, have been included in this catalogue, namely Nos. 86, 180, 183 and 200.

Some of the more important objects from multi-period accessions or private collections have been treated separately under the relevant period and material headings.

The material headings within each period are merely a general guide to the composition of objects especially in the case of metals e.g. lead includes lead-alloys and pewter.

An object is not illustrated where the letters 'NI' occur.

While limitations in space have prevented a full description or discussion of many catalogue entries, others lack detail as a result of insufficient information being available at the time notably in the case of reported finds in Part II. This article now completes the listing of Tullie House acquisitions and reported local finds for the period 1975 to 1996 by the writer.<sup>2</sup>

## Section 1

### Prehistoric

#### Gold

##### 1. (1993-67) Neckring: Greysouthen (NI)

This important local find was recovered from the surface of a ploughed field at Greysouthen, near Cockermouth, in August 1991. The ornament is part of a neckring or collar dating to the Middle and Late Bronze Ages and has been fully published in these *Transactions*.<sup>3</sup> The object is now on public display in Tullie House.

*Copper-Alloy*

## 2. (1991-21) Blade fragment:Sizergh Castle (Fig. 1)

Only the lower part of the blade and cutting edge has survived from this axe and insufficient remains to identify the type of axe or palstave. The object could equally well be a chisel fragment or even an ingot although the sharp cutting edge would tend to preclude the latter.

Both surfaces are corroded with pockets of deeper verdigris. The blade break is smooth and weathered suggesting an ancient fracture. The blade edges expand slightly towards the convex cutting edge which is asymmetrical. Surface decoration is lacking and the core metal is dull gold where recently rubbed.

Dimensions: Max. L. 40 mm; Max. W. across cutting edge 42 mm; Max. T. 7 mm.

Found with a metal-detector and donated by the finder, Mr M. Hogg, Burneside, Kendal.

## 3. (1991-28) Scabbard Chape: Flusco, Newbiggin, Penrith (Fig. 1)

This sword chape is an extremely important addition to the Cumbrian archaeological record and is a Brigantian type dating from the 1st century A.D. It was allegedly found by the donor when using "divining rods" and a metal-detector at Flusco in 1990 and came from the same area which produced the hoard of silver Viking-period brooches in 1989.<sup>4</sup>

The object is in fine condition but unfortunately has been coated with a dark-brown lacquer which is now beginning to crack over much of the surface. Following the initial notification of the find to Mr B. J. N. Edwards, former Lancashire County Archaeologist, a decorative piece from the extreme tip has been lost. A large chip has also become detached from the inner face of one side rib revealing the bright gold core metal.

The chape is a bifid type with two joined 'lips' and falls within Piggott's Group IV,<sup>5</sup> although the solid half-sphere 'lip' terminations may indicate links with the earlier Group III swords and scabbards. The two outer ribs possess a curved exterior surface with a deep V-shaped groove running up the inner surface. The linking cross-bar is rectangular in section and slightly curved.

A simple decoration runs along the lower edge of the cross-bar and extends up the side ribs. It consists of two incised parallel lines separated by a series of short angled slash marks which vary in spacing. This design partly entwines the surviving side rib and is repeated on the stump of the missing rib. Originally it would have extended in similar fashion up the latter. A single incised groove follows the edge on each 'lip' terminal.

Piggott comments on the presence of 'lips' on the Group III chapes and their development "into divergent splayed members". The chape from Stanwick, Yorkshire, is broadly similar to the present example although the joined 'lips' are concave rather than half-spheres and the cross-bar is set higher up.<sup>6</sup> The solid half-sphere lips on the Flusco chape are more akin to the terminations on the Bugthorpe, Yorkshire, Group III chape.

Dimensions: Max. L. 108 mm; Max. W. (outer edge) 40.5 mm; Max. T. of side ribs 8 mm; Max. T. of cross-bar 3.5 mm; Max. W. of cross-bar 6 mm; Max. Diam. of bifid 'lips' 15 mm.

Donated by the finder Mr J. Longton, Chorley, Lancashire.

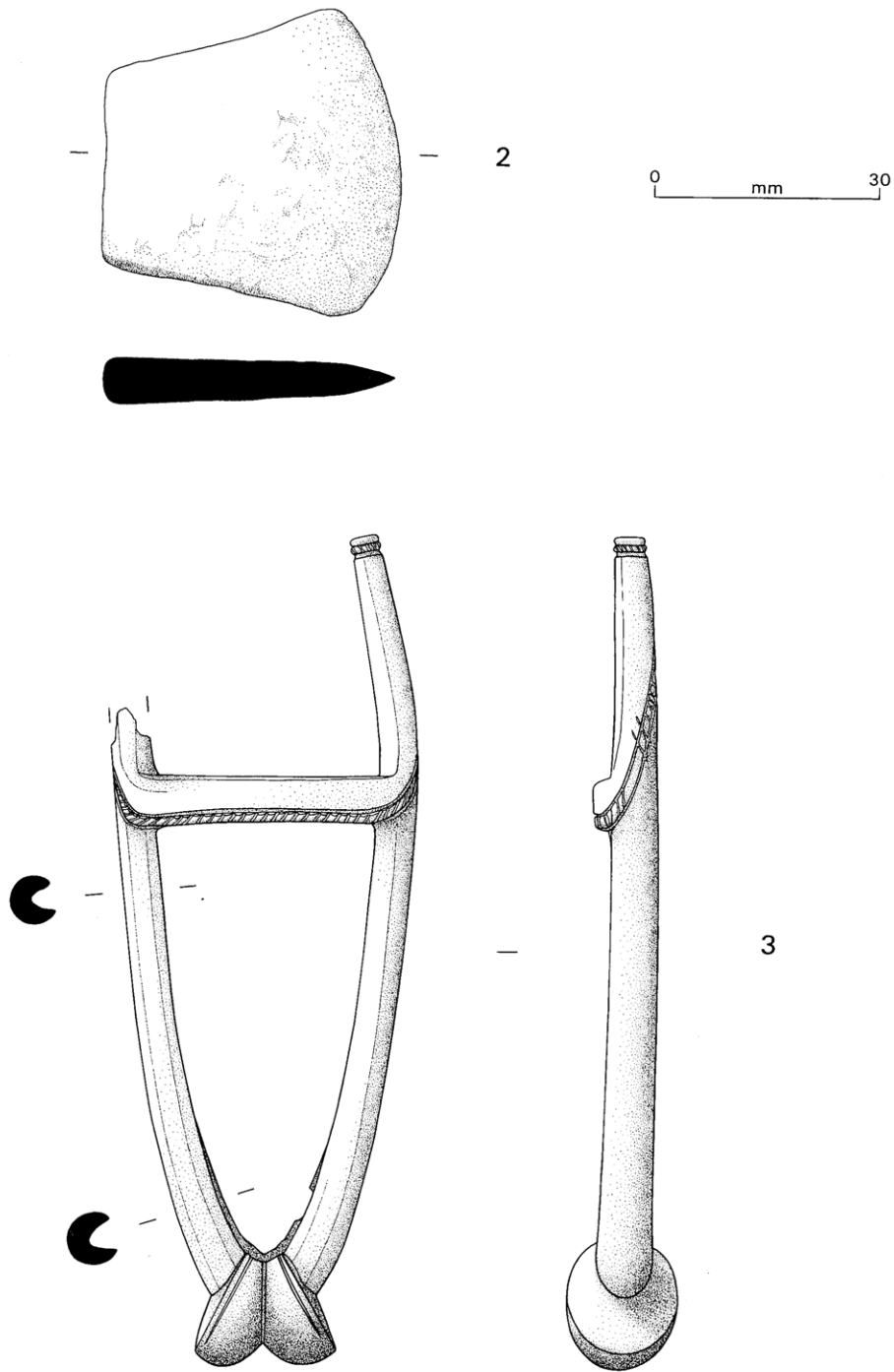


FIG. 1. No. 2. Bronze axe or chisel fragment.Sizergh Castle. (1:1).  
No. 3. Iron Age scabbard chape. Flusco, Newbiggin. (1:1).

## 4. (1992-58.9) Socketed Axe: Cumbria(?) (Fig. 2)

A single-looped Late Bronze Age axe with faint traces of an encircling moulding at the loop top level. The socket mouth is almost square in plan while the cutting edge is blunt, symmetrical and convex and expands only slightly. The casting seams at the sides have not been completely removed.

The metal is in good condition with a grass-green surface colour and dull gold core where it is exposed along the cutting edge. The blade surfaces are undecorated. A modern piece of leather thong is attached to the side loop.

Dimensions: Max. L. 88 mm; Max. W. across cutting edge 51 mm; socket measurement external 38 x 35 mm; internal 30 x 27 mm.

The axe was originally part of the collection formed by the Rev T. Westgarth, Vicar at Stainmore, and donated by his daughter, Mrs E. F. Pickersgill of Bowes. There is no reference to the axe in the list of finds from the excavations at Maiden Castle, Stainmore,<sup>7</sup> so it is uncertain whether it is of local origin.

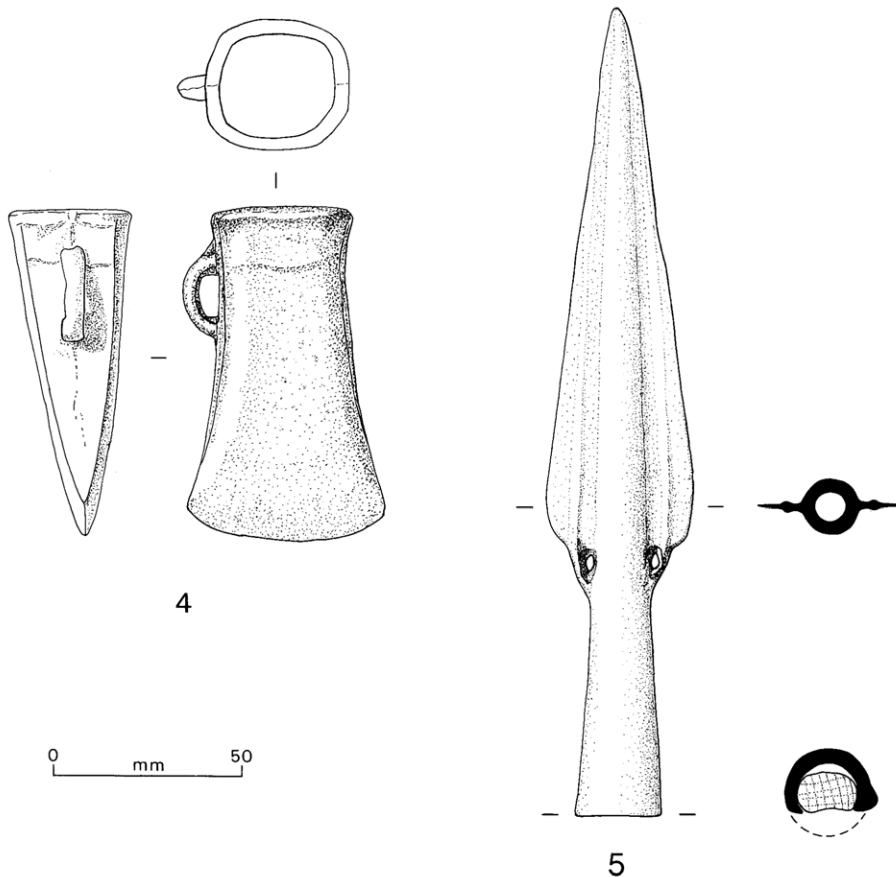


FIG. 2. No. 4. Late Bronze Age socketed axe. Cumbria(?). (1:2).  
No. 5. Bronze Age socketed spearhead. Swarthfield, Lake Ullswater. (1:2).



## 5. (L-1993.2) Spearhead: Swarthfield, Ullswater (Fig. 2)

This socketed spearhead was found on the 2 June 1991 by a National Park voluntary warden, Mr W. Nightingale, when digging a deep water channel near Swarthbeck boathouse on Lake Ullswater (c. NY 449210).

The spearhead is a straight-based, basal-looped type with a furrowed or channelled blade. The furrow runs up the blade from the loop on either side of the mid-rib. The blade is triangular and not leaf-shaped with one edge straight and the other slightly concave. The blade edges are thin and sharp and the point is intact. Originally circular with an external diameter of c. 21 mm, the socket rim has been bent inwards and interestingly retains a fragment of the original wooden shaft. The basal loops are slightly elongated and measure 4 x 2 mm.

While the metal is sound, long immersion in a watery environment has produced a surface colour of bog brown/black. The core colour is bright gold where rubbed on the socket.

Dimensions: Max. L. 211 mm; Max. W. of blade 37 mm.

This type of spearhead was introduced in Middle Bronze Age III c. 1200 B.C. or slightly earlier and survives into Late Bronze Age I. The main period of use is c. 1200-900 B.C. in Northern Britain. They do occasionally survive much later as 'family heirlooms' or 'parade weapons' and some of these types are extremely large, extending up to 60 cms. in length. The present example is one of the smaller versions with close parallels from Castle Hills, Northallerton,<sup>8</sup> and Farnley, Northumberland.<sup>9</sup>

The spearhead has been kindly placed on permanent loan by Dalemmain Estates.

### Stone

## 6. (1991-29) Axe(?) fragment: Allonby (NI)

A stone found on Allonby beach which may be the butt end of a partly polished axe. Made in a hard dark-green mottled volcanic rock, the surface is water-worn and the cross-sectional form is elliptical.

Dimensions: Max. L. 95 mm; Max. W. 54 mm; Max. T. 32 mm.

Donated by Miss J. Hewitt, Allonby.

## 7. (1992-27) Polished Axe: Blennerhasset (Fig. 3)

This fine specimen was originally found c. 1925-1930 during drainage operations near Mechi Farm (c. NY 174412) and was the subject of a note by the late Harold Duff in these *Transactions*.<sup>10</sup> The note however contains a number of inaccuracies: the distance and direction of the given findspot from Mechi Farm do not correspond with the stated O.S. reference of NY14 SE 178422; the latter is nearer Blennerhasset than Aspatria; while the rock colour is described as 'greyish' and 'very dark grey'.

The axe retains a few of the original flake scars and is a dark green volcanic tuff (visual examination Group VI) weathered to a dark olive green on one face and a paler green on the other. The dark green core material is exposed by a few recent chips in the area of the butt and cutting edge.

The cross-sectional form is a flattened oval, the cutting edge is finely ground, convex and symmetrical, while there are broad lateral facets on the blade edges. The butt is broad and convex and there are well-defined longitudinal grinding facets on both surfaces.

Dimensions: Max. L. 230 mm; Max. W. of blade 85 mm; Max. W. at cutting edge 84 mm; Max. T. 37 mm; W. across butt 53 mm; Max. W. of lateral facets 12 mm. Weight: 1 kg. (2.2 lbs.)

Donated by Mrs M. E. Miller, Crosby, Maryport.

8. (1992-28) Saddle Quern: Drigg (NI)

The bottom stone of a Bronze Age saddle quern in pink coloured Eskdale granite. Previously published in these *Transactions*.<sup>11</sup> Recovered from the sand-dunes at the southern extremity of the Drigg peninsula in 1986.

Donated by Mr R. Orrell, Drigg.

9. (1992-38) Axe-Hammer: Papcastle, Cockermouth (NI)

This large perforated implement was said to have been "found in a dry stone wall at Papcastle about 50 years ago". The donor confirms that the object has been in the family for a long time. Initial research indicates it has never previously been recorded or published.

Manufactured in a hard heavy igneous rock (requires thin-sectioning), the core is not cleanly exposed at any point but appears to be light- or mid-grey in colour. The weathered surface colour varies from mid- to dark-brown with a dense almost black band running the length of one side. This differential weathering would tend to support the "stone wall story." Small surface areas exhibit a gloss which suggests an original polished surface subsequently removed by weathering.

In outline the shape is a symmetrical ovoid with the dorsal surface slightly convex and the ventral gently dished. The perforation is of hour-glass form and the butt end a flattened oval. The 'axe-end' of the blade is undamaged and convex.

Dimensions: Max. L. 296 mm; Max. W. 126 mm; Max. T. 74 mm; Max. W. across cutting edge 44 mm; butt 70 x 45 mm; surface diameter of perforation 50 mm.

Donated by Mrs Osborne, Thurstonfield, Carlisle.

10. (1994-17.6) Flakes: Brown Tongue, Scafell (NI)

A total of seven struck flakes were recovered from a Neolithic working site at Brown Tongue on the 1 June 1966. They were collected by Ernest and Dorothy Blezard and Marjorie Garnett. All the pieces are a volcanic tuff (visual examination Group VI) with surfaces weathered to a mid-grey or white.

Donated by Mrs D. Blezard, Carlisle.

11. (1994-17.8) Flake: Scafell Pike (NI)

A large struck flake in blue-grey volcanic tuff (visual examination Group VI). Found at Scafell Pike in 1965.

Dimensions: 122 x 79 mm; Max. T. 12 mm.

Donated by Mrs D. Blezard, Carlisle.

12. (1995-194) Sinkers: Grinsdale (Fig. 3)

A triangular-shaped stone which has probably been used as a line-sinker. It has been included under prehistoric since it possesses features which suggest an object of some antiquity and potentially an important local find.

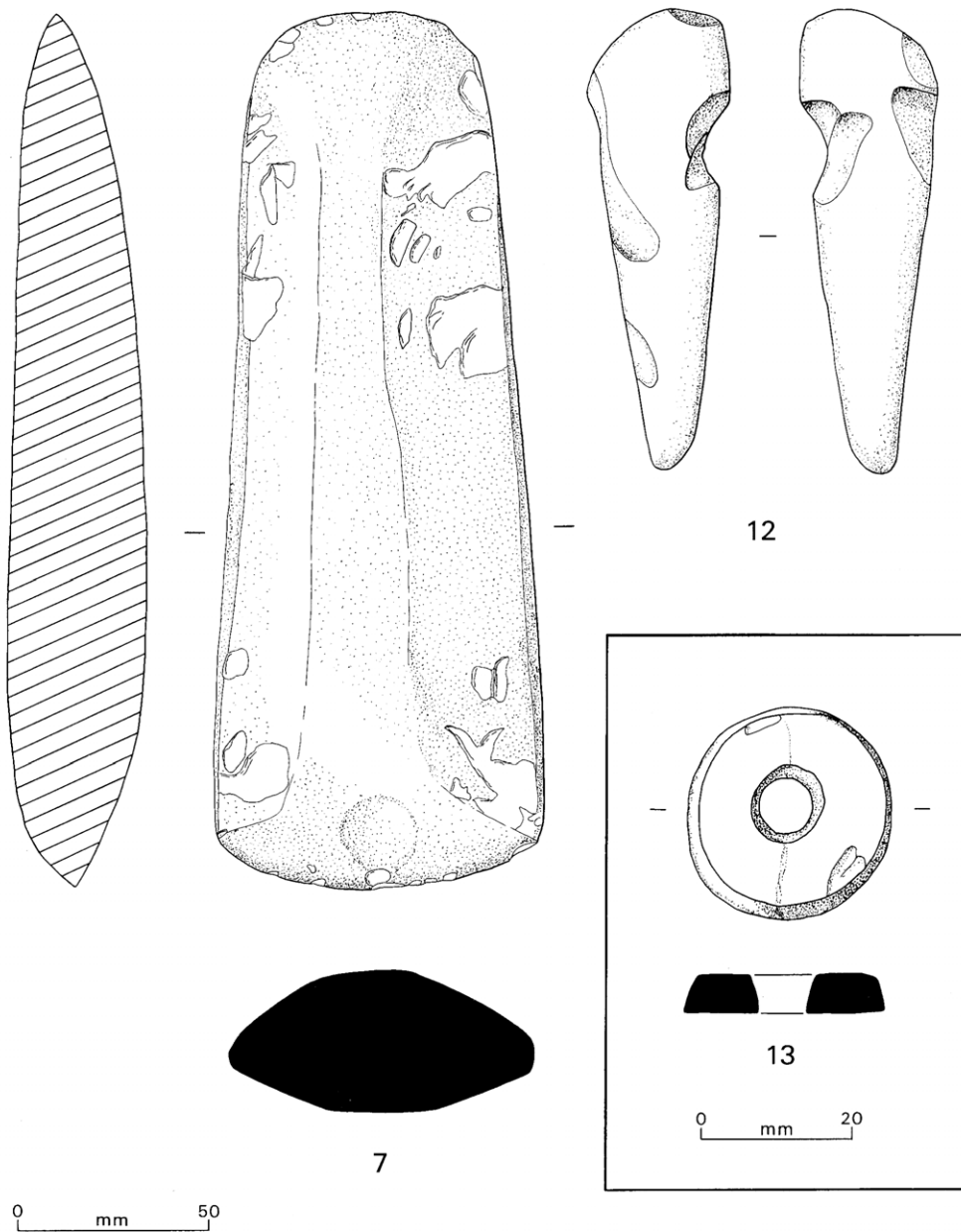


FIG. 3. No. 7. Polished stone axe. Mechi Farm, Blennerhasset. (1:2).

No. 12. Stone sinker, Grinsdale (1:2).

No. 13. Stone whorl or bead, Greysouthen. (1:1).

The stone has a rounded 'butt' at one end and gradually tapers to a blunted point at the other. There are ancient flake scars on the edges and surfaces which are weathered to the same colour as the rest of the stone. Macroscopic examination indicates a volcanic tuff of Group VI with grey-green core. Deep edge flaking close to the broad end has produced two diametrically opposed notches which would have held the line in place and prevented slippage. There are two further flake scars on one edge surface and a chip off the broad rounded end.

Dimensions: Max. L. 121.5 mm; Max. W. 36 mm (broad end) tapering to 9 mm wide at the narrow end; Max. T. 12 mm. Weight: 78 grams.

Found in the garden at the donor's house and presented by Mrs R. Wiggins, Grinsdale.

### 13. (1996-12.3) Whorl or Bead: Greysouthen (Fig. 3)

This perforated stone was found with two flints during fieldwork at the site of the gold neckring find (Cat. No. 1)<sup>12</sup> at Greysouthen in August 1991. The object is probably a spindle-whorl rather than a bead.

Made from dark grey slate, the stone has been split across and one half is completely missing, leaving an uneven surface exposed on one face. The intact face is smooth and undecorated apart from two short shallow grooves which appear natural. The outline is roughly circular with a slightly off-centre circular perforation. The hole walls slope inwards towards the centre suggesting an hour-glass form when the object was whole.

Dimensions: Max. Ext. Diam. 27.5 mm; Max. T. 5 mm; surface diameter of perforation 9.5 mm; hole diameter on damaged surface 7 mm.

Donated by Mr and Mrs J. Trafford, Greysouthen.

### 14. (1996-173.1/.4) Axe roughouts: Pike O' Stickle, Great Langdale (NI)

Four roughout axes were found by the donor on the screes at Pike O' Stickle (c. NY 275065) in the late 1950s. All the implements are made from blue-grey volcanic tuff (Group VI).

1. large roughout with heavy invasive flake scars on one face.

Max. L. 229 mm; Max. W. 84 mm; Max. T. 82 mm.

2. a substantial blade section which has fractured across and been rejected by the axe-makers.

Max. L. 187 mm; Max. W. 126 mm; Max. T. 48 mm.

3. an irregular-shaped fragment rejected at an early stage of manufacture. Max. L. 147 mm.

4. small roughout which may have been the butt end of a larger axe.

Max. L. 143 mm; Max. W. 77 mm; Max. T. 36 mm.

Donated by Ms M. Wood, Bowness-on-Solway.

### *Natural or Artificial Stones*

The following three stones are worth including under man-made or natural since they will undoubtedly continue to provoke discussion. They have not been allocated catalogue numbers.

(1990-2) Weight: Bolton Park, Caldbeck (NI)

A large heavy igneous (gabbro?) rock which resembles in shape the prehistoric and later miner's tool or grooved hammer.<sup>13</sup> One end has an expanded 'fish-tail' appearance while the 'blade' section tapers gradually towards a blunt rounded tip. Each long edge has a pronounced concavity diametrically opposite the other forming a massive 'hand-grip'.

Dimensions: Max. L. 245 mm; Max. W. 124.5 mm; Max. T. 67 mm.

It is possible the object is a sinker or even a hay-rick weight. Donated by Mr A. Savage, Caldbeck.

(1992-53) Marked stone: Hayton (NI)

An irregular-shaped block of grey sandstone with a series of incised grooves on all six faces. The stone was found in the garden at the donor's address.

Dimensions: Max. L. 87 mm; Max. W. 64 mm; Max. T. 66 mm.

The markings do not present a regular pattern and while some have weathered naturally others look more recent with the fresh core rock exposed in the grooves. The markings are possibly ice striations with some later 'doodling'.

Donated by Mr M. S. Nodder, Hayton.

(1996-173.5) Axe-shaped stone: Bowness-on-Solway (NI)

A natural stone bearing a remarkable resemblance to a polished axe. The formation is in a hard igneous rock with a damaged 'butt' and a broad blunt 'cutting edge'.

Dimensions: Max. L. 186 mm; Max. W. 70 mm; Max. T. 35 mm.

Found in disturbed bank material at the side of a recently restored flight of steps on a public path leading to the shore. Donated by Mrs M. Wood, Bowness-on-Solway.

### *Flint*

15. (1990-1) Arrowhead: Red Tarn, Helvellyn (Fig. 4)

This barbed-and-tanged arrowhead was found by the donor on a footpath near Red Tarn (NY 357164) in July 1989.

Made in a very pale translucent flint containing two areas of creamy-white, the arrowhead is finely worked bi-facially and the edges are deeply serrated. The tip is missing but the break line has been re-worked. The barbs are barely developed and the tang is broad and short.

Dimensions: Max. L. 25 mm; Max. W. across barbs 18 mm; Max. T. 5.5 mm; L. of tang 3.5 mm; Max. W. of tang 6 mm.

It is worth noting that this is the second arrowhead recovered from the Lake District high fells in recent times.<sup>14</sup>

Donated by Mr J. Earl, Morpeth, Northumberland.

16. (1990-4) Knife: Watch Hill, Pelutho (NI)

A fine example of a flint knife found on the surface of a recently ploughed field at Watch Hill (NY 1335 4885), in April 1989.

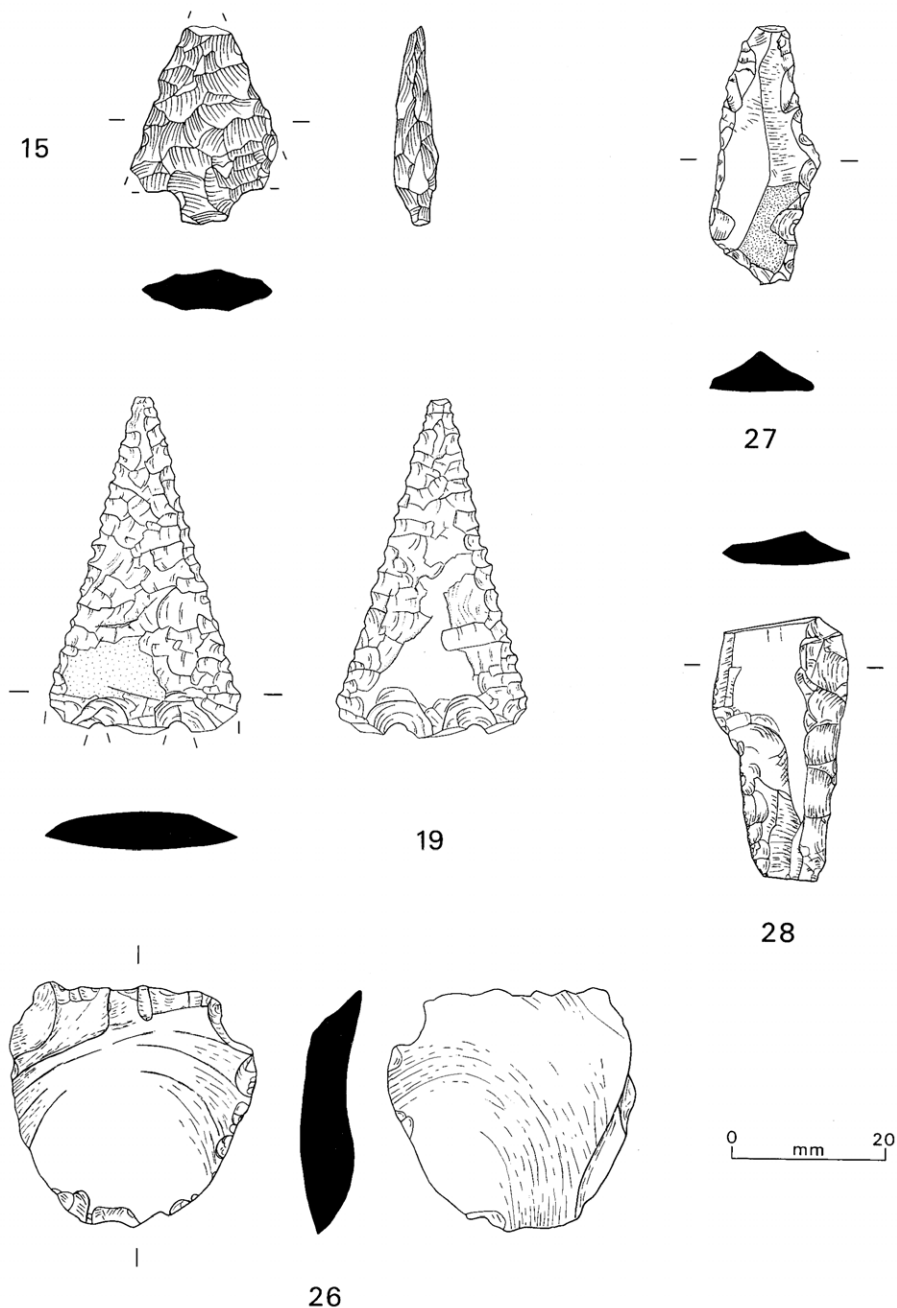


FIG. 4. Prehistoric flint objects (1:1).

No. 15. Barbed-and-tanged arrowhead, Red Tarn, Helvellyn.

No. 19. Arrowhead, Bleaberry Hill, Lazonby.

No. 26. Scraper, Old Carlisle, Red Dial.

No. 27. Blade, Red Dial, Wigton.

No. 28. Knife/awl, Greysouthen.

The flint is pale grey-brown in colour and contains creamy-white and dark flecks. The dorsal surface has been finely worked with secondary retouch around the edges while the ventral is smooth and displays pressure rings and part of the bulb.

Dimensions: Max. L. 49 mm; Max. W. 19 mm; Max. T. 6 mm.

Donated by Dr R. Bewley, R.C.H.M.E., London.

17. (1992-20) Flake: Rickerby, Carlisle (NI)

A small flake or chip of pale toffee-brown coloured flint. The dorsal is ridged centrally and the ventral is smooth with pressure rings and bulb. The edges show secondary working with steep blunting at the distal end.

Dimensions: Max. L. 22 mm; Max. W. 12 mm; Max. T. 4.5 mm.

Surface find from The Beeches, Rickerby (NY 4190 5735) and donated by the finder, Mr N. M. Marshall, Carlisle.

18. (1992-52) Flints: Hethersgill and Bewcastle (NI)

A total of 26 flint and chert objects and one piece of crystal quartz were donated by Mrs E. Turnbull of Dumfries. They had been collected by Mr John Turnbull when ploughing land at Saughtrees, north-west of Bewcastle (NY 513782) *c.* 1925-1939, and at Broomhill, near Hethersgill (NY 485662) *c.* 1939-1945.

The flints are an important addition to the general paucity of recorded material reflecting prehistoric activity in the area north of Carlisle. The microlithic 'rod' (1992-52.1) with Late Mesolithic affinities is of particular interest.

1. Microlithic rod in translucent pale grey-brown flint with fine edge working. Ventral surface smooth and dorsal ridged.  
Max. L. 30.5 mm; Max. W. 4.2 mm.
2. A round-bottomed leaf arrowhead in grey flint. Finely worked bi-facially with point intact.  
Max. L. 24.5 mm; Max. W. 17.5 mm; Max. T. 4 mm.
3. Chisel-ended arrowhead or petit tranchet derivative in toffee-brown flint containing creamy flecks. Dorsal surface steeply worked along two edges with some fine 'nibbling' on ventral edges.  
Max. L. 31 mm; Max. W. 25 mm; Max. T. 5 mm.
4. Knife in translucent pale grey flint containing white flecks. One edge bi-facially worked to a sharp finish.  
Max. L. 34.5 mm; Max. W. 29 mm; Max. T. 10 mm.
5. A 'thumbnail' scraper in light-grey flint with the edges steeply worked and some invasive undercutting close to the edge itself.  
26 x 19 mm; Max. T. 13.5 mm.
6. Probably a fabricator in dark-grey flint with white flecks. Triangular in cross-section, both long edges exhibit secondary working.  
Max. L. 45 mm; Max. W. 11 mm; Max. T. 8.5 mm.
7. A triangular-shaped blade in toffee-brown flint with both surfaces weathered to a dirty grey. The edges have been worked bi-facially including the base edge. Central mid-rib on the dorsal.  
Max. L. 41.5 mm; Max. W. 18 mm; Max. T. 5 mm.
8. A pale grey translucent flint of triangular form. One long edge is sharp and it is probably part of a larger knife blade which has fractured across and then

- been re-worked on all three edges.  
Max. L. 30 mm; Max. W. 20.5 mm; Max. T. 6 mm.
9. End-scraper in a mid-grey flint containing white flecks and dark streaks. Triangular in cross-section, there are signs of utilisation on the long edges with the snub-nose being steeply flaked.  
Max. L. 35.5 mm; Max. W. 17 mm; Max. T. 10.5 mm.
  10. Rectangular-shaped blade in dark-grey almost black flint. It has fractured across and displays working on all four dorsal edges while the ventral is smooth and flat.  
Max. L. 19 mm; Max. W. 14.5 mm; Max. T. 5 mm.
  11. Translucent pale grey-brown flint with a clean break on one edge. Probably a blade section with bulb on ventral and steep working around the curved edge.  
25 x 22 mm; Max. T. 5 mm.
  12. Flake of mid-brown flint with pressure rings on dorsal and area of cortex on ventral. Steeply flaked on three edges with signs of utilisation on the thinned fourth edge. It has possibly functioned as a knife.  
Max. L. 28.5 mm; Max. W. 20 mm; Max. T. 6 mm.
  13. Piece of dark-brown/black chert (?) leaf-shaped in outline. Truncated at the base and worked around the edges.  
Max. L. 30 mm; Max. W. 21 mm; Max. T. 8.5 mm.
  14. Blade or end-scraper fragment in dark-grey flint. Triangular in section, the nosed end is steeply worked with 'nibbling' on the two lateral edges and retouch at the fracture point.  
Max. L. 26 mm; Max. W. 19 mm; Max. T. 6 mm.
  15. Flake in toffee-brown flint with light inclusions.  
Max. L. 22 mm; Max. W. 13.5 mm; Max. T. 4 mm.
  16. A lump of toffee-brown flint with ventral heavily scarred and one edge steeply worked.  
26 x 19 mm; Max. T. 10 mm.
  17. Small chip in pale grey-brown flint.  
Max. L. 20 mm; Max. W. 8 mm; Max. T. 5 mm.
  18. Chip of pale grey translucent flint.  
Max. L. 18.5 mm; Max. W. 8 mm; Max. T. 3.5 mm.
  19. Small chip in translucent pale grey flint.  
9 x 7 mm; Max. T. 2 mm.
  20. Lump of dark grey-brown chert with light inclusions. Heavy flaking on one surface. Core rejuvenation flake(?).  
27 x 24 mm; Max. T. 7 mm
  21. Curved flake of black chert which may have functioned as a knife. Triangular in section and fractured across at one end, the remaining three edges are worked.  
Max. L. 39 mm; Max. W. 21 mm; Max. T. 7 mm.
  22. Flake of translucent black coloured chert.  
27 x 20 mm; Max. T. 5 mm.
  23. Broken blade(?) fragment of dark-brown/black chert. Broad flake scars on one surface and retouch around the edges.  
22.5 x 16.5 mm; Max. T. 6.5 mm.



24. Flake of dark-brown/black chert.  
Max. L. 26 mm; Max. W. 15 mm; Max. T. 7.5 mm.
  25. Chip in dark-brown/black chert(?). Brown cortex adhering on two edges.  
17 x 16 mm; Max. T. 6 mm.
  26. Small triangular-shaped chip in pale grey-brown chert(?).  
Max. L. 17 mm; Max. W. 11.5 mm; Max. T. 4.8 mm.
  27. An elongated piece of crystal quartz with facets covering the surface which are probably flake scars. Possibly the remains of a core.  
Max. L. 30 mm; Max. W. 9 mm; Max. T. 8.5 mm.
- The use of this material for producing tools has already been noted at other Cumbrian locations, including Tarn Moor (Site 1), Orton.<sup>15</sup>

19. (1993-2) Arrowhead: Bleaberry Hill, Lazonby (Fig. 4)

This fine arrowhead was found by the donor on Bleaberry Hill (NY 5225 4052) in 1992, close to a footpath which was being levelled.

Some difficulty has been experienced in classifying this arrowhead. Macroscopic examination suggests it is a barbed-and-tanged type of triangular shape with the tang and barbs broken-off. There is a slight possibility however, that it could be classed as a purely triangular type which is not common in the British Isles and forms only 1% of the total of all types recorded.<sup>16</sup> While the latter would be an interesting local find, it is probably safer to classify it as a barbed-and-tanged type with triangular blade, central tang and barely developed barbs. It was probably traded into Cumbria from Yorkshire and conforms closely to Green's Sutton b type dating to c. 1700 B.C.<sup>17</sup>

The triangular blade has finely serrated edges with the extreme tip missing. The flint colour shades from light grey at the base to halfway up the blade where it changes to creamy-white. A patch of grey-white cortex adheres to one face.

Dimensions: Max. L. 44 mm; Max. W. 25 mm; Max. T. 5 mm.

Donated by Mr M. Hullock, Lazonby.

20. (1994-13.2) Scraper: Little Meg, Maughanby (NI)

A roughly circular-shaped 'thumbnail' scraper in black flint or chert.<sup>18</sup> Both ventral and dorsal exhibit prominent flake scars with steep working around the edges.

Dimensions: Max. Diam. 21 mm; Max. T. 6 mm.

The circumstances of the find are unknown. The object was transferred from Cumbria County Council in July 1992 with an accompanying rough sketch map of the findspot.

21. (1994-15.1) Flake: Alston (NI)

Found by the donor at Nattrass Gill, near Nattrass Bridge, Alston (c. NY 7344).

An irregular-shaped flint or chert flake with creamy-white surface. The edges have been worked, one being thin and sharp with a hinge fracture at one point. Possibly utilised as a knife blade.

Dimensions: Max. L. 35 mm; Max. W. 29 mm; Max. T. 7 mm.

Donated by Dr A. M. Brown, Temple Croft, Alston.

22. (1994-17.1) Flints: Drigg (NI)

A total of nine pieces of beach flint of varying shapes and colour range. An

enclosed label describes them as 'Mesolithic' but there is nothing in their character to suggest such an early date.

Collected by Ernest Blezard, Tullie House Museum, on the 31 July 1956.

23. (1994-17.2) Flints: Fleswick, St. Bees (NI)

A total of ten small beach pebbles very smooth and with a high gloss surface resulting from sandblasting.

Collected by Dorothy Blezard on the 15 August 1955.

24. (1994-17.3) Flints: Drigg (NI)

Four pieces of beach flint collected by Ernest and Dorothy Blezard and Marjorie Garnett on the 31 July 1968.

25. (1994-17.4) Microlith(?): Drigg (NI)

An enclosed label describes this as a 'microlith'. It is possibly a blade fragment in pale blue-grey flint with white cortex adhering on one face. Triangular in cross-section. Dimensions: Max. L. 11 mm; Max. W. 9 mm; Max. T. 3.5 mm.

Found by Dorothy Blezard on the 1 July 1964.

26. (1994-112.1) Scraper: Old Carlisle, Red Dial, Wigton (Fig. 4)

Manufactured in white flint with a prominent bulb on the ventral and one edge flaked at an angle of 45 degrees.

Dimensions: 32 x 31.5 mm; Max. T. 7 mm.

A surface find from Cunningarth Farm, Old Carlisle, Red Dial (NY 267466), in 1994. Donated by the finder, Mr G. Harney, Carlisle.

27. (1995-192) Blade: Red Dial, Wigton (Fig. 4)

Made in pale grey flint with steep secondary working along both lateral edges. A mid-rib runs the whole length on the dorsal with a small area of brown cortex at the proximal end. The ventral is smooth with bulb and slight working along one edge.

Dimensions: Max. L. 34 mm; Max. W. 12 mm; Max. T. 5 mm.

A surface find at Red Dial (NY 257462) by Mr A. James, Carlisle, October 1994. Donated by Mr R. Graham, Red Dial Farm, Old Carlisle.

28. (1996-12.1/.2) Flints: Greysouthen (Fig. 4)

Two flints were found during fieldwork at the site of the gold neckring find (Cat. No. 1) at Greysouthen in August 1991.

1. A dark-brown almost black coloured flint which has probably been utilised as a knife blade and also as an awl or borer with the working tip now missing. There is a clean hinge fracture at the proximal end while the extreme tip at the narrower distal end is broken across. This is ancient damage since there is 'nibbling' at the fracture point.

The ventral is smooth with pressure rings discernible. The dorsal mid-rib is off-centre and runs close to the lateral edge which displays steep flaking. The opposite edge is sharp and prominent parallel scars run down the blade towards the broken distal tip.

Dimensions: Max. L. 35 mm; Max. W. (proximal) 17 mm; Max. W. (distal) 8.5 mm; Max. T. 5 mm.

2. A core flake or segment which has been struck from a larger piece of beach flint. A thick skin of grey-white and pale brown cortex adheres to the outer surface. The flint colour itself is pale grey with white inclusions. Dimensions: Max. L. 40 mm; Max. W. 12 mm; Max. T. 11 mm. Donated by Mr and Mrs J. Trafford, Greysouthen.

### Jet

#### 29. (1992-46.2) Bead: Greystoke Moor (NI)

A fusiform bead was recovered with a Bronze Age cordoned urn at Greystoke Moor (NY 417297) in March 1990. The bead, urn and other artefacts have been fully published in these *Transactions*.<sup>19</sup>

#### 30. (L-1993.1) Ring: Hurlbarrow Farm, Ponsonby (Fig. 5.)

This superb ring was found during drainage operations at Hurlbarrow Farm (NY 3072 5057) c.1964 and has been previously noted in these *Transactions* and elsewhere.<sup>20</sup> It was exhibited to the Society at the Spring Meeting held at Kendal on the 4 April 1964.<sup>21</sup> A number of cairns of unknown date had been removed by the farmer in the area where the ring was found.

Description: the ring is thick and fairly heavy and is not precisely circular in outline. The hour-glass perforation has been drilled slightly off-centre and this feature occurs on other large rings found elsewhere. The hole is not completely circular at the restriction point. One face is highly polished and virtually undamaged with few signs

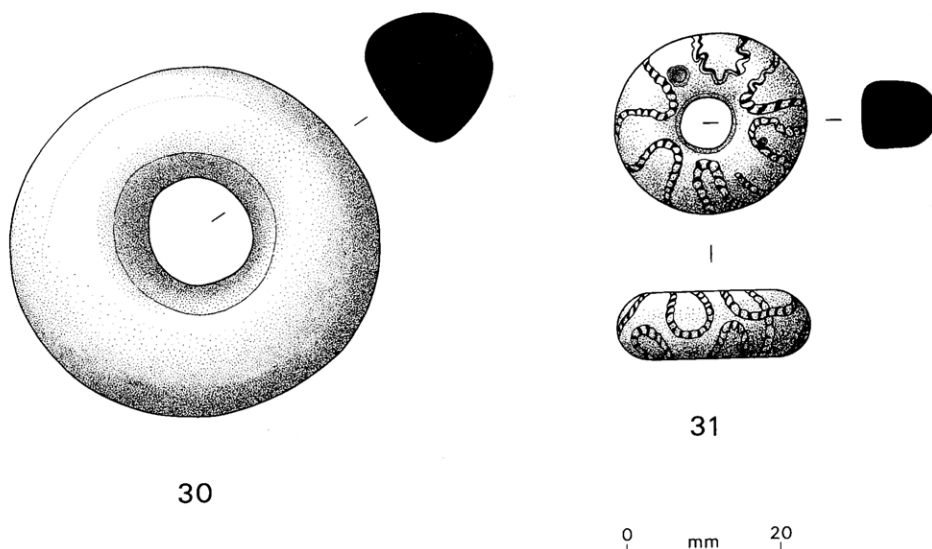


FIG. 5. No. 30. Jet ring. Hurlbarrow Farm, Ponsonby. (1:1).  
No. 31. Iron Age glass bead. Sceughmire Farm, Great Orton. (1:1).

of hairline cracking and surface disintegration. The opposite face has extensive surface 'crazing' and a large area of chip damage with a deep crack or gouge mark.

The edge crazing is more pronounced than elsewhere with two deep cracks and 'nibble' damage at one point. One of these cracks is very similar to a fine saw-cut with clean straight sides as though it has been produced intentionally.

The slightly irregular shape of the perforation may be the result of wear from a suspension cord. The ring could have been worn as a single bead or pendant hanging directly from the neck or from a neck ornament. Perhaps the polished face was normally the inner one and the damaged face the outer since the chipping appears to be ancient.

Dimensions: Max. Ext. Diam. 48 mm; Max. T. 18 mm; Max. surface diameter of perforation on both faces 23 mm; Max. hole restriction diam. 13.5 mm. Weight: 24.94 grams.

Comment: an Iron Age or later date has been suggested for this ring.<sup>22</sup> It is worth noting however, that rings of similar size have been recovered from Bronze Age contexts in Yorkshire. Callander discusses many of the large jet rings from Scotland and suggests an Iron Age date for the bulk of them.<sup>23</sup> Those rings with extremely large internal and external diameters were either worn as armlets and bracelets or displayed in some manner. Smaller examples were finger-rings while those of Hurlbarrow dimensions would be suspended as personal ornaments.

Kindly placed on loan by Mrs M. Galloway, Sheepy Magna, Warwickshire.

### *Glass*

#### 31. (1994-17.17) Bead: Great Orton, Carlisle (Fig. 5)

An annular bead in green glass which varies in shading from dark to light green. The surface is decorated with a double wavy twisted cable pattern in a slightly lighter shade of green than the rest of the bead. The outline is approaching circular with a cylindrically bored central perforation.

The bead is in good condition apart from some hairline surface cracks and two circular pin-holes on one face.

Dimensions: Max. Ext. Diam. 25 mm; Max. T. 10 mm; surface diam. of hole 6.5 mm.

This bead is an important local find and conforms closely to Guido Class 9 beads dating from the 1st century B.C.-1st century A.D. and of native British origin and design.<sup>24</sup> They have a fairly wide distribution ranging from southern Scotland to southern England.

An attached label reads "unearthed on Sceughmire Farm, Great Orton, Carlisle, by Alec McKenzie, February 1961". The findspot is *c.* NY 350537 and while the circumstances surrounding the discovery are unknown,<sup>25</sup> the recording of a flint axe and a stone axe-hammer in the vicinity indicates early activity.

Donated by Mrs D. Blezard, Carlisle.

### *Pottery*

#### 32. (1992-46.1/.3/.4) Cordoned Urn and sherds: Greystoke Moor (NI)

As previously noted (Cat. No. 29) a Bronze Age biconical cordoned urn cremation deposit was unearthed by a mechanical digger on Greystoke Moor in

March 1990. A decorated sherd from the lower edge of the collar of a collared urn and a plain body sherd (probably also from a collared urn) were also found at the same time. For further details see the full report in these *Transactions*.<sup>26</sup>

33. (1994-2.1) Food Vessel: Rickerby House, Carlisle (NI)

This Bronze Age vessel was first illustrated in 1911<sup>27</sup> and published fully for the first time by Clare Fell.<sup>28</sup> It was probably found in a field north of Rickerby House c. 1863. The vessel was in the possession of the MacInnes family for many years before being presented to Eden School, Rickerby House, by Miss J. E. MacInnes in 1950.

The following are the only details worth adding to those already provided by Clare Fell. The fabric is reddish coloured on the outer surface and grey on the inside and is finely gritted. The flat circular base has been reconstructed with pink and white plaster.

Dimensions: Max. Ht. 147 mm; Max. body diam. at carination point 149 mm; Max. Ext. mouth diam. 149 mm; Max. int. mouth diam. 115 mm; Base diam. 72 mm.

Donated by Eden School in 1993.

## Roman

### *Copper-Alloy*

34. (1991-22) Stud or Mount: Kirksteads, Carlisle (Fig. 6)

A small circular object similar to the Celtic miniature 'spoked wheel' type recorded from many Romano-British and Continental sites including the Hadrian's Wall area.<sup>29</sup> These small wheels were produced as studs/mounts, models and brooches.

The Kirksteads object is not really a wheel with clearly defined spokes. Two are acceptable but the third and fourth 'spokes' are expanded to form a decorative shape. Plano-convex in section, a short attachment stub projects from the flat reverse, both surfaces are corroded.

Dimensions: Max. Ext. Diam 23 mm; Max. Int. Diam 17 mm; Max. T. 5 mm.

A surface find with a metal-detector at Kirksteads (NY 352564). Donated by the finder, Mr N. M. Marshall, Carlisle.

35. (1991-24) Mount(?): Kirkby Thore (Fig. 6)

A fragment only of what is probably a decorative enamelled mount but could also be the remains of a plate or disc brooch of umbonate type. The original form and size is difficult to determine since the edges have gone leaving an irregular outline.

What has survived is a central boss with traces of a design on the corroded surface. This is encircled by a deep groove enclosed by a raised rim. The whole is surrounded by a foliage pattern incorporating triangular shapes filled with red enamel inlay. The reverse is flat with no trace of an attachment.

Dimensions: 28 x 18 mm; Max. T. at central boss 5.5 mm.

Found with a metal-detector at Kirkby Thore in 1988 and donated by the finder Mr N. M. Marshall, Carlisle.

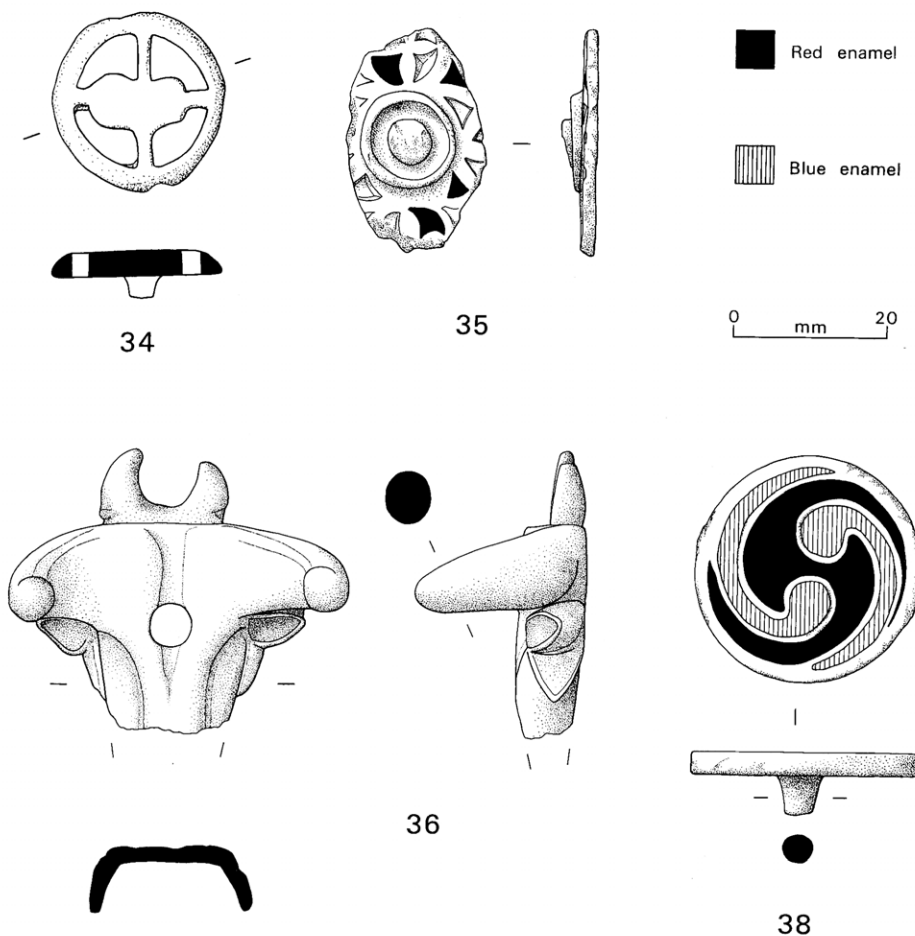


FIG. 6. Roman copper-alloy objects (1:1).  
 No. 34. Stud or mount. Kirksteds.  
 No. 35. Enamelled mount. Kirkby Thore.  
 No. 36. Bull mount. Old Carlisle, Wigton.  
 No. 38. Enamelled stud or mount. Kirkby Thore (?).

36. (1992-104) Bull Mount: Old Carlisle, Red Dial, Wigton (Fig. 6)

An interesting and rare local find is this mount in the form of a stylised bull with forward facing horns, two ears and elongated eyes. It is broken across about halfway down the muzzle. Above the head is the remains of a closed loop or ring while a circular hole penetrates the centre of the face. A wedge-shaped hollow at the rear indicates where the mount was slotted onto a support and then secured by a nail or rivet driven through the perforation.

Dimensions: Max. Ht. 37.5 mm; Max. W. (across horns) 45 mm; Max. T. (excluding horns) 9.5 mm; Diam. of perforation 5.5 mm.

A number of parallels exist for this piece including Chester and York<sup>30</sup> and an example lacking data in Kelvingrove Museum, Glasgow.<sup>31</sup>

Found with a metal-detector near Old Carlisle (NY 258561) in January 1992.  
Donated by the finder Mr G. Harney, Carlisle.

37. (1992-105.2) Looped Handle Escutcheon: River Eden, Carlisle (NI)

This object is probably Roman period but a later date cannot be overlooked.<sup>32</sup> It was found by the donor when operating a metal-detector in the River Eden (NY 407569) in July 1988.

The escutcheon was originally soldered to the side of a metal vessel. It consists of a tapering strip, plano-convex in section with an open-ended loop at the broad end. The curved outer surface displays a shallow incised groove running across at an angle at the 'shoulder' point. The flat reverse surface is rough where it was attached to the vessel.

Dimensions: Max. L. 46 mm; Max. W. 10 mm; Max. T. 4 mm.

Donated by Mr N. M. Marshall, Carlisle.

38. (1992-108) Stud or Mount: Kirkby Thore(?) (Fig. 6)

A well-preserved disc with an attractive Celtic 'swirl' design on the outer face picked out in red and blue enamel. There is a short projecting attachment shank at the rear.

Dimensions: Max. Diam. 30 mm; Max. T. 4 mm; length of surviving shank 4.5 mm.

The donor found the object some years ago with a metal-detector but unfortunately did not record the findspot at the time. The site was probably Kirkby Thore.

Donated by Mr N. M. Marshall, Carlisle.

39. (1992-119) Trumpet Brooch: Watercrook, Kendal (NI)

The surviving head and part of the upper bow from a large 'Backworth' type trumpet brooch. Found by Mr M. Hogg of Kendal when operating a metal-detector close to the Roman fort at Watercrook (SD 5180 8940). The brooch fragment was purchased by Tullie House Museum and has been fully published in these *Transactions*.<sup>33</sup>

40. (1994-23) Harness Ring: Tarraby, Carlisle (NI)

During the excavations at Tarraby in 1976,<sup>34</sup> two harness rings were found. One ring is referred to in the published report and is in the Tullie House collection (115-1977.210). The second ring is not mentioned in the report and is the object now accessioned under 1994-23. An accompanying label reads "From topsoil, above Medieval/Roman road. Field 4. North end of easternmost trial trench".

The ring is in good condition apart from one area of corrosion. The remains of a connecting bar can be seen and the ring is more likely to have functioned as a strap-junction or link-bar rather than part of a bridle-bit. The circular-sectioned hoop has been worn flat on the inner surface, the result of wear from a leather strap.

Dimensions: Max. Ext. Diam. 60 mm; Max. Int. Diam. 46 mm; Max. T. of hoop 7 mm; L. of stub projection 8 mm.

The excavation archive from Tarraby is registered under the general accession 115-1977.

## 41. (1996-169) Finger-Ring: Housesteads, Northumberland (NI)

When this finger-ring was first donated to the museum it was thought to be a Cumbrian find. Subsequent enquiries revealed that it was found "close to the Roman Wall at Housesteads" *c.* 1955-6.

The hoop is roughly circular and the mount holds an amber coloured gemstone which is damaged but probably displayed a device.

Dimensions: Int. hoop size 19 x 17 mm; Ext. hoop size 22 x 19 mm; Min. hoop width 2 mm; oval-shaped gemstone 9.5 x 10.5 mm.

Donated by Mrs E. Stainton, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire.

## 42. (1996-170.2) Bracelet: Hackthorpe (NI)

An annular bracelet (now sprung apart) of a simple undecorated type dating to the 3rd or 4th century A.D. The cross-sectional form is a convex triangle and the two broken ends fit neatly together.

Dimensions: Max. Ext. Diam. 72.5 mm; Max. W. of hoop 3 mm. Weight: 7.45 grams.

The bracelet was found in the same field as the late Roman coin hoard (Cat. No. 57) and the pelta mount (Cat. No. 43) by a metal-detector operator in 1992. The objects may well have formed part of the coin hoard.

Plain annular bracelets have been recovered from a number of Romano-British sites, including Colchester, Winchester and South Shields.

Donated by Lowther Estate Trust.

## 43. (1996-170.3) Mount: Hackthorpe (NI)

A circular mount with openwork pelta motifs found in the same area as the coin hoard (Cat. No. 57) and the bracelet (Cat. No. 42). Two circular-sectioned attachment shanks project from the rear with the circular heads still intact.

Dimensions: Max. Diam. 32 mm; Max. T. 2 mm.

These pelta mounts have a wide distribution and were used for either decorating leather harness or personal equipment. There is a close parallel for the Hackthorpe mount from South Shields.<sup>35</sup>

Donated by Lowther Estate Trust.

## 44. (1996-216) Bucket Escutcheon: Old Carlisle, Red Dial, Wigton (Fig. 7)

An extremely fine example of a complete escutcheon with suspension ring. It was found by Mr M. J. Holden of Wigton in early April 1995 in the vicinity of the Roman fort site.

The mount is triangular in outline with the long sides curving markedly inwards towards the pointed (lower) end. Both these long sides display a broad edge facet and filing marks are clearly visible. The external surface carries three distinct facets which are broad at the top and narrow progressively towards the point. The outer surface profile is slightly convex at the top and then sweeps gently inwards towards the pointed end.

The projection at the top carries the perforation which is elongated in a vertical direction where the bucket handle has caused wear. Immediately below the suspension hole is a horizontal deeply incised groove of a decorative nature. The shoulder of the mount where it meets the base of the projection is defined by two



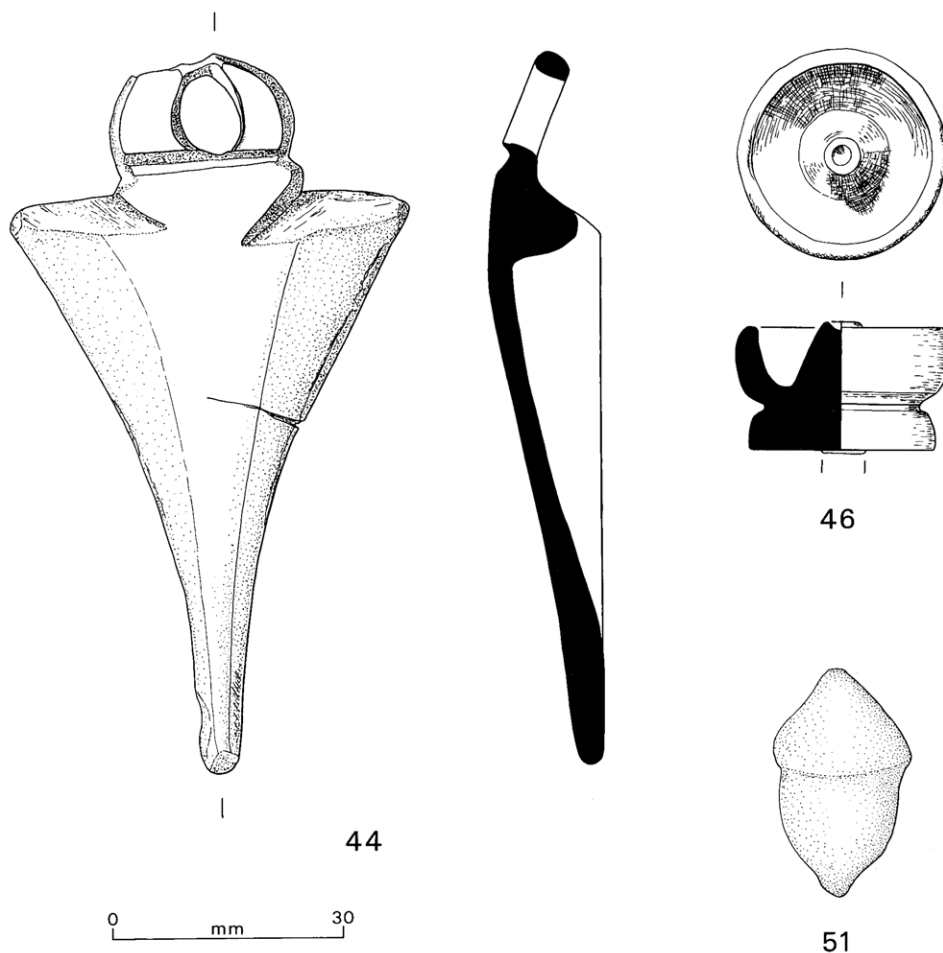


FIG.7. No. 44. Bucket escutcheon (copper-alloy). Old Carlisle, Wigton. (1:1).

No. 46. Bell-shaped stud (copper-alloy). Old Carlisle, Wigton. (1:1).

No. 51. Lead sling-shot. River Eden, Carlisle (1:1).

deep triangular grooves or facets. The reverse is hollow.

The mount is in excellent condition apart from a fine crack at the mid-point which has penetrated right through close to one edge.

Dimensions: Max. L. 94 mm; Max. W. across shoulder 51.5 mm; present size of perforation 10 x 8 mm. Weight: 65.45 grams.

There are a number of parallels for this type of escutcheon from Britain and they are particularly common in the Rhineland. Worth mentioning are examples from Richborough,<sup>36</sup> Verulamium,<sup>37</sup> South Shields<sup>38</sup> and especially Castle Street, Carlisle.<sup>39</sup>

45. (1996-217.1) Lion Plate Brooch: Old Carlisle, Red Dial, Wigton (NI)

This important local find will be the subject of a more detailed treatment in a forthcoming illustrated paper.<sup>40</sup>

It is a delightful brooch in the form of a lion walking to the left and supported on a ground-bar, which according to Hattatt is common in 'Pannonian animals'.<sup>41</sup> The lion is intact and the mane is clearly defined by deeply incised lines. The surface colour on the front is virtually bog-black while the reverse shades from black at the edges to pale green. The area covered by the lion's body on the reverse is hollow. While the attachment pin is missing, part of the pin hinge and catch-plate have survived.

Dimensions: Max. L. 40 mm; Max. Ht. 22 mm. Weight: 10.01 grams.

Although few lion brooches have been found in Britain, Hattatt suggests the native Celtic craftsmen tended to depict such animals in 'lively action' as opposed to the 'more tranquil representations' found elsewhere. A fairly close parallel for the Old Carlisle lion comes from Western Turkey.<sup>42</sup> The latter however, is walking to the right in a rather casual fashion, while our lion is walking to the left and has more of a prowling or hunting posture as though determinedly stalking its prey.

Found with a metal-detector at Old Carlisle fort site in 1995.

46. (1996-217.2) Stud: Old Carlisle, Red Dial, Wigton (Fig. 7)

A 'bell-shaped' stud of a type which is extremely common on Roman sites, especially in North Britain.<sup>43</sup> The stud appears to be an Allason-Jones Type 1 with an iron shank secured in the hollow of the head by lead. The lead caulking however is not visible and the broken shank is not square in section but round. The shank is completely missing.

In the centre of the countersunk face is a cone-shaped boss which projects slightly above the encircling lip or rim. Allason-Jones comments on the fact that some of these studs can be decorated with lathe-incised concentric circles on the faces and occasionally on the waist or skirt. No such decoration is visible on this stud.

Dimensions: Max. Ext. Diam. at rim 28 mm; Max. Diam. at shank end (i.e. skirt) 24 mm. Weight: 29.47 grams.

A surface find with a metal-detector in the vicinity of the Roman fort site in 1995.

*Iron*

47. (1992-17.1) Hammer-Head(?): Ravenglass (NI)

This heavily encrusted object is probably a stonemason's light hammer with a slightly curved blade and circular shaft-hole. It requires X-ray analysis for positive identification.

Dimensions: Max. L. 101 mm; Max. W. at shaft-hole expansion c. 36 mm; Max. T. c. 21 mm; surface diam. of perforation 14 mm.

Found on the beach below Ravenglass fort site and donated by Mr R. Read, Hensingham.

48. (1995-197) Spearhead: Fisher Street, Carlisle (NI)

During building work at 48 Fisher Street (NY 3993 5609) in February 1988, this spearhead was recovered from an early second century context when the cellar floor was being lowered.<sup>44</sup> The object is of considerable interest in view of the incised inscription on the socket.

The spearhead is corroded bi-facially but the core metal is sound. The blade is not a true leaf shape but is fairly narrow with slightly concave edges and an expansion towards the base and approaches a Manning Type 3 spearhead.<sup>45</sup> The blade is flat with no mid-rib and the tip is missing. The socket is intact with a seam down one side and a square nail or rivet hole on the other.

The socket inscription reads: SIIN, Sen (. . .) '(Property) of Sen (. . .)' – the abbreviated name of the owner. Dimensions: Max. L. 169 mm; Max. W. of blade 41 mm; Max. T. 3.5 mm; Int. Diam. of socket 12 mm; L. of socket 45 mm.

Kindly donated by Mr M. Long, Scotby.<sup>46</sup>

### Lead

#### 49. (1991-26.1/.2) Inscribed Seals: Kirkby Thore (NI)

These two seals were originally published in these *Transactions*<sup>47</sup> when they were in the possession of the Cumpston family of Barton Hall, Pooley Bridge. Enclosed with the seals is a letter (undated) from Prof I. A. Richmond to Miss Cumpston describing the importance of the objects. More recently, they have appeared in R.I.B. vol. II<sup>48</sup> where one (No. 2411.98) was thought to have been lost.

1. Irregular-shaped seal measuring 23 x 17.5 mm; max. thickness 5 mm.

Obverse: c(ohortis) I B (. . .)

Reverse: Opta/tiD followed by a star. (RIB 2411.98)

2. Seal with damaged edges measuring 17 x 16 mm; max. thickness 5 mm.

Obverse: [ c(ohortis) ] II Ner(viorum)

Reverse: cross over crescent /QAS/ palm branch

This inscription refers to Cohors II Nerviorum, the garrison of Whitley Castle. (RIB 2411.139)

Donated by Mr M. Finlay, Wetheral.

#### 50. (1992-30) Burial Casket or Coffin: Brougham (NI)

A small fragmentary casket which contained cremated human(?) bones when originally found. Only two pieces of calcined bone of any size survive although small particles are present in a sample of soil which was handed over by the donor. One large square-shaped piece of lead sheet still carries the upright corner-post of the casket. The cracking and discolouration of the lead indicates subjection to heat.

Recovered by the donor, Mr G. Nelson of Penrith, from the site of the Roman cemetery at Brougham in 1967. Mr Nelson recalls a mechanical digger breaking the lead container when dumping spoil at the site.

#### 51. (1992-103) Sling-Shot: River Eden, Carlisle (Fig. 7).

An acorn-shaped sling-shot falling into Greep's Type 2 classification.<sup>49</sup> The object is in fine condition with a greenish surface colour and no sign of a casting flash. Dimensions: Max. L. 30 mm; Max. Diam. 20 mm. Weight: 50 grams.

Found by the donor, Mr G. Harney, Carlisle, when operating a metal-detector on the banks of the River Eden.

*Coins*

52. (1992-106.1) AR Denarius, Caracalla (A.D. 200) (NI)

53. (1992-106.2) AR Denarius, Caracalla (A.D. 209) (NI)

Both these coins were found with a metal-detector at Kirkby Thore in 1988. (pub. *CW2*, xci, 271).

54. (1992-107) Antoninianus radiate copy, Claudius II  
(A.D. 268-270) (RIC 67) (NI).

Obverse: IMP CLAVDIVS AVG

Reverse: MARS VLTOR (pub. *CW2*, xciv, 294).

Found by the donor, Mr J. L. Sherrard, when laying a new lawn at his home address, Holly Cottage, Wreay (NY 436491).

55. (1994-16) Coin Collection: Provenance unknown (NI)

A collection of 136 coins formed by the late Mr Bell of Haltwhistle, Northumberland. They consist of 98 Roman, 36 Byzantine, 1 Greek and 1 Venetian. The donor is Mr Bell's daughter who recalls seeing the coins when she was a small girl in the late 1920s. The coins were deposited in the museum in a 'sovereign bag' dating to 1850-60. It is possible that some of them are local finds.

The collection was submitted to Dr D. C. A. Shotter, Lancaster University, for examination and report. He comments that all the Roman coins are 4th century A.D. and mostly in poor condition but "it would not be inconceivable that these might constitute a hoard by themselves originating in Northern Britain or abroad". The Byzantine coins were perhaps acquired in the Middle East in the 19th century.<sup>50</sup>

Donated by Mrs A. S. Ruddock, Scotby.

56. (1995-193) Coin Collection: Local(?) (NI)

A total of seven coins and three documents relating to these coins and others, were donated by Mrs M. Atkinson of Penrith, in 1994. The donor's husband was the late Mr W. Atkinson, former Hon. Curator of Penrith Museum.

The coins were identified by Dr David Shotter and include four Roman coins which probably originated in the Penrith area (cf. *CW2*, xcvi, 32 for further details).

57. (1996-170.1) Coin Hoard: Hackthorpe (NI)

A hoard of 143 aes coins of late Roman date was found at Hackthorpe by a metal-detector operator in 1992.<sup>51</sup> A few Romano-British pottery sherds and metal items of varying date were also found in the vicinity, including Cat. Nos. 42 and 43.

A provisional listing of the coins by Dr R. Philpott, Liverpool Museum, has been deposited in Tullie House. Dr D. Shotter has referred to the find in these *Transactions*<sup>52</sup> and a full report by Dr R. Brickstock, University of Durham, will appear in due course.

Donated by the Lowther Estate Trust.

58. (1996-217.3) AR denarius, Commodus (A.D. 192) (RIC 233) (NI)

Obverse: L AEL AVREL COMM AVG P FEL

laureate bust facing right.

Reverse: PM TR PXVI I IMP VI I I COS VI I PP

Standing female figure (FIDES) facing left with spear in her right hand and caduceus over her left shoulder. Six-pointed star in field on left side.<sup>53</sup>

Found with a metal-detector at Old Carlisle in 1995.

### Stone

#### 59. (1992-26) Dressed fragment: Ravenglass (NI)

An irregular-shaped fragment of red sandstone with one edge chisel-dressed and chamfered and the upper surface carrying incised marks. The latter appear to be later damage marks. The top surface is weathered to a grey-white colour. Dimensions: Max. L. 141 mm; Max. W. 69 mm; Max. T. 39 mm; chamfer width 20 mm.

The piece is quite likely to be of Roman date having been found on the beach below the fort site.

Donated by Mr R. Read, Hensingham.

#### 60. (1992-59) Quernstone fragments: Nether Denton (NI)

Four fragments of Andernach lava from the lower stone of a rotary quern. Found in the churchyard at Nether Denton in April 1991.

Donated by Mr I. Caruana, Carlisle.

#### 61. (1994-17.11) Spindle-Whorl: Carlisle Cathedral (Fig. 8)

A sandstone whorl with accompanying label reading "Cathedral precincts, Carlisle, 1964". No further details are recorded on the circumstances of the find.

The core rock is not exposed at any point but appears to be a pale red or grey sandstone. The surface is undecorated and is weathered to a dirty-brown on the flat face and is lighter elsewhere. Plano-convex in section with a cylindrically drilled central perforation.

Dimensions: Max. Ext. Diam. 38 mm; Max. T. 12 mm; surface diam. of perforation 12 mm.

While the whorl is probably Roman period, a Medieval date is also a possibility.

Donated by Mrs D. Bleazard, Carlisle.

#### 62. (1994-24.1) Inscribed fragment (RIB 907): Old Carlisle, Red Dial, Wigton (NI)

Part of an inscribed tombstone in red sandstone recovered from the wall of a barn at Cunningarth Farm in November 1992.

The stone has been published on a number of occasions since first being noted by W. Camden in 1599. It appeared to be lost when sought by R. G. Collingwood in 1919<sup>54</sup> but was re-discovered and drawn *in situ* by R. P. Wright in 1944.

The translated text in RIB reads: "To the spirits of the departed, Maelonius Secundus, trooper of the Cavalry Regiment Augusta, *sesquiplicarius*".

Dimensions: Max. Ht. 410 mm; Max. W. 190 mm; Max. T. 275 mm.

Donated by Mr P. Watson, Cunningarth Farm, Red Dial.

#### 63. (1994-14.2) Inscribed fragment: Old Carlisle, Red Dial, Wigton (NI)

Fragment of an altar or tombstone in red sandstone with faint traces of an

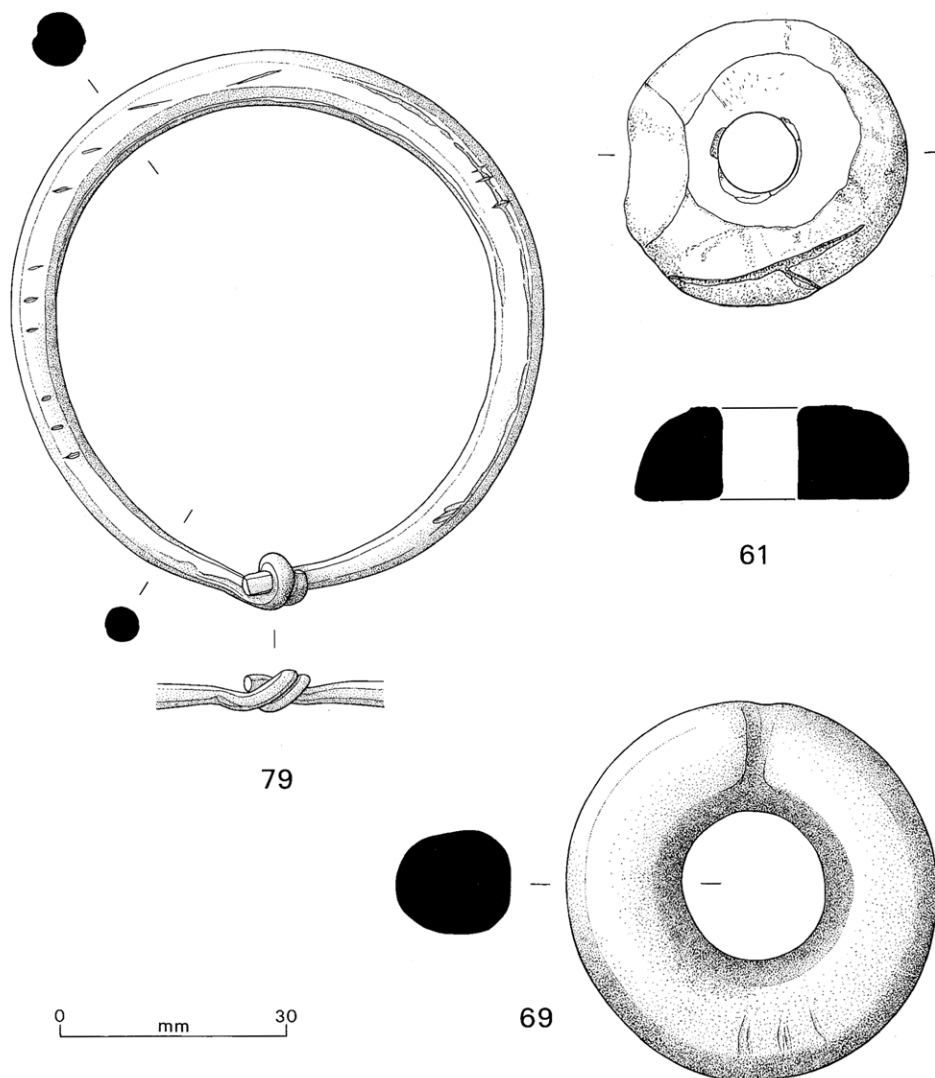


FIG. 8. No. 61. Stone spindle-whorl, Carlisle Cathedral. (1:1).

No 69. Jet ring. Maiden Castle, Stainmore. (1:1).

No 79. Viking-period silver arm-ring, Solway coast. (1:1).

inscription on one face. The stone does not appear to have been previously recorded or published. Removed from the wall of a barn at Cunningarth Farm in November 1992.

A single line of moulding runs above the inscription and continues round one of the adjoining faces.

Dimensions: Max. Ht. 260 mm; Max. W. 178 mm; Max. T. 243 mm.

Donated by Mr P. Watson, Cunningarth Farm, Red Dial.

64. (1994-24.3) Tombstone Relief: Old Carlisle, Red Dial, Wigton (NI)

A large block of red sandstone with a figure (female?) carved in relief on the front.

The folds of the tunic are clearly defined and the arms are across the chest and clasped in the hands is what appears to be a bird (dove?). This detail will become clearer once the stone has been cleaned. The facial features have been completely removed by weathering and soil action.

Dimensions: Max. Ht. 670 mm; Max. W. 560 mm; Max. T. 350 mm.

The piece is all that remains of a tombstone carved in a similar fashion to the stone from Bowness-on-Solway found in 1878<sup>35</sup> and requires further study.

It was found on the surface, half-buried, on pasture land adjoining Cunningarth Farm (NY 266466) in September 1992. The findspot was on the line of an old field wall or hedge bank.

Donated by Mr P. Watson, Cunningarth Farm, Red Dial.

65. (1994-25) Tombstone(?) Figure: Old Carlisle, Red Dial, Wigton (NI)

The torso only has survived of this carving in the round from red sandstone. The head is missing and the left arm is lying across the chest. Running from the neck down to the waist or hand is a triangular-shaped area of relief carving. It is unclear whether this is intended to be part of the costume or a strap. The piece is probably sepulchral and requires further study.

Dimensions: Max. Ht. 315 mm; Max. W. 330 mm; Max. T. 160 mm.

Found half-buried on pasture land at Cunningarth Farm (NY 266466) in September 1992. The context is the same as Cat. No. 64.

66. (1994-111) Quernstone(?) fragment: Burgh Marsh (NI)

A piece of micaceous red sandstone which the donor suggests is part of a quernstone although this identification is by no means certain.

Dimensions: Max. L. 168 mm; Max. W. 104 mm; Max. T. 48 mm.

Found on the surface of Burgh Marsh (NY 328610) in May 1994. Donated by Mr I. Caruana, Carlisle.

67. (1996-11) Inscribed fragments: Old Carlisle, Red Dial, Wigton (NI)

Two fragments of red sandstone from a dedication slab were found on the surface of a pasture field south of the fort site in 1995. While both pieces are extensively damaged, the incised lettering has survived being fairly deeply cut and well-formed with V-shape profiles and serifs. The lettering on the larger fragment is bordered by a single square moulding.

The inscription has been studied by our member, Ian Caruana, who gives the reading as: CA [. . .] / AP (or F) [. . .] / O (or Q) [. . .]. He comments that the first letter of the second line may be N rather than A.

Dimensions: larger fragment 160 x 112 mm; Max. T. 34 mm; smaller fragment 100 x 75 mm; Max. T. 33 mm.

Found by Mr T. M. Aylward, Little Corby and donated by Mr R. Carter, Westward, Wigton.

68. (LI 000012/1995) Pegasus Relief: Wigton (Pl. 1)

A block of red sandstone with a winged Pegasus carved in relief on one face. The stone was formerly mounted above the doorway of an outbuilding or cottage in the yard of J. Hill and Sons (Funeral Directors), Station Road, Wigton. The outbuilding



PLATE 1. No 68. Stone block with relief of Pegasus, Wigton.  
(Photo: Tullie House Museum)

was demolished *c.* 1963 and the stone almost certainly originated from the fort at Old Carlisle. Research to date has located only one previous reference to the carving.<sup>56</sup>

The winged horse has been finely executed and is intact although the condition of the carved surface gives cause for concern. There are long lateral cracks and the surface was sealed with 'wood glue' some years ago and is now flaking.<sup>57</sup> Dimensions: the block tapers from front to rear and is 300 mm in depth. The carved panel is 287 mm wide and 264 mm high.

The winged Pegasus was one of the emblems of the Second Legion and this stone may commemorate building work carried out by that legion at Old Carlisle or in the locality.

Placed on indefinite loan by Messrs. R. and I. Hill, Wigton.



*Jet*

## 69. (1992-58.7) Ring: Maiden Castle, Stainmore (Fig. 8)

This large ring was found during the excavations at Maiden Castle in 1914 undertaken by the Rev. T. Westgarth, Vicar at Stainmore, and is included in the published list of finds.<sup>58</sup> It was also noted by the present writer following its acquisition by Tullie House in March 1991.<sup>59</sup>

The ring is in good condition apart from a few surface cracks, chips and scratches on both faces and on the perforation walls. The outline is circular and the hole is set slightly off-centre, the cross-sectional form is a flattened oval. The perforation has not been cylindrically drilled and can be described as hour-glass in form. There is a prominent surface groove where the ring was suspended from a cord or chain.

Dimensions: Max. Ext. Diam. 50 mm; Max. Int. Diam. at the surface on both faces 25 mm; Max. T. 13 mm; perforation restriction diameter 20 mm.

Jet rings of this size have been found on a number of Roman military and civilian sites in Britain. A note of caution however, should be introduced in view of the lack of information on the precise circumstances surrounding the discovery of this ring. While a Roman date would appear likely, the existence of such rings in the pre-Roman Iron Age has, as noted earlier, been commented on by Callander.<sup>60</sup>

Donated by Mrs E. F. Pickersgill, Bowes.

*Glass*

## 70. (1991-32) Bangle: Ravenglass (NI)

A fragment from a Romano-British bangle in a translucent pale green glass decorated with a narrow band of white overlay. Dating from the 1st-2nd century A.D.<sup>61</sup>

Donated by Mr J. Cherry, Kendal.

*Pottery*

71. (1991-31) Five sherds of coarseware with an accompanying label reading "Found at the foot of a cliff in the vicinity of Ravens Bank (NY 260609)". The findspot is close to the site of Milecastle 77 at Glasson.

Donated by Cumbria County Council.

72. (1992-17.2) A rim sherd in orange fabric from a small jar or beaker. Found on the beach below the fort at Ravenglass.

Donated by Mr R. Read, Hensingham.

73. (1992-39) A total of 31 sherds of coarseware, 2 samian and 4 pieces of brick and tile. Surface finds from the vicus site at Old Carlisle (NY 260463) collected on the 25 April 1987.

74. (1992-57.1/.2) Two sherds, one is possibly a heavily weathered piece of samian. Found at Old Carlisle (NY 264465) in July 1987. Recovered from upcast from a gas pipe trench running along a lane on the east side of the fort.

Donated by Mr I. Caruana, Carlisle.

75. (1994-15.4) A total of nine coarseware sherds in an orange fabric. Eight sherds were collected during repeated visits by the donor to Whitley Castle fort site. One sherd was found on the line of the Maiden Way north of Whitley Castle, on the site of a possible signal station at Lintley Bank (NY 688512).

Donated by Dr A. M. Brown, Alston.

76. (1996-14) Pottery Collection: Bank Street, Carlisle (NI)

On the 3 November 1987, a large quantity (over 1,000 sherds) of Roman and Medieval pottery was found in the attic of premises occupied by the Skipton Building Society, 27-31 Bank Street, Carlisle. The pottery was contained in "four wooden crates and two wicker skips" and the sherds were all wrapped in printed material dating from the 1870s.<sup>62</sup>

The pottery had evidently lain undiscovered since that period and was almost certainly part of a large collection of archaeological material built up by a previous owner of the premises, Mr John Fisher, a chemist. Mr Fisher sold a collection of artefacts to Tullie House in July 1892 for the sum of £20 (i.e. Fisher Collection).<sup>63</sup> It is probable that the pottery was recovered during building work at various Carlisle city centre sites in the 19th century.

The pottery was examined initially by Jeff Taylor (former pottery researcher, Carlisle Archaeological Unit) and was transferred to Tullie House in 1991. The bulk of the Roman pottery is 2nd century A.D. and includes both decorated and plain samian, fine-ware beakers, mortaria, amphorae and grey-ware vessels. A full list of the material is in the museum archive.

Donated by the Skipton Building Society per Mr T. Armstrong.

77. (1996-71.1/.2) Pottery Collection: Ravenglass (NI)

A small collection of Romano-British sherds, an iron nail, slag and cinder, were found by the donor "in the face of the cliff . . . at the top of the beach in 1946". While this location has produced many casual finds over the years, on this occasion the objects were said to be "associated with a distinct stratum of burnt and charred material".<sup>64</sup>

1. A total of twenty coarseware and fine-ware sherds (body, bases and rims). One bowl and rim fragment displays barbotine decoration and may be imitation samian.

2. Twelve decorated and plain samian sherds (body, bases and rims).

Donated by Mr M. Dodd, Winchester, per Mr M. Daniels, Cumbria County Archaeological Officer.

78. (L-1993.4) Pottery Collection: English Street, Carlisle (NI)

This collection of Romano-British pottery originated from excavations by H. T. Griffith at the Crown and Mitre site in 1921. The material was transferred to Tullie House from Abbot Hall Art Gallery and Museum in July 1992 and placed on loan by the Trustees of the Lake District Art Gallery and Museum Trust and South Lakeland District Council.

A full check-list of the pottery has been deposited in the Tullie House archive and the individual sherds carry the relevant reference numbers.

## Anglian/Viking

### Silver

#### 79. (1992-109) Arm-Ring: Solway Coast (Fig. 8)

A Viking-period arm-ring dating from the late 9th-10th century A.D. It was found "some years ago" by a boy who was beach-combing along the Solway shore. The precise findspot is uncertain but possibly on the north shore of the Solway in the Gretna area (c. NY 6632). The object is in good condition and has been examined by Mrs L. Webster, British Museum and Prof. James Graham-Campbell.<sup>65</sup>

The arm-ring consists of a circular hoop or ring with a simple end-fastening with one end being twisted around the other for one-and-a-half turns. The hoop is circular in section and tapers gradually towards either end. There is a seam running round and the surface has been hammer-dressed. The metal is bright silver with small areas of darker colour. The surface exhibits 'nick marks' which are a characteristic feature and appear on other Viking-period pieces such as the Cuerdale hoard.

Dimensions: Max. Ext. Diam. 71 mm; Max. Int. Diam. 60 mm; Max. Diam. of hoop section 7 mm. Weight: 56.23 grams.

Purchased with the aid of a grant from the Victoria and Albert Museum Purchase Grant Fund.

### Coins

#### 80. (1995-190.1/5) Silver pennies of Eadgar: Brampton (NI)

A total of five pennies of Eadgar, King of England (A.D. 959-975), were found with a metal-detector at Towan Bank, Brampton (NY 5365 6025) c. 1993.<sup>66</sup>

The coins were submitted to Marion Archibald, Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, for accurate identification and report.<sup>67</sup> The coins are all from the earlier period of Eadgar's reign before c. 973. They were minted in the north-east of England: York (three), Stamford(?) (one) and either Lincoln, Stamford or Newark for the remaining coin. Marion Archibald comments that "the find is important because it is the first group of coins from this period to have been found in Cumbria and is, in general terms, evidence of trading connections between the area and the north-east at this time".

1. Circumscription Cross type 1; Moneyer: Herolf. The mint does not appear on the coin but was York.  
Obv: + EADG . AR : REX 1  
Rev: + HEROLF : MONET (double-barred H)  
Weight: 0.90 grams; Die axis: 270 degrees; Diam. 21 mm.
2. Horizontal Trefoil type 1; Moneyer: Heriger. The mint is not given but was York.  
Obv: + EADGARREX ∙  
Rev: ∙ / HERIG/ +++ / ERMO ∙ / ∙ (double-barred H)  
Weight: 1.31 grams; Die axis: 270 degrees; Diam. 21 mm.
3. Horizontal Trefoil type 1; NE V group; Moneyer: Mana.  
The mint is not given but is possibly Stamford where a moneyer of this name worked after 973.

Obv: + EADGARRE +

Rev: ∴ / MAN/ +++/ AM̄ O :

Weight: 1.27 grams; Die axis: 0 degrees; Diam. 20 mm.

4. Circumscription Cross type 1; Moneyer: Fastolf. The mint is not given but was York.

Obv: + [E] ADGAR • REX ☉

Rev: + [F] ASTOLF ± MOI

Weight: 0.77 grams; Die axis: 270 degrees; Diam. 20 mm.

The coin is in two fragments but there are still pieces missing.

5. Horizontal Trefoil type 1, NE V group; Moneyer: GRID (GRITH). The mint is not given but possibly Lincoln, Stamford or Newark.

Obv: + E•A•D[G]A•RRE (marks in field around the central cross are probably accidental and the result of corrosion on the die).

Rev: ∴ /GRID/ +++ / NONĒ/ ∴ (mark after E is probably accidental)

Weight: 0.77 grams; Die axis: 0 degrees; Diam. 20 mm.

In her report, Marion Archibald concludes that “the Reform of Eadgar in c. 973 provides a firm *terminus ante quem* for the deposition of the group as all earlier issues were then demonetised and quickly disappeared from circulation”.

### Stone

#### 81. (1992-42) Cross-Shaft fragment: Penrith (NI)

This entry is merely to note that the Anglian cross-shaft fragment formerly on loan to Tullie House (L-1984.1)<sup>68</sup> has now been purchased with the aid of a grant from the Victoria and Albert Museum Purchase Grant Fund. It is now registered under: 1992-42.

Dating from the late 8th-early 9th century A.D., the stone is of considerable local importance since it is the only piece from Penrith which pre-dates the Viking domination of the area in the early 10th century. In addition, the carved ornament with its combination of key pattern, open knotwork and double vine-scroll motifs is unique in Cumbria.

The stone has been fully published elsewhere<sup>69</sup> and was found c. 1969 in the wall of Tynefield House, Penrith (NY 519297) by Mr G. Nelson of Penrith.

### Medieval and Later

#### Silver

#### 82. (1992-110) Ring-Brooch: Low Hesket (Fig. 9)

During the laying of a service pipe in the garden of Close House, Low Hesket, in c. 1988, this fine Medieval ring-brooch was recovered. The brooch is in excellent condition and is dated to c. 1300 A.D.<sup>70</sup> The brooch is an annular type with the fastening pin intact. The surface is bright silver and polished with a few darker areas of tarnishing. It has probably been cleaned since its recovery from the soil.

Only one face is decorated with two areas of ornamentation diametrically opposed to each other on the hoop and displaying an identical pattern. The design is simple, consisting of punched circular marks which leave a pellet or dot surrounded

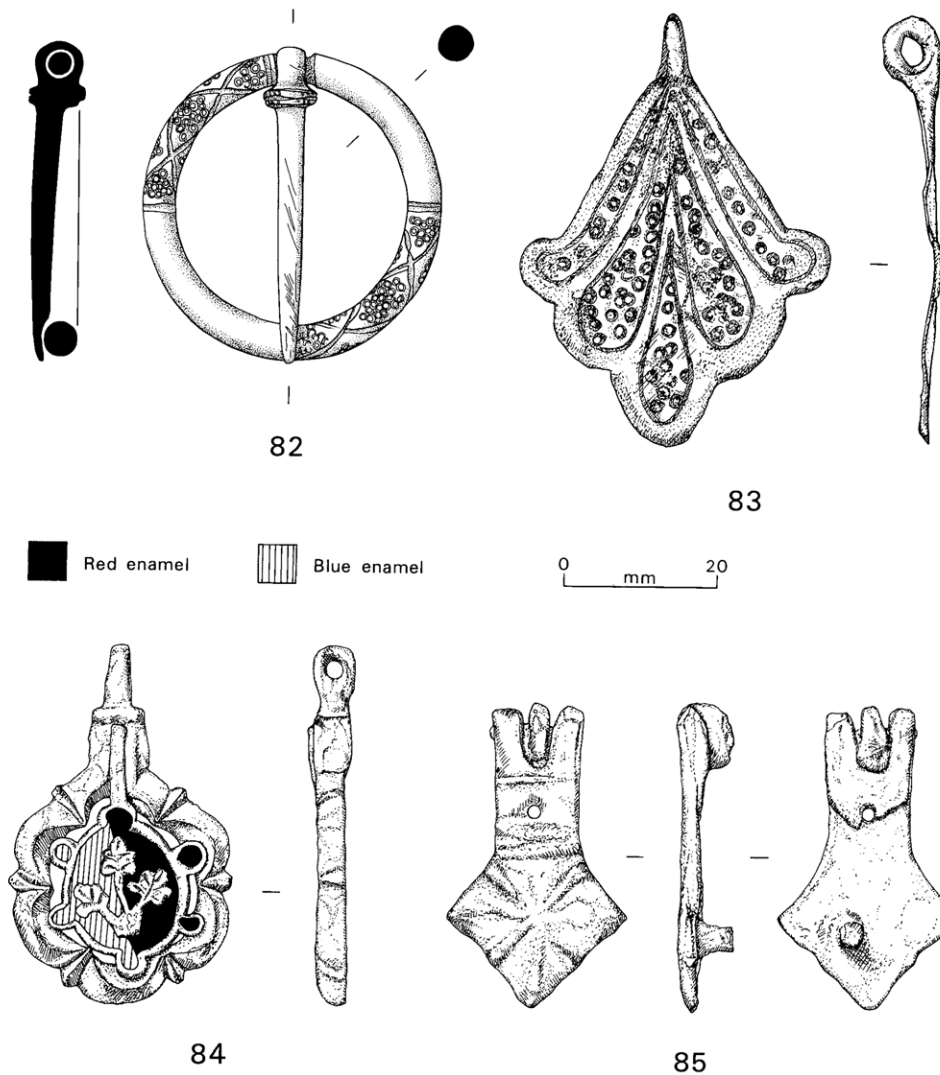


FIG.9. No. 82. Medieval silver ring-brooch. Low Hesket. (1:1).  
No 83, 84, 85. Medieval horse harness pendants (copper-alloy). Stubb Farm, Kirklington. (1:1).

by a groove. The pellets are grouped within triangles or diamond shapes formed by deeply incised lines. This form of decoration is found on other 13th century silver brooches from both England and Ireland.

The hoop decoration is worn at one point where the pin tip has abraded the surface. The pin has a raised double moulding of worn pellet design below the attachment point. It is circular in section and tapers gradually to a blunted tip which is worn into a shallow concavity on the inner face where it has rubbed against the hoop. Alternatively, this concavity may be an intended part of the design to enable the pin to fit snugly against the hoop.

There are scratch or file marks on the undecorated surface of the hoop and pin. The cross-sectional form of the hoop is approaching circular.

Dimensions: Max. Ext. Diam. of hoop 40 mm; Max. Int. Diam. 30.5 mm; Average Hoop Diam. 5 mm; pin length 41 mm.

Purchased with the aid of a grant from the Friends of Tullie House.

### *Copper-Alloy*

#### 83-5. Horse Harness Pendants: Kirklington

A total of three Medieval harness pendants were found with a metal-detector in the vicinity of Stubb Farm, Kirklington (NY 433673) in 1991-2. The site is that of the former Kirklington Castle, and Kirklington Hall is close by.<sup>71</sup>

These pendants have a wide distribution in England and on the Continent and date from the 12th-15th centuries with the principal floruit being in the 14th century. The majority are cast in copper-alloy with a suspension loop and can be plain or enamelled. The London Museum *Medieval Catalogue* identifies five main types<sup>72</sup> but there are a considerable number of other forms as more recent surveys illustrate.<sup>73</sup> Many of the pendants, especially the shield-shaped type, carry heraldic devices.

More of these harness decorations are turning-up as a result of metal-detecting, although the three Kirklington pendants and another from Whitehall (Cat. No. 192) are probably the first recorded from the Cumbrian area.

#### 83. (1992-101) (Fig. 9)

This pendant in a fleur-de-lys design has been gilded on one surface. It is not the usual three lily petal outline but consists of five, each decorated with an irregular pattern of punched dots. The more common fleur-de-lys form is illustrated by Griffiths.<sup>74</sup> The suspension loop is set at right-angles to the plate. The reverse face is plain, dark in colour with odd spots of corrosion.

Dimensions: Max. L. 57 mm; Max. W. 40.5 mm; average plate thickness 1.5 mm; surface diam. of hole 3 mm.

Probably of 14th century date. Found by Mr N. M. Marshall, Carlisle.

#### 84. (1992-102.1) (Fig. 9)

A cinquefoil type of gilded pendant with a central panel designed to swing within the outer mount or frame. The pin at the pivot point is corroded and prevents free movement.

Traces of gilt have survived on the outer mount and on the surface of the three leaf motif in the central panel. The leaf design is set against a background of half red and half blue enamel. There are six small enamel-filled lobes (three red, three blue) spaced equidistant around the edge of the inner panel. The sixth lobe is situated at the point where the pivot bar is attached to the inner panel. The perforation on the suspension bar is drilled at right-angles to the mount. The reverse face is undecorated.

Dimensions: Max. L. 48 mm; Max. W. 30 mm; Max. T. at pivot point 7 mm; surface diam. of perforation 2.5 mm.

Dating uncertain but probably 14th. century. Found by Mr G. Harney, Carlisle.

## 85. (1992-102.2) (Fig. 9)

A lozenge-shaped Type II pendant or strap-terminal<sup>75</sup> with a broad rather than the more usual narrow stem. The top is folded-over and possibly encloses a corroded pin with a rivet hole set further down.

The outer surface design on the lozenge is unclear but appears to be radiating ribs or a stylised flower. Parallel cross-ribbing extends up the stem. A short circular-sectioned shank protrudes from the rear.

Dimensions: Max. L. 40 mm; Max. W. 24 mm; mount thickness 3 mm; shank length 4.5 mm.

Donated by the finder Mr G. Harney, Carlisle.

*Iron*

## 86. (1989-48.27) Cannonball: Caldbeck (NI)

A cannonball in good condition found in the wall adjoining the donor's house.

Max. Diam. 62 mm ( $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches). Weight: 900 grams (2 lbs.).

Donated by Mrs Gedding, Dykes Nook, Caldbeck.

## 87. (1990-5) Weight: Crosby Villa, Maryport (NI)

Triangular-shaped heavy weight with perforation at the broad end. Possibly a sinker and almost identical in form and size to an example from Beaumont.<sup>76</sup>

Dimensions: Max. L. 112 mm; Max. W. 63 mm; Max. T. 30 mm; perforation diam. 17 mm.

Donated by Mr J. Hill, Dearham.

## 88. (1992-21) Cannonball: Kirkandrews-on-Eden (NI)

This shot was found c. 1899-1901 in the garden of the original Post Office at Kirkandrews by James Telford, the grandfather of the donor.

The cannonball is in good condition and appears to have been coated with black paint at one time.

Max. Diam. 67 mm ( $2\frac{5}{8}$  inches). Weight: 1,125 grams (2 lb. 8 ozs.)

Donated by Mrs O. Story, Kirkandrews-on-Eden.

## 89. (1992-25) Weight: Stanwix, Carlisle (NI)

An extremely heavy ball weight with a circular hole penetrating the badly corroded surface. Its function is obscure but it is of relatively recent date.

Dimensions: Max. Diam. 105 mm; surface diam. of hole 24 mm; depth of hole 26 mm. Weight: 3.2 kgs.

Found by the donor, Mr M. Wardlow, in the garden of his home at Eden Mount, Stanwix.

## 90. (1994-110.1) Cannonball: Local(?) (NI)

A cannonball which is not spherical but has surface 'flats' and indentations.

Max. Diam. 69 mm ( $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches). Weight: 1,250 grams (2 lb. 13 ozs.)

The object has been in the donor's family for a number of years and may well be a local find. Donated by Mr R. Davies, Brougham, Penrith.

## 91. (1995-46) Axe-Head: Tendley Quarry, nr. Eaglesfield (Pl. 2)

This interesting axe-head was found at Tendley Quarry (NY 088286) during a land-stripping operation prior to blasting and stone extraction.<sup>77</sup> The axe was apparently in 'excellent condition' when found but is now badly corroded and in a rather parlous state although some core metal is still fairly sound.

The form is close to a Type III carpenter's axe of Medieval date.<sup>78</sup> This is the most common type of axe shown in Medieval representations of carpentry. The design is T-shaped with a long narrow rectangular blade attached by a slender neck to a short tubular socket. It was used for light woodworking tasks such as dressing timber.

It is worth noting however, that the type has a long life and is found in Viking associations in England (7th-9th centuries A.D.) where it is classed as a Type II axe.<sup>79</sup> Although not in itself a Scandinavian axe type, it is thought to be Frankish in origin.

The Tendley axe is unusual in that it has a very long socket(?) although whether it is a socket or a shaft-hole is uncertain due to the heavy corrosion in the attachment area. The remains of the wooden haft may still be *in situ*.

Dimensions: Max. L. of blade 308 mm; Max. W. of blade at cutting edge c. 80 mm.

It is tempting to assign an early date to this axe in view of Eaglesfield's Viking associations. The blade edges however, are square rather than angled and a 12th-13th century date is more likely.

Donated by Mr C. Nichol, Cleator.

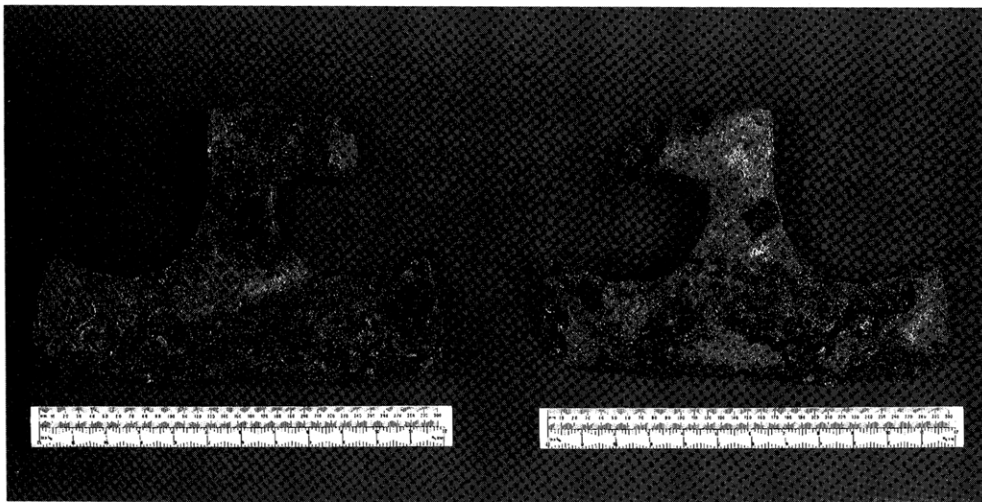


PLATE 2. No. 91. Medieval iron axe-head. Tendley Quarry, Eaglesfield.  
(Photo: Tullie House Museum)



## 92. (1996-73.2) Stamped Ball: Anthorn (NI)

A solid iron ball which was initially considered to be a cannonball with the surface stamped 'XII LBs' (i.e. 12 pounds). Further research indicated that the Board of Ordnance did not usually stamp the weight on shot and it has been suggested that the ball is a sporting item, i.e. a shot-putter's ball. The appropriate weight used to be stamped on the balls in the early days of the sport. Alternatively, the ball may have simply been used as a commercial or industrial weight or counterbalance.

The ball is in good condition with slight surface corrosion and some blistering. Max. Diam. 115 mm (4½ inches).

Found with a metal-detector in the garden of the donor's house at 'South Maia', Anthorn. Donated by Mrs C. T. Lazenby.

## 93. (L-1993.3) Cannonballs: Bridgefoot, Workington (NI)

Two cannonballs were found "lying two feet apart" in the lender's garden at Carlyn Brae, Marron Lane. Both balls are covered with surface rust but the core metal is sound. Each measures 77 mm (3 inches) in diameter and weighs 1,750 grams (3 lb. 14 ozs.).

The balls may be of 18th century date and possibly lost during transportation since we know that Clifton furnace was supplying shot to the Duke of Cumberland's army during the siege of Carlisle in December 1745.<sup>80</sup>

Kindly loaned by Mrs M. Morton, Bridgefoot.

*Lead*

## 94. (1991-34) Harness Mount(?): Willowholme, Carlisle (NI)

A circular object with a raised central panel or flat boss surrounded by a broad rope decoration (7 mm in width) occupying the ground up to the edge. The reverse is hollow and the attachment pin is missing. There are faint score lines on the surface of the central panel which are possibly keying marks to secure a design which has now gone. The outer face is covered with areas of brown and green corrosion products.

Dimensions: Max. Diam. 52.5 mm; Max. T. 4 mm;

Probably an item of 19th century horse harness decoration. Donated by Mr D. R. Perriam, Carlisle.

## 95. (1991-37) Harness Mount: Irthington (NI)

A decorated disc with silvered face which is now flaking. The attachment clasp is missing from the reverse which is concave. There is a plain central boss encircled by a relief decoration consisting of running diamond shapes linked by punched circles. Around the perimeter is a broad flower-and-leaf design which gives the disc a scalloped edge.

Dimensions: Max. Diam. 58 mm; Max. T. 5 mm.

The regularity of the decoration indicates machine production and a relatively modern date. Found on a footpath near Carlisle Airport.

Donated by Mr D. Williams, Carlisle.

## 96. (1992-105.1) Model Figure: Carlisle (NI)

A miniature standing figure of 'clerical appearance' dressed in a long full length robe and wearing elaborate headgear. Identified by the British Museum as a devotional model of the Holy Infant of Prague and dated to the 19th or early 20th-century.<sup>81</sup> An orb and a sacred heart are being held in the hands.

Dimensions: Max. Ht. 27 mm; Max. W. 11.5 mm; Max. T. 7 mm.

A rough surface at the base suggests the object may have been a spoon handle terminal. Found with a metal-detector in Bitts Park (NY 399565), July 1988.

Donated by Mr N. M. Marshall, Carlisle.

*Coins/Medals/Medallions*

## 97. (1991-23) AR sterling penny of Edward I (c. 1280) (NI)

Found 'several years ago' in the flood plain of the River Caldew south of Cummersdale (NY 394523). The coin was bent double when found and is now in two pieces.

Previously published in these *Transactions* with a note on the religious significance of bent coins.<sup>82</sup>

Donated by Mr I. Caruana, Carlisle.

## 98. (1992-55) Coin Hoard: Rickerby, Carlisle (NI)

An important hoard of 13th-14th century silver coins (c. 2,300) was found by two metal-detector operators at Rickerby in October 1986. The majority of the coins comprise pennies, halfpennies and farthings of the reigns of Edward I, II and III (1272-1377).<sup>83</sup>

Prior to the hoard being sold on the open market, some 147 coins were acquired by Tullie House with the aid of a grant from the Victoria and Albert Museum Purchase Grant Fund and the Friends of Tullie House.

## 99. (1993-95) AR Groat, Henry VIII (1509-1547), second coinage (1526-44). Condition: Fair. Surface tarnished black, irregular outline with edge notch. Max. Diam. 25.5 mm.

The coin was recovered "from a load of peat on the Solway Moss" (NY 349685) in c. 1989.

Donated by Mr H. Glendinning, Longtown.

## 100. (1995-196.1/.3) 1745 Medallions (NI)

Tullie House has an important collection of medals and medallions relating to the Jacobite Rising of 1745. Some of the main types were published in these *Transactions*<sup>84</sup> and the present writer has compiled a list of the museum collection of Stuart and Hanoverian commemorative medals, medallions, replicas and moulds.<sup>85</sup> Three medallions not in the collection were acquired in 1994 and are as follows:

1. A copper medallion with the main theme being the retaking of Carlisle by the Duke of Cumberland in December 1745 and the captured Highlanders being led away.

Condition: fine with some detail wear. Diameter: 35.5 mm.

*Obverse:* portrait bust of William Duke of Cumberland facing right. Hair tied behind and wearing a dress coat with riband across his chest.

*Legend:* : WILL : DUKE : CUMB : BRITISH : HERO :

On a banderole below the bust: BORN.15.APR.1721

*Reverse:* the Duke is seated on horseback and with his sword is directing a soldier who is leading two Highland prisoners dressed in tartan. Their captor is doffing his hat (left hand) to the Duke and is holding two cords (right hand) which are fastened round the neck of each prisoner. In the distance is a view of Carlisle with a flag fluttering above the Castle or Citadel.

*Legend:* REBELLION : JUSTLY : REWARDED

*Exergue:* AT . CARLILE .

DEC : 1745

2. A silver medal of the 'Justice Triumphant' series showing the British lion overcoming the wolf which signifies Rebellion.

Condition: very fine with some detail wear on the reverse. Diameter: 33 mm.

*Obverse:* portrait bust of William Duke of Cumberland facing right. Hair tied behind, dressed in armour with riband across his chest.

*Legend:* GVLIELMVS . DVX . CVMBRIAE .

*Artist/Engraver:* on the truncation: T . PINGO . F .

Thomas Pingo was an Italian medallist who settled in England c. 1745. He was appointed Assistant Engraver at the Mint in 1771. His best works were executed between 1745 and 1764. He died in 1776.

*Reverse:* a lion overcoming a wolf

*Legend:* IVSTITIA . TRIVMPHANS

*Exergue:* MDCCXLV

3. A silver medal whose theme is the repulse of the Jacobite Army and the recapture of Carlisle by the Duke of Cumberland. The reverse symbolism shows the Duke dressed as a Roman soldier and offering an olive branch (emblem of peace) to a seated Anglia.

Condition: fine although a certain degree of bifacial wear. Punchmark over the letter 'N' (ANXIIS) in the reverse legend.

*Obverse:* the Duke of Cumberland on horseback with his sword drawn (right hand). In the background the walled city of Carlisle with flag fluttering above the Castle.

*Legend:* GUL . AUG : DUX CUMBERLANDIAE

*Exergue:* NAT. 15 . APR . 1721

A . KIRK . F

*Artist/Engraver:* A Kirk, medallist, lived in St. Paul's Churchyard, London. He died in 1771.

*Reverse:* the Duke in the dress of a Roman soldier facing right, holds a drawn sword (right hand) and is presenting an olive branch (left hand) to a seated figure of Anglia.

Much of the detail is worn but the following interpretation is generally accepted:

On her shield, Anglia bears the Arms of England – three lions passant gardant – and holds a spear surmounted by the pileus. On the seat beside her the *Biblia Sacra* is lying open. The Duke is trampling on a fallen warrior whose

shield, bearing the Papal tiara, is broken. A broken yoke, helmet, sword and spear lie scattered about.

*Legend:* SPEM REDUCIS MENTIBUS ANXIIS

*Exergue:* MDCCXLV

I . KIRK . F

*Artist/Engraver:* John Kirk, medallist, was probably a brother of A. Kirk and lived at the same location of St. Paul's Churchyard, London. He died on the 27 November 1776.

It is of interest to note that the view of Carlisle on the obverse of this medal is copied from Buck's "South-West Prospect of Carlisle" (1739; 1745).

### Stone

#### 101. (1992-31) Socket-Stone: Carlisle (NI)

A squared-off block of red sandstone with a square hole in the upper surface and a flat base. The socket-hole sides taper gradually inwards towards a flat bottom. Much of the surface is covered with narrow-bladed chisel marks including the socket walls.

Dimensions: upper surface 130 x 122 mm; socket mouth 85 x 70 mm; socket depth 42 mm; base measurement 122 x 141 mm; Max. Ht. 68 mm.

Made to take a square-sectioned upright, it is similar to other socket-stones of relatively recent date in the museum collection.

Found on the Old Brewery site c. 1989. Donated by Mr R. White, Carlisle.

#### 102. (1992-33) Grave-Marker(?): Penrith (NI)

Sandstone block with a blank front panel and curved rear surface. The base is flat and there is a shallow hollow in the top which is damaged.

Dimensions: Max. Ht. 270 mm; Max. W. 179 mm; Max. T. 110 mm.

The purpose of the stone is obscure but it is possibly an uninscribed grave-marker for a child or a family pet.

Donated by Mr G. Nelson, Penrith.

#### 103. (1992-41.1/.3) Effigy: Bowness-on-Solway (Pl. 3)

This rather enigmatic carving of an ecclesiastical figure, was recovered from the wall of the Rectory stable or outbuilding which was demolished in 1988-9. The red sandstone figure is composed of three separate elements: the torso, head and cap. It was noted many years ago in these *Transactions* where it was described as being 'headless'.<sup>86</sup> Images in the Tullie House archive taken since 1899, show the torso *in situ* and possessing a head and wearing clerical headgear.

1. The torso has weathered due to its former exposed position and algae covers much of the face with mortar adhering to the sides. The right arm is across the body and resting on a book while the left hand is supporting the book. The carving may well represent a pre-Reformation priest dressed in a chasuble and carrying a religious work and was possibly originally a recumbent effigy marking a grave.

Dimensions: Max. L. 610 mm; Max. W. 430 mm; Max. T. 230 mm

2. The head has a covering of algae with some mortar adhering. The top, base



PLATE 3. No. 91. Ecclesiastical stone figure photographed *in situ* at Bowness-on-Solway.  
(Photo: Tullie House Museum archive)

and rear are fairly flat and there is a return under the chin which enables the face to stand proud of the neck. The eyes are lentoid with an incised outline and are linked to a parallel-sided nose. There is a slit mouth which curves slightly upwards.

Dimensions: Max. Ht. (neck base to crown) 275 mm; Max. W. 220 mm; Max. T. 155 mm; width of neck at base 140 mm; the face projects forward from the neck for a distance of 45 mm.

3. Head ornament or mitred-cap with mortar adhering.

Dimensions: Max. W. 176 mm; Max. Ht. 182 mm; Max. T. 90 mm.

It is evident that the head and cap were added to the torso when it was built into the Rectory stable.

Donated by Carlisle Diocesan Parsonages Board per Mr D. R. Swarbrick.

104. (1992-41.4) Carved Torso: Bowness-on-Solway (NI)

Found in the garden area at the Rectory in 1988-9, this weathered torso in red sandstone is that of a Medieval mailed figure. The head and neck are missing and all that remains is part of the neck base.

A great deal of the detail has been eroded but the following features are discernible. The hands are crossed in front and appear to be resting on the hilt of a sword(?). A strap runs diagonally across the body over the right shoulder. The left arm is mailed and there are parallel rows of small vertical incisions on the right upper arm and neck base to indicate chain mail.

Dimensions: Max. Ht. 550 mm; Max. W. 565 mm; Max. T. 330 mm.

The figure requires further study before a date can be suggested. It is likely to have been a recumbent effigy on a grave.

Donated by Carlisle Diocesan Parsonages Board per Mr D. R. Swarbrick.

*Pottery*

105. (1991-33)(NI)

A body sherd from a 14th-15th century vessel. In a coarse grey fabric with a mid-green glaze.

Dimensions: 67 x 58 mm; Max. T. 7.5 mm.

Found in trench upcast during the laying of services in Tullie House gardens in May 1990.

106. (1992-29) Sinker: Mawbray (NI)

A line or net-sinker in fired clay found in a field at Holly House Farm, Goodyhills.

This is an example of the common drop-weight or 'handbag-shaped' sinker, Richardson Type II, and is the variant with the pointed base giving it a bi-conical profile as in the Cat Gill, Harrington sinker.<sup>87</sup>

The fabric is buff-orange and the body outline at the carination point is oval-shaped measuring 49 x 41 mm. The characteristic 'pinched-out' area carries the perforation which has been cylindrically bored.

Dimensions: Max. Ht. 44 mm; surface diam. of hole 8 mm.

Donated by Mrs Harrison, Westnewton.

107. (1992-43) Jug: Fisher Street, Carlisle (NI)

A fine example of an almost complete single-handled jug dating from the 14th-15th century. It was found in Carlisle Castle "when clearing out a cellar at the Castle Museum". Fortunately, the earlier history of the vessel is known from two accompanying labels and a newspaper reference although there is a lack of agreement over the year of discovery. The labels give the findspot as Fisher Street "during extensions to the R.A.O.B. Institute in 1931" and record that the vessel was

“presented to the Castle Museum in 1938”. The *Carlisle Journal* (21 June 1929) carries a photograph with a caption reading “Two 14th century pots found during excavations at the R.A.O.B. Institute”. The jug shown in the newspaper image is certainly 1992-43 and it would appear that the date on the enclosed labels is incorrect.

The jug rim is damaged and the base is fairly flat and circular. The core fabric is buff coloured and a green glaze covers much of the exterior surface. There are thumb impressions around the base and at each end of the strap handle. Decoration is in the form of concentric bands running from the rim to below the body mid-point.

Dimensions: Max. Ht. 305 mm; Max. Body Diam. 223 mm; Max. Rim Diam. (external) 97 mm; Max. Base Diam. 180 mm.

Donated by Col. R. K. May, former Curator of the Border Regiment Museum, Carlisle Castle.

108. (1992-44) ‘Costrel’ Vessel: Alston (NI)

This vessel was found in the garden of a house at Alston on the site of a converted chapel, probably in the 1960s.

‘Costrel’ vessels have a fairly broad chronological range from the 13th-15th centuries A.D. They are pottery representations of the leather hip-flask and have a flat side, two stirrup handles and a filler and pouring hole. The base is gently flattened and the ‘hip’ surface is slightly concave. The only decorative feature consists of concentric bands encircling the body. The fabric core is a pale red-brown and soil action has produced a dirty grey-white surface.

Dimensions: Max. Ht. (including handles) 243 mm; Max. Diam. of body 218 mm; Max. Depth 157 mm; Max. Diam. of ‘hip’ surface 195 mm.

Donated by Mr D. J. Bowie, Brougham, Penrith.

109. (1992-56.1) (NI)

Base sherd of Medieval green glazed ware. Found at St. Aidan’s Road, Carlisle, in 1986.

Donated by Mr I. Caruana, Carlisle.

110. (1994-15.5) (NI)

Four sherds of Medieval green glazed ware. Two are base sherds from a large vessel (jug or pitcher?).

Found in the garden at the donor’s home, Temple Croft, Town Foot, Alston. Donated by Dr A. M. Brown.

111. (1994-125) Cup: Dalston (NI)

A rather crudely made black-glazed cup in buff coloured earthenware dating to the late 17th-18th century. The single handle and a large rim section are missing.

Dimensions: Max. Ht. (base to rim) 77 mm; Max. Mouth Diam. 103 mm.

There were a number of major production centres for black glazed wares, including Buckley and Prescott, Lancashire and Staffordshire. These wares were also widely exported to Ireland and America.<sup>88</sup>

Found in the wall of a listed building. Donated by Mr J. Johnston, Carlisle.

## Period Uncertain

### *Copper-Alloy*

#### 112. (1991-27) Scabbard Chape(?): Irthington (Fig. 10)

This object is probably a scabbard chape for a light pointed weapon of dagger dimensions. It was found by the donor in the garden at his home address. Dating is problematic and the piece could equally well be Roman, post-Roman or Medieval.

The outline is sub-rectangular and the edges taper gradually to a broken decorative termination. Insufficient of the latter remains for identification purposes but may have constituted splayed horns or a complete ring. The object is hollow with the remains of two iron rivets *in situ* at the broad end. One surface carries an incised design which is unclear but could be interpreted as zoomorphic (bird with folded wings?).

Dimensions: Max. L. 31 mm; Max. W. 22 mm; Max. T. 7 mm.

Donated by Mr F. I. Bodger, Church Close, Irthington.

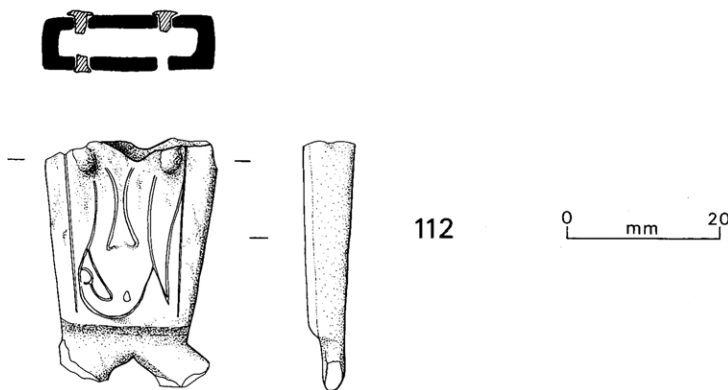


FIG. 10. No. 112. Scabbard chape(?) (copper-alloy). Irthington. (1:1).

#### 113. (1994-13.3) Decorated Strips: Local(?) (NI)

Three pieces of flat tapering strip with an engraved design on one surface. All three fragments are slightly turned-over at the broad end suggesting a pair of tweezers.

The design is unusual and most clearly seen on the largest fragment. It consists of a 'sawtooth' effect in the form of two sinuous lines bounded by a single line set in from each edge.

Dimensions: Max. L. of each fragment 12 mm; 29 mm; 32 mm.

The strips may well be Romano-British or earlier in date. They were transferred to Tullie House from Cumbria County Council per Mr P. Turnbull, in July 1992.<sup>89</sup>



*Iron*

## 114. (1992-19) Chisel: Stanwix (NI)

A heavily corroded cold chisel with square butt. Found by the donor in his garden at a depth of c. 23 cms.

Dimensions: Max. L. 115 mm; Max. W. of blade 34 mm; Max. T. of blade 24 mm.

While Roman period objects do turn up in gardens in the Stanwix area, the unchanging design of cold chisels renders the dating of casual finds extremely difficult.

Donated by Mr M. Huntington, Landsdowne Close, Stanwix.

## 115. (1992-40) Auger: Bowness-on-Solway (NI)

This large auger was found 'near the foundations of an old wall', in February 1991 during the construction of a new bungalow near Saltings Cottage.

The tool has a lanceolate head or tang to fit into a wooden T-handle and a spoon-bit to clear the wood from the hole during the boring process. Although the surface is badly corroded, the core metal is sound.

Dimensions: Max. L. 440 mm; L. of bit 185 mm; Max. W. of bit 40 mm; square-sectioned shank c. 16 mm each face; L. of lanceolate head 90 mm.

Augers have a long history and large types of similar design were in use from the Roman period onwards.<sup>90</sup> This example is probably of relatively recent date and metallurgical analysis may assist a closer dating.

Donated by Mr I. Hayhoe, Carlisle.

## 116. (1995-195) Harness Trapping(?): Isel (NI)

A decorative object which may be either a harness pendant or something as utilitarian as a drawer handle! The former suggestion is the more likely since it was found on the site of a former stable-block at Glebe Farm.

The object is cast in the form of a winged cherub with two circular and two D-shaped cut-outs above the head. The top D-shape has a groove to secure the position of the leather suspension strap. The reverse is hollow behind the head.

Dimensions: Max. L. 48 mm; Max. W. 27.5 mm.

Donated by Mrs B. Eilbeck, Glebe Farm, Isel.

*Miscellaneous Metal Objects*

## 117. (1991-30) Wrist-Torc or Bangle: Alston (NI)

This object was allegedly found in the Alston area "about twenty years ago (i.e. c. 1968) at a depth of 14 feet or more along with a 16th century sword!" This information appears extremely unlikely since the object is almost certainly of recent date.

It is composed of three twisted metal strands (copper, silver and gold in colour) which end in two brass coloured knob-like terminals welded or soldered in place.

Dimensions: Max. Ext. hoop measurement 76 mm; Max. Int. hoop measurement 66 mm; Diam. of hoop 5.5 mm; terminal diameters 10 mm and 9.5 mm.

Twisted bangles composed of different metals do occur in the Roman period, e.g. Castle Street, Carlisle,<sup>91</sup> and this object is very similar to a replica which used to be

sold at Vindolanda site museum some years ago!

Donated by Mrs J. Fontana, Carlisle.

118. (1992-22) Bracelet: Alston (NI)

A brass(?) bracelet in the form of a snake with a turquoise stone inset in the head of the snake.

The object was found in the garden at the donor's address. Subsequent enquiries revealed that a previous tenant had been a sea captain and an Oriental origin would appear likely for this item!

Donated by Mrs M. Tickner, Lower Harbut Law, Alston.

*Stone*

119. (1992-32) Socket-Stone: Sebergham (NI)

A large irregular-shaped red sandstone block with a socket-hole in the upper surface. It was found by the donor whilst excavating a deep hole for a fishpond in the garden of his home in March 1989.

The socket-hole is circular at the surface and tapers sharply inwards and has concentric wear grooves on the hole sides.

Dimensions: Max. L. 380 mm; Max. W. 280 mm; Max. T. 138 mm; surface diam. of hole 88 mm; Max. hole depth 46 mm.

The findspot was on or close to the site of an early field or trackway gate and it is fairly safe to assume that this was the pivot-stone for the gate.

Donated by Mr P. Weston, Old Rectory, Sebergham.

120. (1993-59) Block with axe-shaped hollow: Ewanrigg, Maryport (NI)

A block of red sandstone, irregular in outline, with a deep 'axe-shaped' hollow pecked-out on the upper surface and a roughly cut circular shallow hole on the base. The shaped hollow is in the form of an open mould similar to those used for casting bronze flat axes but macroscopic examination reveals no evidence for such a use.

Dimensions: block size 220 x 182 mm; Max. T. 115 mm; the 'axe cut-out' measures 115 x 80 mm at the surface and 28 mm max. depth; surface diam. of base hole 65 mm and max. depth 16 mm.

Recovered during the excavations at Ewanrigg directed by Dr R. H. Bewley, in 1986-7. The object came from a disturbed area above the Romano-British occupational level.<sup>92</sup>

121. (1994-1) Sculptured Head: Crosby Ravensworth (Pl. 4)

This carved head in grey sandstone was found in the rear garden at Brook House, Crosby Ravensworth, in 1963, 'when part of a low wall collapsed'.

It is carved in relief on the end of a rectangular-shaped block and displays the following features – eyes of lentoid shape marked by distinct rims, a well-formed nose with nostrils, full pouting lips and a strongly defined chin. Incised slash lines sweep back from the brow to indicate hair. The block base is fairly flat as is the rear surface which carries tooling marks.

Dimensions: Max. L. 183 mm; Max. W. 149 mm; Max. Ht. 155 mm; Max. Ht. of face (chin to crown) 145 mm; Max. W. of face 105 mm.



PLATE 4. No. 121. Carved stone head. Brook House, Crosby Ravensworth.  
(Photo: Tullie House Museum)

The dating of unassociated stone heads is always extremely difficult and the problems they present have been discussed by many others including the writer.<sup>93</sup> The Brook House head does possess some ancient features especially the lentoid eyes, but it would be unwise at this stage in view of the lack of local comparative material to assign an early date.

Donated by Mrs K. Walker, Hall Croft, Dufton.

122. (1994-10) Ball: Bewcastle (NI)

A spherical stone with surface 'flats' on opposite sides with one area of discolouration. The donor suggests the object may be a "Roman ballista ball". Dimensions: Max. Diam. 76 mm; Max. T. across flattened faces 52 mm.

Close examination indicates possible percussion marks suggesting use as a pounder or hammerstone. The surface 'flats' would provide a firm hand-grip.

Found "in amongst rubble in a ruined building" opposite Holehead School, Roanstrees (NY 523784), in c. 1991.

Donated by Mr I. Caruana, Carlisle.



PLATE 5. No. 123. Figure on a stone block. Stanwix, Carlisle.  
(Photo: Tullie House Museum)

123. (1994-26.1) Carved Figure: Stanwix (Pl. 5)

A squared-off block of red sandstone with a figure in relief at one end. Recovered from a garden at Kingmoor Road, Stanwix, in September 1992.<sup>94</sup>

The block is weathered and covered with green algae on the front and RHS where it has been exposed. The base, LHS face and top are neatly squared-off while the rear is rougher and tooling marks are evident over much of the surface. The RHS face is slightly convex. A square hole 23 mm across and 48 mm deep has been cut in the base.

The figure consists only of the upper body and head and is set within a roughly-cut arched niche. Some of the detail on the RHS (left facing) of the niche has been removed with a section missing. The figure is crudely worked with a slit mouth, two eye holes, broad square shoulders and truncated arms.

Dimensions: Max. block measurements: Ht. 222 mm; W. 218 mm; T. 240 mm; Max. Ht. of figure 140 mm; Max. W. of figure 106 mm; niche height 155 mm; niche width 130 mm.

Dating for this figurative piece is difficult but its recovery from the Stanwix area



PLATE 6. No. 124. Human and animal carving on a stone block. Stanwix, Carlisle.  
(Photo: Tullie House Museum)

could indicate a Romano-British origin. A broadly similar crude treatment can be seen in the 'Celtic' figure from Garstang.<sup>95</sup>

#### 124. (1994-26.2) Human and Animal Carving: Stanwix (Pl. 6)

This substantial rectangular-shaped block of red sandstone with relief carving was collected with Cat. No. 123 from Kingmoor Road, Stanwix.

The stone is covered with algae on four faces and is clean on the top and base. The LHS is roughly chisel dressed, the base uneven but stable and the RHS is angled outwards.

At one end of the block an animal (dog?) with erect tail is standing on the flat base of an inverted triangle. The latter in fact is a stylised human head with a small slit mouth, sloping 45 degree shoulders and wearing a neck ornament.

On the upper leading edge of the block is a thick band of cement with incised numbers or lettering. It appears to contain the date '1655' but there are three indecipherable marks splitting this number i.e. '16 . . . 55'.

Dimensions: Max. block measurements: L. 440 mm; W. 320 mm; Ht. 335 mm. Size of animal carving: Ht. (feet to tail tip) 90 mm; L. (nose tip to hind leg) 115 mm. Size of figure: Ht. 105 mm; W. across triangular head 120 mm.

This carving is less convincing than Cat. No. 123 as a possible early piece. However, if one ignores the cement 'doodling', the combination of animal and human is a not uncommon archaic feature.

125. (1994-108) Pebble-Hammer(?): Carlisle (Fig. 11)

An oval-shaped perforated stone was found by the donor in his garden *c.* 1989. As with many such holed stones it is open to various interpretations but the overall form and perforation technique used suggests an object of some antiquity. It is possibly a prehistoric pebble-hammer rather than a recent sinker.

Made from a piece of micaceous grey sandstone, the surfaces are smooth with odd spots of iron staining. The circular hole is centrally positioned and of hour-glass form.

Dimensions: Max. L. 73.5 mm; Max. W. 54.5 mm; Max. T. 21 mm; perforation restriction diameter 12 mm.

Donated by Mr J. A. Robinson, Howard Place, Carlisle.

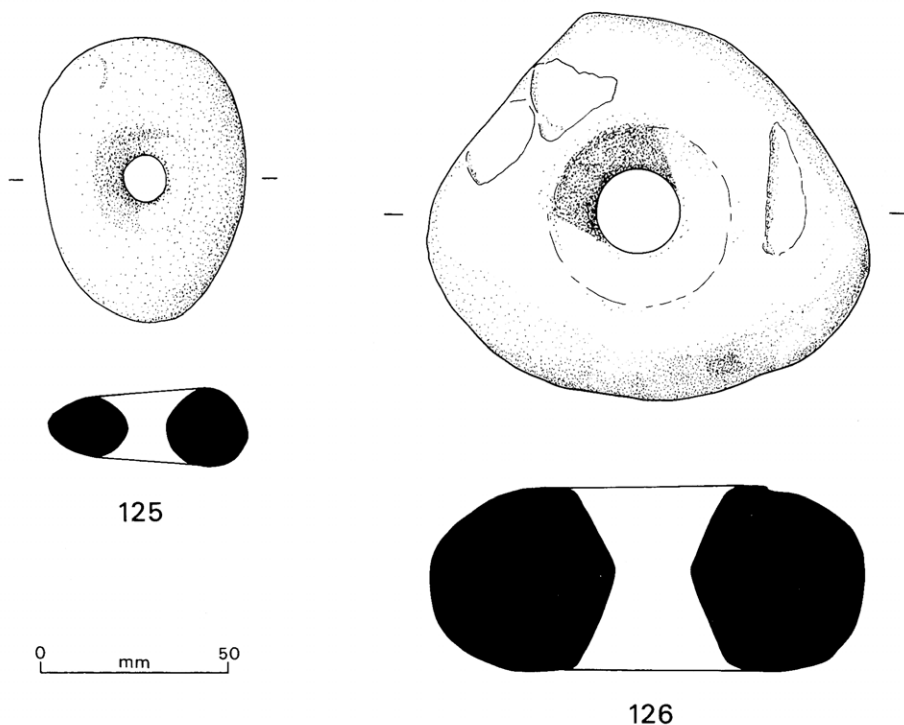


FIG. 11. No. 125. Stone Pebble-hammer(?). Carlisle (1:2).  
No. 126 Perforated stone. Cumbria or Dumfries(?)(1:2).

## 126. (1994-109) Perforated Stone: Cumbria or Dumfries(?) (Fig. 11)

Manufactured from a lump of grey sandstone, this holed stone has been included in the catalogue because of the uncertainty of the findspot. It was first reported as being from the 'Lake District' and subsequently 'from a garden in Dumfries'.

One edge is flattened and the irregular outline is sub-triangular. The central perforation is circular and of hour-glass form. In profile the stone is slightly dished on one face. Indentations and rough patches around the edge could be interpreted as percussion marks if the object had been used as a shafted hammer-head. Alternatively, they could be the result of weathering and natural surface disintegration.

Dimensions: 108 x 103 mm; Max. T. 48 mm; surface diam. of hole (both faces) 45 mm; perforation restriction diam. 22 mm.

The function of many perforated stones lacking a suitable archaeological context is difficult to determine and has been discussed by the writer.<sup>96</sup> Unless a holed stone can be convincingly proved to be a prehistoric hafted implement, then we are left with sinkers, loom-weights, general purpose weights and 'hag' or witch-stones.<sup>97</sup>

Donated by Mr J. Toni, Eden Place, Stanwix.

## 127. (1996-73.1) Carved Head: Anthorn (Pl. 7)

This interesting head exhibiting 'Celtic-style' features is carved in relief on the end of a block of red sandstone. The donor claims the head has been standing outside her old cottage at Anthorn since *c.* 1939. When first deposited in the museum, the facial features were obscured by a thick covering of algae which has now been removed to reveal the finer detail.

A large section has been detached from the LHS of the face which has removed half the left eye. The surface on the RHS of the head has been roughly tooled and dressed-off. There is some narrowing from front to back which suggests the head was once mounted in a wall or keyed into an arch. Recent damage has exposed the core rock in two places with a chip mark on the nose.

The eyes are lentoid-shaped and clearly defined by incised grooves which are heavier above the eyes than below. The groove below the right eye is very faint. The nose is not quite parallel-sided but expands gradually from the eyes towards the nostrils. The top of the nose adjoins and links with the eye sockets while the mouth is a short, deep and slightly curving slit with a well-defined lower lip. Vertical marks on the forehead may indicate hair.

Dimensions: Max. Ht. (chin to crown) 215 mm; Max. W. of face 112 mm; Max. T. (nose to rear of block) 147 mm. Weight: 3.27 kgs.

As in the case of the Crosby Ravensworth head (Cat. No. 121), this is another unassociated example with its attendant problems. There are three features on this head which are considered to be ancient indicators: the lentoid eyes, the nose and eyes linked and the slit mouth. In view of the proximity of Anthorn to Roman and native sites, this head could well qualify as a piece of genuine Celtic workmanship.

Donated by Mrs C. T. Lazenby, 'South Maia', Anthorn.



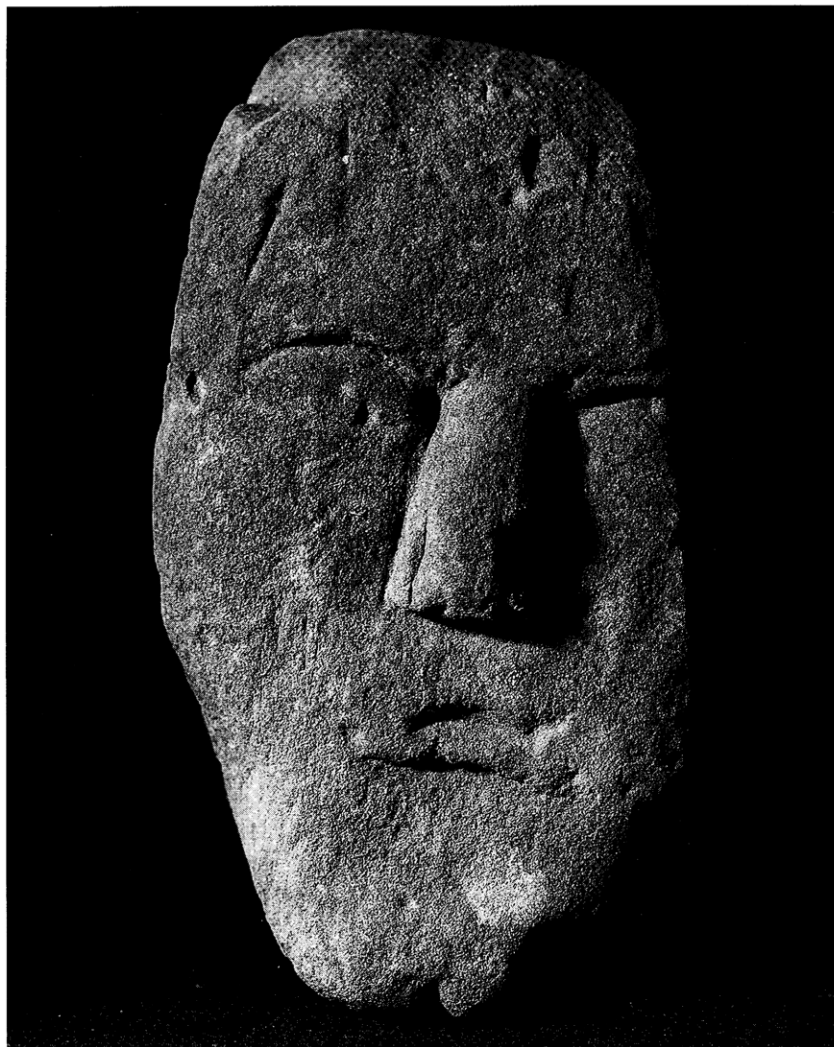


PLATE 7. No. 127. Sculptured head with 'Celtic-style' features. Anthorn.  
(Photo: Tullie House Museum)

*Glass*

128. (1992-57.3) (NI)

A fragment of green glass with a rounded moulded edge. Probably Roman period and collected at the same time as the two pottery sherds (Cat. No. 74) from Old Carlisle, July 1987.

Donated by Mr I. Caruana, Carlisle.

129. (1994-15.2) Bead: Alston (NI)

A small translucent blue glass/frit bead with cylindrically drilled perforation through the long axis. Possibly Roman period. Found in the garden at the donor's house in the early 1980s.



Dimensions: Max. L. 11 mm; Max. Diam. 11 mm; surface diam. of perforation 2.5 mm.

Donated by Dr A. M. Brown, Temple Croft, Town Foot, Alston.

### *Bone*

130. (1992-37.1/.2; 1996-70.1/.2) Collection of worked and unworked bones: Bolton, Appleby (NI apart from Fig. 12)

This interesting group of animal bones was collected by the donor over a period of years from the shingle at the edge of the River Eden at Westley Bank (NY 6475 2290). The recovery area was visited by the writer and a colleague on the 27 November 1991. The river is extremely swift in this stretch and scours the banks resulting in objects being easily dislodged or re-deposited from upstream.

A total of thirteen bones were donated with five showing signs of artificial working or sawing.

(1992-37.1) Five bones (pelvic and leg) from a large animal, possibly a cow. One bone has been sawn across.

(1992-37.2) A fragment of long bone with one end gradually tapering towards a blunted point. The internal surface colour is grey-white while the exterior shades to almost black and is polished in the area of the point. Dimensions: Max. L. 108.5 mm; Max. W. (broad end) 19.5 mm; Width across pointed tip 3 mm.

The pointed polished tip with one edge slightly curved hints at artificial working into an implement.

(1996-70.1) This curved bone with a socket at the proximal end is the most convincing as an ancient tool. (Fig. 12).

It was submitted to Kendal Museum by the donor in March 1988 and the report suggests an object of some antiquity.<sup>98</sup>

The exterior surface is polished, whether by water-action or artificially and the colour varies from light to dark-brown with black splashes. The socket mouth is oval-shaped with a scalloped or wavy edge and progressively narrows until it reaches a point 76 mm below the rim where the whole of one side is broken away.

The distal end curves gently round in such a fashion that it is unlikely to be the result of natural breakage. This curved edge shows signs of abrasion or wear. There are also fine scratch marks on the exterior surface which could have resulted from its use as an implement. It would not have functioned very efficiently as a scraper but could have been used as an extraction tool when fitted with a wood, bone or antler handle.

Dimensions: Max. L. 219 mm; socket mouth (external) 43 x 32 mm.

(1996-70.2) A total of six bones with at least three showing evidence of sawing.

Apart from the flint hand-axe from the Caldbeck Fells,<sup>99</sup> there is no Palaeolithic evidence from northern Cumbria. While it is not possible to claim such an early date for these bones from Westley Bank, some of them may repay closer examination and possibly laboratory dating, notably 1992-37.2 and 1996-70.1.

Donated by Mrs J. Naylor, Westley Bank, Bolton.

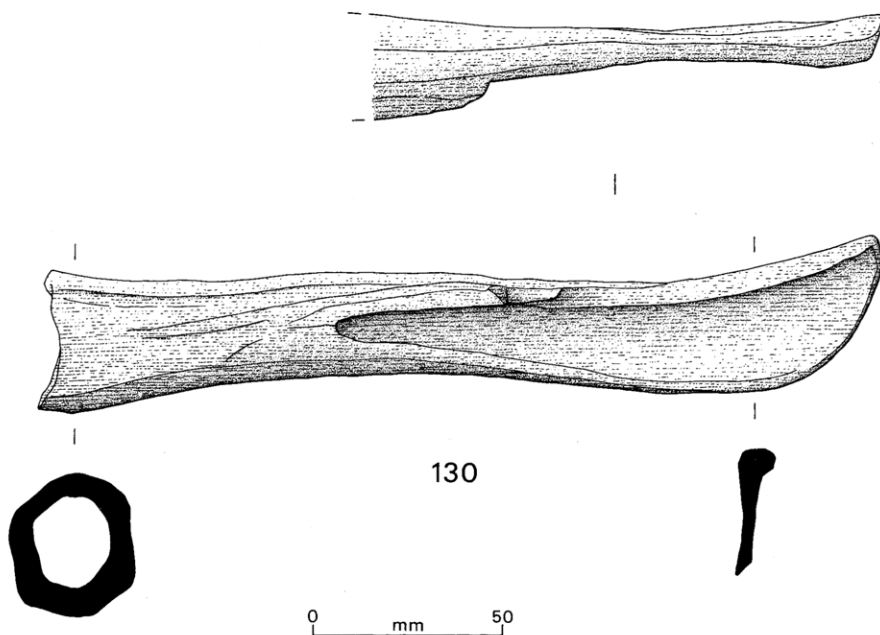


FIG. 12. No. 130. Socketed bone implement (?).  
River Eden, Westley Bank, Appleby (1996-70.1) (1:2)

131. (1994-15.3) Bead or Spacer(?): Alston (NI)

A small perforated object ivory white in colour and resembling a bead or spacer in polished bone(?). One edge is smooth while the other displays fine saw cuts. The large diameter hole has been cylindrically drilled.

Dimensions: Max. L. 7 mm; Max. Body Diam. 9 mm; surface diam. of hole 5 mm and 4.5 mm.

Found by the donor, Dr A. M. Brown, in the garden at his home address Temple Croft, Town Foot, Alston.

*Pottery*

132. (1992-54) Flagon or Flask: Drigg (NI)

This rather intriguing local find was brought in for identification with an accompanying label reading "Amphora found in the River Irt below the 'Roman bridge' at Drigg after flooding at Easter 1970. Thought to be a funerary vase of Graeco-Roman origin".

It is a two-handled flagon (or flask) and complete apart from a missing rim fragment. The fabric is orange-coloured, fine textured and oxidised with no visible inclusions. The surface is smooth, polished and blackened in places. In form, the vessel is like a miniature version of an amphora tapering downwards to a narrow circular uneven base.

Dimensions: Max. Ht. 122 mm; Max. Body Diam. 75 mm; Max. Ext. Diam. of rim 40 mm; Max. Base Diam. 20 mm.

The pot was examined by Louise Hird who comments that “Roman parallels generally are lacking and it could possibly be Greek or a modern copy souvenir”.<sup>100</sup>

Donated by Mr and Mrs J. Flynn, Grange-over-Sands.

133. (1993-1.1/.3) Pottery Heads: Stanwix, Carlisle (Pl. 8 )

These three heads were dug-up in Rickerby Park, Stanwix, in c. 1989 by an individual operating a metal-detector. They were found immediately below the modern turf line in “clayey sandy soil within one foot of each other”. That three such objects were recovered from one location in close proximity to each other is extremely unusual. The heads have been shown to various specialists, including Dr Miranda Green, who suggests they are ‘Meso-American’ in origin!

Since the objects are recorded as local finds, it is worth while including them in this catalogue.

(1993-1.1) Head in a pale orange-coloured fabric with a slightly concave back. The eyes are poorly defined and the broad nose is badly damaged. The mouth is open with the lips pulled back in a grimace, the tongue protruding through the teeth. The ‘halo’ of hair or headgear framing the face has broken-off on the RHS, while a smaller more recent break on the LHS has exposed black core material. The breakpoint below the chin is rough.

Dimensions: Max. Ht. 36.5 mm; Max. W. 30 mm; Max. T. 21 mm.

(1993-1.2) Made in a buff-coloured fabric the head outline is triangular with a high hairstyle or headgear. The break below the chin is clean and an incised mark or fault-line runs at an angle across the chin from the LHS of the mouth.

Each eye is formed by a deep groove, the upper lids being heavier than the lower and with prominent arched eyebrows. The nose in profile is ‘hooked’ with the mouth a horizontal slit with pouting lips.

Dimensions: Max. Ht. 37.5 mm; Max. W. 43 mm; Max. T. 17.8 mm.

(1993-1.3) Head in a black fabric which has weathered to a lighter grey in places. The facial features are very ‘negroid’ in character with a triangular-shaped broad nose (damaged), thick protruding lips, deeply incised eyes and linked eyebrows. There is a high forehead which could be an elaborate hairstyle or headgear in the fashion of Ancient Egyptian statuettes. At the rear is a stub-like projection.

Dimensions: Max. Ht. 31.5 mm; Max. W. 21 mm; Max. T. 18 mm.

### Multi-Period Accessions

134. (1990-7; 1995-189) Kirkby Thore finds (NI)

A collection of Roman and later objects were recovered at Kirkby Thore by various metal-detector operators between September 1985 and December 1988. These objects have been published in these *Transactions* by the present writer.<sup>101</sup>

135. (1992-58.1/.12) Rev. T. Westgarth Collection (NI)

Two objects from this collection have already been discussed (Cat. No. 4, 1992-58.9; Cat. No. 69, 1992-58.7) and the remainder are either from the excavations at



PLATE 8. No. 133. Three pottery heads. Stanwix, Carlisle.  
(Photo: Tullie House Museum)

Maiden Castle, Stainmore, in 1914, or of unknown origin.

1. Nine sherds of samian (three decorated; one stamped base).
2. Twenty sherds of coarse and fine wares (jars, beakers, mortaria); handle fragment; calcite gritted ware; weathered piece of samian(?).
3. Eighteen pieces of corroded iron, mainly nails.
4. One fragment of flat curved iron badly corroded, length 98 mm (this is presumably part of the horseshoe referred to in the published list).
5. Two pieces of green glass, one a bottle fragment.
6. A piece of wood with one end chamfered to a sharp edge (wood is not mentioned in the list).
8. A strung necklace of cylindrical and disc beads and spacers of varying size and colours. The material composition (macroscopic examination) is probably glass/frit and faience.

There is no reference to a necklace in the finds list and this item is very reminiscent of Ancient Egyptian jewellery! Such necklaces however, do occur in Roman contexts and it requires further study.

10. – 12. Coins: the only coin from the site is referred to as an ‘unidentifiable minim’. There are however, three coins in this collection which could have come from Maiden Castle and these have been published by Dr David Shotter.<sup>102</sup>

Donated by Mrs E. F. Pickersgill, Bowes.

This concludes the listing of the Tullie House accessions for the period 1990-1996.

## Acknowledgements

A number of individuals have been very generous with their assistance during the preparation of this paper and my debt to them is acknowledged in the text or in the references and notes. I am particularly grateful to those colleagues who have produced illustrations, frequently in their spare time and at short notice before reported objects were reclaimed by the owners! The least I can do is to list the images which these illustrators have provided for the following catalogue entries in both Parts I and II:

Phil Cracknell – Cat. Nos. 2, 3, 15, 30, 31, 35, 36, 38, 69, 79, 82, 112, 145, 155, 158, 186, 191.

Ian Caruana – Cat. Nos. 4, 5, 7, 12, 13, 26, 27, 28, 34, 44, 46, 51, 61, 125, 126, 147, 148, 149, 196, 197, 218.

Caroline Richardson – Cat. Nos. 83, 84, 85, 137, 138, 139, 151, 163, 167, 168, 192, 213.

Sue Winterbottom – Cat. Nos. 19, 150, 153.

Patricia Moore – Cat. Nos. 130, 161, 184.

Julie Massey – Cat. No. 159.

I would also like to thank Guy Pawle, Tullie House Museum, for photographing many of the objects and producing the plates for Cat. Nos. 68, 91, 121, 123, 124, 127, 133, 146, 189, 206, 208, 210.

My thanks also to Tullie House Museum for meeting the cost of completing and mounting various figure drawings and for supplying photographs.

Finally, I am indebted to our member Mrs Wendy Edwards, who assisted with the initial research.

## Notes and References

- <sup>1</sup> Richardson, C., “A Catalogue of Recent Acquisitions to Carlisle Museum and Reported Finds from the Cumbrian Area”, *CW2*, xc, 1-98.
- <sup>2</sup> The retirement of the late Robert Hogg from the post of Museum Curator and Keeper of Archaeology at Tullie House in 1975 provided a suitable commencement date for listing the museum acquisitions. The retirement of the present writer from the post of Keeper of Archaeology in October 1996 marked a convenient closure point.
- <sup>3</sup> Needham, S. P. and Richardson, C., “A Bronze Age gold neckring from Greysouthen, Cumbria”, *CW2*, xciv, 13-19.
- <sup>4</sup> Richardson, C., “A find of Viking-period silver brooches and fragments from Flusco, Newbiggin, Cumbria”, *CW2*, xcvi, 35-44.
- <sup>5</sup> Piggott, S., “Swords and Scabbards of the British Early Iron Age”, *Proc. Prehistoric Soc.*, xvi (1950), 17-21, figs. 9 and 10.

- <sup>6</sup> Piggott, S. (1950), *op. cit.*, 18, fig. 9.
- <sup>7</sup> CW2, xv, 192-3; CW2, xxvii, 174.
- <sup>8</sup> Burgess, C., *Bronze Age Metalwork in Northern England c. 1000 to 700 B.C.* (1968), fig. 16, 5.
- <sup>9</sup> Burgess, C., (1968), *op. cit.*, fig. 15, 12.
- <sup>10</sup> CW2, lxxv, 426, Pl.
- <sup>11</sup> CW2, lxxxviii, 239-240.
- <sup>12</sup> Needham, S. P., and Richardson, C. (1994), *op. cit.*, 13-19.
- <sup>13</sup> CW2, xcvi, 226-227, Pl.
- <sup>14</sup> CW2, xc, 74, Cat. No. 161.
- <sup>15</sup> Cherry, J. and Cherry, P. J., *Prehistoric Habitation Sites on the Limestone Uplands of Eastern Cumbria*, CWAAS Research Series No. 2 (1987), 40, 70.
- <sup>16</sup> Green, H. S., *The flint arrowheads of the British Isles*, B.A.R., British Series, 75 i (1980), 147.
- <sup>17</sup> Green, H. S. (1980), *op. cit.*, 142-3, 147, fig. 54.
- <sup>18</sup> There is a possibility that the material may be obsidian and requires laboratory analysis.
- <sup>19</sup> Richardson, C. and Hallam, A. M., "A Bronze Age Cordoned Urn, jet bead and other artefacts from Greystoke Moor, Cumbria, with notes on fusiform beads, necklaces and Cumbrian ornaments in jet", CW2, xcv, 35-53.
- <sup>20</sup> C.B.A. Group 3, *Archaeological Newsbulletin*, No. 4, January 1969, 10; CW2, lxxxiv, 10-12; CW2, xcv, 35-53, Table 1; letter from Mr W. Fletcher to Mr G. H. Bell dated 14 April, 1964 (copy in Tullie House archive).
- <sup>21</sup> CW2, lxiv, 411.
- <sup>22</sup> CW2, lxxxiv, 10-12.
- <sup>23</sup> Callander, J. G., "Notice of a jet necklace found in a cist in a Bronze Age cemetery, discovered on Burgie Lodge Farm, Morayshire, with notes on Scottish prehistoric jet ornaments", *PSAScot.*, 50 (1915-16), 222-28.
- <sup>24</sup> Guido, M., *The Glass Beads of the Prehistoric and Roman Periods in Britain and Ireland* (1978), 73-9, fig. 26, 2.
- <sup>25</sup> Initial enquiries have verified the fact that the finder was carrying out work in the area at the date stated on the label. Whether this involved land improvement or building is not known at present.
- <sup>26</sup> Richardson, C., and Hallam, A. M. (1995), *op. cit.*, 35-53.
- <sup>27</sup> MacInnes, A. G., *Recollections of the Life of Miles MacInnes* (London, 1911), 170, Pl.
- <sup>28</sup> CW2, lxxvii, 17-25, fig. 1, 5.
- <sup>29</sup> Green, M. J., *The Religions of Civilian Roman Britain*, B.A.R., British Series 24 (1976), Pl. IX; Green, M. J., *Small Cult-Objects from the Military Areas of Roman Britain*, B.A.R., British Series 52 (1978), Pls. 45-48; *Arch. Ael.* 5, xii (1984), 77, No. 8, fig. 11, 8.
- <sup>30</sup> Green, M. J. (1978), *op. cit.*, Pls. 79, 80.
- <sup>31</sup> Kelvingrove Museum, Glasgow (Reg. No. 02-73JY). Presented by Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College.
- <sup>32</sup> My thanks to Ralph Jackson, British Museum, for his helpful comments on this object.
- <sup>33</sup> Cracknell, P., "Two Roman brooches from Cumbria", CW2, xciv, 287-9, fig. 1.
- <sup>34</sup> Smith, G. H., "Excavations near Hadrian's Wall at Tarraby Lane", *Britannia*, IX (1976), 19-56.
- <sup>35</sup> Allason-Jones, L., and Miket, R., *The Catalogue of small finds from South Shields Roman Fort* (1984), 225, Cat. No. 3. 778.
- <sup>36</sup> Bushe-Fox, J. P., *Third Report on the excavations of the Roman Fort at Richborough, Kent* (1932), 83-4, Nos. 52, 54, Pl. XIV.
- <sup>37</sup> Frere, S., *Verulamium Excavations* vol. 1 (1972), 130, No. 132, fig. 41.
- <sup>38</sup> Allason-Jones, L., and Miket, R. (1984), *op. cit.*, 222, Cat. No. 3.765, fig.
- <sup>39</sup> Padley, T. G., *The Copper-Alloy Objects*, fascicule 2, 113, Cat. No. 67, fig. 78, in McCarthy, M. R., *The Roman Waterlogged Remains and Later Features at Castle Street, Carlisle: Excavations 1981-2* CWAAS, Research Series No. 5 (1991).
- <sup>40</sup> Cracknell, P. (forthcoming note in *Britannia*).
- <sup>41</sup> Hattatt, R., *Brooches of Antiquity* (1987), 243.
- <sup>42</sup> Hattatt, R. (1987), *op. cit.*, 243, No. 1195, fig. 76.
- <sup>43</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.
- <sup>44</sup> *Britannia*, XXVI (1995), 380, No. 9, fig. 5.

- <sup>45</sup> Manning, W. H., *Catalogue of Romano-British Ironwork in the Museum of Antiquities Newcastle upon Tyne* (1976), 19-20.
- <sup>46</sup> I would like to thank Glynis Edwards, English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory, for organising the production of a replica spearhead. The latter was accepted by Mr Long in exchange for the original which he presented to Tullie House. The replica will be placed on public display in Zapotec's Restaurant, Fisher Street, Carlisle.
- <sup>47</sup> CW2, xxxvi, 104-25.
- <sup>48</sup> Collingwood, R. G. and Wright, R. P. (ed. by Frere, S. S., Roxan, M., and Tomlin, R. S. O.), *The Roman Inscriptions of Britain*, vol. II, Fascicule 1, *Inscriptions on Personal Belongings and the like* (1990), Nos. 2411.98 and 2411.139.
- <sup>49</sup> Greep, S. J., "Lead Sling-Shots from Windridge Farm, St. Albans and the use of the Sling by the Roman Army in Britain", *Britannia*, XVIII (1987), 191, fig. 7.
- <sup>50</sup> I would like to thank David Shotter for his comments and for compiling a report on these coins.
- <sup>51</sup> The precise location of the find has not been disclosed at the request of the landowner.
- <sup>52</sup> CW2, xciv, 291-2.
- <sup>53</sup> My thanks to Ian Caruana for identifying this coin.
- <sup>54</sup> CW2, xxviii, 118, No. 23.
- <sup>55</sup> Wright, R. P. and Phillips, E. J., *Catalogue of the Roman Inscribed and Sculptured Stones in Carlisle Museum, Tullie House* (3rd. edn. 1975), 78, No. 230, Pl. XIa.
- <sup>56</sup> Carrick, T. W., *History of Wigton* (1949), 40.
- <sup>57</sup> I am indebted to Jennifer Jones, Conservation Officer, University of Durham, for examining the stone, carrying out initial tests and suggesting a possible course of action.
- <sup>58</sup> CW2, xv, 192-3; CW2, xxvii, 174.
- <sup>59</sup> Richardson, C. and Hallam, A. M. (1995), *op. cit.*, 35-53, Table 2.
- <sup>60</sup> Callander, J. G. (1915-16), *op. cit.*, 222-228.
- <sup>61</sup> CW2, lxxxix, 277-8, fig.
- <sup>62</sup> *Cumberland News*, 6 November 1987; *Cumberland News*, 13 May 1988.
- <sup>63</sup> All this material is listed in the Tullie House accessions register (MSS. Cat. No. 6).
- <sup>64</sup> Information contained in a letter dated 7 January 1996 from the finder, Mr M. Dodd to Mike Daniels, Cumbria County Archaeological Officer. In the letter, the find year is given as 1946, but a label with the objects states 1948-9.
- <sup>65</sup> I would like to thank Leslie Webster for her help in identifying the object and for arranging a metallurgical analysis to be carried out. When first reported to the writer, the object was about to be disposed of as being "an old curtain ring of no interest!".
- <sup>66</sup> The coins were found by a Mr G. McFarlane, Brampton, and were originally taken into Ben Edwards, Lancashire County Archaeologist, for identification. They were eventually transferred to Tullie House in November 1993 and purchased by the museum. The coins were fused into a solid mass when found and were unfortunately split into two by the finder who damaged one coin. The difficult task of individual separation was finally achieved by Mr G. Harney, Carlisle, and a report deposited in the Tullie House archive dated 13 December 1993.
- <sup>67</sup> I am greatly indebted to Marion Archibald for her work on the coins and producing a full report dated 7 October 1994 (Tullie House archive).
- <sup>68</sup> Richardson, C. (1990), *op. cit.*, 94.
- <sup>69</sup> C.B.A. Group 3, *Archaeological Newsbulletin*, No. 6 (January 1974), 14-15; Bailey, R. N. and Cramp, R., *The British Academy Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture in England*, vol. II, *Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire North-of-the-Sands* (1988), 134-5, Pls. 476-9.
- <sup>70</sup> My thanks to John Cherry, Deputy Keeper, Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities, British Museum, for identifying the ring-brooch and suggesting a possible date.
- <sup>71</sup> Curwen, J. F., *The Castles and Fortified Towers of Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire North-of-the-Sands* (1913), 297; CW2, x, 107-8.
- <sup>72</sup> London Museum Catalogues: No. 7, *Medieval Catalogue* (1940), 118-22.
- <sup>73</sup> Griffiths, H., *Horse Harness Pendants*, Finds Research Group 700-1700, Datasheet No. 5 (Coventry Museums, 1986); Goodall, J. and Woodcock, T., "Armorial and other pendants, studs and ornaments", *Antiquaries Journal*, vol. LXXI (1991), 239-47; Cherry, J., *Harness Pendants in Saunders*, P. and Saunders, E. (eds.) *South Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, Salisbury Museum Medieval Catalogue*, part 1 (Salisbury, 1991).

- <sup>74</sup> Griffiths, N. (1986), *op. cit.*, fig. 14.
- <sup>75</sup> *Medieval Catalogue* (1940), *op. cit.*, 118, fig. 38, 120, Pl. XIX.
- <sup>76</sup> Richardson, C. (1990), *op. cit.*, 46, Cat. No. 93, fig. 23.
- <sup>77</sup> I am greatly obliged to Mr C. Nichol for supplying a detailed account of the circumstances of the find (letter to C. Richardson dated 23 May 1995). Mr Nichol includes the observation that some ten yards north of the findspot there was "a small circular area . . . with the remnants of clinker, ash and burnt lime", and that "whilst digging the quarry face in a westerly direction two implements were picked up . . . of the type used by blacksmiths".
- <sup>78</sup> *Medieval Catalogue* (1940), *op. cit.*, 55-8, fig. 11.
- <sup>79</sup> London Museum Catalogues: No. 1, *London and the Vikings* (1927), 24, figs. 6 and 8.
- <sup>80</sup> Hepburn, D. and Richardson, C. "Documents relating to the Transportation of cannon from Whitehaven to Carlisle During the Jacobite Rising of 1745", *CW2*, lxxxiv, 141-66.
- <sup>81</sup> My thanks to Ralph Jackson for his assistance in identifying this object.
- <sup>82</sup> *CW2*, xci, 292-4.
- <sup>83</sup> Richardson, C. and McCarthy, M. R., "A mid-fourteenth century coin hoard from Rickerby, Carlisle", *CW2*, xci, 295-8, Pl. 1.
- <sup>84</sup> Bell, E. F., "Carlisle Medals of the '45", *CW1*, xii, 42-50.
- <sup>85</sup> Richardson, C., *List of Stuart and Hanoverian commemorative medals, medallions, replicas and moulds in the Tullie House Museum collection. December 1995* (Tullie House archive, unpublished).
- <sup>86</sup> *CW1*, xv, 423.
- <sup>87</sup> Robinson, H. and Richardson, C., "A sinker from Holbeck and some local types", *CW2*, lxxxv, 266-8; Richardson, C. (1990), *op. cit.*, 58-9, fig. 26.
- <sup>88</sup> I am obliged to Catherine Brooks, Carlisle Archaeological Unit, for her report (dated October 1994) on this vessel.
- <sup>89</sup> An accompanying label reads "engraved bronze found with 63 166", indicating the pieces are either from an excavation or resulting from fieldwork. The former Cumbria County Archaeological Officer, Mr Tom Clare, suggests they may be metal-detector finds from the Romano-British settlement at Severals (pers. comm.).
- <sup>90</sup> Curle, J., *A Roman Frontier Post and its People: The Fort of Newstead in the Parish of Melrose* (1911), Pl. LIX, No. 14; Manning, W. H., *Catalogue of the Romano-British iron tools, fittings and weapons in the British Museum* (1985), 27-8; Richardson, C., *A Catalogue and Study of Wood-Working and Metal-Working Tools in the pre-Roman and Roman Iron Age in Northern Britain* (unpublished M.Phil thesis, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, 1974).
- <sup>91</sup> Padley, T. G. (1991), *op. cit.*, 108-9, No. 32, fig. 71.
- <sup>92</sup> Bewley, R. H., "Excavations on Two Crop-Mark Sites in the Solway Plain, Cumbria. Ewanrigg Settlement and Swarthy Hill 1986-1988", *CW2*, xcii, 23-47; Bewley, R. H., "Excavation of a Bronze Age Cemetery at Ewanrigg, Maryport, Cumbria", *Proc. Prehistoric Soc.*, 58 (1992), 325-54.
- <sup>93</sup> *CW2*, lxxviii, 211-12; *CW2*, xc, 31-3.
- <sup>94</sup> I would like to thank Elizabeth Allnutt, formerly of Carlisle Archaeological Unit, for reporting Cat. Nos. 123 and 124 in August 1992.
- <sup>95</sup> *Contrebis*, xiv (1988), 24.
- <sup>96</sup> *CW2*, lxxxv, 266-8.
- <sup>97</sup> *CW2*, lxxxv, 268; *CW2*, xc, 52, Cat. Nos. 109 and 111.
- <sup>98</sup> A copy of the Kendal Museum bone report dated 11 March 1988 is lodged in the Tullie House archive.
- <sup>99</sup> Richardson, C., "Unrecorded flint axes from Cumbria", *CW2*, lxxx, 155-7.
- <sup>100</sup> My thanks to Louise Hird, former pottery researcher with Carlisle Archaeological Unit, for her report on the vessel dated 29 May 1992.
- <sup>101</sup> Richardson, C., "A collection of Roman and later finds from Kirkby Thore, 1985-1988", *CW2*, xcvi, 63-77.
- <sup>102</sup> *CW2*, xciv, 293-4.