

ART. XVII.—*An Anglian Cross at Tullie House.* By  
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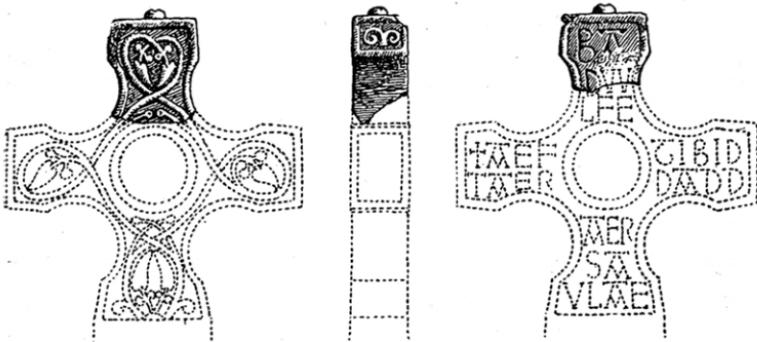
**I**N the Medieval Room at Tullie House there is a fragment of Cross-head, presented by the Misses Cartmell in 1912. It was found in St. Cuthbert's Lane, Carlisle, and exhibited in the collection formed for the Royal Archæological Society's visit to Carlisle in August, 1882, but it does not seem to have been described hitherto.

It is of brownish buff freestone, 7 inches tall, including the boss on the end, by  $5\frac{1}{8}$  inches broad and  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches thick. The ornament on three faces is chiselled, not very smoothly, with the ground sparsely pecked and hacked. The fourth face is incised with lettering. The arrises are slightly rounded, as also the stems, leaves and berries of the scrolls. The boss or knob, as well as the berries, has a dimple in the crown. All this is the technique of ninth-century Anglian carvers.

The design is made out by continuing the curves, in a full-size drawing, according to common form. This gives a free-armed late Anglian cross-head, with the stiff scroll-work of that period. The whole head would be 18 inches across the arms. The boss or knob shows that the remaining fragment is the uppermost arm, which was sometimes so terminated in late Anglian crosses (*e.g.*, Kirkburton, and a late rude head at Wath, North Riding). The edges, which are alike, so that one only need be drawn, have a bit of scroll, also late Anglian. The date of the design, like that of the technique, must be in the first half, probably in the first quarter, of the ninth century.

The fourth side, much broken, is interesting from the remains of an inscription in Anglian lettering, of which three letters are distinct, though two of them are muti-

lated, reading BAD—, the Northumbrian form of a name spelt in ordinary Anglo-Saxon Bead—, such as Badwulf, Badwini or Badenoth. The nearly contemporary "Swithbert" head at the Fraternity (these *Transactions*, N.S., xv, p. 125) hints the form of the inscription, which must have begun with a cross on the dexter arm. There is not space there for †ORATE P(ro) ANIMA as on the Hardwini head at Lancaster, and this suggests a reading of the kind here sketched in the illustration:—[† AEFTAER] BAD[VVLFE(?)] GIBIDDAD DAER SAVLAE—"In memory of Bad(wulf?)—pray for the (=his) soul." The



ANGLIAN CROSS AT TULLIE HOUSE ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

spelling would, of course, be Northumbrian, in which AE or E are often interchangeable, and *gibid* is used for *gebid*; Symeon of Durham spells "Badwlf" for Badwulf.

Badwulf is the only name so beginning which is known in these parts, and as it fits the stone it is used in this restoration. It would be foolish to say that we have here the tombstone of the last bishop of Whithern, for the evidence is too slight. But it would be pedantic to pass over the possibility. Badwulf was consecrated to Whithern or Candida Casa in 790 or 791, and is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon chronicle and Symeon up to 802 or 803 when he and his see disappear. As the great burning

and massacre by the Vikings at Iona occurred in 802, it must have been felt that Galloway was too exposed to attack for the continuance of an organized bishopric, and—though we have no records of his later life—Badwulf may have retired to the Abbey of Carlisle and died there. But that is mere conjecture. The object of a tentative restoration of the stone is to show that the relic was an Anglian cross of that period, originally, no doubt, in the graveyard of the Abbey.

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