

ART. XVIII.—*Some recent accessions to the Carlisle Museum.* By ROBERT HOGG, B.Sc.

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IT is proposed to resume the practice of presenting regular reports, for inclusion in our *Transactions*, of the most noteworthy accessions to the Carlisle Museum at Tullie House. In the present brief report I include notes on four such accessions, two of which (nos. 2 and 4) came to light as the result of the activities of the newly-formed Carlisle Regional Group.

1. Small perforated stone hammer, from Kingwater Wood, The Heugh, Walton, Cumberland. Length 4 in., width 2 in. tapering to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in., thickness  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. at broader end tapering to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. at narrower end; the perforation is cylindrical, diameter  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. The outer surface is completely weathered, but the rock type appears to be a coarse-grained basic igneous one. The hammer was found near the surface of the ground, on a small hill behind The Heugh (Normal National Grid reference 35/538654); it has been kindly given to Carlisle Museum by the finder, Mr W. J. Wilson.

2. Inscribed stone of "centurial" type from Hurtleton, Irthington, Cumberland. The stone is of dark red St. Bees Sandstone, in a flat slab  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. thick, 13 in. long and 11 in. wide. The inscription (fig. 1) is crudely cut on an incavate panel of much superior workmanship; the inference is that the stone was cut and dressed by a skilled mason, presumably at the quarry, and issued blank to the labour gang, which inserted its own record. The stone was found some years ago, to the north of Hurtleton Farm, in a field where the Wall and Vallum approach very closely to each other (Normal National

Grid reference 35/491618); it has been kindly given to Carlisle Museum by Miss Mitchel of Hurtleton. Our member Mr R. P. Wright has published a brief note on the stone in the *Journal of Roman Studies*,<sup>1</sup> in which he makes the point that it comes half a mile east of mile-castle 59 and about 200 yards south of Wall and Vallum, and that it is thinner than the normal centurial stones built into the stone Wall, but thicker than the flat stones found in the mounds of the Vallum near Denton Burn, in the Wall mile 7-8.<sup>2</sup> Mr Eric Birley gives the following reading of the text, and comments upon it:—

“The inscription is a straightforward one, C IV/LIN F = *c(ohors) IV Lin(gonum) f(ecit)*—‘The fourth cohort of Lingones made (this)’; it is another example of the work of an auxiliary unit taking part in the construction of Hadrian’s Wall and its attendant structures, and perhaps the first such record to be found in Cumberland. I have drawn attention elsewhere<sup>3</sup> to other inscriptions of the same type, recording work by *coh. I Batavorum* at Carvoran (CIL vii 777 and EE vii 1065), *coh. I Thracum* at Newcastle (CIL vii 501) and *coh. I Dacorum* at Denton (AA4 xiv 236); I am now prepared to believe that in each case it is the Vallum, and not the Wall or a fort, from which the building-record comes: but this is not the place to enlarge on the point. The cohort is a well-known one; it appears in the diplomas relating to the army of Britain in A.D. 103, 122 and 146 (CIL xvi 48, 69 and 93), and in the Notitia is placed at *Segedunum* = Wallsend, where it is attested by two inscriptions assignable on style to the first half of the third century (EE ix 1157 and 1158), while an altar found at Tyne-mouth (CIL vii 493) was no doubt taken thither from Wallsend in medieval times. It was commanded *circa* A.D. 130 by M. Statius Priscus, who left Britain with

<sup>1</sup> JRS xl 115-116.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. AA4 xiv 227 f.

<sup>3</sup> AA4 xiv 231-242.



FIG. 1—Inscribed stone from Hurtleton.

*facing p. 176.*

*Photo. by Robert Hogg.*

Sextus Julius Severus to take part in the Jewish war in 132 or 133, and returned to Britain, as governor, nearly thirty years later (Dessau, ILS 1092 = CIL vi 1523); its places of garrison in the second century are not yet known, and the fact (if fact it be) that it was constructing a length of the Vallum in the Irthington neighbourhood does not necessarily mean that it was stationed in a fort in that district (e.g. Castlesteads): for *coh. I Dacorum*, though it built a length of the Vallum near Newcastle upon Tyne, seems to have been stationed at Bewcastle in Cumberland a year or two later (CIL vii 975), and it seems clear that the auxiliary units that took part in the building project were being used as flexibly as the legions, without regard to where their permanent stations were or were to be."

3. Altar to Juppiter and Vulcan, set up by the *vicani* of Old Carlisle (CIL vii 346 = *Lapidarium Septentrionale* 829). This extremely interesting altar was found in 1842 and was for long preserved at Wigton Hall; in 1894 it was transferred to Clevedon in Somerset, but it has recently been acquired by Carlisle Museum, through the generosity of Lord Teignmouth. It now takes the place of a plaster cast, one of two made, before the original left the district, on the instructions of R. S. Ferguson.

4. An Anglian cross-head from Walton, Cumberland. This is the greater part of a cross-head in red sandstone; the lower arm is missing, and the upper arm is broken on the sinister edge: height 12 in., breadth 12 in. and thickness 5 1/2 in. The front face bears a small boss, 2 1/4 in. in diameter. The stone is St. Bees Sandstone, and similar material is exposed in the valley of the Cambeck near Walton. The cross-head is in the free-armed Anglian tradition, and falls into W. G. Collingwood's hammer-head class<sup>4</sup>—a rather ugly and late series of sculptures, the form of which has apparently arisen as the simplest achievable by inexperienced workmen from

<sup>4</sup> *Northumbrian Crosses*, 1927, p. 90 f.

a flat freestone slab. Both faces are ornamented in rustication style, in which the carver has achieved some sort of regularity of pattern, though it is far removed from the interlacing tradition (see figs. 2 and 3). Dr T. D. Kendrick, who has examined photographs of the fragment, observes that its style is probably "village vernacular" of *circa* A.D. 1025. It was found by Mr John Armstrong, at a depth of 2 ft. 6 in., when he was digging a grave in the south-west part of Walton churchyard (Normal National Grid reference 35/523646) on 15 June 1949. It has now been placed in Walton Church, and thanks are due to the vicar of Walton, our member Canon R. D. Ellwood, for bringing it to our notice and for his kindness in affording facilities for examining it. The photographs, here reproduced as figs. 2 and 3, have been added to the collections of the Carlisle Museum.



FIG. 3—The Walton cross-head, back view.

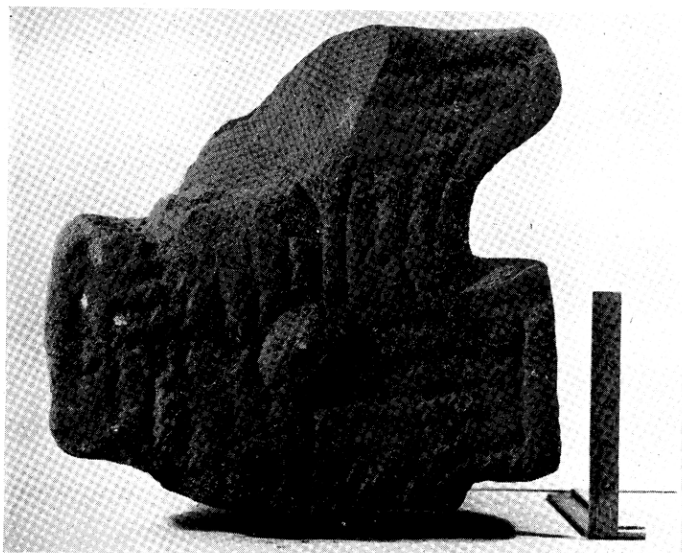


FIG. 2—The Walton cross-head, front view.

*facing p. 178.*

*Photo. by Robert Hogg.*