

ART. X.—*Catalogue of Roman Inscribed and Sculptured Stones, Coins, Earthenware, etc., discovered in and near the Roman Fort at Maryport, and preserved at Netherhall.* By J. B. BAILEY, with introduction and additions by PROFESSOR F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., LL.D., D.Litt., F.S.A.

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I.—HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COLLECTION.

THE Netherhall Collection is probably the oldest collection of Roman antiquities and perhaps the oldest collection of any sort of "curiosities" in England. It seems to be older even than that "Ark" of Tradescant which has now become the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. We first hear of it in 1599 when William Camden, the father of English archæology, and his friend Sir Robert Cotton, visited Netherhall—then called Ellenborough, from the adjacent village of the name—and copied eleven inscriptions. In his "Britannia," Camden thus describes the neighbouring ruins from which the antiquities came and the treatment accorded to them by the owner of Ellenborough:—

The ancient vaults stand open, and many altars, stones with inscriptions, and Statues are here gotten out of the ground. Which I. Sinhaus [John Senhouse, died 1606] . . in whose grounds they are digged up, keepeth charily, and hath placed orderly about his house (Philemon Holland's translation of Camden).

Since then, the Senhouse family has steadily maintained and increased the collection from discoveries made on the spot, and it is now, in all probability, the largest private collection of Roman antiquities, or, at any rate, of Roman inscriptions found on and close to one single site in this country.

II.—SKETCH OF THE ROMAN SITE.

The site from which these antiquities have been derived is the commanding hill which rises nearly 200 feet above sea level to the north of the modern town of Maryport and the west of the older village of Ellenborough. Here is a splendid military position. The hill top dominates the land behind it and looks out over the Solway Firth and the Irish Channel ; its steep cliffs or slopes defend it from attack on all sides and landwards it is further strengthened by the river Ellen, which flows beneath its eastern and its southern face. The Romans did not miss these natural advantages : on the hill top they established, probably in the reign of Hadrian and about A.D. 125, a fort to serve as part of the coast defences of Britain and to guard the left flank of Hadrian's Wall which was built about the date mentioned from the Solway to the Tyne. The grass-grown mounds which mark the site of this fort are still easy to see. They indicate a fort of the type which the Romans used in many places in North Britain to hold strategic points, to guard roads and so forth. It was square in shape and in size about 150 yards each way ($4\frac{1}{2}$ or $4\frac{3}{4}$ acres) ; no doubt it was walled with stone and had four gates, one in each front ; the east gate, indeed, can still be seen in part ; of the interior buildings nothing definite is yet known. Outside the fort was, towards the south, a space which may have been a parade ground (the so-called " Campus Martius ") and to the north various traces of the settlement of womenfolk, traders and old soldiers, which grew up outside any fort of this kind, and also a good many rubbish pits. The garrison in the time of Hadrian, and also later, seems to have been a *cohors prima Hispanorum*, probably 1,000 strong including a strong mounted section : we have also traces of a *cohors I Baetasiorum* and a *cohors I Dalmatarum*. It does not, however, follow from these territorial names that the garrison actually included many Spaniards or Baetasians

(Belgians) or Dalmatians. The Roman name of the fort has been said to be Volantium or Virosidum,* but was almost certainly Uxellodūnum, which is recorded as the name of the fort garrisoned by the Cohors I Hispanorum and as near to Papcastle, and which appropriately means in Celtic "high hill."

No systematic excavations have ever been carried out here, but chance discoveries have been generally followed up to some small extent. The chief of these activities occurred in 1870. On April 18th, 1870, during ploughing in one of the fields (*see* Plan), an obstruction was met with. On its removal, it proved to be altar No. 28. This led to a definite search which lasted 10 days. In all, 17 altars, besides other relics, were found in nine pits, the whole covering a space of 20 yards by 16 yards. These pits varied in depth from 2 feet to 6 feet. Two of them contained three altars each, four had two each, and three each had one. Where there was more than one altar in a pit, the first had been covered with earth and cobbles before another was put in. In no case was the inscription placed upwards. Several other pits were opened, but these contained only portions of altars, etc.; it seems possible that some of the altars found before 1870 were from these barren pits. Apparently, the Romans, before they withdrew their garrison finally from Uxellodunum—or perhaps rather at some earlier crisis—buried their altars to save them from desecration. Similar examples of (as it seems) Roman hiding of such things have been found in not a few Roman forts.

* Mr. Bailey (*Trans. Cumb. and Westd. Association*, xii., 1) has argued that the name of the fort was Clanoventa or Glannibanta, but this may perhaps be placed rather at Muncaster (Ravenglass), if it is in this region at all.

III.—THE CATALOGUE.

This Catalogue has been compiled, in the first instance, as a guide to the collection and accordingly the various items have been enumerated in the order in which they are at present placed in the Portico or elsewhere at Nether-hall. The readings of the stones have all been verified (as far as possible) for the Catalogue, and Prof. Haverfield, who examined most of the inscriptions about 20 years ago, has here revised them and prefixed the preliminary paragraphs. The reader is requested to note that :—

1.—The height given is that of the whole monument ; in the case of altars the breadth is that of the shaft.

2.—In the inscriptions, letters enclosed in square brackets were probably once on the stone, but are now broken off or defaced.

3.—Tied letters are denoted by a curved bar across them, thus :— \overline{PR} signifies that PR forms a monogram. Smaller varieties of lettering (unbarred A, inverted N, etc.), exact spacing, and the like, are necessarily here disregarded.

4.—The altars, etc., from 26 to 45 inclusive, with the exception of No. 34, were all found in 1870, and the order in which they were discovered is given in brackets after the Catalogue number, thus :—27 (12), 28 (1), etc.

5.—With the exception of those otherwise named, all the stones are of the red sandstone of the district.

6.—In brackets at the end of each subject are references to the chief authorities :—

C.—*Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, vii. (ed. E. Hübner) 1873.

Hav.—Supplements to the above by F. Haverfield, *Ephemeris*, vii.-ix. (1892-1913).

H.—Horsley's *Britannia Romano*, 1732.

Hu.—Hutchinson's *History of Cumberland*, vol. ii., 1794.

L.—Lysons' *Magna Britannia*, vol. iv., 1816.

Lap.—Dr. Bruce's *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, 1875.

Stones, etc., marked with an asterisk (*) do not appear to have been recorded before.

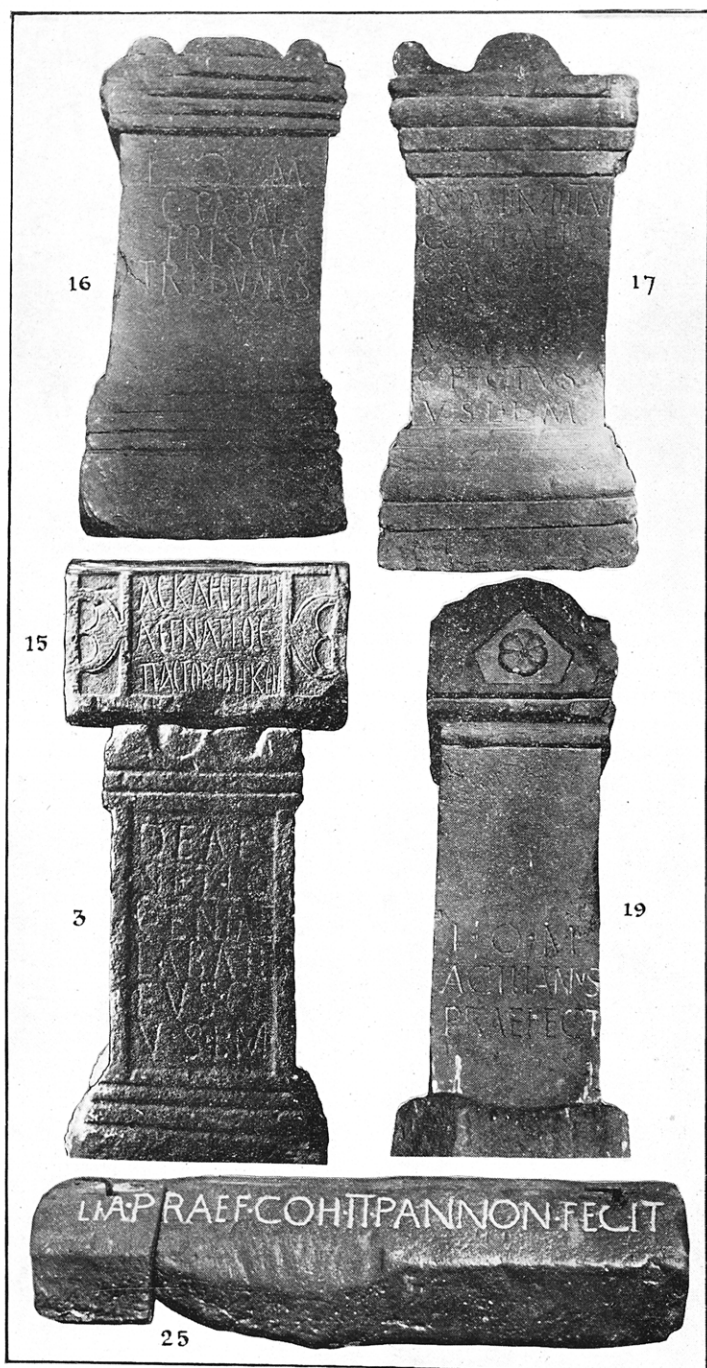


PLATE I.—ROMAN STONES AT NETHERHALL.

TO FACE P. 139.

(a) STONES IN THE PORTICO.

1.—Votive Slab, 27 inches high, 19 inches wide. "To the Victory of our lords, the Emperors." The last two lines are within a wreath held by two winged victories, whilst the others are between the heads of the figures. Hübner suggests that the Emperors were Severus and Caracalla. (C., 396; H., 70; Hu., 282; L., 70; Lap., 866. Found before 1599. Now almost illegible.)

VICTORIAE
AVGG
DD
N N

2.—Sepulchral Slab, 60 inches high, 39 inches wide. A pediment contains a female figure, with rays (? hair) surrounding the head. This is the deceased. Underneath is the inscription; "To the memory of Julia Martina, lived 12 years, 3 [months], 22 days." A curious modern copy of this stone, not quite accurately cut, has long existed at Orchard Wyndham (in Somerset): this place in the later eighteenth century belonged to the Earls of Egremont and the copy may have been brought from Cumberland by one of them. See a paper by W. George (Bristol 1879), summarised by Mr. E. T. Tyson in these *Transactions*, O.S., v., 25. (C., 408; Hav., *Ephem.*, ix., p. 569; H., 71; Hu., 274; L., 128; Lap., 879.) Older editors read MARTIMA, but this is not on the stone, and is not a known or probable name.

D · M ·
IVL · MARTIN
A · VIX · AN
XII · III D XXII
DEAE
SETLO
CENIAE
LABAR
EVS · GI (or CE?)
V · S · L · M ·

3.—Altar, 30 inches high, 10½ inches wide (plate i.). "Lucius Abareus . . . (erected this) to Setlocenia in discharge of a vow." She was a native goddess. See No. 49. (C., 393; H., 69; Hu., 274; L., 68; Lap., 875. The meaning of the last letters in line 5 is uncertain.)

4.—Slab, 23 inches wide, 19 inches high. This represents three nymphs or goddesses of uncertain kind. Each is in a round-headed niche; part of the first figure is missing. The stone has been broken in two lengthwise, but is now restored. It was found in the Fort in 1766 (Hu., 276; L., 136; Lap., 896).

4a.*—The upper part of a small Altar, 9 inches high, 5 inches wide. The top is flat (plate vi.). "To Neptune." This altar was found in 1861, during the excavations necessary for the additions to the old Gas Works.

NEPTVNO

5.—Rectangular Slab, 54 inches high, 35 inches wide. A

horseman, in high relief, riding to the left: probably from a tombstone. The work is very rough. (H., 74; Hu., No. 5, plate i.).

6.—Fragment of the right hand top corner of a Slab, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches square. It contains the figure of a boar and the letters ORD, and clearly refers to the 20th Legion, whose symbol was a boar. Probably the stone was put up in the reign of Gordian (A.D. 238-244) when the legion would have borne the epithet *G]ord(iana)*. It was found in 1742 (Hu., 284; Lap., 892).

7.—Sculpture, 10 inches high, 8 inches wide, of two hooded figures (originally three). Similar hooded figures are common and perhaps represent native deities. Found in the Castle yard at Carlisle (Hu., 276; L., p. clxxxvii.; Lap., 492).

8.—Slab, 35 inches high, 31 inches wide. It is gable-topped. The figure in relief upon it, apparently male, holds in his left hand a small flat box, or purse; at his right hand is a small altar (?). The upper part of the body is missing and it is difficult to decide whether it represents a deity or is sepulchral, as is perhaps more probable. It was found in 1743. (Hu., 283; Lap., 895.)

9.—Altar, now 46 inches high, 20 inches broad. It has neither capital nor base.
 [DIS · DEABVSQVE]
 [P · POSTVMIVS]
 "To the gods and goddesses, Publius ACILIANVS
 Postumius Acilianus, Praefect of the 1st PRAEF
 Cohort of Dalmatians." On the left side COH · I · DELM ·
 Hercules with the Hesperian apples, and
 on the right Mars with helmet, spear and shield. The shaft of the
 altar has been split, but the face is now secured by iron bands.
 For Acilianus, see Nos. 19, 46, 56, and Summerhouse, No. 75.
 He lived about the middle of the second century. (C., 367;
 H., 65; Hu., 272; L., 76; Lap., 876.) The two first lines of the
 inscription were seen by earlier antiquaries but are now lost.

9a.—To the left hand of this is the body of a nude female figure—wanting arms and legs (Hu., No. 36, plate v.).

10.—Altar, 46 inches high, 17 inches wide.
 VIRTVTI
 "To the Virtue of the Emperor, by . . . Her- AVGSTAE
 mione, daughter of Quintus, in discharge of a ANA
 vow, etc. . . ." This altar has been split down QVINTI · FILIA
 the middle, and only the face of it is preserved. HERMIONAE
 Even this has been broken, thus damaging part V · S · L · L · M
 of the third line. Compare Altar No. 52. (Hu., No. 29, plate iii.;
 L., 69; Lap., 868; C., 397.)

11.—Sculpture, 16 inches high. This is the massive head from a statue, which has been rashly assigned to Hadrian. (Lap. p. 452).

12.—Cubical Stone, 18 inches high, 18 inches deep, 12½ inches wide. On one side is the representation of a Roman building. Under one of the arches stands a woman, nearly in the attitude of Venus Pudica (H., 73; Hu., 275; L., p. clxxxvi.; Lap., 901.)

13.—Legionary Stone, 24 inches long, 14 inches wide. This records that detachments from the 2nd and 20th legions had completed certain work at the fort. It was found in 1779. (Hu., 276; L., 109; Lap., 891; C., 401.)

14.—Sepulchral Slab, 34 inches high, 19 inches wide. It is surmounted by a pediment which encloses a crescent. Beneath, there is the figure, in relief, of a horseman, with spear and shield, riding over a prostrate enemy. With the exception of one line the inscription is entirely destroyed. The letters still left seem to be:—DIS·MANIBV[S]. They are certainly not M^cMANN, as stated by Dr. Bruce. This stone was found at Stanwix and was brought to Netherhall in 1787. Light coloured sandstone (Hu., 276; Lap., 481; C., 406=919; Hav., *Eph.*, ix., pp. 569, 605).

15.—Votive Slab, 17 inches long, 9 inches wide (plate i.). "Erected to Aesculapius by Aulus Egnatius Pastor." He was possibly the doctor to the cohort. The Roman army doctors were largely Greek, even though they bore Roman names. (Hu., No. 21, plate iii.; L., 65; Lap., 878; C., p. 85.)

16.—Altar, 31 inches high, 13 inches wide (plate i.). "To Jupiter, best and greatest, by Caius Caballius Priscus, Tribune" (1st Cohort of Spaniards). For Priscus, see Nos. 31, 37, 57 (H., 67; Hu., 272; L., 32; Lap., 850; C., 375.)

17.—Altar, 37 inches high, 14 inches wide (plate i.). "To Mars, god of soldiers, the 1st Cohort of the Baetasians, Roman Citizens, commanded by Titus Attius Tutor, praefect, in discharge of a vow." The name of the officer can be restored from Nos. 27 and 38. (H., 66; Hu., 272; L., 35; Lap., 869; C., 390.)

17a.—Cubical Stone, 20 by 20 by 12 inches, supporting the above altar, No. 17. It is ornamented with festoons (Hu., No. 24, plate iii.).

18.—Votive Pillar, 36 inches high, 10½ inches wide. "To Eternal Rome, and to Fortune that gives safe voyage home." It has neither capital nor base. It stands on a stone, 10 by 10 by 8 inches. Found *circa* 1720. (Hu., No. 100, plate v.; L., 64; Lap., 872; C., 392.)

ROMAE
AETERNAE
ET
FORTVNAE
REDVCI

19.—Altar, 36 inches high, 10 inches wide (plate i.). "To Jupiter, by (Publius Postumius) Acilianus, Praefect" (1st Cohort of Dalmatians). It has no base. The capital is composed of four irregular pentagons, each containing a rosette. The top is flat. The P in the fourth line stands for *posuit*, "he set it up." There is no sign of any other letters. For P. Postumius Acilianus, see Nos. 9, 46, 56. (Hu., 284; L., 19; Lap., 848; C., 388.)

I · O · M
ACILIANVS
PRAEFECT
P

20.—Base of Column, 26 by 18 by 18 inches. The top is cut into an octagonal shaft 8 inches high, and there is a socket hole 10 by 7 inches. On one side is the figure of a woman riding upon a horse without reins. It was found in the fort in 1785 (Hu., 276, and No. 16, plate ii.).

21.—Altar, 43 inches high, 10 inches wide. "To Jupiter, etc., by the 1st Cohort of Spaniards commanded by Marcus Maenius Agrippa, Tribune." In 1790 this altar stood in the garden with a sun-dial on the top. In the focus are four pieces of lead, let in to support the dial, and a channel has been cut through the stone to allow the rain-water to drain away. M. Maenius Agrippa was a military and naval officer who commanded at this place about A.D. 125. He is recorded at one time or other in his life to have given Hadrian a night's lodging. He recurs on Nos. 29, 40, 42. (H., 62; Hu., 282; L., 27; Lap., 846; C., 379.)

I · O · M ·
COH · I · HIS ·
CVI · PRAE
M MAENI
VS AGRIP
TRIBVN
POS

22.—Altar, 39 inches high, 10½ inches wide. This does not seem to have been recorded in print. There is neither capital nor inscription, the former having been broken off. It may have been only an altar in the making. Found in 1870.

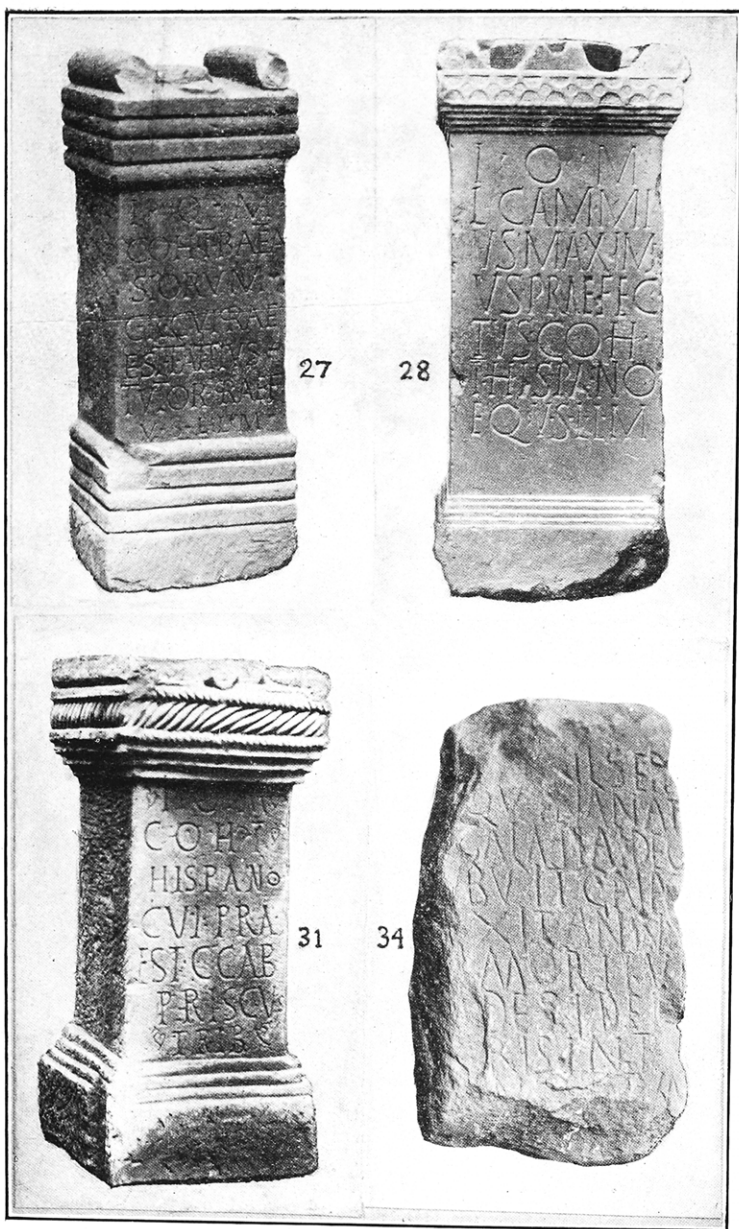


PLATE II.—ROMAN STONES AT NETHERHALL.

TO FACE P. 143.

23.—Altar, 32 inches high, 14 inches wide. On the capital are the letters I · O · M. The inscription has apparently been rubbed off, but the following letters are fairly discernible in 2 lines towards the bottom of the shaft :—PRAEF COH and FECIT. The top is flat, but there is a sunk focus 4 inches deep, and measuring 8 inches by 7 inches (Hu., 284 ; Lap., 864). It is now in the orchard.

24.—Base of Column, 15 inches wide, 15 inches thick, 24 inches high. The top 9 inches has been cut away till it is only 10 inches wide. There is a hole 6 inches square at the top, and the sides are nicely ornamented (Hu., No. 23, plate iii.).

25.—Two Stones from a building, together 60 inches long, 30 inches broad, 14½ inches thick (plate i.). Found long ago at the Beckfoot (Malbray) Camp, lost, and re-discovered in 1880 doing duty as a gate-post, and brought to Netherhall. The letters are 3 inches long on a chamfer of 8 inches deep. They are the conclusion of an inscription which was probably intended to declare that a certain piece of building work had been done under the care of an officer of the 2nd Cohort of Pannonians. It is not clear whether the stone belonged to a plinth at the bottom of a wall or (as one might rather think) an epistyle. (Lap., 903 ; R. S. Ferguson, these *Transactions*, O.S., iv., 318, v., 136 ; C., 417=Hav., *Eph.*, vii., 978.)

26.—Sculpture, 24 inches high, 12 inches wide. This is the lowest part of the body of a Roman Soldier (?) in high relief. To his right is a small altar (?). It was found in 1870, as also Nos. 27-45 except No. 34.

27 (12).—Altar, 37 inches high, 13 inches wide (plate ii.). "To Jupiter, etc., the first Cohort of Baetasians, Roman Citizens, commanded by Titus Attius Tutor, praefect, in discharge of a vow." For T. Attius Tutor, see Nos. 17, 38. (Lap., 858 ; C., 386.) Found in 1870.

I · O · M
COH · I · BAETA
SIORVM ·
C · R · CVI PRAE
EST · T · ATTIVS ·
TVTOR · PRAEF
V · S · L · L · M ·

28 (1).—Altar, 38 inches high, 15 inches wide (plate ii.). "To Jupiter, etc., Lucius Cammius Maximus, praefect, 1st Cohort of Spaniards, in discharge of a vow." EQ for *equitata* shows that the cohort (infantry) had a mounted section. This altar is in a splendid condition. For L. Cammius Maximus, see Nos. 43 and 61. (Lap., 849 ; C., 384.) Found in 1870.

I · O · M
L · CAMMI
VS · MAXIM
VS · PRAEFEC
TVS · COH ·
I · HISPANO
EQ · V · S · L · L · M ·

29 (15).—Altar, 33 inches high, 11 inches wide (plate iii.). "To Jupiter, etc., and the Divinity of the Emperor, Marcus Maenius Agrippa, Tribune (1st Cohort of Spaniards) erected this." This altar is nearly perfect. For M. Maenius Agrippa, see Nos. 21, 40, 42. (Lap., 857; C., 380.) Found in 1870.

IOVI $\overline{\text{OP}}$ M
ET · NVM · AVG
M · MAE · AGRIP
TRIBVN
VS
P · O · S

30 (10).—Altar, 39 inches high, 16 inches wide (plate iii.). "To Jupiter, etc., the first Cohort of the Dalmatians commanded by Lucius Caecilius Vegetus in discharge of a vow." This altar is in an excellent condition. (Lap., 859; C., 387.) Found in 1870.

I · O · M
COH · I · DA
LMATAR · CVI
PRAEEST · L · CÆ
CILIVS VEGE
TVS · PRAEFEC

☞ V · S · L · M · ☞

31 (14).—Altar, 39 inches high, 13 inches wide (plate ii.). "To Jupiter, etc., by the first Cohort of Spaniards commanded by Caius Caballius Priscus, Tribune." For C. Caballius Priscus, see Nos. 16, 37, 57. The capital is damaged (Lap., 853; C., 374). Found in 1870.

☞ I · O · M ☞
COH ☞ I ☞
HISPANO
CIVI · PRA ·
EST · C CAB
PRISCVS
☞ TRIB ☞

32 (4).—Altar, 36 inches high, 15 inches wide (plate iv.). "To Mars, god of soldiers, the 1st Cohort of Baetasians, Roman Citizens, commanded by Ulpian Titianus, in discharge of a vow, etc." For Ulpian Titianus see No. 35. The capital and right side of shaft are somewhat damaged (Lap., 870; C., 391). Found in 1870.

MARTI · MILITARI
COH I BAETASIO
RVM · C · R ·
CVI PRAEEST · V [L]
PIVS TITIANV[S]
PRAEF · V · S · L · M ·

33 (6).—Altar, 44 inches high, 12 inches wide. "To Jupiter and the Divinity of the Emperor, the 1st Cohort of Spaniards erected this." The inscription is indistinct; see Nos. 21, 29, 40, 42. (Lap., 861; C., 372.) Found in 1870.

I · O · M
ET · NVM
AVG · COH
I · HISP
P · O · S

34.—Fragment of a tombstone, 18 inches high, 10 inches wide, found between 1600 and 1730. The surviving letters are fairly clear but cannot be completed with any certainty. Line 3 suggests that the dead man was born in Galatia (Asia Minor); line 5 gave his age (*vixit*

.. IL SER
QVINANAT
GALATIA IDEO
BVIT · GALAT
[VI]XIT ANN
MORITVI



PLATE III.—ROMAN ALTARS AT NETHERHALL.

Phot. Rev. N. Stick.

TO FACE P. 144.

annos...). Lines 6, 7, 8 have been thought to mean *moritu[rus] deside[ravit pat]ris in t[umulo sepeliri*: "on his death-bed he desired to be buried with his father." (H., 284; Hu., 275; L., 135; Lap., 880; C., 405.)

35 (16).—Altar, 41 inches high, 12 inches wide (plate v.). "To the Victory of the Emperor by the 1st Cohort of Baetasians, Roman Citizens, commanded by Ulpus Titianus, praefect, in discharge of a vow." The capital is damaged; see No. 32. (Lap., 867; C., 395.) Found in 1870.

VICTORIAE AVG
COH · I · BAETASIOR
· C · R ·
CVI PRAEEST
VLPIVS TITIA
NVS PRAEFEC
· TVS ·
V · S · L · L · M ·

36 (5).—Altar, 43 inches high, 15 inches wide (plate iii.). "To Jupiter, etc., by the 1st Cohort of Spaniards, with mounted section, commanded by Lucius Antistius Lupus Verianus, son of Lucius, of the tribe Quirina, a praefect, a native of Sicca, in Africa." The capital is highly ornamented, but has been badly broken (Lap., 854; C., 373). Found in 1870.

I · O · M ·
COH · I · HISP ·
EQ · CVI · PRAEEST ·
L · ANTISTIVS · L · F ·
QVIRINA · LVPVS ·
VERIANVS PRAEF
DOMV · SIC
CA · EX · AFRICA

37 (7).—Altar, 36 inches high, 11 inches wide. "To Jupiter, etc., by Gaius Caballius Priscus, Tribune" (1st Cohort of Spaniards). The inscription is very rudely cut, and the face of the altar is exceedingly rough. It is of light-coloured sandstone. For C. Caballius Priscus, see Nos. 16, 31, 57. (Lap., 855; C., 376.) Found in 1870.

I · O · M ·
G · CABAL ·
PRISCVS
TRIB ·

38 (11).—Altar, 37 inches high, 13 inches wide (plate iii.). "To the Victory of the Emperor by the 1st Cohort of Baetasians, Roman Citizens, commanded by Titus Attius Tutor, in discharge of a vow, etc." The capital is damaged. For T. Attius Tutor, see Nos. 17, 27. (Lap., 865; C., 394.) Found in 1870.

VICTORIAE AVG
COH · I · BAETA
SIORVM · C · R ·
CVI · PRAEEST
T · ATTIVS · TVTOR
✠ PRAEFEC ✠
V · S · L · L · M · ✠

39 (9).—Altar, 45 inches high, 12 inches wide (plate v.). "To Jupiter, etc., by the 1st Cohort of Spaniards commanded by Helstrius

IOVI OPM
COH · I ·
HISPA

L

Novellus, praefect." This altar is damaged at the right side, and on the capital. See No. 41. (Lap., 856; C., 378.) Found in 1870.

CVI · PRÆ
HELSTRI
VS · NOVE[L]
LVS · PRÆ
FECT ·

40 (8).—Altar, 36 inches high, 13 inches wide. "To Jupiter, etc., and the Divinity of the Emperor, Maenius Agrippa, Tribune (1st Cohort of Spaniards) erected this." The inscription is indistinct, and a portion of the altar has scaled off to the left. It is of light-coloured sandstone. For M. Maenius Agrippa, see Nos. 21, 29, 42. (Lap., 862; C., 381.) Found in 1870.

I O M
ET · NVM · AVG
MAE · AGRIP
PA · TRIBVN
VS
[P] O S

41. (17).—Altar, 16 inches high 9 inches wide. "Helstrius Novellus, praefect (1st Cohort of Spaniards) erected this to the deity Vulcan . . ." When found in 1870, the capital and other parts of an altar lay beside it, broken into fragments. See No. 39. The figure in plate iv. is from a photograph taken in 1870 (Lap., 871; C., 398). Found in 1870.

HELSTRI
VS · NOVEL
LVS · PRAE
FECTVS
NVMINI
VOLCAN
P] O [S

42 (2).—Altar, 32 inches high, 12 inches wide. "To Jupiter, etc., - - - - (Marcus) Maenius (Agrippa), Tribune (1st Cohort of Spaniards)." The inscription has apparently been destroyed by the face of the altar having been used to sharpen tools on. For M. Maenius Agrippa, see Nos. 21, 29, 40. (Lap., 847; C., 382; Hav., *Eph.*, ix., p. 569.) Found in 1870.

I O M
- - - - -
- - - - -
MAEN[AGR.]
TRIBV[N]

43 (3).—Altar, 46 inches high, 16 inches wide (plate iii.). "To Jupiter, etc. Lucius Cammius Maximus, praefect 1st Cohort of Spaniards, with mounted section, and tribune 18th Cohort of Volunteers, in discharge of a vow, etc." On each side is a patera, and on the back a wheel with six spokes. This altar has been badly broken. The capital is finely ornamented, and there are two peculiar contractions. It is a light-coloured sandstone. See Nos. 28 and 61. (Lap., 852; C., 383; Hav. *Eph.*, ix., p. 569.) Found in 1870.

I · O · M
[L] CAMMI
[V]S · MAXI
MVS · PRÆ
COH · I · HIS ·
EQ · ET TRI · xviii
COHOR · VOLV
V · S · L · M ·

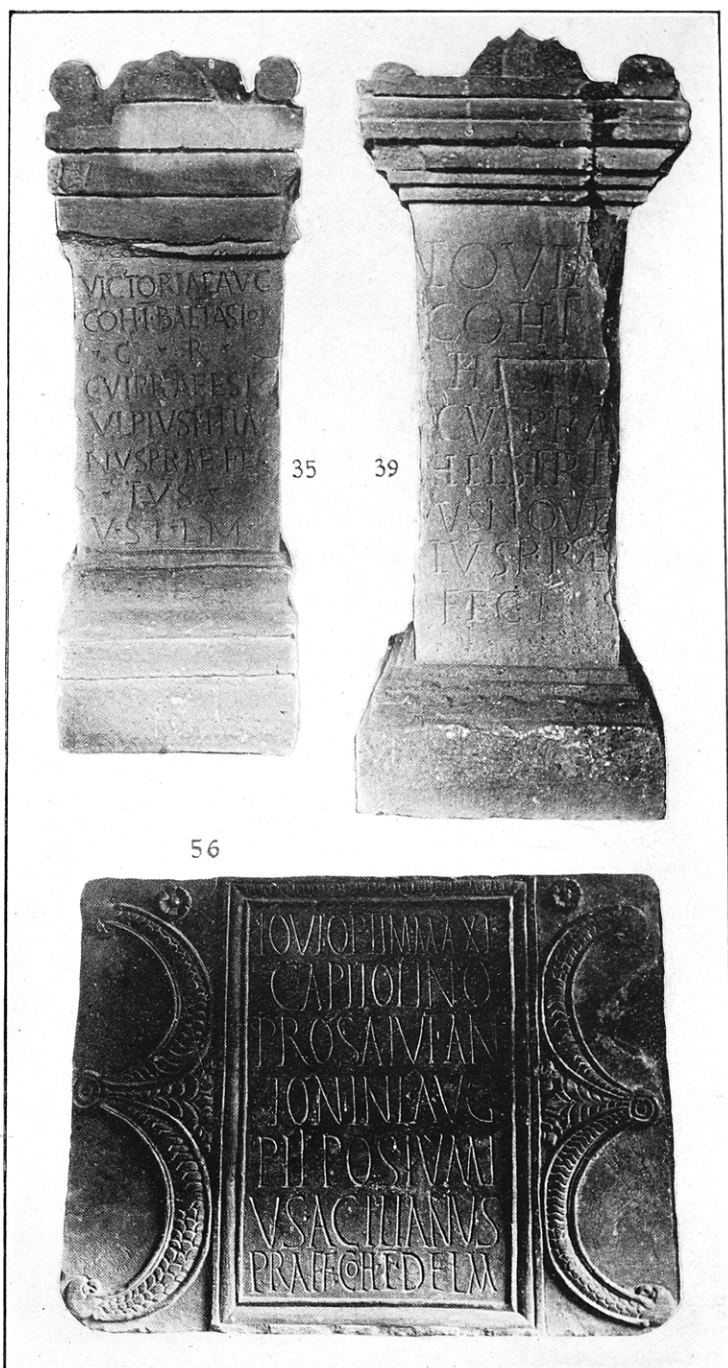


PLATE V.—ROMAN ALTARS AND SLAB AT NETHERHALL.
Phot. Rev. N. Stick.

TO FACE P. 146.

44 (13).—Altar, 24 inches high, 8 inches wide. This is an elegant little altar, but is without inscription (Lap., 889). Found in 1870.

45.—A Triangular Stone, 28 inches high, 12 inches wide at the base, and 8 inches thick. It has a well defined crescent at the bottom and the figure ∇ on the face. It was found at the same place as the altars in 1870. See figure in plate iv., made from a negative taken a few days after the discovery of the stone (Lap., 902). It would seem that sometime between 1800 and 1870 the Ordnance Survey used the stone to put its bench-mark on.

46.—Altar (lower part), 24 inches high, 16 inches wide. " - - - by (Publius Postumius) Acilianus, praefect 1st Cohort of Dalmatians." This was found in 1869, whilst digging a grave at the west end of Crosscanonby Church. For P. Postumius Acilianus, see Nos. 9, 19, 56. (*Eph.*, vii., 963.)

47 (*not Roman*).—Cup and Ring Stone, found in 1883 (see Plan).

48 (*not Roman*).—Cup and Ring Stone, found in 1887 (see Plan).

Nos. 47 and 48 were found in a field to the east of Bank End Lane, and some 50 yards S.W. of the Roman Road (these *Transactions*, O.S., ix., 435, with illustrations).

49.—Slab, 44 inches high, 24 inches wide. Female figure in high relief in a niche 24 inches high and 16 inches wide. She is represented as carrying a bottle in her right hand, and some other unknown object in the left hand. Probably a tombstone. (*H.*, 72; *Hu.*, No. 14, plate ii.; *L.*, p. clxxxvi.; *Lap.*, 890.)

50.—Altar, 28 inches high, 14 inches wide. This was found in the same field as No. 57, but some 20 yards further N.E. The whole inscription has been erased by the plough, with the exception of the tops of the two concluding letters of the first line, viz., ET (*Eph.*, vii., 973). The inscription probably commenced—

I · O · M · ET
NVM · AVG

Two heads were found close by, and have probably been part of the ornamentation of a temple(?). They are now in the Summerhouse, Nos. 13 and 14.

51.—Altar, 20 inches high, 7 inches wide. It is uninscribed. On the left side is a sacrificial dish, and on the right a patera. It was found in 1743 (*Hu.*, 281).

52.—Altar, 42 inches high, 22 inches broad. I · O · M
 “To Jupiter, etc., by . . . ana Hermione, N · · · · ·
 daughter of Quintus.” See No. 10. This altar · · · · ·
 was found in 1880, down the slope to the west · · · ANA · QF
 of the Fort (see Plan). It is of rough millstone HERMIONE
 grit. The letters are very roughly formed, and
 have probably been made by a pick. The dedication to Jupiter
 is seen in small letters in a photograph taken in 1880. In line
 4 the name has been read ‘Hispana,’ but is not certain. (These
Trans., o.s., v., art. xxiv.; Hav., *Eph.*, vii., 971).

53.—Lower part of Altar, 15 inches wide, 10 CVR · · · VB · RIO
 inches high. “. . . under the care of (name RVSCOPRAEF
 uncertain), praefect of the 2nd Cohort of Lin- COH · II · LING
 gones”: probably he had some such name as
 Rubrius (or Rabirius) Etruscus. This was found during the
 restoration of Harrington Church in 1885. It has been cut
 down for use as a building stone. It is probably from the Roman
 Fort at Moresby (these *Trans.*, o.s., ix., 294; *Eph.*, vii., 969).

54.—Legionary Stone, 16 inches long, 6 inches LEG XX
 wide. This stone was found in 1880, and
 probably pointed out building work done by a company of the
 20th Legion. (*Eph.* vii., 974.)

55.—“The Serpent Stone,” 51 inches high, viz.:—the face
 12 inches, octagonal shaft 22 inches, square base 17 inches. The
 shaft varies in circumference, being 29 inches near the head and
 40 inches at the base. On one side is a serpent 45 inches long
 and 2 inches broad. On the other side is a face with two serpents
 above and two fishes below. At the top a piece of iron has been
 let in by lead. Its use cannot be conjectured; it has been des-
 cribed as Mithraic and as Phallic. It was found in 1880 to the
 north of the Roman Road, in the fourth field from the fort and
 not far from the hedge (see Plan and plate iv.).

In close proximity to this stone a pavement 13 feet long by
 6 feet wide was uncovered, and under it were four burials.

Portions of a second and broader serpent were found close by.

This stone stands on a base 24 inches long, 24 inches broad,
 and 9 inches high. It has a hole in it, 18 inches square, probably
 for the reception of a column.

56.—Votive Slab, 30 inches long, 24 IOVI OPTIM · MAXI ·
 inches wide (plate v.). “To Jupiter, CAPITOLINO
 etc., of the Capitol, for the welfare of PRO SALVT · AN

the Emperor Antoninus Pius, by (Pub- TONINI · AVG
lius) Postumius Acilianus, Praefect 1st PII POSTVMI
Cohort of Dalmatians." The date for VS · ACILIANVS
the presence of this cohort is thus fixed PRAEF · COH · I · DELM
somewhere between A.D. 138 and 161.

This fine slab was found in 1873, close to the place where the altars were found in 1870, the head of a figure being found at the same time. For P. Postumius Acilianus, see Nos. 9, 19, 46. (Lap., 888; *Eph.*, iii., 93.)

57.—Upper part of Altar, 21 inches high, 9 I O M
inches wide. "To Jupiter, etc., by Gaius G · CABA
Caballius Priscus, Tribune" (1st Cohort of LLIVS · P
Spaniards). It was found in 1880, close to RISCVS ·
the N.W. corner of the temple(?), in the second TRIBVN
field from the Fort (see Plan). For Caballius
Priscus, see Nos. 16, 31, 37. (*Eph.*, vii., 970.)

58.—Cubical Block, ornamented on two sides, upon which No. 57 stands.

59.—No. 58 stands in another, 18 inches long, 18 inches broad, and 12 inches high, with a hole $13\frac{1}{2}$ by 12 inches.

Out of the 35 altars,* 22 are to Jupiter. The Spaniards dedicated 16, Baetasians 5, Dalmatians 3. Officers named:—Spaniards 7, Baetasians 3, Dalmatians 2. Despite the territorial names, it does not follow that all (or indeed, any) of the dedicators were from the districts in question.

(b) STONES IN THE SUMMERHOUSE.

The Summerhouse is the original railway-station at Wigton, built in 1844, and brought to Netherhall in 1890. This second Collection consists of stones that were either

* Including some found at Maryport and now elsewhere. These are:—

(60.)—Given to Sir James Lowther by John Senhouse in 1683, now at Whitehaven. (Holland's Camden, 770; H., 68; Hu., 273; L., 63; Lap., 874.)

(61.)—To Belatucadrus by Iulius Civilis; lost. (Camden, 770; H., p. 283; L., 38; Lap., 873.)

(62.)—To Jupiter, by L. Cammius Maximus; missing. (H., 61; Hu., 271; L., 28; Lap., 851.)

(63.)—To Jupiter, by G. Publius Cornelius; see No. 49 in the Summerhouse collection. (L., 18; Lap., 863.)

(64.)—To Jupiter, by M. Censorius Cornelianus, now at Tullie House, Carlisle. (H., 63; Hu., 272; L., 20; Lap., 860.)

(65-68.)—Four sepulchral slabs, now lost. (Camden, 772; H., 284-5; Hu., 278; L., 124-7; Lap., 881-4.)

hidden away behind the altars in the portico till 1914, or kept in a cupboard or elsewhere in the Hall. They are all of red sandstone, unless otherwise stated. Those hitherto unrecorded are marked with an asterisk (*).

PLAN FOR REFERENCE.

Section 1		Section 2	Upper Shelf
			No. 2 Shelf
			No. 3 Shelf
			Floor

UPPER SHELF (SECTION 1).

1.—Draped female(?) figure. Height 22 inches, breadth 13 inches. The head and legs are missing. She is holding a mirror(?) in her left hand, and some other object in the right. Found in 1880.

2.*—The upper left-hand part of a Sepulchral Slab. Height 10 inches, breadth of panel, 11 inches. A chamfer has been cut off at each side, making breadth at the top 7 inches. There has been a raised border round the slab. At the top this border is succeeded by a sunk portion $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, and in this is a raised cable-pattern. A second raised border $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, separates it from the panel below. This panel contains a kind of floral ornamentation, but whatever inscription there has been has been broken off. It is made of millstone grit.

3.*—Upper right-hand portion of a Sepulchral Slab. Height 14 inches, breadth 15 inches. It is gable-topped, and this part contains a 4 inch circle with rosette. Two grooves, 2 inches apart, separate it from the panel, which has a flat raised border all round. There is no inscription, but there are two strokes which may have been [D]M.

4.—Parts of two Querns; one of them has a fluted border.

5.*—Half a Quern, diameter 15 inches. Andernach lava.

6.—Half a Quern, diameter 15 inches.

7.—Half a Quern, diameter, 13 inches.

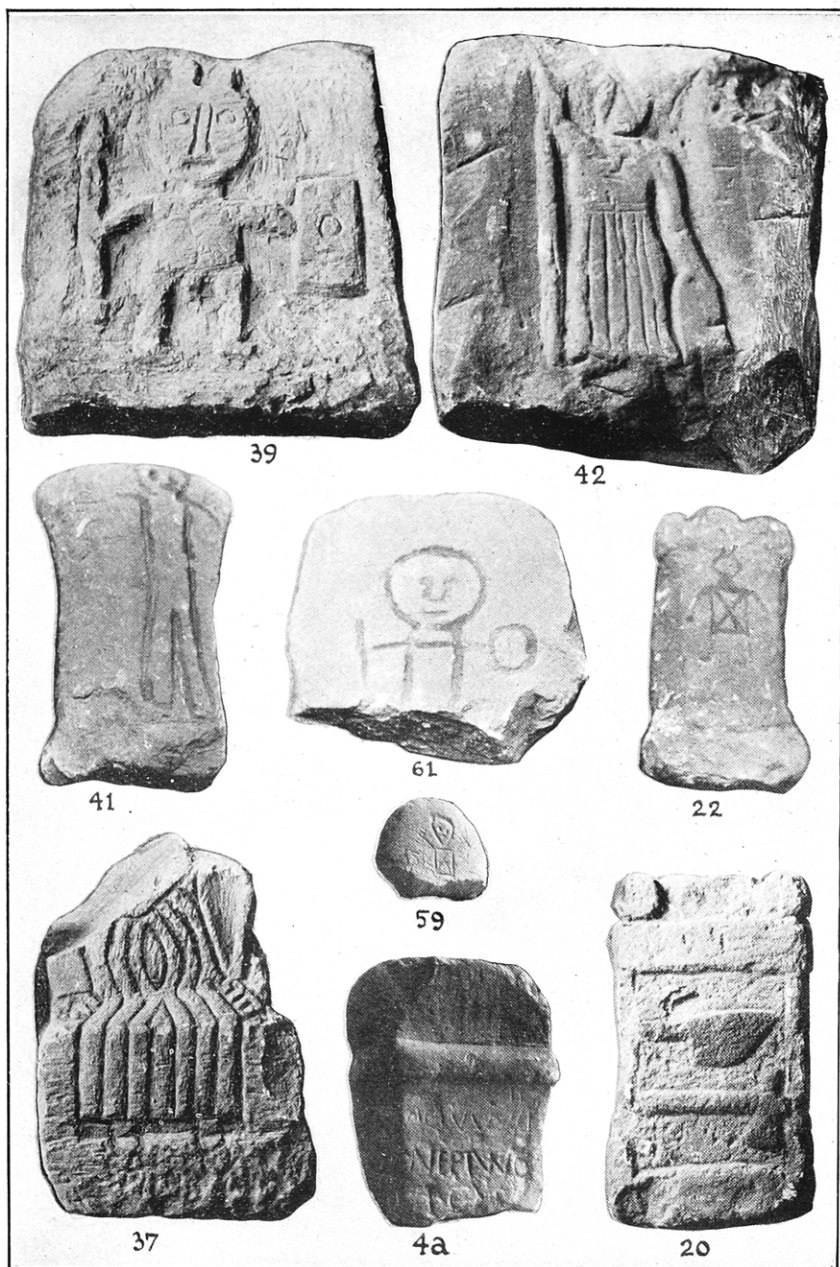


PLATE VI.—ROMAN STONES AT NETHERHALL:

(No. 4a in the Portico ; the rest in the Summerhouse).

Phot. Rev. N. Stick.

TO FACE P. 151.

8.—Quern, upper portion, diameter $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, outer diameter of hole $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Nos. 4, 6, 7, 8 are of granite (and Celtic?)

9.—Head of Emperor (?), 8 inches high, 4 inches wide. It was found in 1861, near the Bank End farm.

10.—Head, 6 inches square (Hu., No. 73, plate iv.).

11.—Head of a woman(?), 6 inches square (Hu., No. 80, plate iv.). It is very much worn.

12.—Head of a man, 6 inches square (Hu., No. 72, plate iv.).

Nos. 9-12 are evidently the heads of small statues.

13.—Head, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 4 inches wide.

14.—Head, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 4 inches wide.

Nos. 13 and 14 have each a piece of squared stone attached.

They were found in 1880, close to the temple(?) in the second field from the Camp and in the same pit as Altar No. 50 in the Portico (see Plan).

15.—A Genius(?). $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 6 inches wide. In his left hand is a cornucopia or torch, and in his right a patera. He wears the toga. The stone is a cream-coloured sandstone. It was found in 1870 (Lap., 900).

16.*—Base of small Altar, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

17.*—Small Altar, 11 inches high, 6 inches wide. It is uninscribed and without ornamentation. The top is flat and the face smooth.

18.*—Small Altar, 11 inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. There are signs of both focus and volutes, but it is uninscribed and without ornamentation. It is of millstone grit.

19.—Small Altar, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 5 inches wide. It has a focus on a flat-topped capital. There is no inscription, but the face of the shaft is surrounded by a groove (Hu., No. 38, plate v.).

20.—Small Altar, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide (plate vi.). It has both focus and volutes, but is uninscribed. On the face are the sacrificial knife and axe (Hu., No. 44, plate v.).

21.—Small Altar, $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. It has both focus and volutes. On the face is a gable-topped panel with cable pattern at the sides. On the base are the letters VI (Hu., No. 43, Plate v.).

22.—Small Altar, 10 inches high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide (plate vi.). It has both focus and volutes. On the face is a man with horns. Two lines cross the breast diagonally, and the toes are turned to the right of the figure. It was found in 1880, close to Altar No. 52 in the Portico (see Plan).

23.*—Base of small Altar, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad.

24.*—Base of small Altar, 8 inches high, 5 inches broad. Three indistinct letters.

25.—Base of small Altar, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad. There are parts of three lines of the inscription, but the third is a mere succession of strokes, possibly for [vs]LLM. (C., 413.)

	O
O - VN	
1 1 1 1	

26.*—Octagonal column, 5 in. high, on a rectangular base, 7 in. high by 12 by 7 in., with rounded corners.

27.—Piece of Inscribed Stone, 11 inches high, 14 inches wide at the top and 9 inches at the bottom. The letters are

P C

D I

(C., 413 a from Hu., No. 50, pl. 5, not correctly.) It is part of an imperial monument beginning with IMP(erator) c(aesar): DI is doubtless part of *Divi*.

SECOND SHELF (SECTION I).

28.—Several Building Stones, one showing diamond broaching found in 1880, and another in the Netherhall "camp" in 1914.

29.—Stone used for some game; 13 inches long, 9 inches wide. The "chequer board" is 6 inches square, each of the divisions being $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

30, 31.—Parts of Covers for two Querns(?). The radius of each is about 10 inches and the hole in the centre about 4 inches. Both are concave on one side and convex on the other. One is plain on the front, but the other has two raised concentric rings running round it.

32.—Quern(?). Diameter 14 inches, 3 inches thick, with a hole $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter through the centre. One side is very rough, the other slightly concave (Hu., No. 8, plate vi.).

33.—Quern(?). 13 inches diameter, 5 inches thick at the middle and 1 inch at the sides. There is a hole 1 inch deep and 1 inch wide on the flat side (Hu., No. 8., plate vi.).

34.—Quern(?). 13 inches diameter, 4 inches thick at the centre and 1 inch at the side. There is a hole at the middle $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep on the convex side.

Nos. 30-34 are of millstone grit, and Nos. 32-34 are probably unfinished or otherwise discarded for some reason.

35.—Two portions of the upper part of a Slab, probably a building record. The inscription is *CON I*, but part of the letter *o* and the first stroke of the *n* are missing. These letters are in a panel with ornamentation of circles and leaves on the border. (Hu., No. 25, plate iii. Probably C.; 414.)

36*.—Hammer Head, or Weight for sinking a net.

37.—Lower half of a goddess (?), in a sitting posture, 13 inches high, 9 inches wide (plate vi.). The dress hangs in straight symmetrical folds, and the feet and hands are visible. It was found in 1880, close to the temple (?) in second field, and is of a light-coloured sandstone.

38.—Base of an Altar(?). $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 11 inches wide. On the front is an elegant vase in the form of a "loving cup."

39.—Male Figure; $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 12 inches wide (plate vi.). In his right hand is a spear 8 inches long, and in his left a rectangular shield, 4 by 2 inches. He has two very prominent horns (see No. 22, also No. 61 in this Collection). It is of light-coloured sandstone.

40.—Figure of Sungod (?); 12 inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad at the top and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the bottom. The right arm is raised to the head, which is encircled by radiating rays. It was found in 1870 (Lap., 899).

41.—Figure of a Man, long and narrow. 11 inches long, 5 inches wide (plate vi.).

42.—Male Figure; $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 12 inches wide (plate vi.). He is standing, and has a spear of $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by his right side and a shield at his left. He has a belt round his waist, and wears a short tunic.

43.—Conical Stone, perhaps some sort of finial: it is too large to be a missile for the ballista. 16 inches high, with a base of $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It was found in 1880.

43a.—Gargoyle(?).

THIRD SHELF (SECTION 1).

44.—Trough; 13 inches long, 6 inches wide (Hu., No. 48, plate v.).

45.—Trough; $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 6 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Found in 1880.

46.—Trough (or Coffin?); 21 inches long, 9 inches wide, and 3 inches deep. Found in 1880.

47.—Trough(?); 8 inches long, 5 inches wide. In the shape of a shoe. The sides are badly damaged. Found in 1880.

48.—The top left-hand portion of the Shaft of an Altar; 8 inches high, 6 inches broad at the top and 4 inches at the bottom. The inscription is:—"To Jupiter." (Hu., No. 92, plate iv.; C., 389.)

IOV
ET V
CR

49.—The top left-hand part of the Shaft of a large Altar; 11 inches high, 9 inches wide. The inscription is:—"To Jupiter by the 1st Cohort - - - " It may probably be part of No. 63, p. 149, note. There are various pieces of a large altar in Section 2, from which it may be possible to build this up in part.

I · O [· M ·]
COH · I ·

50.—Part of an altar(?). $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches square. The inscription is:—"To all the goddesses" (Hu., No. 95, plate iv.; Lap., 877; C., 368).

[D]EABVS
[OM]NIBVS

51.—The top left-hand portion of a Slab (?). 10 inches high, 9 inches wide. It contains five letters, and has a plain raised border (Hu., No. 90, plate iv.; C., 413B).

C
T · D
PV

52.—Inscribed Fragment, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. There are two lines left of the inscription, but the letters in the first line are quite indistinct. It was found in 1870 (Lap., 897).

TIRVNC

53.—Inscribed Fragment, 11 inches square. The inscription is very indistinct, but seems to be:— (Hu., No. 93, plate iv.; C., 413D.) Probably part of a sepulchral slab noting the deceased person's age, *m(enses) iii.*, and some epithet like *carissimus*.

M III
SIMV

54.—Inscribed Fragment, 8 inches high, 7 inches wide. Inscription:—*cosi* (Hu., No. 88, plate iv.; Lap., 893; C., 414).

55.—Inscribed Stone, 11 inches high, 9 inches wide. It was found in 1870, broken in two. In the third and fourth lines there is a space as shown (Lap., 898). The reading of the inscription is uncertain but it seems to mention a cohort, under care of

	CO
	HIPPEE
	VI - NTE
	RA - NTE
	NP - -

56.—The top left-hand part of a Slab ; $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, 6 inches high. There is a raised border, and in the corner of the panel is the head of an animal; probably a deer. (Hu., plate vi.).

57.*—Fir Cone standing on a Crescent; $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 6 inches broad. It is the right-hand lower corner of a slab, and has a raised border.

Nos. 56 and 57 are probably parts of the same Slab.

58.—Fir Cone standing on a squared base ; 9 inches high. Found in 1880. Another, 16 inches high, was found at the same time, but is now lost.

59.—Figure of a Man with an egg-shaped head on a square body but without legs ; 4 inches wide, 3 inches high (plate vi.). The arms are stretched out, and the fingers resemble a comb. In his left hand is a spear 3 inches long, and on his right side are the letters SIG, *i.e.*, SIGNIFER, or Standard-bearer. The figure has been scratched on a stone evidently picked up from the shore. Below the letters SIG is a small circle of dots, or the letters vo. Found in 1880, near the place where Altar No. 52 was found (see plan). (*Eph.*, vii., 975.)

60.—Figure of a Warrior (?). $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. He has a staff in his right hand (Hu., No. 82, plate iv.).

61.—Figure of Warrior (?). 9 inches square (plate vi.). Like No. 38, he has his arms stretched out. He has a very flat nose, and carries a round shield in his left hand (Hu., No. 75, plate iv.).

62.*—Stone with ornamentation, something like W.

63.*—The upper right-hand part of a Slab ; 9 inches long, 6 inches broad. It has a raised flat border. In the corner of the panel are two large circles, each including a rosette, and there are four smaller circles.

64.—Wheel ; 8 inches diameter (Hu., 281).

65.—Stone, 15 inches high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad at the top, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the bottom, apparently from an arch. A rude figure has been

partly scratched on it, but the head, part of the left leg, and the feet are made of a succession of points. Found in 1880.

66 and 67.—Parts of Slabs.

FLOOR (SECTION I).

68.—Millstone, diameter 26 inches. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at the side, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in the centre. The hole itself is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. One side is rough, whilst the other contains three concentric rims.

69.—Millstone, diameter 20 inches. It is 2 inches thick at the side, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the centre. The hole itself is 2 inches wide. One side is rough and slightly concave, whilst the other is convex (Hu., No. 19, Plate iii.).

70.—Millstone, diameter $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at the side and at the centre. The hole is three inches wide. This and No. 69 have grooves radiating to the circumference (Hu., No. 19, plate iii.).

71.—Millstone, diameter $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at the side and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the centre. The hole is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. It is without markings. Nos. 68 to 71 are of millstone grit (Hu., No. 17, plate iii.).

72.—Millstone, diameter 19 inches. It is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick at the side and also at the centre. The hole is circular right through and is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad. Across the centre a groove has been sunk 1 inch broad and $\frac{1}{8}$ th inch deep, and it is continued at each end for 3 inches down the side. It is of light-coloured sandstone.

Similar stones are in the Chesters (Cilurnum) Museum. See that Catalogue, p. 72.

73.—Part of Sepulchral Slab; 26 inches high, DIS
18 inches wide. The inscription is:—"To the MANIBVS
memory of Vireius Paulinus (or the like) - - -" VIREIPAV
The letters are exceedingly well formed, and are 3
inches high. It was found in 1872 (Lap., 886; C., 412A).

74.—Sepulchral Slab; 27 inches high, RIANORIX VIXIT
29 inches wide. The inscription, which ANNOS - - -
runs across the middle of the slab, is
"Rianorix lived . . . years." This is a very irregular, natural
block of stone, and the letters are only very moderately formed.
Probably it is of the latest Roman date. It was found near
where the Roman Road crossed the river Ellen (Hu., No. 99,
plate v.; L., 133; Lap., 885; C., 411).

75.—Memorial or Votive Slab ; PRO SA[LVTE] -----
 58 inches long, 29 inches wide on ANTONINI · AVG · PIPP
 the left hand, and 20 inches on [PA]VLVS · P F · PALATINA
 the right. The inscription is :— [POSTV]M[IV]S · ACILIANVS ·
 “ (Erected) for the safety of An- [PRAEF · COH]I · DELMATAR ·
 toninus Augustus Pius by Paulus
 Postumius Acilianus, son of Publius, of the Palatine tribe, Praefect
 of the 1st Cohort of Dalmatians.” It has been surrounded by
 a plain raised border, but part of the top has been broken off.
 The stone has been broken into three pieces, and the inscription
 on the left-hand portion is mostly weathered off. The letters
 on the other parts have been traced over with colour more than
 once. For P. Postumius Acilianus, see Nos. 9, 19, 45, 56, in the
 Portico. (H., 64 ; Hu., 272 ; L., 83 ; Lap., 887 ; C., 400.)

76.—Sepulchral Slab ; 27 inches DIS MA(NIBVS)
 high, 21 inches wide. “ To the mem- [IV]L · MARINVS · ORDIN
 ory of Julius Marinus, centurion (in VIXIT · ANIS · XXXXMI[L]
 the cohort in garrison). He lived 40 XX MARITI
 years and served 20 years (?) . . .” It -- [P]OSVIT
 is an irregular flat slab which has been
 broken, and once mended with iron bands. The reading of lines
 4, 5, is doubtful. (Lap., 884a ; C., 404.)

77.—Part of Altar, 17 inches high, 7 inches wide. Found
 during restoration of Harrington Church in 1885 (these *Tran-*
sactions, O.S., ix., 295).

78.*—Part of the face of an Altar.

79.—Stone showing diamond broaching ; 24 inches long,
 16 inches wide, 3 inches thick.

SHELVES (SECTION 2).

80.—The three shelves are filled with some 30 pieces of broken
 Altars, including a focus, together with other parts of the capital
 and base of a large altar. It is possible that they belong to
 Altar No. 49 (this Section) and to No. 62 in the Portico.

FLOOR (SECTION 2).

81.—Base of Altar, 16 inches high, 11 inches wide. Found in
 1880, standing *in situ* in the temple(?) in the second field from the
 Camp (see Plan).

82.—Base of Altar, 17 inches high, 10½ inches wide. Found
 in 1880.

158 ROMAN INSCRIBED AND SCULPTURED STONES, ETC.,

83.—Upper part of face of Altar, $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. No signs of lettering.

84.—Upper part of face of Altar, $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. No signs of lettering.

85.*—Part of Sepulchral Slab; 34 inches high, 24 inches wide at the middle. This is a large irregular natural slab. The dead man's name may have been Aelius Sacer or Sacrovir; an. (annorum) gave his age. D M S · AEL - ACRO

STONES IN A CUPBOARD AT THE HALL.

86.*—Phallic Stone; 14 inches long, 7 inches wide, 8 inches thick. Figure, 8 inches long. PAN At the broken end of the stone is part of an inscription. The letters in the third line after S I D (or R) are uncertain, and they are incised, as also is the figure itself.

87.*—Phallic Stone; 11 inches long, 5 inches wide, 6 inches thick. Figure, 8 inches long. It is in relief.

88.*—Phallic Stone; 10 inches long, 7 inches wide, 13 inches thick. Figure, 9 inches long. It is in sunk relief.

Nos. 86-88 are like ordinary building stones. A photograph of them is in the Society's Collection at Tullie House. Another such stone was destroyed about 1720 (Gordon's *Itinerary of Scotland*, etc., p. 100), and still another is built into the Peel Tower of the Hall.

POTTERY, BRONZE, IRON, ETC.

Preserved at Netherhall, there is a large quantity of earthenware, and of iron, lead and bronze articles. It is scarcely a representative collection. There is not a single perfect vessel, and Mr. Stick has only been able partly to build up a very small number.

SAMIAN WARE.

This ware is represented by about 130 figured specimens, besides some 70 plain, but the majority are only small. At the same time there is no difficulty in assigning their shape, etc.

Of the *plain*, undecorated vessels, Mr. Stick was able to build up some half dozen with fair success. One is a Cup-shaped Vessel (Dragendorff 33), $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches from lip to lip. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, 5 inches across, and stood on a raised foot 2 inches in diameter.

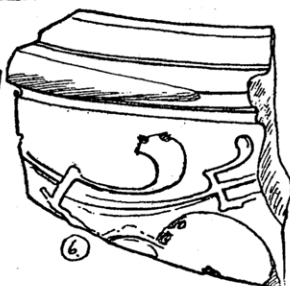
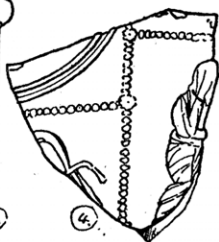
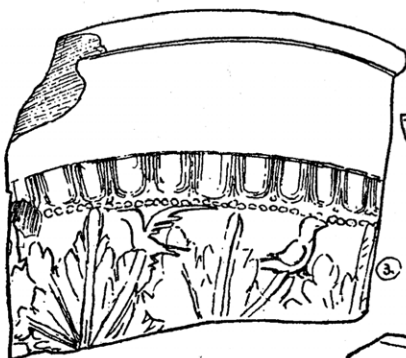
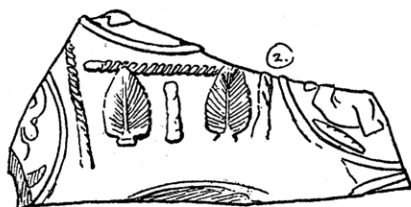
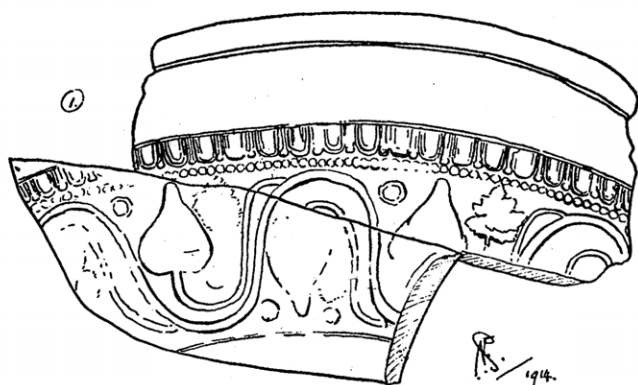


PLATE VII.—SAMIAN AT NETHERHALL.

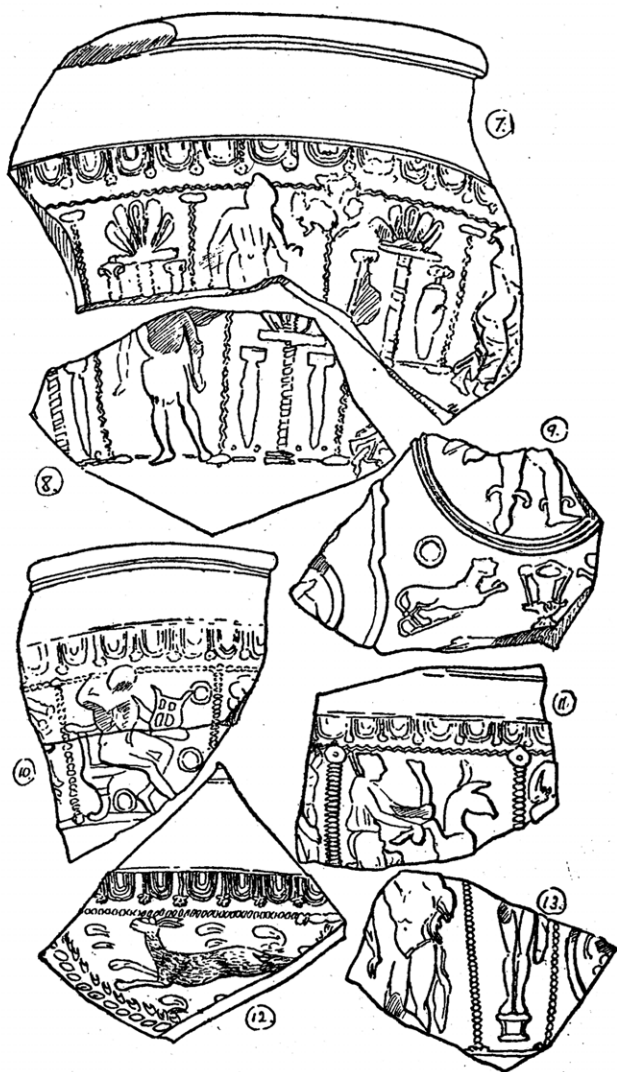


PLATE VIII.—SAMIAN, AT NETHERHALL.

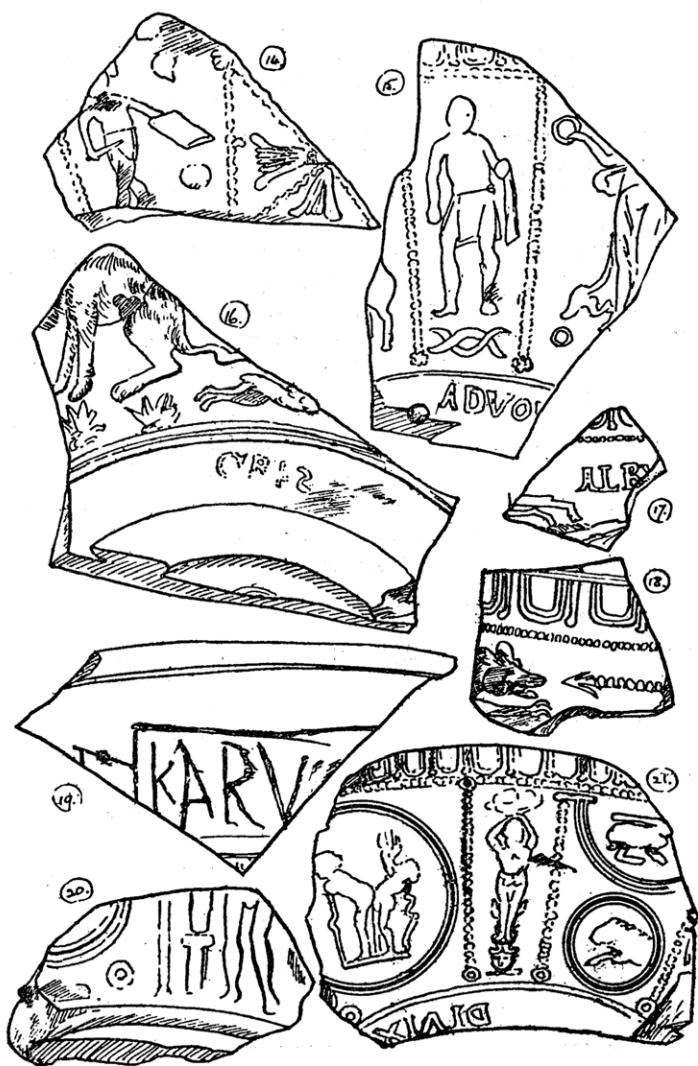


PLATE IX.—SAMIAN AT NETHERHALL.

M

It has the potter's mark VESPONI on a sunk panel. This person was apparently an early second century Gaulish potter. A second Vessel (Drag. 38) was somewhat larger, but $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the rim a curved projection or flange ran round the vessel. A third had the potter's mark SACRAPO.F, whilst another was apparently 7 inches in diameter, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep, and stands on a raised foot of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter (Drag. 31). Among the rest of the plain Samian, the chief other shapes represented are the Cup with a double curve (Drag. 27) and the Mortar with lion spout (Drag. 45), together with a fragment of rim, probably from a small Cup on a pedestal foot (Drag. 50).

Of *decorated* Samian, there are numerous specimens, mostly of the Bowl (Drag. 37): also two pieces of the Cylindrical Bowl (Drag. 30). Much of this ware is of the second century Gaulish manufacture, and shows all the common styles of decoration, which are frequently treated in a spirited manner. They include hunting scenes, vine-leaf and other vegetable decorations, marine animals, also mythological and gladiatorial subjects. The accompanying illustrations (plates vii., viii. and ix.), made from drawings by Mr. Stick, show 21 selected examples of the various styles, reduced to the scale of one half.

The chief potter's marks observed are:—

No. 27.—ANNO2I (? ANNIO2F)	No. 33.—CERI[ALIS ?]
CE - - - MA	MARCELL · M
PATERNI · M	MARTINV ·
	VESPONI
No. 31.—ANIM - - - -	No. 37.—ALBV[CIAVVS ?]
BONOXI · M	ADVO[CISIVS]
CARVSSA · F	CRIS - - -
CO - - - -	DIVIX
[M]ARTINI	
SABINVLVS	
SACRAPO · F	
- - - ILLI · M	
- - - AILLI	

Amongst the curious pieces are one with M scratched on it; a second with three rivet-holes, one having the lead still in it; a third with one rivet-hole. A cylindrical piece, shape 30, has a medallion decoration, with birds, etc. One piece of plain ware (shape 31), found in 1880, has the name KARVS deeply scratched upon it: this is illustrated as No. 19.

CASTOR AND FINER WARE OTHER THAN SAMIAN.

There is one Beaker fairly complete, and many fragments of others with a metallic lustre.

The chief types of ornament are :—

1.—Barbotine Designs : animal forms; spirals, leaves; diagonal lines, scales, etc.

2.—Roulette Pattern.

3.—Granulated Surface.

The commonest forms are small Beakers, some with hollows round the sides, a form somewhat common in Castor ware.

AMPHORAE.

There is a fairly large quantity of fragments of Amphorae, but for the most part of comparatively small size. These are generally of the usual types, and were chiefly found during excavations made in 1849 in the second field from the fort (see Plan).

The most satisfactory portion is composed of two pieces together, 19 inches high and 12 inches wide. One of the handles and a portion of the neck is present. There is also a neck 6 inches wide, together with two or three single complete handles and parts of others. There is moreover the neck of a small Amphora showing portions of the two handles. The specimen is only 3 inches high.

The finest piece is a neck with both handles complete, of a somewhat unusual form. It is 5 inches high, with an opening of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It was found some 130 years ago and is figured by Hutchinson.

There is also a pair of straight double-ribbed handles of red clay. They are about 12 inches long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad. In all the other specimens the clay is of the usual compact nature, and of a light yellowish grey colour.

The potter's marks are in raised letters in sunk panels. The only marks that can be read satisfactorily are AEL, I. T, and LFX.

MORTARIA.

A fairly representative set of specimens was dug up in the excavations carried out in 1880, but others were found at a much earlier date.

There is only one specimen with a roll rim, but there are two spouts. The material is of the ordinary red ware, and they appear to be of late second century manufacture.

There are several specimens with the steep band-like or "hammer-head" form of rim. There is no complete vessel, but one, including half the rim and some two-thirds of the surface, has been built up from the fragments. It has, originally, been about 11 inches in diameter and is 4 inches deep. As in most of the specimens of this class there are three or four grooves running round the flattened rim. The other specimens are either rims, spouts or surface pieces. They are all apparently late second to fourth century types.

The material of the latter is of a light, almost cream-coloured gritty clay, and the surface is studded with dark opaque grit.

The potter's marks that could be recognised were :—ETI, EXC, SVTH, SMRL* (repeated) and VII.

JUGS (PLATE x.).

These are not very largely represented, but there is a rather fine grey clay Jug (*e*), with a polished blackish surface. It is almost perfect, a portion of the foot only being missing. This article has probably been imported.

There are many fragments of other Jugs, but it seems quite impossible to make any complete vessel. Three kinds of clay seem to have been used in their manufacture, viz. :—a soft red or yellowish-red clay, a more compact and thinner yellowish-white clay, and a dark compact clay. There are several handles, both round and flat, and their shapes may be seen in the photograph, where *a* and *b* are red clay and *d* and *f* of the yellowish-white. They vary in size from 2 to 3½ inches.

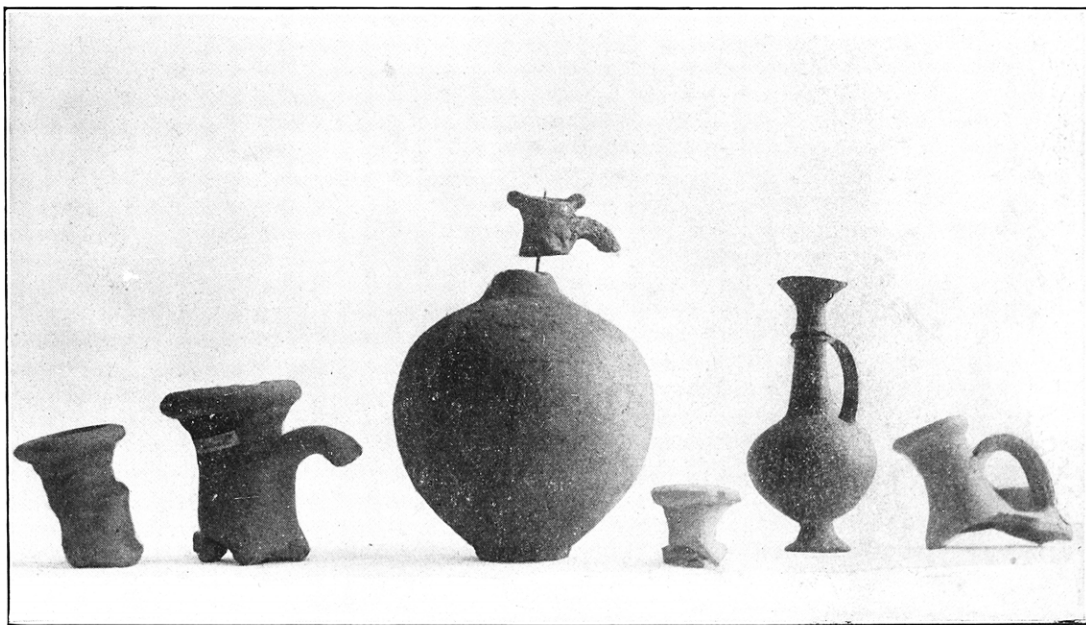
Of the *black* clay, one neck has a moulded rim with a handle 1 inch broad with a groove from top to bottom. Another piece is 3 inches across the top and 3 inches high.

BOWLS.

Bowls are somewhat rare, but one at least is now practically perfect, having been repaired. Its diameter is 12 inches, and it stands on a base of 5 inches. It has a flat bottom and straight sloping sides. It is of a hard bluish clay, very smooth on the surface and slightly polished. A double wavy intertwining line runs round the inside of the vessel some 2 inches below the rim.

A second has rims like a mortarium. It is 5 inches wide, and of a greyish-coloured clay, but partly covered with black on the surface.

* Should perhaps be read SMLSFE, *i.e.*, SIMILIS FECIT. This reading is suggested by Mr. Bushe-Fox's interpretation of a mortarium-stamp in his Wroxeter 1912 report, p. 66.—(R. G. C.)



a

b

c

d

e

f

PLATE X.—ROMAN JUGS AT NETHERHALL.

Phot. Mr. S. Melmore.

TO FACE P. 164.

Another is an imitation Samian vessel, and represents a Samian flanged bowl.

There are two or three other pieces with rims like a mortarium, of a compact grey brittle clay with a blackish surface.

There is also the part of a Bowl on a raised foot, 2 inches high. It has two grooves round it.

JARS, COOKING POTS AND BEAKERS.

There are no good specimens of any of these wares, and with one or two exceptions they are without ornamentation of any kind.

Some fragments are of a light grey clay, whilst others are of a darker grey or buff clay, or black and buff.

One specimen has three-quarters of its rim and is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The neck is 1 inch high, and has a wavy line below two grooves. There is another similar piece.

Another that has been repaired is the so-called Vesicular ware of fourth century manufacture. There are also two fragments of grey Rustic ware.

There is no complete specimen of cooking pots or beakers, but the types represented are known in the third century.

DISHES.

There are about half-a-dozen fragments of the various parts of such vessels. One piece, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep, has a flat rim. It is of black clay and has a slightly polished surface. Other fragments similar in shape to the above are made of red porous clay.

There are several fragments without rims. One of these is 2 inches high and of white clay. It has two square holes half-way up the side and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart. They are $\frac{1}{8}$ th inch square, and have apparently been made whilst the clay was wet.

INSCRIBED TILE, ETC.

A large roofing-tile, now broken into four COH · I · HISPA or five pieces, has a semicircular roll, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. INDVTIVS FEC broad on the longer edge, and bears an inscription in sunk letters recording that it was made by Indutius of the 1st Cohort of the Spaniards. There are several fragments of flooring-tiles, some ornamented with wavy lines, others with incised lattice-work, etc. A small portion of a hypocaust Tile, 3 inches square, is also present.

On a fragment of thick coarse ware, scratched rudely in letters about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. tall, BELENI . . . The I is half-broken off at the edge of the piece. Probably it was part of a man's name.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1.—A Terra Cotta Lamp, without a handle. It is circular and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The surface is depressed $\frac{1}{8}$ th inch below that of the rim, and its total height is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. There are two holes in the surface. On the top is a mask, and at the bottom a somewhat illegible inscription which looks like *ROLM* or *ROIM*.

2.—A Fluted Bead of a blue colour. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. Found in 1880.

3.—The carved Capital of a small Column, made in steatite.

4.—A Lid, being about half of the original. It is of a sandy grey clay and is 5 inches across. The knob is complete, with a flat top and a groove running round it. It is made to fit a vessel about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

5.—A second Lid is of a hard compact dull red gritty clay, and is some 7 inches in diameter. Around the knob are three grooves. The flange is at right angles to the edge of the rim, and it is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. It is divided midway by a groove $\frac{1}{8}$ th inch deep, on one side of which is a band of so-called roulette ornament.

6.—A Whetstone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 1 inch wide, with hole at one end. It shows traces of having been used.

7.—There are many antlers of red deer(?), but as part of the Park was till recently stocked with deer their history cannot be known. At the same time it is scarcely likely that they would be collected in the Park and placed carefully away with Roman remains; and Mr. H. Senhouse, in a MS. note of 1766, describes the finding of portions of horns and skulls at the opening of a vault in the praetorium.

8.—There are two pieces of a smooth hard red clay, part of a vessel undetermined. Immediately under the rim is a ring of circles $\frac{1}{8}$ th inch diameter and $\frac{1}{8}$ th inch deep, and conical shaped. Below this is a row of sloping lines $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, followed by another row of circles similar to above. This row is interspersed with lines crossing $\times \times$, all of them about $\frac{1}{8}$ th inch deep. All this ornamentation seems to have been made by some sharp instrument or a pointed stick.

9.—There are several Spindle Whorls. They vary in size from 1 inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and are $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an inch thick. Twelve of them are of a soft reddish-yellow clay, and they have a polished red surface, now partly abraded. Four are of a soft light-coloured clay, and are somewhat rough on the surface. Three are much harder than any of the above, and are of a greyish clay and have a kind of black polish on the surface. There are parts of three others, and one like the first lot is not perforated.

10.—A highly polished Circular Stone. 3 inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick.

A Roman Palette, highly polished on one side, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, was found in 1880, but has now disappeared.

CINERARY URNS. I.—NATIVE TYPES.

These, for the most part, are very roughly made. They vary in thickness from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and the material, which is composed of coarse clay, sand and minute particles of clay, is far from compact. They have been very imperfectly fired and are easily broken. The colour outside is generally of a dirty yellowish red, and this grows darker as it approaches the inside of the urn. Here it is almost black, this colour being doubtless due to the products of combustion. There are 6 clearly marked varieties, though it has been possible to build up only one of them with any success.

1.—This is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, with an opening of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. A groove runs round immediately below the rim, whilst $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches below this is a raised rim. The part of the Urn above this is filled with parallelograms divided into equal triangles by a line drawn from the opposite angles. In one of these triangles there is a series of lines composed of small punctures running parallel to the dividing line, and in the other parallel to one of the sides of the figure. Below is a lattice-work ornamentation followed by two rows of circular punctures.

2.—The second variety consists of two pieces of an overhanging rim some 3 inches broad, with a very small portion of the lower part of the Urn. The rim is moulded, and along its flattened ridge is a kind of cable pattern. A groove formed of small punctures runs round the upper and lower parts of the rim, the intermediate space being composed of a series of punctured strokes, arranged so:—*///\ \ *. These lines are doubtless produced with a bluntly pointed stick. The lower portion contains an incised lattice-pattern made with a knife or other pointed instrument.

3.—The third variety has a flattened ridge on which is an arrangement of parallel strokes, whilst both inside and outside of the rim there is a series of marks arranged so:—*>>>>* Then follows a raised border all round the Urn, below which is a series of incised lines, each line sloped alternately to the left and to the right.

4.—The next variety is much like the third, but the lines are not so regularly formed. Whilst the design on the rim of the third

is \triangleright , that of this Urn is simply of incised sloping lines on a roughly moulded rim. The incised lines on the body of the Urn seem to follow no set arrangement, and many of them are wedge shaped.

5.—The fifth Urn has had a carinated rim. On either side of the ridge is a row of small circles which are repeated on a larger scale on the body of the Urn. Each of the latter circles is about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, and has clearly been made by some object already shaped.

6.—The sixth variety has a moulded rim 1 inch broad. An incised linear design runs round both the inside and outside of the rim. On the body of the Urn is a row of sloping lines, succeeded by others of perpendicular lines, all of which are incised.

CINERARY URNS. II.—ROMAN.

Several Cinerary Urns were found during excavations made in 1880 in the fourth field from the Camp, but it was only possible to restore one of them.—which was in 32 pieces! It was 5 inches high, but has now disappeared.

One, nearly perfect, is still in the Collection. It is very thin, and of a black sandy material. It is 14 inches high and 5 inches from rim to rim, and is flat at the bottom which is 4 inches broad.

GLASS.

There is quite a large quantity of glass, but chiefly in very small fragments.

The window-glass is generally dull on one side, of a greenish colour, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ th inch thick. Many of the pieces show the rounded edges of the melted plate.

Two or three pieces of white (clear) glass, probably of a Beaker, and half the foot of a small vessel of an opaque blue.

There are parts of the lower halves of several squared bottles some of which have had heavily fluted handles. They are of a bluish or greenish colour, and have various ornamentations.

There are also many minute pieces of glass vessels of which it would be quite impossible to determine the shape, but some of them are exceedingly thin and delicate, and seem to have been portions of drinking vessels. Some few pieces are of an iridescent tinge, whilst two or three present a frosted appearance.

BRONZE ARTICLES (PLATE XI.).

Many articles of this class are quite unrecognisable, owing to oxidation, etc. Amongst those that can be recognised are:—

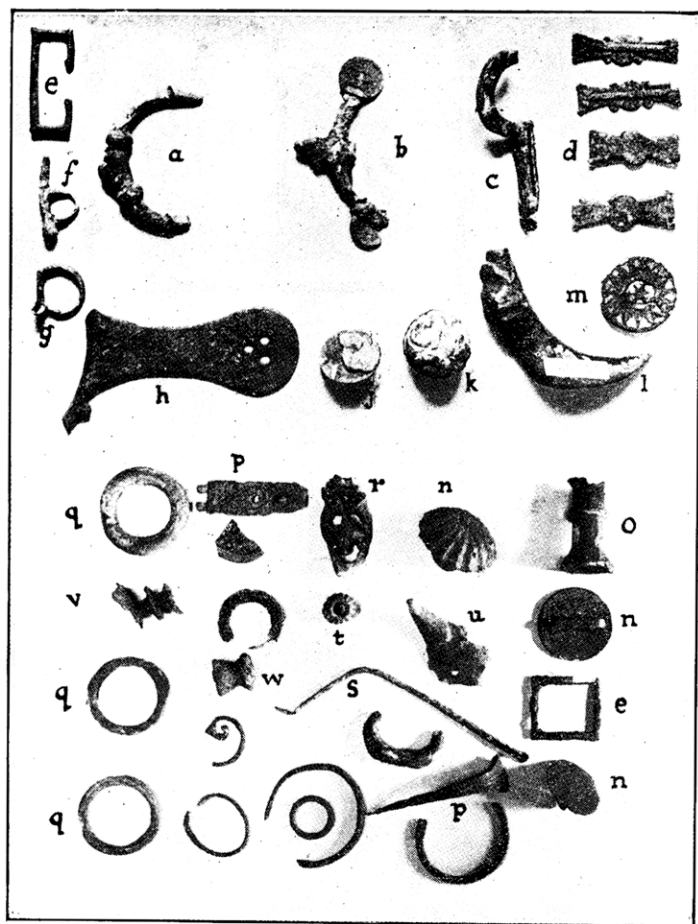


PLATE XI.—ROMAN BRONZE AT NETHERHALL.

Phot. Mr. S. Melmore.

TO FACE P. 169.

Three ordinary Fibulae, varying in size from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length (*a*).

A Cross-bow, fourth-century type (*c*), and a Dragon Fibula (*r*), found 1880.

A Bronze Ball, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, but much oxidised.

A second Bronze Ball, slightly smaller, but with a raised ornamentation, apparently of spirals (*k*).

The handle of a Mirror(?), $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long (*h*).

Two pairs of flat objects, apparently ornaments for a box. They are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad and have holes for nails, one in each corner (*d*).

A Bronze Stylus, four-sided for a part of its length (*s*). This part is $\frac{1}{8}$ th inch thick. It is pointed at one end, and chisel-shaped at the other.

Several Studs, of various sizes, probably used in the trappings of horses (*n, n, n*).

Heads of two Ornamental Nails.

A part of the foot of a Casket or other vessel (*o*).

Two Hinges, one 2 inches long, the other $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches (*p*).

Five plain Bronze Rings, with diameters varying from $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. One of them is much thicker than the other (*q, q*).

A Bronze Tripod Bowl, 8 inches high. It is very thin, and far from complete, but it has two handles.

A Bronze Tripod Vessel, probably a wine-vessel of the thirteenth century.

The Bow of a Key, probably worn on the finger (*g*).

A Strap-buckle (*e*).

The Spout of a Mediaeval Vessel in the shape of a dog's head (*l*).

An Enamelled Plate Fibula, with part of enamel missing (*i*).

An enamelled Circular Button or Fibula, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter (*m*). In the centre is a small circle, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter. In it is a six-pointed star coloured dark brown, the remainder of the circle being covered with green enamel. The other part of the larger circle comprises 15 points, all of which are covered with a fine red enamel. The body of the other part of this circle is blue enamel. It was found near the temple in the second field from the Camp in 1880.

IRON.

A large portion is scarcely recognisable, owing to oxidation. The chief articles are :—

Two or three Nails, 3 inches long.

Two Holdfasts, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, probably mediaeval.

The socketed Head of a Spear, 7 inches long, much corroded. Sockets of two other Spearheads.

A piece of Iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick and 13 inches long, in the shape of T.

A Hammer-Head, 3 inches long, with squared face of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

A Wedge, 3 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Two Iron Rings, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter.

A piece of Iron, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The handle is partly twisted. At one end is a small hole by means of which it could be fastened to the girdle; at the other end were two spirals, which may have carried keys, etc.

A much-corroded Horse-shoe, found in 1880 about 8 feet below the surface on the west of the Camp, close to where Altar No. 52 was found.

LEAD.

There are several pounds' weight of lead; much of it has been fused. The chief articles are:—

The part of a Leaden Dish. It is 4 inches diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch high. It has straight sloping sides, but the bottom is slightly raised at the middle.

An object shaped like a Nail, 4 inches long and $\frac{3}{8}$ th inch thick at the head.

A Circular Portion, 2 inches diameter, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. It has probably been used as the foot of some iron or other vessel.

A Piece roughly Cylindrical, with rounded ends. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter and has a deep groove round the middle. It may have been a sinker used in fishing.

A Lead Ring, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter.

COINS.

There are some 125 Coins at Netherhall, but including others owned privately the total will amount to 134.

Roman Republic, B.C. 200	..	..	..	1
Mark Antony	..	..	..	1
Nero (including one gold now lost)	..	..	..	3
Vespasian	..	..	..	5
Titus	..	..	..	1
Domitian	..	..	..	2
Nerva (3 of them forged)	..	..	..	4
Trajan (7 of them forged)	..	..	..	18
Plotina	..	..	..	1

Hadrian (1 forged)	10
Sabina (both forged)	2
Antoninus Pius (4 forged)	8
Faustina	2
Marcus Aurelius	3
Julia Mammea	1
Pertinax	1
Julia Domna	1
Geta	1
Philip	1
Gallus	1
Gallienus	5
Postumus	1
Victorinus	6
Tetricus	7
Claudius	2
Carausius	1
Licinius	4
Constantine the Great	15
Fausta	1
Crispus	5
Constantine II.	2
Constantius(?)	3
Magnentius	7
Constantius II.	5
Valentinian II.	1
Theodosius	1
Honorius	1
TOTAL ..	134

(For four other Coins (of Hadrian, Gallus, Victorinus, Constantius), privately owned, see these *Transactions*, N.S., xii., p. 432.)

The Author's thanks are due to Messrs. W. G. and R. G. Collingwood for much kind aid in this compilation ; to Mr. S. Melmore for photographs, and the Rev. N. Stick for photographs and for drawings of Samian ware ; to

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[Permission to visit the Fort, etc., may be obtained at the
Netherhall Estate Office, Fleming Square, Maryport].