

ART. VIII.—*Old Carlisle*. By R. G. COLLINGWOOD.

*Read at the site, July 13th, 1927.*

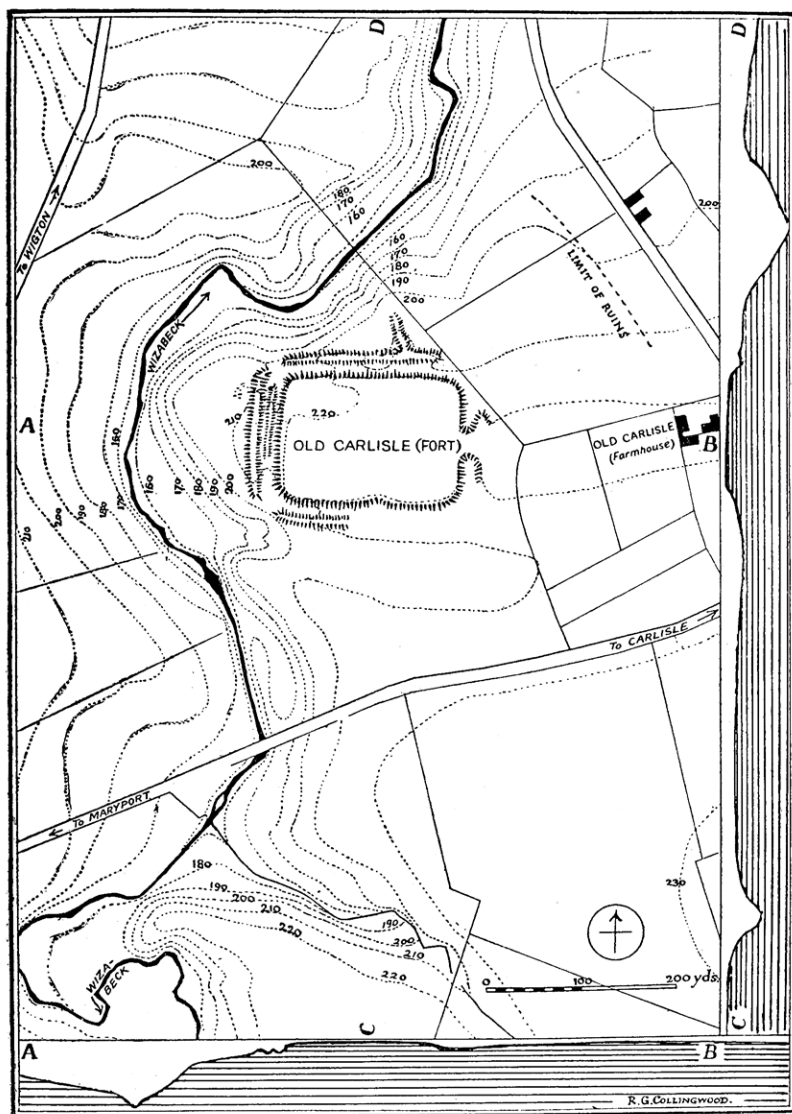
WHEN Camden visited Old Carlisle about 1580, he saw a fine show of ruins: "the very bones and pitifull reliques of an ancient citie, which sheweth unto us, that there is nothing upon earth, but the same is subject to mortality" (tr. Philemon Holland, p. 773). We are better able than Camden himself to realise the truth of his moral; for the ruins that he saw have themselves perished and left nothing but grassy mounds behind them. Camden undoubtedly saw numerous walls standing; so did Stukeley in the early eighteenth century, who calls it "the fairest show of foundations I ever yet saw; one might almost draw the entire plan of it and of every dwelling" (*Iter Boreale*, p. 54); and so, about the same time, did Horsley, who shows that he saw external buildings as well as internal, by writing "the ruins of the old *Roman* town and station here are very grand and conspicuous . . . The outbuildings have been on all sides here, as well as at *Old Penreth*" (*Brit. Rom.* p. 112).

This state of things came to an end in the eighteenth century; perhaps in 1788, when the new church was built at Wigton. The ruins of Old Carlisle were a convenient source of building materials, and later visitors, like Bruce (*Roman Wall*, ed. 1, 1851, p. 360) saw very much what we see today. "The ruins of its ramparts and interior buildings (says Bruce) are boldly marked; [its four gateways—he adds in his second edition—are well defined]. A double ditch, with an intervening vallum, seems to have surrounded the fort. The rivulet Wiza runs in a deep ravine immediately below the station, on its west side, and at a remoter distance, on its south also,

thereby lending it additional strength. The remains of suburban buildings may still be seen outside the walls, on the south, east and west [Ed. 2: on the north and east]. Within the fort a street may be distinctly traced from the north to the south gate, and another from the east towards the west. Near the centre is a moist spot of ground where we may conceive a well to have been."

To this description, little need be added. The ravine of the Wiza beck is some 50 feet deep and bends round the fort at 100-150 yards from its rampart on the south-west, west, and north. To east and south the ground is fairly level; immediately to the south is a slight depression which may have been marshy in Roman times, like the depression east of Old Penrith; and the east is the side on which one would look for the chief outbuildings. This is precisely where Mr. Harold Duff has found them; he tells me that in the field immediately east of the fort, when it is ploughed, he has observed great quantities of Samian, Castor and coarse pottery, tiles and slates in profusion, and building stones; that near the centre of the field a mass of mixed charcoal and tiles would seem to indicate the site of a hypocaust, and that a well-marked depression running across the eastern end of this field, parallel to the road and followed by a line of roughly squared sandstone blocks, appears to mark the edge of the annexe.

Such is the site as it now appears. What do we know of its history? The date of its foundation is unknown; but it is an integral part of the network of forts which the Romans built all over Cumberland as a support for the left flank of the Wall, and it must therefore have been an element in the general Hadrianic frontier-scheme. Chancellor Ferguson used to insist that it was the strategic centre for all Cumberland, and maintained that a large number of roads radiated from it to other sites in the neighbourhood. For several of these roads, and for some



of the sites to which they led, his evidence was perhaps insufficient, and the modern topographer is compelled to be more cautious; but he was clearly right in saying that Old Carlisle is a strategic centre. As Professor Haverfield pointed out in a paper which was read at our last visit here in 1919—the last contribution he ever made to the work of this Society, a few weeks before his death—the whole of north-west Cumberland was very vulnerable to sea-raids from Galloway, and the Romans adopted two measures to protect it: first, a chain of coastal forts from the Solway to Ravenglass, and secondly, a line of forts set back from the coast, along a road running from Carlisle to Papcastle and forming the chord of the arc which is represented by the curving coast line. Old Carlisle represents the half-way house along this road between Carlisle itself and Papcastle.

That it existed before Hadrian's reorganisation of the frontier we cannot positively say; but analogy suggests that it may have done so; for at Ambleside, Papcastle, and elsewhere in our district, and indeed all over the north of England, we find that the Hadrianic network only perpetuated a choice of sites dating back into the Trajanic and often into the Flavian period, and in some cases to Agricola himself. But it is probable, again by analogy, that the existing ramparts and general plan are Hadrianic.

The task of a fort placed like Old Carlisle was of a highly-specialised kind. It was not a coastguard station, nor yet a main-line post on a great high road.

Its task was to rush up reserves to any assaulted point on the coast between Maryport and the Solway, and in the meantime to patrol a large tract of country between Skiddaw and the sea. For this purpose a mobile garrison was wanted; and we find Old Carlisle occupied by a cavalry regiment, a regiment with a distinguished history,\*

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\* Cf. Haverfield, *Trans. N.S.*, xx, pp. 147-148.

known at first as the *Ala Petriana*, after the officer who created it, Titus Pomponius Petra, and later as the *Ala Augusta ob virtutem appellata*, that is, the Emperor's Own Auxiliary Cavalry, so entitled for valour; or, to give it its full title, *Ala Augusta Gallorum Petriana, bis torquata, milliaria, civium Romanorum*. These various appellations commemorate occasions when the regiment had been decorated for distinguished service in the field; and they entitle us to describe it as one of the crack corps of the Roman army in Britain. Before it acquired the title *Augusta* it may have been operating in the central Wall region; for it leaves a tombstone, the finest in the north of England, at Hexham. A rock-cut inscription on the Banksburn near Lanercost, purporting to record the presence of this *ala*, is a forgery.\*

By the late second century we have abundant and indubitable evidence of its presence in garrison at Old Carlisle. Of the inscriptions given below in an appendix, no less than seven mention the regiment; four are altars corporately dedicated by it in the official manner in which a regiment dedicates an altar within its own place of garrison, and two are dedicated by its commanding officer; the other is a tombstone to a non-commissioned officer of the same corps.† These records prove its presence here from at least 185 to at least 250, and in the absence of other records elsewhere, except for a dedication by a commanding officer at Carlisle and a tombstone at Old Penrith, which prove nothing because they are not the corporate work of the regiment, we may assert with

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\* Banksburn:—CIL. vii, 872, "*I. Brutus, dec(urio) al(ae) Pet(rianae)*"; Hexham:—Eph. Epigr. vii, 995, "*Dis Manibus Flavinus, Eq(ues) al(ae) Petr(ianae), signifer tur(mae) Candidi, an(norum) xxv, stip(endiorum) vii, h(ic) s(itus)*"; a first century tombstone, doubtless brought from Corbridge. My grounds for rejecting the Banksburn inscription will be set forth in the next volume of these *Transactions*.

† See Appendix, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 11 (corporate dedications); 4, 20 (dedications by Commanding Officer); and 23 (tombstone).

confidence that Old Carlisle was the permanent home of the Ala Augusta. And bearing in mind that its original name was Ala Petriana and that the *Notitia Dignitatum* places the Ala Petriana at Petrianae, we can hardly reject Haverfield's conclusion that the Roman name of Old Carlisle was Petrianae.

The inscriptions enable us to say something about the history of Old Carlisle at a time of great crisis—the time of the disaster of 181. The tribes of Scotland rose in this year, swamped the Wall, overran the north of England, and inflicted a crushing defeat on the Roman troops. Everywhere on the Wall, and south of it as far as York, we find traces of destruction that can be dated to this period; and the same disaster was the cause of the final abandonment of the Antonine Wall in Scotland. We know very little about the steps by which Commodus's general Ulpius Marcellus restored order, reconquered the north, and re-established the frontier-system;\* but the fact which makes it probable that he did so, and did not leave the reorganisation to be carried out by Severus, is that we find a whole series of dated inscriptions at Old Carlisle, beginning in 185, the very year in which Commodus by taking the title Britannicus signalled the fact that an important victory had been won by his representative in Britain (*J.R.S.*, xiii, p. 106). Two of these inscriptions are dedications to Juppiter by the cohort as a whole, and the third was probably of the same kind, but is now imperfect;\* and they cover the period 185-191, that is to say, from the victory of Ulpius Marcellus almost to the accession of Severus in 193. Clearly then, Old Carlisle was an active military centre throughout this period, and this proves that it was at once rebuilt and reorganised by Marcellus; unless indeed, which is unlikely, it escaped the disaster of 181.

\* The subject is discussed in *Journal of Roman Studies*, xiii, 69-81 (*The British Frontier in the Age of Severus*).

† Appendix, No. 18, A.D., 185, imperfect; No. 7, A.D., 188; No. 8, A.D., 191.

When Severus came to the throne, Britain was governed by Clodius Albinus, who was acclaimed Emperor by his own soldiers and was for a time acknowledged by Severus as Caesar or junior Emperor. It is therefore interesting to find that the Ala Augusta dedicated an altar\* for the welfare of Severus not later than 198, that is, either before or very soon after he defeated and killed Albinus. Now it cannot have been before. No British regiment would publicly announce its loyalty to Severus while he and Albinus were at war; and had it been before their quarrel, Albinus would have been bracketed with Severus as co-emperor. This altar, therefore, was set up immediately after Albinus's death, and must have been intended to proclaim the fervent loyalty of the regiment to his conqueror. Severus was just the man to insist on these little tributes on the part of a provincial army that had lately been fighting against him.

Half a century later we have another curious historical detail. The Emperor Gordian III was on the throne; and the Gordians were an African family whose reign had begun at the city of Thysdrus, where Gordian I had been proclaimed Emperor in 238. An officer born in Thysdrus was appointed to command the Ala Augusta, and seems to have been so proud of his birthplace's connexion with the reigning house that he not only got the regiment to put up an altar with a complete account of the facts, but—one cannot help suggesting—used his influence with the parish council of the civil settlement outside the fort to induce them also to dedicate an altar for Gordian's welfare. This is one of the occasions, rare, but decisive, on which we find the civil settlement outside a fort acting as a self-governing community with magistrates of its own. How far this self-government involved real and substantial local liberties, is a question too large and too controversial

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\* Appendix, No. 9.

to be discussed here;\* but we must keep our eye on the *vicus* of Petrianae, for we shall meet it again in a curious context.

Inscriptions, here as everywhere, become rare as the third century advances, and we have only one (Appendix, no. 24), that seems from its lettering to belong to the fourth century. But the *Notitia Dignitatum* still ascribes the Ala Petriana to the fort called after it, which shows that Old Carlisle still kept its original garrison in the latest phase of frontier defence. I still think, as I wrote four years ago,† that Cumberland was evacuated as a military district about 383, possibly by order of Magnus Maximus, and that it was never reoccupied; and I suppose that Old Carlisle was held as long as any part of Cumberland. About 383, therefore, we may for the present assume that the Ala Augusta was finally withdrawn from Petrianae. But what became of the *vicus*?

There is one scrap of evidence towards answering that question. When Camden was describing Papcastle, he declined to enter upon the question whether Papcastle was the Guasmoric which, according to Nennius, was built by King Vortigern near Lugubalia, and whether its Saxon name was Palm-castle (tr. Philemon Holland, p. 768). Camden did not know that Papcastle was a quite modern name, which could not be etymologically connected with Nennius's Palmcastre; but the fact is that Palmcastre is the medieval name for Old Carlisle (*Trans.* N.S. xxiii, 239). Nennius refers to Palmcastre at the end of a long and rambling story about Vortigern. First of all, "Guorthigern" allows the Saxons to settle in Britain; then, partly because of this foolish act and partly on account of his scandalous life, he finds it necessary to build a castle

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\* Appendix, Nos. 11 and 13. Some useful material on the *vici* and their magistrates, with examples of their functions, is collected in Rostovtseff, *Social and Economic History of the Roman Empire*, ch. vi, note 70 (pp. 581-2).

† *The Last Years of Roman Cumberland*; these *Trans.*, N.S., xxiv, 252.



somewhere in the far west of his kingdom. He tries to build it in the Snowdon district, but the materials are repeatedly spirited away in the night, and he is advised to find a boy who never had a father and use his blood as a foundation-sacrifice. He finds the boy, who however objects to being killed, and out-magics Vortigern's magicians as a guarantee of good faith; upon which Vortigern gives him part of his kingdom and retires himself into another part, where he builds "Guasmoric near Lugubalia, the city to wit which in English is called Palmcastre."

Very few people believe everything they find in Nennius. For myself, I systematically disbelieve everything unbelievable. But here, embedded in a mass of obvious folklore, cheek by jowl with all manner of contradictions and interpolations, in the course of a narrative which I cannot even make consistent with itself, is one sentence that must surely be a nugget of fact: that Palmcastre, which is now Old Carlisle, was once Guasmoric, and that a tradition once associated it with the resistance of Vortigern to the Anglo-Saxons. This may mean that the *vicus* of Old Carlisle was the capital of a British chief or king in the time of Vortigern, the middle of the fifth century, or it may mean that when the Angles arrived here a hundred and fifty years later, this same *vicus* was still inhabited and became the local centre of British survival. Both alternatives may be true. The obviously central position of Old Carlisle may have made it the headquarters of that faintly Romanised British population which, as I have argued elsewhere (these *Trans.*, N.S., xxiv, p. 255), regarded itself in the fifth and sixth centuries as the heirs of the Roman Emperors in these parts; and this state of things may have lasted till Æthelfrith broke the Scots at Dawston and opened the way to the western sea.

There is yet another possibility. The *Historia Brit-*

*tonum* which goes by the name of Nennius is thought to date from not earlier than the tenth century; and it is just conceivable that it may in this case be projecting into the fifth century events of the late ninth. After Halfdan had destroyed Carlisle, in 876 or thereabouts, "the men of Alclyde could regain their ancient domain of Cumbria" (these *Trans.* N.S., xx, 57), where the Anglian power lay in ruins; and the result was the revived British kingdom of Cumbria, which lasted from about 880 to 945, when Eadmund gave Cumbria to Malcolm king of Scots. It is barely possible that this was the date at which the Roman fortifications of Old Carlisle were rebuilt, or said to have been rebuilt by some native chief of the new Cumbrian kingdom.\* If that is so, the *vicus* of Old Carlisle must have lingered on for five hundred years after the departure of the Romans. That is not impossible; but one cannot neglect the hypothesis that Nennius is referring to a remoter past, to the dark age between the going of the Romans and the coming of the Angles. Excavation might possibly solve the problem; it would certainly throw important light on the history of Roman Cumberland; and all friends of learning must agree in hoping that some day Old Carlisle will be excavated.

## APPENDIX.

## INSCRIPTIONS FROM OLD CARLISLE.

[C refers to *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, vol. vii; LS to the *Lapidarium Septentrionale*].

1.—Red sandstone slab, 23 by 13 ins, broken on the right side.

DEAE Aetern?	"To the Dea A[etern]a? L. Vaterius
AE Templ.	Marcellus [prefect?] restored this shrine."
L VATER(ius) mar	The name of the goddess is not certain;
CELLVS praef	the slab was evidently inserted in the wall of
RESTITUIT	a shrine.

Formerly at Wigton Hall; now at Tullie House (cat. No. 1). C 336, LS 835.

\* The *locus classicus* for the rebuilding of a Roman fort in this kind of way is that of the Brecon Gaer (R. E. M. Wheeler, *The Roman Fort near Brecon*, 1926, pp. 11-16), where the rebuilding "may be assigned to the dark period of the fourth-twelfth centuries."

- 2.—Altar, 27 by 15 in., found at Greenhill, and preserved there.

DEO	"To the holy god Belatucader, Aurelius
BELATVCA	Tasulus, veteran, paid his vow." The god
DRO.SANCTO	Belatucader was much worshipped in these
AVR.TASVLVS	parts about the western end of the Wall. A
VET.V.S.L.M	veteran was a soldier who had nearly completed
	his term of service, after which he became an
	<i>emeritus</i> . <i>Eph. Epigr.</i> iii, 92, LS 831.

- 3.—Altar now lost, copied for Camden by the Rev. Oswald Dikes; Horsley, in the eighteenth century, thought that the altar could be identified at Drumburgh, but with the inscription weathered clean away (*Brit. Rom.* p. 278, and drawing, *Cumberland*, lx). Dikes's is the only reading (*Camden Brit. ed.*, 1607, p. 638).

DEO	"To the holy god Belatucader, Aurelius
SANCTO BELA	
TVCADRO	
AVRELIVS	
DIATOVA ARA E	Diatova (?) set up an altar willingly in dis-
XVOTO POSVIT	charge of a vow." C 337, LS 832.
LL.MM.	

- 4.—Altar, 37 by 15 inches, found in a field adjoining the fort in 1845.

DEAE BEL	"To the goddess Bellona, Rufinus, cavalry
LONAE.RVFI	prefect of the Ala Augusta, and Latinianus
NVS.PRAEF	his son."
EQ.ALAE.AVG	Formerly at Red Dial Inn; now at Tullie
ET.LATINIA	House (cat. No. 4). Whellan, p. 266; C 338,
NVS.FIL	LS 822.

- 5.—Altar, now lost. Camden's copy is given on the left; he described it as "an altar to a private tutelar god of the place," which shows that he

DEO	read it as beginning <i>Deo Genio</i> .
CEAIOAVR	
M RTI.ET MS	On the right is Bruce's copy of a GENIOAVR
ERVACIO PRO	fragment drawn by his draughts- MARTIETMRS
SE ET SVIS.V.S.	man at Wigton Hall and some- . . . . .
L.L.M.	how lost or destroyed between
	the making of the drawing and

the writing of his text; it is evidently the same as lines 2-3 of Camden's text. From Bruce's drawing I suspect Camden's line 1 to be a misreading of rough marks on the capital. Thus we get

a text something like:—"To the Genius, Aurelius Marti(alis) and Aurelius Seburacio (or some such name) paid a vow for themselves and their family." They were, perhaps, brothers. C 339, LS 836.

6.—Slab, 13 in. wide, broken at the top, found in 1908 about 100 yards from the fort. Now at the County Court Buildings, Wigton.

HERCVLI	
SORTES.SIGI	"Sigilius, a discharged soldier, gives Hercules
LIVS.EMERIT	his share of (booty or other winnings) at his
D. D. S. P.	own expense." The occurrence of "Hercules's
	share," an old Roman custom, is, as Haverfield
	has remarked, a curious fact in northern Britain. <i>Eph. Epigr.</i> ix,
	1128; <i>Trans.</i> , N.S., xi, p. 427.

7.—Altar, broken below, 31 by 22 inches, at Lowther Castle.

I . O . M .	"To Iuppiter good and great, (erected
ALA . AVG . OB	by) the Ala Augusta, so entitled for
VIRTVT . APPEL.CVI	valour, commanded by Tiberius Claud-
PRAEST.TIB.CL.TIB.FIL	ius Iustinus, son of Tiberius, prefect, in
INGMI VSTINVS	the second consulship of Fuscianus and
PRAEF FVSCIANO	the second of Silanus ( <i>i.e.</i> A.D., 188)."
II SILANO II COS	The reading INGM in line 5 is certain,
	but its meaning is unknown; it is
	probably a mason's error for something
	else (conceivably TROM(entina), the name of his tribe). This is one
	of the inscriptions seen by Camden. C 340, LS 821.

8.—Altar, 46 by 22 in., at Lowther Castle.

I.O.M.	"To Iuppiter good and great, the Ala
ALA	Augusta, so entitled for valour, comman-
AVG.OB.VIRTVTEM	ded by Publius Aelius Magnus, son of
APPELLATA.CVI.PRAE	Publius, of the Sergian tribe, from Mursa
EST.P.AEL.FVB.F.SER	in Lower Pannonia, prefect, in the con-
GIA.MAGNVS.D.	sulship of Apronianus and Bradua ( <i>i.e.</i>
MVRS.A.EX.PANNON	A.D. 191)." C 341, LS 823.
INFERIORE.PRAEFEC.	
APRONIANO ET BRA COS	

9.—Altar, now 40 by 17 inches, its base and capital having been mutilated in modern times, found 1755 about 200 yards east of

I O M d? the fort. Later at Netherby, and now at Tullie  
 PRO SALVT<sup>e</sup> House (cat. no. 22).  
 IMP L SEPTIMI "To Iuppiter good and great (of Doliche?)  
 SEVERI AVG N for the welfare of our Emperor Lucius Septimius  
 EQVITES ALAE Severus Augustus, erected by the troopers of  
 AVG CVRANTE the Ala Augusta at the order of Egnatius  
 EGNATIO VERE Verecundus, prefect." Severus came to the  
 CVNDO PRA throne in 193; Caracalla was associated with  
 EF POSVERVNT him in 198; this altar therefore seems to fall  
 between these dates, and most likely after the  
 fall of Albinus in 197. C 342, LS 825.

10.—Upper part of an altar, found in 1755 and now lost.

i O M "To Iuppiter good and great, for the  
 welfare of L. Septimius Severus and  
 PRO SALUTE L SEPTIMI Marcus Aurelius Antoninus ("Caracalla") . . . . This dates some time  
 SEVERI ER M AVR ANTO between 198 when Caracalla became  
 Augustus and 211 when Severus died. C 343, LS 824.

11.—Altar, 30 by 21 inches, seen here by Camden, and now at Trinity College, Cambridge.

I . O . M "To Iuppiter good and great  
 for the welfare of M. Antonius  
 PRO SALVTE IMPERATORIS Gordianus, pious, fortunate, invincible,  
 M ANTONI GORDIANI P F august, Emperor, and his  
 INVICTI AVG ET SABINIAE FVR consort Sabinia Furia Tranquilla  
 IAE TRANQVIL CONIVGI EIVS TO and for all their divine family, the  
 TAQVE DOMV DIVIN EORVM A Ala Augusta, Gordian's Own, so  
 LA AVG GORDIA OB VIRTVTEM entitled for valour, erected this  
 APPELLATA POSVIT CVI PRAEST altar; commanded by Aemilius  
 AEMILIVS CRISPINVS PRAEF Crispinus, cavalry prefect, born  
 EQQ NATVS IN PRO AFRICA DE at Tusdrus in the province of  
 TVSDRO SVB CVR NONII PHI Africa, by order of Nonius Philip-  
 LIPPI LEG AVG PRO PRET . . . pus, proprætorian governor, in  
 ATTICO ET PRAETEXTATO the consulship of Atticus and  
 COSS Praetextatus (A.D. 242)." This  
 was Gordian III (238-244). Gordian I was proclaimed Emperor  
 in Thysdrus, and this explains why the commanding officer was  
 so anxious to record his birthplace. C 344, LS 827.

12.—Altar, 38 by 24 in., seen by Hutchinson near Old Carlisle and now at High Moor House. The face is much damaged,

I O M C and it is not possible to restore with certainty  
 PRO SA LV . . . more than "To Iuppiter good and great, for  
 . . . M . . . . the welfare of [some emperor], consecrated by  
 . . . V . . . . [perhaps, the Ala Augusta, naming its commanding  
 . . . . . ing officer]." C 345, LS 819. See below Article  
 . . . . . xxiv.

CONSECRAVIT

13.—Altar, 36 by 17 inches, formerly at Wigton Hall, now at Clevedon; there is a cast at Tullie House (cat. no. 24).

I O M ET "To Iuppiter good and great and Vulcan,  
 VLK PRO SA for the welfare of our lord Gordian, pious,  
 LVTE DN M ANTO fortunate, august, set up by the village authorities  
 GORDIANI P from money contributed by the villagers."  
 F AVG VIK VLK is probably short for *Volkano*; VIK MAG for  
 MAG ARAM *vikanorum magistri*. The *vicani* are the inhabitants  
 COL A V D of the *vicus* or civil settlement outside the  
 fort; it is interesting to observe here, as elsewhere, that they had  
 a parish council and could set up an altar by public subscription.  
*Cf.* these *Trans.*, N.S., xviii, p. 224. C 346, LS 829.

14.—Small altar, 11½ by 4½ inches, at Lowther Castle.

The inscription is very rude and hardly  
 IOUAYT intelligible, but seems to run *Iou(i)* . . . . . *iit*  
 VTHTM *M(arti) Cocid(i)o [vo]to fecit Vita(lis)*: "Vitalis  
 COCIDO (or some such name) made this on account of  
 . . TOFECI a vow to Iuppiter . . . . . and Mars? Coci-  
 TNITA dius." Iuppiter seems to have a title of some  
 sort. Cocidius, sometimes called Mars Cocidius,  
 is a well-known local god. C 335, LS 826.

15.—Fragment, 8 by 4 inches, of a small altar once at Wigton Hall, now at Tullie House (cat. no. 28).

DEO MARTI " [so-and-so] gave an altar to the god Mars."  
 ARAM DON C 347, LS 828.  
 avit . . . . .

16.—Fragment, 12 by 12 inches, of a slab, at Tullie House (cat. no. 34).

*Deabus* . *Matribus* "To the Mother Goddesses for the  
 pro SALVTE . *M aurel.* welfare of the emperor Marcus Aurelius

*sev. alexandri . aug. n.* Severus Alexander (222-235), and of  
*. . . . et iuliae mameae* Iulia Mamaea, mother of the Emperor  
*matris augusti . ET castr.* and the camp, . . . . ."  
 . . . . . PV . . . The name of Severus Alexander has  
 been erased, as often happened, after  
 his death. C 348, LS 830.

17.—Altar, 18 by 7 inches, at Tullie House (cat. no. 43).

The meaning is doubtful, but may be:—"To the  
 T . BATA land of the Batavians, Ateius Cocceianus, of Augusta,  
 VR . ATE made this, paying his vow willingly." There seem  
 COC . AV to be traces of letters on the base as well. C 350,  
 G . VOT LS 833.  
 S.L.A.FE

18.—Lower part, 21 by 15 inches, of an altar. Only the last  
 three lines now exist, the rest, recorded in  
 . . . . *ip aeli* 1755, having been since destroyed. ". . . (set  
 [*s]eptimianus* up by) Aelius Septimianus Rusticus, prefect,  
 RVSTICVS PRAEF in the consulship of Maternus and Bradua  
 MATERNO ET BRA (A.D. 185)." At Tullie House (cat. no. 48). C  
 DVA COS 352, LS 818.

19.—Lower part, 10 in. high, of a small altar.

"Flavius Aventinus ordered (this altar) for the  
 DEO god." This reading is not certain; the letters are  
 FLAVE very rough. At Tullie House (cat. no. 49). C 349.  
 NTINV LS 834.  
 S CVR

20.—Part, 24 by 24 inches, of a slab.

"Erected for the welfare of  
 . . . . . *pro salute* our lord Marcus Aurelius An-  
*imp. domini nostri M. Aur* toninus (Caracalla), pious, for-  
*antoni pii felicitis aug.* tunate, august, under (Lupe?)  
*sub lupercio leg eivs cvrante* rcus his governor, by order of  
 . . . . . PRAE ALA AVG. . . . . , praefect of the Ala  
*posuit. imp antonino* Augusta, in the fourth consul-  
*iv. BALBINO II COS* ship of Caracalla and the second  
 of Balbinus (A.D. 213)." At  
 Tullie House (cat. no. 65). C. 351, LS 820.

21.—Slab, 9 by 6 inches, from Westward Vicarage, now at

Tullie House, inscribed COH VIII. It records building work by the Ninth Cohort of a legion. *Eph. Epigr.* ix, 1130.

If genuine it belongs to Old Carlisle; but Mr. L. E. Hope has pointed out to me a number of suspicious features about it, and I agree with him that it is probably forged.

22.—Part, 16 by 12 inches of a tombstone cut down for use as a building stone, and found about 1788 under the wall of Wigton church; now at Lowther Castle.

D	M	
AMATIVS		"In memory of Amatus Ingenuus, aged 60;
INGENVVS		[so-and-so erected this] tomb." C 354, LS 839.
ANNORVM		
LX	TVMVLVM	

.....

23.—Broken tombstone, formerly at Cunningarth, but not seen there by myself when sought in 1919, and Mr. Duff tells me that he cannot find it. The reading here given is Haverfield's, from a photograph. (*Eph. Epigr.* vii, 966).

D . M.	
MAE	
NIVS sec	
VNDVS	
EQVIS	
ALEAVg	
S.E.S.Q.	

"In memory of Maenius Secundus, trooper of the Ala Augusta and *sesquiplicarius*" (*i.e.* a soldier drawing half as much pay again as an ordinary private, being a kind of N.C.O.) C 533, LS 841.

24.—Tombstone, 24 by 18 inches, broken at the top.

TANCORIX	
MVLIER	
VIGSIT ANNOS	
SEGSAGINTA	

"Tancorix, a woman, aged 70." The spelling is incorrect but not uncommon; the lettering betrays a late date, perhaps in the fourth century. At Tullie House (cat. No. 87). C 355, LS 837.

25.—Tombstone found *c.* 1788 under the tower of Wigton church and buried again. The text is only given by Hutchinson, who has evidently mis-read it in many places.

ANOS XXXXIV: BOVON	
FILAEIML NIMLIXISAVR	
SEITVMILITMAVRICO	
NIVX PONENDVM	
VRAVERVNT	

The deceased was aged 44, and the stone was erected by his son Aemilius . . . and his wife. C 356, LS omits.

26.—Upper part 27 by 20 in., of an ornate tombstone. Above is an arch in a gable; below the letters D M (*dis manibus*) the



ordinary commencement of an epitaph. At Tullie House (cat. no. 91); C 357, LS 840.

27.—Fragment of a tombstone. The deceased "lived . . . . years; the spouse (widower or widow) had *vixit annos* . . . this stone erected."

COIVX EIVS *fac. c* At Tullie House (cat. no. 92). C 358,  
VRAVIT LS 838.

28.—A milestone seen by Camden: "not farre from hence just by the high street way, there was digged up a long rude stone in manner of a columnne which we saw at *Thoresby*" (Tr. Philemon Holland, p. 774). Horsley saw it, later on, at Naworth; Gough at Rokeby; there it seems to have perished. It commemorates the Emperor Philip (244-249) and his son, Philip II, as *nobilissimus caesar*. C 1178.

IMP CAES  
M . IVL  
PHILIPPO  
PIO FELI  
CI  
AVG  
ET M. IVL. PHI  
LIPPO NOBILIS  
SIMO CAES  
TR. P. COS . . . .

29.—Another milestone, now at Trinity College, Cambridge, is usually ascribed to this neighbourhood; the ascription is due to Horsley, who says "where this inscription was first found, is not known; but I leave it in this place, because I know not where to dispose of it better" (*Brit. Rom.* p. 278). It was in Sir Robert Cotton's collection, which was mostly formed in the north; but its material seems to me quite foreign to Cumberland. It dates A.D. 317-326. C 1153.

D N FL IVL  
CRISPO  
NOB CAES  
F CONS  
TANTINI  
MAXIMI  
PII FILIO  
DIVI  
CONST  
ANTI PI  
NEPOTI