


Roman Brough : = Anabio.

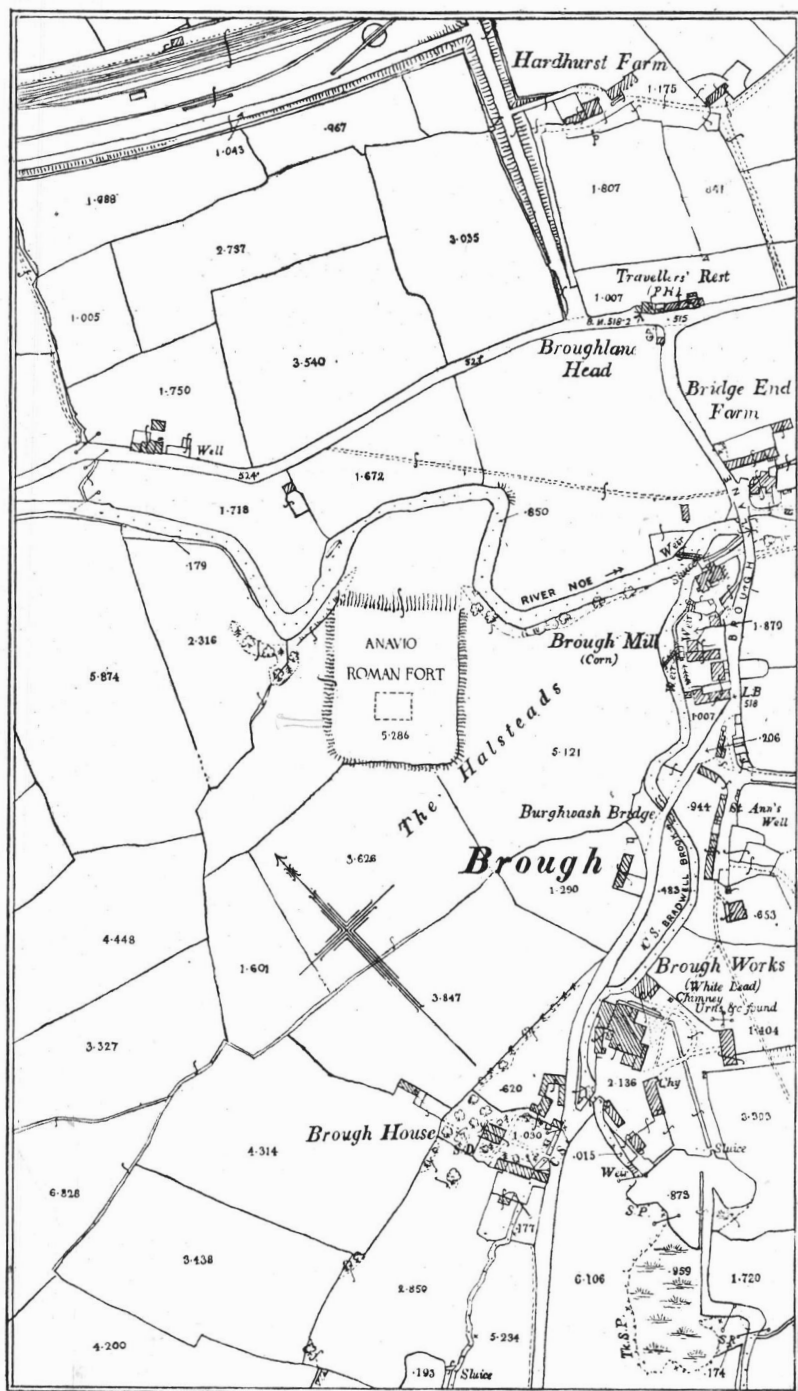
*Report of Preliminary Excavations, made for the Derbyshire
Archæological and Natural History Society, by permission of
C. S. Leslie, Esq., F.S.A., Scot.*

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INTRODUCTORY.

 HE Roman conquest of Britain was completed in the latter half of the first century, and the subsequent military occupation, so far as Derbyshire is concerned, began with the second and ended with the fourth century. The geographical position of Derbyshire lent to its history during this period a special interest, which the natural features of its country also tended to subserve.

Britain was a frontier province of the Roman empire, removed considerably by distance and the difficulties of travel from the centre of Roman civilization. It is not reasonable, therefore, to look primarily for signs of luxury within the confines of the island, or to expect many traces of Roman social influences: rather, should be anticipated the familiar and somewhat stereotyped monuments of an army controlled by a rigid system which permeated the empire—votive altars, dedicatory tablets, solemn fortresses, unmistakable signs reaching beyond the limits of any real civilizing influence. Nevertheless, the military garrison was not extended wholly over this country. The fertile midlands and the uplands of the southern coast were not only attractive to those who could afford to cultivate them, but were also less easily defended than the



ROMAN BROUGH.—Map of the Situation.

Adapted from the Ordnance Survey.

hilly country of the north and west. Those fastnesses which longest resisted the conquest were deemed by the conquerors most suitable for the military frontier of the country they had annexed, and thus became in effect the frontier of their empire in this direction. Then, during the early second century, under Hadrian and the Antonines, it is found that a system of military works and fortifications was organized throughout the north and west, to hold in check the unconquered tribes and people of the hills beyond. The practice of building durable forts (*castella*) for the purposes of occupation had indeed already been initiated by Julius Agricola during his campaigns of conquest in the north at the close of the first century, but archæology has not yet defined the nature of his works, nor, indeed, satisfactorily ascribed any separately to him. In the early third century also there seems to have been some special effort made at increasing or strengthening the defences throughout Britain, as throughout the empire; and at a later date, again, to meet the special need of defending the Saxon Shore from inroads of pirates from the opposite coasts of the North Sea, a line of some nine forts was built along the sea front to the south-east of the island. But the general scheme of defence, in which the Roman fort at Brough was a unit, belongs, in the main, to the early and middle second century. A military wall crossed the neck of land between the sites of Newcastle and Carlisle, reaching from sea to sea, covered by watch-towers and fortresses, arranged with Roman precision along its length. A few forts were, at some time, advanced beyond this line, but it was to the south that the engineers were chiefly busy. York and Chester had been fixed as the headquarters of the Legions of occupation, and throughout the area thus defined in the north as far as the Wall, a series of subsidiary fortresses was methodically placed at suitable points and distances, joined, so far as practicable, by roads, until, with the completion of the scheme, the hilly country was held veritably by a net.

It is these roads and forts, particularly the latter, that are of

interest in connection with the excavations described in the ensuing pages. The Roman road is generally recognisable though nothing may be visible of its original surface. The military road has a definite objective ; it proceeds straight from point to point ; it appears, disused maybe, on hilltops and in unlikely places. Nearly all straight roads, especially those which pass over hills, are popularly described as Roman ; but there are criteria to observe which it will be of interest to examine in connection with later excavations. One well-defined Roman road joins ancient Brough with the Roman sites at Buxton (*Aquæ*) to the south, and with Dinting (Melandra Castle) to the north.

The Roman fort (*castellum*) is no less generally known, but is not to be confounded with the Roman camp (*castra*) of Latin literature. There are, indeed, points of resemblance sufficient to warrant a conjecture that both were based upon a common general plan. Both were regular four-sided enclosures with gates and ways and buildings symmetrically placed. But the camp, whether a temporary affair, an earthwork thrown up on the march, destined, maybe, to be evacuated after a single night, or a permanent fortress, was in either case planned for a large number of soldiers, a whole legion or more, and, as such, it necessarily covered many acres of ground.

The Roman fort, however, as its name implies, was smaller : it was also permanent. Of late years archæology has done much to unearth it from oblivion and to demonstrate its true character. The details of construction varied with changing fashions and with the caprice of the local engineers, but from a comparison of the numerous forts which at one time defended the Roman frontiers of Germany and of Britain it is possible to eliminate these eccentricities and to form some idea of the general design. The enclosure was definitely small and strong ; the permanent quarters of a garrison. Its area was commonly four to six acres : it might be as small as three or as large as eight.* The number of soldiers who might be quartered within

* See a paper "On some features of Roman Military Defensive Works," *Hits. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.* Vol. lii,

is not known, and necessarily varied in different places. To judge from inscriptions, a cohort or a Wing (*ala*) of auxiliaries commonly constituted the garrison.

The defensive works themselves might be an earthen rampart, a mound with stakes along its top, a mound as revetment to a wall, or a stout double-faced wall without earthworks, and the whole might be surrounded by a ditch or series of ditches. The corners were uniformly rounded and covered by mural or abutting towers upon the inside. In the later fortresses the wall is high, the towers external, and there is no ditch; but this change of character is not of interest in the present connection and hence will be neglected. The shape was regular and rectangular, being square or oblong according to size, for these northern forts group themselves roughly into two classes: square enclosures of three or four acres in area and oblong enclosures of five or six acres. In the former case the gates are in the middle of the sides, in the latter in the middle of the shorter sides, and symmetrically at a point one-third along the length of the longer sides. In some instances there is a second gate along those sides at a point two-thirds along the long sides, which otherwise is the position of a guard chamber. The gates were each flanked by towers on either side communicating with one another by means of the sentry-walk which passed, at the level of their upper storeys, along and around the ramparts.

In the interior, the best position, facing the centre, was allotted to a building conveniently, but not quite accurately, called the *Prætorium*, in which were presumably the offices of the divisional commander and his staff. It consisted generally of a number of rooms, fronting on to, or even surrounding, an open or partly open court. On one side of this building was commonly a granary; and the whole interior of the fort was symmetrically occupied by rows of buildings. In some cases these, like the *prætorium*, were of stone; in others, it would seem, they were less durably constructed, as the numerous signs of wooden piles and the absence of stone-work observed in some excavations seem to testify.

Such are the general aspect and purpose of the Roman fort; the details in this instance must be added from the results of these excavations. There are, too, questions on the general subject which it is possible these excavations may answer; for example, the dates of particular kinds of building, of plan, or of constructive method: even so large and permanent a feature as the *prætorium* is of still uncertain use. The little fort at Brough may, then, prove of special interest with these and kindred problems in view.

I.—GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF BROUGH ROMAN FORT.

SITUATION—APPEARANCE—INDICATIONS—TRADITION— RECORDS—ANAVIO.

From Hope Station, on the Dore and Chinley line through Derbyshire, a short walk of half a mile towards the south-east, to Brough Lane, crossing the bridge over the Noe, past the old Brough corn mill, brings one to a footpath through the field of excavations (see Map, Plate I.). On the way to the bridge the field has been visible across some pasturage and the little river, conspicuous as a bank of rich pasture sloping down to the water's edge. From that distance there is nothing suggestive of ancient beginnings, but in the field itself a close observer would have noticed the bank and slope down the field forming an angle at the river, and completing, with the raised fence and hedgerows, a rectangular area of two or three acres. In the upper part was visible also in the centre, a slight regular rise as betokening the foundations of a large building at that spot. A depression on the north-east side might have suggested an entrance at that point—as is proved to be the case; while the modern gateway about the middle of the south-east side seems to indicate another, especially as the old right of way crosses the enclosure directly through it until it reaches the opposite bank, when it bends away, preserving thus far, as it is found, the track of the paved Roman way below. The corners were noticeably rounded also; indeed, the specialist had long since

mapped out "The Halsteads" as the site of a Roman fort, and it appears as such in the Ordnance map of the district (sheets X., 6, 10, Derbyshire), from which Plate I. is taken by courtesy of the Director-General.

In the wall which partly surrounds the field are some not very obviously Roman wedge-like building stones, but it is in the neighbouring village that the more definite traces are to be found. Opposite the farm-house just near the footbridge, a moulded base of a column is built into the wall, while in the farmhouses themselves are many large dressed stones, one with mouldings, which have probably come from the same site. In Hope village was an altar, exposed to the weather: it is now kindly lent by the owner to the museum at Buxton.

These are the superficial indications, difficult perhaps, and scanty; but tradition and record are more definite. A Roman road from Buxton leads conspicuously down the hill in this direction; it is called the Batham Gate, and the ancient fame of Buxton for its baths—its Roman name was *Aqua*—has been used in explanation of the name. Again, in constructing the present dam for the Old Brough Mill it was found necessary to cut through the tongue of land in the field adjoining the fort at the conflux of the Bradwell brook with the Noe. It is told that in this work numerous Roman tiles and small objects were found: one of the red tiles was marked COH. This is not at all improbable; the position itself, at the foot of the slope down to the water, might have independently suggested a likely place wherein to search for the baths or other adjuncts to the fort. Across the Bradwell, again, just above the fort, opposite the northern corner, it is said there used to be visible in the water a number of slender stone piers, almost like columns, arranged regularly in rows.* This, again, is very possibly an indication of the position where the road directly from Brough bridged the river on the way to Melandra Castle.

There are numerous other small finds and early observations recorded, as described by Mr. W. Thompson Watkin, nearly

* Probably hypocaust pillars for the usual bath.—F.H.

twenty years ago in this *Journal*.^{*} The more significant items may be repeated. In 1761 there seems to have been found a gold coin of Vespasian (Cos. III.); "urns" have been found "on the other side of the river," indications possibly of the cemetery; and the letters COH seem to have occurred more than once on tiles or similar relics. Other objects of some interest are "a rude bust of Apollo" in stone, and a large rough stone, in the bending hollow of one side of which was the half length of a woman crossing her hands on her breast,[†] the whole possibly an altar;[‡] pieces of "swords, spears, bridle, bits, and coins," and a tessellated pavement, white and red.[§]

To sum up, the appearance of the field suggested a military enclosure—a Roman fort. The position is a favourite one, at the junction of two streams, and the regular form of the area conforms with these indications. The rampart is traceable along the four sides of a square with rounded corners, and in the central upper position was some sign of a large building in the turf. The objects found in past time in the vicinity—altars, stamped tiles, pottery, moulded stones—are the usual accompaniment to such military strongholds. Though upon the southern border of the military frontier, there is still little sign of luxury or civil settlement.

There is another fact strongly pointing to this position and character for Roman Brough. The milestone found near the Silverlands in Higher Buxton, now the property of this Society and lent to the Buxton Museum, records the distance between some point and a place named *Anavio* as being X or XII miles. Assuming that the stone, when found, was lying near its original standing place, this distance would coincide, along the Batham Gate, with the position of Brough, and there is little reason to doubt, from a study of the map of this district, that *Anavio*

^{*} Vol. vii., p. 79, of this *Journal*.

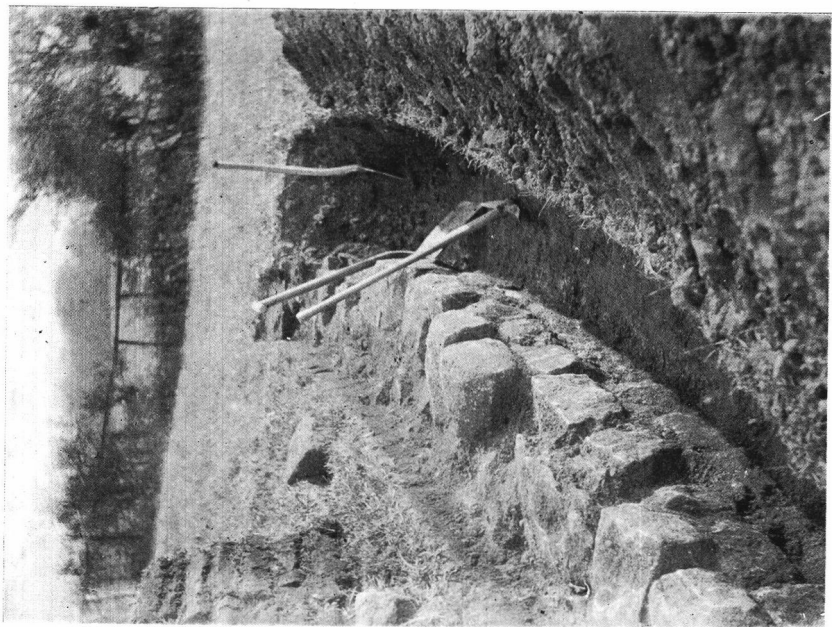
[†] *Jour. Derb. Arch. Soc.*, vii., 1885, p. 79 *et seq.*

[‡] See the curious woodcut of this figure in Bateman's *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 252.

[§] It would be a definite service to archæology if some members of the Society were to ascertain the whereabouts of these remains.



1. ROMAN BROUGH.—The north-west wall of the Pretorium.



2. The west corner of the main wall, turning south. [W. on Plan.]

was really the name of the station. This is Mr. Haverfield's opinion. Mr. Thompson Watkin was almost right in his plausible suggestion of *Navio*, but the stone found at Foligno, in Italy,* with its reference to *Brittonum Anavion(ensium)*, leaves no doubt as to the correct reading.†

II.—FIRST OUTLINE OF THE FORT.

The excavations made for this Society during three weeks of August, 1903, were of an exploratory character, designed to determine the area which it was desirable to excavate and to answer other preliminary enquiries. By following the superficial indications, masonry was soon found, both the stone wall of the large building in the centre (Plate II., 1) and the stout foundations to the rampart turning the western corner (Plate II., 2).

The work was recognizably Roman, apart from the small objects—broken pottery, small coins, and the like—which were found in the digging. The masonry was not of the solid character familiar in the greater engineering works of the Romans, but there were present, nevertheless, those characteristics, both in general design and in some details, which are known in other works of the second or third century. The facing stones, for example, were of the usual pattern, wedge-like, with the narrower end built into the wall. In the case of the outer wall, six feet thick, the middle part in the thickness of the wall between the outer and inner faces was found filled with boulders and rough stones. The faces themselves, when they could be traced, were well aligned, the stones being hammer-dressed with good surface.

These explorations being only preliminary the wall was not followed all around on this occasion, but was picked up at intervals. The same might be said of the interior building. The tentative plan (Plate III.) illustrates the result, showing by a scored line the portions of walls which were actually traced, and by a dotted line the positions which, by analogy, they may be expected to occupy. In some cases, for which there is no

* *Ephemeris Epigraphica* vii., 1102, and vol. vii., p. 84, of this *Journal*.

† See Mr. Haverfield's note at the end of this article.

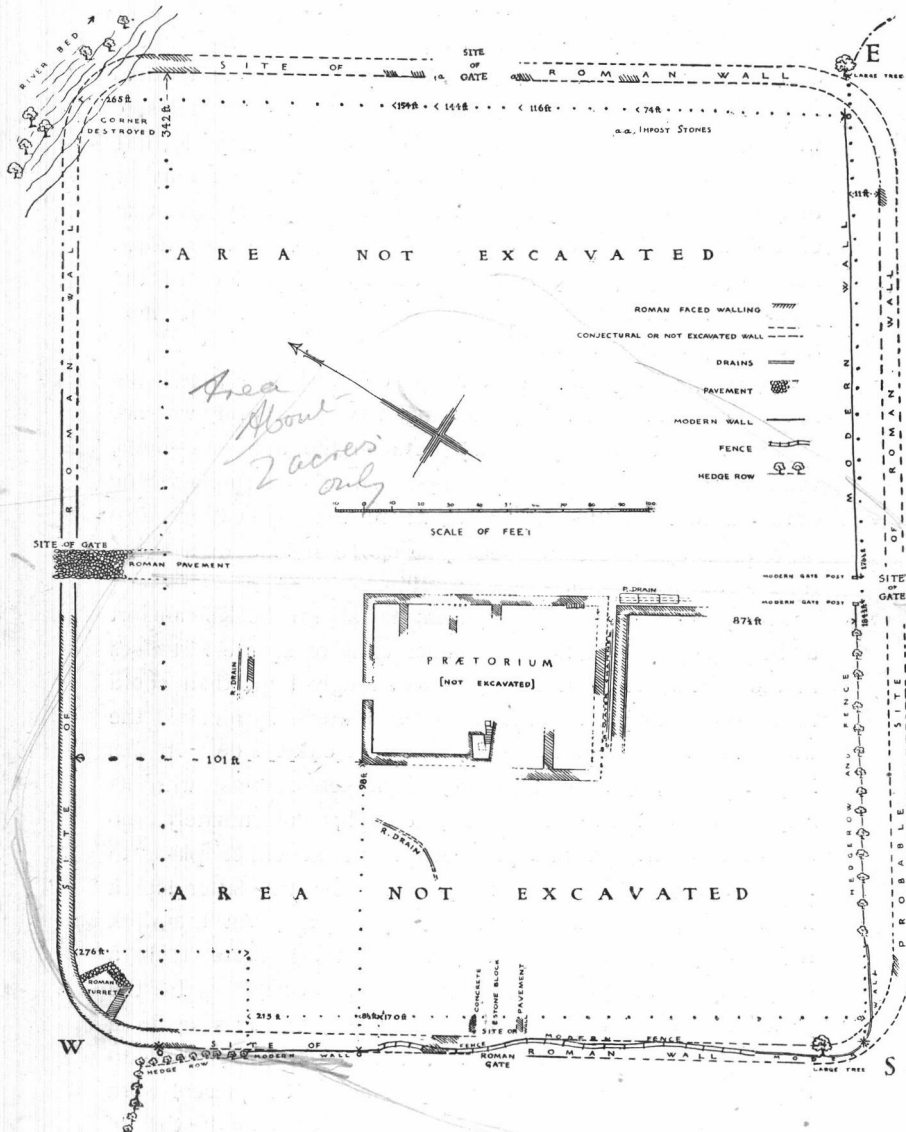
exact guide, as in regard to the building adjoining the prætorium it is not possible to make any conjecture as to the unexplored portions.

The fort as roughly defined by these excavations, is nearly a regular four-sided and walled enclosure (Plan, Plate III.). Its approximate length inside is 336 feet and breadth 275 feet: the outer wall has an average thickness of 6 feet. The corners are rounded to a curve of about 32 feet radius, and in each side is a break at about its middle, corresponding in each case, as it seems, with the position of a gateway.

The gates seem to have been arched over, as is usual: there is definite indication of this in the opening of the north-east side, which was possibly the main entrance. The gateways, to judge by a suggestion on the south-west side, were protected by flanking towers; and that towers also covered the corners is indicated by foundations in the western corner and by various signs in the broken corner to the north. The other corners were not examined at all. The masonry at the western corner is illustrated by the photograph on Plate II., No. 2.

Turning to the interior, little work was done in the open field, except around the indications of a substantial building towards the upper (south-west) portion. A few other exploratory trenches were only partly instructive, showing some signs of masonry and stone floors, but no definite walling, except those portions which are indicated on the plan.

It will be convenient to call the central building the prætorium, meaning by that the most important structure within the walls, connected presumably with the official work of the detachment in garrison. This was found to be somewhat larger in proportion to the area of the fort than is usual. It was placed symmetrically in the upper portion of the enclosure, and proved to be about 85 feet in length, 60 feet in breadth (the masonry is illustrated on Plate II., 1), the wall being 3 feet 6 inches thick. There seemed to be an entrance near the middle of the north-west side, and three transverse walls were traced in the foundations, as though dividing the north-east side into chambers.



THE ROMAN FORT AT BROUGH.
Provisional Plan of the Excavations.

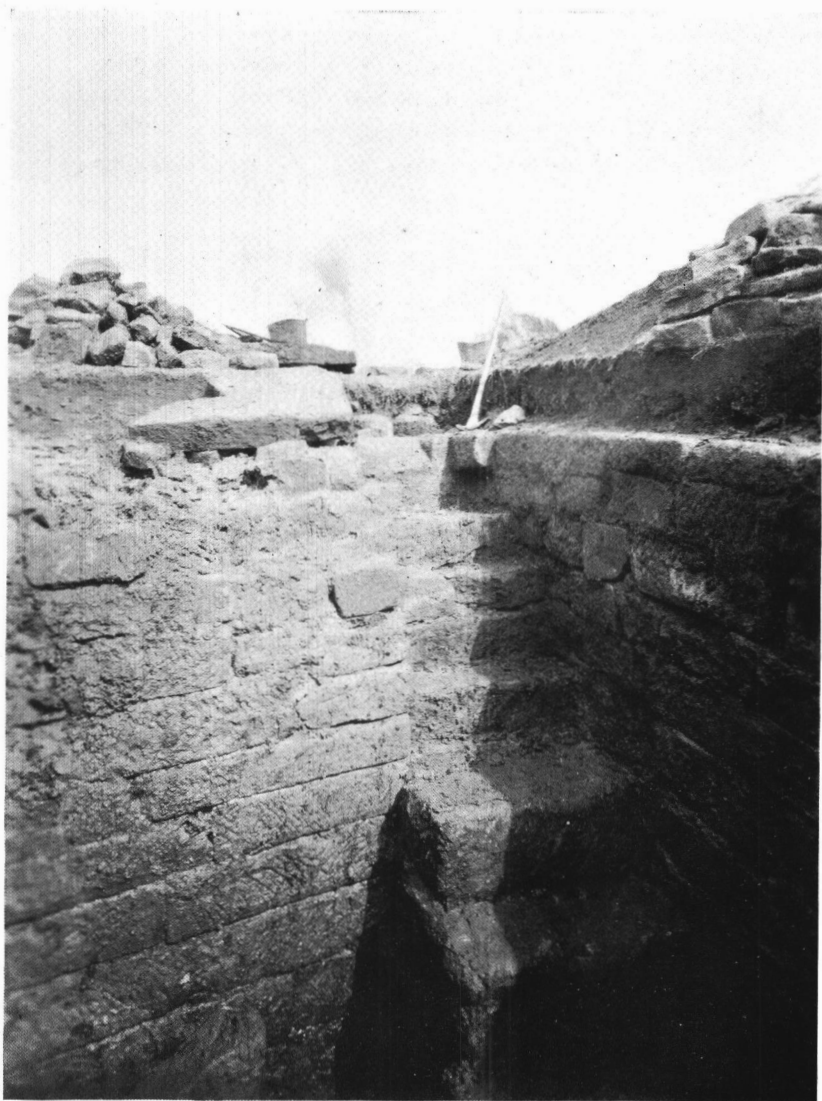
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The wall was not on this occasion followed all round, but it seemed probable that the area was defined by the masonry indicated on the plan. The two portions of the wall on the south-west side do not align, and at their juncture was an unusual feature. About the centre of that side a four-walled enclosure was found to descend to a depth of 8 feet, with steps leading down from the north-east against the side. The masonry of this cellar or well hardly seemed to be contemporary with that of the walls above, and certain differences were also noted between the opposite portions of the south-west wall of the *prætorium*. This curious feature is described in the next section. (Plates IV. and V.)

Adjoining the *prætorium* towards the east was found the indication of another strong building, which, however, was not explored. A water channel lay between the adjoining walls, while another fronted the latter building. Other similar stone drains were found in the field. There were indications also of a roadway of cobble-stones passing from side to side, in front of the *prætorium*.

This preliminary excavation, then, has shown the Roman fort to be of normal size for the smaller class of square fortresses in the north. It is, however, more strongly built than could have been anticipated. The stone wall which surrounded the whole was six feet in thickness, faced on either side. In this respect it offers, at first glance, a marked contrast with its neighbour at Melandra Castle, though, unfortunately, no sufficient excavation has yet been made at either place to render a scientific comparison possible. At the latter site a laudable beginning was made some years ago, but the work has not yet been completed, and nothing more than a temporary sketch-plan has yet been published.* In the *prætorium* itself, though hardly delimited, there is again a remarkable difference, which will lend additional interest to the future excavation. But the importance of the present work will not end here. This *prætorium* is not merely unlike that of

* See vol. xxiii., p. 90, of this *Journal*.



Thos. Ashby, junr.

ROMAN BROUGH.—UNDERGROUND CHAMBER, OR WELL, IN THE
PRÆTORIUM. THE MASONRY.

its neighbour, but seems likely to prove entirely irregular; the cellar itself, though not unique, has about it some singular features. As will be seen also in later sections, there is already a brief indication of differences in style of masonry, pointing to different epochs of construction. This is noticeable also in the western corner tower, where apparently some older foundations are traceable. The suspicion is confirmed by the fact that the portion of an inscribed tablet, itself of some historical interest, was found built into the masonry about the mouth of this cellar. It is quite possible that future excavations may yield, by comparison, some evidence as to the dates of military activity not merely in the locality but throughout the whole of Roman northern Britain. Even the dates of such stone-built forts are still matters open to question.

III.—SOME SPECIAL FEATURES.

THE UNDERGROUND CHAMBER.

The features of special interest which the excavations have so far disclosed are: (*a*) the foundations of the western tower, which seem to be the work of different periods; (*b*) the peculiar arrangement of the *prætorium*, and its large size; (*c*) the preservation of some of the smaller parts of the gateway in the south-west side, where is the door stop, against which rested the two gates when closed; and, especially (*d*) the underground chamber, cellar, or well.

Of these only the last named has yet been completely excavated. It is here illustrated by two plates, namely: IV., a photographic view of interior detail, and V., a photographic view, from the south-west, looking down upon the mouth of the pit with its flight of stone steps, and figure 6, which shows the plan of this structure and a section along the inner face of its stairway.

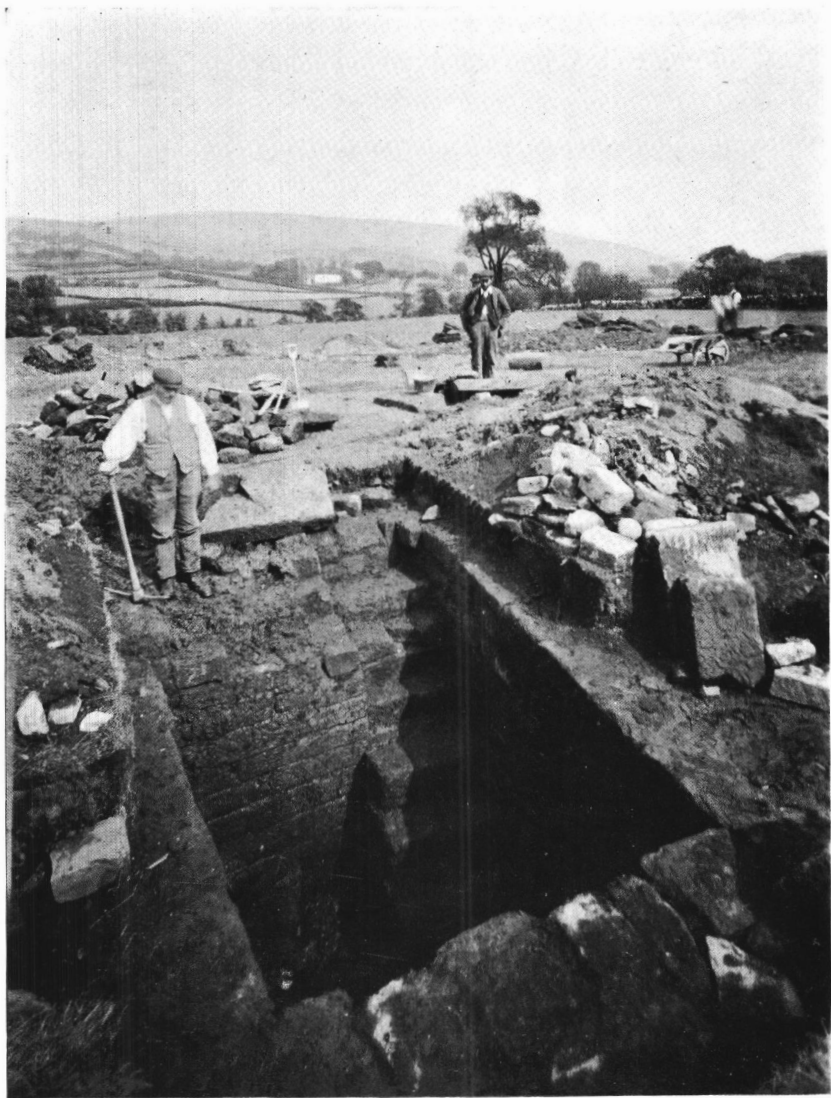
There are two things clear from a consideration of the mere stonework. This chamber, or pit, as it might be called, is not contemporary with the south-west wall of the *prætorium* into which it fits: the masonry is of the more characteristic and solid

Roman type. It will possibly be found when the excavation is completed that the *prætorium* wall was built later. The other point is that the pit was not originally designed to have steps: these were only made at some time by sacrificing a portion of one side, some of the stones taken out of the upper part were then arranged below as steps.

The chamber itself is just over eight feet long by five feet wide at its narrower end. It broadens in the other direction to seven feet, and it was this end that was chosen for the stairway. The top of the wall was found, like all the other masonry around, just below the surface of the ground, but it had been higher: the stones fallen within it alone would have raised it four courses. As it is, it goes down eleven courses of good ashlar to a depth of eight feet. A smaller area than the base had at some time been deepened in the shale bed to a further depth of nearly two feet. The walls around had been built stoutly to resist the pressure from without: the alternate courses were bonded in regularly at the ends, and the face remains quite true. The two opposite corner stones, *cc*, on the plan, Fig. 6, alone project for some reason a little beyond the face.

The topmost step—as found—was curiously chamfered in its middle, on the near side, as shown in the plan and section defined by the letter *a* in figure 6. It looked as though it had been designed for the passing of a rope, but no use for it could be assigned in its present position. The outer wall, as it was preserved, stood about the same height as other walls of the *prætorium*. The corner stone, *b*, on the right hand of the descent was found to be moulded and inscribed with letters, of which SCOPRAE are the best preserved (Plates VIII. and IX.). During the excavation of the interior there were found, at first, numerous building stones, fallen from off the walls around, mingled with earth and debris, then a number of animal bones, horns of the deer family and of oxen,* a few small coins of the fourth century, three main fragments of a second century tablet, two Roman altars, a broken column, a large stone vessel (Fig. 7, No. 1), fragments of pottery, and other small objects,

* See Professor Boyd Dawkins' paper, p. 203.



Thos. Ashby, Junr.

ROMAN BROUGH.—UNDERGROUND CHAMBER, OR WELL, IN THE
PRÆTORIUM. VIEW FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

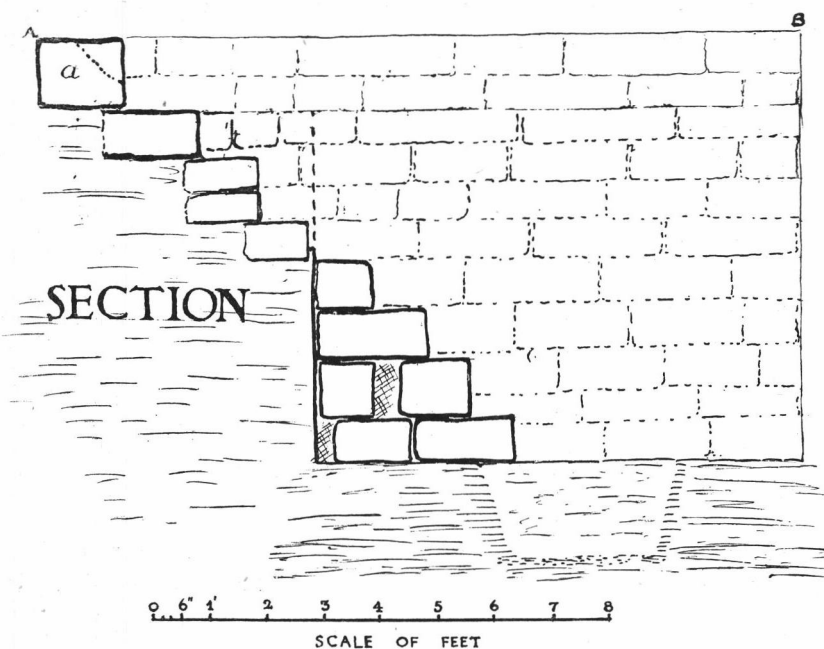
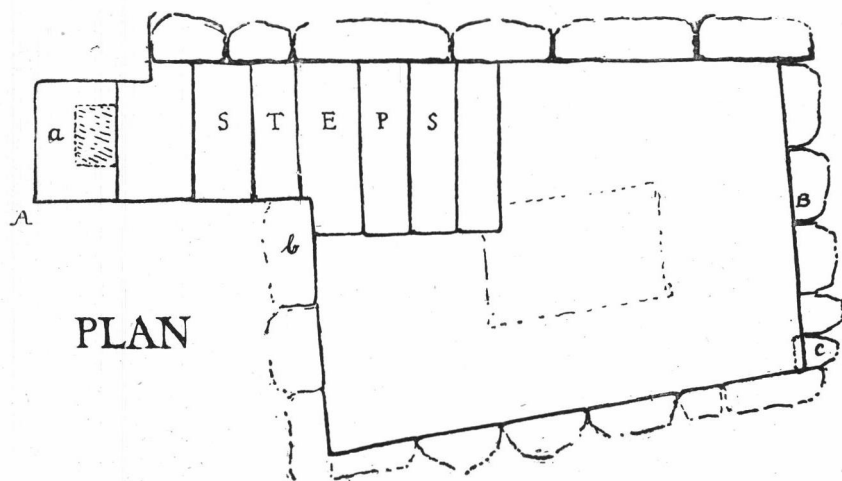


Fig. 6.—ROMAN BROUGH.—Plan and Section of the underground chamber in the Prætorium.

all mingled with mud and refuse ; and, beneath all, some broken slabs of concrete.

These observations seem to indicate three stages in the use of this pit :—

STAGE I.—*Possibly contemporary with the tablet of the mid-second century.* A regular four-walled pit, descending vertically, with flat concrete floor ; of uncertain use. An underground cellar or chamber in the prætorium of a Roman fort would not have been altogether unusual. A well-known example is that at Chesters on the Roman Wall near Chollerford, covered with a vaulted roof, and approached by a narrow flight of stone steps. A closer analogy, Mr. Haverfield points out, would be that at Lyne* if both this and that had wooden steps. The feature *a* (Fig. 6) may belong to this stage. Possibly it was found that water could not be kept out : there does not seem to be any cement between the joints, and the pit, having been cleared of its filling, is now full of water. This leads to

STAGE II.—*Considerably after the mid-second century and probably before the fourth.* A constructional alteration of the north-west side. Part of the well removed for the purposes of adding a flight of stone steps, which descended to the bottom. a piece of a dedicatory tablet of the second century was used as a building stone. The floor was broken and the centre deepened. At this stage the motive seems to have been definitely a water-well : the fragments of a wooden tub or bucket found at the bottom seem to conform with this suggestion. Then followed

STAGE III.—*Not before the fourth century.* The pit became used as a refuse pit ; all rubbish and broken objects were conveniently thrown into it. To this stage belongs the appearance of the major piece of the inscribed tablet, on which are the letters, COH.I.AQVIT., &c., which, since it had been broken from the rest, had in the meanwhile been used as a flooring stone, and the letters upon it had become almost effaced by the continual wear and trampling of feet.

The pit later became neglected and the upper portion gradually fell.

* *Proc. Soc. of Antiq. of Scotland*, xxxv. 180.

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS REMAINS DISCOVERED.

INSCRIBED TABLET—ALTARS—ARCHITECTURAL.

I.—Inscribed tablet. While excavating the pit described in the last section four fragments of a large inscribed tablet were discovered. These are shown by photograph on Plate VIII. They, practically, give the whole of the essential part of the text and enable a satisfactory restoration to be made, showing the whole tablet to have been about 54 inches in length and 30 inches in height. The inscribed portion was about 38 inches by 19, that is, just twice as long as broad. The letters are about 2 inches high, those of the bottom row, only, being a little taller. The moulding simulates a torus with ovolo, and a plain band round all; the inscribed surface is below the face of the stone.

The restoration of the inscription is somewhat as shown on Plate IX. Mr. F. Haverfield has very kindly contributed a note upon the epigraphy of this stone, about which, therefore, it is not necessary to say anything. The inscription tells of the work effected by the Commander of the Cohort I. of Aquitanians, at a time when Julius Verus governed Britain, and Antoninus Pius was Emperor—about the middle of the second century. The only doubtful point in the restoration, probably, is the name of the Commander or *Præfectus*, the first letters of which are uncertain. Possibly a late discovery may solve this point. These fragments were all found in the pit or well within the *prætorium*, and it is reasonable to believe that the tablet itself was erected in the same vicinity to commemorate the completion of some work, possibly the building of the fort itself. Subsequently, during reconstructions, the stone was broken up. One portion was built into the well at the time the staircase was made. Another was used as a floor stone elsewhere, to be thrown at a later time into the well itself. It is probable, from the positions of the two smaller pieces and their preservation, that they, too, had been built into the wall of the well in an upper course, and had afterwards fallen into the places in which they were found. Perhaps the point of greatest local interest

indicated is the name of the Cohort, COHORS I. AQVITA-NORVM. It is not suggested that this was a detachment, specially detailed for engineering work: probably the First Cohort of Aquitanians constituted the garrison of Anavio at that time.

The Coh. I. Aquitanorum, however, is well known. It is mentioned as *sub Platorio Nepote* on the *Tabula Honesta Missionis* ;* it occurs again on an altar seen at Haddon Hall, near Bakewell, where one *Q. Sittius Cæcilianus* is described as *Præfectus* ;† and again at Carrawburgh, whence the information seems to be much the same as that of the first cited.‡

The present tablet adds, then, considerably to our knowledge of this cohort; it also forms a main guide by which to relate Roman Brough to its proper position in military Roman Britain.

II.—Altars. (a) An altar of coarse stone, fairly well preserved, but with a vexatiously indecipherable inscription (Fig. 7, No. 3), was also found in the bottom of the prætorium pit. It is 19 inches high and about 12 inches square. The four lines of inscription are enclosed in a wreath or circular band with continued ends, between which is a chiselled mark. Beyond a probability that the first line read DEÆ and the last line V. S. L. M.—both common forms—nothing has been made of this inscription, though many devices have been tried.

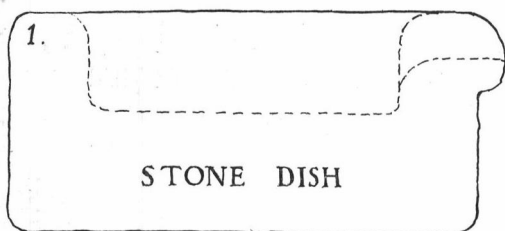
(b) A smaller altar, of finer stone, nicely moulded, but lacking the lower portion (Fig. 7, No. 4), was found in the same pit. It may be guessed that the reading is DEO MARTI, indicating a dedication to Mars, but that is only a matter of opinion, and nothing is certain.

(c) A large altar, with typical mouldings, had lain exposed to the weather in the village of Hope for some time, having been brought, presumably, from Brough (Fig. 7, No. 5). It has now been lent by Mrs. Middleton, who owns it, to the Public Museum at Buxton, where the other objects are placed on exhibition.

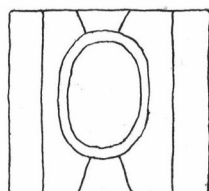
* *Corpus Inscr. Lat.* vii., No. 1195.

† *C. I. L.*, No. 176, and Vol. vii., p. 90, of this *Journal*.

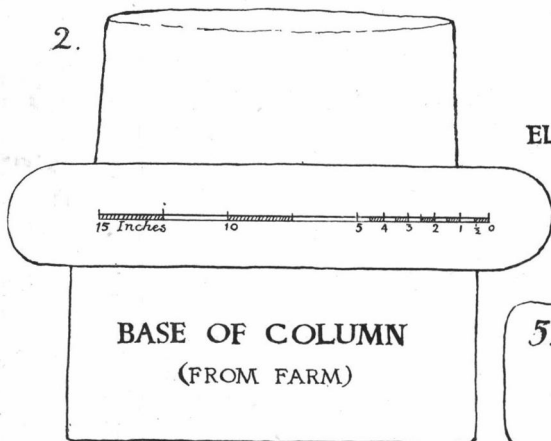
‡ *C. I. L.*, 620 a.



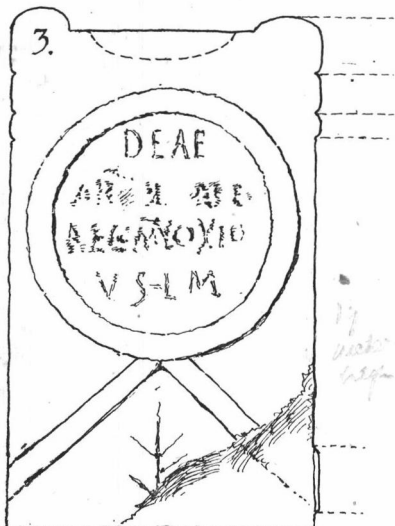
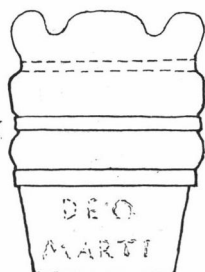
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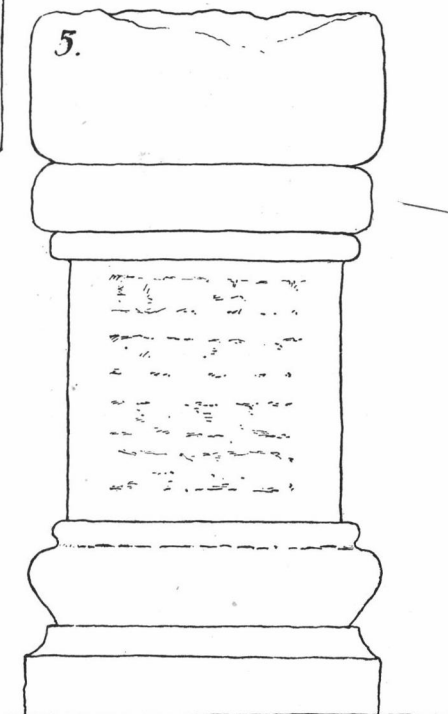
4. SMALL ALTAR



ELEVATION



SQUARE ALTAR



ALTAR FROM HOPE

Fig. 7.—ROMAN BROUGH.—Workings in stone.

III.—Architectural remains. The excavations did not yield many architectural pieces. The drum of a column from the well and a fragment of another from the north-west of the prætorium were the chief. They corresponded nearly with a moulded base (Fig. 7, No. 2) which has for a long time been a conspicuous object in the wall opposite to the farm below the field of excavations.

IV.—Other stone objects are grindstones, and a large stone dish or trough (Fig. 7, No. 1).

V.—Catapult (*ballista*) balls of gritstone, of diameters $1\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, and 6 inches respectively.

VI.—The few coins were, with one exception (not found in the well itself), all of the small size characteristic of the fourth century. The exception was of larger size and probably a second brass, dating from the second century, found in the vicinity of the prætorium. All were very much corroded and none have been deciphered.

VII.—Numerous pieces of glass and other small objects were found, but consideration of them is postponed until they are supported by cumulative evidence. One interesting fact may be noted in conclusion. The soldiers seem to have spent much of their time whittling down sheep bones to make bone pins: this was particularly noticeable in the northern corner, in the position of the sentry tower.