



PLATE I.—TO FACE P. 461.

ALTAR TO MAPONUS FOUND AT NUNNERY.

ART. XLI.—*Roman Inscribed and Sculptured Stones preserved at Tullie House, Carlisle.* By F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.

THE collection of Roman inscribed and sculptured stones at Tullie House is mainly of recent growth. For many years the 'Athenæum' in Lowther Street, near the Post Office, sheltered a small Museum, which some thirty years ago was seized by the sheriff for default in payment of rent, and advertised for sale. This fate was averted, and after a short interval the Museum was handed over to the City of Carlisle and housed by the Corporation in somewhat cramped quarters in Finkle Street. In 1892 the Finkle Street Museum possessed some sixteen inscribed and sculptured Roman stones. In that year the Municipal Free Library and Museum was commenced, two rooms in Tullie House were set apart for Roman antiquities, and a new epoch opened for the collection of lapidary monuments. Four important local collections were given or lent to the new Museum. The collection of the late Mr. Robert Ferguson of Morton, sometime member for Carlisle, was given by him. The collection of inscribed and sculptured stones at Netherby, formed by the late Dr. Graham, from Netherby, Birdoswald and elsewhere, was deposited by Sir Richard Graham Bt. The altars preserved at Lazonby were deposited by the late Mr. J. D. Maclean, and the stones formerly preserved at Wigton Hall, with one exception, were also deposited by the owners, four ladies. Several inscriptions found in Carlisle, or near it, have since been added, and the whole collection is now one of great value and takes rank among the best of such collections in England. It is especially strong in finds made at Carlisle
itself

itself, at the important fort (possibly Petrianæ) of Old Carlisle, near Wigton, and at the fort of Netherby. Tullie House may boast of possessing nearly all the existing inscribed and sculptured stones found on these three important sites. As a local Museum it is, therefore of exceptional interest. It would be well if others would follow the examples set by Sir Richard Graham, Mr. Robert Ferguson, the late Mr. J. D. Maclean, and other benefactors of the collection, and give or lend inscribed or sculptured stones found in Cumberland which they may possess.

In the following catalogue, the figures in square brackets at the head of each item denote the Museum 'press-mark.' OM means that the object was in the Old Museum in Finkle Street; N that it is part of the Netherby collection; La. the Lazonby collection; and RF the collection of Mr. Robert Ferguson; while TH indicates that the object has been added since the Tullie House was opened. At the end of each item references are given to the *Lapidarium Septentrionale* (LS), the seventh volume of the Berlin *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* (C) and other works where further information about the stones may be obtained. All the stones have been carefully re-examined for this catalogue, and in some cases, new interpretations have been obtained in consequence. The texts of the inscriptions are given in italics. Round brackets denote expansions of ordinary abbreviations; square brackets denote letters which probably formed part of an inscription when new, though they have been broken off or are for other reasons no longer visible.

I. WHITLEY CASTLE, NEAR ALSTON.

1. [OM 369.] Fragment of coarse mill-stone grit found in 1885 at Whitley Castle, 8 inches high by 12 inches long

long. It is the lower right-hand corner of a slab recording the restoration of some buildings; the surviving letters may perhaps be completed thus:

*r]estitut[um ... sub ...]co [leg(ato)]s pr(ovinciae)
Br(itanniae.)*

‘Restored under...governor of the province of Britain’ [*Ephemeris Epigraphica*, vii, 963; Ferguson, *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, second series, xi (1885) 27.]

II. PLUMPTON WALL. (?)

2. [OM 380.] Red sandstone altar found at Nunnery, near Kirkoswald, and probably brought thither from Plumpton Wall (Old Penrith): 40 ins. high by 13 ins. wide. (See Plate I.)

Deo Maþono et N(umini) Aug(usti), or N(uminibus) Aug(ustorum), Durio et Ramio et Trupo et Lurio Germani v(otum) s(olvunt) l(ibentes) m(erito.)

‘To Maponus and the Deity of the Emperor, Durio and Ramio and Trupo and Lurio, Germans, pay their vows.’

Maponus was a Keltic God, sometimes identified by Romans with Apollo: his name means ‘child’ (Welsh ‘Mabon’) and so he is said to be sometimes represented.

Germans served largely in the army of Roman Britain during the second and third centuries: at the same time Britain provided recruits for the Roman armies posted on the Rhine. [C332, LS793.]

3. [TH 1] Fragment of red sandstone, first noticed in the wall of a pigsty at Dalston Hall, four miles south-west of Carlisle, presented by E. W. Stead, Esq., 11 ins. long by 8 high by 6 thick. (See Fig. 1.)

Deo Silvano votum let...osuu This is a dedication to the
the

the God Silvanus; the third line may have contained *posuit*. The origin of the stone is unknown. Capt. Dalston, a former owner of Dalston Hall, is said to have collected inscriptions from Plumpton Wall (Old Penrith). It might also possibly be a stone mentioned

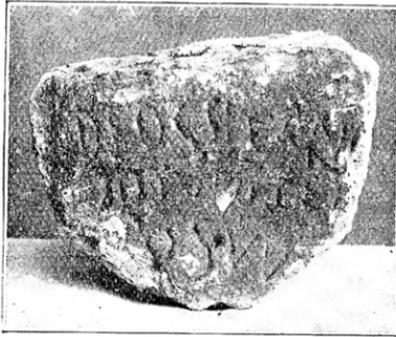


FIG. 1.—FROM DALSTON HALL.

in Gough's edition of Camden, and in Nicolson and Burn's *History of Westmorland* (i, 388), as having been found or first noticed near Howgill Castle in the parish of Kirkby Thore, Westmorland. (Gough's *Camden* iii 412, C 304).

III. OLD CARLISLE.

4. [OM 426.] Red sandstone slab found at Old Carlisle, 23 ins. high, by 13 ins. wide, broken on the right side. The name of the goddess is not known for certain.

Deae A[etern]ae? te[mplum] L. Vater[ius Mar]cellus... rest[ituit] "L. Vaterius Marcellus...restored a shrine of the Dea Aeterna (?)" [C336, LS 835]

5. [RF] Red sandstone altar found in 1845 at Old Carlisle

Carlisle, 37 ins. high by 15 ins. across the inscribed face.

*Deae Bellonae Rufinus praefectus eq(uitum) alae Aug(ustae)
et Latinianus filius.*

‘Dedicated to Bellona by Rufinus, commander of the Ala Augusta, and his son Latinianus’ The Ala Augusta was a cavalry regiment which garrisoned Old Carlisle. [C338, LS 822]

6. [N. 15] Sandstone altar found at Old Carlisle, in 1755, about 200 yards east of the fort; 17 ins. wide by 40 ins. high. The capital, base and back have been cut off.

*I(ovi) o(ptimo) m(aximo) [? D(olicheno)] pro salute Imp(era-
toris L(ucii) Septim[i] Severi Aug(usti) n(ostri), equites alae
Aug(ustae), curante Egnatio Verecundo praef(ecto), posuerunt.*

“To Juppiter Great and Good, called Dolichēnus, for the welfare of our Emperor L. Septimius Severus Augustus, erected by the horsemen of the Ala Augusta, at the order of Egnatius Verecundus the praefect.” This altar was probably erected A.D. 193-8. [C 342, LS 825.]

7. [TH 2] Cast of a red sandstone altar found at Old Carlisle, in private possession since 1894 at Clevedon, 46 ins. high by 13 ins. across the inscribed face: on the left side a *patera*, on the right a jug.

*I(ovi) o(ptimo) m(aximo) et vlk pro salute d(omini) n(ostri)
Gordiani p(ii) f(elicis) Aug(usti), vik. mag. aram...*

“To Juppiter, Great and Good, and...for the safety of our lord Gordian, pious and fortunate, Augustus,... (erected an altar?)”

Possibly *vlk* in line 2 and *vik* in line 5 may be explained, the one as *vicanis (dis)* ‘the gods of the district’ and the other as *vicani* ‘the people of the place,’ or *vici magister*, ‘the local authority’ (erected the altar). The *vicus* would, perhaps, be a small civilian settlement outside

side the fort of Old Carlisle. Gordian reigned A.D. 238-244. [C 346, LS 829].

8. [OM 422] Fragment of altar from Old Carlisle, in red sandstone, 8 ins. long. The sides and bottom are broken.

Deo Marti [a]ram do[navit]. Some one 'gave an altar to Mars' [C 347, LS 828.]

9. OM 424. Red sandstone fragment of a dedication, found at Old Carlisle, 12 ins. high. The sides and bottom are lost, but much of the inscription can be restored.

Dea]bus Ma[tribus pro s]alute M. [Aurel. Alexa]ndri [...et Iu]liae M[ammaeae Matris Augusti]...

Dedicated to the Deae Matres for the welfare of the Emperor Alexander Iulia Mammaea his mother...' [C. 348, LS 830, Haverfield *Archæological Journal*, L. 291.]

10. [OM 425] Lower part of small red sandstone altar, found at Old Carlisle, 10 ins. high: the letters are uncertain, but might be

..d]eo Fl. Aventinus cur(avit) 'Flavius Aventinus erected this to (some god)' [C 349, LS 834].

11. [OM 366] Red sandstone altar, found in 1803 at Old Carlisle: 18 ins. high by 7 ins. wide. A possible expansion has been given by Dr. Hübner:

T(erra) Batav(or)un) Ate(ius) Coc(ceianus), Aug(us-tanus), vot(o) sol(utus) l(ibenti) a(nimo) fe(cit).

"Dedicated to the Land of the Batavians by Ateius Cocceianus, of Augusta, after being freed from his vow."

A manuscript note by Christopher Hodgson, architect,
of

of Carlisle, now in possession of Chancellor Ferguson, says that this stone was found in Carlisle near the West Walls in 1822. Doubtless it was brought to Carlisle from Bowness, lost or overlooked and then re-found. [C 350, LS 833].

12. [OM 421] Part of inscribed red sandstone slab, found at Old Carlisle : 24 ins. high by 24 ins wide. The top and both sides have been broken off. (See Fig. 2.)



FIG. 2.—FROM OLD CARLISLE.

...do]mini nos [tri M. Aur. Antoni]ni pii felicitis [Aug(usti, sub ?...Ma]rco leg(ato) eius, cur[ante.....]pra(e)fecto), ala Aug(usta) [...posui]t, Imp(eratore) Antoni[no Augusto iiii et] Balbino ii cos.

“ For the safety of our Lord Antoninus (Caracalla),
pious

pious, fortunate, Augustus, erected under --Marcus his legate, and under supervision of...praefect, by the Ala Augusta, when Antoninus was consul for the fourth and Balbinus for the second time (A.D. 213)"

The reading of the sixth line is uncertain; I suppose it to have commenced with T, the end of *posuit* or some such word, followed by a leafstop, of which the stalk only is visible. [C351, LS 820]

13. [TH 3] Lower part of an altar found at Old Carlisle about 1755, 14 ins. high by 20 ins. wide; when first found, two lines of not very intelligible lettering were above the three lines now extant.

...*Rusticus pref., Materno et Bradua cos.*

'(erected by) Rusticus, praefect, in the consulship of Maternus and Bradua' (A.D. 185). [C 352, LS 818].

14. [OM 427] Red sandstone tombstone, found near



FIG. 3.—FROM OLD CARLISLE.

Old Carlisle: 17 ins. high by 23 ins. wide: the letters suggest



PLATE II.—TO FACE P. 469.

SEA MONSTERS, FROM OLD CARLISLE.

suggest a comparatively late date for this stone, perhaps the fourth century. (See Fig. 3.)

Tancorix mulier vigsit annos segsaginta.

“Tancorix, a woman, lived 60 years.” [C. 355, LS 837].

15. [OM 429] Part of the top of a large tombstone in red sandstone, found at Old Carlisle: 27 ins. broad by 20 ins. high. Only the letters D.M., that is, *D(is) M(anibus)*, have been preserved. The ornament has been thought to indicate a late date. [C357 LS 840].

16. [OM 428] Red sandstone fragment of sepulchral stone, found at Old Carlisle, 24 by 9 ins.

Vixit] an(nos).....coiux eius [fac(iendum) c]uravit.

‘To the memory of (someone): the spouse (widower or widow) erected this.’ [C358 LS 838].

17. [OM 430] Sculptured slab of red sandstone, from Old Carlisle, 21 ins. high by 28 ins. wide, shewing sea monsters, part of a larger monument, and possibly of a sepulchral monument. A similar fragment found at Old Carlisle about 1748 is now in the British Museum. [LS 845]. (See Plate II.)

18. [OM 432] Carved block of red sandstone, measuring 16 by 16 by 6 ins., found in or near Old Carlisle. It may be the top of an altar. [Unpublished].

IV. MORESBY.

19. [OM 488] Red sandstone altar, found at Moresby about 1878: 34 ins. high by 14 ins. wide. The names of the *praefectus* are uncertain.

I(ovi)

*I(ovi) o(ptimo) m(aximo) coh(ors) ii Tra(cum) eq(uilata)
c(ui) p(raeest) Manius (?) Nepos (?) praef(ectus).*

'To Juppiter, Great and Good, erected by the Second Cohort of Thracians, under the command of Manius Nepos, praefect.' The Second Cohort of Thracians was in garrison at Moresby. [Ephemeris, vii, 967.]

20. [OM 489] Head and bust in grey sandstone, from



FIG. 4.—

Moresby: 12 ins. high, broken below. It is supposed to be Roman; the dress is peculiar. [Unpublished]. (See Fig. 4.)

V. MARYPORT.

21. [TH 4] Cast of an altar found in the seventeenth century at Ellenborough, near Maryport, the Roman Uxellodūnum, now in the Museum, Castletown, in the Isle of Man: 42 ins. high by 14 ins. wide. The lettering is good, and suggests a comparatively early date. It was taken

taken to the Isle of Man between 1726 and 1731, as was clearly shown by the Rev. T. Talbot in a letter to the *Manx Sun*, June 2, 1883, cited in Kermode's *Manx Crosses*, p. 56.

Iovi Aug(usto) M(arcus) Censorius M(arci) f(ilius) Voltinia [Co]rnelianus c(enturio) leg(ionis) [X F] retensis, prae [posi]tus coh(ortis) i [H]isp(anorum), ex provincia Narbon(ensi) domo Nemaus[o, v(otum)] s(olvit) U(ibens) m(erito).

‘To August Juppiter, set up by Marcus Censorius, son of Marcus, of the Voltinian tribe, called Cornelianus, centurion of the legio X Fretensis, commandant of the First Cohort of Spaniards, born in the province of Gallia Narbonensis and the town of Nemausus.’

The First Cohort of Spaniards garrisoned Uxellodunum. The Legio X Fretensis was stationed in the east: Censorius was detached or promoted from it to his British command. Nemausus is now Nîmes in southern France. [C371, LS 860].

VI. CORBRIDGE.

22. [N. 1] Altar of cream coloured sandstone, found about 1700 at Corchester, the Roman settlement near Corbridge, three miles south of the Wall. It measures 49 ins. in height and 20 ins. in width: on the left side is a jug, on the right a patera, on the front a Greek inscription making a hexameter verse.

Ἄστάρτης βωμόν μ' ἐσορᾶς Πούλχερ μ' ἀνέθηκεν

‘Thou seest me, an altar of Astarte: Pulcher set me up.’

Some years later another Greek inscription, set up to Heracles Tyrius, was found at Corchester: it is now in the British Museum. [C p. 97, LS 637].

VII. CARVORAN.

23. [OM 376] Cream coloured sandstone altar, found at Blenkinsop Castle by Horsley, and probably brought thither from Carvoran: 24 ins. high by 13 ins. wide.

Deabus

*Deabus N [ym]phis Vet [tia] Mansueta [et] Claudia Turia-
[n]illa fil(ia) v(otum) s(olvunt) l(ibentes) [m(erito)].*

‘To the Nymphs, Vettia Mansueta and her daughter, Claudia Turianilla, pay a vow.’ [C757, LS 307].

24. [N. 29] Centurial stone, found near Thirlwall Castle in the seventeenth century; 8¼ ins. high by 10¾ ins. long.

Centuria Mun(ati) Maxsu(mi) ‘the century of Munatius Maxsumus (*i.e.* Maximus) erected this part of the Wall.’ [C786, LS 342].

VIII. BIRDOSWALD.

25. [N. 33] Altar of cream coloured sandstone, found probably at Birdoswald; 33 ins. high by 13 ins. wide.

*I(ovi) o(ptimo) m(aximo) co(hors) i Aelia Dacorum qu(i)-
b(us) p(r)aest Ammonius Victorinus trib(unus).*

‘To Juppiter the Good and Great, [erected by] the First Aelian Cohort of Dacians, which is commanded by the tribune Ammonius Victorinus.’ [C806, LS 357].

26. [N. 6] Altar of cream coloured sandstone, found, it is said, built into a farmhouse near Birdoswald; 30 ins. high by 12 ins. wide; the right side is broken and the end obscure.

*I(ovi) o(ptimo) m(aximo) coh(ors) i A [el(ia)] c(ui) p(r)aest
Fl(avius) Maximus trib(unus)...*

‘To Juppiter, Great and Good, the First Aelian Cohort under Flavius Maximus, tribune.’ [C810, LS 349].

27. [N. 5] Building stone, probably from Birdoswald, perhaps from Netherby; 10 ins. long by 5 ins. high.

Ped(atura) cla(ssis) Bri(tannicae).

Similar

This stone, and another like it, which was found unquestionably at Birdoswald, probably denote the amount of wall built by sailors from the Roman flotilla of Britain. *Pedatura* occurs in this sense on inscriptions found abroad. Others take it to denote the lands assigned for the support of that flotilla, but lands along the Roman Wall would be little use. [C970, LS 400].

28. [RF. 22] Sandstone fragment of Coomē Crags stone, found in 1862 in the neighbouring Bankshead mile-castle; 10 ins. by 10 ins. (See Fig. 5.)



FIG 5.

Im [p(eratore)] Hadr(iano) Anto[nino Pio...

The letters are rudely made with a pick, the inscription short and unconventional. Dr. Bruce suggests that it was once a rock inscription in a quarry. [C836, LS 385].

IX. CASTLESTEADS.

29. [LA. 1] Red sandstone altar, found at Castlesteads about 1660; 49 ins. high by 20 ins. wide; on the left side a thunderbolt, on the right a wheel. The first line of the inscription has been abraded, and the last is known for certainty only from older copies.

[*I(ovi)*

[I(ovi) o(ptimo) m(aximo)] et Numi[ni Aug.] n(ostri),
 coh(ors) ii Tungror(um) Gor(diana) eq(uitata) [c(ivium)]
 L(atinorum), cui pra[est Cl.] Claud(ianus) praef(ectus),
 instante Ael(io) Martino prin(cipe). X Kal(endas)..Imp.
 D(omino) n(ostro) G(ordiano) Aug ii [et] Pompeiano cos.

' To Juppiter, Great and Good, and to the Deity of the Emperor, the Second Cohort of Tungrians, named Gordiana [after the reigning Emperor], under Claudius Claudius, praefect (erected this altar), under supervision of Aelius Martinus. The date was ten days before the Kalends of..., when our Lord Gordian was consul for the second time with Pompeianus as his colleague,' A.D. 241.

The wheel and thunderbolt are symbols of Juppiter, and shew that the altar was dedicated to him. They occur similarly on another perfect altar, found at Castlesteads, and dedicated to him.

The description *civium Latinorum* added to the name of the cohort seems to be honorary. At some time when the ordinary auxiliary soldiers did not possess the Roman franchise, the limited franchise called 'Latin rights' was conferred on this cohort by way of distinction, and that title was retained after the general enfranchisement of all subjects of the empire by Caracalla in 219. The epithet *equitata* shews that the cohort included mounted men. The usual symbol for *miliaria* has been omitted.

The name of the praefect is conjectural, but suits best the visible traces and the reading given by Routh in a letter to Gale, written in 17—, CICIAV. Routh is also my authority for the date when the stone was found. [C882, LS 423].

30. [N. 17] Red sandstone altar, found at Castlesteads, near the west gate of the fort (as Horsley tells us); it had been apparently used by the Romans as
 building

building material for the gate ; 35 ins. high by 19 ins. wide, broken at the top.

[*Mat*] *ribus omnium gentium, templum olim vetustate conlapsum G. Iul(ius) Cupitianus centurio p(rimi)p(ilaris), or p(rimi)p(ili), restituit.*

‘To the Mothers of all tribes, a temple decayed by lapse of time has been restored by Gaius Iulius Cupitianus, primipilar centurion.’

The Matres were a triad of originally German or Keltic goddesses, much worshipped by Roman soldiers: see *Archæologia Aeliana* (xv, 314). The *centurio primipili* was the senior centurion in a legion; on his retirement he became *primipilaris*, and was often employed on responsible work. It is not plain from the abbreviation P.P. whether Cupitianus had or had not yet retired. [C887, LS 441].

X. STANWIX.

31. [RF] Altar of red sandstone, found in 1804, between Tarraby and Stanwix; 18 ins. high by 7½ ins. wide.

Marti Coc(idio) m(ilitis) leg(ionis) ii Aug(ustae), centuria Sanctiana centuria Secundini, d(onum) sol(verunt) sub cura Aeliani, cura(vit) Oppius [F]elix optio.

‘The soldiers of the Second August legion, the centuries of Sanctius and Secundinus, pay their vows to Mars Cocidius, under care of Aelianus, Oppius Felix the optio (sub-centurion) took charge of the work.’ Cocidius was a local god, not seldom worshipped by Roman soldiers in the north of Britain. It is not clear if Aelianus and Oppius represent respectively the centuries of Sanctius and Secundinus, or whether Aelianus looked after the work under the eye of Oppius. [C914, LS 478.]

32. [LA 5] Red sandstone figure of Mercury, with
bag

bag and wand (caduceus), 11 ins. high, found at Stanwix, just where the Scotch and Newcastle roads join. [LS 510]. (See Fig. 6.)



FIG. 6.

XI. CARLISLE.

33. [TH 5] Fragment of pedestal of statuette, in red sandstone, found in English Street, Carlisle; 2 ins. high. (See Fig. 7.) The letters are plain but the sense of line 2 is uncertain. Perhaps we may expand :



FIG. 7.

Deo Cauti Iu[lius?... Arch(itectus) l(a)etus [l(ibens) s(olvit)].

'To

'To the God Cautes, Iulius..., architect, pays his vow.'
 If this is right, one or two of the letters may have been painted instead of being wholly cut. Cautes was a Mithraic god. [*Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Arch. Society*, xiii, 225].

34. [OM 363] Half of a red sandstone slab, found in 1860, in English Street, under the *Carlisle Journal* offices; 22 ins. high by 12 ins. wide. (See Fig. 8.)



FIG. 8.

Dei Herc[ulis in]victi con[sor]tibus pro s[alute] commiliton[um] barbaror[um] ob virtu[tem] P. Sextantiu[s ex civi]tat(e) Traia[nensi].

'(Set up) to the comrades of the god Hercules, for the welfare of his fellow soldiers who are not Roman citizens, on account of their bravery, by P. Sextantius, born at the *civitas*

civitas Traianensis' (Colonia Ulpia Traiana, now Xanten on the Rhine, a little north of Cologne).

It is not certain who are meant by the 'comrades of Hercules.' The *commilitones barbari* are the auxiliaries, who were regularly Roman subjects but until A.D. 219 rarely Roman citizens. (See No. 29.) The legionaries, on the other hand, were Roman citizens. Sextantius, hailing from a Roman colony, as he is careful to point out, is of course, a Roman citizen. [C924, LS 488].

35. [TH 6] Figure of a Genius, in stone from Shawk Quarry, 13 ins. high, with an almost illegible inscription beneath, found in Annetwell Street, Carlisle, in 1878. The traces of lettering visible are

Geni[o... Bassi..cresce...dono donavit. [Ephemeris Epigr. vii, 1082].

36. [OM 372] Grey sandstone altar, found in Carlisle about 1860; 17 ins. high by 7 ins. wide on the inscribed face. The reading is doubtful, it may be

M(arti) Barregi Ianuarius...Reginu[s]? votum solvit libens merito.

'To Mars Barrex (?) Ianuarius R. pays his vow.' Barrex may perhaps be a Celtic epithet, meaning 'supreme.'

The 'cognomen' of Ianuarius, as it is on the stone, seems rather to be Regepau[s], which is hardly possible. Three letters, resembling RIC, at the end of line 4, seem to have been erased by the original stone-cutter. [C925, LS 487].

37. [OM 364] Sandstone slab, found at Carlisle, under the *Journal* office, in 1860; 11 ins. high by 30 ins. long.



PLATE III.—TO FACE P. 479.

DEDICATORY SLAB TO MARS OCELUS, FROM HARRABY HILL.

long. A relief of the Matres probably stood upon it.
(See Fig. 9.)



FIG. 9.

Matrib(us) Parc(is) pro salut(e) Sanctiae Geminæ

‘To the Mothers, the Parcae (Fates), for the welfare of Sanctia Gemina.’ The Mother Goddesses are here, it seems, identified with the three Roman Fates. [C927, LS 490].

38. [OM 377] Red sandstone altar, found under Blair’s Buildings, English Street, Carlisle, in 1861; 24 ins. high by 9 ins. across the inscribed face. The letters are clear but the interpretation disputed :

Parcis Probo Donatalis pater v(otum) s(olvit) m(erito)
Probo has been taken to be for *pro bo(no)*, which is hardly possible. More probably it is the name of the father of Donatalis. Translate ‘Probo, father of Donatalis, pays his vow to the Fates’ (because his son has recovered from illness, or for some similar reason). [C928, LS 489].

39. [TH 159.94] Red sandstone slab found in the Roman cemetery on Harraby Hill, Carlisle, in 1893; 53 ins. long by 17 ins. high, broken below. (See Plate III.)

Deo

Deo Marti Ocelo et numini imp. Alexandri Aug(usti) et Iuli [ae Mammaeae...totique] dom[ui divinae...]

Dedicated to the god Mars Ocelus, to the Deity of the Emperor Alexander, and of Iulia Mammaea (his mother) and to all the Divine (*i.e.* Imperial) household....'

Ocelus is a Celtic word, probably the name of a British god here identified with Mars. Alexander Severus was Emperor from A.D. 222 to 235. His name has been erased from the stone after his death, as on other of his inscriptions. [*Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Arch. Society*, xiii, 224].

40. [OM 367] Lower portions of a large slab of shale-like sandstone, found in 1860 under the Journal Office in Carlisle; since somewhat damaged. The width of the stone is about 5 feet, height 15 inches. As originally found, the text was

...Luca, praef(ectus) alae Augustae Petrianae torquatae miliariae civium) R(omanorum) d(onom) d(at)

A man whose name is lost, born at Luca in Italy, praefect of the Ala Augusta Petriana torquata etc. erected this as a gift (to some god).

The Ala Augusta Petriana is probably the same as the Ala Augusta which was quartered at Old Carlisle. *Torquata* means that the regiment, as one whole, had been honoured by 'decoration,' the *torques* being equivalent to our 'medal.' *Civium Romanorum* implies another distinction; the Auxiliaries were as a rule Roman subjects but not Roman citizens: see Nos. 29 and 34. The men of the Ala Augusta were given the citizenship exceptionally. We may suppose that at some date the Ala had either signally distinguished itself in war or somehow obtained an unusual share of Court favour. [C929, LS 498].



PLATE IV.—TO FACE P. 4St.

INSCRIPTION COMMEMORATIVE OF FLAVIUS ANTIGONUS PAPIAS;
FROM HARRABY HILL.

41. [TH 127, 93] Red sandstone sepulchral slab, found in the Roman cemetery on Harraby Hill, Carlisle, in 1892, 20 inches high by 31 inches long, broken below: the last half line is obscure. (See Plate IV.)

D(is) m(anibus) Fla(viu)s Antigon(u)s Papias, civis Grecus, vixit annos plus minus lx, quem-ad-modum accom(m)odatam fatis animam revocavit Septimiadon..

‘To the memory of Flavius Antigonus Papias, a Greek, who lived about sixty years, at which limit he gave up his soul resigned to its destiny...’

This tombstone most probably belongs to the fourth century and may possibly be Christian. The qualification of the man’s age by ‘about’ (*plus minus*) is especially frequent on Christian tombstones and the phraseology seems more Christian than Pagan. Unfortunately, the exact sense of the words after *quem-ad-modum* is uncertain: in the rendering given above it is assumed that *revocare* bears the rare sense of ‘give up.’ The opening formula *Dis manibus*, though of heathen origin, occurs fairly often on Christian gravestones. *Civis Grecus* implies that the man was born in some Greek city, but not necessarily in Greece itself. [*Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Arch. Society*, xiii, 165].

42. [RF] Red sandstone block, found in 1864 in what is now the Goods yard of the Caledonian Railway, Carlisle, measuring 42 ins. by 22 ins. It is the lower part of a funeral effigy, with the inscription

D(is) M(anibus) Ani(ciae) Lucilie vix(it) an(nos) lv.

‘To the memory of Anicia Lucilia (meant perhaps for Lucilla), who lived 55 years’. [C930, LS 496].

43. [TH. 13-94] Broken top of red sandstone tombstone, found in Carlisle in 1828, by the West Walls near Blackfriars

Blackfriars and then lost : re-found at Newby Grange in 1893 and presented to the Museum by T. H. Hodgson, Esq. The original monument was about 35 inches wide; above the inscription is a crescent moon.

[*D(is)*] *M(anibus) Aur(elia) Senecita v(ixit) an(nos)...xx*
Jul. Fortu[natus conjux posuit ?...]

To the memory of Aurelia Senecita, who lived (more than) 20 years : Iulius Fortunatus (her husband), or perhaps Iulia Fortunata her daughter (or the like) erected this...

[C 932, LS 495, *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Arch. Society*, xiii 439].

— **44.** [OM 373] Sepulchral slab of red sandstone, found in 1885 at the Bowling Green, Lowther Street, Carlisle, 56 inches high by 26 inches wide, with an inscribed ansate panel 13 by 8½ inches. Above is a female figure in relief, holding a bunch of grapes (?) in her left hand. (See Plate V.) The inscription is

Dis Vacia infans an(norum) iii.

“To the memory of Vacia, infant, aged 3.” Either *M(anibus)* has been omitted accidentally or *Dis* stands for *D(is) i(nferis) s(acrum)* ‘sacred to the gods below.’ The figure is not that of a child. It was doubtless carved in the mason’s yard to be sold ready-made and was subsequently bought for the child’s grave. [*Eph. Epigraphica* vii 1083 ; R. S. Ferguson *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Arch. Society*, viii 317].

45. [RF] Fragment of red sandstone tombstone, found in Grey Street, Carlisle, 11 by 13 inches.

[*D(is)*] *M(anibus)... [rius...l]is.* To the memory of a man whose *nomen* ended in *rius* (say Valerius) and *cognomen* probably in *lis* (say Fidelis). [C 933, not in *Lapidarium*.]



PLATE V.—TO FACE P. 482.

MONUMENT TO VACIA, FROM MURRELL HILL.

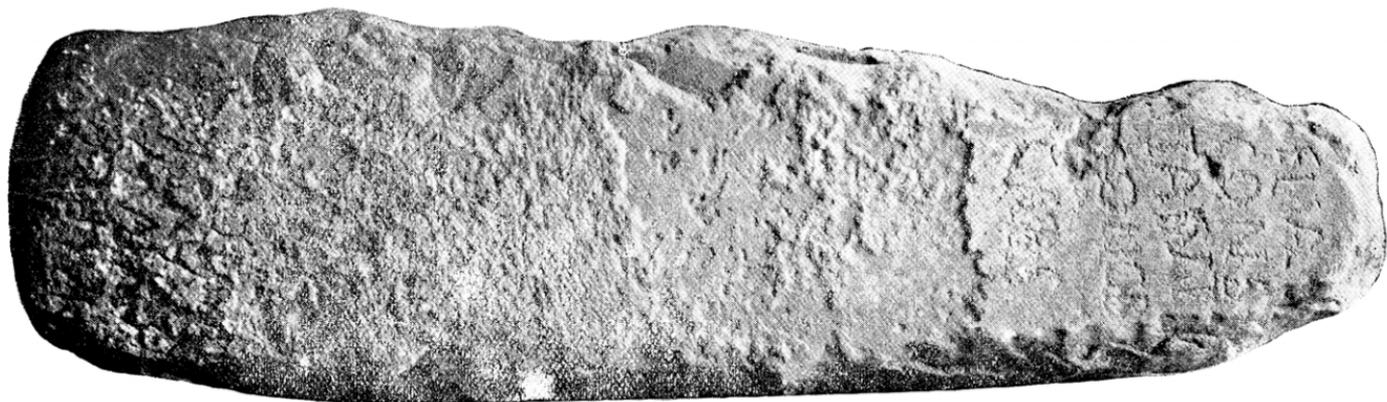


PLATE VI.—TO FACE P. 483.

MILESTONE FROM RIVER PETTERILL, CARLISLE.

46. [TH 94] Milestone, found in 1894 in the bed of the river Petterill, below Gallows Hill, Carlisle: it is of grey sandstone and measures 6 feet in length and 18 inches across the broader part of the face. It has been inscribed twice, first with the name of the Emperor Carausius and after his death with the name of Constantius or Constantine, cut at the other end. Roman milestones were often used thus two or three times over. (See Plate VI.)

1. *Imp(eratore) C(aesare) M. Aur(elio) Maus? Carausio p(io) f(elici) invicto Augu(sto).*

2. *Fl(avio) Val(erio) Constant[i?]o nob(ilissimo) Caes(are).*

'(1.) Erected under the rule of M. Aurelius Carausius, pious, fortunate, invincible, Augustus' (2) Erected under Flavius Valerius Constantius (?) noble Caesar.' Carausius was an independent Pretender to the Empire who ruled Britain A.D. 284-295 and was enabled to defy the legal Emperors by possessing a powerful Channel fleet. In 297 his successor Allectus was conquered by Constantius Chlorus, who then had the rank of Caesar and not the higher title of Augustus. It is not, however, quite certain whether Constantius or his son Constantine, afterwards the Great, is named in the second inscription. [*Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Arch. Society* xiii 437].

47. [TH] Six large flanged tiles 18 by 12 inches and one inch thick, found in 1894 in Brook Street, Carlisle, within the area of the Roman cemetery on Gallows or Harraby Hill, and placed over a coffin presumably of Roman date.

LIIG II AVG *Legio secunda Augusta* (one perfect specimen and 4 fragments).

LEG-XX-VV *Legio vicesima valeria victrix* (one perfect specimen). [*Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Arch. Society*, xiii, pp. 251-2.]

48 [TH] Fragment of tile found in the foundations of Tullie House, inscribed LEG-VI..., that is *legio sexta [victrix]*. [Unpublished.]

49. [OM 134] Fragment of tile, found in 1891, in Fisher Street, Carlisle, and inscribed

...GVIII1.... possibly *c(ohors) ix...*, more probably *le]g(io) ix*. If the latter reading is correct, this tile proves that the site of Carlisle was occupied by the Romans before Hadrian's Wall was built. The Ninth Legion was destroyed about or shortly before Hadrian's accession in A.D. 117. [*Archæological Journal*, xlix (1892) 199.]

50. [TH. RF 162] Large flanged tile, 14 by 16 inches and one inch thick (see Fig. 10) and two fragments of similar tiles, found in Fisher Street, Carlisle, in 1893, marked with the monogram



FIG. 10.

that is, either MP or IMP, but more probably the former. It represents presumably the initials of the maker. [C. 1248, LS 501].

51. [TH] Cast of a circular boss, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, on a thick flagstone found during drain work behind Annet Square, Annetwell Street, Carlisle, in 1893. The stone, as Chancellor Ferguson suggests, may have been part of a Roman sarcophagus; certainly it seems to be Roman ornament. [Unpublished].

52. [RF 14] Red sand stone sculpture, found in London Road, Carlisle; 14 inches high by 22 inches long. It represents a lion devouring a head, a not uncommon subject. It is usually taken to be Mithraic but is probably sepulchral: see No. 54 [LS 503, *Journal* of the British Archæol. Association, xx. 84]

53. [RF] Fragment of (probably) a sepulchral figure in cream coloured sandstone found at Carlisle in what is now the Goods yard of the Caledonian Railway outside the West Walls; 16 inches long and broad. (See Fig. 11.)



FIG 11.

The figure holds in its right hand the head of a bird, or as others think (less probably) a staff with a head ornamented with a bird's beak, in its right something which cannot now be made out. [LS 500].

54. [OM 374] Sepulchral sculptured slab of cream-coloured sandstone, found at Murrell Hill, on the west side of Carlisle; 51 ins. high by 36 ins. wide. It represents a female figure in the usual niche, with a fan in

in the right hand, while the left caresses a male child ; the child plays with a bird in the mother's lap. Above is a broken bust and two lions' heads, each devouring a human head. [*Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Arch. Society*, iv, 325].

55. [RF] Rude sarcophagus, consisting of two large blocks of red sandstone, each 21 by 25 ins. broad and thick ; the upper one is 7 ins. and the lower is 11 ins. in height. Inside the lower one is a cavity 14 ins. wide by 18 long, in which were found the burnt bones of the deceased in a square glass vessel, 12 ins. high by 5½ ins. square. The whole was found in Greystreet, Botcher-gate, in 1864. The glass vessel has the letter M, inside a circle, stamped on its foot. [*Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Arch. Society*, xii, p. 371. *Archæological Journal*, xxi, p. 88. *Journal British Archæological Association*, xx, p. 84.]



FIG. 12.

56. Red sandstone fragment, shewing head (half life size) and part of a canopy over ; found in Charles Street, London

London Road, Carlisle, in 1878. Probably the top of a sepulchral effigy. (See Fig. 12.) [*Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Arch. Society*, xii, p. 372.]

57. [RF] Pine cone with snake coiled round it, in red sandstone, like one [LS 757] found at Kirkby Thore : 28 ins. high. This one was found in 1875 on the west side of the London Road, Carlisle, a little to the north of Messrs. Cowan and Sheldon's works. It is probably sepulchral. [*Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Arch. Society*, xii, pp. 371-2.]

58. [LA 3] Red sandstone altar, 39 ins. high by 17 ins. wide, with figures on each side and originally a now defaced inscription on the front. Dr. Bruce read the letters *Genio [lo]ci* but it is doubtful if he read aright. It was found in 1787 in Scotch Street, Carlisle. The figures on the sides are usually taken to be a Genius (right) and the goddess of Fecundity (left). [C923, LS 493].

59. [OM 375] Cream coloured sandstone altar, found in 1884 in the holms under Carlisle Castle, near Windy Corner; 37 ins. high, much broken. One side shews the conventional jug; if the altar was ever inscribed, no traces now remain. [Unpublished].

60. [OM 378] Uninscribed slab of red sandstone; 20 ins. high by 28 ins. long, found in 1858, in Fisher Street, Carlisle. It shews four figures, each under a niche: of these the three to the left are perhaps intended to be taken as seated and are the Matres, while the fourth figure, with his hand over an altar, is a worshipper. [LS 491].

61. [OM 437] Fragment, 11 ins. wide, representing two of the Three Mother Goddesses; the third is broken off; found in making the New Markets at Carlisle, in 1888. (See Fig. 13.) [*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, second series, xii, 168].



FIG 13.

62. [OM 368] Representation of the Three Mother Goddesses, (see Plate VII.) found at Carlisle, under the White Swan Inn in English Street, in 1883; 13 by 10 ins. in size. [*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, second series, ix, 326].

63. [LA 4] Uninscribed altar, 24 ins. high by 9 ins. wide, found in 1787 in Scotch Street, Carlisle. In front it bears a figure of a god who has been called Silvanus, but who is most probably Mercury with his petasus and goat or ram. The other sides of the altar are plain. [LS 494].

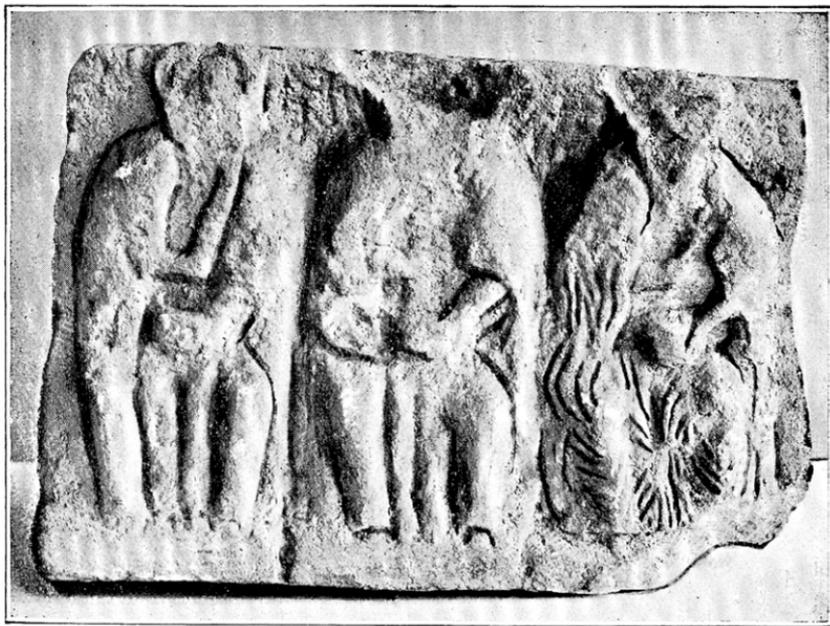


PLATE VII.—TO FACE P. 488.

THE MOTHER GODDESSES: FROM CARLISLE.

64. [RF 4] Capital in red sandstone, (see Fig. 14), found at Carlisle, but where and when is unknown; it is about 15 ins. square, with foliage of a Corinthian type. [Apparently unpublished].



FIG. 14.

65. [TH] Boar's head in grey sandstone, 11 ins. long; found in excavating for Tullie House basements in 1893. The boar was the badge of the Twentieth Legion. [Unpublished].

66. [RF 15] Stone shaped somewhat like a sand-glass, 10 ins. high; found in Carlisle. On it are the letters LEG, but their sense is not plain. [Unpublished].

XII. BURGH UPON SANDS.

67. [OM 565] Small red sandstone altar, found at Burgh upon Sands in 1881; 10 ins. high by 6 ins. wide. Some marks below seem to be only rude ornaments.

Marti Belatucad(ro) sa(n)ct(um). 'Sacred to Mars Belatucader.' Belatucader was a local god, worshipped by Roman soldiers in Northern Britain. [*Ephemeris* vii, 1084; *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, second series, ix, 61].

XIII. BOWNESS ON SOLWAY.

68. [RF] Sandstone building-stone, found in the eighteenth century, at Glasson, between Drumburgh and Bowness on Solway; 8 by 11 ins.

legionis ii Aug(ustae) coh(ors) iii.

'The third cohort of Legio ii Augusta' erected this stone while building or re-building here. [C946, LS 529].

69. [OM 436] Red sandstone slab, found at Bowness on Solway in 1790 and lost, but rediscovered in 1879; it is now 9 inches high by 18 inches long, and is broken at the top but perfect on both sides and below. It contains the end of a dedication written in the metre called trochaic tetrameters—the same as that of Tennyson's Locksley Hall—and commences in the middle of a line and of a word. The reading seems certain

...onianus dedico :

sed date ut fetura quaestus suppleat votis fidem :

aureis sacro carmen mox viritim litteris.

...onianus is the end of the dedicator's name; the two following lines seem to mean 'But grant that the produce of my trade may confirm my vows: then I will presently gild my poem with gold letters as well as I can'. [C952, *Ephemeris* vii. 1086: *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of London, second series, viii 206. The stone is omitted from the Lapidarium].

70. [OM 371] Part of an uninscribed sepulchral slab in red sandstone, 26 inches high by 20 inches wide, found in the churchyard of Bowness on Solway. (See Fig. 15 on p. 491.) It represents a headless female figure with a bird in its left hand and feeding a dog with the right—an interesting but common type of funeral monument. [*Transactions* of the Cumberland and Westmorland Arch. Society, iv, 324].

XIV. NETHERBY.

71. [N. 19] Red sandstone altar, found about 1700 at Netherby, 24 inches high by 12 inches wide. The lettering is now faint and illegible in the middle of the inscription.

Deo Mogonti Vitire....v'otum) s'olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).



FIG. 15. (NO. 70 ON P. 490.)

Erected to the God Mogon Vetus by a person named in the third line. Mogon was probably a local god, here identified with the god Vetus or Vitus. This latter is often named on rude Roman altars in northern Britain, sometimes as Deus Vetus or Vitis, sometimes in the plural as Di Veteres or Vitires. He or they are supposed by some to be local deities; by others, to be the old God or Gods, contrasted with the new Christian God. Most of the altars erected *deo Veteri* or *dis Veteribus* seem to belong to the later part of the Roman dominion when Christianity was probably spreading in Britain. So they may be a protest of expiring Paganism. [C958, LS 765].

72. [N 8] Red sandstone altar, found at Netherby: 15 inches high by 10 inches wide. Rudely inscribed *Deo Silv(ano)*, "to the God Silvanus". [C959, LS 767].

73. [N 24] Small sandstone altar, found probably at Netherby, 11 by 5 inches in size.

Deo Vetiri Sancto Andiatis v(oto) s(olutus) l(ibens) m(erito) f(ecit).

Andiatis pays his (or her) vow to the God Vetus (or the Old God): see No. 71. [C960, LS 766].

74. [N 28] Small cream coloured sandstone altar, found at Netherby, 17 in. high by 6 in. wide. The inscription is very obscure beyond the first line DSE, and the sense of even this is doubtful. Possibly what looks to be E is a badly cut F, *F(ortunae)*, 'dedicated to Fortune.' [C955, LS 769].

75. [N 27] Small red sandstone altar, found at Netherby, 15 in. high by 5½ in. across the inscribed face, the inscription appears to be

I·O·M—DLV≡IT—ER·SANCTI—ORTVM

but the interpretation is uncertain beyond the fact that it is dedicated to Juppiter Optimus Maximus. [C956, LS 761].

76. [N] Large slab of cream coloured sandstone, found at Netherby 43 in. long by 29 in. high. The inscription has been either badly cut in the first instance or since tampered with. (See Plate VIII.) It reads

Im[p. Caes. M. Aur(elio)?] Anto[nino pio? Aug.] bis co(n)s(ule), vexil(larii) leg(ionis) ii Aug(ustae) et xx v(aleriae) v(ictricis), item coh(ors) i Ael(ia) Hisp(anorum) miliaria eq(uitata), sub cura Modi Iuli(?) leg(ati) Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore), instante Ael...

'In



PLATE VIII.—TO FACE P. 492.

INSCRIPTION COMMEMORATING AN EMPEROR; FROM NETHERBY.

‘In the second consulship of the Emperor M. Aurelius Antoninus, detachments of the Second August Legion and the Twentieth Valeria Victrix, and the First Aelian Cohort of Spaniards [set up this slab], under orders of Modius Julius(?), praetorian legate of the Emperor (*i.e.* governor of Britain) and under the supervision of...’

The name of the Emperor has been almost completely erased. Possibly M. Aurelius Antoninus, nicknamed Elagabalus, was commemorated: his name was frequently erased from inscriptions after his death. His second consulship was A.D. 219. But it is also possible that two consuls are mentioned. In any case the inscription belongs to the early part of the third century. The name of the Governor is uncertain.

The sign ∞ in line 5 denotes that the cohort was *miliaria*, a thousand strong—at least in theory: *equitata* denotes that it contained a portion of cavalry. [C964, LS 772]

77. [N 34] Slab of cream coloured sandstone, found at Netherby, 35 inches long by 32 inches high.

Imp. Caes. M. Aurelio Severo Alexandro Fel(ice) Aug(usto) pont(ifice) maximo trib(unicia) pot(estate) co(n)sule p(atre) p(atriciae), coh(ors) i Ael(ia) Hispanorum miliaria eq(uitata), devota numini maiestatique eius, basilicam equestrem exercitatoriam iam pridem a solo coeptam aedificavit consummavitque, sub cura Mari Valeriani leg(ati) Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore), instante M. Aurelio Salvio trib(uno) coh(ortis). Imp(eratore) d(omino) n(ostro) Severo Alexandro pio fel(ice) Aug(usto) cos.

‘In honour of the Emperor M. Aurelius Severus Alexander, the fortunate, Augustus, chief pontifex, holding tribunician power, consul, father of his country; the First Aelian Cohort of Spaniards, devoted to his deity and majesty, built a basilica [hall] for horse exercise, begun long since, and completed it, under orders of Marius Valerianus, praetorian legate of the Emperor (*i.e.*

(*i.e.* governor of the province), and under supervision of M. Aurelius Salvius, tribune (*i.e.* commander) of the cohort. Erected in the consulship of our Lord Severus Alexander, pious and fortunate'; probably in A.D. 222. In the second line the cutter has put EEL for FEL. For the sign ∞ in line 4 see No. 76. [C965, LS 774].

78. [N 3] Lower part of a cream coloured sandstone slab, found at Netherby; 21 ins. high by 21 ins. wide. The beginning and end have been intentionally erased, probably after the death of the Emperor mentioned in them, and cannot be deciphered; the rest reads

*templum nu[minus... vetus]tate conlapsu[m restituit et] ad
pristinam [formam consum]mavit, imp[er]atoribus d[omi]nis
n[ost]ris... [..consulibus?]*

The stone records the restoration of a shrine; its date is during the commencement of the third century of our era. Faint traces of lettering at the top of the stone suggest that it was erected in A.D. 222. [C966, LS 776.]

79. [N 21] Lower right hand corner of a large memorial of restoration or building on red sandstone, found at Netherby; 15 ins. high by 22 ins. long. The top and left side are lost.

*...Anto[nini]..... ex solo [extruxit..] sub cur(a) G. Iul(ii)
... le]g(ati) Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore), instante ... Maximo
tri(buno).*

This records work done by order of G. Iulius.. praetorian legate of the Emperor (*i.e.* governor of the province) and under supervision of .. Maximus, tribune. It belongs to the first part of the third century. [C967, LS 777].

80. [N 23] Red sandstone altar shaped monument, found at Netherby; 43 ins. high, 15 ins broad, 12 ins. deep

deep; on the left side is a jug and snake, on the right a *patera* and knife. The inscription is almost illegible, but lines 3—8 seem to be

. . . ANCIAM
 VETVSTATE
 CONLAPSAM
 RESTITVIT
 EX VOTOC≡≡
 ≡≡MAXIMVS

The stone commemorates a restoration of a ruined building, according to a vow, by a man called Maximus. [Apparently unpublished].

81. [N 11] Sandstone block, found at Netherby; 14 ins. high by 18 ins. wide; the right hand lower corner is lost.

Vexillatio leg vi vi(ctrice) [p(iae) f(idelis)] and at right angles *leg(io) vi...* This records the presence of a detachment of the Sixth Legion at Netherby, probably for building or re-building. [C968, LS 778].

82. [N 20] Red sandstone funeral slab, found in 1788 at Netherby; 50 ins high by 25 ins. wide. A crescent moon is figured in the gable above the inscription.

D(is) M(anibus) Titullinia Pussitta, cis (i.e. civis) Raeta, vixsit annos xxxv, menses viii, dies xv.

‘To the memory of Titullinia Pussitta, born in Raetia, who died at the age of 35 years, 8 months, and 15 days.’ Such precise reckoning is not uncommon on Roman tombstones, especially on those of comparatively late date, among which several small indications seem to place this monument. [C972, LS 771].

83. [N 4] Fragment of ansate slab in light coloured sandstone, found at Netherby; 28 ins. long by 13 high. (See Fig. 21, p. 502.)

This

This perhaps recorded the dedication or restoration of an edifice. [C973, LS 773, both inaccurate].

84. [N 12] Centurial stone of white freestone, found perhaps at Netherby; 19 ins. long by 7½ ins. high.

Centuria Ael[i]ani 'the century of Aelianus' erected this piece of walling. [LS 782, *Ephemeris* iii, 112.]

85. [N 2] Cream-coloured sandstone fragment, found perhaps at Netherby; 30 ins. long by 8 ins. high; it is broken on the left.

[*I*]nvidio[s]is *mentula*, a charm to keep off the evil eye. [LS 779, *Ephemeris* iii, 111].

86. [N 30] Altar from Netherby; 18 ins. high by 10 ins. wide by 7 ins. deep. It may have once been inscribed but is now illegible. [LS 768].

87. [N 18] Figure of a Genius, in cream-coloured sandstone, 17 ins. high by 11 ins. wide; found at



FIG. 16.

Netherby. (See Fig. 16.) The figure has in its left a cornucopia, in its right it holds a wheel just over an altar; its head and shoulders are lost. [LS 780].

88. [N] Cream-coloured sandstone monument, found at Netherby; 87 ins. high by 26 ins. wide. The upper part represents a crowned Genius with a cornucopie in his left and a patera held over an altar in his right. The hole below was, perhaps, for a pipe and watertap. [LS 775].

89. [N 16] Broken figure of Genius in low relief on a block of red sandstone; 16 ins. high by 15 ins. wide.



FIG. 17.

The Genius has in his right a patera, held over an altar; in his left a cornucopie; below it is, apparently, a boar and a tree. (See Fig. 17.) [LS 781].



FIG. 18.

90. [N 25] Small red sandstone relief of the Mother Goddesses

Goddesses, found at Netherby ; 8 ins. high by 6 ins. wide.
(See Fig. 18.) [LS 784].

91. [N 32] Cream-coloured sandstone slab, with figure in low relief of one of the "Matres" seated in a chair with fruit on her lap and a footstool beneath her feet, and a headdress like a turban on her head. (See Fig. 19.) This is the usual representation of the Three



FIG 19.

Mothers, and doubtless the other two were present here, similarly represented, when the monument was perfect. The slab was found at Netherby, and is 38 ins. high by 28 ins. wide. [LS 785].

92. [N 31] Small stone found at Netherby ; 13 ins. by 9 ins ; probably a building stone. On front is very roughly carved a boar facing a tree. The boar is the emblem of the Twentieth Legion. [LS 787].

93. [N 7] Sandstone fragment from Netherby; 25 by 13 ins.; sculptured in low relief with the figure of (apparently) a Pegasus, or winged horse. (See Fig. 20.) [Unpublished].

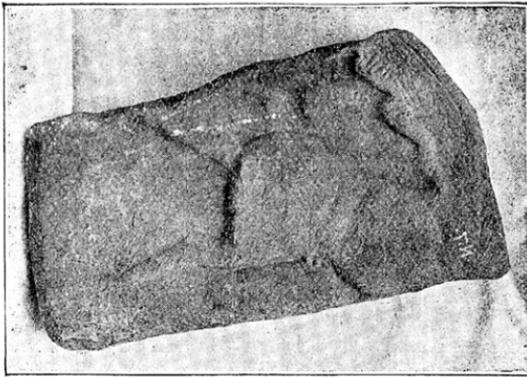


FIG. 20.

94. [N 10] Red sandstone fragment from the Netherby collection; 15 by 6 ins.; it shews part of a rude figure of some god. [Unpublished].

95-8. [N 9. 13. 14. 26.] Four heads of various sorts from the Netherby collection. N 14 resembles the head of the Genius on the large stone LS 775. (No. 88 above.) N 26 represents a horned head, as of a native deity, resembling the horned Gaulish Cernunnos. But it is more probably a rudely carved Mercury, with his winged cap. [Unpublished].

99. [N 36] Sandstone fragment, 18 ins. high, from the Netherby collection, representing a seated deity of some kind in a niche, very rudely sculptured. [Unpublished].

100. [N 35] Small block of white freestone, representing a small pilaster; 14 ins. high by 4 ins. across the face; from the Netherby collection.

XV. BEWCASTLE.

101. [LA 2] Altar of creamy sandstone, found in 1792 at Bewcastle; 21 ins. high by 12 ins. wide.

Sancto Cocideo Aurunc(ius) Felicessimus tribun(us) ex evocato v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

‘Auruncius Felicissimus, tribune (of the regiment in garrison at Bewcastle) and formerly *evocatus* (picked veteran), pays his vow to Cocidius.’

Cocidius is a local god, often identified with Mars by the Roman auxiliaries in North Britain. The cutter of the stone has put E for I three times. [C974, LS 732].

102. [TH] Altar dedicated to Cocidius, found in 1898. See *ante* p. 459.

XVI. UNCERTAIN ORIGIN.

103. [OM 370] Sculptured piece of red sandstone; 19 by 14 ins. It bears the rude figure in low relief of a leaping goat, and seems to be an architectural fragment of some sort.

104. [TH] Top of red sandstone altar; 15 ins. high, 8 ins. across the shaft. The inscription, if there was one, has been totally defaced.

105. [RF 10] Fragment of small sandstone figure of a Genius or similar deity; 8 ins. high.

106. [RF 20] Uninscribed altar; 10 ins. high, found in the river Derwent, probably near Papcastle.

XVII. MISCELLANEOUS.

The three following stones belong to Tullie House but are not at present preserved in the two rooms which are devoted to Roman antiquities. Nos. 107 and 109 are outside of the entrance to the Museum, and No. 108 is in the centre of a flower bed in the Abbey Street Garden.

107. [TH] Large rough slab of coarse sandstone, found in 1892 in the area of the Roman cemetery at Gallows Hill, on the south side of Carlisle; 75 ins. long, 30 ins. wide, 6 ins. thick, with a grotesque figure of a man, about 3 ins. high, deeply cut out. When found it formed the cover of an oak coffin, measuring 72 by 15 ins. in size, the figure being on the lower side. Several other wooden coffins were found at the same time and place, all containing, as it seemed, burials by inhumation. Over one of these coffins lay the tombstone of Flavius Antigonus Papias, face downwards and broken to fit the coffin (No. 41 above). Burial by inhumation was not unknown in the Roman Empire, but these coffins are plainly of late date, for the stone of Papias itself probably belongs to the fourth century. The pottery found in and with the coffins consisted of fragments of the ordinary red and blue black ware, which are not easily datable. But the coffins were found in Roman débris, and as no Saxon or later sepulchral remains have been found at the spot, we may conclude that they are Romano-British, possibly of the fifth century. For another instance of a coffin covered by Roman objects see No. 47 *ante*. [*Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Arch. Society*, xii, 371].

108. [TH] Broken shaft and base of a Roman column of freestone, discovered in 1891, during the rebuilding

rebuilding of the White Horse public house in Black Friars Street, Carlisle. The shaft is circular in section, 21 ins. in diameter, dying at its bottom into a square base with chamfered angles. The base is 19 ins. in height, and the shaft 31½ ins., giving a total height to the column of 50½ ins. When found it stood on a concrete pavement, about 5 ft. 4 ins. below the level of the present surface. [*Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of London, second series, vol. xiii, p. 263].

109. [OM] Block of red sandstone measuring 34 ins. in height, 36 ins. in depth, and 15 ins. in width. On one side is a recess, and in it the figure of a bagpiper in relief, about 20 ins. high. This stone was first noticed by Hutchinson in the last century; he describes it as being "upon a door in Stanwix." It was next noticed by William Hutton, who walked the Wall in 1802; he describes it as "a stone in the street, converted into a horseblock." Subsequently it was lost, but was found again in 1878 and added to the Museum in 1884. It has always been traditionally accepted as a Roman bagpiper, but the costume of the piper suggests a much more modern origin. (see Plate IX).



FIG. 21. SEE 83, ante p. 495.

NOTE BY CHANCELLOR FERGUSON.—The Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society is indebted to the courtesy and liberality of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for permission to have electros made of several of their finest blocks.



PLATE IX. TO FACE P. 502.

BAGPIPER FROM STANWIX.

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