## APPENDIX.

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No. I.-An Account of a Roman Altar, presented by Mr. G. A. Dickson, of Newocastle, to the Society.
This altar, of the mural kind, was discovered at Brougham Castle, in Westmoreland, and for many years was placed in the wall of a stable there. Brougham Castle is the Brovacum of the Antonine Iter, according to Horsley, Gough, and others; but according tọ the conjectures of Reynolds, the Voreda of that authority. It stands near the confluence of the rivers Eden and Lowther, in the county of Westmoreland, and the site of the Roman station near it has produced numerous inscribed altars and tablets, coins, urns, \&c. This altar is made of red sandstone, is 15 inches high, and 12 inches broad, and bears the following inscription :-

> DEO
> BLATVCA ${ }^{\circ}$ R
> AVDAGVS
> V. S. P. SS.

Deo Belatucadro Audacus votum solvens posuit sanctissime.

No. II.-An Account of two Roman Altars, by Mr. G. A. Dickson.
In making a drain at Burgh upon Sands, in Cumberland, in 1803, an altar 6 inches high and 4 inches in breadth was found: it bears the following inscription, and was, in 1804, in the possession of Mr. Hodgson of that place:

> DEO BEHTI.
> CADRO ANTR
> - VIPOSVNAR
> NAPROSEET•S
> -VIS

On the 9th of Feb. 1804, while some labourers were digging a drain across the foundation of the Roman wall, in the line of the foot path between Stanwix and Tarraby, and in a field belonging to Mrs. Graham, of the former place, they found an altar, bearing the following inscription. The ends of the altar rested on two stones, and the inscription was downwards, and a cavity below it. It is about 18 inches high, and a foot broad.

$\dagger$<br>MAR.ICOCM ${ }^{-}$<br>LEG• II AVG•<br>>.SANC†ANA.<br>> SECVNDIN.<br>${ }^{-}$D. SOL. SVBCCT<br>RA. ELIANI.<br>CVRA OPRV.<br>FELIX. OP†O.

No. III.-An Account of an ancient Sword, in a Letter to Mr. Adamson, Secretary, by Mr. Culley.
The accompanying sword, which I beg to present to the Newcastle Antiquarian Society, is a real Ferrara. I have been able to trace its history as follows:-

It has been an heir-loom in a family of the name of Gage (sometimes spelt Gagie) for centuries. They trace their lineage as far back as William the Conqueror. In latter periods it has performed doughty service in the hands of the hereditary bowmen of Wark Castle, descending from father to son, in defence of that border fortress. Its companion, the bow, was in being within these last twenty years, and is described as being formed of various coloured woods, inlaid together, and of great length and strength. From the joining of different sorts of wood very valuable properties are derived, which are well known to mechanics, and more especially to ship-builders: this weapon, so dreadful in the hands of its ancient possessors, being no longer in request, was consigned to the children as a play thing.

## MATTHEW CULLEY.

Akeld, Nov. 26, 1814.
No. IV.-June 7, 1815, Mr. G. A. Dickson communicated to the Society the following Inscriptions, which were found at Old Carlisle, in Cumberland, in the beginning of April, in the same year.

1. TANCORIX

MVLIER
VIGSIT ANNOS
SEGSAGINTA
2. CONIVX EIVS

CVRAVIT.

No. V.-Mr. Dickson at the same time presented to the Society, a Bronze Stamp, or Seal, in the form of a Cross.


Mr. Dickson was informed that this seal was purchased by the captain of a ship, at the isle of Pharos, and is of opinion the letters should be read in this order ciøn $\Omega$, and consequently, that it belonged to the town of Siphnus, which was the capital of a little island of the same name, situated in the Egean sea, and one of the Cyclades.

No. VI.—Some Notice respecting an Inscription on the Bell of Heworth Chapel, by the Rev. John Hodgson, Secretary.
The late parish clerk of Heworth had heard from his predecessor, that the Bell of the Chapel there, was brought from Gateshead; and on enquiry into the fact, I have been furnished with the followng extract from the books of the Churchwardens of that parish.

22 April, 1701.-"Ordd. That $y^{\mathrm{e}}$ littell bell now in the Belfrey in the parish church of Gateshead be p'sented to

Robert Ellison, Esq. for y ${ }^{e}$ use of Heworth chappell, in lieu of $y^{e}$ arrearages due to $y^{e}$ said Rob. Ellison, for the Blew quarry spring." .

This bell was taken down from its turret in the summer of the year 1815, in consequence of its iron clapper dropping out through decay, when it appeared that the original ears of bronze, by which it had been attached to its axle, had been broken off, and supplied by iron ones, which were nearly eaten through with rust. Its inside too was much worn by the action of the clapper; and numerous small holes were drilled into its outer surface, apparently by the action of the weather. These circumstances prove that its age is considerable. But that, which principally makes it an object of antiquarian curiosity, is a singular inscription round its outside, consisting of three crosses and certain letters and characters in bass relief, concerning the import of which I have not been able to form the smallest conjecture. Neither am I certain that in the drawing I have sent, I have hit upon the true order in which they should be read. See Plate V.

> No. VII.-A List of a Collection of Roman Antiquities, found principally at, or near, the station at House Steads, the ancient Borcovicus, and which have lately (1822) come into the possession of the Society.

An altar, 3 feet 10 inches high by 1 foot 9 inches wide, the inscription from which is erased, but from the evident traces of an $O$ on the capital, it is probable, that it is the altar mentioned by Horsley, Northumberland, No. xLiII.

A mutilated figure of a Roman soldier, supposed to be Northumberland, No. xlvif.

An altar, 3 feet 8 inches high and 1 foot 9 inches wide, uninscribed, but ornamented with scroll work quite round the capital.

A large altar, evidently Northumberland, No. xxxvili.
An altar, uninscribed, 3 feet 6 inches by 1 foot $7 \frac{1}{2}$ inches broad.

Sculpture of a Roman soldier, Northumberland, No. xlvi.

A headless figure, in a loose dress and robe, in a good style of sculpture.

Another figure, nearly similar, but rather less, and having the hands clasped; both apparently monumental effigies.

Five headless female figures, seated like those represented in Northumberland, Nos. xlviif. and xlix.

A sculpture representing three female figures standing, supposed to be Northumberland, No. L., but-wanting the fish and sea goat.

A sculpture representing the lower limbs of a naked human figure.

A monumental tablet, 5 feet high, with the figure of a hare sculptured in the upper part of the stone, and containing the following inscription:-D. M. anicio ingenvo MEDICO ORD. COH. I. TVNGR. VIX. AN. XXV.

The figure of Victory, Northumberland, No. lxv.
Another Victory, Northumberland, No. Ciif.
A large tablet, 3 feet 6 inches high by 2 feet 6 inches wide, inscribed dIIs deabvsque secvndvm interpretationem oracvli clari apolinis coh. i. tVngrorm.

A curious fragment, containing on one side the following commencement of an inscription:-IMPERATORIB.

Caesaribvs relio an .... And on the other side, the concluding part of an inscription, apparently .... io pavlin ... gin. praeten.

Two fragments of a tablet, on one of which the letter $\mathbf{O}$ is very visible, but no other part of the inscription, which has no doubt once been on them. On the outer edges there appear a standard and an arm supporting it.

One large head, gigantic and savage, and two others with curled hair.

An altar, 50 inches high and $20 \frac{1}{2}$ wide, NorthumberLand, No. xl.

Another large altar, inscription very legible, Northumberland, No. xxxvi.

The upper part of a small monumental sculptured tablet.
The upper part of a larger and ruder monumental tablet.
Sculpture of a Roman soldier, supposed Northumberland, No. li.

The lower part of a monumental inscription, containing ..... vs heres vix. anos xxx.

A fragment of a large monumental stone, with the inscription much defaced; but there appear the letters̀ a ... IVL ..... A ..... CONIV ..... MAVR ... IC .... vicxit xxxxvil.

There are also various small fragments of sculptured stones; a large perforated stone, probably the cover of the mouth of a drain; two rough stone pillars, or props, \&c. \&c.
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