

A

LIST OF DONATIONS,

Collected out of the Society's Minute Book, by J. ADAMSON, Secretary.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND—*Patron.*

50 Guineas.

SIR JOHN EDWARD SWINBURNE, BART.—*President.*

A copy of the Royal Charter and Statutes of the Society of the Antiquaries of London.

Four Plates of Roman Antiquities, found near to Capheaton, for an account of which, see the 15th vol. of the *Archæologia*, page 393.

A very elegant Seal for the use of the Society, designed by Mr. Howard, of the Royal Academy, and engraved by Mr. Wyon, of the Royal Mint. A female figure is supposed to be recording the proceedings of the Society; she is seated on the fragment of a column opposite to an altar, found near Newcastle upon Tyne, and inscribed LAMIIS TRIBVS; beneath is inscribed SCRIPTA MANENT, and round the seal SIGILLVM SOCIETATIS ANTIQVARIORVM PONTIS ÆLII MDCCCXIII.

Two Coins, one a penny of Elizabeth, dated 1575, found in Hill-head Bank, new Plantation Fence; and a counter, found at Harnham, in Northumberland.

A copper vessel, two fibulæ, a ring, and some pieces of copper, belonging to the vessel.

Sir J. E. S. described these articles in a letter to the Society in the following manner.

“The copper vessel contained the fibulæ, the ring, and the pieces of copper; and was found about a foot below the surface, at the east end of two large stones, in the centre of a small tumulus, about one mile and a quarter from the village of Capheaton.

“The tumulus contained a great many cart loads of human bones and skulls, all being within two feet of the surface. The copper vessel, from its form, is certainly Roman, as well as the ring, and the two fibulæ. A Roman Station is supposed to have existed near where the Roman silver, represented on the four plates just mentioned, was found.”

SIR CHARLES M. L. MONCK, BART. *V. P.*

9 Guineas.

JAMES LOSH, ESQ. *V. President.*

A Drawing of the Entrance of Voreda, as it appeared, when cleared, in 1812. Plate I. Fig. A.

A Drawing of the Corner of the Camp, with the Arch in the foundation of the Wall. Plate I. Fig. B.

A Drawing of two brazen Articles, one apparently a lamp, and the other a tripod, found at the Station of Plumpton Walls. Plate I. Figs. C and D.

EDWARD HUSSEY DELAVAL, ESQ. *H. M.*

£40.

THE REV. JOHN HODGSON, *Secretary.*

A Saxon coin of Egfrid, King of Northumberland.

Mr. Hodgson accompanied this donation with the following descriptive memoir.

Egfrid began to reign in 670. He succeeded his father, Oswy, in the kingdom of Bernicia, and the people of Deira revolting against their Sovereign, Alfred bestowed the crown of their country on Egfrid, who thus obtained the sovereignty of all Northumberland. He was a warlike prince; severely chastised the Picts and Mercians for invading his dominions; in 684 sent an army to conquer Ireland; but after sacriliginously destroying the monasteries there, returned home, beaten, disgraced, and ruined. His attempts to enlarge his dominions, amongst the Picts, were equally unsuccessful; they drew him into defiles amongst their hills and mosses, surrounded him, and, in an effort to save himself by cutting a passage through their ranks, slew him at Dumbarton on the 25th of May, 685.

An inscription in the Wall of the Church of Jarrow, says, that that edifice was dedicated to St. Paul on the 8th of the Kalends of May, in the 15th year of this Monarch. Monkwearmouth Monastery, the elder sister of Jarrow, was founded in 669; and Egfrid endowed them both.

Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, founder of Hexham Church, and a man of great activity of mind, and notoriety in church history, was peculiarly obnoxious to this Sovereign, who deposed him, and deprived him of his dignities during the greater part of his reign.

Benedict Biscop; the founder of Jarrow and Monkwearmouth, according to Bede, was his favourite minister.

This coin, in being of copper, neatly minted, and bearing the name of its Sovereign, has the usual character of Saxo-Northumbrian coins; but it differs from them in having a devise and motto on its reverse, instead of the moneyer's name.

The reverse, I suppose to be a cross, surrounded by a glory, and the motto LUX. How this devise is applicable to Egfrid's character, is

not easy to be perceived. But it clearly enough points out the glorious light which the religion of the cross is calculated to throw upon the world. It was probably intended as a compliment to Egfrid about the commencement of his reign, when the christian religion was in a flourishing and popular state.

This coin, with a few others, was discovered in Heworth chapel yard, in a small earthen vessel, which I intend presenting to this Society, after I have gratified a few of my friends with inspecting it. All the coins, as far as I have cleared them of rust, are of the same King, and from the same die.

They were found in a part of the chapel yard, which had never been employed as burial ground; and, I think, that the claim of this chapel, to be nearly contemporary with Jarrow, is, by this discovery, pretty strongly established.

Of the rarity of the coin, I think I may safely remark, that none other of the same monarch, or of several of his successors, have hitherto been found. Indeed, according to Pinkerton, it is upwards of 150 years earlier than any other Saxo-Northumbrian coin known to be in existence. See Plate II. Fig. K.

A drawing of an inscription on Fallowfield Fell; for which see the engraving, Plate II. Fig. E.

Mr. Hodgson accompanied this drawing with the following description:—

Heworth, December 1st, 1813.

On the middle of Fallowfield Fell, in the Parish of St. Johnlee, Northumberland, there is a long ridge of very hard sandstone rocks, which runs along the brow of a slightly elevated hill, in a direction nearly north and south, and fronting the east. While on a visit at Mr. Tulip's, of Fallowfield, in July last, Mr. Atkinson, of Carr-hill, informed me that on the face of one of these rocks, which the country people there called the *Written Cragg*, he had once observed an inscription, and obligingly offered to conduct me to it. It was readily

found, and I then made the sketch of it, which stands at the head of this paper. It is about three furlongs south of the Roman Wall, and the ground about it is covered with ferns and heath. The inscription it bears is: *Petra Flavi Carantini*—the Cragg of Flavius Carantinus.—The letters are deep and very legible; and from their form, appear to have been cut about the latter end of the first, or the beginning of the second, century.

As far as I am acquainted, it has never been published. It is not, indeed, of much importance. Perhaps no historical inference can be drawn from it. Curiosity and resistance to the attacks of time may be all that it can boast. It, however, records to the present day, the name attached to these craggs, by a people, who, for many ages, denominated themselves the conquerors of the world: but whether it was imposed on them, to point them out as the property of this Flavius Carantinus, to record some great achievement of him, to shew the place where he fell in battle, or was inscribed to gratify some whim or impulse of vanity by himself, are conjectures too minute, and connected with a period of time too distant, to render their discovery either useful or probable.

The inscription, (see Plate II. Fig. F.) and which was accompanied with the following illustrations:—

The tablet, which bears this inscription, is broken into three pieces, and imperfect on the right side. The remains of it measure thirty-eight inches in length, and thirty-two inches in breadth. It was discovered, some years since, at Walwick Chesters, in Northumberland; and is, at present, in the possession of Nathaniel Clayton, Esq. of that place. The letters, which remain upon it, are very perfect, and the parts, which are blank, have been designedly erased. In its present mutilated condition, it is impossible to ascertain, with certainty, the particular purpose for which it was erected; but it is interesting, on account of the facts it contains, and the inferences deducible from it.

It mentions an Emperor of Rome, who was grandson of Severus;

the second Ala of the Astures; a person of the name of Marius Valerius; the presence of a prefect called Septimus Nilus; and refers to something that had been affected by time, and dedicated on the third of the Kalends of November, when Gratus and Seleucus were Consuls.

Heliogabalus was grandson of Mœsa, the sister of Severus, and styled himself DIVI SEVERI NEPOS. He began to reign in 218, and was slain on the tenth of March, 222. Gratus and Seleucus were Consuls in 221: this inscription was, therefore, made on the thirtieth of October, in that year, and refers to Heliogabalus. After the death of an Emperor, who was hated, his name and title were often erased from public monuments, a practice which accounts for the mutilations in this inscription.

The Notitia Imperii, a record, which mentions transactions which occurred after the reign of the Emperor Theodosius the First, and, consequently, after 375, enumerates the names of eighteen cities per lineam Valli; and particularizes the rank of the officers, and the names of the several divisions of the Roman army, by which they were garrisoned. In the sixth of these cities, which it calls Cilurnum, and which answers to Walwick Chesters, it places the prefect of the second wing of the Astures (Prefectus Alæ secundæ Asturum Cilurno.) The coincidence, therefore, between this inscription and the Notitia, clearly proves that the ancient name of Walwick Chesters, was Cilurnum. A similar agreement exists between the Notitia and inscriptions found at the stations at Benwell, Halton Chesters, Carrowbrugh, House Steads, Little Chesters, Burdoswald, and other stations on the line of the Wall.

The Astures were a people of Spain: the first Ala of them was quartered at Benwell, and on an inscription belonging to that place, is called Ala prima Hispanorum Asturum, and is coupled with the name of Gordian. An inscription, discovered at Æsica, or Great Chesters, on the Wall, also mentions the second cohort of the Astures; but the Notitia says *côhors prima Asturum Æsica*.

The Alæ were auxiliary cavalry, and each of them consisted of four or five hundred horse, and were divided into ten *turmæ* or troops.

I conceive that the term *vetustate* referred to some edifice that had fallen into decay. The first Ala of the Astures rebuilt a temple at Benwell in the time of Gordian; and the second cohort of the same people re-edified a ruined granary, from the ground, at Great Chesters, in the time of Alexander Severus. The Emperor Gordian also rebuilt certain decayed barracks and magazines at Lanchester, and I apprehend that the inscription in the crypt at Hexham, which has HERR . . . upon it, relates to the repairs of some granary. It is worthy of remark, that all these repairs were done nearly about the same time; and, I think, the term *vetustate conlapsa*, fallen together by time, implies that these edifices had acquired a very considerable age at the time they were rebuilt.

Perhaps the repairs, which this inscription records, were done by some part of the second Ala of the Astures, the name of which was in the plural number; and the four last lines, when perfect, stood in some such manner as the following. The titles and offices of the Emperor may be seen in several inscriptions in Gruter, Reinesius, and other authors.

ALÆ. II. ASTVR. TEMPLVM. VETVSTATE. CONLAPSUM. RESTITV
ERVNT. PER. MARIVM. VALERIVM. LEG. AVG. PRPR.
INSTANTE. SEPTIMIO. NILO. PRAEF. ALÆ. II. ASTVR.
DEDICATVM, III. KAL. NOVEM. GRATO. ET. SELEVCO COSS.

In Horsley's *Britannia Romana*, and in Gough's *Camden*, there are copies of two inscriptions of this kind, found at Lanchester, in both of which, the names of the propretor and the prefect, are in this mode of phraseology. I have inserted *templum* to agree with *dedicatum*, supposing that the flattery of the times had complimented this execrable Emperor and Priest of the Sun with some title of divinity, and dedicated a temple to him.

MR. SURTEES, of Mainsforth, *O. M.*

Eleven miscellaneous coins and medals.

MR. J. ADAMSON, *Secretary.*

Three English silver coins.

Fifty-one Roman coins, whereof 16 are of silver, and the remainder iron or brass, washed with silver.

Seventy-four Roman coins, of 3d brass.

Fourteen Portuguese silver coins.

Forty-two Portuguese copper coins.

MR. J. BELL, *Treasurer.*

Two Dissertations upon the Mint and Coins of the Episcopal Palatines of Durham, &c. by Mark Noble, Gent. Birmingham, 1780.

An historical Account of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, by William Smellie, member of the Antiquarian and Royal Societies of Edinburgh.

A book for the insertion of the names of persons who may visit the rooms of the Society.

Six boards, each pierced with thirty recesses for coins.

Nine impressions of ancient seals.

Addison's Dialogues upon the Usefulness of Ancient Medals.

A fine paper copy of his Rhymes of Northern Bards,—*New*. 1812.

MR. G. A. DICKSON, *O. M.*

Part of an ancient mill-stone, of the species of buhr-stone, having all

the usual features of the upper-stone of the querns, found about the Roman stations: it was brought from Carlisle sands.

A Roman altar, of the mural kind, discovered at Brougham Castle, in Westmoreland, and for many years 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 to the fanciful 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°R
AVDAGVS
V. S. P. SS.

Which Mr. Hodgson, in his account of Westmoreland, in the *Beauties of England and Wales*, proposes to read thus:—Deo Belatucadro Audacus votum solvens posuit sanctissime.

A small altar, found at Old Penrith (*Voreda*). It is of red sandstone, with an illegible inscription.

A centurial stone, brought from Caervoran (or Magna), the eleventh station in the wall—incribed

> CLAVDI.

A Roman millstone, found at Caervoran.

The head of a statue, found at Caervoran.

The fragments of a millstone, made of basaltine rock. It has been neatly hewn, and its interior part has formed a kind of basin about two inches and a half deep.

Specimens of cement, used in the Roman baths at Carlisle, composed of lime, pounded brick, and pebbles.

A Roman earthen bottle, found in digging a cellar in Carlisle.

The neck of a large Roman amphora, found under the foundations of the Roman wall at Stanwix.

A fragment of a disk of Roman earthen ware, found on the site of the Roman station at Benwell.

Three fragments of ancient Roman pottery.

An ancient Roman key; found at Carlisle, under the foundation of St. Alban's church.

Another key, found at York.

A cast, bearing this inscription, TIT. VES. C. and the head of that Emperor.

A Roman vessel of black earthen ware, in the form of a bottle, found in Pompeia.

A small Etruscan earthen vessel from Herculaneum.

An Etruscan vase.

A perfect Roman lamp, found at Carlisle.

A British urn, with part of the bones it contained, found under a large cairn at Croglin, in Cumberland. Plate II. Fig. I.

A pedestal of a pillar, converted into a mortar, from Caerŵoran.

A Drawing of an altar, found in 1803, in making a drain at Burgh upon Sands, in Cumberland. In April, 1804, it was in the possession of Mr. Hodgson, of that place. It is 6 inches high, and 4 inches in breadth, and bears the following inscription:—

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.

†
 MAR·ICOCM·
 LEG· II AVG·
 > .SANC†ANA.
 > SECVNDIN.
 ·D. SOL. SVBCC·
 RA. ÆLIANI.
 CVRA· OPRV.
 FELIX. OP†O.

—
 THE REV. WM. TURNER, O. M.

A silver ring, found at Towton Moor, in the county of York, 1770.
 Mr. Turner accompanied his donation with the following descriptive letter addressed to Mr. Adamson, one of the Secretaries.

Scilicet et tempus veniet, quum finibus illis
 Agricola, incurvo terram molitus aratro,
 Exesa inveniet scabrâ rubigine pila,
 Aut gravibus rastris galeas pulsabit inanes,
 Grandiaque effossis mirabitur ossa sepulchris.

Geor. Lib. I. 493.

DEAR SIR,

The application of these beautiful lines of Virgil, to the objects of our association, by your Brother Secretary, in his very appropriate introductory address, reminded me that I possessed a relic of one of the severest contests which ever took place among our countrymen, the famous battle of Towton, which terminated the civil war between the Houses of York and Lancaster. It was fought on Palm Sunday, 1461; the Lancastrian's had 60,000 engaged, the Yorkist's 40,000;

victory, however, declared in favour of the latter, and Rapin states, from the chronicles of Hall and Holinshed, that 36,776 were left dead upon the field; among whom were the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, the Lords Dacres and Wells, Sir John Nevil, and many other distinguished persons.

When I was a boy (I think about 1770), Towton Moor (an extensive district of open-field between Saxton and Towton, north-east of Aberford, near Ferrybridge,) was inclosed by act of Parliament. Many traces of the effects of this dreadful battle were discovered in every allotment, affording an ample commentary upon the lines at the head of this letter. Among others, the inclosed ring, which I beg leave to offer to the acceptance of the Society, was ploughed up, and brought for sale by the countryman who found it, to a silversmith, in Wakefield, of whom my father purchased it. It is, you will perceive, a plain silver hoop, bearing on its outside the following inscription, *ihc . nazarenus . rex . judeorum .* i. e.

Jesus Nazarenus Rex Judæorum.

Whether, from the nature of the inscription, it may be fair to argue, that it belonged to some ecclesiastical person, I know not. It is well known, that many connected with the clerical profession did not scruple in these times of disorder, to engage personally in military affairs.—But it is by no means improbable, that laymen might choose to put themselves under the protection of some such sacred inscription as this. That it was adopted and worn, probably by some eminent person, as an amulet or charm, which it was hoped might preserve its wearer, is, at least, very probable. That it failed of its expected effect, the circumstances, in which it was found, furnish a sufficient evidence.

I am, Sir, with great respect,

Your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM TURNER.

Percy-Street, August 4, 1813.

MR. JOHN CLENNELL, of Homerton, in the County of Middlesex.
 Vols. I. and II. of the New Agricultural and Commercial Magazine.
London, 1811.

I. COOKSON, ESQ. SEN. *O. M.*

A curious mortar, found near Chester-le-Street, county of Durham.

MR. THOMAS DAVIDSON, *O. M.*

Eighty-eight tradesman's tokens, struck in the 17th century, accompanied with a MS. description.

Twenty-eight impressions and five casts of ancient seals, principally Scotch.

An impression of the plate deposited in the foundation stone of the new County Courts of Northumberland.

M. LAWSON DE CARDONNEL, ESQ. of Cramlington, in the County of Northumberland.

An ancient Roman urn, baked in the sun, found in Lincolnshire, and containing a quantity of calcined bones.

A centurial stone, inscribed . > OCTAVI SEBANI.

A square brick, inscribed TIPRINVS.

The top of an amphora, and a large iron ring, both of Roman workmanship.

WM. RATCLYFFE, ESQ. Rouge Croix, *H. M.*

A list of the members of the Antiquarian Society, of London.

MR. J. T. BROCKETT, *O. M.*

Thirty-three miscellaneous coins and medals, chiefly English.

JOSEPH FORSTER, ESQ. *O. M.*

A circular British earthen vessel, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and 6 inches in diameter, found near Corbridge. Plate II. Fig. G.

The hinge of the east-gate of the wall of Old Penrith, and several other pieces of iron.

Several fragments of Roman pottery.

THE REV. SLAUGHTER CLARK, A. M. of Hexham, in the County of Northumberland.

Three flues of a Roman bath, made of brick.

Eight copper and four silver Roman coins.

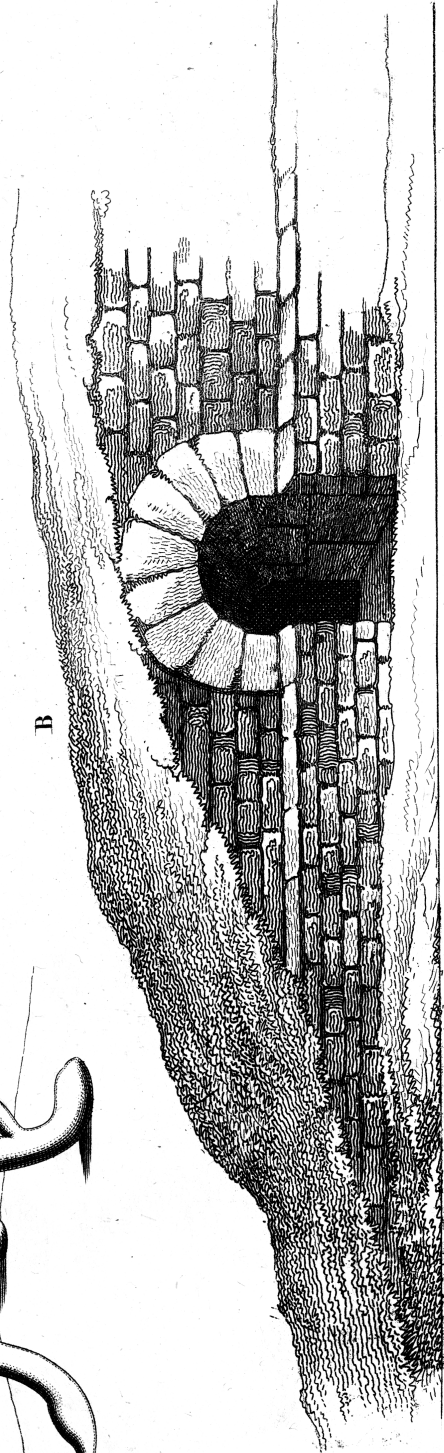
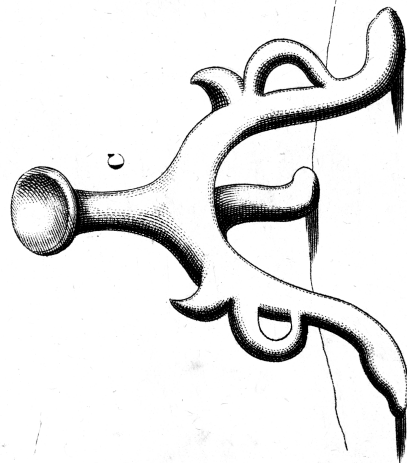
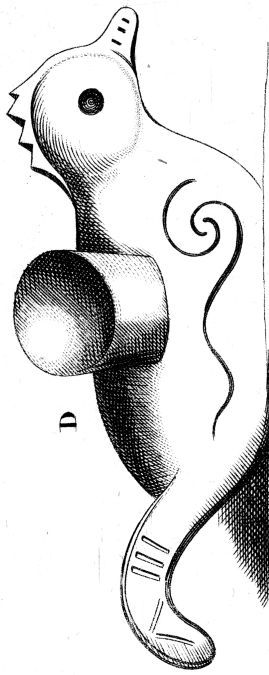
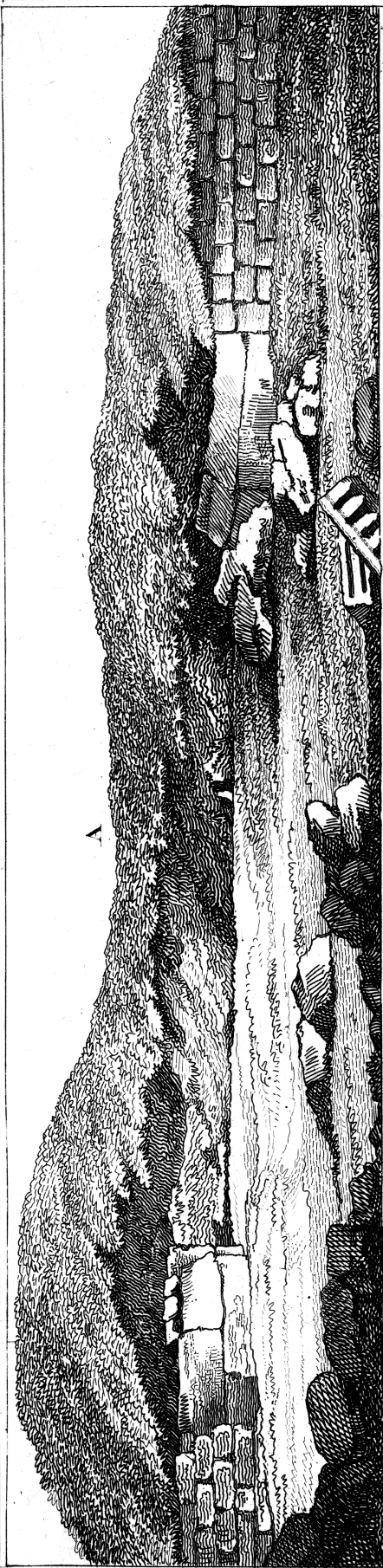
Two fragments of ears of a Roman amphora, one inscribed DOMS.

Two fragments of an amphora.

Two pieces of a deer's horn.

Some human bones.

All of which were discovered in the Roman station Corstopitum, or Corchester, a little west of the town of Corbridge.

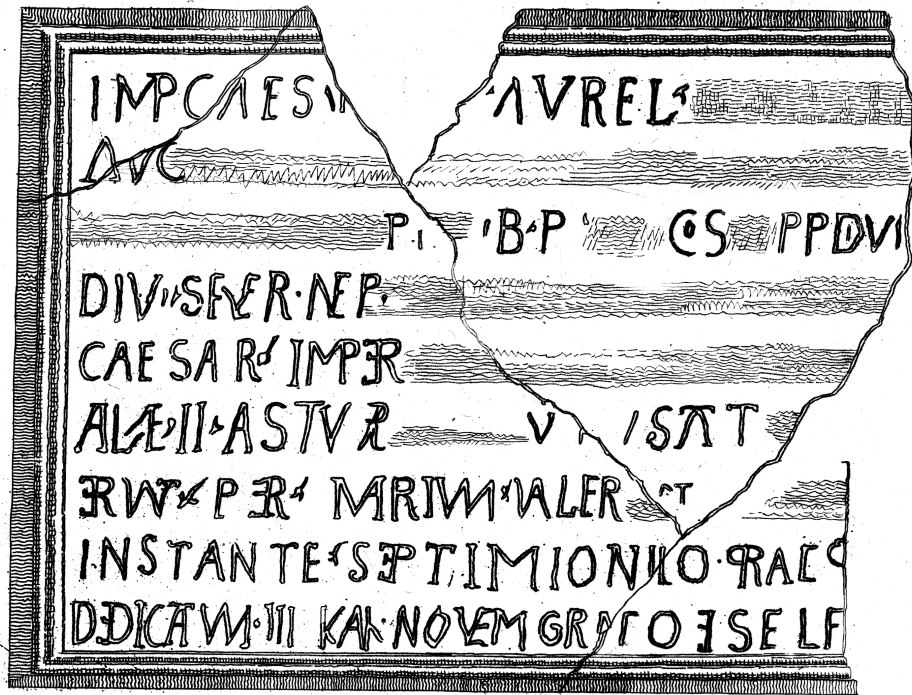


ANTIQUITIES FOUND AT PLUMPTON IN CUMBERLAND IN 1812.

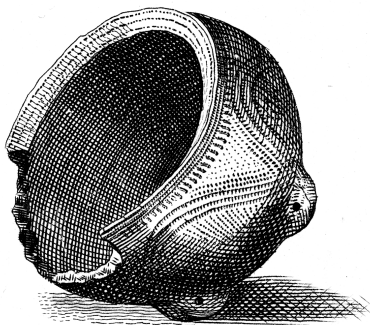
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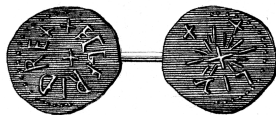
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I

