

CATALOGUE OF THE INSCRIBED AND SCULPTURED ROMAN
STONES IN THE POSSESSION OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

No Museum is so rich in the memorials of the dominion of the Romans in Britain as that in the Castle of Newcastle. The material employed in the formation of these statues and slabs and altars—sandstone—is unquestionably inferior to that of which the lapidarian treasures of the Vatican consist; and they are, for the most part, immeasurably below them in artistic design and skilful execution. To Englishmen, however, they have an interest which all the glories of the Vatican and the Capitol can never surpass. They fill up a gap in our history. They give us the names and they reveal the movements and the feelings of the men who first taught the inhabitants of Britain the arts of civilized life, and gave them their earliest lessons in the equally difficult tasks of obeying and commanding. If we bear in mind, that in Italy the statues which adorned their cities were the result of the highest genius which wealth could command, and that in Britain—the furthest verge of the empire—the sculptures and inscriptions were, necessarily, often the result of unprofessional effort—the work of legionary soldiers—our surprise will be, that they are so good as they are. Do modern English soldiers leave behind them in the countries which they visit relics of taste and skill so creditable as those which the troops of Hadrian and Antonine did? Even the most shapeless of the sculptures in our Museum have their value; they speak more powerfully than historians can of the state of the Roman empire in Britain.

The wood-cuts which illustrate this Catalogue are for the most part executed in outline. They have been prepared by Mr. Utting, from drawings carefully made by Mr. John Storey, jun., the draftsman of the Society, who has, in this instance, with great generosity, given his valuable services gratuitously. When the size of the object is not specially mentioned, it is to be understood that the wood-cut is drawn to the scale of three-quarters of an inch to the foot. In most instances the descriptions have been taken from the originals; hence occasional discrepancies with the cuts will appear, for each new light brings out, in weather-beaten stones, new features. For the convenience of the student, reference is made, in the case of those stones which were known to our great authorities, Horsley and Hodgson, to the numbers which they occupy on their lists. As the Catalogue is intended for the casual

visitor to the Museum, as well as for the antiquary, some passages are inserted which the scholar may deem superfluous.

UPON THE STAIRS OF ENTRANCE.

1. A Figure of Hercules. It probably at one time adorned some temple in Pons *ÆLII*, or its vicinity, though the precise spot where it was originally exhumed is not known. It was standing in the garden of Mr. Peareth's house, in Pilgrim Street, Newcastle (now occupied by the Poor-Law Guardians), when the premises were purchased by the Newcastle and North Shields Railway Company, and was presented to the Society by the Directors of that Company May 7th, 1839. As is the case with most of the figures found upon the line of the Roman Wall, the head and every part of the statue which could easily be detached have been struck off. The lion's skin, the apples of the garden of the Hesperides, and the club, the usual emblems of the deity, will be observed.

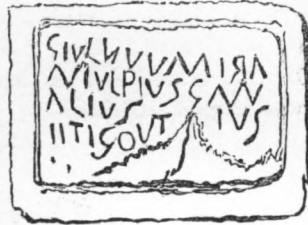


2. An elegantly-shaped Altar. Described by Horsley; Northumberland, cv., and by Hodgson, ccxvii. It has had an inscription, which is now illegible. On one side is a soldier holding a bow; on the other is a figure dragging something resembling an amphora. This altar formerly formed the base of the market cross at Corbridge, the ancient *CORSTOPTUM*. The focus of it has been enlarged into a square hole, six inches deep, to admit the shaft. The altar is 4 ft. 4 in. high.



3. The Capital of a Column of the composite order, from Housesteads, the ancient *BORCOVICUS*; the mutilated figure of a warrior; and several millstones, some of which are composed of the volcanic grit peculiar to Andernach, on the Rhine.

4. Two squared Stones, resembling those of which the gateways of the mile-castles on the Wall were built. Hodgson, ccxcvi. 5. Presented to the Society by the late Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart. When first noticed, they were in a garden wall at Heaton Flint Mill. Have they been originally derived from the mile-castle which commanded the passage of the Wall over the defile of the Ouseburn? One of them bears the rude and hitherto undeciphered inscription shown in the cut.



5. An Altar, without an inscription, from *BORCOVICUS*. Horsley, N. xxxviii.; Hodgson, xlii. On one side it contains a patera encircled by a garland.

6. Fragment of a Lion, reddened by the action of fire. Probably one of those represented by Horsley, N. civ. It is from *CORSTOPITUM*.

IN THE ORATORY.

7. A Roman Soldier from *BORCOVICUS*. Horsley, N. xlvi.; Hodgson, lxii. He holds a bow in his left hand; the object in his right Horsley describes as a poniard; it more nearly resembles a rude key or small axe. A belt, crossing his body diagonally, suspends a quiver from the right shoulder. The folds of the *sagum*, or military cloak, are gathered upon his chest. His sword, which is attached to a belt that girds his loins, is on his right side; the handle of it terminates in a bird-headed ornament. The head is bare. A portion of the stone has been left to secure the head to the upper part of the niche, giving the appearance of a helmet. There is a band on the left arm probably to protect it from the action of the arrows in their flight from the bow.



8. A Figure of Victory, careering, with outstretched wings, over the round earth. From *BORCOVICUS*. *Horsley, N.*, XLV. ; *Hodgson, L.* Her face is mutilated, and her arms knocked off, but the figure is otherwise in good condition.



Victory, as might be expected, was a favourite goddess with the Romans, and statues similar to the present are not of uncommon occurrence in stationary camps. The treatment of the figure in this instance resembles that upon a rare coin of Antoninus Pius commemorative of his successes in Britain. The peculiar curl of the lower portions of the drapery has many examples in the sculptures which encircle the columns of Trajan and Antonine at Rome.

9. A Roman Soldier. BORCOVICUS. Horsley, N., XLVII. Hodgson, LXIII. The figure has lost its head and right arm. His shield is gently upheld by the fingers of the left hand. Horsley remarks, "His two belts are visible crossing each other, agreeable to the description of Ajax's armour in Homer."

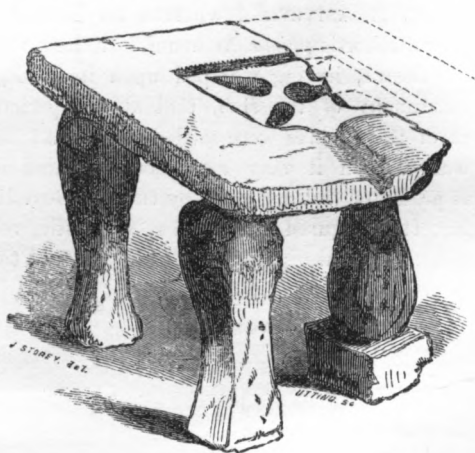
"But there no pass the crossing belts afford,
One braced his shield, and one sustained his
sword."—*Pope*.

His sword is on his left side, which judging from the examples in Trajan's column, shows that he was a person of some rank.



IN THE WELL ROOM.

10. This Group of objects is from BORCOVICUS. The upper slab has apparently been used as a drain in one of the narrow streets of this



military city. Two of the pedestals have probably been used in supporting the floor of a hypocaust. The third is a pilaster that has been used in a building of some pretensions.

11. This Slab, which commemorates the re-erection, in the time of Alexander Severus (A.D. 222-235), of a granary which had become dilapidated through age, was found at the Station of *Æsica*, the modern



Great Chesters. One peculiarity of this inscription is, that it bears the name of the "COH. II. ASTVRVM"; whereas the Notitia places at this Station "Tribunus cohortis *primæ* Asturum." A fragment of a tile recently found at *Æsica*, having stamped upon it the legend II ASTVR confirms the testimony of the slab, that at one period at least the Second Cohort of the Astures were settled here. At the time when the Notitia was written it may have been replaced by the First. The tablet was presented to the Society by the late Rev. Henry Wastal, of Newbrough. It is figured in Brand's Newcastle, vol. i., p. 611; Hodgson, LXXXVII. (See also p. 292.) It may be read thus:—

IMPERATOR CAESAR MARCVS AVRELIVS SEVE-
RVS ALEXANDER PIVS FELIX
AVGVSTVS. HORREVM VEIV-
STATE CONLABSVM M (?)
COHORS SECVNDA ASTVRVM SECVNDVM ARTEM
A SOLO RESTITVERVNT
PROVINCIA REGNANTE
MAXIMO LEGATO.....
KALENDIS MARTII

The Emperor Cæsar Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander, the pious, happy, and august.—The Second Cohort of the Astures restored from the ground, in a workman-like manner, this granary which had fallen down through age, in the kalends of March . . . , Maximus governing the province as (Augustal) Legate.

12. Inscribed Slab found at BREMENIUM, High Rochester, in Redesdale. Presented to the Society by Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart. Described in Hodgson's Northumberland, Pt. II., vol. i., p. 139.



IMPERATORI CÆSARI MARCO AVRELIO
 SEVERO ANTONINO
 PIO FELICI AVGVSTO PARTHICO
 MAXIMO BRITANNICO MAXIMO GERMANICO
 MAXIMO PONTIFICI MAXIMO
 TRIBVNITIAE POTESTATIS VNDEVIGESIMVM IMPERATORIAE SECVNDVM
 CONSVLARIS QVARTVM, PROCONSVLI, PATRI PATRIÆ COHORS PRIMA
 FIDA VARDVLORVM, CIVIVM ROMANORVM EQVITATA ANTO-
 NINIANA FECIT SVB CVRA
 LEGATI AVGVSTALIS PROPRETORIS

To the Emperor Cæsar Marcus Aurelius Severus Antoninus, pious, happy, august, *styled* Parthicus Maximus, Britannicus Maximus, Germanicus Maximus,* chief priest, possessed of the tribunitian power for the nineteenth time, of the imperial for the second time, the consular for the fourth time, the father of his country;—The First Cohort of the Varduli, *surnamed* the faithful, *composed of* Roman citizens, a military cohort, with its due proportion of cavalry attached, and *honoured with the name of* Antonine, erected *this* under the superintendence of an augustal legate and propretor.

The Antonine here referred to is the eldest son of Severus, commonly known as Caracalla; he was Consul for the fourth time A.D. 213.

* It is difficult to translate *Maximus* in these instances. Probably it was intended to intensify the epithet to which it is joined.

IN THE GREAT HALL.

13. A Roman Soldier, much mutilated. BORCOVICVS. Hodgson, LXV. He wears a tunic, over which is thrown the usual military cloak. The tunic is bound round the waist by a thin sash, the end of which hangs down. The cloak is fastened near the right shoulder by a circular fibula. The figure was found "lying on the ridge in the hollow of the field west of the Mithraic cave." Hodgson conjectures that this and several similar sculptures found in this locality were sepulchral monuments.



13



14

14. Figure of Victory, holding in her hands an ornament somewhat resembling a *pelta* or light shield. FROM CORSTOPITUM. Horsley, N. CIII.; Hodgson, CCXXV. Another figure probably occupied the right extremity of the slab, and an inscription inclosed in a circular garland was placed in the centre.

15. A Roman Soldier in his civic dress; the head and feet broken off. FROM BORCOVICVS. He is clad in a tunic and mantle. The left hand gracefully suspends a portion of the mantle, which has a fringe at the bottom three inches deep. The fringe is common to Romano-Gaulish costume. (See *Collectanea Antiqua*, v. iii., p. 81.)



15

Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, and 21, consist of female figures seated in chairs. Each figure forms a separate statue, though they have no doubt been arranged in groups of three. From *BORCOVICUS*. Horsley, N. XLIX.; Hodgson, XLVIII. Three of these, Horsley tells us, were found near the side of a brook (probably the *Knag-burn*), on the east of the station.



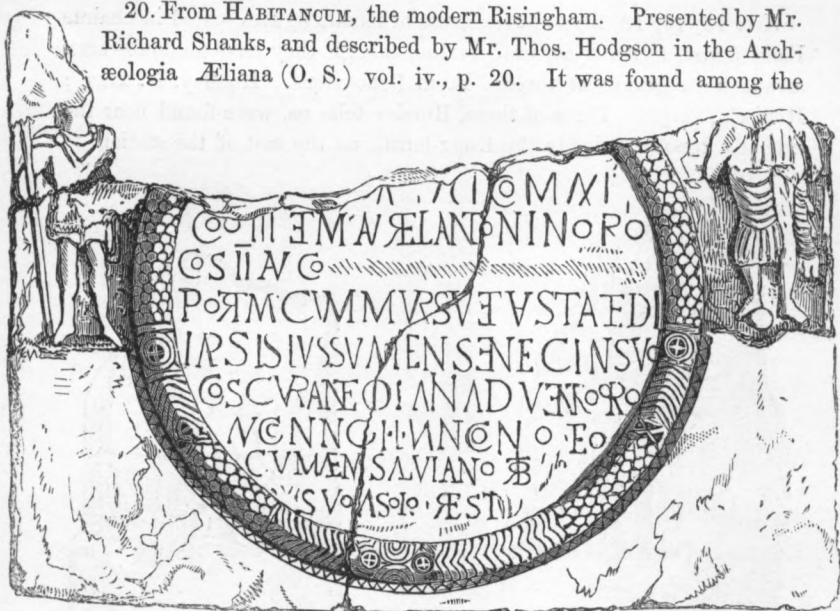
18



21

There can be little doubt that these figures were intended to represent *Deæ Matres*—deities extensively worshipped in the northern provinces of the Roman empire. The deities are for the most part represented as triple, seated, and having baskets of fruit on their laps. The heads and hands of all the figures before us have been knocked off. Fig. 16 is very rough, bearing distinct marks of the pick-axe; probably it has never been finished. All the figures are clothed in an under garment, which falls in plaits to the feet; and an over robe, which, in most of them, after being gathered into a drooping fold upon the lap, falls about half way down the legs. A band encircles the body a little below the swell of the bosom. The peculiar arrangement of the drapery in fig. 21, which is characteristic of the Imperial period, led Horsley's correspondent, Mr. Ward, to suppose that the deity was tied to her chair to prevent her departure. There can be no doubt, from the instances which Mr. Ward cites, that such a practice was occasionally resorted to, but the figure before us is certainly not a case in point.

20. From HABITANCUM, the modern Risingham. Presented by Mr. Richard Shanks, and described by Mr. Thos. Hodgson in the *Archæologia Æliana* (O. S.) vol. iv., p. 20. It was found among the



debris of the South gateway of the station. The upper portion of the slab which is now lost, has probably contained the name and titles of Severus. From the centre of the stone the name of Geta has been purposely erased; probably, after being murdered by his brother. The slab was probably placed upon the front of the south gateway of HABITANCUM, A.D. 207. Mr. Thomas Hodgson thus restores the inscription; the portions wanting being printed in a different character.

Imperatoribus Cæsaribus.

Lucio Septimio Severo Pio Pertinaci Pontifici Maximo Arabico Parthico ADIABENICO MAXIMO.

CONSVLI TERTIVM, ET MARCO AVRELIO ANTONINO PIO

CONSVLI SECVNDO AVGVSTIS *et Publio Septimio Getæ nobilissimo Cæsari Consvli*

PORTAM CVM MVRIS VETVSTATE DI-

LAPSIS IVSSV ALFENI SENECEINIS VIRI

CONSVLARIS CVRANTE ANTISTIO ADVENTO PRO . .

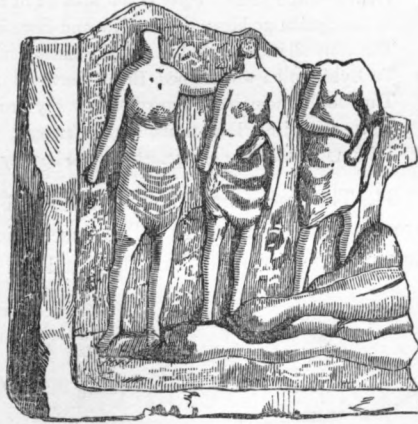
AVGVSTIS NOSTRIS COHORS PRIMA VANGIONVM EQ. .

CVM ÆMILIO SALVIANO TRIBVNO

SVO A SOLO RESTITVIT.

To the Emperors, the Cæsars—to Lucius Septimius Severus Pius, chief priest, styled Arabicus, Parthicus, Adiabenicus Maximus, consul for the third time; (and) to Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Pius, consul for the second time—both styled August—and to Publius Septimius Geta, the most noble Cæsar. The First Cohort of the Vangiones, with Aemilius Salvianus their tribune, at the command of Alfenus Senecinus, a man of consular rank, under the care of Antistius Adventus, restored from the ground *this* gate with the *contiguous* walls, which had become dilapidated through age.

22. From BORCOVICUS. Horsley, N. L.; Hodgson, XLIX. Three female figures, partially clothed and standing. Are they nymphs at their ablutions, or *dea matres*? The upper portion of the stone, which is now lost, contained the figures of two fish and a sea goat—intended, probably, as the emblems of the second legion. The lower part appears to have contained a recumbent figure, probably a river-god.



23. An inscription in Iambic verse, in praise of Ceres, the mother of the gods. From the Roman station of MAGNA, the modern Carvoran. Presented by Col. Coulson. Hodgson, Pt. II., vol. iii., p. 138.; Archæologia Æliana, vol. i., p. 107. The inscription is unusually long, and is without ligatures or contractions. It is here arranged as the scansion requires.



IMMINET LEONI VIRGO CÆLESTI SIT
 SPICIFERA JVSTI INVENTRIX VRBIVM CON-
 DITRIX
 EX QVIS MVNERIBVS NOSSE CONTIGIT DEOS
 ERGO EADEM MATER DIVVM PAX VIRTVS
 CERES
 DEA SYRIA LANCE VITAM ET JVRA PENSITANS
 IN CÆLO VISVM SYRIA SIDVS EDIDIT
 LYBLE COLENDVM INDE CVNCTI DIDICIMVS
 ITA INTELLEXIT NVMINE INDVCTVS TVO
 MARCVS CÆCILIVS DONATIVVS MILITANS
 TRIBVNVS IN PRÆFECTO DONO PRINCIPIS

The Virgin in her celestial seat overhangs the Lion,
 Producer of corn, Inventress of right, Foundress of cities,

By which functions it has been our good fortune to know the deities.
 Therefore the same *Virgin* is the Mother of the gods, is Peace, is Virtue, is Ceres,
 Is the Syrian goddess, poising life and laws in a balance.
 The constellation beheld in the sky hath Syria sent forth
 To Lybia to be worshipped, thence have all of us learnt it;
 Thus hath understood, overspread by thy protecting influence,
 Marcus Cæcilius Donatinus, a war-faring
 Tribune in *the office of prefect*, by the bounty of the emperor.

24. The fragment of a stone inscribed on both sides. From Borco-
 vicus. Hodgson, LVII. The inscriptions are evidently of different
 dates. The form of the letters and the absence of ligatures in *a*, show



it to have been the earlier. It has also been of larger size than the
 other. It contains the name of an officer, PAULINUS,¹ who would
 appear to have been engaged in the construction of the PRÆTENTURÆ.
 The slab, after having suffered from the mischances of war, has supplied
 the material for a second inscription, *b*, of a smaller size. The lines
 of the second inscription which remain read—

IMPERATORIBVS
 CAESARIBVS
 [M.] AURELIO AN[TONINO.]

To the Emperors, the Cæsars, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus

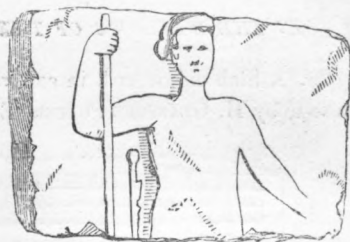
The emperor here named is Caracalla; the other emperor referred to
 must have been his brother Geta. As Geta was slain in the first year
 of their united reign, the date of the inscription will be A.D. 211.

25. A Slab, inscribed FVLGV
 DIVOM—the lightning of the gods—
 from the western approach to HUN-
 NUM, the modern Halton Chesters.
 Presented by Rowland Errington,
 Esq. It no doubt marked the spot
 where some Roman soldier was
 struck down by lightning.



¹ The final letters of the prænomen seem to be NTIO, which would give some us
 such word as *Pontio, Quintio, Terentio, &c.*

26. The upper part of the figure of a Roman soldier in low relief, and much weathered. He rests upon his spear, and has his sword at his right side. It somewhat resembles a more perfect figure given in Horsley, N. LI.



27. A mutilated figure of Neptune in bas-relief, from the station of PROCOLITIA, the modern Carrawburgh. Presented by Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, [Bart. Hodgson,

xxxvi.; *Archæologia Æliana* (Old Series), Vol. I., p. 203.

The Romans were not a maritime people; and we find but few traces of their chief marine deity in the north of England. The Batavi, who garrisoned the Station where this figure was found, may have brought with them from their own island² home to that of their adoption those predilections which have in modern times characterized the inhabitants of the Delta of the Rhine.



28. The upper portion of a human figure set in a niche. From BORCOVICUS. It is probably part of a funereal monument.



² *Insula Batavorum.—Caesar.*

IN THE WINDOWS OF THE LONGITUDINAL STAIRCASE.

29. A Slab discovered, in excavating one of the gateways of AMBOLLANNA, by H. GLASFORD POTTER, Esq., to whom the Society is indebted,



not only for the stone itself, but the cut representing it. The reading seems to be—

SVB MODIO IV-
LIO LEGATO AVGVSTALI PRO-
PRAETORE COHORS PRIMA AELIA DACORVM
CVI PRAEEST MARCVS
CLAVDIVS MENANDER
TRIBVNVS.

The First Cohort of the Dacians (styled the Aelian), commanded by Marcus Claudius Menander, the Tribune, (erected this) by direction of Modius Julius, Augustal Legate and Proprætor.

Mr. Potter gives a slightly different reading, for which, and particulars of the discovery of the stone, see Arch. Aeliana, vol. iv. p. 141.

30. From HABITANCUM, Risingham. Presented by Mr. William Shanks. Part of an altar inscribed—

PRO SALVTE
ARRII PAVLINI
THEODOTVS
LIBENS MERITO POSVIT



For the safety of
Arrius Paulinus,
Theodotus dedicated
(this altar) willingly
and deservedly.

31. From HABITANCUM. Presented by Mr. Wm. Shanks. The fragment of a slab bearing the words—

MAXIMI BRITANNICI
HADRIANI ABNEPOTI.

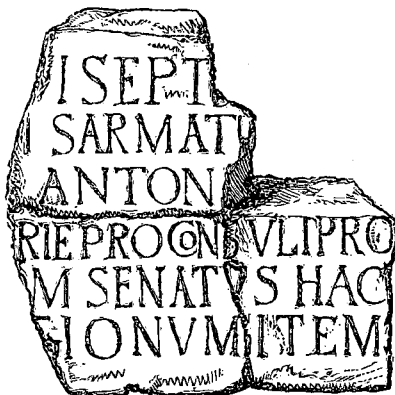


which doubtless referred to M. Aurelius Antoninus (Caracalla), the son of Septimius Severus, (styled) Parthicus Maximus and Britannicus Maximus, and the great grandson of Hadrian.

32. From HABITANCUM. Presented by Mr. Wm. Shanks. These are fragments of a large inscription, evidently dedicated to Caracalla.

Imperatori Cæsari
DIVI SEPTIMIJI Severi filio
Marci ANTONINI PII SARMATICI
nepoti
Marco Aurelio ANTONINO
PROCONSVLI

To the Emperor Cæsar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, proconsul, the son of the deified Septimius Severus, the grandson of Marcus Antoninus Pius, (styled) Sarmaticus



The latter part of the inscription is too incomplete to admit of even a conjectural interpretation; the words *decretum senatus* and *legionum* are, however, distinct.

IN THE SOUTH GALLERY OF THE GREAT HALL.

33. From HABITANCUM. The gift of Mr. Wm. Shanks. This fragment of an inscription also, probably, refers to Caracalla, the son of Severus, one of whose titles was ADIABENICUS.



33

34. HABITANCUM. Mr. William Shanks. . A frag-



34

ment also probably belonging to the age of Caracalla.

35. HABITANCUM. Mr. Wm. Shanks. A fragment of an inscribed Tablet. Some of the letters are worn out as if by the treading of feet upon it; those which remain seem to be the following :—

..... CON
 ETATI
 TI ET EXPL

36. HABITANCUM. Mr. Wm. Shanks. A fragment of an inscription.

PATRIE
 RAETICAE

37. HABITANCUM. Mr. Wm. Shanks.

Imperatorī Cæsari divi Septimii Severi Britannici MAXIMI FILIO DIVI Antonini Pii PARTHICI (?) ET nepoti Pontifici MAXIMO TRIBVNITIA POTESTATE Et MATRI AVGVSTI POSVERVNT.

(The army) erected (this building and dedicated it) to the Emperor Cæsar the son of the deified Septimius Severus (surnamed) Britannicus Maximus and grandson of Antoninus Pius (surnamed) Parthicus and to the Mother of the emperor (Julia Domna).

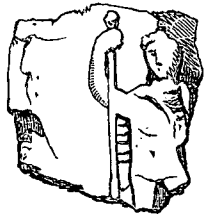


IN THE VESTIBULE OF THE LIBRARY.

38. A small rude figure of Silvanus (?). It was found in digging the Carlisle canal, at Burgh-on-the-Sands, and was presented by the engineer, the late Wm. Chapman, Esq. Several figures similar to this have been found in the Roman stations in the north of England.



38



39

39. From HABITANCUM. The mutilated figure of a Roman soldier.

40. Fragment of a Monumental Stone from BORCOVICUS. It consists of a figure in a niche—a cornucopiæ is at its left side; something like



a quiver appears on the right shoulder. This cut, and the two preceding ones, are drawn to the scale of an inch and a half to the foot.

Nos. 41 to 49 consist of Heads which have been severed by the violence of the enemies of Rome, or some casualty, from the trunks of the statues which once adorned the stations.

41. A laureated Head of larger size than is usual, from Blake-Chesters, North Shields, the gift of Cuthbert Rippon, Esq.

42. A male Head, bearded; the locality not known.

43. The Head of a female, with the hair turned back, probably belonging to one of the *deæ matres* found at BORCOVICUS, where this was obtained. See Nos. 16, &c.



43

44. A rude colossal Head of Pan, found at MAGNA. Presented by the late Mr. Geo. Armstrong Dickson.



44

45. A rude Head of Hercules, from BORCOVICUS.



45

46. Head of a female figure, BORCOVICUS, probably belonging to one of the *Deæ Matres* already described.



46

47. Head bearing a crown.

2F

48. Head of a female, found at AMBOGLANNA, the modern Birdoswald. Presented by H. Glasford Potter, Esq. This head belongs to the statue of a *Dea Mater*, discovered by Mr. Potter several years after the head had been disinterred. *Archæologia Æliana*, vol. iv., p. 68. The hair of the head is turned back, much in the way it is worn at present (1856). A foliated band of some elegance, tied behind, keeps it back.³



48

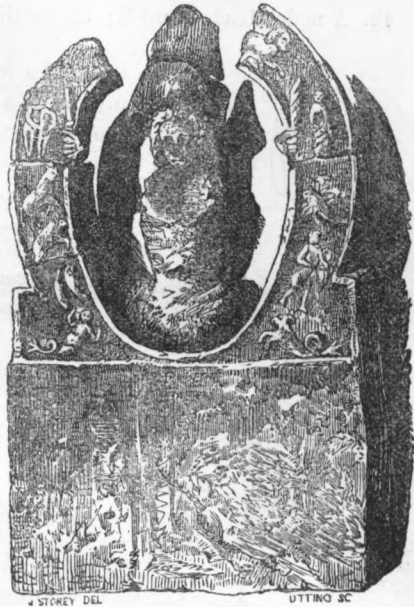


49

49. Head of a male figure; the hair short and curly.

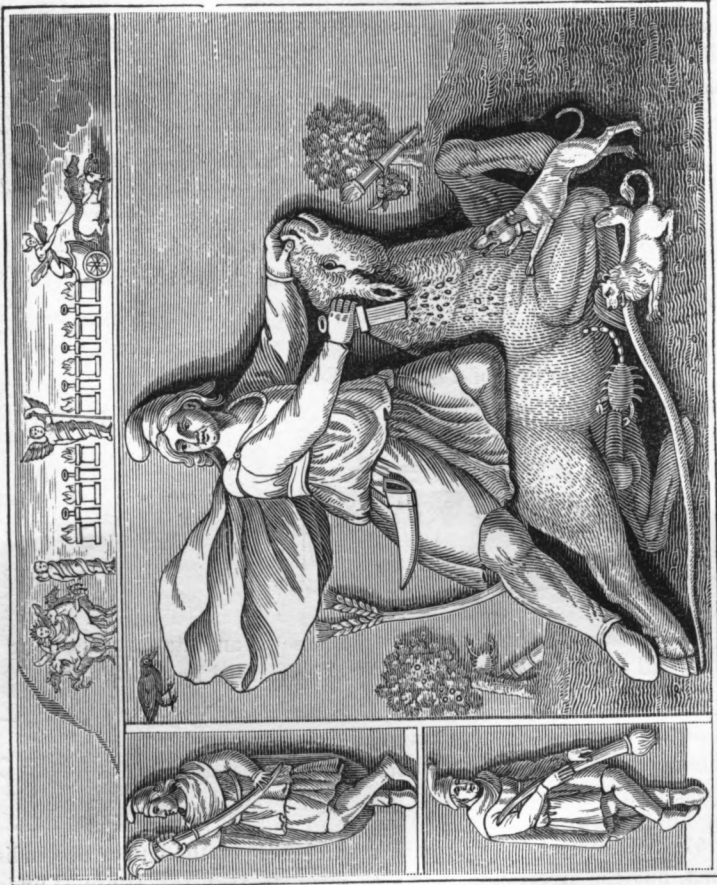
Nos. 50*a* to 50*g* consist of Roman Tiles or Bricks, for the most part 10 inches long by $9\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ thick. The one marked *a* has been impressed while soft by the foot of a dog, or, more probably, judging from the length of the claws, a wolf, running over it; *b* is wedge-shaped, and has been used in forming a barrel drain; it is from BREMENIUM. Those marked *c*, *d*, and *e* have impressed on them the legend LEG. VI. V.—The Sixth Legion, (surnamed) the Victorious; one of them (*d*) is from CORSTOPITUM, and was presented by the late Sir David Smith, Bart. The specimen *f* has had the word RIPRINVS scratched upon it with a stick or some rough instrument; *g*, which is thicker than the others (about 2 inches), is from HABITANCUM, and is the gift of Mr. W. Shanks.

51. An important Sculpture, from a Mithraic cave in the vicinity of BORCOVICUS. Hodgson, LIV.; *Archæologia Æliana*, vol. i., p. 283. The god Mithras is in the centre, holding a sword (?) in his right hand, a torch in his left. Surrounding him, in an egg-shaped border, are the signs of the zodiac. “The signs commence, after the Roman manner, at Aquarius or January, and end with Cap-



³ Fig. 48 is drawn to the scale of three quarters of an inch to the foot, the other heads to the scale of an inch and a half.

ricorn, or December." The upper part of the stone, which contained Cancer and part of Leo, has been lost. The fracture between Virgo and Scorpio has probably obliterated Libra. "Mithraism was a species of Sabaism, which in old times prevailed from China, through Asia and Europe, as far as Britain. During the reign of Commodus the former had become common among the Romans; and in the time of Severus had extended over all the western part of the empire. It was imported from Syria, and was synonymous with the worship of Baal and Bel in



that country; for in it, as in the mysteries of Osiris in Egypt, and of Apollo in Greece and Rome, the sun was the immediate object of adoration."—*Hodgson.*

52. Several fragments of a large Tablet found in the Mithraic cave at BORCOVICUS. The tablet unfortunately was broken up for draining-stones, and to a great extent irrecoverably lost, before its value was known. The wood-cut on the preceding page exhibits the usual form of these Mithraic sculptures. The parts of the BORCOVICUS tablet which remain are a fragment of the bull's head, the dog jumping up to lick the blood, a hand grasping a sword, and two figures of Mithras with an uplifted torch, one of which had stood on the right side of the tablet, the other on the left. One of them is shown in the accompanying cut. Hodgson, LV. ; *Archæologia Æliana*, vol. i., p. 283.



53. A mutilated and much weathered figure of a Roman Soldier in his coat of mail. From CORSTOPTUM ; presented by Mr. Spoor.



54. The lower part of a figure of Æsculapius, rudely carved. From AMBOGLANNA.



55. A carved Stone, probably the base of an altar, representing a wild bull in the woods. HABITANCUM ; presented by Mr. Shanks.

56. A Centurial Stone, from Walbottle, presented by the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.



57. A Centurial Stone, from MAGNA. Some of the letters are indistinct, but the inscription seems to intimate that the Century⁴ under

⁴ A century was a body of troops consisting, when complete, of a hundred men, and commanded by a Centurion. A (C) reversed, or an angular figure like a (V) laid upon its side, is the usual contraction for the word *Centuria*.

Valerius Cassianus executed work to the extent of nineteen paces.



Several slabs of large size and ornate character have been found on the Antonine Wall, in Scotland, recording the execution, by various bodies of troops, of portions of the Vallum, amounting usually to one or two thousand paces. The absence of similar inscriptions on the Wall of Hadrian is remarkable. The only approaches to them are stones such as that under notice, that below, No. 67, and one in the museum of Alnwick Castle, which bears the inscription—

o FLORINI
P XXII

Centuria Florini, passus viginti duo.—The Century of Florinus (erected) twenty-two paces.

We may perhaps account for the smallness of the numbers on these stones by supposing that they related to the walls of the stations, and included not only the walls themselves, but the garrison buildings within them.

58. A Centurial Stone, bearing the inscription—

COH VIII
o CAECILI
CLEM. . . .

Cohortis octavae Centuria Cæcili Clementis.—(This work was performed by) a Century of the Eighth Cohort under the command of Cæcilius Clemens.

59. Fragment of a Stone, rudely sculptured. From BREMENTUM. Part of the figure of a dog, or other quadruped, appears.

60. A Centurial Stone; the inscription, which is much weathered, seems to be this—CO IV PR.

61. A round Globe, of large size, with the foot of Victory firmly planted on it; the rest of the statue is wanting. From the Roman Station of Stanwix; presented by J. D. Carr, Esq., Carlisle.

62. The leg (wanting the foot) of a Statue. The front of the shin is unusually sharp; the upper fastenings of the *cothurnus* appear. From Stanwix; presented by J. D. Carr, Esq., Carlisle.

63. A square Slab, ornamented on the sides with circles containing a cross within each. The inscription, which has consisted of at least six lines, is nearly effaced. The first line has begun thus, > PRITA . . . ; the last line consists of the letters P . R . E . F .

64. Part of the shoulder of a large mailed statue. From Blake-chesters; presented by George Rippon, Esq.

65. A figure of Victory, with outstretched wings. The peculiar curl of the lower part of the drapery will be noticed. From the Roman Station of Stanwix. It had been used in the building of the old church at Stanwix, and was rescued when that building was pulled down to be replaced by the present church. Presented by the Rev. Thomas Wilkinson.



66. A Centurial Stone, from Chester-le-Street; broken through the middle; inscription illegible. Presented by the Rev. W. Featherstonhaugh.

67. A Centurial Stone; illegible.

68. A Walling Stone, inscribed—

LEG II
AVG

Legio Secunda Augusta.—The Second Legion, the August (erected this).

69. A fragment of a Sculptured Stone, having on one side a bird pecking at a string of foliage, and on the other an object or ornament resembling a sacrificing knife.

70. Part of a Slab, from VINDOLANA, the modern Chesterholm, presented by the late Rev. Anthony Hedley. Its right bears a Roman *vexillum*, or standard; the left is gone. The inscription is very imperfect. The first line has the letters COH., the second PROBI.



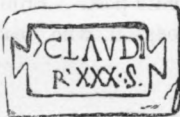
71. A Centurial Stone, bearing the inscription—

COH V
> CAECILII
PROCLI

Cohortis quintæ centuria Cæcili Procli.—The Century of Cæcilius Proclus, of the Fifth Cohort.

72 A Centurial Stone, bearing, the letters *ELIX. Qu. Felix?*

73. A Centurial Stone, containing the inscription—
Centuria Claudii passus triginta.—The Century of Claudius
(erected) thirty paces.



74. The figure of a Roman Soldier; the head and shoulders are knocked off. From *BORCOVICUS*. The lower part of his tunic consists of “scales, composed of horn or metal, sowed on to a basis of leather or quilted linen, and formed to imitate the scales of a fish.”⁵



74

75. Three Flue Tiles, for carrying the hot air from the hypocaust up into the walls of the building. Probably from *CORSTOPTUM*; presented by the late Rev. S. Clarke, Hexham.

76. Part of a small, rudely executed female figure.

77. A rude figure of *Silvanus*(?) resembling No. 38. In his left hand he holds the head of some animal, probably a goat.



78. A small Stone Mortar or crucible, with a spout.

79. Fragments of roofing tiles: on one of them is stamped *LEG. VI. V.*

80. A squared Stone, with a moulding, bearing the inscription—

LEGIO.VI
PI.E.F.VEX
REEE

Legionis sextæ piæ et fidelis vexillatio refecit; a vexillation of the Sixth Legion pious and faithful restored (this).

From the vicinity of *CORSTOPTUM*; presented by John Grey, Esq., Dilston House.

⁵ See Rich's Companion to the Latin Dictionary, p. 193.

81. Part of an Altar, which has been split down the middle to form a gate-post. From HABITANCUM; presented by Mr. James Forster. Hodgson, who describes the altar (*Hist. Nor.*, Pt. II., vol. i., p. 186),



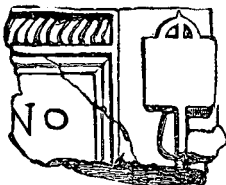
.....IN.....
ED.....
RGEL.....
VINE.....

FICIN.....
EF PAG.....
IBI PRO.....
LVCE PPO.....
 FLAMINIUS.....
 ..ET PRO FVNE.....
CEMVOLV.....
 .. DE RE VITAE

suspects the inscription was in hexameter verse. Mr. Hodgson's copy of the inscription is here placed side by side with the engraving; a comparison of the two will enable the reader to ascertain on which of the letters he may rely.

82. Part of an Inscribed Stone, having on the right a banner, upheld by the arm of a soldier. From BORCOVICUS.

83. The upper part of a Slab, apparently monumental. On it is a carving of the crescent moon, embracing in its horns the fir-cone ornament.



82.

84. An Altar to Fortune. From HABITANCUM. Presented by Mr. Shanks. Described in the *Archæologia Æliana*, vol. iii., p. 150. When discovered, the altar, as represented in the cut, stood upon a

mass of masonry about three feet high. The great peculiarity of this altar is that the inscription is repeated on the basement slab, which is also provided with a focus.

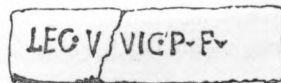


FORTVNAE
SACRYM. C.
VALERIV
BTIR.

Caius Valerius the Tribune dedicated
(this altar) to Fortune.

The altar bears no indications of having been exposed to the weather. The *patera* on one of its sides bears distinct marks of the chisel. The rest of the surface is dotted over by the indentations of a fine pick-axe or similar tool. The head of the altar has at some time been forcibly separated from the body.

85. A Stone, from CORSTOPITUM, inscribed Legio Sexta victrix, pia, fidelis.—The Sixth Legion (styled) the victorious, the affectionate, and faithful. The marks of the mason's chisel are distinct. Presented by Mr. Rewcastle, of Gateshead.



86. Part of an Altar, from HABITANCUM; apparently inscribed Jovi Optimo Maximo et Imperatoribus.—To Jupiter the best and greatest, and to the Emperors. The Emperors in question are probably, Severus and his sons. Presented by Mr. Richard Shanks.

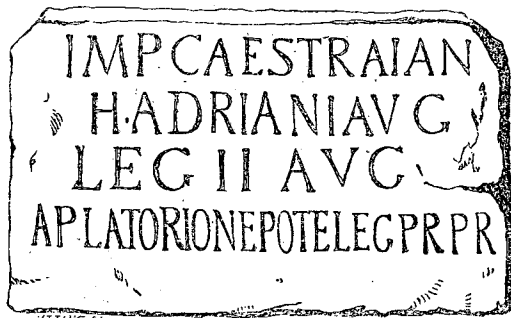


87. A Stone from the Roman Wall near Walbottle. Presented by Mr. Wilson.



CENTURIA PEREGRINI.—The Century of Peregrinus.

88. A Slab, containing an inscription, which, in the opinion of Hodgson, is “of all the inscriptions discovered in Britain of the greatest his-



torical importance.” Hodgson, cccvii. It reads—Imperatoris Cæsaris Trajani Hadriani Legio Secunda Augusta Aulo Platorio Nepote Legato Proprætore.—The second Legion (styled) the August (erected this building in honour) of the Emperor Cæsar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Aulus Platorius Nepos, being Legate and Proprætor. Wallis, in his History of Northumberland, is the first to mention this stone, vol. ii., p. 27, and he says it was found “in digging up the foundations of a *castellum* or military turret, in the Wall, in an opening of the precipice by Crag-Lake, called Lough-End-Crag or Milking-Gap, for stones for building a farm-house belonging to William Lowes, of Newcastle, Esq.” He was probably misinformed as to the precise locality. The Milking-Gap Mile-Castle did not belong to Mr. Lowes; the Castle-Nick Mile-Castle did belong to him, and is placed in an opening in the precipice west of what is now called the Milking-Gap. Half of an inscription, precisely similar to this, was found built up in the farm-house of Bradley,⁶ which is in the immediate vicinity of Milking-Gap.

⁶ This moiety of the stone is now at Matfen; another fractured stone, now in the Library of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, exactly fits it, and completes the inscription.

This, probably, is the one which was derived from the Milking-Gap *castellum*. In the Housesteads Mile-Castle, which is the next to the east of the Castle-Nick Castle, the fragment of a similar inscription was found in 1851, when it was excavated by its owner, John Clayton, Esq. Mr. Clayton also found a portion of a similar inscription in the Cawfields *castellum*, which is about three miles to the West of the Milking-Gap. But, although he excavated the imposing remains of the Castle-Nick *castellum* in 1852, no inscribed stone was found; hence he has come to the very probable conclusion that the slab before us was obtained by Mr. Lowes from the Castle-Nick. The importance of the stone consists in its giving us the true reading of the fragments already referred to, as well as of some others; and in proving that these mile-castles were built (and hence the Wall also) in the time of Hadrian. The stone was presented to the Society by the late John Davidson, Esq.

89. The part of a Stone, containing the inscription, separated from the rest, probably for the convenience of carriage. It reads—

C FAVI
SEBANI

Centuria Favi Sebani.—The Century of Favus Sebanus.

90. A Centurial Stone, much weathered; the inscription is very obscure.

COH
> VAL S VEL

91. A Centurial Stone, much weathered, and the inscription very obscure.

CORH X.
> SINIRON (?)
VALER (?)

92. Part of a large but severely fractured Slab, from ÆSICA; presented by Capt. Coulson. The portion of the inscription remaining is as follows:—

. VS ANTONINO ET
THICIS MEDICIS
M * IRAETORV
TAT . . CIT ET.

* A hole has been bored through the stone at the place marked by the asterisk.

93. From Jarrow; presented by Cuthbert Ellison, Esq. This stone is, probably, the base of an altar, or it may have been part of the decorations of a sepulchral monument. The much-weathered sculpture represents an archer shooting at a stag. See Brand's Newcastle, vol. ii. p. 62.



94. A Stone, which, subsequently to its use by the Romans, has been employed in the construction of the Saxon Church at Jarrow. On



the edge of this slab is a portion of a cross in relief, with a central boss, and similar in design to the cross occurring on some of the Hartlepool head-stones, and to that on the Durham Priory seal, known as St. Cuthbert's cross. The cross must have been wrought upon many stones, most probably after they had been placed in situ. It was surrounded by the cable moulding so frequent in Saxon work. The Roman inscription is much effaced, but, as suggested by Brand, it seems to have been erected in honour of the adopted sons of Hadrian, of whom Antoninus Pius, his successor, was one. Presented by Cuthbert Ellison, Esq. Brand, ii., 63; Hodgson, CLXXI.

DEO MAR
MILVM
SENIVS
VSLM



95



96

DEO VE
TERINE
CALAM
ESVSL

95. A small Altar, from MAGNA; kindly deposited in the Museum by Col. Coulson. The inscription is obscure, but the reading may be—*Deo Marti Militari Valerius Marcus Senius⁷ vslm*—To the martial god Mars this altar is dedicated, in discharge of a vow willingly and deservedly made.

96. A small Altar, from MAGNA; deposited by Col. Coulson. The letters are tolerably distinct, but the reading is doubtful. It may be—*Deo Veteri Nepos Calames (?) votum solvit libens*.—Willingly dedicated to the ancient god, in discharge of a vow. In every age there have been setters forth and denouncers of “strange gods”—advocates and opponents of the “new” and the “old learning.” Hodgson reads it—“To the veterinary god.” *Hist. Nor.*, Part II., vol. iii., p. 141. It must also be borne in mind, in judging of this and a class of similar altars, that there seems to have been a local god named Vitris or Veteres.

97. From ÆSICA; presented by Capt. Coulson. An altar was found at MAGNA, which Horsley (*N. LXIX*) reads—*Dirus Vitiribus Decius votum solvit libens merito*; understanding the first three words to be the name of the dedicator. The discovery of the altar, figured in the margin, which has the letter B of *DIB[vs]*, quite plain, makes it probable that Horsley should have read *DIBvs*, not *DIRvs*. The inscription may be translated—*Romana erected this altar to the ancient gods.*



DIBVS
VETERI
BVS POS
SITROMA
NA

98. The head of a small Altar, from Chester-le-street; presented by the Rev. W. Featherstonhaugh. The inscription is—

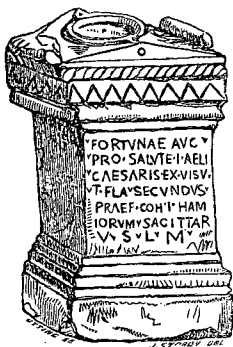
DEO APOLI
NI LEG II A

To the god Apollo, by the second legion the August.

99. From MAGNA; deposited by Colonel Coulson. The inscription may be translated—*Titus Flavius Secundus, Prefect of the First Cohort of the Hamian Archers, according to a vision, in the due and voluntary performance of a vow, (erected this altar) to Fortune the August, for the safety of Lucius Ælius Cæsar.* Fortune was solicited on this occasion

⁷ This word may be BINIUS or HINIUS.

in vain.. Lucius Ælius Cæsar, who was the adopted son of Hadrian, died in the lifetime of that Emperor, A.D. 137.



FORTVNAE AVGVSTVÆ
 PRO SALVTE AELII
 CAESARIS EX VISV
 TITVS FLAVIVS SECVNDVS
 PRAEFECTVS COHORTIS I HAM
 IORVM SAGITTARIORVM
 VOTVM SOLVIT LIBENS MERITO.

When the Notitia was written the Dalmatians occupied the garrison at MAGNA. Three other inscriptions, besides this, found here, mention the Hamii. The Hamii, as Hodgson shrewdly conjectures, were from Hamah, the Hamath of Scripture, a city of Syria. Hodgson, Hist. Nor., II. iii., p. 139 and p. 205.

100. A small headless figure of Fortune, from MAGNA; deposited by Colonel Coulson. She has the wheel in her right hand; the Cornucopiæ in her left.



101. Fragment of an Inscription, from MAGNA; deposited by Col. Coulson. The name of Calpurnius Agricola occurs upon two or three inscriptions in connection with the Hamii at MAGNA.. There can be no doubt that we have before us fragments of the words—

CALFVRNIVS AGRICOLA
 HAMIORVM



The date of these inscriptions is not known.

102. A Funereal Inscription, from MAGNA; deposited by Col. Coulson. Hodgson, Hist. North., II. iii., p. 142. The inscription may probably be read thus—Caius Valerius Caii (filius) Voltinia (tribu) Tullus



vixit annos quinquaginta miles Legionis Vicesimæ Valentis Victricis.
 (In memory of) Caius Valerius Tullus the son of Caius, of the Voltinian
 tribe, a soldier of the Twentieth
 Legion (styled) Valiant and Vic-
 torious (who) lived fifty years.
 Hodgson's reading is— Caius
 Valerius Caius Voltinius Julius
 vixit annos &c. The palm branch,
 the type of victory, will be no-
 ticed in the triangular head of
 the stone, and at the commence-
 ment and close of the last line.
 The age of the soldier has been
 cut upon a nodule of ferruginous
 matter which has fallen out; there is not space for two letters so that
 there is little doubt that the inscription originally had **L**.



103. A headless figure of Mercury, from CORSTOPITUM; presented by the Rev. W. Featherstonhaugh. A purse is on the ground, near his left foot; a cock adorns the pedestal.



103



104

104. A figure of Mercury, found in digging the foundations of the High Level Bridge, in the immediate vicinity of the Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne—one of the few relics of PONS ÆLII. Presented by George Hudson, Esq. He has the money bag in his right hand, the caduceus in his left; a ram kneels at his feet.

105. A plaster cast of a large Altar, found in the station near Maryport, and now in the grounds of Government House, Castletown, Isle of Man. Presented by Dr. Bruce. Horsley, Cumberland, LXIII; Hodgson, xcxcv. The first account of this altar appears in the Appendix to Gordon's *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, and from this source most writers have drawn their information respecting it. Some important parts of the inscription are obliterated. The following is the reading given by Gordon's correspondent:—*Jovi Augusto Marcus Censorius Marci filius, Voltinia [tribu] Cornelianus, Centurio Legionis Decimæ Fretensis, Præfectus Cohortis Primæ Hispanorum, ex provincia Narbonensi, domo Nemausensis, votum solvit lætus lubens merito.*—To Jupiter the August, Marcus Censorius Cornelianus, son of Marcus, of the Voltinian tribe, Centurion of the Tenth Legion (styled) Fretensian (and) prefect of the First Cohort of Spaniards of the province of Narbonne of the city of Nemausus (Nismes) willingly and deservedly performs a vow.

IN THE MURAL CHAMBER COMMUNICATING WITH THE LIBRARY.

106. A Roman Tombstone, found in cutting down Gallow-Hill, near Carlisle. Arch. *Æliana*, vol. ii., p. 419. The inscription runs—

D^M MANIBVS AVRELIA AVRELIA VIXIT
ANNOS QUADRAGINTA VNVM VLPIVS
APOLINARIS CONIVGI CARISSIME
POSVIT.

To the Divine Manes. Aurelia Aureliana(?) lived forty-one years. Ulpus Apolaris erected this to his beloved wife.

The character of the carving and the orthography of the inscription render it probable that this slab belongs to a late period of the Roman occupation of Britain.

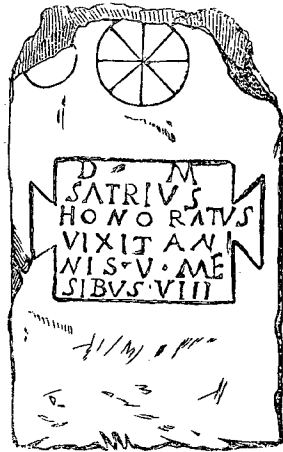


D^M AVRAVRELIA VIXIT
ANNOS XXXXI VLPVS
APOLINARIS CONIVGICARISSIME
POSVIT

107. From **HABITANCUM**; presented by Mr. Shanks. Arch. **Æliana**, vol. iii., p. 155. It was not usual with the Romans to mention death upon a tombstone, though the length of the life of the deceased is generally mentioned with great particularity.

DIIS MANIBVS	To the Divine
SATRIVS	Manes. Satrius
HONORATVS	Honoratus lived
VIXIT AN-	five years and five
NIS QVINQVE ME[N]	months.
SIBVS OCTO.	

107



108. A Fragment of a Funereal Inscription. On the right of the slab is a floral border, resembling in character that which adorns the sides of the capital of the altar to Fortune found at **HABITANCUM** (No. 84). From **HABITANCUM** (?) The orthography of the word *vixit* is the only remarkable feature in this fragment.

AV
 MEM
 FILIAE
 NICONI
 M. AVRELIO
 VIXITA
 XXXVII

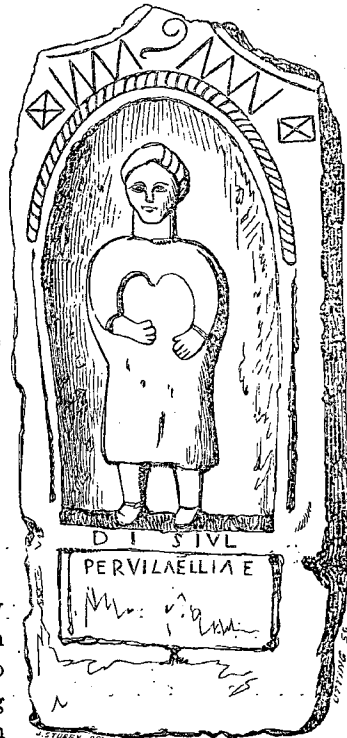
109. A Funereal Monument, from **ÆSICA**. Horsley, N. LXIV. γ; Hodgson, xci. The carving is very rude, and is probably of the latest period of the empire. The inscription is not clear, and has been variously given; it seems to be—

D I S M
 PERVICAE FILIAE

To the divine Manes of the daughter of Pervica.

On the line of the Roman Wall many cases occur of the dead having been buried instead of being subjected to the process of cremation. Judging from the excellent preservation in

2 H



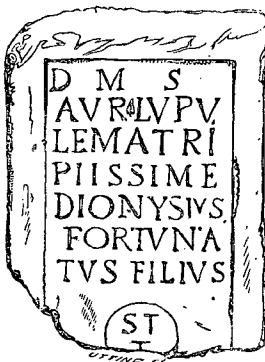
109

which many of the funereal inscriptions are, the occasional rudeness of the sculptures, and from the circumstance that the backs of the stones are often entirely undressed, it would seem as if the tombstones had been used to cover the cist in which the body was placed (with their faces downwards), and that a heap of earth was then thrown over the whole. In the cut the rudiments of the "chevron" and the "cable-pattern" of the Norman style of ornament will be observed.

110. An Inscribed Stone, which was first noticed at Walltown, but is supposed to have come from ÆSICA. Presented by the late Rev. Henry Wastal, Newbrough. Hodgson, LXXXVIII. It reads—Victoriæ Augusti Cohors Sexta Nerviorum cui præest Caius Julius Barbarus præfectus votum solvit libens merito.—To the victorious Genius of the Emperor. The Sixth Cohort of the Nervii, commanded by Caius Julius Barbarus the Prefect, (erected this) in discharge of a vow freely and deservedly made.



111. A Monumental Stone, from HABITANCUM; presented by Mr. Shanks. Arch. Æliana, vol. iii. p. 153. This stone is remarkably fresh, and



DIIS MANIBVS SACRVM⁸
AVRELLE LVPV-
LÆ. MATRI
PISSIME
DIONYSIVS
FORTVNA-
TVS FILIVS.
SIT TIBI TERRA LEVIS.⁹

Sacred to the divine Manes of Aurelia Lupula. Dionysius, Fortunatus erected this to the memory of his most loving mother. May the earth lie light upon you.

has the appearance of having but just left the hands of the sculptor.

⁸ As an authority for expanding s into SACRVM the following inscription in Gruter may be cited—

DIS INFERIS SACRVM

⁹ Careful examination reveals a small L in the upper limb of the s.

112. A Tomb-stone, from Borcovicus. Hodgson, LXI. It is dedicated to the Divine Manes on behalf of Anicius Ingenuus, physician in ordinary to the First Cohort of the Tungrians, who lived twenty-five years. The figure in the upper part of the stone is a hare.

DIIS MANIBVS
ANICIO
INGENVO
MEDICO
ORDINARIO COHORTIS
PRIMAE TVNGRORVM
VIXIT ANNOS XXV.

113. Another fragment of a Monumental Stone; it seems to have been erected to the memory of a person named Heres, who lived thirty years.

.....
VS HERES VIX
ANNOS XXX.



114. A Tombstone, from Risingham; presented by Mr. Shanks. Arch. Æliana, vol. iii., p. 153. The inscription is to the following effect—Sacred to the Divine Shades.

Aurelia Quartela lived thirteen years five months and twenty-two days. Aurelius Quartinus erected this to the memory of his daughter.



DIIS MANIBVS SACRVM.
AVRELIA QVARTE-
LA VIXIT AN-
NIS XIII MENSIBVS V
DIEBVS XXII. AVRELIVS
QVARTINVS
POSVIT FILI-
AE SVAE.

115. A Monumental Stone, found in or near MAGNA. Hodgson, cccviii. Presented by Col. Coulson.



DIIS MANIBVS
AVRELIAE FAIAE
DOMO SALONAS.
AVRELIVS MARCVS
CENTVRIO OBSEQIO CON-
IVGIS SANCTIS-
SIMAE QVAE VI-
XIT ANNIS XXXIII
SINE VLLA MACVLA.

To the divine Manes of
Aurelia Faia,
Of a house of Salona.
Aurelius Marcus
A centurion, out of affection
For his most holy wife
Who lived
Thirty three years,
Without any stain, erected this.

116. Part of a Monumental Stone in-
scribed—

IVLIVS VICTOR
SIGNIFER VIXIT ANNOS
QVINQVAGINTA QVINQVE.¹⁰

Julius Victor, the standard bearer, lived
fifty-five years.



From HABITANCUM ; presented by Mr. Shanks. Arch. Æliana, iv., 153.

¹⁰ The lower limb of the L is very feebly developed, so that the numeral will at first sight be mistaken for IV; the office of the person (signifer) to whom the stone is dedicated renders it necessary that the higher number should be understood.

117. Fragment of a Monumental Stone, bearing the inscription—

.....
 ...FRA VEO.
 ...RI. COMMVNI..
 ...CÉLERITER I.VC.
 ...VIXSIT. AN....

The letters are well cut, but the stone is somewhat weathered. The last letter of the first line and the last three of the third (as here set down) are doubtful.

118. An Inscribed Stone, from MAGNA; presented by Col. Coulson, Hodgson, Part II., vol. iii., p. 141. It reads—

COHORS PRIMA BAT-
 AVORVM FECIT



The first Cohort of the Batavians erected this.

The First Cohort of the Batavians were, when the Notitia list was compiled, garrisoned at PROCOLITIA, the third station to the east of MAGNA. It is most probable that when this stone was carved the Batavians had been rendering temporary assistance to their fellow-soldiers at MAGNA. The stone is much worn by exposure to the weather.

119. Fragment of a Monumental Stone, from HABITANCUM; presented by Mr. Shanks. The cutting of the letters is clean and good. The stone has suffered from violence, but not from exposure.



120. An Inscribed Stone, from HABITANCUM. In the process of adapting it to its position in some modern building, a large part of the inscription of the fragment has been effaced. The words CASTRORVM and SENATVS are distinct in the last line. The reference may be to Julia, wife of Severus, as *Mater Castrorum*.



121. Fragment of a rudely carved Monumental Stone, from HABITANCUM. The letters placed beside the cut are those which appeared most probable when the stone was placed under a strong light.



SDECEF
 ANNXXII
 FALIVN
 REHITIA
 ITCOSC
 F
 VPPIVVICT
 VINCVLV

122. Fragment of a Slab, from *HABITANCUM*, containing a dedication to Marcus Antoninus (Caracalla), the son of Severus who was styled *Adiabeniensis*. Presented by Mr. Shanks. *Archæologia Æliana*, vol. vi., p. 155.



IN THE GUARD CHAMBER.

123. A defaced and much injured Altar, from Wark, on the North Tyne, presented by John Fenwick, Esq. For a long time it was used as a step in the stile at the foot of the Moot Hill. It may perhaps be regarded as a proof that the Romans had a post at Wark, which is about eight miles to the north of the Wall. One of the sides of the altar is adorned with a *patera*, the other with a *præfericulum*.

124. A defaced Altar, four feet high; traces of letters may be noticed, but nothing satisfactory can be made out.

125

125. A broken and defaced Altar. The greater part of the face of the capital on which the name of the deity to whom it was dedicated was inscribed, has scaled off; some traces of letters however remain, which render it probable that the dedication was—

MATRIBVS
DOMESTICIS.



126. An Altar to Fortune, from *HABITANCUM*; presented by Mr. Shanks. The inscription has been clearly cut, but the letters are a good deal blurred by having been struck by a picke-axe at some period subsequent to their original formation. The inscription is—

FORTUNÆ REDVCI
IVLIUS SEVERINVS
TRIB. EXPLICITO
BALINEO

Fortunæ Reduci Julius Severinus
Tribunus explicito balineo votum solvit
libens merito.

To Fortune the Restorer, Julius Severinus the Tribune, the Bath being opened, erected this altar in discharge of a vow freely and deservedly made.

The focus on the top is very roughly tooled. Near to it is another and smaller cavity; perhaps a second focus. On the roll forming the right side of the capital is a carving, probably a mason's mark, closely resembling the gammadion or gamma-formed cross. On the right side of the altar are the *securis* and *culter*, on the left the *patera* and *præfericulum*.

127. An Altar to the Sun, under the character of Mithras, from the famous Mithraic cave at Borcovicus (See Nos. 51, 52). Hodgson, LII. ;



Archæologia Æliana, vol. i., p. 302. The inscription may be read thus—

DEO
 SOLI INVICTO MYTRÆ
 SAECVLARI
 LITORIVS
 PACATIANVS
 BENEFICIARIUS CONSVLARIS PRO
 SE ET SVIS VOTVM SOLVIT
 LIBENS MERITO.

To the god
 The Sun the invincible Mithras
 The Lord of ages
 Litorius
 Pacatianus
 A consular beneficiary ; for
 himself and family discharges a vow
 Willingly and deservedly.

128. An Inscribed Altar; the tool-marks upon it are rough and distinct. To all appearance the altar has never been finished.

129. An Altar, 2 feet 4 inches high, with the following inscription clearly cut upon it:—

DIS CVLTO-
RIBVS HVIVS
LOCI IVL
VICTOR TRIB.

To the gods the
fosterers of this
place, Julius
Victor a tribune.

From HABITANCUM. See Hodgson, Pt. II., vol. iii., p. 439.

130. This Altar also was found in the Mithraic cave at BORCOVICUS. It bears upon its capital a rude effigy of the sun, and is dedicated to that luminary by Herionus (?) Hodgson, LIII. Arch. Æliana, vol. i., p. 291.



SOLI
HERIONVS
VOTVM SOLVIT LIBENS MERITO.

To the sun
Herionus (Hieronymus?)
in discharge of a vow willingly
and deservedly made.

131. From the Mithraic cave, BORCOVICUS. Hodgson, LI.; Arch. Æli. p. 299.



DEO OPTIMO MAXIMO
INVICTO MIT-
RAE SÆCVLARI
PVBLIVS PROCVLI-
VNS O PRO SE
ET PROCVLO FILIO
SVO VOTVM SOLVIT LIBENS MERITO.

DOMINIS NOSTRIS GALLO ET
VOLVSINO CONSVLIBVS

To the god the best and greatest,
Mithras, the unconquered and the
eternal; Publius Proculus a Cen-
turiion dedicates this, for himself
and Proculus his son, in discharge
of a vow freely and deservedly
made.

In the year that our lords Gallus
and Volusinus were consuls (A.D.
252).

132. An Altar to the Sun, under the character of Apollo. From VINDOBALA, the modern Rutchester, where it was found together with three others of Mithraic character. Presented by Thomas James, Esq., Otterburn Castle. The third line is somewhat obscure, and the subsequent lines are nearly obliterated by the action of the weather. Mr. Thomas Hodgson has described this and the other altars found on the same occasion in the Arch. Æliana, vol. iv., p. 6.

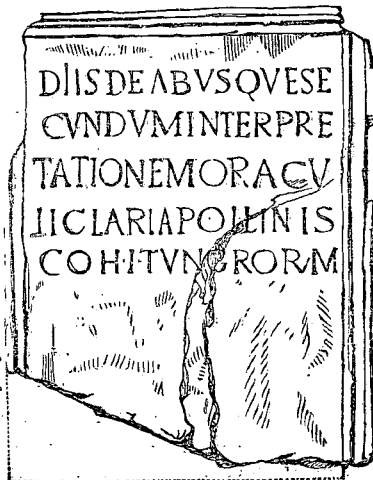


132

133. An Altar, 2 feet 2 inches high and 7 inches wide, very roughly toolled, and having no trace of an inscription. From VINDOBALA; presented by T. James, Esq.

134. A Slab from BORCOVICUS. Hodgson, XLV. The inscription is without any contractions or compound letters.

DIIS DEABVSQVE SE-
CVNDVM INTERPRE-
TATIONEM ORACV-
LI CLARI APOLLINIS
COHORS PRIMA TVNGRORVM.



It may be thus translated:—
The First Cohort of the Tungri-
ans (dedicated this structure) to
the gods and the goddesses, accord-
ing to the direction of the oracle of
the illustrious Apollo.—Like most of
the other inscribed stones found up-
on the Wall, it bears marks of hav-
ing been purposely broken.

135. This Altar was dug up at Chapel Hill, in the immediate vicinity of the station of *Borcovicus*. Horsley, N. xxxvi.; Hodgson, xxxix. The inscription may be translated—The first Cohort of the Tungrians,



JOVI OPTIMO MAXIMO
 ET NVMINIBVS
 AVGVSTI COHORS I. TVNGRORVM
 MILLIARIA CVI PRÆE
 ST QVINTVS VERIVS
 SVPERSTIS
 PRÆFECTVS.

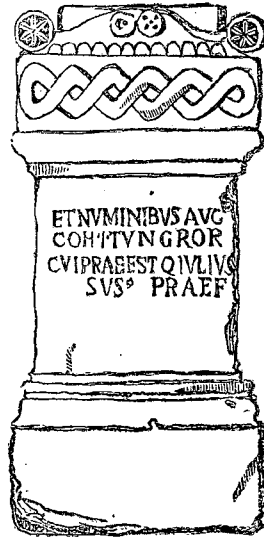
a milliary one, commanded by Quintus Verius Superstis, Prefect, (dedicated this altar) to Jupiter the best and greatest, and to the Deities of the Emperor.—The scrolls on the top of the altar are bound down by transverse cords.

136. The upper half of a large Altar; the inscription is almost entirely obliterated. The letters of the first line may be *IO M*, and on the second are some traces of the letters *COH III AE*; in which case it has been dedicated to Jupiter by the Fourth Cohort of the Dacians (styled the *Ælian*) which was in garrison at *AMBOGLANNA*. On the side of it is carved a figure applying a long straight trumpet (*tuba*) to its mouth; it supports the trumpet with both hands.

137. Found together with the altar No. 135, and some others, at the foot of the hill on which Borcovicus stood. Horsley, N., xxxix.; Hodgson, xli. The inscription is nearly effaced. Horsley discerned on the first line (left blank in the cut) the words *ROM*, and they may yet be traced upon careful examination.

JOVI OPTIMO MAXIMO
 ET NYMINIBVS AVGVSTI
 COHORS PRIMA TVNGRORVM
 CVI PRÆEST QVINTVS IVLIVS PRÆFECTVS.

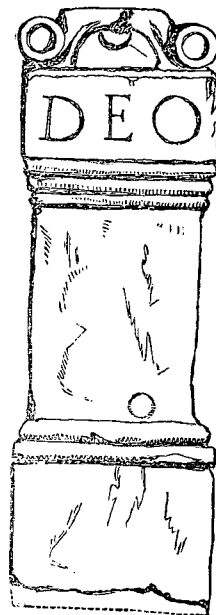
To Jupiter the best and greatest and to the deities of Augustus, the First Cohort of the Tungri commanded by Quintus Julius Maximus (?) the Prefect dedicated this.



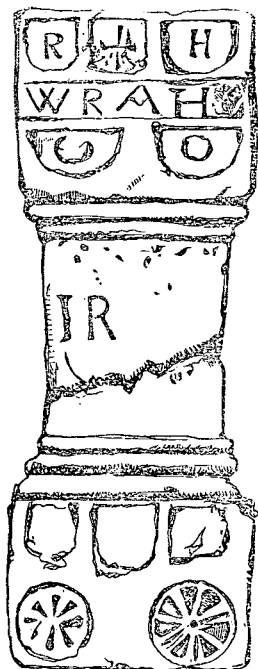
138. Probably from Borcovicus. The altar appears never to have been finished; for the focus, though roughly formed, has not been hollowed out. On the face of the capital is inscribed the word *DEO*; the deity here referred to is probably Mithras.

139. A small uninscribed and much injured Altar, 1 foot 10 inches high.

140. From *VINDOBALA*; presented by the Rev. John Collinson. Hodgson, xv. This altar was long built up in the garden wall of the parsonage house of Gateshead. Brand, who engraves and describes it (vol. i. p. 608), says that on it is "plainly inscribed the monogram of Christ," Brand's opinion can hardly be supported. The monogram is anything but plain. The altar has been sadly tampered with; can we be sure that what is supposed to be the monogram is not of the same age as the letters which have been rudely cut upon the face



140



142. From BORCOVICUS. Horsley, N. xl. Hodgson XLIII. But for the assistance of

D E O
MARTI QVINTVS
FLORIVS MA-
TERNVS PRAEFECTVS
COHORTIS I TVNGRORVM
VOTVM SOLVIT LIBENS MERITO.

To the god Mars

Quintus Florius Maternus Prefect of the First Cohort of Tungrians (dedicates this altar) in discharge of a vow willingly and deservedly made.

Horsley, who saw the altar when it was in a less weathered state than at present, the inscription would be nearly illegible. The focus is unusually capacious, being ten inches in diameter. The globe on the base of the altar will be noticed.

¹¹ Hodgson says "Rutchester, for a long time, was the estate and residence of a family of gentry called Rutherford. Could R. H. and A. H. be two sisters to whom W. R. and I. R., two young men of this family were attached?"

¹² Hodgson's *Nor.*, II., iii., p. 178."

of the stone, and which are evidently modern.¹¹ Or supposing the monogram to be of the same age as the altar, how do we know that it was intended to symbolize the Redeemer? "The sign called the Christian monogram is very ancient; it was the monogram of Osiris and Jupiter Ammon; it decorated the hands of the sculptured images of Egypt; and in India stamped its form upon the most majestic of the shrines of the deities."¹² Unless this be one, no Christian inscription belonging to the Roman era has been found upon the line of the Roman Wall. This altar has an unusually high capital, but is destitute of a focus.

141. An un-inscribed Altar; the upper part of it has been much injured. It is 2 feet 10 inches high.

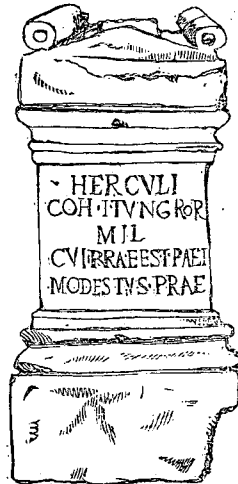


142

143. From BORCOVICUS. Horsley, N., xli.; Hodgson, xliiv. The

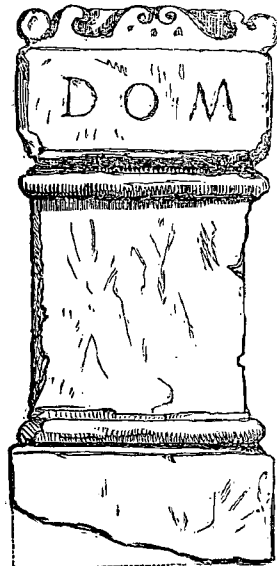
HERCVLI
 COHORS PRIMA TVNGRORVM
 MILLIARIA
 CVI PRAEEST PVBLIVS AELIVS
 MODESTVS PRAEFFECTVS.

Dedicated to Hercules by the First Cohort of the Tungrians, (consisting of one thousand men), of which Publius Aelius Modestus is Prefect.



inscription could not easily be deciphered without the aid of Horsey's reading.

144. The inscription on the body of the Altar has all the appearance of having been purposely erased; on the capital are the letters D.O.M.—DEO OPTIMO MAXIMO—The god the greatest and best. It has probably been dedicated to Mithras.



145. The lower part of a Statue of Hercules, from BORCOVICUS. The figure is muscular, and holds a club in the right hand; traces of the lion's skin are seen hanging down on the left side.

146. A large uninscribed Altar (3 feet 9 inches high), from Chester-le-Street; presented by the Rev. Walker Featherstonhaugh.

147. A rude uninscribed Altar, 1 foot 3 inches in height.

144

148. A small neatly carved Altar, without inscription. On one face, in a slightly recessed niche, is a figure of a woman or a robed priest;

it is 9 inches high. From Chester-le-Street; presented by the Rev. Walker Featherstonhaugh.

149. A small Altar, from Chester-le-Street; presented by the Rev. Walker Featherstonhaugh. Being formed of a coarse-grained sandstone, and much weathered, the inscription is indistinct; the engraving accurately represents it.

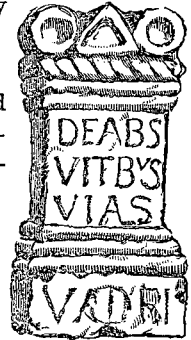


149

150. A neatly formed Altar, 9 inches high, from Chester-le-Street; presented by the Rev. Walker Featherstonhaugh. Its inscription is obliterated by exposure.

151. An Altar, from Chester-le-Street; presented by the Rev. Walker Featherstonhaugh. The inscription is indistinct. It has probably been addressed—

DEABVS
VET[ERI]BVS
V.S.L.M.



151

152. A rudely formed uninscribed Altar.

153. A rudely formed Altar, from Brougham Castle, Westmoreland;

DEO
H[E]LATVCADRO
AVDACVS
VOTVM SOLVIT PRO SALVTE
SVA.



To the God
Belatucader.
Audacus
discharges his vow for his
well-being.

presented by Mr. George Armstrong Dickson. It is made of red sandstone.

154. The lower fragment of a small Altar, having on it apparently the following letters:—

VITRI
VOTVM
—
S L M

The second line is very doubtful.

155. A small Altar, from BOROVICUS. The inscription is very faint, but it appears to be—

COCIDI[O ET]
 GENI[O] P[RE]
 SIDI



To Cocidius
 and the Genius
 of the garrison

The letters on the left side are more obliterated than those on the right. On the base of the altar are figured two dolphins.

156. The lower portion of a small Altar, having the inscription—

HVITE
 RIBVS

157. An unscribed square-built Altar, 14 inches high. Unscribed altars would be convenient vehicles on which to offer incense to any deity whom fashion or caprice might recommend to the worshipper.

158. A small Altar, 11 inches high; it has never had an inscription.

159. An Altar, formed of very rough coarse-grained sandstone. The inscription is very obscure. The last line seems to be BANNÆ. From PROCOLITIA; discovered and presented by the pilgrim band of 1849.

160. FROM BREMENIUM.—

DIS
 MOVNTI-
 BVS IVLIVS
 FIRMIN-
 VS DEC. FECIT.



To the gods of
 the mountains
 Julius
 Firminus
 a Decurion dedicates
 this.

The cut is drawn to twice the usual scale.

161. A rudely formed Altar, from PONS ÆLII. The inscription, if it ever had any, is entirely obliterated.

162. A rude Altar, from PONS ÆLII. The face of the lower portion has been broken off. The letters . . NANO are tolerably distinct. It has been conjectured that the dedication has been SILVANO. There is, however, scarcely room for the first three letters.—*Arch. Æl.*, vol. iii., p. 148.

Some general observations may not be out of place in reviewing the collection of antiquities described in this Catalogue.

1. The extent and the duration of the Roman occupation of Britain is made strikingly apparent by it. Though the lettered memorials of the empire were assiduously destroyed on the departure of the Romans by the barbarian tribes which succeeded them, and though in after ages—almost to the present day—ignorance and superstition carried on the work of destruction which commenced in passion and excitement—it is gratifying to see so many stones, sculptured by Roman hands, from every part of the North of England, and of every age—from that of Hadrian to a very late period of the Roman occupation—collected in one place, and to know that, besides this collection, there are several others of great value in this district of the country.

2. The amount of religious feeling among the Romans is strongly brought out. However corrupt and impure their religion was, they carried it with them wherever they went, and boldly professed it.

3. The nature of their religion is set impressively before us. They had “gods many and lords many.” Jupiter, Mars, Hercules, Apollo, and Mercury are invoked. The Cæsars themselves are worshipped, as well as Victory and Fortune, and the Ancient gods, and the Unnamed or “Unknown” gods, to whom the dedicators were referred by the oracle of Apollo, and the gods of the Mountains, and the gods of the Shades below. We see also the tendency of polytheism to multiply itself, for here are deities evidently local, such as Belatucader and Cocidius, deities that the Romans found were worshipped by the tribes they had subjugated, and whom accordingly they felt it prudent to propitiate.

4. We are surprised to find no traces of Christianity in the lapidarian treasure-house of the Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Many of the altars, judging from the rudeness of their style and the character of their lettering, belong to the latest period of Roman occupation. The only altar which bears a date belongs to the middle of the third century. Judging from the evidence before us, it would appear that, although Christianity may have been introduced into this island in the apostolic age, or very soon after, it was long before the whole mass of the people, at least in these Northern parts, were leavened with the vitalizing principles of the gospel. The struggle between light and darkness prevailed long before it was fully day. This circumstance may encourage those whose hearts experience the sickness of hope deferred in reference to the teeming millions of other lands.

5. And yet there are some altars which, though heathen, indicate the influence of Christianity. Polytheism could not maintain its ground against the advance of evangelical truth. The advocates of error felt constrained to abandon a multiplicity of objects of worship, and to worship one alone—the sun or Mithras. Hence we find in the collection inscriptions which at first sight appear to refer to the one living and true God.

6. The yearnings of affection which some of the tomb-stones exhibit are peculiarly refreshing to the student of human nature, in its rougher as well as in its softer aspects.

7. The confirmation which the ancient historians receive from these lettered remnants of a former age is striking. Who can trace the names of Hadrianus, and Severus, and Antoninus upon them, without feeling summoned, as it were, into the presence of those who once were lords of this lower world!

8. Britons, in modern days, distribute themselves throughout the globe. They feel that their own home is secure. An inspection of this collection makes us acquainted with a different state of things. Nervii, Hamii, Batavi, Tungri, and other foreign troops (besides native Italians) were settled in the land to hold in subjection the aboriginal inhabitants.

9. The influence which the laws and institutions of ancient Rome exert upon England at the present hour is very considerable. One slight but expressive indication of this is apparent from most of the

illustrations of this catalogue. The letters of which the inscriptions are composed, are the same with which we became familiar in our first attempts to climb the ladder of learning.

Such are some of the thoughts suggested by the perusal of the preceding pages, which would, at first sight, appear to be barren and uninviting.

JOHN COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, LL.D., F.S.A.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
Jan. 23, 1857.

[In preparing this Catalogue for the press I have enjoyed the assistance of Mr. Charles Roach Smith, of Temple Place, Strood, Kent, and of Mr. Clayton, of Chesters, Northumberland. These gentlemen have kindly read over the "proofs," and offered me many valuable suggestions.]