



ARCHÆOLOGIA ÆLIANA.

Second revised edition of —

CATALOGUE OF THE INSCRIBED AND SCULPTURED
STONES OF THE ROMAN ERA, IN POSSESSION OF THE SOCIETY
OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. Edited by J. C. Bruce & R. Blair

— (1st edn. by Bruce pub^d. 1857)

No Museum is so rich in the memorials of the dominion of the Romans in Britain as that belonging to the Society of Antiquaries 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 the pen of the historian can, of the state of the Roman empire in Britain.

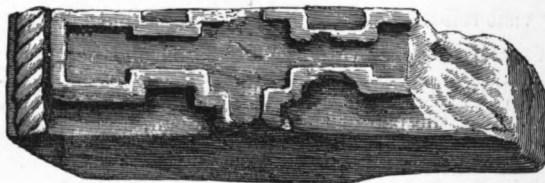
The woodcuts originally used in the illustration of this Catalogue were drawn in outline to the scale of three-quarters of an inch to the foot. Some of these are still retained; but for the most part cuts of

a higher character, and drawn to the scale of an inch and a half to the foot, have in this edition been introduced. To avoid mistake, the size of each stone is given. A reference is in each case made to the *Lapidarium Septentrionale* of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, where the stones are more fully discussed, and where the authors who have previously treated of them are named. Reference is also made to the seventh volume of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* (*C. I. L.* in the following pages) of the Royal Academy of Berlin, in cases where the views of the able author of that volume—Professor Hübner—are referred to or adopted.

Letters between parentheses () represent the expansion of an abridged word, thus I(OVI); those between brackets [] represent the restoration of destroyed letters, thus DEA[BVS]; while /// represent destroyed letters which cannot be restored.



1 ft. 11 in. by 1 ft. 10 in.



1. — 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, and similar in design to the cross occurring

on some of the Hartlepool headstones, and to that on the Durham Priory seal, known as St. Cuthbert's cross. The cross must have been

wrought upon several stones, most probably after they had been placed *in situ*. It was surrounded by the cable moulding so frequent in Roman and Saxon work. The inscription is much effaced, but, as suggested by Brand, it seems to have been conceived in honour of the adopted sons of Hadrian, of whom Antoninus Pius, his successor, was one. Presented by Cuthbert Ellison, Esq. *Lap. Sep.*, No. 539; *C. I. L.*, VII., No. 498, where the Editor shews that it is in fact one of the most important epigraphical monuments found along the line of the WALL, because it is to be referred to the very foundation, or the inauguration, of the great fortification destined to unite the two parts of the sea by murus and vallum, and the fortresses placed upon them. An inscribed stone from Jarrow, similar to this, and which may have been a portion of it, is in possession of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

2.—This Stone was found built into the wall formerly occupied by the Messrs. Mitchell, printers of the *Tyne Mercury*, in St. Nicholas's Church-yard, Newcastle. It may have been brought by the elder Mr. Mitchell from Cumberland, of which county he was a native.

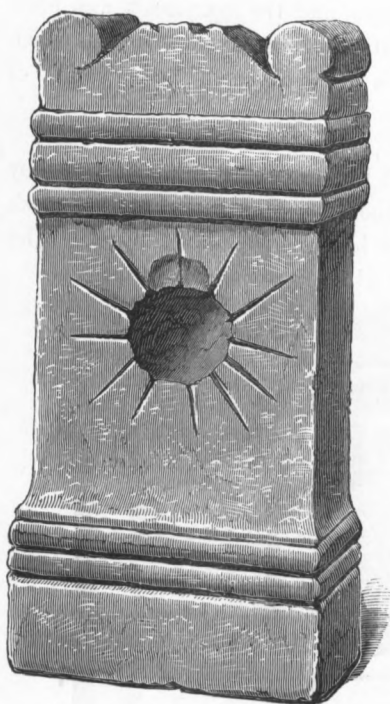


2 ft. 1 in. by 1 ft. 6 in.

DE	MATRIBVS TRAMARINIS	[BY
A	PATR[IS AVRELIVS IVVENALIS	S]

“Aurelius Juvenalis dedicates this to the transmarine Mother goddesses of his fatherland.” The Mother goddesses were generally represented in triplets, and seated. They were known as the “good mothers,” but no special name was given to them. They were chiefly worshipped by the Germanic branch of the Roman family.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 12.

3.—A defaced Altar, 4 feet high. There are traces of letters upon it, but nothing of a satisfactory nature can be made out.



2 ft. 8 in. by 1 ft. 4 in.

4.—This Stone was found lying on the ground in the station of SEGEDUNUM, Wallsend. It was surrounded by twelve stones lying in a circle. This circumstance, together with the fact that rudely formed rays project from a perforation extending through it, renders it probable that the altar had been dedicated to the Persian Sun-god, Mithras. — *Lap. Sep.*, No. 3.

5.—The upper half of a large Altar; the inscription is almost entirely obliterated. The letters of the first line may be I O M, and on the second are some traces of the letters COH III AE; in which case it has probably 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.

6.—A small Altar, found upon the line of the Roman Wall to the south of the Byker Bridge. Owing to the altar having been made use of as a sharpening stone, a great part of the inscription is obliterated. Usually an inscription upon an altar begins with the name or names of the god or gods to whom it is dedicated; here the inscription begins with the name of the dedicator. The inscription may have been as follows:—

IVL(IVS) MAX
 IMVS SAC(ERDOS)
 D(EO) I[NVICT]
 O [MITHRAE] ?
 PE / / / /
 OV / / / /
 / / / V.S.L.M.



1 ft. 9½ in. by 10 in.

“Julius Maximus, a priest, to the unconquered god Mithras, dedicates this altar willingly, in discharging a vow, to a most worthy object.”

7.—A Roman Soldier. BORCOVICUS.
 —Horsley, *N.*, 47; Hodgson, 63. 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, similar to other examples on Trajan’s column.



3 ft. 4 in. by 2 ft.

8.—A large but much damaged Altar. Its locality is unknown; pos-

sibly BORCOVICUS, Housesteads. On the upper portion of its face letters may be traced; the lower part of the inscription is completely effaced.



1 ft. 5 in. by 9 in.

9.—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. In the upper part of the stone a cock, the emblem of vigilance, has been introduced.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 15.

10.—A small Figure, dredged out of the Tyne at Newcastle. It probably represents Fortune. She holds a cornucopiæ in her left hand, and with her right she places some object in a basket—a *modius* (?)



1 ft. 5 in. by 10 in.

11.—An Altar from BORCOVICUS, Housesteads (?) On the upper part we have lines of the cable pattern, and on its face and sides are festoons in relief. It has not been inscribed.



1 ft. 9 in. by 1 in.

12.—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.—*Lap. Sep.*, 540.

13.—A carefully carved Altar, dedicated to Neptune by the Sixth



4 ft. by 1 ft. 8 in.

Legion. It was dredged up from the bottom of the Tyne at Newcastle, in three several pieces, and at different times, when the works of the Swing Bridge were in progress. The inscription reads :—

NEPTVNO LE(GIO)
VI VI(CTRIX)
P(IA) F(IDELIS).

“To Neptune, the Sixth Legion, surnamed the victorious, pious, and faithful, [erects this altar].” The Sixth Legion, or some important detachment of it, having crossed the North Sea from Germany, were right thankful at once more setting foot on solid land, and so reared this altar to the god of the Seas. The trident and the dolphin are emblematic of the marine deity.

14.—This fragmentary inscription is supposed to have been found



1 ft. 1 in. by 7 in.

in the vicinity of CONDERCUM, Benwell. Little can be made of it ; the last line may be RIV ? P(EDES) XXX, the latter characters representing the number of feet erected in some building by a body of troops.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 42.

15.—From the Roman station of CONDERCUM, Benwell. It is the base of a large and apparently ornate Altar. The remaining portion of the inscription is :—*Centurio Legionis vicesimae Valeriae Victricis votum solvit libens merito. . . .* “A centurion of the Twentieth Legion, styled the Valerian and victorious, erects this altar in discharge of a vow, willingly, and to a most worthy object.” The angular mark > represents the word *centurio*, the commander of a troop of a hundred men, or *centuria*, the troop itself. It is wrongly supposed to represent a vine twig, and to indicate that the officer had the power to inflict corporal punishment on his men. The mark

is, in reality, the initial letter c, inverted, thus o.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 16.



2 ft. 2 in. by 2 ft.

16.—Two squared Stones, resembling those of which the gateways of the mile-castles on the Wall were built. Presented to the Society by 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 inscription shown in the cut. It is read with difficulty, but it may be—

C(ENTVRIA) IVLI(I) NVMISIA-
 NI VLPIVS CAN-
 ALIVS (or SANNIVS)
 ET L(ICINIVS) GOVTIVS (or C. SOVT / / / / IVS.

“The century of Julius Numisianus, Ulpius Canalius, and Licinius

Goutius [have superintended this part of the work.]—*C. I. L.*, VII., No. 502 ; *Lap. Sep.*, No. 14.



2 ft. by 1½ ft.



1 ft. 2 in. by 9 ft.

17.—A Centurial Stone found at MAGNA, Caervoran. The second line of the inscription is indistinct:—

O(ENTVRIA) CLAVDI(I)
P[E]D(ES) XXXS.

“The century of Claudius (erected) thirty and a half feet.”—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 344 ; *C. I. L.*, VII., No. 782.



11 in. by 10 in.

18.—Probably from CONDERCUM, Benwell Hill. Part of a monumental stone.

[SI]T TIB[I]
[TERRA] ☉ LEVIS.

“May the earth lie light upon you.”—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 32.

19.—The fragment of a Slab, perhaps from BORCOVICUS, Housesteads. It has on it letters which may be DCAE, or [IM]P. CAE(SAR).



9 in. by 7 in.

20.—A Centurial Stone, much weathered. Its inscription is somewhat obscure; it seems to read—

COH(ORTIS) VII
O(ENTVRIA) VAL(ERII) VERI.

“The century of Valerius Verus of the Seventh Cohort.”



11 in. by 7 in.

21.—Part of an Altar, from HABITANCUM, Risingham; apparently inscribed—



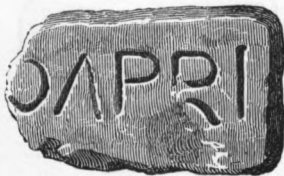
11 in. by 7½ in.

I(OVI) O(PTIMO) M(AXIMO)
[ET] IMP(ERATORIBVS).

“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.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 575.

22.—A broken Slab without inscription.

23.—A Centurial Stone found at CONDERCUM, Benwell. The inscription is O(ENTVRIA) ARRI(I). “The century of Arrius.” The tail of the first R has been removed by a fracture in the stone—a trace of it is left.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 44.



10½ in. by 6 in.



11 in. by 6 in.

24.—This Stone is from the same locality as the last, and bears the same inscription. The one stone was probably affixed to one extremity of the portion of the Wall that was built by this body of troops, the other at the other.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 44.

25.—A Centurial Stone from VINDOBALA, Rutchester. It reads—

O(ENTVRIA) ARRI(I).

“The century of Arrius.”—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 920.



11 in. by 4 in.

26.—The fragment of an inscription found at VINDOBALA, Rutchester. Professor Hübner suggests the reading:—



11 in. by 6 in.

[D. M]
[M]VETV[RII]
[DI]OGENIS [PA
TRIS] VET(VRIA) FELIC[LA FECIT].

—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 921.



10½ in. by 6 in.

27.—A roughly-carved Figure (Mars?), holding in his right hand a spear, in his left a *patera*, on a building stone of the size used in the stations. It is not known where it was found.

28.—A Centurial Stone from Walbottle, bearing the letters—

[F]ELIX (?)

—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 50.



12 in. by 8 in.

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

Ϟ(ENTVRIA) PEREGRINI.

“The century of Peregrinus.”—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 49.



10 in. by 6 in.

30.—A small flat Stone, from an unknown quarter, bearing an inscription something like the following:—

Ϟ(ENTVRIA) G(AI) FAVI?
SEBANI (or SILBANI).



10 in. by 5 in.

31.—This stone was found in Clavering Place, Newcastle, the PONS ÆLII of the Romans. It reads—

COH(ORS) I. THRACVM.

“The first cohort of the Thracians.” There are traces of the palm branch at the lower right-hand corner of the stone. This regiment was not permanently located in Newcastle.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 13.



1 ft. 1 in. by 10 in.

32.—An Altar from CONDERCUM, Benwell Hill.



3 ft. 1 in. by 2 ft. 1 in.

I(OVI) O[PTIMO MAXIMO DOLIC]HE-
 NO ET NVMINIBVS
 AVG(VSTI) PRO SALVTE IMP(ERATORIS)
 CAESARIS T(ITI) AELI(I) HADR(IANI)
 ANTONINI AVG(VSTI) PII P(ATRIS) P(ATRIAE)
 ET LEG(IONIS) II AVG(VSTAE)
 MA(RCVS) LIBVRNIVS FRON-
 TO O(ENTVRIO) LEG(IONIS) EIVSDEM
 V(OTVM) S(OLVIT) L(IBENS) M(ERITO).

“To Jupiter Dolichenus the best and greatest, and to the guardian divinities of Augustus, for the safety of the Emperor Caesar Titus Ælius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, the father of his country, and for that of the Second Legion surnamed the Imperial, Marcus Liburnius Fronto, a centurion of this legion, dedicates this altar in discharge of a vow, willingly and to most worthy objects.” Jupiter obtained the epithet *Dolichenus* from Doliche, a town in Macedonia, which abounded in iron. The Romans wrought coal at Benwell; they may have smelted iron here also. According to Horace (Ep. II., 2, 187, &c.), each person has a presiding genius:—

“That mystic genius, which our actions guides,
Attends our stars, and o'er our lives presides.”—*Francis*.

This altar was probably reared before Lollius Urbicus advanced into Caledonia, where he built the Antonine Wall.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 16; *C. I. L.*, VII., 506.

33.—The head of Pan, from MAGNA, Caervoran.

34.—A Stone of the Centurial kind. The inscription is illegible. Its locality is unknown.

35.—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*.

36.—An Inscribed Stone, from MAGNA, Caervoran. Presented by Colonel Coulson.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 331; *C. I. L.*, 777. It reads—



1 ft. 8 in. by 6 in

COH(ORS) I BAT-
[A]VORVM F(ECIT).
“The First Cohort of

the Batavians erected this." The First Cohort of the Batavians was, when the Notitia list was compiled, in garrison 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.

37.—Found at Hatheridge, near CILURNUM, Chesters. Professor



1 ft. 1 in. by 6 in.

Hübner reads the inscription thus :—

COH(ORTIS) I O(ENTVRIA) NA(EVII) (?)
BASSI HAS(TATI) P(RIMI).

“The century of Naevius Bassus, of the first rank, belonging to the First Cohort.”—Brand’s *History of Newcastle*, Vol. I., p. 609n ; *Lap. Sep.*, No. 127 ; *C. I. L.*, VII., 597.

38.—A Centurial Stone, from Walbottle. Presented by the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

O(ENTVRIA) P. P.

These letters may signify such names as *Pompeius*, *Primus*, or the like.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 51.



9 in. by 9 in.

39.—Probably from the vicinity of CONDERCUM, Benwell Hill. It formerly belonged to Archdeacon Thorp.

COH(ORS) VIII.

“The Eighth Cohort.” The upper part of the stone is broken off, and may have contained the name of the legion to which the cohort belonged.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 41.



1 ft. by 5 in.

40.—Found at Risingham (?) On inscriptions found at BREMENIUM, High Rochester, and at Lancaster, the name of Egnatius Lucilianus, an imperial legate, occurs; we perhaps have a trace of the same individual here—EGNATIVS. The last line is OPTANDVS, which may be the name of a soldier of inferior position.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 631.



1 ft. by 6 in.

41.—A small Tablet; the inscription is defaced. Its locality is unknown.

42.—Found at Wallsend.

C(O)H(ORTIS) I
O(ENTVRIA) FLORI.

“The century of Florus of the First Cohort.”—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 5.



1 ft. 1 in. by 9 in.

43.—A small broken Tablet, with an unknown object in relief carved upon it.

44.—Found, together with the altar, No. 124, and some others, at the foot of the hill on which BORCOVICUS, Housesteads, stood.—Horsley, *N.*, 39. The inscription is nearly effaced:—

I(OVI) O(PTIMO) M(AXIMO)
ET NVMINIBVS AVG(VSTI)
COH(ORS) PRIMA TVNGROR(VM)
CVI PRAEST Q(VINTVS) IVLIVS
[MAXI]MVS PRAEF(ECTVS)
V. / / / .

“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.” In the words *Numinibus Augusti*, the emperor himself is probably hailed as a god.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 176; *C. I. L.*, 639.



3 ft. 10 in. by 1 ft. 1 in.

45.—A large uninscribed Altar (3 ft. 9 in. high), from Chester-le-Street. Presented by the Rev. Walker Featherstonhaugh.

46.—From VINDOBALA, Rutchester. Presented by the Rev. John Collinson. This Altar was long built up in the garden wall of the



4 ft. 1 in. by 1 ft. 4 in.

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 of the stone, and which are evidently modern? 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."* In all probability the altar, as represented in the woodcut, is standing upside down, and was so when the modern young gentlemen whose initials appear upon it carved the letters.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 61.

47.—Part of an Altar, which has been split down the middle to form a gate-post. From HABITANCUM, Risingham. Presented by Mr. James Forster. Hodgson, who describes the altar (*Hist. Nor.*, Part II., Vol. I., p. 186), suspects the inscription was in hexameter verse. Mr. Hodgson's copy of the inscription, together with Dr. Hübner's, are here placed side by side with the engraving; a compari-

* Hodgson's *Hist. of Northumberland*, Part II., Vol. III., p. 178.

son of these with the stone itself will enable the reader to ascertain

Hodgson.

/	/	IN	/	/	/
/	/	ED	/	/	/
/	/		RGEL		
/	/		VINE		
/	/				
/	/		FICIN		
/	/		EF PAG		
/	/		IBI PRO		
/	/		LVCE PPO		
/	/		FLAMINIUS		
/	/	ET PRO FVNE			
/	/		CEMVOLV		
/	/	DE RE VITAE			

Hübner.

INH	C	/	/	/	AE
E		/	/		CIT IMP
/	M	/	/		PERGEL
T		/	/		RVINI
/	/	/	/		IRL
M		/	/		IS
/	/	/	/		FICIN
/	/	/	/		C EF PAG
/	/	/	/		I TIBI PRO
/	/	/	/		RCE PRC
/	/	/	/		FLAMINIUS C
/	/	/	/		ET PROFVND
/	/	/	/		CEM VOLV
/	/	/	/		DERE VITAE



4 ft. by 10 in.

on which of the letters he may rely. Dr. Hübner is of the opinion



3 ft. 9 in. by 1 ft. 10 in.

that we have here a sepulchral ode in heroic verse.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 609 ; *C. I. L.*, VII., No. 1020.

48.—From BORCOVICUS, Housesteads. The inscription on the body of the Altar has all the appearance of having been purposely erased. On the capital are the letters—

I(OVI) O(PTIMO) M(AXIMO).

“To Jupiter, the greatest and best.”—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 175.

49.—A small uninscribed Altar, of which no account exists.

50.—A headless Figure of Mercury, from CORSTOPITUM, Corbridge. Presented by the Rev. Walker Featherstonhaugh. A purse is on the ground, near his left foot ; a goat is on his right ; a cock adorns the pedestal.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 649.



1 ft. 3 in. by 11 in.

51.—An Altar, 2 ft. 2 in. high and 7 in. wide, very roughly tooled, and having no trace of an inscription, from VINDOBALA, Rutchester. Presented by Thos. James, Esq.

52.—A small uninscribed and much injured Altar, 1 ft. 10 in. high.



1 ft. 11 in. high.

53.—Another small Altar, in a much injured condition.

54.—A mutilated and much weathered Figure of a Roman Soldier in his leathern corslet. From CORSTOPITUM, Corbridge. Presented by Mr. Spoor.

55.—A small headless Figure of Fortune sitting in an arm chair, from MAGNA, Caervoran. She has the wheel in her right hand, and the cornucopiæ in her left.



1 ft. 9 in. by 1 ft. 2 in

56.—A Figure of Victory, with outstretched wings. The peculiar curl of the lower part of the drapery will be noticed. From the Roman station at Stanwix. It had been



2 ft. 3 in. by 1 ft. 3 in.

used in the building of the old church there, and was rescued when that building was pulled down to be replaced by the present structure. Presented by the Rev. Thomas Wilkinson.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 482.

57.—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.



1 ft. 1½ in. by 7 in.

58.—The lower portion of an ornamental Column.

59.—The lower portion of a Slab, on which the figure of a man has been engraved.

60.—A Centurial Stone from the WALL, west of Sewingshields. The inscription is obscure; it seems to be this—



COH V PRI-
MANV (?)

“The century of Primanus of the Fifth Cohort.”—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 163 ; *C. I. L.*, 626.

1 ft. by 9 in.

61.—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.



1 ft. 2 in. by 8 in.

The inscription is very imperfect. Professor Hübner gives the reading of it, conjecturally, as—

COH(ORS) / /
PROCI-
LI / / / /
MVC[IANI].

—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 267; *C. I. L.*, 719.

62.—A Centurial Stone from MAGNA, Caervoran. Some of the letters are indistinct; but the inscription seems to be—



1 ft. 3 in. by 8 in.

O VALERII(I)
CASSIA-

NI R(ETRO)? V(ERSVM)? P(EDES) XIX.

“The century of Valerius Cassianus (erected) 19 feet backwards.”—See Hübner, *C. I. L.*, No. 789; *Lap. Sep.*, No. 340.



1 ft. by 11 in.

63.—From HABITANCUM, Risingham. The mutilated figure of Mars, or of a Roman Soldier.

64.—A Centurial Stone, with a nearly obliterated inscription.

65.—A Centurial Stone from the WALL, at Sewingshields, bearing the inscription—



1 ft. 1 in. by 6½ in.

COH(ORTIS) V
O CAECILII(I)
PROC(V)LI (?)

“The century of Cæcilius Proculus, of the Fifth Cohort.”—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 162.

66.—Fragment of a Monumental Stone from BORCOVICUS. It

“Caius Valerius Tullus, the son of Caius of the Voltinian tribe, a native of Vienne (S. of France), a soldier of the Twentieth Legion, surnamed the Valerian and Victorious.” The palm branch, the type



2 ft. 10 in. by 2 ft. 6 in.

of victory, will be noticed in the triangular head of the stone, and at the commencement and close of the last line.—*C. I. L.*, VII., 794 ; *Lap. Sep.*, No. 322.

70.—An important Sculpture, from a Mithraic cave in the vicinity of BORCOVICUS, Housesteads. The cave was partly sunk in the ground ; the sides of it faced the four cardinal points of the compass. The god Mithras, coming out of an egg, is in the centre of the slab holding a sword (?) in his right hand, a torch in his left. Surrounding him, in an oval-shaped border, are the signs of the zodiac. “The

signs commence, after the Roman manner, at Aquarius or January, and end with Capricorn, or December." The upper part of the stone,



4 ft. 7 in. by 2 ft. 6 in.

D

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."—*Archæologia Æliana*, O.S., Vol. I., p. 283; *Lap. Sep.*, No. 188.

71 and 72.—Several fragments of a large tablet found in the Mithraic cave at BORCOVICUS, Housesteads. The tablet, unfortun-

ately, was broken up for draining-stones, and to a great extent irrecoverably lost, before its value was known. The woodcut on the previous 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



2 ft. 10 in. by 1 ft. 2 in.



10 in. by 5 in.

11 in. by 8 in.

1 ft. 10 in. by 8 in.

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.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 192.



5 ft. 7 in. by 1 ft. 6 in.

73.—This Stone was found at ÆSICA, Great Chesters. It is but a fragment of the original inscription, and in its present state nothing can be made of it.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 287; *C. I. L.*, VII., No. 742.

74.—A Slab, inscribed—

FVLGV
DIVOM.

“The lightning of the gods.” Found in a field about a mile west of HUNNUM, the modern Halton



11 in. by 7 in.

Chesters. Presented by Rowland Errington, Esq. These stones, which are frequent in every part of the Roman world, mark the so-called "tombs of lightning." Where any lightning went to the earth, the Romans placed such a stone on the spot. Professor Hübner says that the lettering seemed to him to belong to the end of the second or the beginning of the third century. — *Lap. Sep.*,



2 ft. 3 in. by 1 ft. 7 in.

No. 104; *C. I. L.*, VII., No. 561.

75.—Fragment of an Inscription from MAGNA, Carvoran.



1 ft. by 9 in.

[CALPVRN]IVS AGRI[COLA]
[COHORS I] HAMIORV(M)

"Calpurnius Agricola [imperial legate] —the First Cohort of the Hamians." About the year A.D. 163, when Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus were emperors, there was a rising in Britain, and Calpurnius Agricola was sent to

repress it. The Hamians are supposed to have come from Hamah, in Syria. They were in Britain as early as the time of Hadrian.—See Hodgson's *Hist. Nor.*, Part II., Vol. III., p. 205; *Lap. Sep.*, No. 328; *C. I. L.*, VII., No. 774.

76.—An Inscription in iambic verse, in praise of Ceres, the mother of the gods. From the station of MAGNA, the modern Caervoran. Presented by Col. Coulson. *Lap. Sep.*, No. 306; *C. I. L.*, VII., No. 759. The inscription, which is in iambic verse, is unusually long, and without ligatures or contractions. It is here arranged as the scansion requires:—

IMMINET LEONI VIRGO CAELESTI SITV
SPICIFERA IVSTI INVENTRIX VRBIVM CONDITRIX
EX QVIS MVNERIBVS NOSSE CONTIGIT DEOS
ERGO EADEM MATER DIVVM PAX VIRTVS CERES
DEA SYRIA LANCE VITAM ET IVRA PENSITANS
IN CAELO VISVM SYRIA SIDVS EDIDIT
LIBYAE COLENDVM INDE CVNCTI DIDICIMVS
ITA INTELLEXIT NVMINE INDVCTVS TVO
MARCVS CAECILIVS DONATIANVS MILITANS
TRIBVNVS IN PRAEFECTO DONO PRINCIPIIS



3 ft. 4 in. by 2 ft. 2 in.

"The Virgin in her celestial seat overhangs the Lion,
 Producer of corn, Inventress of right, Foundress of cities,
 By which gifts 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 Libya to be worshipped, thence have all of us learnt it;
 Thus hath understood, overspread by thy protecting influence,
 Marcus Cæcilius Donatianus, a war-faring
 Tribune in *the office of* prefect, by the bounty of the Emperor."

77.—This Slab was found at CONDERCUM, Benwell Hill. It was probably originally placed in front of a temple dedicated to the good mothers. As already stated, they were worshipped in triplets.



HTWG. Se

2 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft.

MATR(IBVS) TRIBVS CAMPES(TRIBVS)
 ET GENIO ALAE PRI(MAE) HISPANO-
 RVM ASTVRVM / / / / /
 / / / / GORDIANAE T(ERENTIVS ?)
 AGRIPPA PRAE(FECTVS) TEMPLVM A SO(LO)
 [RES]TITVIT

“To the three Campestrian Mothers, and to the Genius of the first Ala of Spanish Asturians (styled the) and Gordian, Terentius Agrippa, the prefect, restored this temple from the ground.” The horse regiments in the Roman army were called *alae*, or wings, as in early times they formed the wings of the force. The latter part of the third line and the beginning of the fourth line of this inscription has been purposely erased. The vacant space has, no doubt, contained an epithet derived from the name of some emperor who had fallen into disgrace; what that epithet was cannot with certainty be ascertained — ANTONINIANAE (with reference to Elagabalus),

SEVERIANAE ALEXANDRIANAE, and MAXIMIANAE, have severally been suggested.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 22 ; *C. I. L.*, VII., No. 510.

78.—From the WALL, west of Sewingshields :—

LEG(10) II
AVG(VSTA)

“The Second Legion, the imperial.”—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 161.



1 ft. 1 in. by 7 in.

79.—This Slab, which commemorates the re-erection, in the time of Severus Alexander (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



4 ft. 1 in. by 3 ft. 4 in.

bears the name of the “COH. II. ASTVRVM,” whereas the *Notitia* places at this station “Tribunus cohortis *primae* 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 was settled here. The tablet was presented to the Society by the late Rev. Henry Wastal, of Newbrough. It may be read thus :—

IMP(ERATOR) CAES(AR) M(ARCVS) AVR(ELIVS) SEVE-
 RVS ALEXANDER P(IVS) FE(LIX)
 AVG(VSTVS) HORREVM VETV-
 STATE CONLABSVM M(ILITES)
 COH(ORTIS) SECVNDÆ ASTVRVM S(EVERIANÆ) A(LEXANDRIANÆ)
 A SOLO RESTITVERVNT
 PROVINCIA REG[ENTE]
 MAXIMO LEG(ATO) [CVRANTE]
 VAL(ERIO) MARTIA[NO] / / /
 / / / FVS[CO II ET DEXTRO CONSVLIBVS]

“The Emperor Cæsar Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander, pious, happy, Augustus. The soldiers of the Second Cohort of the Asturians, (surnamed) the Severian Alexandrian, restored from the ground this granary, which had fallen down through age, Maximus being the legate of the province, under the charge of Valerius Martianus; Fuscus, for the second time, and Dexter being consuls.” This corresponds with the year A.D. 225.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 285; *C. I. L.*, VII., No. 732.

80.—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.

The reading of the inscription is doubtful.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 624.



1 ft. 1 in. by 11 in.



3 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 4 in.

81. — A Roman in his civic dress, the head and feet broken off. From BORCOVICUS, Housesteads. He is clad in a tunic and mantle; the left hand gracefully supports a portion of the mantle, which has a fringe at the bottom three inches deep. The fringe is common to Romano-Gaulish costume. This has probably been part of a sepulchral stone; the inscription would be beneath.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 241.

82.—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. Dr. Hübner (*C. I. L.*, VII., No. 502) reads it :—

O PRIM // // // VI
 // // // // VIT
 I V // // // //
 SV // // // //
 FL. SECVND //
 PREF.

C(ENTVRIA) PRIM[ITI]VI . . .
 SV[B CVRA?] FL(AVII) SECVND[I]
 PREF(ECTI).

“The century of Primitivus (erected this) under the superintendence of Flavius Secundus the prefect.”

83.—A Monumental Stone, found in or near MAGNA, Caervoran. Presented by Col. Coulson.

D(IIS) M(ANIBVS)
 AVR(ELIAE) FAIAE
 D(OMO) SALONAS
 AVR(ELIVS) MARCVS
 C(ENTVRIA) OBSEQ(VENTIS) CON-
 IVGI SANCTIS-
 SIMAE QVAE VI-
 XIT ANNIS XXXIII
 SINE VLLA MACVLA.

“To the divine Manes of Aurelia Faia, a native of Salona. Aurelius Marcus, of the century of Obsequens, to his most holy wife, who lived thirty-three years, without any stain, erected this.”—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 321; Hübner reads the second line, AVR. ITALAE (*C. I. L.*, VII., 793).



5 ft. 2 in. by 2 ft. 9 in

84.—A Figure, much mutilated, from BORCOVICUS, Housesteads.



2 ft. 5 in. by 1 ft. 8 in.

He wears a tunic, over which is thrown a 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.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 242.

85.—Figure of Victory, holding in her hands an ornament some-



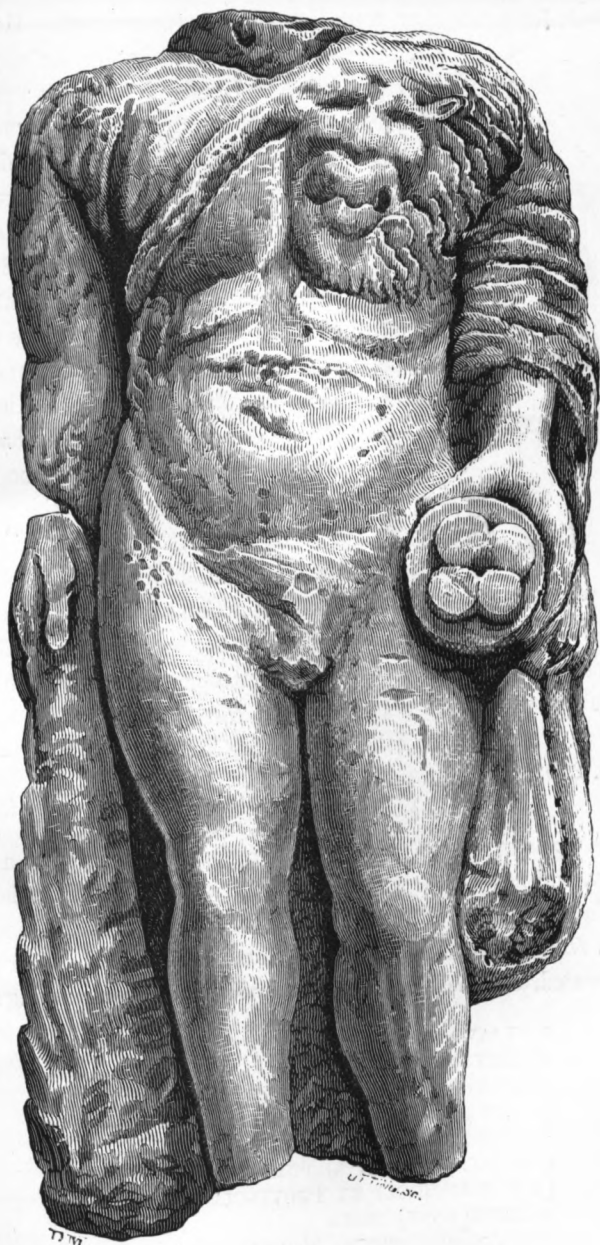
3 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in.

what resembling a *pelta*, or light shield, which probably ornamented the left-hand side of an inscribed slab. From CORSTOPITUM, Corbridge. A similar figure probably occupied the other extremity of the same slab, and the inscription, inclosed in a circular garland, was placed in the centre.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 650.

86.—A Figure of Hercules. From VINDOBALA, Rutchester. He holds a ponderous club in his right hand, the apples of the garden of

the Hesperides are in his left, and the skin of the Nemean lion is thrown over his shoulders.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 82.

87.—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.



4 ft. by 2 ft.

88.—A Roman Soldier, from BORCOVICUS, Housesteads. He holds



3 ft. 8 in. by 1 ft. 11 in.

Agas, was called "a bracer." Professor Hübner thinks that this "is very likely a man of the *Cohors prima Hamiorum Sagittariorum*, in garrison at MAGNA, as no other archers are known in Britain."—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 240.

89.—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. The first account of this altar appears in the Appendix to Gordon's *Itinerarium Septentrionale*. Some portions of the inscription are obliterated, but the following is probably the correct reading :—

IOVI AVGVSTO
M(ARCVS) CENSORIVS
M(ARCI) FIL(IVS) VOLTINIA (TRIBV)
[CO]RNELIANVS CENTVRIO LEG(IONIS)
[DECIMAE FR]ETENSIS PRAE-
[FEC]TVS COH(ORTIS) PRIMAE
[H]ISP(ANORVM) EX PROVINCIA
NARBON[ENSI] DOMO
NEMAVS[O] (VOTVM) S(OLVIT) L(IBENS) M(ERITO).

“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 city of Nemausus (Nimes), in the province of Narbonne, erects this altar in discharge of a vow, willingly, to a most deserving object.” — *Lap. Sep.*, No. 860; *C. I. L.*, VII., 371.

90. — An uninscribed Slab.

91. — A Sculptured Stone, which has the appearance of being the upper part of an altar, but has been used as a building stone.

92.—An Altar, which has been put to some secondary use. The lower part is uninjured.

93.—A Figure of Victory, careering with outstretched wings over the round Earth. From BORCOVICUS, Housesteads. Her face is mutilated, and her arms knocked off, but the figure is otherwise in good condition. When entire, she would hold a palm branch in her left hand, and a coronal wreath, wherewith to deck the victor’s brow, in her right. Victory, as might



3 ft. 5 in. by 1 ft. 5 in.



4 ft. 5 in. by 2 ft. 3 in.

be expected, was a favourite goddess with the Romans, and statues, or portions of them, similar to the present, all imitations of some renowned Greek model, are not of uncommon occurrence in the camps on the Wall.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 235.

94.—A fragment of a Funereal Inscription, from HABITANCUM, Risingham. 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



2 ft. 2 in. by 2 ft.

Fortune found at this Station (No. 102). Unfortunately the inscription is incomplete, the names of the lady, her father, and husband, being deficient:—

[D M]
 AV[RELIAE] / / / / /
 MENI / / / / /
 FILIAE / / / / /
 NI CONI[VGIS] / / / /
 M(ARCI) AVREL(II) C / / /
 VICXIT A[NNIS]
 XXXVII / / /

“To the Divine Shades of Aurelia the daughter of the



2 ft. 1 in. by 1 ft. 2 in.

wife of Marcus Aurelius C . . . she lived thirty-seven years."—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 618.

95.—The fragment of a Monumental Stone found at HABITANCUM, Risingham. The letters are badly made, and a good deal abraded. Nothing satisfactory can be made out of the inscription. The last line in it seems to be AVNVCVLVS, an uncle of the deceased having probably erected the monument.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 623 ; *C.I.L.*, VII., No. 1021.



3 ft. 1 in. by 2 ft. 2 in.

96.—A Slab discovered, in excavating one of the gateways of

AMBOGLANNA, Birdoswald, by H. Glasford Potter, Esq., to whom the Society is indebted, not only for the stone itself, but for the cut representing it. The reading seems to be—

SVB MODIO IV-
 LIO LEG(ATO) AVG(VSTI) PR(O)-
 PR(AETORE) COH(ORS) PRIMA AELIA D(A)C(ORVM)
 CVI PRAEEST M(ARCVS)
 CL(AVDIVS) MENANDER
 TRIB(VNVS)

“The First Cohort of the Dacians (styled Ælia), commanded by Marcus Claudius Menander, the Tribune, (erected this) by direction of Modius Julius, Imperial Legate and Proprætor.” Mr. Potter and Dr. McCaul give slightly different readings, for which see *Arch. Æliana*, O.S., Vol. IV., p. 141; and *Britanno-Roman Inscriptions*, p. 29.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 389; *C. I. L.*, VII., 838.

97.—The fragment of a Stone, inscribed on both sides. From BORCOVICUS, Housesteads. The inscriptions are evidently of different dates. The form of the letters and the absence of ligatures in the



2 ft. 5 in. by 11 in.

face here shown prove the inscription upon it to have been the earlier. It is probably of the second century. It reads—

$$\begin{array}{cccc} | & | & | & | \\ | & | & | & | \\ | & | & | & | \\ \hline \text{NTIO PAVLIN} & \text{[O]} \\ \text{GEN(IO) PRAETEN} & \text{(TVRAE)} \end{array}$$

but no definite information can be derived from it.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 203a; *C. I. L.*, VII., 634.

97a.—The other side of the stone has an inscription of a somewhat smaller size than the former. The letters are—

IMPERATORIB(VS)
CAESARIBVS
[MARCO A]VRELIO AN[TONINO]



2 ft. 5 in. by 11 in.

“To the Emperors, the Cæsars, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus . . .” The emperors here referred to were probably either Marcus Aurelius Antoninus and Verus, or Marcus Aurelius Antoninus and Commodus, or Caracalla and Geta.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 203b ; *C. I. L.*, VII., 664.

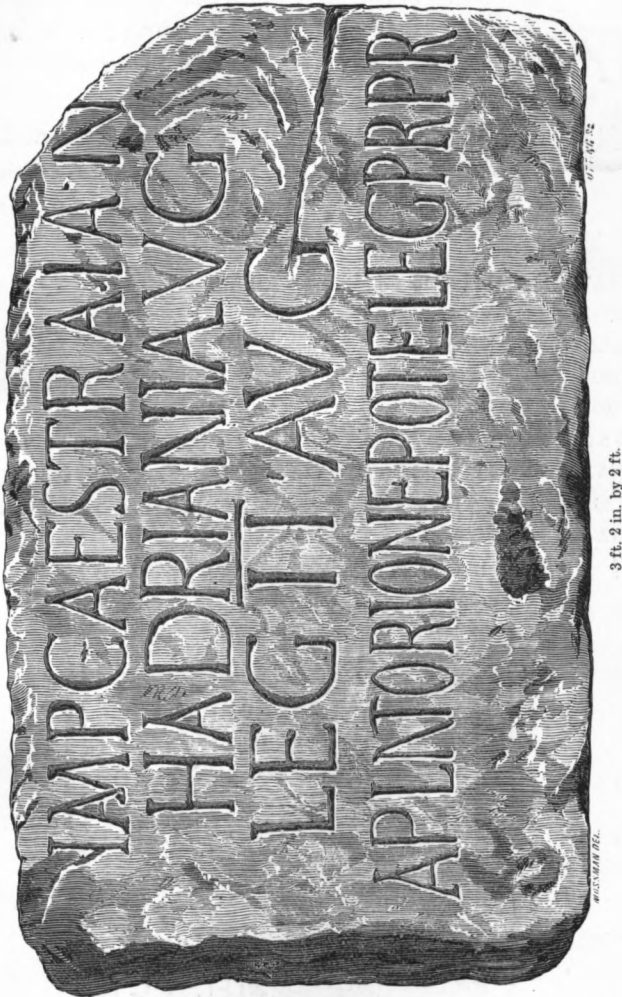
98.—A Slab containing an inscription, which, in the opinion of Hodgson, is “of all the inscriptions discovered in Britain of the greatest historical interest.” The reading of it is—

IMP(ERATORIS) CAES(ARIS) TRAIAN(I)
HADRIANI AVG(VSTI)
LEG(IO) II AVG(VSTA)
A(VLO) PLATORIO NEPOTE LEG(ATO) PR(O)PR(AETORE)

“(For the safety of) the Emperor Cæsar Trajanus Hadrianus, the Second Legion, surnamed the Imperial, (erects this by authority of) Aulus Platorius Nepos, Legate and Proprætor.” The stone is believed to have been found in the Castle-nick Mile Castle, which is to the west of BORCOVICUS.* Fragments of stones, bearing an inscription identical with this, have been found in three other neighbouring mile-castles. The conclusion is not unnatural, that they were originally to be found in all the mile-castles along the Wall. Now, if the mile-castles, which are essential parts of the Wall, were built by

* See a paper, by Mr. Clayton, in the *Archæologia Æliana*, Vol. IV., O.S., p. 273.

Hadrian, the whole Wall must have been built by him ; hence the historical importance of the inscription before us. The stone was



presented to the Society by John Davidson, Esq.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 199 ;
C. I. L., VII., 660.

98a.—Four Roman Tiles. Two of them bear the stamp of the Sixth Legion, surnamed the Victorious—*LEG. VI. V.* Another, found



10 in. by 10 in

at Cramlington, has the name T(ITIVS) PRIMVS scratched upon it. The craftsman may have taken this method of immortalising himself. The fourth has the impression on it of the feet of a dog or wolf.

99.—Inscribed Slab, found at BREMENIUM, High Rochester, in Redesdale. Presented to the Society by Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart.

IMP(ERATORI) CAES(ARI) M(ARCO) AVRELIO
 SEVERO ANTONINO
 PIO FELICI AVG(VSTO) PARTHIC(O)
 MAX(IMO) BRIT(ANNICO) MAX(IMO) GERM(ANICO)
 MAX(IMO) PONTIFICI MAXIM(O)
 TRIB(VNICIA) POTEST(ATE) VNDEVICESIMVM IMP(ERATORI) ITERVM
 CO(N)S(VLI) QVARTVM PROCO(N)S(VLI) P(ATRI) P(ATRIAE) COH(ORS) PRIMA
 FIDA VARDVL(LORVM) C(IVIVM) R(OMANORVM) EQ(VITATA MILLIARIA) ANTO-
 NINIANA FECIT SVB CVRA / / / /
 / / / / / LEG(ATI) AVG(VSTI) PR(O)PR(AETORE)

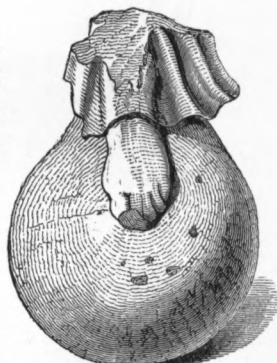


3 ft. 1 in. by 2 ft. 10 in.

“To the Emperor Cæsar Marcus Aurelius Severus Antoninus, pious, happy, august, *styled* Parthicus Maximus, Britannicus Maximus,

Germanicus Maximus,* chief priest, possessed of the tribunicial power for the nineteenth time, proclaimed Emperor for the second time, consul for the fourth time, the father of his country;—The First Cohort of the Varduli, *surnamed* the Faithful, *composed of* Roman citizens, having a due proportion of cavalry, consisting of a thousand men, *and honoured with the name of Antoninian*, erected *this* under the superintendence of imperial legate and pro-prætor.” The Antonine here referred to is probably the eldest son of Severus, commonly known as Caracalla; he was Consul for the fourth time A.D. 213.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 568; *C. I. L.*, VII., 1,043.

100.—A round Globe of large size, with the foot of Victory firmly planted on it. The rest of the statue, which, judging from this fragment, must have been a very fine one, is wanting. From the Roman station of Stanwix. Presented by J. D. Carr, Esq., Carlisle.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 483.



1 ft. 2 in. by 11 in.

101.—A Roman Tombstone, found in cutting down Gallowhill, near Carlisle. The inscription runs:—

D(IIS) M(ANIBVS) AVR(ELIA) AVRELIA(NA)? VIXSIT
ANNOS QVADRAGINTA VNVM VLPIVS
APOLINARIS CONIVGI CARISSIME
POSVIT

“To the Divine Manes. Aurelia Aureliana (?) lived forty-one years. Ulpus Apolinaris erected this to his beloved wife.” The figure is probably a representation of the deceased. She holds a bunch of flowers in her left hand—in token, probably, of the hope of a blooming futurity. The fir-cone ornaments which surmount the pilaster on each side are also supposed to point to the life to come.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 497; *C. I. L.*, VII., 931.

* It is difficult to translate *Maximus* in these instances. Probably it was intended to intensify the epithet to which it is joined, that he was the greatest Parthicus—the greatest vanquisher of the Parthians, &c.



5ft. 4 in. by 2 ft. 9 in.

102.—An Altar to Fortune. From HABITANCUM, Risingham. Presented by Mr. Shanks. When discovered, the altar 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.



Altar, 3 ft. 4 in. by 1 ft. 8 in. ; base, 8 in. by 3 ft. 1 in.

FORTVNAE
SACRVM C(AIVS)
VALERIVS
LONGINVS
TRIB(VNVS)

“Sacred to Fortune. Caius Valerius Longinus, the Tribune.” 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.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 600; *C. I. L.*, VII., 986.

103.—An Altar to Fortune. From HABITANCUM, Risingham. Presented by Mr. Shanks. The inscription has been clearly cut, but the letters are a good deal blurred by having been struck by a pick-axe at some period subsequent to their original formation. The inscription is—



3 ft. by 1 ft. 5 in.

FORTVNAE REDVCI
IVLIVS SEVERINVS
TRIB(VNVS) EXPLICITO
BALINEO V · S · L · M

“To Fortune the Restorer, Julius Severinus the Tribune, the Bath being finished, (erected this altar) in discharge of a vow freely made, and to a deserving object.”—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 602; *C. I. L.*, VII., 984.

104.—As most of the Altars in this collection have been derived

from Housesteads, it is presumed that this altar is from that locality. The inscription on it is so defaced that it is vain to attempt a reading.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 181; *C. I. L.*, VII., 655.

105.—An uninscribed square-built Altar, 14 in. high. Uninscribed altars would be convenient vehicles on which to offer incense to any deity whom fashion or caprice might recommend to the worshipper.

106. — A Centurial Stone from Chester-le-Street. Broken through the middle; inscription illegible. Presented by the Rev. Walker Featherstonhaugh.

107.—Found on taking down the Whitefriars Tower, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—the PONS ÆLII of the Notitia.

D(E)O
SILVANO
/ / /

“To the god Silvanus.”—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 11; *C. I. L.*, VII., 500.

108.—The capital of a column.

109.—This Stone was found in the ruins of a mile-castle near Chapel House, which is to



2 ft. 8 in. by 1 ft. 2 in.



16 in by 9½ in.

the west of Birdoswald. Public attention was first called to it by the Pilgrim Band of 1849. The portions of the inscription which are wanting are easily supplied from others of a kindred character.

[IMPERATORI CAESARI DIVI TRAIANI PARTHICI FILIO]
 [DIVI] NERVAE N[EPOTI]
 [TRAI]ANO HADRIA[NO]
 AVG[VSTO]
 LEG(IO) VICESIMA V(ALERIA) V(ICTRIX)



2 ft. 2 in. by 1 ft.

“To the Emperor Caesar Trajanus Hadriannus Augustus, of the deified Trajan surnamed Parthicus, son, of the deified Nerva, grandson, the Twentieth Legion, surnamed the Valerian and victorious (dedicates this).”—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 325 ; *C. I. L.*, VII., No. 835.



1 ft. 1 in. square.

110.—From MAGNA, Caervoran.

C(ENTVRIA) MAR[CI]
 ANTO[NII]
 VIATO(RIS)
 G (?) S (?) F(ECIT)

“The century of Marcus Antonius Viator . . . made this.” Professor Hübner says, respecting the first two letters in the last line:—“*Quid G s litera, quae videntur certae esse, significant ignoro.*”—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 338 ; *C. I. L.*, VII., 781.

111.—The fragment of a Funereal Stone, derived probably from HABITANCUM, Risingham. The letters of the inscription are well cut, but the stone is a good deal weathered. Nothing can be made of the first line, and the reading of the whole is uncertain.

/ / / /
 RI COMMVNI
 CELERITER / / /
 VIXIT AN[NIS]



1 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft.

— *Lap. Sep.*, No. 621 ;
C. I. L., VII., 1022.

112.—An Inscribed Stone from BREMENIUM, High Rochester. 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. Major Mowat reads “[FOR]TISSIMI AVG[VSTI] in the second line, with reference to Caracalla. The letters ss twine round each other in the shape of 8 ; the letters AV are interwoven in the shape of xx.” The words CASTROR(VM) and SENA[TVS] are distinct in the last line. The reference may be to Julia, wife of Severus, *Mater Castrorum, Senatus ac Patriae*.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 579 ; *C. I. L.*, VII., 1047.



1 ft. 6 in. by 11 in.

113.—Fragment of a Slab, from HABITANCUM, Risingham. Presented by Mr. Shanks.

IMP(ERATOR) CAES(AR) M[ARCVS]
 ANTONINVS [PIVS] / / / /
 ADIABENICV[S] / / / /



10 in. by 10 in.

“The Emperor Caesar Marcus (Aurelius) Antoninus, pious, [happy, the Augustus], (surnamed) Adiabenicus.” This is an inscription to Caracalla, the son of Severus. “Adiabenicus” was a title which Septimius Severus received

in the third year of his reign, in consequence of his reduction of Adiabene, a province of Assyria. The title was occasionally, as in this instance, given to his son Caracalla.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 629; *C. I. L.*, VII., 1004.

114.—From HABITANCUM, Risingham. Presented by Mr. William Shanks. This is, apparently, part of an altar which has been broken up for building purposes.



1 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 1 in.

PRO SALVTE
ARR(II) PAVLINI
THEODOTVS
L(IBENS) M(ERITO) P(OSVIT)

“For the safety of Arrius Paulinus; Theodotus dedicated (this altar) willingly and deservedly.” Professor Hübner reads the last line LIB(ERTVS).—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 610; *C. I. L.*, VII., 1000.

115.—The fragment of an Inscription, giving us the letters MIL(?) of a very large size. The magnitude of the letters suggests the probability that the inscription was an important one, and of an early date.

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



6 in. by 6 in.

HVITE
RIBVS

It is not known from what locality it has been derived. The inscription is puzzling. Several altars exist, which are dedicated DIBVS VETERIBVS—“To the ancient gods;” but, besides these, there are dedications to a god VETERIS, VITRIS, or VITRIS.—*Lap. Sep.*, Nos. 116, 24, 109, 110. Professor Hübner (*C. I. L.*, VII., 502a, 502b) seems to read correctly, N(VMINIBVS) VITERIBVS.

117.—An Altar, first observed in Beltingham Churchyard, about a mile and a half to the south of the Roman Station of VINDOLANA, Chesterholm, and on the south side of the Tyne. The

inscription is a difficult one. Major Mowat suggests the following reading:—

DEA[E]
 MINDA[E]
 CVRIA (?) TEX-
 TOVERDORVM
 V(OTVM) S(OLVIT) L(IBENS) M(ERITO)



U. NODDORF, HELL.

2 ft. 8 in. by 1 ft. 6 in.

A. T. WOOD

Major Mowat remarks that “in provincial towns citizens were divided into *Curiae*, or electoral colleges.” On the sides of the altar the instruments of sacrifice are carved, and on the back is a wreath.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 117; *C. I. L.*, VII., 712.

118.—From HABITANCUM, Risingham. Presented by Mr. Shanks.



3 ft. 4 in. by 1 ft. 10 in.

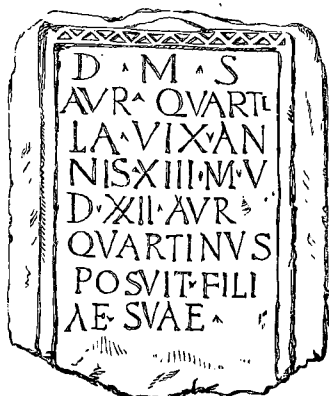
D(IIS) M(ANIBVS)
 SATRIVS
 HONORATVS
 VIXIT AN-
 NIS V ME(N)
 SIBVS VIII

“To the Divine Manes. Satrius Honoratus lived five years and five months.” 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.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 617; *C. I. L.*, VII., No. 1019.

119.—A Tombstone from HABITANCUM, Risingham. Presented by Mr. Shanks.

D(IIS) M(ANIBVS) S(ACRVM)
 AVR(ELIA) QVARTIL-
 LA VIX(IT) AN-
 NIS XIII M(ENSIBVS) V
 D(IEBVS) XXII AVR(ELIVS)
 QVARTINVS
 POSVIT FILI-
 AE SVAE



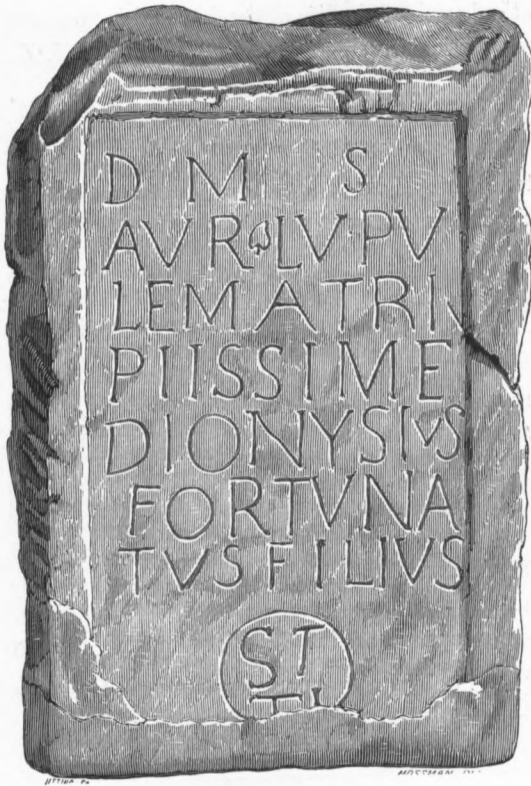
3 ft. by 2 ft. 2 in.

“Sacred to the Divine Shades. Aurelia Quartilla lived thirteen years, five months, and twenty-two days. Aurelius Quartinus erected this to the memory of his daughter.”—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 620; *C. I. L.*, VII., 1015.

120.—A Monumental Stone from HABITANCUM, Risingham. Presented by Mr. Shanks.

D(IIS) M(ANIBVS) S(ACRVM)
 AVR(ELIAE) LVPV-
 L(A)E MATRI
 PISSIM(A)E
 DIONYSIVS
 FORTVNA-
 TVS FILIVS
 S(I)T T(IBI) T(ERRA) L(EVIS)

“Sacred to the divine Manes of Aurelia Lupula. Dionysius Fortunatus erected this to the memory of his most affectionate mother. May the earth lie light upon thee!” This stone is remarkably fresh,



2 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 9 in.

DEO
SOLI INVI-
CTO MYTRÆ
SAEVLARI
LITORIVS
PACATIANVS
B(ENE)F(ICIARIVS) CO(N)S(VLARIS) PRO
SE ET SVIS V(OTVM) S(OLVIT)
L(IBENS) M(ERITO)

and deservedly."—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 182 ; *C. I. L.*, VII., 645.

* The Rev. John Hodgson translates the word *SAEVLARIS*, as here given, "Lord of Ages." Dr. McCaul thinks that the god was so called in reference to the *ludi saeculares*, which were celebrated, in honour of the thousandth year of the city, in A.D. 248, just four years before the consulship of Gallus and Volusianus (see Nos. 70, 71, 72, and 140). The worshippers of Mithras might wish him to be regarded as the true Sæcular deity.

and has the appearance of having but just left the hands of the sculptor. — *Lap. Sep.*, No. 616 ; *C. I. L.*, VII., 1014.

121.—An Altar to the Sun (see woodcut on next page), under the character of Mithras, from the famous Mithraic cave at BORCOVICUS. (See Nos. 70, 71, 72, and 140). The inscription may be read thus :—

"To the god the Sun, the invincible Mithras, the Lord of Ages,* Litorius Pacatianus, a beneficiary of the *Consularis* (that is, the Imperial legate), for himself and family, discharges a vow willingly



4 ft. 7 in. by 1 ft. 9 in.

H

122.—From BORCOVICUS, Housesteads.



3 ft. 7 in. by 1 ft. 8 in.

HERCVLI
COH(ORS) PRIMA TVNGROR(VM)
MIL(LIARIA)
CVI PRAEEST P(VBLIVS) AEL(IVS)
MODESTVS PRAE(FECTVS)

“(Dedicated) to Hercules by the
First Cohort of the Tungrians (con-
sisting of a thousand men), of which
Publius Aelius Modestus is Prefect.”

The Tungrians were a Germanic tribe who, having crossed the Rhine, took up a position in Belgic Gaul. The present town of Tongres is a relic of their residence here. The first cohort of Tungrians is named in the Malpas diploma (see *Lap. Sep.*, p. 4), and in this case the word *milliaria* is given in full.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 179 ; *C. I. L.*, VII., 635.

123.—A Slab from BORCOVICUS, Housesteads. The inscription is without any contractions or compound letters.

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



3 ft. 7 in. by 2 ft. 7 in.

It may be thus translated :—
“The First Cohort of the Tungrians (dedicated this structure) to the gods and the goddesses, according to the direction of the oracle of the Clarian Apollo.” There was a famous oracle at Clarus, a city of Ionia, whence Apollo is occasionally called the Clarian god. Like most of the other inscribed stones found upon the Wall, it bears marks of having been purposely broken.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 95 ; *C. I. L.*, VII., 633.

124.—This Altar was dug up at Chapel Hill, in the immediate vicinity of the station of BORCOVICUS, Housesteads.

I(OVI) O(PTIMO) M(AXIMO)
ET NVMINIBVS
AVG(VSTI) COH(ORS) I TV-
NGRORVM
MIL(LIARIA) CVI PRÆE
ST Q(VINTVS) VERIVS
SVPERSTIS
PRAEFECTVS

The inscription may be translated:—"The First Cohort of the Tun-



3 ft. 10 in. by 1 ft. 10 in.

grians, 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 volutes on the top of the altar are bound down by transverse cords. These volutes may represent the faggots used in burning the offering.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 172; *C. I. L.*, VII., 640.

125.—From ÆSICA, Great Chesters. Presented by Capt. Coulson.

DIB(VS)
VETERI
BVS POS
VIT ROMA
NA

“To the ancient gods (?) Romana erected (this altar).” (See No. 116). As in the Reformation times, there were the advocates of the Old Learning and of the New; so when Christianity began to spread over heathen lands, there were those who received the glad tidings and those who adhered to the gods whom they had been taught to venerate from their youth.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 277; *C. I. L.*, VII., 728.



5 in. by 10½ in.

126.—An inscribed Stone, which was first noticed at Walltown, but is supposed to have come from ÆSICA, Great Chesters. Presented by the late Rev. Henry Wastal, Newbrough.



2 ft. 3 in. by 7½ in.

VICTORIAE AVG(VSTAE) COH(ORS) VI
NERVIORVM CVI PRAEEST C(A)VS
IVL(IVS) BARBARVS PRAEFEC(TVS) V·S·L·M

“To Imperial Victory, the Sixth Cohort of Nervii, commanded by

* Or, more probably, the Emperor himself was addressed as a deity.

Caius Julius Barbarus, the prefect, erects this in discharge of a vow, willingly, to a most deserving object." This stone was probably inserted in the front wall of some small chapel dedicated to the deity. The Nervii were a people of Belgic Gaul.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 275; *C. I. L.*, VII., 726.



1 ft. by 8 in.

127.—From BREMENIUM, High Rochester.

DI(I)S
MOVNTI-
BVS IVL(IVS)
FIRMIN-
VS DEC(VRIO) FE(CIT)

"To the gods of the mountains Julius Firminus, a Decurion, dedicates this."—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 554; *C. I. L.*, VII., 1036.

128.—A small, neatly carved Altar, without inscription. On one face, in a slightly recessed niche, is the figure of a woman, or a robed priest; it is 9 inches high. From Chester-le-Street. Presented by the Rev. Walker Featherstonhaugh.



11 in. by 7 in.

129.—A small Altar, found at PROCOLITIA, Carrawburgh, by the Pilgrim Band of 1849. The inscription is very rude, and scarcely decipherable. It may be—

DEO
ONIIEL
CAVRO
/ / / AM

130.—From MAGNA, Caervoran.

FORTVNAE AVG(VSTVAE)
PRO SALVTE L(VCII) AELI(I)
CAESARIS EX VISV
T(ITVS) FLA(VIVS) SECVNDVS
PRAEF(ECTVS) COH(ORTIS) I HAM-
IORVM SAGITTAR(IORVM)
V(OTVM) S(OLVIT) L(IBENS) M(ERITO)

"To Fortune, the August, for the safety of Lucius Ælius Caesar, Titus Flavius Secundus, prefect of the First Cohort of Hamian archers,

warned in a vision, and in discharge of a vow, (erected this altar) willingly to a most worthy object." Fortune was solicited on this occasion in vain. Lucius Ælius Cæsar, who was the adopted son of Hadrian, died in the lifetime of that Emperor, A.D. 137. When the *Notitia* was written, the Dalmatians occupied the garrison at MAGNA. Three other inscriptions, however, besides this, have been found here, which 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., pp. 139 and 205; *Lap. Sep.*, No. 301.



2 ft. 1 in. by 1 ft. 2 in.

131.—A small Altar from MAGNA, Caervoran. The letters of this inscription are feebly traced upon a hard and crystalline block of millstone grit, and are consequently indistinct; they are also rude in form. Probably no two persons would read them alike.— See *Lap. Sep.*, No. 298, and *C. I. L.*, VII., 748.



1 ft. by 7 in.

DEO
B(E)LATVCA(D)RO
AVDAGVS
V(OTVM) S(OLVIT) P(RO) S(ALVTE) S(VA) ?

132.—A rudely formed Altar from Brougham Castle, Westmoreland. Presented by Mr. George Armstrong Dickson. It is made of red sandstone.



1 ft. 3 in. by 1 ft.

“To the god Belatucadrus, Audagus discharges his vow for his well-being.” The god Belatucadrus, or Belatucader, is a local deity, his altars being only found in Cumberland and the western border of Northumberland. It has been thought, but certainly without the slightest probability, that his name is a compound of *Baal* or *Bel*, and the Arabic epithet, *du cader*, the powerful.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 808 ; *C. I. L.*, VII., 295.



10 in. by 6 in.

133.—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. Professor Hübner, writing upon it, says :—“*Contuli, sed de lectione desperavi.*”—*C. I. L.*, VII., 453 ; *Lap. Sep.*, No. 543.



1 ft. 10 in. by 10 in.

134.—This Altar was found in the Mithraic cave at BORCOVICUS, Housesteads. It bears upon its capital a rude effigy of the Sun, and is dedicated to that luminary by Herionus (?)

SOLI
HERION(IS)
V(OTVM) L(IBENS) M(ERITO)

“To the Sun, Herionis in discharge of a vow willingly and deservedly made.”—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 191 ; *C. I. L.*, VII., 647.

135.—An uninscribed Altar, locality unknown.

136.—A Funereal Stone found on the line of the Vallum at Low Benwell, a village a little to the west of Newcastle.

♣ D(IIS) ♣ M(ANIBVS) ♣
P(VBLIO) SERMVL-
LIO MARTI
♣ ALI ♣

“To the Divine Shades. To Publius Sermullius Martialis.”

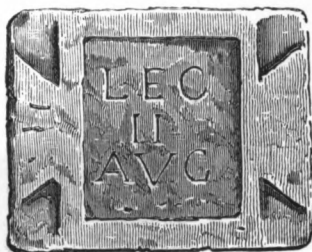


2 ft. 9 in. by 1 ft. 10 in.

137.—A Walling Stone, found at Brunton, west of HUNNUM, Halton Chesters. It is inscribed—

LEG(10)
II
AVG(VSTA).

“The Second Legion, the Imperial (erected this).”—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 93; *C. I. L.*, VII., 562a.



2 ft. 1 in. by 1 ft. 7 in.

138. — From HABITANCUM, the modern Risingham. Presented by Mr. Richard Shanks. It was found among the *débris* of the south gateway of the Station. The upper portion of the slab, which is now lost, has doubtless contained the name and titles of Septimius Severus. From the centre of the stone the name of Geta has been purposely erased, after having been murdered by his brother. The slab was probably placed upon the front of the south gateway of the Station, A.D. 207. A close examination of the stone shows that its surface has been worn away by the action of the weather to the depth of nearly one-eighth of an inch. In consequence of this some of the letters are

so obscure they can only be made out by the help of contemporary documents. On the right of the stone is a figure of Victory, and on the left of Mars.



5 ft. 11 in. by 3 ft. 7 in.

the absurdities of the mythology of Greece and Rome, those who



3 ft. 8 in. by 1 ft. 4 in.

D(EO) O(PTIMO) / / / M(AXIMO)
 INVICTO MIT-
 RAE SÆCVLARI
 PVBLIVS PROCVLIV-
 NVS C PRO SE
 ET PROCVLO FIL(IO)
 SVO V(OTVM) S(OLVIT) L(IBENS)
 M(ERITO)

DOMINIS NOSTRIS GALLO ET
 VOLVSI(A) NO CONSVLIVS

“To the god the best and greatest, Mithras, the unconquered and the enduring for ages, Publius Proculinus, a Centurion, dedicates this, for himself and Proculus his son, in discharge of a vow freely made to a deserving object, our lords Gallus and Volusianus being consuls.”

would not submit to the humbling doctrines of the Cross, betook them-

selves to the worship of that vague and indefinite thing called Nature. As the sun is the chief agent in the hand of God of producing light and warmth, and without which neither animal nor vegetable life could exist, it became the prime object of their worship. The Abbé Banier, in his *Mythology of the Ancients* (English translation: London, 1740), at the close of an article upon Mithras (Vol. II., Book VII., p. 126), has the following passage:—"We may remark, before we have done with this article, that the principal feast of Mithras was that of his nativity, which a Roman kalendar placed on the 8th of the kalends of January: that is, the 25th of December, a day on which, besides the Mysteries that were celebrated with the greatest solemnity, were likewise exhibited the games of the Circus that were consecrated to the Sun, or to Mithras. 'Tis true, the kalendar does not name this god, but only says, '8 Kal. Jan. n. Invicti:' that is to say, the day of the nativity of the Invincible; but the learned have very well judged from the epithet of *Invicti*, so often applied to him in inscriptions, that Mithras is here intended." When the shortest day of a year is passed, the new year may be said to have its birth.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 190; *C. I. L.*, VII., 646.

141.—Found at Shotton, County of Durham, supposed to have come from MAGNA, Caervoran. It was once in the possession of Horsley. Presented by the Rev. R. Taylor, of Monk Hesleden.

DEO
VITIRI
MENI(VS)
DADA
V · S · L · M



9 in. by 5 in.

"To the god Vitiris, Menius Dada dedicates this altar, in discharge of a vow."

142.—An Altar from Chester-le-Street. Presented by the Rev. Walker Featherstonhaugh. The inscription is indistinct; it has probably been addressed—

DEAB(V)S
VIT(ERI)BVS
VIAS(?)
VADRI(?)



1 ft. 2 in. by 7 in.

"To the ancient gods"—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 542.

143.—The upper portion of a small Altar, from Chester-le-Street.

Presented by the Rev. W. Featherstonhaugh. The inscription is—



9 in. by 8 in.

DEO APOL[L]
INI LEG(IO) II AVG[VSTA]
V · S · L · M

“To the god Apollo (this altar is dedicated), by the Second Legion, surnamed the August, in discharge of a vow.”—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 541; *C. I. L.*, VII., 452.

144.—The lower portion of an Altar from CONDERCUM, Benwell.

We know not to what god it has been dedicated, and the remaining letters can only be read conjecturally. Perhaps the expansion of them may be—



9 in. by 6 in.

(P)RO IVS(TO)
C(ENTVRIO) ET S(VIS) V(OTVM) S(OLVIT)
L(IBENTISSIME) M(ERITO)

“(Erected) for (the welfare of) Justus, a centurion, and his family, in discharge of a vow most willingly made, and for a most deserving object.”—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 26; *C. I. L.*, VII., 516.

145.—A small Altar from MAGNA, Caerboran. No certain reading of the inscription has been hit upon. It may be—



11 in. by 7 in.

DEO VE-
TIRI NE(POS)
CALAM-
ES · V · S · L

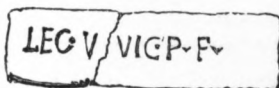
“To the ancient god (?), Nepos Calames dedicates this altar, in discharge of a vow willingly.” Even if this reading is right, who is this ancient god? M. Mowat considers VETIRIS to be the name of the god; NECAIMES that of the dedicator.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 320; *C. I. L.*, VII., 761.

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

147.—A Stone from CORSTOPITUM, Corchester, inscribed—
LEG(IO) VI VIC(TRIX) P(IA) F(IDELIS)

“The Sixth Legion, (styled) the victorious, the affectionate, and the faithful.”

Presented by Mr. Rewcastle, of Gateshead.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 647.



1 ft. 11 in. by 7 in.

148.—Part of a Monumental Stone from CORSTOPITUM, Corchester.

D(IIS) M(ANIBVS)

MILES

LEG[IONIS VI (?)]

“To the divine shades. A soldier of the Sixth Legion.” Professor Hübner remarks that in some elder Republican inscriptions we have the word MILES preceding the name, but in Britanno-Roman inscriptions it usually follows it.—See *Proc. Soc. Antiq., Newc.*, Vol. I. (N.S.), p. 45.



1 ft. 1 in. by 10 in.

149.—From CORSTOPITUM, Corchester. Presented by Mr. Robert Harle, of Corbridge.

LEG(IONIS) II AVG(VSTAE)
COH(ORS) [III]

“The Third Cohort of the Second Legion, *surnamed* Augusta.” This Stone was probably placed in the front of some building reared by this regiment. In the upper part of the stone we have a carving of the sea-goat and Pegasus, the badges of the Second Legion, and the crescent moon.



1 ft. 2 in. by 1 ft.



1 ft. 7 in. by 1 ft. 5½ in.

150. — From CORSTOPITUM, Corchester. This is part of a Funereal Monument. We have a representation on it of two invalids upon a bed. Presented by the late Captain Walker, of Corbridge.

151. — From CORSTOPITUM, Corchester. Presented by Mr. Joseph Cousins, of Corbridge.

LEG(IONIS) II
AVG(VSTAE)
COH(ORS) III F(ECIT)

“The Third Cohort of the Second Legion, *surnamed* Augusta, erected (this).”



1 ft. 2 in. by 1 ft. ½ in.

LEGIO(NIS) VI
PI(A)E F(IDELIS) VEX(ILLARI)
REFEC(ERVNT)

“The Vexillarii of the Sixth Legion, the pious and faithful, restored (this building).” By a careful examination of the various passages in Tacitus where *vexillarii* are mentioned, it will be seen that he



1 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 1 in.

152. — A squared Stone from the vicinity of CORSTOPITUM, Corchester (presented by John Grey, Esq., Dilston House), with a moulding, bearing the inscription—

designates by this appellation any body of soldiers serving apart from the legion under a separate ensign.—Smith's *Dict. of Antiquities*; *Lap. Sep.*, No. 646; *C. I. L.*, VII., 476.

152a.—A much mutilated Altar from CORSTOPITUM, Corbridge. Presented by Messrs. Lawson & Turnbull, of Corbridge.

I(OVI) O(PTIMO) M(AXIMO)
(P)RO SALVT[E]
VEXILLATI[O-
N]VM LEG(IONIS) [XXII]
[PR]IMI[GENIAE]
/ / / / /

“To Jupiter, the best and greatest, for the welfare of Vexillations of the Twenty-Second Legion, surnamed Primigenia.” The occurrence of something like the letters IMI in the fifth line suggested to Professor Hübner the idea that the legion in question was the twenty-second, which took the epithet of *primigenia*. An inscription, mentioning a vexillation of this legion, has been found at Plump-ton.—See *Lap. Sep.*, No. 804, and *C. I. L.*, VII., 846, for other inscriptions of the Twenty-Second Legion.



3 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 6 in.

153.—A small Altar from BORCOVICUS. The inscription is very faint, and the reading of some parts of it very doubtful:—



1 ft. 5 in. by 8 in.

COCIDIO
 GENIO PR(AE)-
 SIDI(I) VAL / / /
 / / MILES LE-
 G(IONIS) VI P. F. V(OTVM) P(OSVIT)

“To Cocidius, the genius of the garrison; Valerius a soldier of the Sixth Legion, the pious and faithful, has erected this altar in discharge of a vow.” Cocidius is a local deity; his attributes seem to have resembled those of Mars. On the base of the altar are figured two dolphins.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 183; *C. I. L.*, VII., 644.

154.—A carved Stone, probably the base of an altar, representing a wild bull in the woods. From HABITANCUM, Risingham. Presented by Mr. Shanks. The bull may have some reference to Mithraic worship.

155.—Fragments of an elongated Slab from HABITANCUM, Risingham, the gift of Mr. Wm. Shanks. Professor Hübner first saw that the fragments were pieces of one stone, and with his aid they were put into juxtaposition. The reading here given is his. Some of the missing portions, included within brackets, are supplied from contemporary documents:—“To the Emperor Caesar, of the deified Septimius Severus (styled) Pius, Arabicus, Adiabenicus, Parthicus - maximus, Britannicus - maximus, son; of the deified Marcus Antoninus (styled) Pius, Germanicus, Sarmaticus, grandson; of the deified Antoninus Pius, great grandson; of the deified Hadrian, great-great grandson; of the deified Trajan (styled) Parthicus, and of the deified Nerva, a descendant; Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Pius, happy, the Augustus, (styled) Parthicus - maximus, Britannicus - maximus, Germanicus - maximus, possessed of the tribunical power, imperator, consul, the extender of the Empire, proconsul, and to Julia Domna, styled Augusta, the mother of our Augustus, of the camp, of the senate, and so of our country the First Cohort of the Vangiones, also the Raetians armed with the spear, and the

Scouts erected—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 628; *C. I. L.*, VII., No. 1002.



9 ft. 3 in. by 2 ft. 9 in.

[IMP. CAES. DIV]I SEPT[IMII SEVERI PII ARABICI ADI]ABENIC[I PARTHICI MAXI]MI BR[ITANNICI MAXI]MI
 FILIO DI[VI MARCI ANTONINI PII]
 GERMANICI] SARMAT[ICI NEPOTI DIVI ANTO]NINI PII PRO[NEP. DIVI H]ADRIANI A[BNEP. DIVI TRAIAN]I
 PARTHICI ET [DIVI NERVAE ADNEP.]
 [M AVRELIO] ANTON[INO PIO FELICI AVG. PARTH]ICO MAXIM[O BRITANNICO MAXIMO GERMANICO MAXIM]O
 TRIB. POTESTA[TE / / IMP. / / COS. / /
 [PROPAGATORI IMPE]RII PROCONSULI PRO (?) [/ / / / ET IVLIAE DOMNAE AVG. MA]TRI AVGVSTI
 NOSTRI ET
 CASTRORV[M SENATVS HAC PATRIAE / / / / /
 COH. I VAN]GIONVM ITEM RAETI GAE[SA]TI ET EXPL[ORATORES] POSVERV[N]T

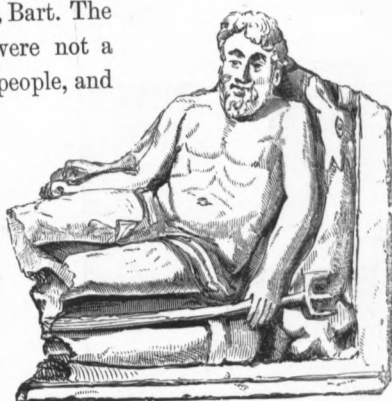


2 ft. 5 in. by 1 ft. 4 in.

156.—The figure of a Roman Soldier, from BORCOVICUS, Housesteads. The head and shoulders are knocked off. The lower part of the tunic consists of scales composed of horn or metal, sewed on to a basis of leather or quilted linen, and formed to imitate the scales of a fish.

157.—A mutilated Figure of Neptune, in bas-relief, from the station of PROCOLITIA, the modern Carrawburgh. Presented by Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart. 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 carved it in token of their thankfulness at being safely carried across the German Ocean. The Batavi oc-



2 ft. 10 in. by 2 ft. 8 in.

cupied that part of the country which lies to the south of the Rhine, near its confluence with the sea.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 170.



2 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 10 in.

158.—From BORCOVICUS, Housesteads. Three Female Figures, partially clothed, and standing. The *Deae Matres*, like these, are usually represented in triplets; but they appear seated. These are prob-

ably an inferior class of beings called *Matronae*, to whom the word

deae is not given. (See *Proceedings Soc. Ant.*, April 15th, 1869.)—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 234.

159.—The lower part of a Statue of Hercules, from BORCOVICUS, Housesteads. 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.

160.—The fragment of a Sculptured Lion, probably one of those represented by Horsley, *N.*, CIV. A lion overpowering a man, or some animal, is a common Mithraic emblem representative of the extreme force of the rays of the sun when in Leo. It is from CORSTOPITUM, Corbridge. A similar figure is built into the stable wall of the Parsonage at Corbridge.



1 ft. 10 in. by 1 ft. 10 in.

161.—A small Altar, bearing traces of an inscription; but any attempt to read it must be in a high degree conjectural. The following may be some of the letters which appear upon it:—

DEAE
 NEM / / /
 APOLLON
 IVS
 RVOTIS

162.—A small Altar, 11 inches high. It has never had an inscription. Uninscribed altars would probably be kept in stock by the dealers of such articles, ready to receive any inscription which a purchaser might wish.

163.—A rude and diminutive Altar. If it has ever had an inscription, it is now quite illegible.

164.—An uninscribed square-built Altar, 14 inches high. It bears upon its face an ansated tablet.

165.—The lower portion of a small Altar. It is not known where it was found. The second line of the inscription is indistinct:—



8 in. by 7 in.

VITRIB-
VS SV
S L M

“To the ancient (gods) in discharge of a vow.”—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 279.

166.—A fragment of a small uninscribed Altar, having a zig-zag ornament on its base.

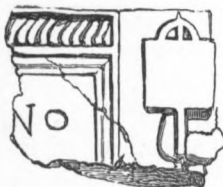


1 ft. 3 in. by 8½ in.

167.—A small and much damaged Female Figure. It has probably been intended for Victory.

168.—Fragment of a Figure found at BREMENIUM, High Rochester.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 586.

169.—The lower part of the figure of a Roman Soldier. He is clad in a tunic, and stands boldly.



1 ft. 5½ in. by 1 ft. 1 in.

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

170a.—Three small fragments of Inscribed Stones, which, as they are, yield us no information.

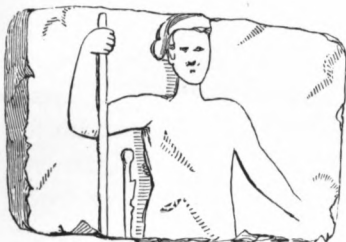
171.—The upper part of a Slab, apparently monumental. On it is a carving of a crescent-like object, forming a canopy to something like a human head beneath it.

172.—The upper portion of a Human Figure, set in a niche. From BORCOVICUS, Housesteads. It is probably part of a funereal monument, giving a representation of the deceased.



2 ft. 2 in. by 1 ft. 10 in.

173.—The upper part of the figure of a Roman Soldier in low relief, and



2 ft. 4 in. by 1 ft. 7 in.

from BORCOVICUS, Housesteads.

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, *North., LI.* Probably

174.—From BORCOVICUS, Housesteads.

DEO
MARTI QVIN(TVS)
FLORIVS MA-
TERNVS PRAEF(ECTVS)
COH(ORTIS) I TVNG(RORVM)
V(OTVM) S(OLVIT) L(IBENS) M(ERITO)

“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.” But for the assistance of 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 10 inches in diameter. The globe on the base of the altar will be noticed; the equinoctial and solstitial lines are shown upon it.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 180; *C. I. L.*, VII., 651.



4 ft. 2 in. by 1 ft. 8 in.

175, 176, 177, 178, and 179, consist of Female Figures seated in chairs. Figures are here given of three of them. Each figure forms a separate statue, though they have, no doubt, been arranged in groups of three. From BORCOVICUS, Housesteads. Three of these, Horsley tells us, were found near the side of a brook (probably the Knagburn) on the east of the Station. There



3 ft. 5 in. by 1 ft. 5 in.

can be little doubt that these figures were intended to represent *Deae Matres*—deities extensively worshipped in the northern provinces of the Roman empire. It was not usual to give them personal names: they were just the “good mothers.” The deities are for the most part represented as triple, seated, and having



3 ft. 1 in. by 1 ft. 5 in.

baskets of fruit on their laps. The heads and hands of all the figures before us have been knocked off. All the figures are clothed in an under garment, which falls in plaits to the feet;

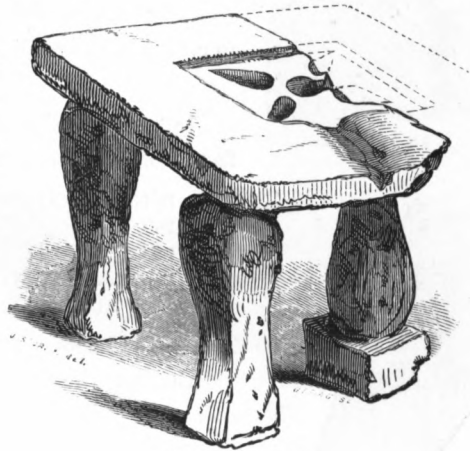


3 ft. by 1 ft. 6 in.

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 of some of them, a little below the swell of the bosom. The peculiar arrangement of

the drapery in the third figure, 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 that such a practice was occasionally resorted to to prevent the gods, in a time of calamity, deserting a city.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 231, &c.

180.—This Group of Objects is from BORCOVICUS, Housesteads. The upper slab has apparently been used as a drain in one of the narrow streets of this military city. Two of the pedestals are *pilae*, which



3 ft. 9 in. by 2 ft. 6 in.

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



3 ft. 7 in. by 1 ft. 5 in.

181.—An Altar to the Sun, under the character of Apollo. From VINDOBALA, Rutchester, where it was found, together with three others of Mithraic character. Presented by Thomas James, Esq., Otterburn Castle.

SOLI
A
P
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C
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T
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| | | |

“To the Sun, Apollo the unconquered.”—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 64.

182.—Part of a Funereal Tablet from CONDERCUM, Benwell.

D(IIS) [MANIBVS]
AVRE | | | (?)
| | | | |



2 ft. by 1 ft. 6 in.

Horsley thought he saw in the last line a reference to the first Ala of Asturians, who were in garrison here. Major Mowat suggests the words—

RCELL(A)E [MA] / / /
ACCEPT[VS]

to complete the reading.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 30.



2 ft. by 1 ft.

183.—Part of a Funereal Slab, probably from CONDERCUM, Benwell.

D(IIS) [MANIBVS]
DEC / / / /
DIEB[VS] / / / /
ET BLAE[SVS VIX]
[I]T A(NNIS) X E[T MENSIBVS]

“To the Divine Shades. Dec who lived . . . days, and Blaesus who lived ten years, and”
The stone seems to record the death of two persons, both of whom died early, one of them having breathed the air of CONDERCUM only for a few days.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 31.

184.—This Monumental Stone was first noticed by Dr. Hunter, who published an account of it in the *Philosophical Transactions*. It was then lying against a hedge about a quarter of a mile from BORCOVICUS, Housesteads. Horsley saw it in this position; but he declares there was not one letter visible upon it. It is nothing surprising, therefore, if no satisfactory reading can be given of it. The following letters are the result of a comparison of our own reading of it with that of Dr. Hübner, who personally inspected the stone:—

D(IIS) M(ANIBVS)
/ / / S / / / /
M / / / / / / / /
[FRO]NTONI SVENOCARI
/ / NIO FERSIONIS
ROMVLO ALIMAH

SIMILI DALLI
MANSVETIO SENICION(IS)
PERVINCE QVARTION(IS)
HERES PROCVRAVIT DELF-
INVS RAVTIONIS EX G. S.

It is not possible to translate this. The last two lines, however, state

that the monument has been reared by "the heir Delfinus, the son



3 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in.

of Rautio from Upper Germany"—EX G(ERMANIA) S(VPERIORE).—
Lap. Sep., No. 197; *C. I. L.*, VII., 693.

185.—A Funereal Stone from Corbridge.

IVLIA MAT[ER]-
 NA AN(NORVM) VI IVL(IVS)
 MARCELLINVS
 FILIAE CARISSIM(A)E

“Julia Materna, nine years of age. Julius Marcellinus reared this to his very dear daughter.”—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 640.



2 ft. by 1 ft. 11 in.

186.—Part of a Monumental Stone, inscribed—



2 ft. 1 in. by 1 ft. 7 in.

IVL(IVS) VICTOR
SIG(NIFER) VIX(IT) AN(NIS)
QVINQVAGINTA QVINQVE

“Julius Victor, the standard bearer, lived fifty-five years.” From HABITANCUM, Risingham. Presented by Mr. Shanks.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 622.

187.—A broken and defaced Altar, from, it is believed, BORCOVICUS, Housesteads. 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. It may have been dedicated to Mars, or to the Deae Matres, by some one whose name was Marcus Senec[io]nius; but all is uncertain.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 186.

188.—A Tombstone from BORCOVICUS, Housesteads. 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.



5 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in.

badge of Spain.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 196.



2 ft. 11 in. by 1 ft.

D(IIS) M(ANIBVS)
ANICIO
INGENVO
MEDICO
ORD(INARIO) COH(ORTIS)
PRIMAE TVNGR(ORVM)
VIX(IT) AN(NIS) XXV

The figure on the upper part of the slab appears to be a hare, the meaning of which it is difficult to ascertain. A rabbit was the

189.—A rudely formed Stone Mortar.

190.—An upright Stone, with a slight sculpturing on its face.



12 in. by 9 in.

191.—A Centurial Stone from SEGEDUNUM, Wallsend. The lettering is obscure, and cannot be read with certainty.

COH(ORTIS) / / /
 O SENTII
 PRISCI

“The century of Sentius Priscus of the Cohort (built this).—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 6.

192.—Found at Pierse Bridge.



2 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft.

BELLINVS(S)

In its fragmentary state we learn nothing from this Stone.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 726.

193.—The Capital of a Column of the composite order, from BORCOVICUS, Housesteads.

194.—Part of a large but severely fractured Slab, from ÆSICA, Great Chesters. Presented by Captain Coulson. The portion of the inscription remaining appears to be as follows :—

[IMPP. CAESARIB]VS ANTONINO E[T VERO]
 [AVGVSTIS PAR]THICIS MEDICIS / / / /
 / / / I RAETORV[M] / / / / / / / /
 / / / / / / / / / / / / / /

This stone has probably been placed in a building dedicated to Marcus

Aurelius and his young colleague Lucius Verus, both of whom took the epithets of Parthicus and Medicus. The building had probably



1 ft. 9 in. by 1 ft. 7 in.

been reared, or reconstructed, by some one holding a command in the First Cohort of Raetians. We have a trace of the Raetians in a slab found at Risingham (see No. 155), on an altar built into Jedburgh Abbey, and on one found in Manchester.—*C. I. L.*, VII., 731.

195.—Part of a Funereal Slab, which is supposed to have come from HABITANCUM, Risingham. It seems to have contained the names of two persons, one of whom lived seven years (?), the other thirty.

The names of the individuals have perished.



1 ft. 5 in. by 1 ft. 5 in.

196.—Part of the shoulder of a large mailed Statue, from Blakechesters, North Shields. Presented by George Rippon, Esq.



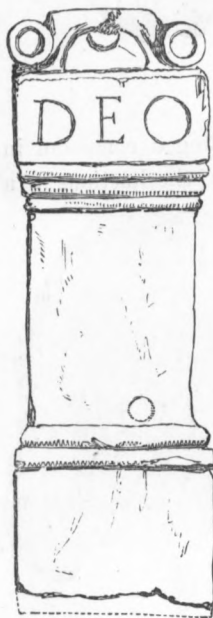
1 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 3 in.

197.—Another fragment of a Monumental Stone, believed to have come from HABITANCUM, Risingham. It seems to have been erected to the memory of a person named Heres, who lived thirty years.

VS HERES VIXI(T)
AN(N)OS XXX

—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 625.

198.—A fragment of a Sculptured Stone. On one part of it is seen a bird picking at a piece of foliage.



4 ft. 5 in. by 1 ft. 5 in.

199.—Probably from BORCOVICUS, Housesteads. 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.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 185.

200.—A Funereal Monument from the grave-yard of ÆSICA, Great Chesters, nearly a mile south of the station. The inscription has been variously given. On rudely carved stones it is often difficult to distinguish letters from chance strokes :—

D(IIS) M(ANIBVS)
PERVICAE FILIAE

Major Mowat reads the word after D.M., SALVIAE “To the Divine Shades of Salvia, the daughter of Pervica.” On the line of the Roman Wall many cases occur of the dead having been buried without being

subjected to the process of cremation. Judging from the excellent preservation in which many of the funeral 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 (with their faces downwards) had been used to cover the cist in which the body was placed, and that a heap of earth, or stones, was then thrown over the whole. In the slab the rudiments of the "chevron," and the "cable-pattern" of the



5 ft. by 2 ft. 2 in.

Norman style of ornament, will be observed.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 281.



4 ft. 7 in. by 3 ft.

201.—In the Guard-room of the Black Gate. An elegantly-shaped Altar. 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 CORSTOPITUM. The

focus of it has been enlarged into a square hole to admit the shaft.
—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 639.

202.—In the Guard-room. An uninscribed Altar from BORCOVICUS, Housesteads. On one side of it is carved a *patera*, surrounded



4 ft. by 2 ft.

by a wreath. The *patera* was a dish that was used in putting the offering on the altar.—*Lap. Sep.*, No. 174.



1 ft. 1½ in. by 8½ in.

203.—A Roman Centurial Stone, found on the Roman Wall as it passes over Walltown Crags, near their western extremity. Presented by the Greenhead Quarry Company, through Dr. Barkus.

COH(ORTIS) V
C(ENTVRIA) IVLI(I) VALE(RIANI)

“The century of Julius Valerianus of the Fifth Cohort.” It is a little un-

certain whether the contraction VALE is intended for Valens, Valentinus, or Valerianus.

c. The Head of a Male figure ; the hair short and curly.



d. The Head of a Female figure, from BORCOVICUS, Housesteads ; probably belonging to one of the *Deae Matres* already described.



e. A rude Head of Hercules, from BORCOVICUS, Housesteads.



f. A rude Head of Pan.



g. The Head of a Female, with the hair turned back ; probably belonging to another of the *Deae Matres* from BORCOVICUS, Housesteads, where this was obtained.



206.—Shelf at the north end of the room, on which are placed some miscellaneous objects :—

a, b, c, d. Flue tiles, or fragments of them. These were used in carrying the hot air up the sides of rooms from the hypocaust beneath.

e. A Draining Pipe.

f. The Neck of an Amphora.

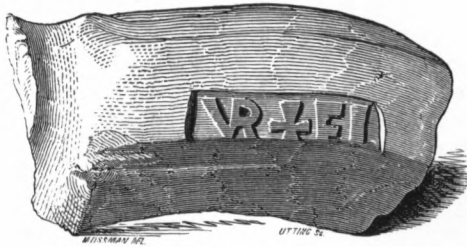
g, h, i. Semi-circular Roofing Tiles. These were used for covering the flanges of the flat roofing tiles.

k, l. Two Fir-cone Ornaments. These are usually found in Roman burying grounds. They are supposed to be emblematic of animal life—a life beyond the grave.



m. A small Stone Mortar, or Crucible, with a spout.

n. An Amphora Handle from Binchester, inscribed VR ♣ FI.



IN THE WALL OF THE STAIRCASE.

207.—A cast, in Portland cement, of a Slab found in 1865 on the Antonine Wall (North Britain), near Castlehill. It was bought from a dealer in Glasgow by Professor McChesney, at that time American Consul in Newcastle, before the Antiquaries of Scotland were aware of its existence, and by him sent to Chicago, U.S., where it perished in the great fire which took place shortly after its arrival. This copy of it, happily, was made by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle before the slab left Newcastle :—

IMP(ERATORI) C(AESARI) T(ITO)
 AEL(IO) HADR-
 IANO AN-
 TONINO AVG(VSTO)
 PIO P(ATRI) P(ATRIAE) VEX(ILLATIO)
 LEG(IONIS) XX V(ALERIAE) V(ICTRICIS) FEC(IT)
 P(ER) [MILLIA] P(ASSVVM) III

“(In honour of) the Emperor, Caesar, Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus, Augustus, Pius, the Father of his country; a Vexillation of the Twentieth Legion, (styled) the Valerian and Victorious, reared three miles (of this Wall).” On each side of the inscription is a winged genius, having in its hand a bunch of grapes; and below it is a boar, the badge of the Twentieth Legion; and a tree, the representative, probably, of a forest.—*C. I. L.*, VII., 1133.

208.—A cast, in plaster of Paris, of a Roman Inscription built into a staircase in Jedburgh Abbey. Presented by the Marquis of Lothian. This has evidently been a Roman altar, which has been cut down by

the masons of the Abbey, and fitted for use as a common building stone. The inscription may be read :—

I(OVI) O(PTIMO) M(AXIMO) VE[XI]-
 LLATIO RETO-
 RVM GAESA(TORVM)
 Q(VORVM) ☙ C(VRAM) ☙ A(GIT) ☙ IVL(IVS)
 SEVER(INVS) TRIB(VNVS)



1 ft. 9 in. by 1 ft. 1½ in.

men are named in the slab No. 155 in this Museum. The name Julius Severinus has already occurred in an altar to Fortuna Redux, found at HABITANCUM, No. 103 in this Catalogue.

“To Jupiter, the best and greatest, the vexillation of Raetian spearmen, under the command of Julius Severinus the tribune (reared this altar).” The *Gaesati* were a body of soldiers armed with a peculiar spear named *ae-sum*. This body of

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

1.—The number of the sculptured and inscribed stones of the Roman era contained in this collection will strike most observers; and besides this collection, there are several others in the North of England of considerable extent, particularly those at Chesters, Carlisle, Netherby, and Maryport. The number of these lettered memorials of the great Empire is the more remarkable when we consider that, on the departure of the Romans, the barbarous tribes who took possession of the settlements of this great people on their departure made havoc of the monuments of their artistic skill, and that the work of destruction which was then commenced, through the ignorance and superstition of the people, has been continued almost to the present day.

In the midland and southern counties of England comparatively few Roman inscriptions are met with. The reason of this probably is, that though these districts were under Roman rule, the people were contented with their position, and did not require the presence of Roman armies to keep them in subjection. Their towns and cities were governed by native officers, and they would consequently be but rarely visited by men having the culture of the superior citizens of Rome. The troops that for three centuries had their quarters in the North of England were commanded by officers from Rome, bringing with them the knowledge and refinement of the Eternal City. To this source, probably, is to be ascribed the comparative abundance of lettered memorials in the North of England.

2.—It is well that these memorials are so numerous; for, in consequence of the scantiness of the notices which, after the days of Tacitus, the Roman historians have left us of Britain, it is to them that we are chiefly indebted for the history of our country for more than three centuries.

It is interesting, whilst looking upon the inscriptions in our museums, to notice that the letters used by the Romans—those important mediums of the communication of thought—are precisely those which we, and all the English-speaking people throughout the world, employ at present, and that there are signs that ere long they will be generally adopted by all civilized nations, even by the Arabs, the Chinese, and the inhabitants of Japan; indeed, they are already being partially used by these people.

3.—The Romans were the means of conferring many blessings upon us. They brought the conflicting tribes of the greater part of Britain into unity, they taught us the art of government, they made us acquainted with letters, and there cannot be a doubt that they brought with them the blessings of Christianity. As there were Christians in Nero's household (*Phil.* iv. 22), there would be many disciples of the persecuted Nazarene in Hadrian's army. "We are but of yesterday," says Tertullian, "and have filled all places belonging to you; your cities, islands, castles, towns, councils; your very *camps*, wards, companies, the palace, senate, and forum—we have left you only your *temples*."

4.—The amount of religious feeling among the Romans is impres-

sively brought before us in the altars they have left behind them. However corrupt and impure the religion of the majority was, they carried it with them wherever they went, and boldly professed it. The four letters at the conclusion of the dedication of their altars, V · S · L · M, convey a lesson to Christians. If, as heathens, they presented their offerings willingly to the gods whom they worshipped, and whom they counted worthy of all honour, how much more willingly should we serve our God and Redeemer?

5.—The nature of their religion is set impressively before us. They had “gods many and lords many.” Jupiter, Mars, Hercules, Neptune, Minerva, Mithras, Apollo, Mercury, and others, 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, the nymphs of the Springs, the gods of the Mountains, and the deities of the Shades below. We see also the tendency of polytheism to multiply itself. Besides the gods of the Roman mythology, we find many altars dedicated to deities of a local origin, such as Cocidius, Belatucader, Mogon, Coventina, and others. The soldiers of the various garrisons would necessarily contract alliances with the daughters of the soil, and would thus be induced to pay regard to the deities whom their loved ones held dear. The altars to these local deities are, for the most part, of late date.

6.—At first sight we may be surprised that, amongst the lettered remains of the Roman age, there are no stony records of the faith of Christianity. Some reasons may, perhaps, be assigned for this; but this is not the place for entering upon the discussion. Let us hope that the Christians of that early day, by their life and conversation, if not by records in stone, gave evidence of the reality of their faith. If so, they would be epistles “known and read of all men” (2 Cor. iii. 2).

7.—But there are some negative proofs of the influence of Christianity in our collection. The worship of the *one* god Mithras shows that the folly of polytheism had been found out; and the altars dedicated to the “ancient gods” show that a system of belief different from that in which the mass of the people had been educated (let us hope that it was Christianity) was at the time prevalent. In other

collections besides this there are examples of altars inscribed DIBVS VETERIBVS.

In one of the guard chambers of Housesteads a part of an altar to Jupiter, with the letters I. O. M. carved upon it, had been used as a common building stone; and in the Station of CAERLEON an altar to the goddess *Fortuna* had been converted in Roman times into a common gutter-stone. These facts seem to lead to the conclusion that a change had come over the people.

8.—There is one important lesson which Englishmen may learn from these monuments. So large an amount of blessing has been allowed to rest upon us as a nation for centuries past, that we are disposed to reckon that the present state of things is to be perpetual. When we visit foreign nations, our national pride is apt to assert itself. We think that we are to be always the rulers of the world. When we look at our lettered stones we find a different state of things from the present: we find that, in addition to native Romans, Gauls, Spaniards, Batavians, Tungrians, Dacians, and other auxiliary troops were settled in our land to hold us in subjection. At the time when the figures of Victory—which our Museum contains—were carved, Rome had its heel upon the neck of Britain. What has been may yet be. It becomes us, therefore, to be humble, and to take heed to our ways, lest we be again visited with a season of rebuke and calamity.

INDEX.

I.—PLACES WHERE THE INSCRIPTIONS, &c., IN THE FOREGOING CATALOGUE HAVE BEEN FOUND.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>AESICA (see Great Chesters).
 AMBOGLANNA (see Birdoswald).
 Beltingham, No. 117.
 Benwell, Nos. 14, 15, 18, 23, 24, 32, 39,
 77, 136, 144, 182, 183.
 Binchester, No. 206<i>a</i>.
 Birdoswald, Nos. 5, 96, 205<i>b</i>.
 BORCOVICUS (see Housesteads).
 BREMENIUM (see High Rochester).
 Brougham Castle, No. 132.
 Brunton, No. 137.</p> | <p>Burgh-on-Sands, No. 57.
 Caerboran, Nos. 17, 33, 36, 55, 62, 68,
 69, 75, 76, 83, 110, 130, 131, 141, 145.
 Carlisle, No. 101.
 Carrawburgh, No. 157.
 Castle Hill, N.B., No. 207.
 Chapel House, No. 109.
 Chesterholm, Nos. 61, 67, 117.
 Chester-le-Street, Nos. 45, 106, 128, 133,
 142, 143, 146.
 CONDERCUM (see Benwell).</p> |
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- Corbridge (Corchester), Nos. 50, 54, 85,
147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 152*a*, 160,
201.
- CORSTOPTUM (see Corbridge).
- Cramlington, No. 98*a*.
- Great Chesters, Nos. 73, 79, 125, 126, 194,
200.
- HABITANCUM (see Risingham).
- Halton Chesters, Nos. 74, 137.
- Hatheridge, No. 37.
- Heaton, No. 16.
- High Rochester, Nos. 99, 112, 127, 168.
- Housesteads, Nos. 7, 8, 11, 19, 44, 48, 66,
70, 71, 72, 81, 84, 88, 93, 97, 97*a*, 98,
104, 121, 122, 123, 124, 134, 140, 153,
156, 158, 159, 170, 172, 173, 174, 175,
176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 184, 187, 188,
193, 199, 202, 205*d*, 205*e*, 205*g*.
- HUNNUM (see Halton Chesters).
- Jarrow, Nos. 1, 12.
- Jedburgh Abbey, No. 208.
- Maryport, No. 89.
- Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nos. 2, 6, 9, 10,
13, 16, 31, 107.
- North Shields, No. 196.
- Pierse Bridge, No. 192.
- PONS AELII (see Newcastle).
- PROCOLITIA (see Carrawburgh).
- Risingham, Nos. 21, 40, 47, 63, 80, 94,
95, 102, 103, 111, 113, 114, 118, 119,
120, 138, 139, 154, 155, 186, 195, 197,
204.
- Rutchester, Nos. 25, 26, 46, 51, 86, 181.
- Sewingshields, Nos. 60, 65, 78.
- Shotton (Co. Durham), No. 141.
- Stanwix, Nos. 56, 87, 100.
- VINDOBALA (see Rutchester).
- VINDOLANA (see Chesterholm).
- Wallbottle, Nos. 28, 29, 38.
- Wallsend, Nos. 4, 42, 191.
- Walltown Crags, No. 203.
- Wark-on-Tyne, No. 35.

2.—STONES FROM UNKNOWN LOCALITIES.

- Nos. 3, 8, 20, 22, 27, 30, 34, 41, 43, 49,
52, 53, 58, 59, 64, 82, 90, 91, 92, 105,
108, 115, 116, 135, 161, 162, 163, 164,
165, 166, 167, 169, 170*a*, 171, 189, 190,
198, 205*a*, 205*c*, 205*f*, 206*a-m*.

3.—DEITIES.

- Apollo, Nos. 143, 161, 181.
- Belatucader, No. 132.
- Ceres, No. 28.
- Cocidius, No. 153.
- Deae Matres, Nos. 2, 77, 158, 175, 176,
177, 178, 179, 187, 205*b*, 205*d*, 205*g*.
- Deus Veteris, Nos. 116, 125, 141, 142,
145, 165.
- Fortune, Nos. 10, 55, 102, 103, 113.
- Hercules, Nos. 86, 122, 159, 205*e*.
- Jupiter, Nos. 5, 21, 32, 44, 48, 89, 124,
152*a*, 208.
- Mars, Nos. 27, 63, 68, 174, 187.
- Mercury, Nos. 9, 50.
- Mithras, Nos. 4, 6, 70, 71, 72, 121, 140,
199.
- Neptune, Nos. 13, 157.
- Pan, Nos. 33, 205*f*.
- Silvanus, Nos. 57, 107.
- Sun, Nos. 134, 181.
- Victory, Nos. 56, 85, 93, 100, 126.



4.—LEGIONS, COHORTS, &c.

<p>Legio II. Nos. 32, 78, 137, 143, 149, 152.</p> <p>„ VI. Nos. 13, 147, 148, 152.</p> <p>„ XX. Nos. 15, 69, 109, 207.</p> <p>„ XXII. No. 152a.</p> <p>Cohors I. Nos. 37, 42.</p> <p>„ III. No. 149.</p> <p>„ V. Nos. 60, 65, 203.</p> <p>„ VII. No. 20.</p> <p>„ VIII. Nos. 39, 67.</p> <p>„ I. Aelia Dacorum, No. 96.</p>	<p>Cohors I. Batavorum, No. 36.</p> <p>„ I. Hamiorum, Nos. 75, 130.</p> <p>„ I. Raetorum, Nos. 155, 194, 208.</p> <p>„ I. Thracum, No. 31.</p> <p>„ I. Tungrorum, Nos. 44, 122, 123, 124, 174, 188.</p> <p>„ I. Vangionum, Nos. 138, 155.</p> <p>„ I. Vardulorum, No. 99.</p> <p>„ II. Asturum, No. 79.</p> <p>Ala I. Hispanorum Asturum, No. 77.</p>
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5.—CENTURIAL STONES.

Nos. 6, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 34, 37, 38, 42, 60, 62, 64, 65,
67, 82, 106, 110, 191.

APPENDIX.

Nos. 30 and 98a (T PRIMVS) are from Cramlington, and were presented by Mr. Lawson de Cardonnel. (See 1st Report [1813], p. 43.)

No. 33.—The laureated head of Pan, of larger size than usual, thus numbered, is not from Caervoran, but from Blake Chesters. It was presented by Mr. George Rippon.

No. 34.—A Centurial Stone from the Walltown Crags, inscribed CHO III | LE XXV (?). Presented by the Greenhead Quarry Company.

No. 82.—Mr. W. T. Watkin thinks this is from Caervoran.

No. 205f.—The rude head of Pan thus numbered, is from Caervoran.