

II.—ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS AND SCULPTURES BELONGING TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTI- QUARIES OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.

BY R. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A., F.S.A.

[Read on 27th January, 1926.]

The collection of Roman inscribed and sculptured stones in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne is by far the largest and most important in this country. It has been constantly growing ever since its foundation in 1813, and has now reached the total of over three hundred and fifty stones. Such a collection is no mere museum of curiosities. Our knowledge of the Roman Empire, one of the most important and instructive political experiments in the world's history, is derived almost wholly from archæological sources, since it was too vast a thing to be understood or adequately described by contemporary writers; among these archæological sources, inscriptions play the chief part, taking, as they do, the place of our modern records, official and unofficial alike. Religious dedications show us what religion was like under the Roman Empire, how it affected the life of the people, and to what extent it was turned to political uses. Records of building tell us the dates, the purposes and even the constructors of important public works like Hadrian's Wall and the various buildings of its forts. Tombstones show us how much people travelled, how the army was recruited, how different nationalities intermarried, and how family life and family affection remained, all through this period, the basis of the State. A collection like this, therefore, is a

library of unique historical documents; and it is of the utmost importance for the increase of historical knowledge that they should be jealously preserved, clearly exhibited, skilfully deciphered, and accurately published. The aim of this catalogue, which by the wish of the Council of the Society replaces the catalogue of 1920 as that replaced the earlier compilations of 1887 and 1867, is to give a full reading of every inscription, so far as they can be read in their often weathered and dilapidated condition, together with a translation of its text, and a brief description of the various sculptures. Visitors to the museum will, with the help of these versions, be able to decipher the inscriptions for themselves, and scholars at a distance will be put in possession of readings in many cases more complete and accurate than those hitherto published.

With few exceptions, the stones here described have often been described before. To refer in the catalogue to all these previous descriptions would be wearisome. I have, therefore, as a rule, confined myself to giving references (a) in square brackets, at the beginning of each entry, to the catalogue of 1920; (b) to the seventh (British) volume of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, here referred to by the letter C; (c) to the supplements to that volume published in the third, fourth, seventh and ninth volumes of the *Ephemeris Epigraphica*, here referred to as EE iii, iv, vii, ix; (d) to the *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, referred to as LS.

The entries are arranged according to the scheme that has long been in use among students of inscriptions. First come altars and other dedications to deities, in alphabetical order; then records of building; then tombstones, in alphabetical order; then a few inscriptions not on stone, in which potters' stamps are not included; then uninscribed sculptures. If the visitor regrets that the catalogue has not been so arranged as to follow the arrangement of the stones in the rooms, he must remember that the arrangement of the stones is subject to constant changes owing to the arrival of new exhibits or the desire of a curator to improve the existing arrangement.

The labour of re-cataloguing so large a mass of material has been greatly lightened by the co-operation of the curators, Mr. Parker Brewis, F.S.A., and Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. B. Spain, C.M.G., F.S.A., who most kindly lent me their notes on the stones and helped in many other ways; by the hospitable attentions of the caretaker and Mrs. Teague; and by the criticism and advice of various scholars; above all, by the assistance of my wife, who shared the work of making full-sized facsimile copies of every inscription.

I. RELIGIOUS DEDICATIONS

1-3. *Anociticus, Antenociticus.*—A pair of gods (or possibly one god with his name misspelt once) whose cult seems to have been exclusively local to Benwell. Their shrine, with a semicircular apse at one end, is still to be seen there, in the garden of Condercum House. Nos. 1 and 2 stood at the two ends of the apse.

**DEO ANOCITICO
IVDICIIIS OPTIMO
RVM MAXIMORVM
QVE IMPP N SVB VLP
MARCELLO COS TINE
IVS LONGVS IN PRE
FECTVRA EQVITV
LATO CLAVO EXORNA
TVS ET Q D**

1 [17].—Altar, 47" × 19".

"To the god *Anociticus*, by the decrees of our best and greatest Emperors, under *Ulpus Marcellus*, of consular rank, (set up by) *Tineius Longus*, acting prefect of horse, adorned with the *latus clavus* and *quaestor designate*."

The titles *optimi maximique* are elsewhere given to Marcus Aurelius and Verus (161-169) and therefore might here apply to them or to Marcus and Commodus (177-180); probably the latter pair, because an *Ulpus Marcellus* was sent to Britain by Commodus to retrieve the disaster of 181, and, if this is the same man, we should expect Commodus to send a person with fairly recent experience of governing Britain. *Longus* was evidently a *tribunus laticlavus*, acting as prefect, like the dedicator of No. 55; he means that he held this position by order of the Emperors, not that he dedicated the altar by their order. C 504, LS 21.

2 [16].—Altar, 56" × 16".
 "To the god *Antenociticus*, and the Deities of the Emperors, *Ælius Vibius*, centurion of the Twentieth *Valerian Victorious Legion*, pays his vow." An exceptionally handsome altar, richly decorated with cable mouldings, vegetable ornament, and swags. C 503, LS 20.

D E O
 ANTENOCITICO
 ET NVMINIB
 AVGVSTOR
 AEL. VIBIVS
 O LEG. XX. V. V.
 V. S. L. M.

3 [18].—Altar, 27" × 20", in three fragments. "Sacred to the god *Antenociticus*; the First Cohort of *Vangiones*, commanded by [*Mar*]cius (?) *Cassianus*, prefect, pays a vow." EE ix, 1164, and C 515=LS 29.

DEO ANTENOCITICO
 & SACRVM
 COH. I VANGION
 QVIB. PRAEEST
 marC. CASSI
 anus prAEF
 v s l M

4-5. *Apollo*.—The Greek Sun-god, a youthful god who under the Roman Empire tended to be identified (a) with similar gods of Celtic religion (see No. 5) and (b) with the Persian *Mithras* (see No. 53).

4 [143].—Upper part, 9" × 8", of a small altar from Chester-le-Street. "To the god *Apollo* . . ."

DEO APOLLINI
 NI LENIG . . .

The reading of line 2 is doubtful and its meaning quite uncertain: LEG II A(ug) has been read, but seems unjustified. C 452, LS 541.

5 [201].—Handsome but much damaged altar, 54" × 25", with a socket cut in its top in order to make it into a base for Corbridge market cross. Probably from Cor-

aPOLLINI
 MAPONO
 calpuRNIVS
 . . . TRIB
 dediCaVIT

stopitum. On the left side is *Apollo* with lyre and laurel branch; on the right *Diana* with bow and quiver. "To *Apollo Maponus*, [*Calpu*]rnius(?) . . . , tribune, dedicated this." *Apollo Maponus* is a combination of *Apollo* with a Celtic god whose name seems to be the

Welsh *mabon*, a child. Another dedication to him from Corstopitum is now in the pre-Norman crypt at Hexham. C 471, LS 639.

6-7. *Belatucader*.—A native Celtic god of northern Cumberland. No. 6 gives us an example of his cult rather outside his regular district. Like many Celtic gods, he is sometimes identified with Mars; and was probably, therefore, a warrior-god. His name is very variously spelt.

DEO
BELLETI
CAVRO
LVNARIS

6 [129].—Small altar, 11" × 7", of coarse grit, from Carrawburgh. The inscription is difficult to read, but there is no doubt of the text: "*Lunaris (dedicated this altar) to the god Belleticaurus.*" C 620 is a bad attempt at a reading. Not in LS.

D E O
BLATVCAIRO
AVPAGVS
V S P S S

7 [132].—Small altar, 16" × 12", from Brougham, Cumberland. There is no focus, but incised circles on the face represent the ends of bolsters. "*To the god Blatucairus, Aupagus (Audagus?) pays a vow for his own welfare*" (*votum solvit pro salute sua*). C 295, LS 808, EE vii, 953.

8 [153]. *Cocidius*.—A local god of south-west Northumberland; possibly the river Coquet, but the distribution of his altars does not favour this view. They are mostly found in the central region of the Wall.

COCIDIO *et*
GENIO *Præ*
SIDI VALE
RIVS. M.*Le*
*G.V.I.V.P.F.VP

Small altar, 17" × 9", from Housesteads. "*To Cocidius and the Genius of the Fort (or, of the garrison), Valerius, private of the Sixth Victorious Pious and Faithful Legion, set up what he vowed.*" Below are two dolphins, facing each other. C 644 (very inaccurate), LS 183.

9. [139]. *Di Cultores*.—A general name for the gods, whatever they may be, that inhabit a place; cf. the common dedication to the *Genius Loci*.

Altar, 29" x 14", from Risingham. "To the gods that dwell in this place, (set up by) Julius Victor, tribune." We know from C 988 and 994 that he commanded the First Cohort of Vangiones, in garrison at Risingham. C 980, LS 605.

10 [123]. *Di Deaeque*.—"The gods and goddesses," not further specified.

Slab, 43" x 33", from Housesteads. "To the Gods and Goddesses, according to the interpretation of the oracle of Clarian Apollo; (set up by) the First Cohort of Tungrians." It appears that as a result of an oracle given at Clarus in Ionia, orders went out all over the Empire to make dedications in this style; we have two other examples, one from Dalmatia and one from the frontier between Mauretania and Numidia. C 633, LS 95.

11-15. *Fortuna*.—The cult of Fortune seems, in this region at least, to be especially associated with the bath-house which stood outside each fort, and shows that this bath-house was used as a gambling-club.

11 [102].—Altar, 40 x 20" from Risingham; it stands on a base 37" long by 8" high. The same inscription, "Sacred to Fortune; Valerius Longinus, tribune," is repeated on the altar and the base, and there is a little separate focus on the base, in front of the altar. C 982, LS 600.

12 [103].—Altar, 36" x 17", from Risingham. On the capital is a shrine flanked by six columns, and on the base a band of chip-carving. These designs resemble the work on a distinctive series of altars from Birrens, and probably

DIS ☉ CVLTO
RIBVS ☉ HVIVS
LOGI ☉ IVL ☉
VICTOR ☉ TRIB

DIIS DEABVSQVE SE
CVNDVM INTERPRE
TATIONEM ORACV
LI CLARI APOLLINIS
5 COH I TVNGRORVM

FORTVNAE
SACRVM ☉ C
VALERIVS
LONGINVS
5 TRIB ☉

FORTVNAE SACRVM
VAL ☉ LONGINVS TRIB

FORTVNAE. REDVCI
IVLIVS. SEVERINVS
TRIB. EXPLICITO ☉
BALINEO. V S L M

belong to the Hadrianic period. "To Fortune the Restorer, Julius Severinus, tribune, pays his vow on the completion of the bath-house." C 984, LS 602.

.FORTVNAE. AVG. 13 [130].—Altar, 26 × 14",
.PRO. SALVTE. L. AELI from Carvoran; the lettering
.CAESARIS. EX. VISV is exceptionally ornate. "To
.T. FLA. SECVNDVS. Imperial Fortune, for the wel-
°PRAEF. COH. I. HAM fare of Lucius Ælius, Cæsar,
IORVM. SAGITTAR because of a vision, Titus
.V. S. L. M. Flavius Secundus, prefect of
the first Cohort of Hamian archers, pays a vow." Ælius,
adopted son and intended successor of Hadrian, died in
137. The Hamians were a Syrian tribe; their archers
were the only cohort so armed in Britain. C 748, LS 301.

DEAE FORTV 14 [214].—Altar, 25" × 19",
VEXS. G. RETO from Great Chesters, outside the
QVORVM CVR fort. "To the Goddess Fortune,
AM. AGIT. TABE (erected by) the Vexillation of
°LLIVS VICTOR Raetian Spearman, in charge of
Q Tabellius Victor, centurion." For
this vexillation of "Raeti gaesati," armed with the
throwing-spear called *gaesum*, cf. Nos. 20, 87, 90.
EE ix, 1191.

DEAE 15 [138a].—Top of an altar,
FORTV 18" × 10", from near Halton
NAE . . . Chesters (Blackett Collection).
CVR . . . There is a large cylindrical focus,
°HD . . . in front of which is a stepped
gable. The work is neatly done. "To the goddess
Fortune. . . ." C 558, LS 83.

16 [74].—*Fulgur Divom*, the lightning of the gods.

FVLGVR Slab, 22" × 20", found a mile
DIVOM west of Halton Chesters, to mark
a spot where the ground had been struck by lightning.
C 561, LS 104.

17 [122].—*Hercules*.

Altar, 43" × 21", from Housesteads. The lettering is much weathered, but everything is certain except the first letter of the dedicator's name, which is probably P. "To Hercules (set up by) the First Cohort of Tungrians, 1,000 strong, in command of Publius (?) Ælius Modestus, prefect." C 635, LS 179.

18-32. *Jupiter.*—The cult of Jupiter, especially of Jupiter Optimus Maximus, was perhaps the chief official cult of the Roman Army, Jupiter being the god especially associated with the greatness of Rome. We find, therefore, very many dedications to him made corporately by whole regiments, and many in which he is, to mark his position as the god of the Empire, coupled with the Deity of the Emperor.

18 [89].—Plaster cast of an altar, 40" × 16", from Maryport, which is now at Tullie House, Carlisle. "To Imperial Jupiter, Marcus Censorius Cornelianus, son of Marcus, of the Voltinian tribe, centurion in the Tenth Legion Fretensis and commander of the First Cohort of Spaniards, a native of Nimes in the province of Narbonne, pays his vow." Legion X. Fretensis, Julius Cæsar's famous Tenth Legion, was stationed in Syria; it is very unusual for a cohort in Britain to be commanded by an ex-centurion from a legion in another province. C 371, LS 860.

19 [36].—Altar found at Wallsend in 1892; 35" × 16"; it stands on a base 2' square and 6" high. "To Jupiter Best and Greatest, set up in discharge of a vow by the Fourth Equitate Cohort of Lingones, in charge of Julius Honoratus, centurion of the Second

HERCVLI
COH I TVNGROR
MIL
CVI PRAEEST. I. AEL
MODESTVS. PRAE

IOVI. AVG
M. CENSORIVS
M. FIL. VOLTINIA
CORNELIANVS. J. LEG
X FRETENSIS. PRAE
POSITVS. COH. I.
HISP. EX. PROVINCIA
NARBON. DOMO
NEMAVS. V. S. L. M.

I O M
COH IIII LIN
GONVM EQ
CVI ATTENDIT
IVL HONOR
ATVS J LEG II
AVG
V S L M

August Legion." An equitate cohort was an infantry regiment having a mounted contingent attached to it. Julius Honoratus was not, like the regular commanding officer of an auxiliary cohort, a prefect or tribune, but a legionary centurion "seconded" for this special duty—a fairly common thing. EE ix, 1157.

I O M VEXI 20 [223].—Cast of an inscribed
LLATIO RETO stone, 21" × 14", built into a stair-
RVM GAESA case roof at Jedburgh Abbey.
Q & C & A & IVL "To Jupiter Best and Greatest,
SEVER & TRIB (set up by) the Vexillation of
Raetian Spearman, in charge of (quorum curam agit)
Julius Severus, tribune." For the *Raeti Gaesati*,
 cf. Nos. 14, 87, 90. EE iv, 691.

I. O. M. 21 [210].—Altar, 40" × 21",
DOLICENO LV from Great Chesters, where it had
CIVS MAXIM been used as building material
IVS GAETVLIC by later Roman builders. "To
VS O LEG XX VV *Jupiter Best and Greatest, of*
V s i M *Doliche, Lucius Maximius Gaetu-*
licus, centurion of the Twentieth Valerian Victorious
Legion, pays a vow." "Jupiter Dolichenus," of Doliche
 in Syria, was widely worshipped in the Empire.
 Decorated with chip-carving and linear ornament. EE ix;
 1192. (Plate VII.)

I O M 22 [5].—Upper part, 31" ×
COH IIII GALOR 24", of a large altar, broken
ET NAEVIUS HILARIS across the die; the inscription
PRAEF. CVRAM. ag. is very faint owing to weather-
FIRM. . . . ing, and the reading as here
 given is not altogether certain, line 3 being especially
 open to doubt. It appears to run: "To Jupiter Best and
 Greatest (set up by) the Fourth Cohort of Gauls and their
 prefect Naevius Hilaris(?), in charge of Firm . . ." The
 Fourth Cohort of Gauls lay in garrison at Chester-
 holm and also worked at Risingham; the source of this
 stone is unknown. For the spelling *Galorum* cf. No. 28.
 On the left side is a draped figure blowing a trumpet. The

inscription seems to have been hitherto unread, and is not in C or LS.

23 [140].—Altar, 42" × 16", from the Mithræum at Housesteads. It has originally been dedicated to Jupiter Best and Greatest, and the letters I. O. are still visible on the capital; but this inscription having weathered off (there is no sign of deliberate erasure) it was re-dedicated to Mithras in 252, perhaps a century or more after its original dedication.

"To Jupiter Best and Greatest . . . To the Invincible Sun-god Mithras Lord of Ages, Publius Proculianus, centurion, pays a vow for himself and Proculus his son, in the consulship of our lords Gallus and Volusianus." C 646, LS 190.

24 [152a].—Part of a much damaged altar or slab found in pulling down a cottage at Corbridge; it probably came from Corstopitum. 42" × 18". "To Jupiter Best and Greatest, for the welfare of the vexillations from the [20th Valerian Victorious?] Légion [and the 6th Victorious Legion?]" . . . The name of the Twenty-Second Legion, "Primi-genia," has been imagined here, but baselessly; the text was something like *leg(ionum) [xx. v(aleriae) v(ictricis)] e[t] vi. [v]i(ctricis), mi[l]l(it)es agentes in [praesidio]*. We know that Corbridge was a military depot, staffed by vexillations or drafts from the Sixth and Twentieth Legions. EE ix, page 574.

25 [48].—Altar, 47" × 22", from Housesteads. "To Jupiter Best and Greatest . . ." The rest is lost by weathering, but eighteenth-century antiquaries read the last line as *praefectus*, which

I O m

Deo soli
INVICTO MT
RAE SAECVLARI
PVBL. PROCVLI
ANVS. O PRO SE
ET PROCVLO FIL
SVO. VSLM

DD NN GALLO. ET
¹⁰ **VOLVSINO COS**

I O M
 PRO SALVTE
 VEXILLATIO
 NVM LEG . . .
 . I. VI. I. MI. . .
 . . . I. IN. . . .

I O M

.

enables us to infer that the altar was dedicated by the First Cohort of Tungrians, in command of So-and-so, prefect. C 641, LS 175.

i. O M 26 [34].—Fragment, 9" × 7",
coh. i. aEL. DAC. from Greenhead. Part of an altar
C P E doubtless, brought thither from
 Birdoswald, by whose garrison it was dedicated. "To
 Jupiter Best and Greatest, the First Ælian Cohort of
 Dacians . . ." EE ix, 1209.

I O M . . . 27 [21].—Fragment, 11" × 7",
IMPPC. . from Risingham. "To Jupiter
 Best and Greatest [and the deity of?] the Emperors
 Cæsars . . ." C 990, LS 595.

i o M 28 [218].—Fragment, 18" × 10",
GALOR from top right-hand corner of an
 . . . **N . .** altar, found built into a wall south
 of Great Chesters. At each side of the die was a pilaster;
 on the right-hand side a jug. "To Jupiter. Best and
 Greatest, the — Cohort of Gauls(?) . . ." The
 spelling "Galor" for Gauls is not impossible, cf. No. 22.
 EE ix, 1200.

I O M 29 [12].—Altar, 52" × 14", from
ET MATRIB Binchester. "To Jupiter Best and
VS OLLOTO Greatest and the ollototæ or Over-
TIS SIVE TRA seas Mothers; Pomponius Donatus,
⁵ **NSMARINIS** consular beneficiary, pays a vow for
POMPONIVS his own and his family's welfare."
DONATVS The epithet *transmarinis* seems
BF COS PRO intended as a translation of *ollototis*.
SALVTE SVA For the overseas Mothers, cf.
¹⁰ **ET SVORVM** No. 38. A beneficiary was a junior
V S L A officer relieved of his ordinary
 duties in order to undertake some special work, e.g.,
 command of a small fort or the like; a consular beneficiary
 was one appointed by a consul, in this case, by the
 Governor of Britain. The last line is *v(otum) s(olvit)*
l(ibens) a(nimo). EE ix, 1133.

30 [124].—Altar, 46" × 22", from Housesteads. "To Jupiter Best and Greatest and the Deities of the Emperors, (set up by) the First Cohort of Tungrians, 1,000 strong, in command of Q. Verius Superstes, prefect." C 640, LS 172.

I O M
ET NVMINIBVS
AVG. COH. I. TV
NGRORVM
MIL. CVI. PRAEE
ST. Q. VERIVS
SVPERSTIS
PRAEFECTVS

31 [44].—Altar, 46" × 13", from Housesteads. "To Jupiter Best and Greatest and the Deities of the Emperor, set up in discharge of a vow by the First Cohort of Tungrians, in command of Quintus Julius [Maxi]mus, prefect." The altar is well executed, but the inscription is now very faint, and for much of its reading we rely on eighteenth-century copies. C 639, LS 176.

I O M
ET NVMINIBVS AVG
COH. I. TVNGROR
CVI PRAEST Q IVLIVS
MVS & PRAEF
V s l m

32 [32].—Altar, 38" × 26", the top broken off, from Benwell. "To Jupiter Best and Greatest, of Doliche (cf. No. 21) and the Deities of the Emperors, for the welfare of the Emperor Cæsar Titus Ælius Hadrianus Antoninus Pius, father of his country, and of the Second August Legion; (set up by) Marcus Liburnius Fronto, centurion of the said legion, in discharge of a vow." Antoninus Pius reigned 138–161. C 506, LS 16.

IOm doliche
NO ET NVMINIBVS
AVG PRO SALVTE IMP.
CAESARIS T. AELI HADR
ANTONINI AVG. PII. PP
ET. LEG. II. AVG.
M. LIBVRNIVS FRON
TO J LEG. EIVSDEM
V. S. L. M.

33–36. Mars.—Dedications to Mars are, naturally, very common in the religion of the Roman army. He is very often identified with local Celtic war-gods, e.g., Belatucader (cf. Nos. 6–7), Cocidius (No. 8), etc. For another probable dedication to Mars, see No. 70.

D E O
MARTI QVIN
FLORIVS MA
TERNVS PRAEF
COH. I. TVNG
V S L M

33 [174].—Altar, 50" × 20", from Housesteads. "To the god Mars, Quintus Florius Maternus, prefect of the First Cohort of Tungrians, pays a vow." The inscription is now faint, but was read in the eighteenth century. C 651, LS 180.

MART ALA
C VINICIVS
CELSVS
PRO SE ET . . .
V S L M

34.—Altar, 30" × 12", from South Shields (Blair Collection). "To Mars Alator, Gaius Vinicius Celsus pays a vow for himself and his family." Mars Alator is also found on a silver plaque from Hertfordshire, now in the British Museum. EE vii, 999.

DEO MARTI
CONDATI Val
PROBIVS pro
SE ET SVIS VSLM

35 [133b].—Altar, 21" × 11", found in a well 300 yards north-west of the fort at Chester-le-Street. "To the god Mars Condates, Valerius Probinus pays a vow for himself and his family." Mars Condates is evidently a combination of Mars with a Celtic god. EE vii, 984.

MA.
GII.
M. SENEC
. . NIVSV.

36 [187].—Altar, 35" × 12", perhaps from Housesteads. Line 1 may have been *Marti* or, less probably, *Matribus*; line 2 may have been *Genio* followed by a letter or two: e.g., *Ma[rti et] Gen[io c(enturia)]* "To Mars and the genius of the century, M. Senecianius pays a vow." C 652, LS 186.

37-39. Deæ Matres.—The Mother Goddesses were widely worshipped in the western Empire, especially in Gaul, Germany and Britain. They are represented as three seated figures, holding baskets of fruit or grain in their laps, emblems of fertility. For another dedication, cf. 29; for uninscribed sculptures, Nos. 258-261.

DEABVS
MATRIBVS
.

37 [138b].—Top of a small altar, 12" × 11½", probably from Halton Chesters (Blackett Collection). Above are two Victories, very crudely cut in low

relief, holding a wreath; below, the inscription: "To the Mother Goddesses," in neat and regular letters. C 559, LS 84.

38 [2].—Slab, 23" × 18", with the three Mother Goddesses rudely carved in relief, each seated in a separate niche, and an inscribed panel below. "To the

DE | MATRIBVS TRAMARINIS | ^b u
A | PATRIS AVRELIVS IUVENALIS | s

Mother Goddesses of his native land overseas, by Aurelius Juvenalis." The dedication (for which cf. No. 29) suggests that the worship of the Mothers was indigenous in Britain, or at any rate naturalized there by the time this stone was set up, and that Juvenalis had reasons for distinguishing the Mothers of his own country from those of Britain, like the various local Madonnas of Italy. Probably from Newcastle. C 499, LS 12.

39 [77].—Slab, 32" × 24", from Benwell. "To the

MATR TRIBVS CAMPE^{trib}.

ET. GENIO ALAE PRI. HISPANO

RVM ASTVRVM

. GORDIANAE. T.

AGRIPPA PRAE TEMPLVM A SOLO
RESTITVIT

Three Mothers of the Fields and the Genius of the First Cavalry Regiment of Asturian Spaniards . . . Gordian's Own, T(erentius?) Agrippa, prefect, restored this temple from the ground." The Mothers are here identified with the *Campestris*, the deities of the field, as goddesses of fertility. Regiments frequently, in the third century, took titles from the name of the reigning emperor; these had to be erased after the posthumous disgrace (*damnatio memoriae*) which many emperors incurred. The three Gordians reigned 238–244. C 510, LS 22.

40–41. *Mercury*.—Mercury was much worshipped, to judge by the numerous small carvings of him, of all degrees of excellence, of which Nos. 262–268 are examples.

40 [36a].—Two fragments of a broken slab, 14½"

broad, with an inscribed panel below and a representation of the god above. His feet can be seen, with a goat on the left. From Wallsend. The inscription begins: "To

DEO. M. S . . . VD. F. P. COH
II NER M. PAGO
. DIORVM

the god Mercury"; there is a reference to the Second Cohort of Nervii, and another to an unidentified *pagus* or district. EE ix, 1159.

D.M. . . . IIA **41** [36q].—Fragments of a slab,
N. F. . . . originally about 24" × 23", dedi-
cated to Mercury, from Wallsend. Above stands the god,
with a cock and an altar to the right and a goat to the
left; below is an inscribed panel in which "To the god
Mercury" is alone decipherable. EE ix, 1160.

42 [127]. *Di Mountes*.—These gods, whether in the plural or in the singular form (*deo Mounti*, *deo Mounto*), are evidently local Celtic deities of the north of England. They are found in Northumberland and Cumberland.

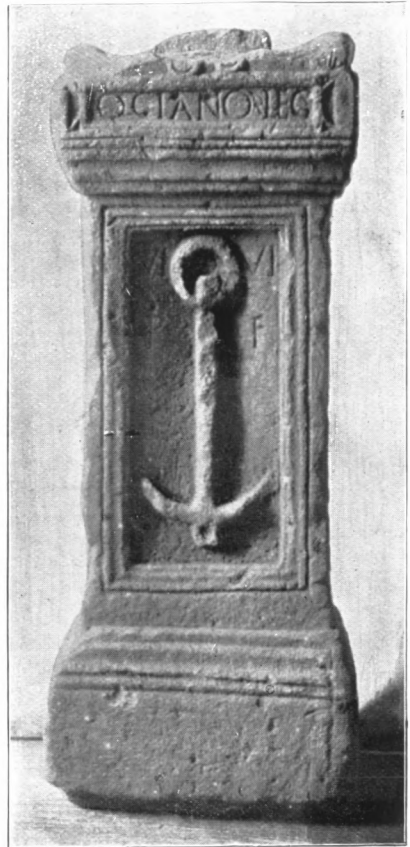
DIS Small altar, 12" × 8", from High
MOVNTI Rochester. "To the *Di Mountes*,
BVS IVL *Julius Firminus*, *decurion*, *made*
FIRMIN *this*." A *decurion* was an officer
VS DEC F of inferior rank. C 1036, LS 554.

43 [161]. *Nemesis*.—Originally a Greek word meaning "righteous indignation," *Nemesis* was deified by the Romans as the personification of the wrath of heaven which brings vengeance on evil-doers.

DEAE Small altar, 13" × 7", from
NEMESI Housesteads. The inscription is
APOLLON faintly cut in coarse grit, and two
IVS SACE letters of the goddess's name are
RDOS FEC lost, but there is little doubt of her
identity. "To the goddess *Nemesis*, *Apollonius*, *priest*,
made this." C 654, not in LS.



44. ALTAR TO NEPTUNE.



46. ALTAR TO OCEANUS.



85. SLAB IN HONOUR OF ANTONINUS PIUS.

44 [11]. *Neptune*.—God of the sea; cf. No. 46.

Well-made altar, 48" × 20", **NEPTVNO & LE**
 found in the north channel of the **VI VI**
 river Tyne at Newcastle, in build- **P F**
 ing the Swing Bridge. The first line of text is in an ansate panel on the capital; the rest cut in the background of a relief on the die representing a dolphin and a trident. "To Neptune (set up by) the Sixth Victorious Loyal and Faithful Legion." The altar, being officially dedicated to the sea-god by the legion as a whole, must commemorate the arrival in Britain of the entire legion, when, at Hadrian's orders, it came from Germany to take up its permanent abode in this country (A.D. 122). The fact that the legion disembarked at the Tyne, not at York its future home, suggests that its coming was closely connected with the building of the wall. EE iii, 99. (Plate IV.)

45 [138c]. *Numina Augustorum*.—The Emperor was regarded as a divine being, and the worship paid to him was an important political institution, expressing as it did the sense of loyalty to the Empire. It was, in fact, because they refused to join in this worship and therefore, by implication, declared themselves disloyal to the Empire, that the early Christians were persecuted. For other dedications to the Deity of the Emperor, cf. Nos. 2, 30-32.

Top of an altar, 20" × 17", found **NYMINIBVS**
 in the stable yard at Halton Tower; **A V G**
 originally no doubt from Halton
 Chesters. "To the Deities of the Emperors . . ." The third line is illegible. C 559a, LS 85.

46 [11a]. *Oceanus*.—The Ocean; cf. No. 44.

Well-made altar, 51" × 20", **OCIANO & LEG**
 forming a pair with No. 44: See **VI VI**
 that entry for notes, which apply **P F**
 equally to this, except that the relief in this case is an anchor, and the inscription runs: "To Oceanus, (set up by) the Sixth Victorious Loyal and Faithful Legion."

Found in the north channel of the river Tyne at the Swing Bridge, Newcastle. EE ix, 1162. (Plate IV.)

47. *Romulus?*—The founder of Rome was worshipped in Britain as elsewhere, and this may be a dedication to him.

Portion of a base on which a statue probably stood. On the remaining part of the front edge are the letters DEO R . . . “*To the god R(omulus)?*” 9" × 4".

48-49. *Silvanus*.—God of woods and wild places, and especially the patron of hunting.

D E O
SILVANO
MARC & DIDIVS
PROVINCIALIS
'BF & COS &
V & S & L & L & M

48 [226].—Pedestal, 22" × 10", from Lanchester (Greenwell Collection). On the top may have stood a statue of the god. “*To the god Silvanus, Marcus Didius Provincialis, consular beneficiary, pays a vow.*” For the meaning of “consular beneficiary” cf. No. 29. C 441, LS 681.

D O
SILVANO
C VALE

49 [107].—Small altar, 16" × 10½", found built into the Whitefriars Tower, Newcastle. Everything below the third line is broken away. “*To the god Silvanus, [set up by] Gaius Vale[rius?] . . .*” The spelling *do* for *deo* is not uncommon, and cf. *dae* for *deæ*. C 500, LS 11.

50 [117]. *Sa . . .*—The name of this goddess is not wholly legible, nor am I able to restore it from other sources. The third and fourth letters are probably, but not certainly, both T; the rest of the name is quite clear, though faint.

DEAE
SALLADAE
CVRIA TEX
TOVERDORVM
'V. S. L. M.

Altar, 32" × 19", found in Beltingham churchyard, near Haltwhistle. Its place of origin is unknown; the nearest Roman station is a mile and a half away at Chesterholm. On the sides are the instruments of sacrifice; on the back a wreath. The inscription has been

elegantly cut in good second-century style, but is very much obscured by weathering: everything, however, is legible except the third and fourth letters of the goddess's name. "*To the goddess Sattada(?) the curia of the Textoverdi pays a vow.*" The *curia* is evidently the tribal senate of a Celtic tribe called the Textoverdi, though why they should set up a dedication in Northumberland is far from clear. C 712, LS 255, EE ix, p. 593.

51-53. *Sol.*—The Sun-god is, for our purposes, identical with the Persian god Mithras, whose worship was very widespread in the Roman armies all along the frontier of the Empire in the early centuries of our era. He was worshipped in underground temples, known as Mithræa or Mithraic caves; the most famous English example is at Housesteads, from which come Nos. 23, 51-52, and 69.

51 [121].—Altar, 55" × 21", from the Mithræum at Housesteads. "*To the Invincible Sun-god, Mithras, Lord of Ages, Litorius Pacatianus, consular beneficiary, pays a vow for himself and his family.*" For the meaning of the title *bf. cos.*, cf. No. 29. C 645, LS 182.

D E O
SOLI. INVI
CTO MYTRAE
SAECLARI
LITORIVS
PACATIANVS
BF. COS. PRO
SE ET SVIS. V. S
L. M.

52 [134].—Small altar, 21" × 10", from the Mithræum at Housesteads. At the top is the head of the Sun-god, radiate, with a whip in his hand; below is the inscription: "*To the Sun-god, Herion(ius?) pays a vow.*" C 647, LS 191.

d. SOLI
HERION
V L M

53 [181].—Altar, 43" × 17", from Rudchester. "*To Apollo Anicetus (=invincible) the Sun-god.*" Traces of a further inscription are to be seen, doubtless recording the dedicator, but nothing more is legible. C 543, LS 64.

SOLI
APOLLINI
ANICETO

54 [126]. *Victory*.—This personification is extremely common in sculpture (cf. Nos. 272–275), less so as an object of dedication. Here we have a base evidently connected with a statue.

VIC. TO. RI. AE. AVG. COH. VII.
NER. VI. O. RVM. CVI. PRAE. EST. C
IVL. BAR. BA. RVS. PRAE. FEC. V. S. L. M

Base, 24" × 7½", originally no doubt placed below a niche containing a statue like No. 272, and inscribed "*To Imperial Victory, erected in discharge of a vow by the Seventh Cohort of Nervii, under the command of Gaius Julius Barbarus, prefect.*" Supposed to have come from Great Chesters. C 726, LS 275.

55 [76]. *Virgo Caelestis*.—The Virgin, as a sign of the Zodiac, was worshipped in the east and south of the Empire; in this example the cult is found spreading to the west, for political reasons.

IMMINET LEONI VIRGO CAELES
TI SITV SPICIFERA IVSTI IN
VENTRIX VRBIVM CONDITRIX
EX QVIS MVNERIBVS NOSSE CON
5 TIGIT DEOS ERGO EADEM MATER DIVINA
PAX VIRTVS CERES DEA SYRIA
LANCE VITAM ET IVRA PENSITANS
IN CAELO VISVM SYRIA SIDVS EDI
DIT LIBYAE COLENDVM INDE
10 CVNCTI DIDICIMVS
ITA INTELLEXIT NVMINE INDVCTVS
TVO MARCVS CAECILIVS DO
NATIANVS MILITANS TRIBVNVS
IN PRAEFECTO DONO PRINCIPIS

Slab, 39" × 26", from Carvoran, with a remarkably well-preserved inscription in verse. "*The Virgin in her heavenly place rides upon the Lion; bearer of corn, inventor of law, founder of cities; by whose gifts it comes that we know the gods, and therefore she is the Divine Mother, Peace, Virtue, Ceres, the Syrian Goddess,*

weighing life and laws in her balance. Syria has sent the constellation which we see in the heavens to Libya to be worshipped; thence have we all learned. Thus has understood, led by thy godhead, Marcus Caecilius Donatianus, serving as tribune in the office of prefect by the Emperor's gift." The poem is really in honour of Julia Domna, the Syrian wife of the Libyan (African) Emperor Septimius Severus. Julia Domna is identified with the Virgin, whom coins of Severus show riding on the Lion, and it seems to be the case that this Syrian constellation-worship travelled to Africa with the Phœnicians: Dido, in Virgil, worships the "law-giver Ceres." The statue with which this inscription was connected, therefore, showed Julia Domna, with a wreath of ears of corn, riding on a lion and holding a balance, probably with other accessories. Donatianus records the fact that though he only held the command proper to a prefect, he had been given the brevet rank of tribune (cf. No. 1). C 759, LS 306.

56-64. *Di Vitires, Huiteres, Veteres.*—These gods, generally plural and masculine, but sometimes singular (*deo Vitiri*, etc.) and sometimes, though rarely, feminine (*deabus Vitiribus*), were widely worshipped along the line of the Wall and a little way north and south of it, but never, so far as we know, farther south than York or farther north than Netherby. It has been thought that they are simply "the Old Gods" of paganism, worshipped in an age when Christianity was becoming general; but this is impossible for several reasons: (1) "Old Gods" in *that* sense would be not *veteres* but *antiqui*. (2) A pagan survival would surely be careful as to *what* god it was worshipping, and would not lump them all together. (3) The distribution of these altars suggests a local cult like, e.g., that of Cocidius. (4) The spelling is conclusive against the theory, for no Latin adjective is ever so fantastically misspelt on so many monuments as *Veteres* must, on the theory, be. It is therefore reasonably certain that we have here a divine name, probably (to judge by the presence of the sound *hu*) of Teutonic origin, *huitris*, or the like, which has in some cases been

confused with the adjective *vetus*. Whether it has any connection with the epithet *vitiriv*, applied to Odin in the Eddas, is very doubtful.

dibus

HVITE
RIBVS

56 [116].—Lower part, $5\frac{1}{2}$ " × $6\frac{1}{2}$ ", of a small altar from Carrawburgh. "To the *Di Huiteres*." There are several examples of the name beginning *Hu*, and one on record of *Vh*. C 502b.

DIBVS

VETERI
BVS POS
SIT ROMA
5 NA

57 [125].—Small altar, 10 × 5", from Great Chesters. "To the *Di Veteres*, set up by *Romana*." In this example the name of the gods in question has been assimilated to the Latin adjective *veteres*, and they thus become "the Old Gods." C 728, LS 277.

D E O

VITIRI
.. THAV ..
.. POI ..

58 [231].—Small altar, $16\frac{1}{2}$ " × 8", from Lanchester (Greenwell Collection). A flake has removed the ends of all the lines; lines 1 and 2 are well cut, 3 and 4 too poorly cut to be now legible. "To the god *Vitiris* . . ." C 444, LS 691.

DEO

VITIRI
MENI
DADA

59 [141].—Small altar, 9" × 6", found in 1883 at Shotton, co. Durham, but seen in the eighteenth century at Carvoran. "To the god *Vitiris*, *M(a)eni(us) Dada* pays a vow." C 764, LS 315.

DEO

VITI
RI D
VIH
5 NO VS

60 [133a].—Small altar, 23" × $8\frac{1}{2}$ ", from Chester-le-Street. "To the god *Vitiris*, *Duihno* pays a vow." The name *Duihno* recalls the Gaulish river *Duina*. EE vii, 985.

DEO. VE

TERI NE
CALAM
ES. V. S. L

61 [145].—Small altar, 11 × 7", from Carvoran. "To the god *Veteris*, *Necalames* (?) pays a vow." C 761, LS 320.

RELIGIOUS DEDICATIONS



62 [146].—Small altar, $9\frac{1}{2}$ " \times $5\frac{1}{2}$ ", from Chester-le-Street. "To the Deæ Vitires, Vitalis pays a vow." This and 63 are remarkable as making these deities female.

DAEABu
S VITIR
IBVS
VITALIS
v s l M

63 [142].—Small altar, 14×7 ", from Chester-le-Street. The stone is a coarse grit and the letters are not easy to read. Line 1 is probably *deabus*, the *u* having been cut small and vanished. Line 2 seems an abbreviation, in the medieval manner, for *Viteribus*; this style of abbreviating gradually comes into use during the Roman period, but is rare before the fourth century. Line 3 is faint, and its meaning is not known. Line 4 has been thought to contain a reference to the river Wear (Vedra). C 454, LS 542.

DEABS
VITBVS
VIAS
VADRI

64 [165].—Lower part, $7\frac{1}{2}$ " \times $6\frac{1}{2}$ ", of a small altar from Old Penrith, Cumberland. "[To the Di] Vicres, T? S? pays a vow." The letters T and S in line 2 are uncertain. Vicres is presumably a misspelling of Vitires. LS 279.

VICRIb
VSTSV
S L M

65-80.—Unidentified Deities.

65 [3].—Altar, $49" \times 21"$, from Housesteads, with the inscription almost entirely obliterated. At the end can be read *trib(unus) libertus ex v(oto) s(olvit) l(ibens) a(nimo)*, "tribune and freedman, discharged this in accordance with his vow, willingly." C 657.

.... C
.. IOR.
NVSPR
ICC. III

66 [6].—Small altar, $21\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ ", found on the line of the Wall near Byker Bridge. It is well cut, but the inscription has been worn away by sharpening tools on the face. "Julius Maximus, priest, (dedicates this) to the god Di (?)" It is impossible to say what god is meant. EE vii, 1007.

5
TRIB LIBE
RTVS EX V S L A
IVL. MAX
IMVS. SAC
D. DI. . . .
O. I. . . .
5 PE. . . .
QV. . . .
II . . .

DEO DI 67 [133].—Small altar, 10" ×
G . . . GN 6½", from Chester-le-Street. It
BANNOAI seems to read: "*To the god*
 *Dig . . .*" but it is impossible to
 say what god is meant. Line 3 is unintelligible, and
 line 4 illegible. C 453, LS 543.

DEO M 68 [225].—Small altar, 12" ×
. C. RSE 7", from Lanchester (Greenwell
 Collection). "*To the god M(ars?) . . .*" The rest is
 obscure. It has been read *Deo M(ihtrae) C(auto) P(ati)*
S(oli) I(nvicto), abbreviating a string of titles of the Sun-
 god, but the letters, though faint, seem to disprove this
 view. C 650 and 1344c, LS 675.

DEO 69 [199].—Altar, 53" × 17",
 . . . from the Mithraic cave at House-
 steads, and presumably dedicated to the Invincible Sun-
 god Mithras, but everything has perished except the first
 line. C 648, LS 185.

SANCTE ET NVMIN 70 [13].—Part of
DOMITIVS EPICTET base or frieze, 29" × 14",
COMMILITONIBVS TEMPLVM from South Shields.
 "*To the holy goddess . . . and the deities [of the*
Emperors], Domitius Epictetus . . . with his fellow-
soldiers, [built] this temple." The emperors referred to
 may be Marcus Aurelius and Verus or Commodus, as the
 lettering seems to belong to the late second century.
 EE vii, 1000.

O LEG XX VV 71 [15].—Base and bottom
V S L M of die 25" × 24", of a large altar
 from Benwell, or possibly the lower part of a pedestal
 supporting a statue or the like, since the top of this stone
 is not broken off but dressed, and this would imply that
 the altar, if such it was, was made of two separate stones,
 which is contrary to practice. Round the stone is a band
 of scroll-work, above which is a band of conventionalized
 vegetable forms. The lower part of the die bears the
 inscription: "*So-and-so, centurion of the Valerian*

Victorious Twentieth Legion, pays a vow." The letters, owing to weathering, are barely visible, but the style of the fragment resembles that of the large Benwell altars, Nos. 1-3. C 514, LS 16.

72 [36b].—Two fragments, together 15" x 10", from an altar found at Wallsend. "[Set up by . . .] *Cornelius Celer, prefect of the Fourth Cohort of Lingones.*"

The cohort is conjectural, but would fit the tops of letters visible in line 5. EE ix, 1158.

73 [68].—Part, 15" x 14", of a slab from Carvoran. It runs, roughly, "*To the god . . . and to the deities [of the Emperors], Julius Pacatus . . . and Pacutius C . . . and V (?) Val (?) and . . . ccus built this (temple) from the ground in discharge of a vow.*"

The name in line 5 is illegible. In line 7 [fec]er(unt) v(otum) s(olventes) is recognizable. The lettering is rough and bad. C 755, LS 300.

74 [114].—Part, 18" x 14", of a slab or altar from Risingham. "[To the god . . .] for the welfare of *Arrius Paulinus, erected by his freedman Theodotus.*" C 1000, LS 610.

75 [104].—Altar, 33" x 14", the inscription almost wholly lost by weathering. It has been ascribed to Housesteads, but this is pure conjecture, and its real source is unknown. The only thing that can be regarded as even fairly certain is "[D]idius Severus, prefect, paid a vow." The Housesteads garrison was commanded by a prefect, and this, so far as it goes, bears out the traditional view of its origin. C 655, LS 181.

. . . . IVD

CORNEL

CELER. PR

AEF COH

° IIIII

DIO. . . .

ET NVMINIV

IVL. PACATVSI I

ET PACVTIVS C

° ET VI. VAL. ET

CCVVS A SOLO

ER. V S

PRO SALVTE

ARR & PAVLINI

THEODOTVS

L I B

C . . . SEV . . .

.IDIVS. SEVE

RVS PRAEF

V S L M

LSLU 76 [213].—Bottom right-hand
NVS. J LEG portion of an altar, roughly cut in
AGENS. CVRAM very coarse grit, found at Great
ARAM. DICAVIT Chesters. 17" × 14". ". . . nus,
³ **v S L M** *centurion of the . . . legion, in*
charge . . . dedicated this altar and paid his vow." The
stone seems to have been used as building material in the
headquarters building.

. . S. 77 [144].—Lower part, 9" × 6",
TRO IVS of an altar from Benwell. The
JET.S.V.S.L.L. sense seems to be that ". . .
M *Jus(tus) of the tribe Tromentina,*
centurion, and his family, paid a vow." C 516, LS 26.

DEO. AR 78 [131].—Small base or pedes-
MILVM. tal, 12" × 7", on which a statue or
BINIVS other votive offering has been
V. S. L. M. placed. The inscription is rudely
cut in the rough grit-stone, but there is little doubt of the
letters; the meaning is less clear. Perhaps *armillum* is a
solecism for *armillam*, a kind of error not uncommon in
provincial Latin of the Empire; and in that case the sense
is: "*Binius pays his vow and gives the god an armlet.*"
Armillum is a very rare word meaning a drinking-vessel,
but it may be doubted whether it would be used locally
in this way. From Carvoran. C 744, LS 298.

. 79 [217].—Fragment, 13" × 10",
. . V . . from Great Chesters. Probably
. TE . from an altar; the letters are very
. P . I . roughly cut and hardly finished.
. EE ix, 1201, d.

CSIII 80.—Fragment of small altar,
GIINV 6" × 4". Origin unknown. ". . .
☉ V ☉ S ☉ L *genus paid a vow.*"

II. IMPERIAL DEDICATIONS AND RECORDS OF BUILDING

These fall into two main classes. Nos. 81-95 are slabs of some size and importance, generally recording the full name and titles of the emperor under whom the work was done, and intended to be ornamental features of the buildings concerned. They are often decorated with sculptures, and were always painted, often with gold letters. Nos. 104-140 are "centurial stones," which are ordinary building stones; or little more, cut, generally in a very amateurish fashion, with the name of the unit (generally a century, sometimes a cohort or legion) that built the particular piece of walling in which they were placed. Such stones were often set up in forts; but most of those in this collection come from Hadrian's Wall, and yield valuable deductions concerning the manner in which it was built.

81-95.—*Building and other imperial slabs, in chronological order.*

81 [1].—Part, 22" × 22", of a slab, which appears to have recorded an address by Hadrian to his troops on the occasion of a victory or other achievement; this must have been when he came to Britain in 122, and the achievement was therefore possibly the construction of the Great Wall in its earlier form, the final form being perhaps a result of Hadrian's visit. Another piece of what appears to be the same monument is in London, and the two together suggest some such sense as this: Hadrian, on the completion of a vast number of forts scattered over the province, and of a fortified barrier crossing Britain from sea to sea, reviews his armies and praises their universal loyalty and steadiness; necessity has forbidden them to conquer the entire world, but they have conserved the frontiers of the Roman Empire, and so forth. The stone was re-used in the pre-Norman church at Jarrow, and an Anglian cross is visible on one edge. It must have come

OMNIVM. Fidem . . .

HADRIANUS . . .

A. NECESSITAT . . .

VATIS. I . . . INOPR

⁵ P. II. F. ICIPATIIC

III. IS. IC. IA.

from some site near the eastern end of the Wall. C 498, LS 539.

82 [98].—Slab, 40" × 24", from the milecastle at Milking Gap, at the east end of Crag Lough. "In

IMP CAES TRAIAN

HADRIANI AVG

LEG. II. AVG

A PLATORIO NEPOTE LEG PR PR

honour of the Emperor Cæsar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, (built by) the Second August Legion, under Aulus Platorius Nepos, legate pro praetore" (i.e., Governor of Britain). This and similar slabs make it absolutely certain that the milecastles, and therefore the turrets and the Wall, were built about 122–126, for we know that Platorius Nepos was governor in 124. C 660, LS 199. (Plate V.)

S. TRAIAN

ANI AVG

AVG

EPOTE LEG PR PR

83 [98a].—The right half, 24" × 23", of a slab exactly like the foregoing. It was found in the same milecastle as the duplicate. The other half of this slab is in the Dean and Chapter Library at Durham. C 661, LS 200.

divi NERVAE Nepoti

traiano. HADRIANO

AVG.

LEG. XX. V. V

84 [109].—Portion, 26" × 12", of a slab from Chapel House, west of Thirlwall; probably from a milecastle at or near that site. "[In honour of the Emperor Cæsar, son of the divine Trajan,] grandson of the divine Nerva, Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus; built by the Twentieth Valerian Victorious Legion." C 835 (wrongly ascribed to Birdoswald), LS 325.

IMP. ANTONI

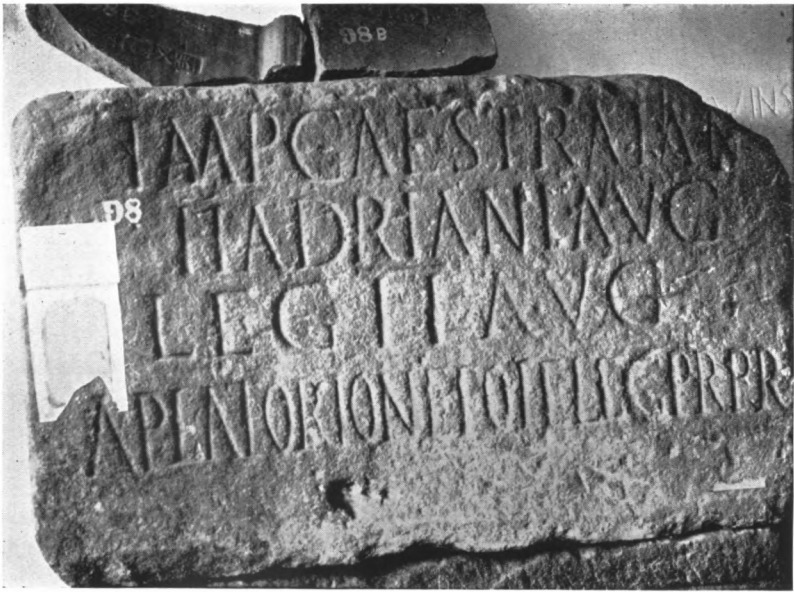
NO. AVG. PIO. P.

PAT. VEXILATIO

LEG. II. AVG. ET. LEG

VI. VIC. ET. LEG

85 [111b].—Slab, 26" × 19", dredged out of the river at Newcastle, in the north channel of the Swing Bridge. The neatness of the work and



82. SLAB FROM THE MILE-CASTLE AT MILKING GAP.



the absolute lack of weathering are remarkable; as is the omission of one L in *vexillatio* and the T and first I in

**XX. V. V. CONR
BVTI. EX. GER. DV
OBVS. SVB. IVLIO. VE
RO. LEG. AVG. PR. P**

contributi. These are errors of cutting merely, and the missing letters were no doubt painted in their proper places on the stone. "In honour of the Emperor Antoninus Augustus Pius, father of his country, by a vexillation (draft) of the Second August and Sixth Victorious and Twentieth Valerian Victorious Legions, contributed from the two Germanies (Upper and Lower), under Julius Verus, praetorian legate of the emperor."

Julius Verus was governor about 157-160. He had to repair the ravages of a great rising in Scotland and the north of England; this slab shows that his legions were found by him in a weak condition, having doubtless suffered in the recent war, and had to be reinforced by drafts from overseas, which landed at Newcastle (like the Sixth Legion itself in Hadrian's time, see Nos. 44, 46), and on landing erected a statue or the like to the emperor. EE ix, 1163. (Plate IV.)

86 [222].—Cast of a "distance-slab" from Castlehill on the Antonine wall. The original was sold to an American, and perished in a fire at Chicago. "In honour of the Emperor Cæsar Titus Ælius Hadrianus Antoninus

**IMP C T
AEL HADR
IANO AN
TONINO AVG
PIO P P VEX
LEG XX VV FEC
P M P III**

Augustus Pius, father of his country. A vexillation of the Twentieth Valerian Victorious Legion built three miles of the Wall." The Antonine Wall was built by vexillations or drafts working at individual stretches of considerable length; that of Hadrian by centuries, working at very short pieces. Obviously the Antonine method was an improvement on the Hadrianic. C 1133a.

87 [194].—Fragments, 27" x 24", of a slab from Great Chesters: "[In honour of the Emperors] Cæsars

impp. caesaribVS ANTONINO ET vero
augustis parTHICIS MEDICIS
 I RAETORVM^m
 MISI CCII IET
 I IAT N

Antoninus [and Verus], [august,] conquerors of Parthia, healers; [built by the . . .] of Raetians The title *medicis* makes it probable that M. Aurelius Antoninus and his colleague Verus are the emperors in question (A.D. 162–169). The Raetians in question are probably the same vexillation as in Nos. 14, 20 and 90; we know of no cohort of Raetians in Britain. C 731, LS 286.

. O. 88 [97].—Fragment, 34" x 11½", of a slab from Corbridge, inscribed on both sides. (a) An inscription in good second-century style, probably Hadrian or Antoninus Pius, recording the erection of a building in charge of [Tere]ntius? Paulinus, acting in the garrison.

IMPERATORIB
 CAESARIBVS
m. AVRELIO AN
tonino. (b) The other side bears a dedication in letters of the late second or early third century to two Emperors, either Marcus Aurelius and Verus or Commodus, or Caracalla and Geta. C 634, 664; LS 203.

89 [138].—Large slab from Risingham, probably built in over the south gateway of the fort when the whole was rebuilt, or extensively repaired, under Septimius Severus. The inscription is contained within a large wreath of leaves and berries; a Victory on the right and a figure of Mars on the left act as supporters. The text contains a great number of ligatured letters; its upper portion is lost, but can be restored with certainty.

"[In honour of the Emperor Cæsar L. Septimius Severus Pius Pertinax, great conqueror of Arabia] Adiabene and Parthia, thrice consul, and of Marcus



89. SLAB IN HONOUR OF SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS.

Aurelius Antoninus ("Caracalla") *Augustus*, twice consul, [and of the most noble *Cæsar P. Septimius Geta*,]

Imp. caes.

L. Septimio Severo

Pio Pert. Arab. AD. PARTHICO MAXI.

COS. III, ET M. AVREL. ANTONINO PIO

COS. II AVG., et P. Sept. Getae, nob. caes.,

PORTAM CVM MVRIS, VETVSTATE DI

LAPSIS, IVSSV ALFENI SENECTIONIS V. C.

COS., CVRANTE OCLATINIO ADVENTO PROC.

AVGG. NN., COH. I. VANGION. M. EQ.

CVM AEM. SALVIO TRIB.

SVO A SOLO REST.

the First Cohort of Vangiones, a thousand strong and furnished with a contingent of cavalry, with its commanding officer Æmilius Salvius, tribune, restored from ground-level this gate and these walls, decayed through age, at the bidding of Alfenius Senecio, the illustrious proconsul, and under the superintendence of Oclatinus Adventus, procurator of our lords the emperors."

The name of Geta, here as on many other inscriptions, has been erased by order of his brother Caracalla after his murder in 212. Severus was consul for the third time in 202; Caracalla consul for the second time in 205; the inscription therefore dates between 205 and 208, when Caracalla was consul for the third time. The phrase "decayed through age," which is common in such inscriptions, seems generally intended to disguise the fact that the buildings in question had been destroyed by enemies. Alfenius Senecio (*vir clarissimus* is the ordinary title of a man of consular rank at this period) was Imperial Governor of Britain about A.D. 203-208. It appears from this inscription that the repairs at Risingham were carried out before the visit of Severus to Britain (208-211), though the next entry shows that more, and very important, rebuilding was done after his death. The last letters of line 7 are hardly legible. C 1003, LS 626. (Plate VI.)

90 [155].—Fragments of a great slab, 9' 3" × 2' 9", from Risingham. Completed, the inscription runs as follows, the lines being numbered :

1. *imp caes divi* **SEPTIMI** *severi pii arabici adiabENICI parthici maxiMI. BRITANNICI maxiMI FILIO. DIVI marci antonini pii.*
 2. *germanici SARMATICI nepoti, divi ANTONINI PII PRONEP., divi HADRIANI abnep., divi traiani. PARTICHI. ET divi nervae adnep.* 3. *m. aurelio ANTONINO pio felici aug parthICO MAXIMO britannico maximo germanico maximo.*
TRIB. POTESTATE . . . imp. . . . cos. 4. *propagatori imperii PROCONSVLI. PRO. . . . et iuliae domnae aug MATRI AVGVSTi nostri et* 5. *castrorum. SENATVS. HAC PATRIE. . . .* 6. *coh. i. vanGIONVM. ITEM. RAETI. GAESATI. ET. EXPLoratores . . . POSVERVNT.*

"In honour of the Emperor Cæsar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus (i.e., Caracalla, 211-217) pious, fortunate, august, greatest conqueror of Parthia and Britain and Germany, in the —th year of his tribunician power, — times Imperator, — times consul, extender of the empire, proconsul, pro . . ., son of the divine Septimius Severus, pious, conqueror of Arabia and Adiabene, greatest conqueror of Parthia and Britain, grandson of the divine Marcus Antoninus, pious, conqueror of Germany and Sarmatia, great-grandson of the divine Antoninus Pius, great-great-grandson of the divine Hadrian, great-great-great-grandson of the divine Trajan, conqueror of Parthia, and the divine Nerva; and in honour of Julia Domna, august mother of our Emperor and of the camp and the senate and the country; erected [in token of their loyalty and devotion?] by . . ., [the First Cohort of] Vangiones, the Raetian Spearmen, and the . . . Scouts."

The date seems to be somewhere in the years 212-217. The erasure at the end of line 5 seems to have contained the name of a governor or other officer who fell subsequently into disgrace. C 1002, LS 628.

91 [99].—Slab, 37" × 34", from High Rochester. "In honour of the Emperor Cæsar Marcus Aurelius Severus Antoninus (i.e., Caracalla), pious, fortunate, august, great

IMP. CAES. M. AVRELIO
 SEVERO. ANTONINO
 PIO. FELICI. AVG PARTHICO.
 MAX. BRIT. MAX. GERM
 5 MAX. PONTIFICI. MAXIMO
 TRIB. POTES. XVIII. IMP. II
 COS. III. PROCOS. P. P. COH. I
 FIDA. VARDVL. C.R. EQ. CO. ANTO
 NINIANA. FECIT. SVB. CVRA. . . .
 10 LEG. AVG. PR. PR.

conqueror of the Parthians, Britons and Germans; Pontifex Maximus, holding the tribunician power for the nineteenth time, Imperator for the second time, consul for the third time, proconsul, father of his country; built by the First Loyal Cohort of Vardulli, Roman citizens, 1,000 strong, with a contingent of cavalry, Caracalla's own, under the supervision of . . . propraetorian legate of the emperor" (i.e., governor of Britain). The date is 215. An emperor held the tribunician power once for every year of his reign. C 1043, LS 568.

92 [96].—A fine slab, 37" x 26", with mouldings at top and bottom; on the right is a curved sword, on the left a palm branch. Found outside the main west gateway at Birdoswald. "Under Modius Julius,

praetorian legate of the Emperor, (set up by) the First Ælian cohort of Dacians, commanded by Marcus Claudius Menander, tribune." Modius Julius was probably governor of Britain about the years 217-219; this gateway, like many other buildings along the line of the Wall, seems to have been repaired or rebuilt about that time. C 838, LS 389.

SVB MODIO IV
 LIO LEG AVG PRO
 PR COH I AEL DC
 CVI PRAEEST M
 5 CL MENANDER
 TRIB

93 [113].—Fragment, 11" x 10", of a slab probably recording the restoration of a building in the reign of Caracalla, at Risingham.

IMP. CAES. M . . .
 ANTONINVS. P . . .
 ADIABENICV . . .
 . . IVI . . .

"The Emperor Cæsar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, pious, fortunate, august, conqueror of Adiabene . . . [built this, by the hand of such and such officers, and such and such military units]." C 1004, LS 629.

..... IANIII . . .

..... TISSIMI AVG . . .

.. ET CASTROR SENAT

... A —S— . . .

94 [112].—Fragment, 18"

× 11", of a slab recording rebuilding at High Rochester.

The elaborately tied letters are remarkable; the fragment has been much defaced by the ploughshare. The titles *fortissimus augustus*, probably referring to Caracalla, and *mater castrorum senatusque*, probably referring to Julia Domna, his mother, are alone legible. C 1047, LS 579.

IMP. CAES. M. AVR. SEVE

RVS. ALEXANDER. P. FEL

AVG. HORREVM. VETV

STATE. CONLABSYM. MI

COH. II. ASTVRVM. S. A.

A. SOLO. RESTITVERVNT

PROVINCIA. REGENTII

MAXIMO. LEG

VAL. MARTIN

FVSCO

95 [79].—Large slab,

49" × 40", from Great Chesters. "The Emperor

Cæsar Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander, Pious,

Fortunate, August. The

soldiers of the Second Co-

hort of Asturians, Severus

Alexander's own, rebuilt

from the ground this

granary fallen through age, Maximus being governor of Britain, in the consulship of Fuscus [for the second time and Dexter], under the superintendence of Valerius Martinus . . ." The slab is in a fresh condition, but purposely broken; it was evidently taken down when the Emperor Severus Alexander suffered *damnatio memorie* (cf. Geta in No. 89) after his death. The date is 225; this is the last of a long series of rebuilding records that extend from early in the reign of Severus (197) for nearly thirty years. C 732, LS 285.

96-103.—Fragments of similar slabs, incapable of being dated with certainty.

96 [170].—Fragment, 17½" × 14", of slab from Housesteads. It had an inscribed panel in the centre, of which

one corner with the letters N O (evidently the end of an emperor's name, e.g., Hadriano or Antonino) survives; to right is a vexillum supported by the arm of a soldier. C 698.

97 [212].—Fragment, 6" x 5", of a slab probably commemorating the restoration of a building in the reign of Severus. Found at Great Chesters. EE ix, 1195.

SEVERI
SAR
SI

98 [209].—Part of an ansate slab recording the erection or repair of a building, from Great Chesters. 19" x 16". It had been built into a later fabric. *Imp(eratori) [Caes(ari) . . .] p(io) f(elici)* . . . "To the Emperor (Caesar . . .) pious and fortunate . . ." There is nothing to show what emperor is commemorated. EE ix, 1194.

IMP
P.F
PI
.
. . . II . . .
II

99 [211].—Fragment, 19" x 15", of a slab probably recording the erection or restoration of a building in the late second or early third century. From Great Chesters. "To the Emperor Caesar . . . Maximus . . ." The letters of line 3 are broken at the bottom, but they are not *p(io) f(elici) a[ug(u)sto]*; the third looks more like P, B, R, or D, and the second may be E. EE ix, 1196.

imP. CAES
MAX
PFI

100. — Fragment, 11½" x 9" (bottom right-hand corner) of a slab in very coarse grit, with moulding. From Whitley Castle. The letters seem to indicate that some building was *restored*, in the governorship of . . . *cus*, *Legate* of the emperor, with possibly an allusion to the *Province of Britain* at the end. EE vii, 963.

RESTITVI
CO. LEG.
S. PR. BR.

101 [61].—Fragment, 14½" x 8", of a slab from Chesterholm. In the centre was an inscribed panel, on the left a shrine containing a vexillum, on the right probably another containing a

COH
PROBIA
Q C a
MVC ☞

standard: for the decorative scheme cf. No. 106. “—*th cohort; century of Probianus, in charge of Mucius . . .*” For the phrase *quorum curam agit*, cf. Nos. 14, 20. C 719, LS 267.

102.—Small fragment, 7" × 5", **ECI** of a large slab, probably from Risingham, with large letters, probably representing the word *fecit*, “built.” The slab seems to have recorded the construction or reconstruction of a building, and since the letters are in the style of the late second or early third century, it probably adds another to the large number of building records of that period at Risingham.

o PRIMitiVi

. **IIE**

.

I

^o *Sub cura*

FL SECVNDI

PREF

103 [82].—Slab with inscribed panel surrounded by a cable moulding; in the margin are six circles containing crosses, which are purely ornamental, and must not be taken for Christian symbols. The six lines of text are much obliterated: “*Century of Primitivus*” is legible at the beginning and “*in charge of Flavius Secundus, prefect,*” at the end. A prefect commanded an auxiliary cohort; why he should here be in charge of legionary troops, such as was, presumably, the century of Primitivus, is not clear. Perhaps the century was detailed to help Secundus’s auxiliaries in building something. The slab may have come from Carvoran. C 502c.

104–142. *Centurial stones from the Wall.*—The Wall was built by assigning a given length of it, not more than a mile or two, to each legion, and then dividing this into a portion for each century. The centuries worked as independent and self-contained working-parties, and built each a section about 30–50 yards long, after which the entire legion was moved on to a new place. Thus (a) the *legion* signed its length of wall by putting its name on a stone at each end (cf. Nos. 116, 120); (b) the *cohort* put its name on a stone at each end of its length (cf. No. 142,

not from the wall); and (c) the *century* did the same for its length. Hence two identical centurial stones have sometimes been found quite close together (e.g., Nos. 107 and 108).

104 [37].—Centurial stone, **COH I**
 $13\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9\frac{1}{2}''$, from Wallsend. "*First* **Q FLORI**
Cohort, century of Florus." C 488, LS 5.

105 [191].—Centurial stone **COH III**
 from Wallsend; $13'' \times 10''$. "*Third* **Q SIINTI**
cohort, century of Sentius Priscus." **PRISCI**
 The first line is less deeply cut than the rest, especially the numeral, which is too faint to be read with certainty; Horsley read it as X. C 490, LS 6.

106 [103a].—Building stone, **LEG XX VV**
 found at Newburn: In the **CHO IIII**
 centre, at the bottom, is an eagle; **Q LIB FRO**
 on the left is a vexillum with the **Q TERE MAG**
 inscription **LEG|XX**, on the right a standard.
 "*Twentieth Valerian Victorious Legion; Fourth Cohort;*
centuries of Liburnius Fronto and Terentius Magnus."
 EE vii, 1010.

107 [23].—Centurial stone, **Q ARRI**
 $11\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6''$, from Benwell. "*Century of Arrius.*" C 527b,
 LS 43.

108 [24].—Centurial stone, **Q ARRI**
 $10\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6''$, from Benwell. "*Century of Arrius.*" C 527a,
 LS 44.

109 [14].—Centurial stone, **COII V . .**
 $14\frac{1}{2}'' \times 7''$, perhaps from Benwell; it **Q IVI. IVV**
 was once in a collection at Ryton. The inscription is not
 legible with certainty, but perhaps runs: "*Seventh(?)*
cohort, century of Julius Juv(enalis)" or the like. Cer-
 tainly Bruce's reading of the second line is incorrect.
 C 526, LS 42.

110 [183a].—Centurial stone, **Q AVI**
 $15'' \times 12''$, found on the line of the **DI RVFI**
 wall near West Denton, a little west of the lane leading

to Newburn. In an ansate panel surrounded by mouldings, the inscription "*Century of Avidius Rufus.*" EE ix, 1169a.

Q CAP

111 [250].—Part of a centurial stone, 9" × 4". From Walbottle, but has been ascribed to Housesteads. "*Century of Car(inus?)*." The last letter might be R or P. EE ix, 1170.

Q IVLI PRO

112 [248].—Centurial stone, 13" × 8½", from Walbottle, found about 200-yards west of the Engine inn, on the West Turnpike. "*Century of Julius Proculus,*" in ansate panel. EE ix, 1169b.

Q PP

113 [38].—Centurial stone, 8½" × 8½", from Walbottle. "*Century of the primus pilus,*" i.e., the senior centurion of a legion. C 534, LS 51.

Q PERE

114 [29].—Centurial stone, 10" × 5½", found in the wall near Walbottle. "*Century of Peregrinus.*" The letters IN are tied. The centurion recurs, on a stone very similar in style, at Tretower in Brecknockshire; this suggests that the present stone may belong to the South Welsh (Second) Legion. C 533b, LS 49.

Q ARRI

115 [25].—Centurial stone, 11½" × 4½", from Rudchester. "*Century of Arrius.*" EE vii, 1013; LS 920.

LEG

116 [137].—Building stone, 24" × 19", from Brunton, with inscription "*(Built by) the Second August Legion,*" in an ansate panel. C 562a, LS 93.

COH I Q NA

117 [42].—Centurial stone, 23" × 6", from Hatheridge, N.W. of Chesters. "*First cohort, century of Na(evius?) Bassus, hastatus primus,*" i.e., third centurion in order of seniority in the legion. C 597, LS 127.



118 [65].—Centurial stone, **COH V**
 13" × 7½", from near Sewingshields. **Q CAECILI**
 "Fifth cohort, century of Caecilius **PROCLI**
Proclus." Two duplicates were found near Chesters.
 C 625, LS 162.

119 [251].—Centurial stone, **COH I**
 16" × 8", from Sewingshields. **Q TARENTI**
 "First cohort, century of Terentius **CANTABRIZI**
Cantaber." EE vii.

120 [78].—Stone found in the **LEG II**
 Wall west of Sewingshields. **AVG**
 "(Built by) the Second August Legion." This marked
 the beginning or end of a length of Wall built by that
 legion, as did 116.

121 [60].—Centurial stone, **COH V PR**
 12" × 9", from the Wall west of **AX**
 Sewingshields. The second line is illegible, and it is
 impossible to interpret the whole with certainty. C 626,
 LS 163.

122 [254].—Centurial stone, **Q GELLI PHILIP**
 19" × 6", from near Cawfields. **PI**
 "Century of Gellius Philippus." EE ix, 1187.

123 [255].—Centurial stone, **Q MAXI**
 13½" × 7½", from near Cawfields. "Century of Maximus."
 EE ix, 1188.

124 [257].—Centurial stone, **Q ROMV**
 8" × 8", from near Cawfields. **LEI**
 "Century of Romulus Justus." **IVSTI**
 EE ix, 1189.

125 [253].—Centurial stone, **COH. III**
 16" × 8", from near Cawfields. **Q. SOCELL**
 "Third cohort, century of Socel- **IANA**
lius." A duplicate was seen about two miles to the west
 in 1757. EE ix, 1190.

126 [259].—Centurial stone, **COH V**
 12" × 9", found near the mile-castle **Q SIIXTI PROC**
 on Cockmount Hill, west of Great Chesters. "Fifth

Cohort, century of Sextus Proc(ulus)." The last letter is not very clear; it may be B. EE ix, 1202.

COH VIII 127 [261].—Centurial stone,
Q SIICCI 11" × 9½", found with the foregoing.
 "Eighth cohort, century of Seccus." EE ix, 1205.

COH. III 128 [260].—Centurial stone
SENII.I found with 126, 127. "Third
 cohort, century of Senilis." EE ix, 1204, where the
 centurion's name is not read.

COH VIII 129 [261].—Duplicate of 127,
Q SIICCI 14" × 8", from Low Town farm,
 near Ollalee. The bottom is broken off. EE iv, 685.

Q MAXI 130 [256].—Centurial stone,
 13" × 7", from near Ollalee. "Century of Maximus."
 EE ix, 1203.

leg XXV 131 [262].—Part, 8½" × 4½", of
cho X a centurial stone from Mucklebank
c. iuli. FLO Turret. "Twentieth Valerian Vic-
rent INI torious Legion; tenth cohort; cen-
 tury of [Jul]ius Florentinus." EE ix, 1387.

COH. I. Q 132 [263].—Centurial stone,
FL. CL. 15" × 8", from Mucklebank Turret.
 "First Cohort, century of Flavius Claudianus," or some
 such name. EE ix, 1206.

COH V 133 [258].—Centurial stone,
Q IVLI Q VALE 14" × 8½", from Walltown Crags.
 "Fifth cohort, century of Julius Vale(rianus?)." In spite
 of the two centurial marks, one century is probably
 intended.

Q CLAVDI 134 [264].—Centurial stone
P ☉ XXX. SE ☉ from Carvoran. "The century of
 Claudius built 30½ paces." P might stand for *passus*,
 paces, or *pedes*, feet; probably the former. C 782,
 LS 344.

135 [62].—Centurial stone, 15" × 8", from Carvoran. "*The century of Valerius Cassianus built 19 paces along the line of the Wall*" (*per vallum passus xix*). This would be about 30 yards. C 789, LS 340.

**☉ VALERI
CASSIA
INPVPXIX**

136 [110].—Part, 14½" × 14", of a building-stone from Carvoran. It is not a centurial stone in the ordinary sense, but a personal record of his presence left by an individual soldier; cf. Nos. 141 and 148–150. "*Century of Martialis; Antonius Viator, from Upper Germany, made this.*" C 781, LS 338.

**☉ MARTIALIS
ANTONIUS
VIATOR ex
G.S.F.**

137 [39].—Building-stone, 13" × 5", from Drumburgh in Cumberland. "*Eighth Cohort.*" It is given twice in LS, once erroneously with false ascription to Benwell (41), once correctly (523); in C it is given once (524), following Bruce's wrong entry.

COH VIII

138–141.—Centurial stones from the Wall, source unknown.

138 [20].—Centurial stone, 11" × 6½". "*Eighth cohort, century of Valerius Verus,*" a centurion appearing at Ollalee and Foultown. C 502e seems intended for a reading of this stone, which is not in LS.

**COH. VIII
☉ VAL. VERI**

139 [64].—Centurial stone, 14" × 9". Inscription, much defaced, in an ansate panel: "*Tenth cohort, century of Vesuvius Rufus.*" The same centurion appears on a stone in the vicarage garden at Gilsland. C 502f appears to be this stone, which is not in LS.

**COH. X
☉ VESVVI
RVFI**

140 [67].—Centurial stone, 14" × 8". "*Eighth cohort, century of Caecilius Clemens.*" Said to come from Chesterholm, but this is probably an error due to the fact that it was in a collection which contained

**COH VIII
☉ CAECILI
CLEME**

stones from that site. It is a duplicate of a stone (C 569, LS 100) found on the Wall near St. Oswald's, and this stone also, therefore, probably comes from the Wall. C 718, LS 265.

COH. III

Q IIIOIIV.

141.—Centurial stone, 15½" × 6½". "Third cohort, century of . . ." Not in C or LS.

OCTAVI

SEBANI

142 [30].—Small thin slab, 10" × 5½", of very friable sandstone, from Cramlington; originally, no doubt, from the Wall. The inscription has no visible centurial mark: "(Century) of Octavius Sebanus." Hübner claims to have seen the centurial mark, which may have been rubbed off since his time. C 1027; not in LS.

143–150.—Stones resembling the above in general character.

Q IVLI NVMISIA

NI VLPivs CAN

ALIVS

IIT L GOVT . . . IVS

143 [19].—Building-stone, 24" × 18", from Heaton Flint Mill; perhaps originally from a mile-castle thereabouts. "Century of Julius Numisianus: Ulpus Canalius and L. Gout . . . ius." The lettering is very rude and the reading, in details, hardly certain; but it evidently records the names of two men belonging to a century, who have cut their names idly, rather than recorded their share in the building of the Wall. C 502, LS 14.

LEG II AVGVS

FE . . .

143a.—Building-stone, 15" × 8", from Longwitton Hall, to which place it was perhaps brought from Risingham or High Rochester. "Built by the Second August Legion." EE ix, 1361.

LEG II AVG

COH . . .

144 [149].—Building-stone, 15" × 12", from Corbridge. The regimental badges of the Second Legion, capricorn and pegasus, face each other at the top, with a crescent between them; below is the legend: "Second August Legion."

— *cohort.*” The vanished numeral may have been III: EE vii, 989.

145 [151].—Building-stone, **LEG II**
 14" × 13", from Corbridge; found **AVG**
 about 1883. The letters are neatly **COH III F**
 cut within a double moulding. “*Built by the third*
cohort of the Second August Legion.” The inscription
 is much weathered, but legible. EE vii, 990.

146 [147].—Building-stone, **LEG.VI.VIC.P.F.**
 23" × 7", from Corbridge. “*Sixth Legion, Victorious,*
Loyal and Faithful.” It commemorates building done at
 Corstopitum by that Legion. C 475, LS 647.

147 [152].—Building-stone, **LEGIO VI**
 found 1856 near Corbridge. 18" × **PIE F VEX**
 13". Inscription clearly cut within **REFE**
 mouldings. “*Legionis vi pi(a)e f(idelis) vex(illatio)*
refe(cit),” “*rebuilt by a vexillation of the loyal and*
faithful Sixth Legion.” For vexillations at Corbridge
 cf. No. 24. C 476, LS 646.

148 [106].—Stone resembling a centurial stone, from
 Chester-le-Street. 18½" × 8". In an ansate panel are the
 letters NEMI, the beginning of an incomplete inscription.
 Not in C or LS.

149 [31].—Building-stone, **COH I & TH**
 13½" × 9½", from Clavering Place, **RACVM**
 Newcastle. In an ansate panel is the inscription “*First*
Cohort of Thracians,” with a rude palm-branch below on
 the right. C 501, LS 13.

150 [33].—Building-stone, 20" **COH I BATA**
 × 7", from Carvoran. In an ansate **VORVM. F**
 panel, the inscription “*Built by the First Cohort of*
Batavians.” This was the garrison at Carrawburgh, and
 its employment in building work at Carvoran is worthy of
 notice. C 777, LS 331.

151 [192].—Building-stone from Piercebridge, 2' 5" ×

7", bearing in large and well-cut letters the name BELLINVS, in all probability idly cut by the person who bore it. C 430 (where it is ascribed to Binchester), LS 726.

152 [28].—Building-stone from Walbottle, 12" × 7½", with the four letters ELIX neatly cut: apparently part of the name Felix, but there is a blank space before the E. Not a centurial inscription; a soldier has cut his name idly on a stone. C 528, LS 50.

153 [252].—Building-stone, 11" × 6", from Sewing-shields, with the roughly-cut letters NAR. It resembles a centurial stone in style, but is probably idle cutting.

J. ANTO. MOLA. VII **154** [215-6].—Two-thirds of a well-made millstone from Great Chesters, 16" in diameter, with the inscription running round the upper surface: "*Century of Antò(ninus); mill number seven.*" The numeral is broken off short at the end, and may have been VIII or VIII. EE ix, 1197.

III. TOMBSTONES, INSCRIBED

D M
ANICIO
INGENVO
MEDICO
ORD. COH
I TVNGR
VIX AN XXV

155 [188].—Tombstone, 60" × 30", from Housesteads. "*In memory of Anicius Ingenuus, surgeon serving in the ranks to the First Cohort of Tungrians, aged twenty-five.*" *Ordinatus* means that the person so described performed the duties of a private soldier but had also a special function of his own such as architect, surveyor or, as here, surgeon. Above the inscription is a hare in relief. C 690, LS 196.

156 [101].—Tombstone, 64" × 33", found on Gallow-hill, Carlisle. In a round-topped niche, with a column on each side topped by pine-cone finials, stands a lady in a long-sleeved robe; her hair is done in the style of the mid-



157. TOMBSTONE OF AURELIA CAULI. . . 21. ALTAR TO JUPITER OPTIMUS MAXIMUS.

second century, characteristic of Faustina the elder; her right hand holds a bunch of flowers, her left the fringed end of her cloak. Beneath is an inscription in a sunk

**D M AVR AVRELIA VIXIT
ANNOS XXXX VLPIVS
APOLINARIS CONIVGI CARISSIME
POSVIT**

panel. "*In memory of Aurelia Aureliana, who lived forty years. Set up by Ulpus Apollinaris to his dearest wife.*" Since AVR is clearly short for Aurelia, AVRELIA must be meant as an abbreviation for Aureliana. C 931, LS 497 (where the draughtsman has mistaken the roughly-finished chiselling under the lady's chin for a beard).

157 [207].—Tombstone, 60" × 25", from Great Chesters, where it had been used to form the foundation of a wall and the cover of a drain. "*In memory of Aurelia Cauli . . . (set up by) Aurelia S . . . illa to her dearest sister, who lived fifteen years and four months.*" Above the inscription is an urn. EE ix, 1199. (Plate VII.)

**D M
AVRELIAE
CAVLI
AVRELIA
S . . . ILLA
SORORI ca
RISSIME
VIXIT AN
XV M IIII**

158 [83].—Tombstone, 62" × 33", from Carvoran. "*In memory of Aurelia Itala, a native of Salona: set up by Aurelius Marcus, of the century of Obsequens, to his sainted wife, who lived thirty-three years without any blemish.*" Aurelius Marcus

**D M
AVR ITALAE
D SALONAS
AVR MARCVS
O OBSEQ CON
IVGI SANCTIS
SIMAE QVAE VI
XIT ANNIS XXXIII
SINE VLLA MACVLA**

was a legionary soldier, and therefore a Roman citizen. What he was doing at Carvoran we do not know; if he had been engaged in the building of the Wall he would not have been accompanied by his wife. The cutter has put IFAIA, but probably meant ITALA. C 793, LS 321.

D M S
 AVR & LVPV
 LE MATRI
 PISSIME
⁵ DIONSYSIVS
 FORTVNA
 TVS FILIVS
 ST
 TL

159 [120].—Tombstone from Risingham, 2' 6" × 1' 9". "Sacred to the memory of my loving mother Aurelia Lupula. Set up by Dionysius Fortunatus her son. May the earth lie light upon thee!" For the formula *s(it) t(ibi) t(erra) l(evis)*, compare No. 186. C 1014, LS 616.

D M S
 AVR. QVARTIL
 LA. VIX. AN
 NIS. XIII. M. V.
⁵ D. XXII. AVR.
 QVARTINVS.
 POSVIT. FILI
 AE. SVAE.
 the second century.

160 [119].—Tombstone from Risingham, 34" × 26". "Sacred to the memory of Aurelia Quartilla, who lived thirteen years, five months and twenty-two days. Set up by Aurelius Quartinus to his daughter." The stone is an example of good quality work of C 1015, LS 620.

D M
 AVRELIA
 VICTORINA
 AVREL. victOR
⁵ Pater filiae
 FECit
 broken off. C 573, LS 89.

161 [138c].—Tombstone, 22" × 18", from Halton Chesters (Blackett Collection). "In memory of Aurelia Victorina, set up by her father Aurelius Victor" (to his dear daughter, or the like). The end is

AV
 MENI
 FILIAE
 NI CONI
⁵ M. AVREL C
 VICSIT A
 XXXVII

162 [94].—Part, 24" × 24", of a tombstone from Risingham, with a floral scroll in the margin. "[In memory of] Au[relia] daughter of Meni . . . , wife of Marcus Aurelius C . . . , aged thirty-seven." C 1016, LS 618.

D m
 AVRE
 P. L IC
 AIEPII

163 [182].—Part, 25" × 18", of a gable-topped tombstone from Benwell. Beyond the fact that the deceased was called Aurelius or Aurelia, nothing can be made out; the inscription is too much weathered. C 538, LS 30.



164 [95].—Part of a tombstone from Risingham, 24" × 13". The letters are sharp and clear, though late in style, but the meaning is almost wholly undiscoverable. Someone called Decep[tus?] seems to have died at the age of twenty-two on the 1st of June. It has been thought that *rehitia*[vit] may be an otherwise unknown word meaning *requievit*, rested in peace. The stone was evidently put up by his uncle (*avunculus*); it has certain resemblances in style with continental Christian tombstones. C 1021, LS 623.

S.DECEP
ANN XXII
KAL. IVN
REHITIA
DIT COS C
. F .
VPFIVVICT
AVNVCVLV

165 [183].—Part, 28" × 10", of a tombstone, first seen a little west of Birdoswald in 1752. Since then it has lost part of its inscription.

D	D	m
DECI BA	DEC	
DIE PI IIII	DIEB	
ET BRAE	ET.BLAE	
ST. AXET	ST A X ET	
VSERAT		

We give, first, the text as copied in 1752, secondly, the letters visible to-day. It seems to commemorate two persons, one apparently only a few days old, the other, called Blaesus, ten years and . . . months. Line 2 seems to contain the Dacian name Decebalus; the father of these children was no doubt a soldier in the Dacian cohort in garrison at Birdoswald. C 866, LS 382. (C 539, LS 31, attribute the same inscription by mistake to Benwell.)

166.—Tombstone, 41" × 31", with gable top and decoration running round.

D & M
FELICIO & LIBERTI
VIXIT & ANNIS
XX

The style of the work resembles that of the third century. "In memory of Felicio, a freedman, aged twenty years." The word *Felicio* is probably abbreviated for *Felicionis*. From High Rochester. EE iv, 689.

167 [138f].—Tombstone, 20" × 19", found in 1868 in the stable-

HARDALIO
NIS &

**COLLEGIVM
CONSER.**
B. M. P. yard at Halton Tower. It comes, no doubt, from Halton Chesters (Blackett collection). "In memory of Hardalio, set up to their well-deserving fellow-slave by his collegium." The top, broken off, doubtless bore the formula *D(is) M(anibus)*; the last line reads *b(ene) m(erenti) p(osuit)*. The name Hardalio reappears elsewhere as Ardelio, etc. A *collegium* was a guild, or society of persons engaged in the same occupation; such guilds often buried members out of their common funds. Here we have a guild of slaves. C 572, LS 91.

D I
IVLPR . . . IVS
COII . . . GIC
P C
168. — Large tombstone, with gable-shaped ornament at the top; badly broken and joined together in a wooden tray. *D(is) M(anibus), Iul. Pr . . . ius, con[iu]gi c(arissimae) p(onendum) c(uravit)*. "Julius Priscus(?) had this erected in memory of his dearest wife." From Corbridge. EE ix, 1153.

IVL VICTOR
SIG VIX AN
L X
169 [186].—Part, 25" × 19", of a tombstone from Risingham. "[In memory of] Julius Victor, standard-bearer, aged sixty." The letters are very well cut. C 1011, LS 622.

IVLIA. MATE
NA. AN. VI IVL
MARCELLINVS
FILIAE CARISSIMAE
170 [185].—Part, 23" × 25", of a tombstone from Corbridge. In a sunk panel is the inscription: "*Julia Materna, aged six: (set up by) Julius Marcellinus to his dearest daughter.*" C 478, LS 640.

DIS MANIBVS
L. NOVELL LAN
VCCVS C R AN L
NOVEL IVSTINA
FIL
F C
171 [208].—Tombstone, 62" × 25", from Great Chesters, where it was used in the construction of a building and a drain of late date. "In memory of Lucius Novellius Lanuccus, a Roman citizen, aged fifty; Novellia Justina his daughter had this set up" (*faciendum curavit*). EE ix, 1198.

172 [200].—Tombstone, 62" x 27", from the cemetery at Great Chesters, nearly a mile south of the fort. A figure, apparently of a little girl, stands in a niche; at the top of the niche is a cable moulding, with incised chevron and other ornaments above it; below is a sunk panel. The work is rough and unskilful both in design and in execution. *Dis M(anibus) Pervicae filiae.* "To the memory of my daughter Pervica." The inscription has been otherwise read, for it has suffered by weathering, and the first line is indistinct; but there is really no doubt that the version here given is correct. The name is Celtic, and is probably the same as Pervinca, which is fairly common (cf. No. 178). C 743, LS 281.

173 [118].—Tombstone with inscription in a sunk ansate panel, above which is a disc divided into eight sectors, between two crescents. Risingham. 38" x 22". "In memory of Satrius Honoratus, who lived five years and eight months." The lettering inclines to the rustic type. The omission of *n* in *mensibus* is not an error in spelling, but records a change of pronunciation which affected the syllable *ens* in the Latin of the Middle Empire. C 1019, LS 617.

174 [136].—Tombstone, 35" x 21", from Low Benwell, on the line of the Vallum. "In memory of Publius Sermullius Martialis." The lettering is rough. EE iii, 314.

175 [224].—Tombstone of the Christian period, from Mertola in Portugal, in the form of a plain slab with a cross in a circle at the top and a column at each side, incised. At the beginning of the

D I S M
P E R V I C A E F I L I A E

D M
S A T R I U S
H O N O R A T V S
V I X I T A N
N I S . V . M E
S I B V S V I I I

✻ D ✻ M ✻
✻ P ✻ S E R M V L
L I O M A R T I
✻ A L I ✻

✠ S I M P L I C I V S
P R B S ✻ F A M V
L V S D I ✻ V I X I T
A N ✻ L V I I I I ✻
R E Q V I E V I T I N
P A C E D N I ✻ D

VIII KAL SEPTEM BRES ☉ ERA DLXXV ☉ inscription is the Chi-Rho monogram which stands for the name of Christ. "*Simplicius, priest, servant of God; he lived fifty-nine years, and entered into rest in the peace of the Lord on the eighth day before the Kalends of September (i.e., August 25th) in the 575th year of the (Spanish) era (i.e., A.D. 537).*"

C VALERIVS ☉ C ☉ VOL ☉ TVLLVS ☉ VIAN ☉ MIL. LEG ☉ XX V. V 176 [69].—Tombstone, 35" × 30", with gable top, from Carvoran. "*Caius Valerius Tullus, son of Caius, of the Voltinian tribe, a native of Vienna (i.e., Vienne on the Rhone), private in the Twentieth Valerian Victorious Legion.*" The lower part of the stone is broken off. C 794, LS 322.

dis ma 177 [138d].—Base, 18" × 11", with ansate panel on front. The first five letters of the inscription must have been cut on another stone, probably sculptured, which rested upon this. "*In memory of Vilidedius; set up by his heir.*" Similar misspellings of the word *posuit* are common. Found near East Matfen, two miles north of the wall; but said by Hodgson to come from Housesteads. C 574, LS 88.

d M 178 [184].—Tombstone, 36" × 30", from Housesteads. It appears to commemorate a number of persons: "*In memory of ... [Pro]nto son of Venocarus, ... nus son of Ofersio, Romulus son of Alimahus, Similis son of Dallus, Mansuetius son of Senicio, Pervinca daughter of Quartio; erected by their heir, Delfinus son of Rautio, from Upper Germany.*" C 693, LS 197.

..... S
 N PR
 ... NTONIS VENOCARI
 5 NI OFERSIONIS
 ROMVLO ALIMAH
 SIMILI DALLI
 MANSVETIO SENICIONIS
 PERVINCE QVARTIONIS
 10 HERES PROCRAVIT DELF
 INVS RAVTIONIS EX G S

179-187.—The same, with the deceased's name lost.

179 [47].—Part, 50" × 11", of a large tombstone, cut down to form a gatepost, from Risingham. Nothing consecutive can be made out, but the snatches of legible text (. . . *ae domini, per geli[das tenebras]* or the like, *qui sibi, tibi pro, Flaminus, . . . e profund . . . [l]ucem volv[isse supremam]* or the like, . . . [*red*]dere vitae) all point to a poem in hexameter verse, in the nature of an epitaph. C 1020, LS 609.

180 [80].—Fragment, 13½" × 11", of a tombstone from Risingham. The letters are well cut and quite unweathered, but the meaning is not clear, and the lettering has been suspected of being a modern forgery. C 1012, LS 624.

181 [III].—Fragment, 17" × 11", of a tombstone from Risingham. The letters of the first line are incomplete and uncertain, and the text cannot be restored with certainty. C 1022, LS 621.

182 [148].—Gable top, 13" × 9", of a small tombstone, from Corbridge. "*In memory of a soldier of the Second August Legion . . .*" The tops of the letters in line 3 are enough to identify the legion. The deceased's name either followed the statement of his rank and legion, or (more probably, since it always comes first on tombstones of the Empire) was absent. EE vii, 991.

183 [195].—Fragment, 18" × 18", of a tombstone from Risingham. "*In memory of . . . cca,*

INII . . . NSAE
AEDOMINIR
. IPERGELI
. . . RVINII
⁵IIQVI.SIBI
. III . . . I S
IIFICI.NII
QVEFRAG
. TIBI PRO
¹⁰RCE PRO
FLAMINIVSO
EPROFVND
VCEMVOLV
DEREVITAE

PS. AVG. C. E. H.
ANNIS. I. C.
XXIII. IVL
ITIN

EI. TIAINEC
RI. COMMVN. L
CELERITER. IVC
VIXSIT. AN

D. M
MILES
LEG II aug

d. M.
CCA
VIXIT VITA

O. NA ANNIS *who lived a life . . . for thirty*
° XXX . . . *years . . .”* EE vii, 1088.

. . . . I VLI **184** [197].—Fragment, 18" ×
VS. HERES VIXI 15", of a tombstone from Rising-
ANOS. XXX ham. “[*In memory of So-and-so;*
erected by] . . . *ulius his heir; he lived thirty years.*”
 The “t” of *vixit* has been omitted in error. C 1023,
 LS 625.

V T V S **185** [205].—Fragment, 16" ×
RVTVS. DVL 14", of a tombstone from Rising-
TIBVS SVIS. ham. The lower right-hand corner
ETVDINEM SIT alone is preserved. It seems to
° ORD. FILIO represent a monument by one
.. SVBSTITVS [(?)B]rutus “*to his dearest*
parents” (*dulcissimis parentibus suis*) and to record the
 fact that since the son was prevented by ill-health from
 erecting the stone (*per valetudinem sit impeditus*) someone
 else was “substituted for the son,” i.e., undertook the
 work instead. EE iv, 668.

IIIB **186** [244].—Fragment, 10½" ×
° LEVIS 9½", of a tombstone, probably
 from Benwell. “[*Si*]t tib[i terra] *levis,*” “*may the*
earth lie light upon thee.” C 540, LS 32.

187.—Fragment of a slab in which a round hole has
 been cut, perhaps with the intention of making a mill-
 stone of it. It bears in roughly-cut characters the
 numeral XLVIII, which suggests the age of the deceased,
 given on a tombstone. From Great Chesters. 12" × 7".
 EE ix, 1201, b.

CIAAE **188** [13d].—Fragment of a
ΣΚΑΝΙΟΧΡΥΣΙΙΑΙ Greek tombstone in marble,
ΙΚΑΗΙΤΩΗ found in a stone-mason’s yard
MNHMHΣ XAPIN at South Shields, and prob-
 ably brought from the Mediterranean in modern times as
 a curiosity. Above is a horseman throwing a spear;
 below, an incomplete inscription in a panel.

IV. INSCRIBED FRAGMENTS INCAPABLE OF BEING CLASSIFIED

189 [75]. — From Carvoran, **IVS AGRIII**
 13½" × 11". ". . . **HAMIORV**
 . . . *coh. i.] Hamioru[m].*" For the First Cohort of
 Hamian Archers cf. No. 13. C 774. LS 328.

190 [40].—Said to come from **III**
 Risingham, 12" × 6". The name **N. EGNATIVS**
 Egnatius, and a reference to a **aSTVRVM**
 regiment of Asturians, are alone legible. C 1028a,
 LS 631.

191 [26].—From Rudchester, **LIVS**
 10" × 6". The last line may con- **OGENS**
 tain the word [*sol*]*vit*, in which **VITFELIC**
 case the stone was a dedication. EE vii, 1014, LS 921.

192 [36c].—From Wallsend, . . . **TICO**
 11" × 7". The whole may conceivably have been a dedication to . . . **PRAE**
 Mars Cocidius by a prefect of the Wallsend cohort, the . . . **VM**
 Fourth Lingones. EE ix, 1161.

193 [73].—Fragment, 11" × 7", **AVG. N**
 from Great Chesters. The last **CAEL.**
 line seems to begin *vicsit* (*vixit*), **VICS**
 which suggests a tombstone of someone having some
 connection with the emperor (*Augustus noster*), perhaps a
 beneficiary (cf. No. 29) of the Imperial governor of
 Britain. C 742, LS 287.

194 [219].—Half, 13½" × 10", . . . **M**
 of a slab from Great Chesters. . . . **IIIS**
 Possibly a tombstone: [D.] M. . . . **IO**
 [*Sim*]*ilis*, [*opt*]*io*, "in memory of *Similis*, an optio"
 (subordinate officer) or the like. EE ix, 1201a.

195 [115].—Part, 9" × 8", of a **IMII**
 large slab with well-cut letters five **V**
 inches high. This fragment comes from the first line of
 the inscription, which was an important one.

built into the garden wall of the old rectory (now demolished) at Gateshead. There is no trace of an ancient inscription and, judging by its unfinished state, there never was one. From Rudchester. LS 61.

205 [243].—Altar, 35" × 19", ornamented on front and sides with cable mouldings and swags. There may have been one line of inscription at the top of the die; if so, it has been purposely erased. Thought to have come from Housesteads.

206.—Part of altar, 29" × 10" × 10". On one side a small winged figure supports a cornucopia.

207 [92].—Altar, 36" × 16". The mouldings of the capital have been trimmed down to square it for use as a building stone.

208.—Fragment of altar, 8" × 8", with a crescent on the front of the capital and sunk panels on the front and sides of the die.

209 [227].—Small altar, 23" × 8½", chevron ornament on capital, patera on right, præfericulum on left. Lancaster (Greenwell collection). LS 698.

210. [51].—Small altar, 25" × 7½", from the Mithræum at Rudchester.

211 [105].—Small altar, 14" × 7½". The focus is unfinished, showing that this stone was part of a maker's stock-in-trade.

212 [164].—Small altar, 14" × 9½"; there is an ansate panel on the die and another on the base.

213 [162].—Small altar, 10½" × 5½"; zig-zag ornament on base.

214.—Small altar, 22" × 9", with arcading on base.

215.—Small altar, 13" × 6", with cable moulding round the die.

216 [135].—Small altar, 24" × 9".

217 [49].—Small altar, 16" × 8".

218 [52].—Small altar, 21" × 10".

- 219 [53].—Small altar, 16" × 7½".
- 220.—Small altar, 7½" × 6".
- 221.—Small altar, 9½" × 5".
- 222.—Small altar, 10" × 7".
- 223.—Small altar, 9½" × 4½".
- 224.—Top of small altar, 12" × 7½".
- 225.—Top of small altar, 7" × 6".
- 226.—Top of small altar, præfericulum on right side, patera on left. 8" × 6".
- 227.—Altar or pedestal (no focus), 10" × 5½".
- 228 [239].—Small altar, 16" × 11". On the front, in a square-topped niche, a rudely-cut figure holds offerings beside an altar. Lanchester (Greenwell collection). LS 712.
- 229 [128].—Small altar, 9" × 4½". On the front, in a round-topped niche, is a figure, probably Mars; it appears to wear a helmet and to raise its right arm as if holding a spear. From Chester-le-Street.
- 230 [235].—Small altar, 8" × 5", with a horse in relief on the front. Lanchester (Greenwell collection). LS 697.
- 231 [232].—Small altar, 8½" × 4½", with a toad in relief on the front. Lanchester (Greenwell collection). LS 694.
- 232 [233].—Small altar, 14" × 6½", with a toad incised on the front, and no focus. Lanchester (Greenwell collection). LS 695.
- 233 [234].—Small altar, 9½" × 6½", with a toad incised on the front. Lanchester (Greenwell collection). LS 696.
- 234.—Small altar, 15" × 7", with a toad on each side of the capital, and chip-carving on the front.
- 235 [171].—Part of a very large ansate slab; this fragment (19" × 23") shows part of the characteristic ornament that filled the un-inscribed ends of the slab.
- 236 [22].—One corner, 18" × 17", of an ansate slab.

237.—Fragment of slab with part of vexillum, held by a soldier. The soldier's head is alone visible, to right of the pole carrying the vexillum. South Shields. 7" × 6½".

238 [166].—Fragment of sandstone, 8" × 7" × 4", with band of chip-carving; perhaps from an inscribed slab.

239 [85].—Part of a slab which originally had an inscribed panel in the centre, and on each side a "pelta-shaped" ornament and a supporter. This fragment includes the left-hand ornament with its supporter, a winged Victory with her left foot on a globe. First noticed in the early eighteenth century in the front of an old house at Corbridge; it came originally, no doubt, either from the Roman town of Corstopitum or from Halton Chesters. 3' × 2' 6". LS 650.

VI. INSCRIPTIONS NOT ON STONE

N.B.—Potter's marks, whether on Samian or on coarse pottery, are not catalogued here.

240.—Tile with stamp COH V *Gallorum*. Another, COH V broken off.

241.—Tile with stamp N CO . . . retrograde.

242.—Tile with stamp LEVL. . . perhaps Sixth Legion.

243.—Tiles (several) with stamp LEG VI V. The Sixth Legion lay at York from about 122.

244.—Tile with stamp LEG IX HISP. From York. The Ninth "Spanish" Legion was annihilated about 117.

245.—Tile with graffito TIPRIMVS (Titius Primus), the maker having written his name with a piece of stick while the clay was wet. From Cramlington.

246.—Tile with graffito IVLI.

247.—Tile with graffito . . . ERIAVS.

248.—Drain-pipe stamped LEG VI VI: "*Sixth Victorious Legion.*"

249.—Bronze patella with the maker's name, DRACCIVS, on the handle. From Prestwick Carr.

249a.—Bronze bowl, $9\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter, from Prestwick Carr, with two punctured inscriptions indicating that it belonged successively to a trooper called Senecio of the *turma* (squadron) of Tiro Crescentinus, and to one called Vannius of the squadron of Candianus.

(1) T TIRONIS CRIISCETINI
SENÉCIONIS

(2) T KANDIANI
VANNI

250 [13c].—Handle of a bronze vessel, $2\frac{1}{4}$ " long, with the inscription in niello: VTERE FELIX: "*Good luck to the user of this.*" From South Shields.

251.—Bronze patera with inscription engraved in a circle round the central boss: APOLLINI ANEXTLOMARO M A SAB: "*Marcus Antonius Sabinus (or some such name, dedicates this) to Apollo Anextlomarus.*" The second name of the god reappears in Gaulish inscriptions. South Shields (Blair collection). EE vii, 1162.

VII. UNINSCRIBED SCULPTURES

252. *Æsculapius*.—Lower part of figure in relief; left hand holds a stick with a serpent twined round it, right holds a patera over an altar. $14" \times 12"$.

253 [55].—*Fortune?*—Small female figure seated in armchair; in her left hand a cornucopia, by her right foot a wheel. Head broken off. From Carvoran. $21" \times 14"$.

254-255.—*Genius*.

254 [230].—*Genius* standing in a niche; legs draped, nude from waist up; cornucopia in left hand, patera in

right, sacrificing on an altar. Lanchester (Greenwell collection). 24" x 20".

255 [241].—Figure, facing, in niche; lower part draped, upper perhaps nude; apparently holding an object resembling a cornucopia in left hand, and perhaps sacrificing on an altar with right. Very rough work; probably intended for a genius. Lanchester (Greenwell collection). 13" x 9½". LS 711.

256-257.—*Hercules*.

256 [86].—Life-sized figure of Hercules in the round. Head and feet are gone; in his right hand he holds his club, in his left an apple of the Hesperides; the lion-skin is fastened round his chest and over his left shoulder, and his quiver is hung from a belt over the same shoulder. The statue originally came from Rudchester, but its immediate provenance is a garden in Pilgrim Street, Newcastle, where it stood for many years. It is 4' high from ankles to shoulder, and stands on a portion (1' 11" x 2' 6") of a moulded plinth or base 9" high. There seems no proof that this plinth belongs to the statue. The carving is coarse and heavy.

257 [159].—Legs of a relief of Hercules (2' x 1' 11"). He holds his club in his right hand, resting on the ground, and his lion-skin hangs down his left side. From Housesteads.

258 [172]. *Jupiter?*—Upper part of nude, bearded figure with cloak thrown over left shoulder, in niche under a shell canopy. Good work. The presence of cement on the line of fracture seems to show that another piece of the sculpture, now lost, has been joined to this in modern times. From Housesteads. 2' 2" x 1' 9".

259-263.—*Mars*.

259 [7].—Relief of soldier, headless. Right arm is raised, no doubt holding a spear; left hand supports the rim of his shield, which rests on the ground. Sword at left side. By his right foot is, apparently, an eagle, which would identify him as Mars. From Housesteads. 3' 4" x 2'.

260 [54].—Torso of a soldier wearing corselet and cloak, with sword hanging at his left side. The left arm hangs down, the hand probably resting on the rim of a shield; the right is raised, probably holding a spear. Good work which has suffered from weathering. The figure is designed to stand in a niche, and probably represents Mars. From Corbridge, whence it came to the Society in 1831; whether it belonged to the Roman town there seems uncertain. 22" × 11".

261 [173].—Upper part of relief of a soldier (? Mars), facing, with spear in right hand and sword at right side, and wearing a helmet. Probably from Housesteads.

262 [156].—Lower part, from breast downward, of a soldier, perhaps Mars. He wears a cuirass terminating in three rows of flaps or scales; part of his shield is visible on his left side, and his right arm is raised, doubtless holding his spear. From Housesteads. 2' 6" × 1' 4".

263 [27].—Building-stone on which is rudely incised a warrior, perhaps intended for Mars, with a spear in right hand and a small round shield in left. 10½" × 6".

264–267.—*Matres*.

264 a, b, c [175, 179, 177].—A set of three Mothers from Housesteads, found by the stream east of the fort. They are skilfully designed and well executed. Their chairs are raised each on a separate plinth, and the three evidently stood, side by side, almost touching, on one base. The middle one, *b* [179], is 18" wide; the others are 16½" wide, and all stand about 38" high to the shoulder. All are headless. The variety in the design of their drapery marks a somewhat high level of artistic skill. See No. 296 for a head probably belonging to one of these statues.

265 a, b [178, 176].—Two Mothers, an incomplete set, from Housesteads. They are 36" high to the shoulder, 19½" broad, and 16" deep; *a* [178] is a good piece of work; the goddess is sitting in a wicker chair, and her drapery is well designed. *b* [176] is unfinished,

being merely roughed out of the block. See No. 297 for an unfinished head probably belonging to this group.

266 [13a].—Two *Matres* and part of the third, all headless; seated (not on separate chairs) and holding objects, no doubt baskets of fruit, on their laps. Much damaged. South Shields (Blair collection). 24" × 22".

267.—Round-topped stone with three figures in relief, side by side, probably intended for Mother-goddesses, as they seem to hold something on their laps. The stone terminated below in a panel, probably inscribed, now broken off. Stevens collection. 12" × 13".

268-274.—*Mercury*.

268 [50].—Relief representing Mercury, nude, with the end of his cloak over his left shoulder and the stump of the caduceus in his left hand; his head and right arm are gone. To left are the legs of a goat; beneath is a panel surrounded by a cable moulding and bearing a cock. Very good work. From Corbridge. 16" × 11". LS 649.

269 [9].—Mercury, nude, facing, with bursa in right hand and caduceus in left. A cloak is thrown over his left arm. At his feet is a ram, kneeling; above his left shoulder is a cock. Found in Newcastle, near the Castle, in digging the foundations of the High Level Bridge. 17" × 10".

270 [202].—Relief of Mercury, wearing petasus and carrying bursa and caduceus, found under the road between Halton Tower and Halton Colliery. 15" × 10".

271.—Gable-topped stone with the figure of Mercury very rudely incised upon it. He holds the bursa over an altar in his right hand, and the caduceus in his left; the wings of the petasus are represented by two lines, like antennæ, upon the head. 8½" × 6". From Great Chesters.

272 [168].—Portion, 14" × 10", of a gable-topped slab bearing a rude relief of Mercury, in winged petasus, with bursa in right hand. From High Rochester. LS 587.

273 [228].—Small figure, apparently of Mercury, carved in the round, with disproportionately large head, which bears horns; these seem meant for the wings of the petasus, and the figure carries in its right hand what seems intended for the bursa, and, in its left, what seems intended for the caduceus. From Lanchester (Greenwell collection). $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 7''$.

274 [57].—Stone with nude male figure, facing, in relief. It is horned, and holds in its right hand a spear-like object with a blunt head, and in its left a small object. At its right side stands an altar. It is so crudely designed that its purpose is uncertain, but it is probably meant for Mercury with bursa, caduceus, and winged petasus. Burgh-by-Sands, Cumberland, in digging the canal. $14'' \times 7''$.

275 [36d]. *Minerva*.—Part of a slightly convex stone disc, $8\frac{1}{2}''$ in radius, with a face in relief in the centre. Though the hair is not noticeably snaky, it is clearly a Gorgon head in the middle of a shield, which therefore belonged to a statue of Minerva. To judge from the quality of this fragment, the statue was an exceptionally fine piece of work. From Wallsend.

276-277.—*Mithras*.

276 [71, 72].—Several pieces of a large and well-executed relief from the Mithræum at Housesteads. It belongs to the regular type of reliefs depicting Mithras killing the bull, surrounded by various symbolic attendants: two torch-bearers in Phrygian costume, with torches held respectively upwards and downwards; a dog; a snake; and a scorpion. The fragments comprise both torch-bearers or "dadophori"; the foot of a dadophorus; the left shoulder of Mithras with the brooch fastening his cloak; part of his thigh with the fluttering edge of his tunic; his hand, grasping the sword which he plunges into the bull's neck; a foreleg of the bull; and the dog. Other fragments, showing part of the bull's head and one horn, seem to be missing. LS 192.

277 [70].—A large sculpture from the Mithraic cave at Housesteads. In the centre Mithras rises from a rock, holding a sword in his right hand and a torch in his left; round him are the signs of the Zodiac arranged in relief upon an elliptical frame. The top of the frame and the arms of the god are lost, but his hands appear on the frame at either side of his head. 4' 7" x 2' 6".

278 [157 and 158]. *Neptune, Nymphs*.—Relief (5' 2" x 2' 10") of Neptune, reclining, with a hole in the stone for a fountain; trident in his left hand; a dolphin in his right. Behind his feet are three partially-draped standing figures, apparently water-nymphs, but their sex is not evident. From Housesteads, where the relief probably served to adorn the main water-supply of the fort, which stood at the south-east corner and was supplied by an aqueduct. Gordon and Horsley saw fishes above the nymphs, but the breaking of the stone has entailed the loss of these. LS 170, 234.

279-282.—*Victory*.

279 [93].—Figure of Victory, facing, in high relief, within a niche; her right foot rests on a globe, her wings are outspread, and her skirts flutter round her as she flies. The arms, which stood out free from the stone, are lost, but the hands doubtless held a wreath and a palm-branch, possibly in metal. The hair is done in the fashion of the mid-second century. The relief was evidently built into the façade of some important building at Housesteads, where in the eighteenth century Stukeley saw it "lying in the meadow fronting the station." 4' 8" x 2' 6". LS 235.

280 [56].—Figure of Victory, in relief, standing on the ground; freshly alighted, with wings still outspread. Her drapery is violently agitated by her flight. An exceptionally graceful and spirited relief, with strong traces of South Gaulish influence in the treatment of the drapery. Formerly used as a building-stone in Stanwix church, and saved when the old church was demolished. LS 482.

281 [138g].—Figure of Victory, in relief, flying to the left. Probably from Halton Chesters (Blackett collection). 32" × 16". LS 102.

282 [100].—Globe 11" in diameter, on which rests the foot of a Victory, broken off at the ankle, with some drapery adhering. The bottom and back of the globe are flattened, showing that the Victory, though carved in the round, stood in a niche. The statue was evidently life-sized, and a very good piece of work. From Stanwix. 14" × 11". LS 483.

283 [10].—Niche, beneath which stands a draped female figure. In her left hand she holds a cornucopia, in her right an object which she is holding above a cask or basket, with the gesture of one sacrificing on an altar. Her feet, the bottom of the cask or basket, and the bottoms of the pillars supporting the canopy, have been cut away to receive a horizontal bar or the edge of a slab. Dredged out of the Tyne at Newcastle in 1884. 1' 5" × 10".

284–290.—*Sepulchral Reliefs.*

284 [81].—Full-length male figure standing in a niche, the head and feet broken off; clearly a tombstone. The deceased wears a tunic and fringed cloak. The work is vigorous and well designed, in an unclassical but effective style characteristic of the northern parts of Britain and derived from Gaulish models. From Housesteads. 3' 6" × 2' 4". LS 241.

285 [84].—Part of a draped (male?) figure in relief, the head and legs broken off. The figure wears a tunic and cloak, and is evidently part of a tombstone with a full-length relief of the deceased, like the foregoing. From Housesteads; found in the low ground near the Mithræum. 29" × 20".

286 [88].—Full-length figure of a soldier standing in a niche under a shell canopy. He is dressed in a tunic, cloak and crested helmet; in his right hand he holds a small axe and in his left a bow; a quiver is slung at his

back and a dagger at his right side. On his left arm is a "bracer" to protect it against the recoil of the bowstring; a Roman bracer, found at Great Chesters, is preserved in the museum together with arrow-heads from Housesteads. He is clearly an auxiliary soldier, perhaps a private of the First Cohort of Hamian Archers, originally recruited in Syria, which formed the garrison at Carvoran. The stone must be a tombstone, and probably stood upon an inscribed base. From Housesteads. 3' 8" x 1' 11". LS 240.

287 [236].—Fragment of relief. A cavalryman in crested helmet and cloak stands in front of his horse, which he holds by the bridle. The horse's head appears over his right shoulder. Lanchester (Greenwell collection). 16" x 14". LS 714.

288 [150].—Fragment, 19" x 18", of a tombstone from Corbridge. The deceased is represented, with another person, reclining on a couch such as the Romans used at meals; the relief is an example of the so-called "funeral banquet" tombstones.

289 [229].—Part of a tombstone, with "funeral banquet" relief. A man (the deceased) reclines on a couch, facing, with his right elbow raised as if taking food. From Warriors Bridge, a mile east of Lanchester; Greenwell collection. 19" x 29".

290 [66].—Upper part of a relief, probably sepulchral, from Housesteads. A figure with a cloak over its left shoulder stands in a niche. 13" x 10".

291-315.—*Fragments of figure sculpture.*

291.—Torso of male figure in the round, partly draped. The drapery is gathered into a roll round the waist and thrown over the left shoulder. 20" x 15".

292 [167].—Female torso, draped, 10" x 7½". It has stood in a niche, and held a cornucopia or palm-branch in its left hand.

293.—Head wearing a high radiate crown, of the kind

often worn by emperors on coins. The lower part of the face is lost. 10" x 7".

294 [34a].—Head of a colossal statue, in laurel wreath; the lower part of the face is broken off. The features, with protruding eyeballs and hooked nose, seem intended to be grotesque. The work is of good quality. From Carvoran. 11" x 10".

295.—Small female head, the hair in small curls pressed tightly to the head. 8" x 5".

296 [220c].—Female head in the round, nose and chin broken. The back is flattened, showing that the statue stood in front of a wall or within a niche. The hair is in the style of the mid-second century. It appears to belong to one of the three Mother-goddesses (No. 264) found at the same site, and, like them, is of good design and workmanship. From Housesteads. 11" x 7".

297 [220f].—Female head, unfinished; the blocking out of the hair proves that it was to have been executed in the style of the mid-second century. In period and style this head resembles No. 296, and almost certainly belongs to one of the unfinished group of Mother-goddesses of which two are preserved in this Museum (No. 265). From Housesteads. 9" x 6".

298 [220b].—Bearded head, with short curly hair and beard. 9" x 6".

299 [220a].—Bearded head. The face is flat and badly modelled; the back is flattened, showing that the statue was intended to stand against a wall or in a niche. 15" x 12".

300 [220e].—A very rude head in the round, horned. 10" x 8".

301 [220d].—A rude bearded head, from Housesteads; reported to be in the Museum, but I have not seen it.

302.—Beardless head, in the round; archaistic style; hair in slightly-curled locks; good work. Found in

the shrine at Benwell in 1862 and lent by Alderman J. F. Weidner. 12" x 10".

303.—Gable-topped stone with bearded head, from which proceed three rays. The work is good, and executed in high relief. Benwell, found in the garden of Condercum House. 14" x 11½". Lent by Alderman J. F. Weidner.

304.—Lower leg, 11" long, and forearm, 9" long, of a statue rather less than life size. Benwell, found in the shrine, 1862. Lent by Alderman J. F. Weidner.

305 [87].—Lower leg, from knee to ankle, of a male statue larger than life, wearing a high boot whose fastenings are visible. From Stanwix. 12" long.

306.—Part of the upper arm of a life-sized male statue, showing the biceps. 5" x 4".

307 [196].—Shoulder of a large male statue in armour, from Blakechesters. 24" x 18".

308.—Part of the leg of a statue, with the straps of a high boot. 7½" x 4".

309 [63].—Fragment of relief. A soldier in crested helmet, wearing a cloak, holds in his right hand what is probably a vexillum. From Risingham. 12" x 11".

310 [169].—Legs of male figure standing in niche, clothed in kilt-like tunic and military boots. The left hand holds something, apparently the butt end of a long object that rests on the shoulder. 18" x 10" x 7".

311.—Upper part of a rude figure in relief, within a square-topped niche, holding a bucket-like object in its left hand. 11½" x 8".

312.—Stone, 9" x 6", with nude male figure in relief. His head is wanting, and in his left hand is a cornucopia below which is the head of a horned animal.

313 [238].—Relief, 20" x 15"; perhaps representing a mother and child. Lanchester (Greenwell collection). LS, page 370.

314 [237].—Stone, 8" × 8", with sunk panel, in which are the legs of a very rudely-carved figure; on the back is a head in medieval style. From Lanchester.

315.—Standing figure in low relief, with hair "bobbed," hands on hips, short spreading skirts. The work is very rude, and the style, though possibly Roman, seems rather to resemble medieval work. 18" × 9".

316-323.—*Animals*.

316 [242].—Archer shooting at an animal walking right; probably a stag, but its head is wanting. 18" × 11". From Jarrow. LS 540.

317.—Fragment, 10½" × 9", with four-footed animal walking left.

318.—Relief of a bull among trees, from Risingham.

319 [138*h*].—Lion, standing over an animal, probably a stag, which it is devouring. Both animals are now headless. From Corbridge, where it stood in the market-place, and was known as "the Corbridge cuddy"; later it was at Matfen Hall; its original source is said to be Halton Chesters. Its purpose was probably ornamental, like that of the famous Corbridge lion, which was intended to decorate a fountain. 4' long, 26" high. LS 103.

320 [138*h*].—Lion, lying down, with head raised; bad work, clumsy in design and execution. From Matfen Hall (Blackett collection); originally, perhaps, from Halton Chesters. 3' long, 18" high.

321 [160].—Forepart of lion, couchant, head raised; the face perished. From Corbridge. 22" long, 22" high.

322 [198].—Fragment of relief, with a bird pecking at foliage.

323 [13*b*].—Building-stone, 8" × 8", with scorpion in relief, from South Shields. The scorpion forms part of the regular Mithraic symbolism, and may have that intention here.

324-325.—*Miscellaneous*.

324 [43].—Fragment, 11" × 12", of a slab, with the prow of a ship in relief.

325 [190].—Stone, 19" × 5½", bearing a graceful feather-like palm-branch in relief. Part has been broken off.

326-334.—*Architectural fragments.*

326.—Portion, 10" long, of a small column, 4½" diameter.

327 [58].—Portion, 7½" long, of a twisted column, about 5" diameter.

328.—Base, 15" × 17", with moulding all round, to support a rectangular free-standing column, 10½" × 13".

329.—Base, 5" × 5", of a miniature column, 3" diameter.

330.—Portion of a capital, 13" × 7" × 7", with acanthus ornament.

331 [193].—Capital, 18" high, from Housesteads, with acanthus ornament. Fine work.

332 [108].—Capital, with volutes at the corners; in front is the head of an animal with horns and ears showing. 16" × 16" × 7".

333.—Socket-stone from a gateway, with a sinking 7" across and 6" deep to receive the iron socket for the pivot of the gate. 22" × 18".

334.—Socket-stone, with three shallow holes sunk in its face. 17" × 14".

335 [189].—Stone, 8½" × 15" × 9", with a mortise 4½" diameter to hold a post.

336.—Rough block of stone, 24" × 13" × 9", with a cylindrical mortise 6" diameter and 6" deep cut in one end to receive a post.

337.—Spandrel with rosette and mouldings, 15" × 14" × 15".

338.—Stone pine-cone, 10" high.

339.—Stone pine-cone, $9\frac{1}{2}$ " high.

340 [180].—A pierced slab, evidently part of a street-drain, from Housesteads, probably from the headquarters building.

341 [180].—Two *pilæ* or pillars supporting a hypocaust floor; Housesteads.

342 [180].—Pilaster from the front of a building; Housesteads.

343.—Building-stone, $8" \times 4\frac{1}{2}"$, the face marked with two concentric circles and a cup in the centre.

344 [240].—Building-stone, $11" \times 5"$, with a heart incised on it. Lanchester (Greenwell collection). LS 713. This was once in the museum, but appears now to be lost.

345.—Building-stone with cross-broached tooling on one side and end. $11\frac{1}{2}" \times 4\frac{1}{2}"$.

346.—Millstone: fragment, $11" \times 10"$, with radial grooves on the flat surface.

347.—Millstone: fragment, $12" \times 8"$.

348.—Millstone: fragment, $14" \times 9"$.

349.—Stone mortar, 8" external diameter, 5" high, broken in two pieces. At each side is a small lug for use as a handle.

350.—Stone mortar, 8" external diameter, with spout.

351.—Stone, $9" \times 9"$, with a bowl-shaped hollow cut in it $5\frac{1}{2}"$ across and $2\frac{1}{2}"$ deep. Probably a half-finished stone mortar.

352.—Stone coffin, $4' \times 2'$, with coped lid, found in Hanover Square, Newcastle. It contained human bones and a Castor vessel; the latter is now in case C in the centre of the first-floor room.

353.—Stone coffin for a baby about three months old, found with the foregoing. Externally $3' 6" \times 1' 10"$, internally $28" \times 9"$.



INDEX

I.—PLACES

- Beltingham, 50
Benwell, 1-3, 32, 39, 71, 77,
107-9, 163, 174, 302-4
Binchester, 29
Birdoswald, 26, 92, 165
Blakechesters, 307
Brougham, 7
Brunton, 116
Burgh-by-Sands, 274
Byker Bridge, 66

Carlisle, 156
Carrowburgh, 6
Carvoran, 13, 55, 58, 61, 73, 78,
103(?), 134-6, 150, 158, 176,
189, 253, 294
Cawfields, 122-5
Chapel House, 84
Chesterholm, 101
Chester-le-Street, 35, 60, 62, 63,
67, 148, 203, 229
Cockmount Hill, 126-8
Corbridge, 5, 24, 88, 144-7, 170,
182, 239, 260, 268, 288, 319,
321

Drumburgh, 137

Great Chesters, 14, 21, 28, 37,
54, 57, 76, 79, 87, 95, 96,
98, 99, 154, 157, 171, 172, 193,
194, 196, 271

Halton Chesters, 15, 16, 45,
161, 167, 239, 270, 281, 320
Hatheridge, 117
Heaton Flint Mill, 143
High Rochester, 42, 91, 94, 272
Housesteads, 8, 10, 17, 23, 25,
30, 31, 33, 36(?), 43, 51, 52,
65, 69, 75, 96, 155, 177(?),
178, 205(?), 257, 258, 259,
261(?), 262, 264-9, 284-6, 290,
297, 298, 301, 331, 340-2

Jarrow, 81, 316
Jedburgh, 20

Lanchester, 48, 58, 68, 198, 209,
228, 230-3, 254, 255, 273, 287,
289, 313, 314, 344
Longwhitton, 143a
Low Town, 129

Maryport, 18
Matten, 178
Mertola, 175
Milking Gap, 82, 83
Mucklebank, 131, 132

Nemausus, 18
Newcastle, 38, 44, 46, 49, 86,
106, 149, 256, 269, 283, 352,
353

Old Penrith, 64
Ollalee, 129, 130

Piercebridge, 151
Prestwick Carr, 249, 249a

Risingham, 9, 11, 12, 27, 74, 80,
90, 93, 102(?), 159, 160, 162,
164, 169, 173, 179-81, 183-5,
190, 309, 318
Rudchester, 53, 115, 191, 204,
210, 256

Salona, 158
Sewingshields, 118-21, 153
Shotton, 58
South Shields, 34, 70, 237, 251,
266, 323
Stanwix, 280, 282, 305

Vienna, 176

Walbottle, 111-4, 152
Wallsend, 19, 40, 41, 72, 104,
105, 192, 200, 275
Walltown, 133
Wark, 202
West Denton, 110
Whitley Castle, 100

York, 243

II.—NAMES OF PERSONS

- Adventus, 89
 Ælius, 2, 17
 Æmilius, 89
 Agrippa, 39
 Alfenius, 89
 Alimahus, 178
 Anicius, 155
 Antoninus, 154(?)
 Antonius, 136
 Apollinaris, 156
 Apollonius, 43
 Arrius, 74, 107, 108, 115
 Aupagus, 7
 Aurelia, 156-68
 Aureliana, 156
 Aurelius, 38, 161, 162
 Avidius, 110

 Barbarus, 54
 Bassus, 117
 Bellinus, 151
 Binius, 78

 Caecilius, 55, 118, 140
 Calpurnius, 5(?)
 Canalius, 143
 Candianus, 249a
 Cantaber, 119
 Cassianus, 3(?), 135
 Cauli . . . , 157
 Celer, 72
 Celsus, 34
 Censorius, 18
 Claudianus, 132(?)
 Claudius, 92, 134
 Clemens, 140
 Cornelianus, 18
 Cornelius, 72
 Crescentinus, 249a

 Dada, 58
 Dallus, 178
 Decebalus, 165(?)
 Deceptus, 164(?)
 Delfinus, 178
 Didius, 48, 75
 Dionysius, 159
 Domitius, 70
 Donatianus, 55
 Donatus, 29
 Draccius, 240
 Duihno, 60

 Epictetus, 70

 Felicius, 166
 Felix, 152(?)
 Firminus, 42

 Flaminius, 179
 Flavius, 13, 103, 132
 Florentinus, 131
 Florius, 33
 Florus, 104
 Fortunatus, 159
 Fronto, 32, 106, 178(?)
 Fuscus, 95

 Gaetulicus, 21
 Gellius, 122

 Hardalio, 167
 Herion(ius) (?), 52
 Hilaris, 22(?)
 Honoratus, 19, 173

 Ingenuus, 155
 Itala, 158

 Julia, 170
 Julius, 9, 12, 19, 20, 31, 42, 54,
 66, 73, 86, 92, 109(?), 112,
 131, 133, 143, 168, 169, 180,
 246
 Justina, 171
 Justus, 77(?)
 Juvenalis, 38, 109(?)

 Lanuccus, 171
 Liburnius, 32, 106
 Litorius, 51
 Longinus, 11
 Longus, 1
 Lunaris, 6
 Lupula, 159

 Mænius, 59
 Magnus, 106
 Mansuetius, 178
 Marcellinus, 170
 Marcellus, 1
 Marcius, 3(?)
 Martialis, 174
 Martinus, 95
 Materna, 170
 Maternus, 33
 Maximius, 21
 Maximus, 66, 95, 123, 130
 Menander, 92
 Modestus, 17
 Modius, 92
 Mucius, 101

 Naevius, 22(?), 117
 Necalames, 61
 Nepos, 82, 83
 Novellia, 171

- Novellius, 171
 Numisianus, 143

 Obsequens, 158
 Oclatinus, 89
 Octavius, 142
 Ofersio, 178

 Pacatianus, 51
 Pacatus, 73
 Pacutius, 73
 Paulinus, 74, 88
 Peregrinus, 114
 Pervica, 172
 Pervinca, 178
 Philippus, 122
 Platorius, 82, 83
 Pomponius, 29
 Primitivus, 103
 Primus, 245
 Priscus, 105
 Probianus, 101
 Probinus, 35(?)
 Proclus, 118
 Proculianus, 23
 Proculus, 23, 112, 126
 Provincialis, 48

 Quartilla, 160
 Quartio, 178

 Rautio, 178
 Romana, 57
 Romulius, 124
 Romulus, 178
 Rufus, 110, 130

 Salvius, 89
 Satrius, 173

 Sebanus, 142
 Seccus, 127, 129
 Secundus, 13, 103
 Senecianus, 36
 Senecio, 89, 178, 249a
 Senilis, 128
 Sentius, 105
 Sermullius, 174
 Severinus, 12
 Severus, 20, 75
 Sextus, 126
 Similis, 178, 194
 Simplicius, 175
 Socellius, 125
 Superstes, 30

 Tabellius, 10
 Terentius, 106, 119
 Theodotus, 74
 Tineius, 1
 Tiro, 249a
 Tullus, 176

 Ulpus, 1, 143, 156

 Valerianus, 133(?)
 Valerius, 8, 11, 35, 49, 135, 138,
 176
 Vannius, 249a
 Venocarus, 178
 Verius, 30
 Verus, 86, 138
 Viator, 136
 Vibius, 2
 Victor, 9, 14, 161, 169
 Victorina, 161
 Vilidedius, 177
 Vinicius, 34
 Vitalis, 62

III.—GODS AND GODDESSES

- Æsculapius, 252
 Alator, 34
 Anextlomarus, 251
 Anociticus, 1
 Antenociticus, 2, 3
 Apollo, 4, 5, 10, 53, 251

 Belatucader, 6, 7

 Campestris, 39
 Ceres, 55
 Clarian Apollo, 10
 Condates, 35
 Cultores, 9

 Di deæque, 10
 Dolichenus, 21, 32

 Fortuna, 11-4, 253
 Fulgur divom, 16

 Genius, 36, 254, 255
 Genius alae, 39
 Genius præsidii, 9

 Hercules, 17, 256, 257

 Jupiter, 18-32, 258(?)

 Maponus, 5
 Mars, 33-6, 68, 259-63
 Matres, 29, 37-9, 265-7, 297, 298
 Mercury, 40, 41, 268-74
 Minerva, 275
 Mithras, 23, 51, 69(?), 276-7
 Mountes, 42

Nemesis, 43	Romulus, 47(?)
Neptune, 44, 278	Sa . . . , 50
Numina Augustorum, 3, 30-2,	Silvanus, 48, 49
45, 70, 73	Sol, 23, 51-3
Nymphs, 278	Syria, dea, 55
Oceanus, 46	Victory, 37, 54, 279-82
Ollototae, 29	Virgo caelestis, 55
Pax, 55	Virtus, 55
	Vitires, di, 56-64

IV.—EMPERORS

Ælius, 12	Hadrian, 81, 84, 90
Aurelius, M., 87, 88(?), 90	Nerva, 90
Caracalla, 88(?), 89-91, 93, 94	Pius, Antoninus, 32, 86, 90
Commodus, 88(?)	Severus, Alexander, 95
Domna, Julia, 90, 94	Severus, Septimius, 89, 90, 97
Gallus and Volusian, 23	Trajan, 90
Geta, 88(?), 89	Verus, 87, 88(?)

V.—LEGIONS AND AUXILIARIES

Leg. II, 19, 32, 82, 83, 85, 116,	Gauls: coh. iiii, 22, 28(?)
120, 143a, 144, 145, 182	—, coh. v, 240
Leg. VI, 10, 24(?), 44, 46, 86,	Hamii: coh. i, 13
146, 147, 242(?), 243, 248	Hispani: coh. i, 18
Leg. IX, 244	Lingones: coh. iiii, 19, 72(?)
Leg. X, 18	Nervii: coh. ii, 40
Leg. XX, 2, 21, 24(?), 71, 84,	—, coh. vi, 54
86, 87, 106, 131, 176	Raeti gaesati: 14, 20, 87, 90
Asturians: coh. ii, 95	Thracians: coh. i, 149
—, al. i, 39	Tungrians: coh. i, 10, 17, 25(?),
Batavians: coh. i, 150	30, 31, 33, 155
Dacians: coh. i. ael., 26, 92	Vangiones: coh. i, 3, 89, 90
Exploratores Bremenenses, 90	Vardulli: coh. i, 91