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THE SCULPTURED DECORATION OF ROMAN VOTIVE
ALTARS AND PEDESTALS FROM NORTHERN BRITAIN

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Vol. III.

Group 1

This group of small altars is characterized by decorated, "enlarged" fasciae (type 5), for the most part curved under the bolsters. The fasciae are decorated with incised designs in which the supine crescent plays an important rôle. Central profiles are flat (type 10). All the stones have bolsters but they are small and relatively unimportant. Two of the altars have cigar-shaped bolsters. Mouldings are simple: tori or fillets or a single step.

The workmanship of the altars is by no means inferior. The influence of Legio VI or Cohors I Vardullorum may be detected in the cigar-shaped bolsters. The curving, incised ornament perhaps indicates native taste.

The distribution of the altars is interesting and reveals the travels of an itinerant mason, probably in the third century. One of the altars is the product of a soldier (350).

342. The upper part of an altar from Birrens; now in Dumfries Burgh Museum.

The altar is dedicated to Neptune. It is carved in red sandstone. The stone is 7 inches thick, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and 5 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are not fully carved but a groove at the front of the capital suggests their presence.

There is no focus. The top of the altar is flat.

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5).

The central profile is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on four sides, although the back is not well finished. The transition to the shaft is made by a chamfer.

RIB 2105

Birley, PSAS LXXII, 339; fig. 40 (Inscription only).

343. An altar from Coventina's Well; Carrawburgh; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is dedicated to Coventina by Vincentius. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is 19 inches high, 9 inches wide and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 8 inches wide and 6 inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a triangular-bladed knife (type 4). The sinister side of the shaft displays a patera with umbo, set vertically with the bowl towards the top of the stone.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). The fronts are dished with bosses.

The focus is rectangular with the long axis from front to back. It is sunk into the top of the capital and has a flat bottom (type B5a). It is attached to the bolsters by ribs of uncarved stone (upper surface type 2). From front to back the focus measures $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches internally. From side to side the measurement is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The focus is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5), and decorated with two incised, concentric, concave arcs which meet in the centre of the capital to give the impression of a double curved pediment. This is reminiscent of the fascia of 411, from Benwell. Below these arcs an incised angular pediment is carved.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 11).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are two stepped-in fillets. At the base there are two stepped-out fillets and a stepped-out plinth.

The base of the altar bears a representation of two dolphins, facing each other with snouts tilted upwards. Fins are absent although the eyes are well defined. This motif is incised.

This altar is linked to the others in the group by the rectangular focus and the enlarged fascia with incised ornament. The presence of knife and patera are new features indicative perhaps of a military patron. The decorated base is also a novel feature for the workshop but accords with the natural form of the leaf carved on the capital of 349. The simplified form of the dolphins may be noted.

RIB 1533

Clayton, AA² VIII, 10, no. 1. with fig.

Budge, 316-317, no. 89; fig., 157.

Chesters Cat., 26, no. 157.

344. An altar from Coventina's Well, Carrawburgh; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is dedicated to Coventina by Vinomathus. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 5 inches thick. The shaft is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 6 inches wide and 4 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are cylindrical (type Ala). The fronts are decorated with bosses within moulded rims.

The focus is square with rim and flat bottom (type B6a). The internal measurement is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The focus is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5). It is decorated with a central roundel carved in the form of a human face, set between two pillars.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides and has a small, chamfered plinth at the back of the stone. At both capital and base there is a

torus moulding. The plinth is stepped-out.

The similarity of this altar to 353 should be noted.

RIB 1528

Clayton, AA² VIII, 14, no. 6 with fig.

Budge, 312, no. 68.

Chesters Cat., 27, no. 172.

345. An uninscribed altar from Carrawburgh Mithraeum; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is 6 inches high, 6 inches wide and 5 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are cigar-shaped (type B1). Their fronts are damaged but the dexter retains traces of an incised roundel.

The focus is elliptical, the long axis from front to back of the stone. It has a rim and is dished (type A2b). From front to back it measures 4 inches internally and from side to side $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. It is less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5) and decorated with incised designs which throw into relief two small gables, flanking and below the lower half of a lozenge with central boss. The uncut stone framing the half lozenge is ornamented by cabling. At the sides of the capital there are three arcades in relief.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a stepped-in fillet. At the base a stepped-out fillet is set above a fillet ornamented by a design of incised, flattened arcs.

Although this altar is more elaborate in its decoration than other stones in the group, it seems certain that it is from the same hand.

In particular, the arcades of the sides of the capital are noteworthy for arches feature as decorative motifs on several altars from Mithraea.

Richmond and Gillam, AA⁴ XXIX, 33.

346. An uninscribed altar from Carrawburgh; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 7 inches wide and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 6 inches wide and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are cigar-shaped (type B1).

The focus is square with rim and flat bottom (type B6a). Internally it measures $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5) and decorated with an incised design which incorporates three supine crescents, one of them sunken.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 11).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the front of the capital there is a rude ovolo; at the sides of the capital there are two fillets separated by a groove. At the base there is an ovolo and plinth.

Budge, 320, no. 100

Chesters Cat., 27, no. 173.

347. An uninscribed altar from Carrawburgh; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $4\frac{3}{4}$

inches wide and 4 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). The fronts have sunken centres.

The focus is circular with flat rim and flat bottom (type B6B).

It is not central but is placed nearer to the front than to the back of the capital. It is attached to the front of the capital (upper surface type 6). The internal diameter is 2 inches; it is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5). It is decorated with motifs in relief. From the lower edge of the fascia three and a half triangles spring. Above these triangles and between the bolsters two simplified leaf shapes outlined in relief frame a tiny pediment. On the dexter side of the capital there is a sunken panel. On the sinister side, within a sunken panel, a triangle in relief carries forward the decorative motifs at the front of the stone. The triangle at the side of the capital, however, is itself divided into two smaller triangles and a lozenge by incised lines bisecting the base and sides of the triangle.

The central profile of the capital is almost flat although a tiny pediment rises in the centre (type 1/10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is an angular torus. At the base two tori are set above a plinth. On the sinister side of the base a chamfer replaces the tori.

This altar appears to be a more elaborate version of others in the group whose ornament is incised. The geometric nature of the ornament suggests links with Group 4.

Budge, 321, no. 105.

Chesters Cat., 23, no. 112.

348. An uninscribed altar from Carrawburgh; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is 8 inches high, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches

wide and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala).

The focus is circular, sunken with umbo (type Alb). It has a diameter of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5) and decorated at both front and sides with incised curvilinear designs.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a step only, but the base displays three stepped-out tori.

Budge, 320, no. 103.

Chesters Cat., 23, no. 120.

349. The upper part of an altar from Chesters; now in the Museum there.

The altar is carved in sandstone. The fragment is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 4 inches thick.

No portion of the die or shaft survives.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). They are set back from the front of the capital.

The focus is circular, sunken with large umbo (type Alb). It is nearer to the front than to the back of the stone. The internal diameter is 2 inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5). It is decorated with a leaf design in relief in which curves play an important role. The basis of the motif seems to be the leaf of the Birthwort (Aristolochia clematitidis) although the apex of the leaf is cut away in a deep concave arc.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 11).

The altar has been moulded on three sides although insufficient

of the stone is preserved to make possible any description of the mouldings.

The altar clearly belongs to this group in virtue of the type of fascia and the curved form of the leaf motif. The sunken arc at the apex of the leaf may perhaps be seen as a representation of a supine crescent.

Budge, 305, no. 40.

Chesters Cat., 20, no. 78.

350. An altar from High Rochester; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to the gods the Mountes by Julius Firminus, decurion. It is carved in buff sandstone. The altar is 12 inches high, 8 inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 6 inches wide and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type A1a). The fronts of the bolsters are dished.

The focus is circular, dished with a double rim (type A3a). It is raised above the level of the bolsters. The internal diameter is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5), and inscribed.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the front of both capital and base there is a torus. At the sides this moulding is replaced by a chamfer. There is a plinth.

RIB 1269

LS 554

Bruce, AA² I, 267, no. 160 with fig.

Richmond, NCH XV, 151, no. 28.

Cat. Ant., 66, no. 42.

351. An altar from Housesteads; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is dedicated to the god Hueteris by Superstes and Regulus. It is carved in sandstone and is 12 inches high. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 7 inches wide and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters have broken away.

The focus is circular, sunken and dished (type Ala). It measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches internally and is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep. It has been attached to the bolsters by ridges of uncut stone (upper surface type 2).

The fascia seems to have been "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5). It is decorated with an incised, supine crescent.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are two flattened tori. At the base there are two tori and a plinth.

RIB 1602

Haverfield, AA³ XV, 42, no. 34.

Chesters Cat., 21, no. 99.

352. An uninscribed altar from Housesteads; now in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is 10 inches high, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 4 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala).

The focus is circular, sunken (type Ala). The internal diameter is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5) and

decorated with three incised supine crescents arranged in the shape of an inverted triangle.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 11).

The altar is moulded on four sides although the mouldings at the back of the stone are not properly finished. At the capital there are two small tori. At the base two tori surmount a stepped-out plinth.

Gordon, 77; plate XXXII.

PSAS III, 43, no. 14.

353. An uninscribed altar probably from Housesteads; once in the Museum there, and now (1969) in the Museum at Corbridge.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 5 inches wide and 3 inches thick. The shaft is 3 inches high, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala).

The focus is circular, dished (type Ala). The diameter is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5). It is decorated with a roundel carved in the form of a human face.

The central profile of the capital is a small pediment (type 1).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At both capital and base there is a torus moulding. The base has a plinth.

The similarity of this altar to 344 should be noted.

354. An uninscribed altar from Lancaster; now in the Lancaster Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 6 inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide

and 4 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are cylindrical, strapped (type A2b).

The focus is circular, dished, sunk into the top of the capital (type Ala). It is attached to the front of the capital by grooves (upper surface type 6). The internal diameter is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5). It is decorated with two incised supine crescents which continue the line of four grooves running across the top of the capital from the focus.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At both capital and base there are two tori. At the base there is a plinth.

355. The upper part of an altar found near Milecastle 37; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is dedicated to Cocidius by Vabbius. It is carved in sandstone and is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. The altar is broken at the dexter side of the capital. It now measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches across its width but was originally probably about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. It is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is 7 inches wide and 3 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The top of the stone is broken and it is difficult to establish its original shape. It may well be that an offering was carved on the upper surface or that a statue once appeared there.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 5). It is decorated with incised curves.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are chamfers.

RIB 1633

LS 184

Clayton, AA¹ IV, 273 with fig.

Budge, 330, no. 142.

Chesters Cat., 35, no. 255.

356. An altar of uncertain provenance; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to the goddess Nemesis by Apollonius, a priest. It is carved in coarse sandstone. The altar is 13 inches high, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

Of the bolsters, only the dexter survives. This is plain (type Ala) with a dished front.

The focus is rectangular with rim and umbo with depression (type A2e). From front to back it measures 4 inches; from side to side it measures 3 inches. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5), and inscribed.

The central profile is flat (type 10).

The altar is fully moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a torus moulding. The same type of moulding appears at the base and there is a stepped-out plinth. At the back of the stone the transition to the shaft is effected by a step.

The shape of the capital suggests that this altar belongs to the post-Severan age.

RIB 2065.

Cat. Ant., 66, no. 43.

357. The upper part of an uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. The stone is 16 inches high, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is 8 inches wide and 5 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are cylindrical (type Ala). Each is ornamented by a groove set back from the edge of the bolster and running from the inner side across the cylinder, along its length and then returning transversely to reach the inner side of the bolster. The fronts of the bolsters are sunken with bosses with depressed centres.

The focus is circular, dished with flat-topped rim (type A2b). The internal diameter is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep.

The front of the capital is damaged, but the back survives and probably gives an indication of the original appearance of the front. The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth.

The focus mount is "from the bolsters" (type 2) and is ornamented by an incised curved design.

The central profile of the back of the altar is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on four sides. A cyma reversa moulding makes the transition to the shaft.

358. The upper part of an uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in coarse cream sandstone. The stone is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 8 inches wide and $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is damaged but has been about $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and sides of the shaft have sunken panels with plain

borders. The panel of the die is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala), and damaged at the front.

The focus is rectangular with rim and accommodates four bosses, presumably meant to represent sacrificial offerings. The focus measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches from side to side and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches from front to back. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5). It is decorated with an incised, supine crescent.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital a flattened torus forms the border of the sunken die.

Cat Ant., 105, no. 208.

Group 2.

Two altars from widely separated sites but with features in common. The focus of the stone from Ilkley is reminiscent of that on an altar from Greetland and may reflect the influence of Legio VI. The altar from Carvoran, with its guttus, seems to point to a military workshop but it is difficult to establish to which auxiliary unit the altars belong.

The absence of bolsters indicates that a third century date would not be out of place.

359. An altar, now lost, from Carvoran.

The altar is dedicated to the goddess Epona. Bruce gives the height of the stone as 13 inches and the width as 6 inches.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a guttus in relief, apparently with ovoid body and short, broad neck (type B3). On the sinister side there is an axe and knife.

There are no bolsters.

The focus, from Bruce's drawing, appears to be rectangular and grooved (type C8).

The fascia is in the form of a cabled torus moulding (type 2).

There is no focus mount.

The upper profile of the altar is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on at least three sides. Below the cabled torus of the fascia, two identical mouldings are set. At the base there are also two cabled tori and a plinth.

RIB 1777

LS 308

Hodgson, II, iii, 140, no. 11 without fig.

360. An uninscribed altar from Ilkley; now in the Manor House Museum, Ilkley.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is 12 inches high, 5 inches wide and 5 inches thick. The shaft is 5 inches high, 4 inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die is a sunken panel $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches high and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, enclosed in a bead moulding.

The shaft is plain.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is circular, sunken, set on a raised square platform (type Ala). At each of the front corners of this platform, an additional tiny focus appears, making three in all. The main focus is 2 inches in internal diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia has the form of a cabled torus moulding (type 2).

There is no focus mount apart from the low platform.

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. Below the cabled torus of the fascia another cabled torus appears with a plain torus below it. At the base there are two tori and a plinth with rounded upper edge. Woodward, YAJ XXVIII, 320, no. 10; plate XXXIX, fig. 56, facing 320.

Group 3

Two large stones which have in common acroteria at the four corners of the upper surface and raised, flat circular platforms instead of the conventional focus, form this group. Both acroteria and raised platform may be paralleled on stones of Legio VI, yet the crudely executed bay-leaf swags and bunches of grapes acting as dentils on the altar from Watercreek are not to be found on other altars. Moreover, the mouldings of this stone depart from classical traditions. It seems best to leave the altars as a separate group.

361. An altar, possibly from Housesteads; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to a god or goddess by Claudius Marcianus, a prefect. It is carved in buff sandstone. The altar is 51 inches high, 18 inches wide and $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is 29 inches high, $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters but at each of the upper corners there is an acroterion.

The focus is a circular, raised platform (type D12), $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), deep.

There is no focus mount.

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there is a stepped-in fillet. At the base there is a step.

RIB 2071

Daniels, AA⁴ XL, 107 (b).

Cat. Ant., 104, no. 199.

362. An uninscribed altar from Watercrock, near Kendal; now in the British Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $40\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 19 inches wide and $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $18\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 14 inches thick.

On the front of the shaft and at the dexter and sinister sides there is the lower part of a bay-leaf swag in relief.

There are no bolsters but the altar has had acroteria at the upper corners.

The focus is a circular, raised platform (type D12), $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter.

There is neither fascia nor focus mount.

The central profile of the altar is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a small torus, an angular scotia, a very large torus, an angular scotia and a chamfered bar from which, at the front, five, and at the sides, three, bunches of grapes depend. These seem to be intended for dentils. At the base there is a torus, scotia and plinth.

W.G. Collingwood, CW² VIII, 106; plate facing 107.

Group 4.

During the Antonine period, a craftsman of skill and imagination was at work at Carrawburgh and elsewhere. With him there were other masons less accomplished. Their styles are clear cut and marked by lavish use of cable enrichment; even bolsters, some with angular straps, are cabled. Foci are normally circular with umbo. Fascia and shaft are sometimes ornamented.

The capitals of three of the altars in this group display central, bossed roundels (364, 365, 367). A similar feature may be seen on an altar of Legio II from Auchendavy (3). It seems more likely, however, that the style was learned from Legio XX for it appears on a stone from the amphitheatre at Chester.¹ This altar also has cable-moulded, angular, strapped bolsters which fit in well with those of this group. The elaborate decoration of these altars, especially the ornamented bolsters, combined with the military dedications of several of them, suggest that the masons producing them had connections with Legio XX.

Two auxiliary units are mentioned in the inscriptions of the altars: Cohors I Cugernorum and Cohors I Frixionum. Professor Birley has shown² that at the beginning of the second century the Cugerni were under the command of Legio II Augusta and that the Frisians were attached to Legio XX. In this workshop, traditions from both legions seem to have come together. It seems unlikely, however, that the altars come from an auxiliary workshop, for one of them, from the Antonine Wall, was set up by the wife of a centurion of Legio VI (375). It would seem that she would be likely to patronize civilian craftsmen

1. JRS LVII, 203, no. 5; plate XVII, 1.

2. Arch. Camb. CII, 18-19.

unless her husband wished to provide practice for the masons under his command. The focus of this altar is in the shape of a fluted bowl or five-petalled flower, similar in shape to the middle rosette of the stone from the amphitheatre at Chester. Moreover, the mouldings of the altar from the Antonine Wall are almost the same in conception as those of the stone from Chester. It is not usual to find a large scotia incorporated into second century mouldings and this seems to indicate conclusively that the altars are the products of one workshop. The appearance of a second focus based upon a fluted bowl-shape may be noted (368).

Two altars of this group are of high quality and must represent the handiwork of a master (372, 374).

There must have been a ready market at Carrawburgh for this workshop's products and it seems likely that craftsmen came there from Chester and went out from this centre as peripatetic masons. This would account for the wide distribution of their products.

363. An altar found near Burgh-by-Sands; now at Rindle House,
Burgh-by-Sands.

The altar is dedicated to Belatocadrus by Antronius Aufidianus. It is carved in sandstone which is now very black. The altar is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 4 inches wide and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and 3 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are very small, with cabling running from the inner side towards the front of the stone (type A5a).

The focus is circular with rim and flat bottom (type B6a). It touches the bolsters and extends as far as the back of the capital. The internal diameter is 2 inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "filled-in" (type 3). In the centre there is an incised, truncated gable, the grooves of which are carried across the top of the mount.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are two flattened tori and a flattened, chamfered torus. These mouldings are reversed at the base and there is a plinth.

The cabled bolsters seem to place this stone with the rest in the group, although it is tiny and was found far from the rest of the altars.

RIB 2039

LS 513

Hutchinson, Cumb. II, plate facing 410, fig. 24.

Bruce, Wall 3, 301 with fig.

364. An altar from Coventina's Well, Carrawburgh; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is dedicated to the goddess Coventina by Mausaeus, optio of Cohors I Frixiavonum. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 9 inches wide and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 7 inches wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is in low relief, a wreath with ribbons surmounted by a raised triangle. On the sinister side of the shaft there is a set of writing tablets with straps and handle.

The bolsters are plain (type A1a). The fronts are ornamented by rims and bosses.

The focus is circular, dished, with rim and umbo (type A2c).

The internal diameter is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches and the depth $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

If a fascia exists, it is rectangular (type 1), and very narrow.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1). It has the form of a roundel similar to those carved on the fronts of the bolsters. The central profile of the capital thus has the shape of a semi-circle (type 2).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are three stepped-in fillets. At the base there are three stepped-out fillets and a stepped-out plinth.

RIB 1523

Clayton, AA² VIII, 14, no. 7 with fig.

Budge, 316, no. 88

Chesters Cat., 26, no. 154.

365. An altar from Coventina's Well Carrawburgh; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is dedicated to the goddess Coventina for Cohors I Cugernorum by Aurelius Campester. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is $14\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are cylindrical with angular straps (type A2d). The fronts have rims and bosses.

The focus is circular, dished with umbo with depressed centre (type Alc). It is attached to the straps and to the front and back of the capital (upper surface type 9). The internal diameter is 4 inches. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth. It is

decorated with a band of five crudely executed bay leaves outlined in relief, a design usually set out with compasses, but here more angular than customarily.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1). It is in the form of a pediment outlined in relief (central profile type 1). At the back of the capital there is a roundel echoing the shape of the bolster ends. This feature is interesting for it links the altar indisputably with 364 and 367.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are two stepped-in fillets. At the base there are two stepped-out fillets and a stepped-out plinth.

The last lines of the inscription appear on the base.

RIB 1524

Clayton, AA² VIII, 13, no. 5 with fig.

Budge, 324, no. 118; fig., 160.

Chesters Cat., 26, no. 153.

366. An altar from Coventina's Well, Carrawburgh; now in Chesters Museum.

The inscription is defective but the altar is dedicated to Coventina by a soldier. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is 12 inches high, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a conventionalized tree with knobs for leaves. On the sinister side a figure in a short skirt holds a wreath aloft in its right hand and grasps a cornucopia or palm branch in its left while moving towards the front of the stone.

The bolsters are cylindrical, small and cable moulded (type A5a).

The focus is circular, dished with rim and umbo (type A2c). The internal diameter is 3 inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth. It is decorated with a band of seven pointed arches outlined in relief. At each side of the capital there is a band of five bay leaves outlined in relief, a decoration which links the stone with 365.

The centre of the capital is damaged.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are three stepped-in fillets. At the base there are three stepped-out fillets and a stepped-out plinth.

RIB 1529

Clayton, AA² VIII, 16, no. 9 with figs.

Budge, 312, no. 70

Chesters Cat., 27, no. 168.

367. An altar from Coventina's Well, Carrawburgh; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is dedicated to Coventina by Aurelius Crotus, a German. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is 11 inches high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 6 inches thick. The shaft is 4 inches high, 5 inches wide and 5 inches thick.

The die is enclosed in a cable-moulded panel 4 inches high and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide.

The sides of the shaft are plain.

The bolsters are cylindrical, bound by angular straps and decorated with alternate cable moulding (type A6c). The fronts display rims and bosses.

The focus is circular, dished with umbo and cable-moulded rim (type A2c). It is attached to the straps and to the front and back of the capital (upper surface type 9). The uncut stone joining the focus

to the central projections of the capital is decorated with cabling.

The internal diameter is 3 inches and the depth is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "from the bolsters" (type 2). It swings upwards to form a central profile in the shape of a semi-circle (type 2) within which a roundel similar to those carved on the ends of the bolsters appears.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are three fillets. The topmost is enriched with a band of bar chevron ornament; the two others are cabled, the grooving running in contrary directions. At the base there is a cable moulding, two stepped-out fillets and a plinth. The cable moulding does not appear at the sides of the stone.

See 368 for the same dedicator.

RIB 1525

Clayton, AA² VIII, 11, no. 3 with fig.

Budge, 315-316, 86; fig., 154.

Chesters Cat., 27, no. 169.

368. An altar from Coventina's Well, Carrawburgh; now in
Chesters Museum.

The altar is dedicated to Coventina by Crotus. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 5 inches wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The die is 3 inches high, 4 inches wide and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is in the form of a fluted bowl; eight flutings lead down to an oblong base with umbo. The internal diameter is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow. At the front it is decorated with a band of incised chevron pattern. On the dexter side there are four incised squares; on the sinister side there are two incised arches flanked by incised quadrants.

There is no focus mount.

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there are four small tori. At the base there are four angular tori.

The inscription links the altar with 367.

RIB 1532

Clayton, AA² VIII, 15, no. 8 with fig.

Budge, 324, no. 119; fig., 161.

Chesters Cat., 27, no. 170.

369. An uninscribed altar from Carrawburgh; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $16\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is 9 inches high, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die is flanked by a rudely carved cabled border terminating at the top in an incised saltire. The design may be intended to represent columns.

The shaft is plain.

There are no bolsters.

The focus has apparently been chipped away.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7). It is decorated with an incised geometrical design: an incised rectangular panel is bisected longitudinally by incised lines which, before they meet, move towards the top of the panel obliquely making obtuse angles and crossing each other. The back of the capital is also decorated. Here an incised rectangle is flanked

by incised triangles.

There is no focus mount.

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the front of the capital there is a chamfer. At the sides of the capital there are three tori. A chamfer appears at the base, and there is a plinth.

The back of the capital displays a unique feature; it is supported at each corner by curved projections decorated with incised lines arranged in a fan pattern. These projections are similar in conception to échauguettes.

Budge, 313, no. 75.

Chesters Cat., 26, no. 156.

370. An uninscribed altar from Carrawburgh; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is 3 inches high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 3 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are cylindrical and decorated with cable moulding (type A5a).

The focus is circular, dished with irregular bottom and suggestion of an umbo (type A2c). It is nearer to the front than to the back of the stone. The internal diameter is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The place of the fascia is taken by a torus moulding (type 2).

The focus mount is "filled-in" (type 3). It is decorated with what appears to be an ivy-leaf design in relief.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital two tori are set below the torus of the fascia. At the base there is a torus of

fairly regular shape, a flattened torus and a plinth.

Budge, 320, no. 98.

Chesters Cat., 23, no. 118.

371. An altar from Chesterholm; now in the Museum of Antiquities,
Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to Silvanus by Marcus Aurelius Modestus of Legio II, beneficiarius consularis of the Upper Province. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is $26\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 11 inches wide and 9 inches thick. The shaft is $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are cylindrical with straps extending half-way across their width from the inner side (type : modified A2b). The fronts are plain.

The focus is circular, sunken with a flat bottom encircled by a groove (type B5b). This may be compared with the focus of 374 from Netherby. It is attached by ribs of stone to the bolsters and by two grooves to the front and back of the capital (upper surface type 9). The diameter of the focus is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged", curved under the bolsters (type 5) and rises to a central profile which is basically pedimental in shape (type 1). Two small grooves are cut into the apex of the gable so that it appears to be truncated with a tiny point in the centre.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there is a chamfered ovolo. At the base there is a simple chamfer.

The shape of focus suggests that this stone might well belong to the Carrawburgh workshop and there is nothing in its features which is inappropriate to the styles of the masons working there. It must date from the period following the division of Britain into two

provinces during the early decades of the third century.

RIB 1696

JRS XVII, 212, no. 2.

JRS XXIX, 225, no. 2.

372. An uninscribed altar from Chesterholm; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $28\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 14 inches wide and $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is 10 inches high, 12 inches wide and 9 inches thick.

The die is a sunken panel flanked by angular pilasters, terminating in stiff, foliate capitals. The panel is $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches high and 8 inches wide.

On the dexter side of the shaft, in a sunken panel there is a representation of Hercules' club of untrimmed olive wood in relief. On the sinister side a palm branch emerges from behind the lower edge of a laurel wreath.

The bolsters are cylindrical, double strapped by an angular band superimposed upon another, and deeply carved in a cable pattern (type A5b). The grooving, unlike that of 374, runs in the same direction from the front to the back of the stone. The fronts of the bolsters are deeply recessed.

The focus is circular, dished with umbo (type A2c). It is raised above the level of the bolsters and attached to their straps and to the front and back of the capital (upper surface type 9). The internal diameter of the focus is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged", flat under the bolsters (type 3). It is richly ornamented and outlined at both the upper and lower edge by two tori. Under each bolster there is a scallop shell in relief,

flanking a round-headed niche from which the shells are separated by baluster-shaped columns. Within the niche there stands the figure of a god, presumably Hercules, although his accoutrements are more appropriate to Mars, the god of war. The figure is much weathered but the deity seems to be wearing a helmet. He holds a lance in his right hand and supports his shield, as it rests upon the ground, with his left. The sides of the capital are decorated with scallop shells in relief set above festoons of either leaves or drapery.

There is no focus mount.

The central profile of the altar is a semi-circle (type 2).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital, below the double tori of the fascia, there are two further small tori, an inverted cyma reversa moulding and a bead moulding. At the dexter side of the capital there is a large inverted cyma reversa and a torus. At the base there have been four stepped-out fillets.

This is the most elaborate of the altars in the group. The mason responsible seems to have been using all his skill to create an imposing offering to the deity to whom it was erected.

LS 252

Ward, 131.

Budge, 346-347, no. 243

Chesters Cat., 39, no. 304.

373. An altar from Corbridge; now in the Museum there.

The altar is dedicated to the god Veteris. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is 11 inches high, 7 inches wide and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are cylindrical and cable moulded (type A5a).

The focus is circular, dished with rim (type A2b). The rim has

been enriched with cable decoration. The internal diameter is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "filled in" (type 3). At the lower edge there is an arched recess.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the front of the capital there is a flattened torus. Two similar mouldings appear at the sides. At the base there is a stepped-out fillet and a plinth.

RIB 1139

Birley, AA⁴ XV, 288; fig. of inscription, 289.

374. An altar from Netherby; now at Netherby Hall.

The altar is dedicated to the god Huetiris. It is carved in red sandstone. The altar is 9 inches high, 6 inches wide and 4 inches thick. The shaft is 3 inches high, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and about 3 inches thick.

The die is flanked by cabled columns with foliate capitals, cabled necking, and Attic bases, making a panel $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is in relief the apple tree of the Hesperides encircled by the dragon Ladon. The sinister side of the shaft bears a representation of the Erymanthean boar moving in front of a tree.

The bolsters are cylindrical with two median straps, a flat angular strap being superimposed upon a wider, rounded band. The bolsters are decorated with alternate cabling and are set back from the edges of the capital. They are of type A6c. The fronts are damaged but at the dexter side a fragment of a relief design resembling a bow, and possibly based on the bead and reel motif, survives.

The focus is circular, bevelled to a flat bottom outlined by a

groove (type B5b). The internal diameter is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth. It is decorated with a band of bead and reel design in relief, sandwiched between two tiny fillets.

The front of the capital is damaged but it is clear that the focus mount was "between the bolsters" (type 1). Its shape was probably similar to that still remaining at the back of the capital, a pediment with central groove.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the front of the capital below the fascia, there is a tiny, stepped-in fillet, another fillet, a cavetto, an ovolo and a bead moulding. At the sides of the capital there is only a chamfer on to which the relief-motifs of the shaft overflow. At the base there is a chamfer on all three sides.

The stone is an interesting one because the reliefs of the shaft are taken from the labours of Hercules, as Professor Birley was the first to point out, yet the dedication is to the god Huetiris, a Germanic deity. It may well be that here there is evidence of the syncretism which characterized Roman provincial religion or the altar may have been partially carved before a customer was found for it and an original dedication to Hercules changed to one more appropriate to the northern frontier of Britain. The workmanship of the altar is first class.

RIB 973

Birley, CW² LIII, 26, no. 18, and 37; plate II, fig. 6, facing 37.

375. An altar from Westerwood; now in Falkirk Museum.

The altar is dedicated to Silvanus and to the Deities of the crossroads by Vibia Pacata, wife of a centurion of Legio VI. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 10 inches wide

and $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 8 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). The fronts are damaged.

The focus is in the form of a fluted bowl with five flutings and umbo. It is 2 inches wide internally and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1).

The front of the capital is damaged but the central profile may have been formed by two low arcs (type 6).

The altar is moulded on four sides. Below the fascia there is a bead, a torus, a cavetto, a bead and two other beads, one stepped-out and one stepped-in. These mouldings may be compared with those of the altar to Nemesis from the amphitheatre at Chester.¹ At the base there are two small stepped-out fillets, a bead, a cavetto, a torus, a stepped-out fillet and a stepped-out plinth.

JRS LIV 178-179, no. 7; plate XVI, 1.

1. JRS LVII, 203, no. 5; plate XVII, 1.

Group 5

In the third century there seems to have been a large and active workshop based first at Chester-le-Street and then at Lanchester. Its masons were resourceful and enterprising and seem to have had links with Legio XX. Perhaps one of them was a veteran, or perhaps a freedman of a legionary centurion. The representations of paterae and gutti on several altars suggest a military connection, or at least that the workshop catered for a military market. The similarities between the altars of this workshop and those of Cohors I Lingonum and Vexillatio Sueborum must be noted.

At Chester-le-Street, the masons, while experimenting with different types of focus, maintained the traditional shape of the altars. A fondness for cabled enrichment is apparent. By Gordian's reign the workshop, now at Lanchester, adopted the half-bolster and paved the way for the final disappearance of the focus by substituting a simple grooved ring. Eventually the top of the altars became quite flat. Chamfers began to take the place of more elaborate mouldings.

In the main, the altars are fairly small but many are by no means badly executed. Products from this workshop are to be found far afield as, for instance, at Old Carlisle in a civilian context, Carvoran, Carrawburgh and Byker Bridge. These stones probably represent the work of itinerant craftsmen trained in the workshop. The existence of an altar with grooved focus from Lancaster must also be mentioned

(389)

376. An altar from Chester-le Street; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to the god Vitiris by Duihno. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide

and $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). The fronts are ornamented by rims and bosses.

The focus is rectangular, flat bottomed with rim and umbo (type B7b). It is attached to the front of the capital (upper surface type 6). Internally it measures $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches from front to back and 2 inches from side to side. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1). It is in the shape of a pediment (type 1) and is decorated with five small hollows, three placed vertically in the centre of the gable with another in each of the lower angles.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a cabled torus and two stepped-in fillets. At the base these mouldings are reversed and there is a stepped-out plinth.

RIB 1046

Watkin, AA² XII, 292-294; fig., 292.

Cat. Ant., 72, no. 60.

377. An altar from Chester-le-Street; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to the goddesses the Vitires. It is carved in coarse sandstone. The altar is $14\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 7 inches wide and 5 inches thick. The shaft is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain. Their inner edge curves to follow the

line of the focus (type F). The fronts have sunken centres.

The focus is heart-shaped, with rim and flat bottom (type B6a). It measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches from front to back and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches from side to side. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1). It rises to form a pedimented central profile (type 1). The pediment is outlined on three sides by a moulding.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a cabled torus, a plain torus and an ovolo. At the base there is an ovolo, two tori and a plinth.

RIB 1048

LS 542

Featherstonehaugh, AA¹ IV, 292; fig., 295.

Cat. Ant., 73, no. 63.

378. An altar from Chester-le-Street; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to the god Dig..... It is carved in coarse sandstone. The altar is $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is 3 inches high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

The shaft bears on the dexter side a band of bar chevron which may be intended to represent a palm branch. On the sinister side there is an incised roundel, perhaps denoting a handle-less patera or wreath.

The bolsters are shaped, with swelling ends and centres (type C1). They are set back from the edges of the capital. The fronts are damaged.

The focus is circular, dished with rim (type A2b). It is raised higher than the bolsters. The internal diameter is 2 inches and it is 1 inch deep.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "extended," straight under the bolsters (type 5a). It rises to form an arched central profile (type 2), which accommodates a sunken roundel with boss.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a torus and ovolo. At the base there is a debased torus, another torus, and an inverted cyma reversa. There is no sizable plinth.

At the front of the stone, the cyma reversa moulding exhibits incised lines which appear to be random.

The altar is linked to others in the group by the raised focus and the torus mouldings. The decoration of the focus mount echoes that of the bolster ends of 376.

RIB 1044

LS 543

Featherstonehaugh, AA¹ IV, 292; fig., 295.

Cat. Ant., 74, no. 67.

379. An altar from Chester-le-Street; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to the goddesses Vitires by Vitalis. It is carved in coarse sandstone. The altar is 9 inches high, 5 inches wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die is a sunken panel, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches high and 3 inches wide, enclosed by an ovolo at top and bottom and by a cabled torus at each side.

The sides of the shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain with angular sides (type Ala). The fronts are dished.

The focus is circular, dished with rim (type A2b). It is attached to the front of the capital (upper surface type 6). The internal diameter is 2 inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. The focus is enclosed in rectangular grooves at the back and sides of the capital.

The fascia is "enlarged," straight under the bolsters (type 3). It rises to a pedimented central profile (type 1).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are two stepped-in tori and the ovolo of the panelled die. At the base these mouldings are reversed and there is a stepped-out plinth.

RIB 1047

Featherstonehaugh, AA¹ IV, 292 without fig.

Cat. Ant., 73, no. 62.

380. An uninscribed altar from Chester-le-Street; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is 9 inches high, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches high and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. It is 4 inches thick.

The front of the shaft is occupied by a sunken panel with arched head. The upper limit of the panel is defined by a moulding with an outer groove. Within the panel there is the bust, presumably of a deity. The figure appears either to wear a helmet or to be horned, and holds up its right arm as if grasping a lance. The left arm is bent upwards across the chest. It is possible that the bust is intended to represent the god Mars. The sides of the shaft display sunken panels bordered by plain mouldings.

The bolsters are angular and are set well below the level of the focus. They are plain (type Ala). It is possible that their fronts were once ornamented by sunken roundels.

The focus is circular, dished and stands on a rectangular, raised pedestal (type D13). The focus is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter and 1 inch deep.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1). It is damaged but seems to have been of pedimental shape (type 1).

The altar is moulded on three sides. There are no mouldings at the front of the capital but the sides have a torus. There are no mouldings at the base and there is no plinth.

The angular bolsters link this stone with 379, while the unusual upper surface of the stone is in keeping with the adventurous spirit shown by the masons of this workshop in dealing with this part of their altars.

Featherstonehaugh, AA¹ IV, 292 without fig.

Cat. Ant., 106, no. 229.

381. An altar from Lanchester; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to the god Mithras, to Cautopates, to the Invincible Sun-god. It is carved in coarse sandstone. The altar is 12 inches high, 7 inches wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 4 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). The fronts have sunken centres.

The focus is rectangular with rounded corners, and umbo (type Alb). The measurement from front to back is 3 inches; from side to side it is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The depth is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth, and displays a roughly incised gable.

The focus mount is "extended", curved under the bolsters (type 5c). The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10). The focus mount is decorated with a grooved truncated gable outlined by a plain border. In the middle of the gable a small hollow is drilled.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital a step separates capital and base. At the base there is a stepped-out broad fillet and a stepped-out plinth.

The altar belongs to the group carved by masons of the Chester-le-Street workshop. The ends of the bolsters may be paralleled on 377, 379 and 380.

RIB 1082

LS 675

Daniels, AA⁴ XL, 107 (c), re provenance.

Cat. Ant., 74, no. 68.

382. An altar from Lanchester; now in the undercroft of the Chapter Library, Durham.

The altar is dedicated to the Queen-goddess by Misios. It is carved in coarse sandstone. The altar is $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 4 inches wide and 4 inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a boar in relief, running towards the front of the stone. The sinister side is damaged.

The bolsters are plain (type A1a), although the dexter bolster is badly shaped.

The focus is circular with rim and flat bottom (type B6a). It is raised above the level of the bolsters. The internal diameter is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth.

The focus mount is "filled in" (type 3). The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a cabled torus. At the base there is a chamfered fillet.

The cable moulding and the focus raised above the bolsters fix this stone in the Chester-le-Street workshop. The presence of the boar suggests that the mason or the patron was, or had been, connected with Legio XX.

RIB 1084

LS 689

Horsley, 292, Durh. XXI.

Cat. Durh., 12, no. VIII with fig.

383. An uninscribed altar from Lanchester; now in the undercroft of the Chapter Library, Durham.

The altar is carved in coarse sandstone. It is 10 inches high, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 5 inches thick.

The face of the stone is ornamented by an aedicula, probably intended to represent the front of a shrine. The pediment is outlined by a triple moulding; the outer moulding is a plain torus. Within this, a larger cabled torus rests on cabled columns, which mark the edge of the shaft. A third torus is supported at each side by a baluster-shaped pillar with double, rounded capital and single rounded base. The lower edge of the pediment is defined by the horizontal cabled torus of a cross beam. Within the pediment a sunken, arch appears, suggesting the presence of a niche.

There are neither bolsters nor focus. The top of the stone is flat.

The altar is moulded on three sides although mouldings are absent at the front of the capital and, at the sides of both capital and base, only appear as a small, crude step. At the front of the base there is a stepped-out plinth.

The cable moulding seems to place this altar in the group carved by the masons of the Chester-le-Street workshop.

Gordon, 94; plate 40, fig. 3.

Cat. Durh., 20, no. XXIII with fig.

384. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in coarse sandstone. It is $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 4 inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die is a sunken panel $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide with cable-moulded sides, and a plain torus at the top.

The shaft is plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala), damaged.

The focus is very shallow and ill-defined. It seems to have been circular. The internal diameter is about 2 inches and it is less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," flat under the bolsters (type 3).

The central profile is of pedimental shape (type 1).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the front of the capital there is a cabled torus and a plain torus in addition to the torus enclosing the die. At the sides there are three tori. At the front of the base there is a torus at the lower edge of the die, a cabled torus and a plinth. The sides of the base are unmoulded.

It seems likely that this altar is the product of the masons

working at Chester-le-Street or at Lanchester.

Cat. Ant., 105, no. 215.

Group 6

This group of altars, which includes one dedicated by a prefect of Cohors I Frisiavonum, incorporates stones from Rudchester, Binchester and Lancaster and illustrates the devolution of style in the focus mount of type 1 with central profile of type 6 (two convex arcs). One altar from Lancaster and another, from Rudchester, display the focus mount in its original form. Then, at Lancaster, it is reduced in size with greatly diminished bolsters. At Binchester, it is swallowed up by the enlarged fascia, the double curves surviving but without defining the upper profile of the capital.

The altars from Rudchester are linked by their mouldings, rectangular fasciae and their foci. They are all decorated with arcades, cable pattern or palm leaf enrichment.

The altars belong to a military workshop which drew its inspiration from Legio XX. In this connection it is interesting to note the suggestion of Professor Birley¹ that, in A.D. 105, Cohors I Frisiavonum was one of a group of units serving under Legio XX. It seems that the traditions learned from the legion survived at least until the closing years of the second century and the early years of the third century, the period to which these stones seem best attributed.

385. An altar from Binchester; now in the Museum of Antiquities,
Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to Jupiter and to the Mother Goddesses

1. Arch. Camb. CII, 18.

Ollototae by Pomponius Donatus, beneficiarius consularis. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is $51\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $14\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is an axe with curved blade and square end (type 2), and a knife with broad blade and cutting edge sharply angled to the tip (type 1). On the sinister side there is a guttus with globular body, long neck and spouted mouth (type A1), and a patera with umbo set obliquely with the bowl towards the bottom and front of the stone.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). The front of the sinister bolster is undamaged and displays a sunken centre.

The focus is a circular, shallow depression (type Ala). The diameter is 6 inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5). It rises in two convex arcs (type 6) but does not reach the top of the capital. The area above the fascia and between the bolsters is "filled in."

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a cabled torus, a fillet and a flattened cyma reversa. At the base there is a stepped-out fillet, an inverted flattened cyma reversa, a fillet and a plinth.

The capital of this altar seems to be a devolved form of 387 and 392.

The altar may be the product of the workshop of Ala Veistonum (See 255-260).

RIB 1030

Haverfield, AA² XV, 225-27; plate facing 226.

Cat. Ant., 62, no. 29.

386. An altar probably from Binchester; now re-used as a holy water stoup in the Church of St. Andrew, Auckland.

The altar has been mutilated and now displays the shield of George Neville, Lord Latimer, on the front of the shaft.¹ It is carved in sandstone. The altar is 30 inches high, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $16\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is 19 inches high, $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are no longer in their Roman form.

The bolsters have gone and the focus has been hollowed out to form a receptacle for the holy water.

The front of the capital is now flat.

The altar has been moulded on four sides. At the capital there is a fillet and an elongated cyma moulding. At the base there is a cyma reversa and a stepped-out plinth.

The altar is included here because of the flattened cyma moulding, a feature which may be noted on 385.

Blair, PSAL² XIV, 308-9 with fig., 308.

387. An altar from Lancaster; now in Lancaster Castle.

The altar is dedicated to Mars Cocidius by Vibenius Lucius, beneficiarius consularis. It is carved in coarse sandstone. The altar is $26\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

1. Boutell, C., English Heraldry (1908), 187, no. 356.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). The sides of the rolls are flat. The sinister bolster has gone and the front of the dexter is damaged.

The focus is circular, dished, without real rim (type Ala). It touches the bolsters and the front of the capital (upper surface type 4/10). The internal diameter is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "from the bolsters" (type 2). It rises to a central profile of twin convex arcs (type 6). Within the mount two sunken leaf shapes accommodate bosses with dished centres and ribs of stone leading to the pointed tip of the recesses.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are two stepped-in fillets now rounded. At the base there is a stepped-out fillet, a cyma reversa and a plinth.

This altar belongs to the same stylistic series as 390. This stone appears to be earlier in date.

RIB 602

Watkin, 170 with fig.

388. An altar with indecipherable text from Lancaster; now in the Lancaster Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is 22 inches high, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 10 inches wide and 9 inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a knife with broad blade angled to the tip (type 2). The dexter side of the shaft has been dressed off.

The bolsters do not survive.

The focus has gone.

The front of the capital has, for the most part, been removed.

The altar has been moulded on four sides. The sinister side of the capital displays three small tori. At the base there is a small torus, two larger tori and a plinth.

It seems possible to include this mutilated altar in this group for the mouldings are of the type favoured by its masons, and the presence of the knife upon the shaft points to a military origin.

RIB 603

Watkin, 169-170; fig., 169.

389. The upper part of an altar from near Lancaster; now in the Lancaster Museum.

The altar is dedicated to Ialonus Contrebis by Julius Januarius, former decurion. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is $26\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $18\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 15 inches thick. The shaft is $16\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is an axe of pick-axe type (type 1). The sinister side of the shaft bears a relief of a knife with triangular-blade (type 4).

The bolsters are small, plain (type Ala).

The focus is circular, grooved (type C8). The diameter is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth, and inscribed.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1).

The central profile is formed by twin convex arcs (type 6).

The altar is moulded on three sides and has a chamfered back. At the capital there is a torus and two stepped-in fillets.

The grooved focus suggests a link with the masons at work at Lanchester (group 24), and points to an association with Legio XX, an affiliation

which is borne out by the general shape of the altar.

The focus mount appears to be a devolved form of 387. The curves of the focus mount are here less important and the bolsters are vestigial. This suggests that the altar is of third, rather than of second, century date.

RIB 600.

Watkin, 179.

Richmond, Lancs. Chesh. CV, 18-23; fig., 19.

390. An altar, broken across the shaft, from Rudchester; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to the Sun-god Apollo Invincible Mithras by Aponius Rogatianus. It is carved in cream sandstone. As restored, the altar is 51 inches high, 20 inches wide and 20 inches thick. The shaft is $20\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $16\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). The fronts are decorated with rosettes with six petals in relief within a moulded rim.

The focus is circular with rim and flat bottom (type B6a). The internal diameter is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches and it is 1 inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," straight under the bolsters (type 3). It rises to form a central profile of two reverse curves, steeply sloping from below the level of the bolsters (type 8), and outlined by a moulding. The closest parallel to this profile is to be found on an altar of Legio XX from Newstead (173).

The altar is moulded on three sides with the back roughly chamfered. At the capital there are four stepped-in fillets. At the base there are four stepped-out fillets and a stepped-out plinth.

RIB 1397

LS 64

Hodgson, AA¹ IV, 12-14, no. 4; plate I, fig. 4.

Gillam and MacIvor, AA⁴ XXXII, 204, 206 (c); 205, fig. 8.

Cat. Ant., 69, no. 53.

391. An altar from Rudchester; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to the Invincible God Mithras by Publius Aelius Titullus, prefect. It is carved in cream sandstone. The altar is $44\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $20\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 17 inches wide and 14 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). The fronts are ornamented by incised S curves, intersecting each other in a swastika motif. The interspaces are filled by incised arcs.

The focus is circular with rim and flat bottom (type B6a). The internal diameter is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches and it is 1 inch deep. In each of the corners of the area between the bolsters there is a small focus with rim, deeply hollowed, making a total of five foci in all.

The fascia is rectangular but very irregular (type 1), of medium depth.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1). It rises to form a central profile of pedimented shape (type 1).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the front of the capital there is an angular torus and stepped-in fillet. At the sides of the capital there are two small tori and a stepped-in fillet. At the front of the base there are two stepped-out fillets. At the sides of the base there is a stepped-out fillet and two tori. There is a plinth.

Professor Birley has shown that the prefect setting up this altar was possibly commandant of Cohors I Frisiavonum. The multiple foci may be paralleled on a stone from Greetland (407). The main focus is

however of the same type as that on other stones from Rudchester, while the mouldings, fascia and decorated bolsters also fit-in with altars from the site.

RIB 1395

Bosanquet, NCH XII, 39 with fig; plate facing 36, no. 3.

Gillam and MacIvor, AA⁴ XXXII, 203 (a); 205, fig. 6.

Birley, ibid., 211.

392. An altar, from Rudchester; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to the Invincible Sun-god by Tiberius Claudius Decimus Cornelius Antonius, prefect. It is carved in cream sandstone. The altar is 41 inches high, $20\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $21\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 18 inches wide and 13 inches thick.

The die is a sunken panel 16 inches wide edged by a plain border.

The shaft is plain.

The bolsters are cylindrical with median strap (type A2b). The fronts are decorated with rosettes, the six petals of which are outlined in relief and the tips joined by concave arcs in relief, set within a moulded rim.

The focus is circular with rim and flat bottom (type B6a). It is attached to the straps of the bolsters and to the front and back of the capital (upper surface type 9). The internal diameter is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow. It is decorated with a herring-bone design in relief, the chevrons pointing inwards from each side of the stone to abut a roundel with rim and boss in the centre of the fascia.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1). It rises to a central profile of two convex arcs, separated by a deep groove (type 6). Deeply incised eccentrically to the upper profile there are two similarly shaped convex arcs.

The altar is moulded on three sides with the back of the stone chamfered. At the capital there is a torus and three stepped-in fillets. At the base three stepped-out fillets surmount a torus and plinth.

At the front and sides, the base of the altar is ornamented by a recessed arcade of three arches.

RIB 1396

LS 62

Bosanquet, NCH XII, 38 with fig.; plate facing 36, no. 1

Gillam and MacIvor, AA⁴ XXXII, 204 (b); 205, fig. 7.

Birley ibid., 212.

393. An uninscribed altar from Rudchester; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in buff sandstone. It is $55\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $19\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is 18 inches high, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 9 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters but two rosettes with grooved, slanting rays carved on the fascia suggest their presence.

There is no focus.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7). It is decorated with an arcade of three arches, the middle one larger than the other two.

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a cabled torus and a stepped-in fillet. At the base these mouldings are reversed.

The base is ornamented by two sunken semi-circles, a scotia and an arcade of three identical sunken arches.

Collingwood assumed that the altar was unfinished. This may not however be the case for flat topped altars are not uncommon. It is clear that the stone has suffered from the attentions of carvers in post-Roman times as the modern initials on the shaft attest.

LS 61.

Brand, I, 608; plate between 608-609, no. 3.

Cat. Ant., 104-105, no. 204.

394. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is 22 inches high, 9 inches wide and 6 inches thick. The shaft is 8 inches high, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala).

The focus is circular, dished with rim and umbo (type A2c). It is attached to the front of the capital (upper surface type 6). The internal diameter is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The depth is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 6 modified), cut in one plane with the ends of the bolsters. The central profile of the capital is a semi-circle (type 2).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a cyma reversa based on tangential arcs and at the base, an inverted cyma cut from the same templet.

The front of the base is ornamented by two arches outlined in relief. These arches suggest that the altar is the product of the workshop at Rudchester.

Cat. Ant., 105, no. 214.

Group 7

These altars have in common an enlarged fascia, curving under the bolsters (type 5), with central profile in the shape of a pediment (type 1). In addition, each includes two tori in the mouldings of the capital. Three of the altars have decorated shafts.

The altars seem to belong to the early third century, perhaps from Septimius Severus' reign. The carving of sacrificial vessels and the angular straps of 399 suggest the handiwork of a military craftsman, perhaps a veteran of Legio XX.

395. An altar from Benwell; now in the Museum of Antiquities,
Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to Minerva by Primus. It is carved in coarse sandstone. The altar is $13\frac{5}{4}$ inches high, 7 inches wide and 5 inches thick. The shaft is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

The dexter side of the shaft bears a patera set vertically with the bowl towards the top of the stone. On the sinister side there is a guttus with globular body and short, broad neck (type A2).

The bolsters are plain (type A1a), wider at the front than at the back, a feature which may be noted on 397. The centre of the circle upon which their shape is based is indicated at the front. They are set back from the edges of the capital.

The focus is elliptical with rim and umbo (type A2c). It is attached to the front of the capital (upper surface type 6). It measures $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches internally from side to side and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from front to back. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5). It rises to a pedimented central profile (type 1).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are two tori and a chamfer. At the base there is a chamfer, fillet and two tori separated by a cavetto. The plinth is stepped-out.

JRS XLVIII, 151, no. 8

Jobey, AA⁴ XXXVI, 307-8; plate XXX, facing 307.

396. An altar from Carriden; now in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

The altar is dedicated to Jupiter by vicani of Velunia. It is carved in sandstone. The altar now stands in a wooden base and projects $30\frac{3}{4}$ inches from it. The height of the stone is given as 36 inches by Richmond and Steer. The width of the altar is 16 inches and it is $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and 8 inches thick. The sinister side of the front of the shaft is worn away.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). The sinister one has broken away.

The focus has been chipped off.

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5). It rises to a pedimented central profile (type 1).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a cyma reversa moulding based on tangential arcs. At the base there is an inverted cyma reversa and a stepped-out plinth.

JRS XLVII, 229-230, no. 18

Richmond and Steer, PSAS XC, 1-6; plate I, 1.

397. An altar from Carvoran; now in the Museum of Antiquities,
Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to Blatucadrus. It is carved in sandstone. The stone is 13 inches high, 7 inches wide and $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain, wider at the front than at the back, but no doubt intended to be of type Ala. The fronts are dished with bosses.

The focus is circular, dished (type Ala), and attached to the front and back of the capital (upper surface type 7). It is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5). It rises to a pedimented central profile (type 1), which is decorated with a guttus in relief set in a recess. The guttus has an ovoid body with base and spouted mouth (type B2).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At both capital and base there are two tori. At the base there is a stepped-out plinth which bears the last line of the inscription.

RIB 1776

LS 309

Spain, PSAN⁴ III, 186, no. 1; plate facing 185.

398. An altar from Netherby; now in Tullie House Museum,
Carlisle.

The altar is dedicated to Mogons Vitiris. It is carved in red sandstone. The altar is $24\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 13 inches wide and 7 inches thick. The shaft is $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and 6 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala).

The focus is rectangular, flat and raised above the top of the bolsters (type D12). It is attached to the front of the capital (upper surface type 6). It measures 4 inches from back to front and 6 inches from side to side.

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5). It rises to a pedimented central profile (type 1).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the front of the capital there are two tori and a stepped-in fillet. At the sides there is a flattened torus and three bead mouldings. The base of the stone is damaged but the sides display one large and two small bead mouldings.

The altar has been reused as a building stone. The back of the stone has been keyed for plaster.

RIB 971

LS 765

Gordon, 97; plate 44, 4.

Birley, CW² LIII, 22, no. 5 without fig.

TH. Cat., 15, no. 36.

399. The upper part of an altar from York; now in the Yorkshire Museum.

The altar is dedicated to the Deities of the Emperor and to the Genius of Eboracum. It is carved in gritstone. The stone is $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $22\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

Nothing survives of the sides of the shaft.

The bolsters are cylindrical with angular straps (type A2d). The fronts are decorated with rosettes of six incised lines.

The focus is circular, dished (type Ala). It is recessed into a lozenge-shaped platform which extends from front to back of the capital and is attached to the straps of the bolsters (upper surface type 12b). The internal diameter of the focus is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches and it is 1 inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5). It is inscribed. It rises to a pedimented central profile (type 1), which accommodates a smaller gable marked by a moulding.

The altar is moulded on four sides. A cyma reversa and stepped-in fillet remain at the capital.

~~The fragment is clearly part of a large and imposing altar.~~

RIB 657

Ebur., 116, no. 35.

Group 8 (South Shields.)

Five altars and one from Chesterholm seem to come from the same workshop, which may have been a military one, perhaps that of Cohors V Gallorum. Another mutilated stone from Monkwearmouth may also fit in here.

The stones are all over 30 inches high and are fully carved on four sides. Two altars have the inscription set within a moulded panel; another has flanking pilasters.

The shafts of the altars are ornamented with carvings of sacrificial implements, vessels and other motifs.

The bolsters are cylindrical and may be strapped. Their ends are decorated with bosses or rosettes.

There is no uniformity in the design of the focus.

Fasciae are rectangular (type 1), and focus mounts are "between the bolsters" (type 1). Three of the group of stones have pedimented central profiles (type 1). Two have profiles based on convex arcs.

If this workshop is military, it seems to have been influenced by the styles of Legio XX. The largest altar has an elaborately-carved cantharus with stylized foliage; a cantharus with foliage appears on a stone from Chester (RIB 450). The handle of one patera has a cabled grip which may be paralleled on an altar of Legio XX from Benwell (168) and the unusual placing of the patera horizontally which occurs at South Shields (403) is also to be found on two stones from Chester (RIB 489, 547). The bolsters of 405 with their angular straps also point to an association with Legio XX.

The workshop was flourishing in the early third century.

400. An altar, possibly from Chesterholm; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to the goddess Sattada (?) by the assembly of the Textoverdi. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is 32 inches high, 19 inches wide and $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 16 inches wide and $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is, in relief, a wreath with ribbons. The sinister side of the shaft displays a knife with triangular blade (type 4), and a long-handled strainer. On the back of the shaft there is a guttus with ovoid body tapering to the base (type B4), and a patera with low umbo, set vertically with the bowl towards the base of the stone.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). They are damaged at the front and back.

The focus is now mutilated. A deep cavity has been cut into the top of the capital. The focus was, however attached to the bolsters (upper surface type 2).

The front of the capital is damaged and it is difficult to establish its original appearance.

The central profile seems to have been in the shape of a pediment (type 1).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there is a bead, a cyma reversa based on tangential arcs and a stepped-in fillet. At the base there is a stepped-out fillet, a cyma reversa and a stepped-out plinth. The cyma moulding is similar to one carved by masons of Legio XX at Newstead (172).

RIB 1695

LS 255

Stevens, AA⁴ XI, 138-145; fig., 139.

Cat. Ant., 68-69, no. 50.

401. An altar from South Shields; now in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. Only the back and sides of this stone have been examined.

The altar is dedicated to the gods the Preservers for the welfare of Caracalla and Geta. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is $49\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 24 inches wide and $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $25\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $19\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The inscription is in a sunken panel $22\frac{1}{4}$ inches high and 16 inches wide edged by triple bead mouldings within a flat border.

The back and sides of the shaft display panels edged by triple bead mouldings. On the dexter side of the shaft there is an axe of pick-axe type (type 1), and a knife with broad blade, the blunt side of which slopes in towards the tip (type 3). On the sinister side there is a guttus with concave base and ovoid body into which the neck gradually merges (type B2), and a patera with knobbed handle set obliquely with the bowl towards the base and front of the stone. At the back of the shaft there is a cantharus with elaborate, scrolly handles and fluted body from which stylized ivy leaves emerge. The cantharus may be paralleled on an altar from Chester (RIB 450).

The bolsters curve to follow the line of the focus and have double angular central straps which merge into one at the angle (type F/A3d).

The focus is circular, dished with rim and umbo with depressed centre (type A2e). It is attached to the straps of the bolsters (upper surface type 3). It occupies the whole area of the capital from front to back. The internal diameter is $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches and the depth is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow and inscribed.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1). At the back of the altar the central profile is formed by three convex arcs (type 8). In the centre there is a motif in relief, either a leaf shape or the body of a cantharus.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there are two stepped-in fillets, a cyma reversa based on tangential arcs and a cabled torus. At the base there is a cabled torus, an inverted cyma reversa, a torus and a stepped-out plinth. The cyma mouldings are cut from the same set of templets as 402 and 404.

The altar is dated by its inscription to the years A.D. 211-212. The name of Geta has been erased at a later date.

RIB 1054

LS 537

Collingwood, AA³ XX, 55-62; figs. 56-57 and 60.

402. An altar from South Shields; now in the Museum there.

The inscription is defective but the altar has been dedicated by Cassius Virus. The altar is carved in coarse sandstone and is $39\frac{1}{4}$ inches high. It is $16\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $18\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The altar stands on a bevelled base $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $24\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a patera set vertically with the bowl towards the base of the stone. On the sinister side there is a guttus with ovoid body and round mouth (type B5).

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). Their fronts have been decorated with moulded rims and bosses.

The focus is elliptical with rim and umbo (type A2c). It is attached to the front and back of the capital (upper surface type 7). The internal measurement from front to back of the stone is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; from side to side it is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The depth is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1). It is in the form of a pediment (central profile type 1). This shape also appears at the back of the capital.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there is an elongated cyma reversa moulding based on tangential arcs. At the base the moulding is reversed and there is a plinth. The cyma moulding is set out with the same templet as 401.

JRS L, 237, no. 8.

403. An altar from South Shields; now in the Museum there.

The altar is dedicated to the goddess Brigantia by Congennicus. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is $33\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and 13 inches thick. The shaft is $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The inscription is in a sunken panel $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and 10 inches wide, flanked by a triple moulding, no doubt intended to represent a pilaster.

The sides of the shaft bear panels bordered at the sides only by a double bead moulding. Within the dexter panel a guttus with globular body and short, broad neck (type A2), appears. Enclosed in the sinister panel there is a patera with cabled handle set obliquely with the bowl towards the base and front of the stone. At the back of the shaft there remains part of what seems to have been a goose in relief.

The bolsters are plain (type A1a). The fronts are ornamented by rosettes of eight sunken petals.

The focus is circular, dished (type A2b). It is attached to the front and back of the capital (upper surface type 7). The internal diameter is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1). It rises to a pedimented central profile (type 1), ornamented by opposed horizontal S-curves in relief. The back of the capital probably also had a pediment.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At both capital and base there are cyma reversa mouldings based on tangential arcs. At the base the moulding is inverted and there is a stepped-out plinth. The cyma mouldings

may be carved from the same set of templets as that used by Legio XX masons at Benwell (168).

RIB 1053

Blair, PSAN² VII, 44; plate facing.

404. An altar from South Shields; now in the undercroft of the Chapter Library, Durham.

The inscription is no longer legible. The altar is carved in sandstone. It is 33 inches high, $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 9 inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a guttus with ovoid body and broad neck (type B3). The sinister side bears a relief of a patera set vertically with the bowl towards the base of the stone. At the back of the shaft there is a representation of the sacrificial knife (type 4).

The bolsters are plain (type A1a). They are damaged at the front and back.

The focus is circular, dished with rim (type A2b). The internal diameter is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5). It rises to a central profile in the shape of a pediment (type 1). A gable also appears at the back of the capital.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At both capital and base there is a large cyma reversa moulding based on tangential arcs. At the base the moulding is inverted and there is a stepped-out plinth. The cyma moulding is cut from the same set of templets as 401 and 402.

RIB 1058

Horsley, 286-7, Durh. I.

Cat. Durh., 30, no. XXXVII with fig.

405. An altar from South Shields; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to Mars Alator by Gaius Vinicius Celsus.

It is carved in sandstone. The altar is $30\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 12 inches wide and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 11 inches wide and $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

The dexter side of the shaft is damaged but the sinister side displays a dished patera with handle terminating in a knob, set horizontally with the bowl towards the front of the stone, and a guttus with globular body, spouted mouth (type A3), and high handle.

The bolsters are cylindrical with broad, central angular straps (type A2d). They are decorated at both front and back with bosses set within dished cavities.

The focus is circular with rim, flat bottom and umbo with depressed centre (type B7c). The internal diameter is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1). It is in the shape of a pediment (central profile type 1), outlined by a moulding.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there is a *cyma reversa* based on tangential arcs. At the base the moulding is reversed and there is a stepped-out plinth.

RIB 1055

Blair, PSAN² III, 41; plate facing.

Cat. Ant., 64, no. 34.

406. An uninscribed altar, possibly from South Shields; now in St. Peter's Church, Monkwearmouth.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $37\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 16 inches high, 15 inches wide and $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The inscription has been in a double bead-moulded panel.

There is now no trace of bolsters or focus. The stone has been squared for re-use and the top is now flat.

The mouldings of both capital and base have been chipped away.

Group 9

Two altars from York, one from Bath (RIB 144) and a fourth from Greetland have similarities pointing to an origin in masons trained in the same workshop.

The York stones share fooi identical in size, and focus mounts "from the bolsters" (type 2), leading to central profiles of very small gables. The secondary capital of one altar has the same dimensions as those of the capital of the other. The altar from Greetland, too, has a secondary capital almost identical to size with that of the York stone, and, although the altar is more highly ornamented, it seems to fit in with the more chaste designs from York.

The altar from Bath, although dissimilar in general shape, has mouldings the same as those of one of the York stones and its dedication by a freedman of a centurion of Legio VI suggests that it was a product of a workshop having connections with York and that perhaps the freedman were themselves employed as stone masons, working for the profit of their former owner.

The Greetland stone, dated by its inscription to A.D. 208, places these altars in the early years of the third century.

407. An altar from Greetland; now built into a wall at Trinity College, Cambridge.

The altar is dedicated to the goddess Victoria Brigantia and to the Deities of the two Emperors by Titus Aurelius Aurelianus. It is carved in buff sandstone. The altar is $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and 14 inches wide. The shaft is 9 inches high and $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide.

The die is plain.

The sinister side of the shaft is inscribed.

The bolsters and focus are cut on a secondary capital. The bolsters are small, plain (type Ala).

There are five foci. The central dish is circular and roughly hollowed (type Ala). The internal diameter is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. At each corner of the flat area bounded by the bolsters there is a small, deep focus about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and about 1 inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth. It is decorated with a band of chevron in relief, the base of the triangles towards the top of the stone, and by a rectangular panel outlined by a groove, below which, bounded by a vertical groove at each side, a row of four sunken arches, edged by a bead moulding appears. The spandrels accommodate a chip-carved triangular stop. The sinister side of the capital is also ornamented. Here there is a panel with three sunken arches from which five vertical ribs spring.

The altar is moulded on at least three sides. At the capital there is a chamfered torus. At the base there is a debased torus and a large, crudely cabled torus with a plinth set back from the mouldings.

The altar is dated by its inscription to the year A.D. 208.

RIB 627

Horsley, 312-313, Yorks. XVIII

Richmond, Huddersfield in Roman Times (Huddersfield 1925), 94-96; 95, fig. 61.

Richmond, Lancs. Chesh. CV, 23, note 19.

408. An uninscribed altar from York; now in the Yorkshire Museum.

The altar is carved in white limestone. It is $20\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches high,

$9\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters and focus are carved on a secondary capital $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The bolsters are plain (type Ala).

The focus is circular, dished with umbo (type A2c). It is attached to the front and back of the capital (upper surface type 7). It measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches internally and is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

The focus mount is "from the bolsters" (type 2). It rises to form a pedimented central profile (type 1).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there is a fillet, a cavetto and a stepped-in fillet. At the base there is a stepped-out fillet, a stepped-out cavetto, a fillet and a stepped-out plinth.

The capital of this altar is similar to that of an altar to Jupiter from Cologne.¹

Ebur., 118, no. 43.

YMH., 45, no. 26

409. An uninscribed altar from York; now in the Yorkshire Museum.

The altar is carved in light coloured sandstone. It is $16\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). The ends are broken.

The focus is circular, dished with rim (type A2b). It is attached to the front and back of the capital, (upper surface type 7). The internal diameter is 5 inches and it is 2 inches deep.

1. Schoppa, Römische Götterdenkmäler, 49, no. 15; plate 16

The fascia is moulded (type 2). It has the form of a torus moulding.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1). It rises to form a central profile in the shape of a tiny gable (type 1).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there is a torus and a stepped-in fillet. At the base the mouldings are reversed and there is a stepped-out plinth.

Ebur., 118, no. 44.

YMH., 45, no. 28

Altars probably from military workshops arranged in alphabetical order of sites.

410. An altar, now lost, from Bar Hill.

No dimensions of the stone are preserved.

The die is plain.

On one side of the shaft there is a patera set vertically with the bowl towards the top of the altar. On the other there is a bag-shaped guttus with footstand and ornamental handle (type C).

There are no bolsters.

The focus is circular, dished (type Ala).

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7).

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on at least three sides. At the capital there is a step. At the base a chamfer leads to two fillets separated by a groove, and a plinth.

Stuart, 338; plate XIII, no. 3.

411. An altar from Benwell; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to Anociticus by Tineius Longus. It is carved in coarse sandstone. The altar is $46\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $19\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $17\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $14\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The sinister side of the capital is damaged but the dexter side makes clear that there have been no conventional bolsters. Their presence is suggested by the carving of roundels with three concentric

mouldings. At the sides of the capital, along the line of the bolsters, a row of triangles with rounded apexes is carved in relief.

The top of the altar is flat. There is no focus.

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5), and decorated. Two torus mouldings curve upwards towards the centre of the capital. These mouldings continue along the sides of the capital. Within the spandrel formed by the innermost curved tori there is a boss with sunken centre. The back of the capital is also decorated. Here three large, flattened arcs are incised.

The altar is moulded on three sides and has chamfers at the back of the stone. At the capital there is a stepped-in cyma reversa based on tangential arcs and a stepped-in fillet or ovolo. At the base these mouldings are reversed, although the cyma is slightly bigger. There is a stepped-out plinth.

The front and sides of the base are decorated with three sunken semi-circles, the diameters being uppermost and horizontal. This zone of decoration is defined by a groove.

The inscription refers to the consular governor, Ulpus Marcellus. A governor of this name is known to have been in Britain from A.D. 181-185.¹ Professor Birley, however, has pointed out² that a second Ulpus Marcellus may have been in Britain in the early third century. The shape of the capital of this altar is more appropriate to the Severan period than to the reign of Marcus Aurelius.

The altar retained traces of red paint when unearthed.

RIB 1329

Spain, NCH XIII, 551, no. 2 with fig.

Simpson and Richmond, AA⁴ XIX, 38.

Cat. Ant., 54, no. 1.

1. Askew, G., The Coinage of Roman Britain (London, 1951), 81.

2. AA⁴ XVI, 243-244.

412. An altar from near Bewcastle; now at Lanercost Priory.

The altar is dedicated to Cocidius by Annius Victor, legionary centurion. It is carved in red sandstone. The altar is $20\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are small, plain (type A1a).

The focus is circular with rim and flat bottom (type B6a). The internal diameter is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged", curved under the bolsters (type 5). It rises to a central rounded gable shape (type 1/2).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the front of the capital there are two tori. At the sides there are three tori. A small chamfer appears at the base.

The base bears the letter E.

RIB 985

LS 735

Collingwood, CW² XXII, 184, no. 5.

413-415.

The three following altars are all from the Birdoswald area and share an unusual moulding based upon a very large flattened torus and a stepped, inclined fillet. The three elements of the base moulding of one stone (413) are suggestive of the mouldings of a small altar from Newstead (191) and a large altar from Housesteads (186). This, together with the inverted arcade in relief at the base, calls to mind the capital of an altar with decorated fascia possibly from Brampton (603), which seems to belong to the school of Legio XX.

413. An altar from Birdoswald; now at Lanercost Priory.

The altar is dedicated to Silvanus by the hunters of Banna. It is carved in buff sandstone. The altar is 27 inches high, 18 inches wide and $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is 14 inches high, 15 inches wide and $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters and focus have gone; the top is extensively damaged.

The fascia is no longer present and the focus mount does not survive.

The altar is moulded on three sides. There is a torus and large fillet inclined outwards at the capital. The base mouldings are a torus, possibly once cabled, a large, flattened torus and a small torus from which a supine crescent or arch outlined in relief springs. It is unusual to find an ornament of this kind on the base of an altar, though the incised trapezoid on the stone set up by Aurelius Quirinus at Eastgate, near Stanhope (207) comes to mind. There is a distinct possibility however that the altar has been inverted and re-used, although there is no trace of a primary inscription.

RIB 1905

LS 370

Bruce, Wall 3, 273 with fig.

414. An uninscribed altar, possibly from Birdoswald; now in the garden of the Romanway Guest House, Gilsland.

The altar is carved in buff sandstone. It is $37\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are neither bolsters nor focus. The top of the altar is now flat.

The fascia is damaged but has been rectangular (type 1), of medium depth.

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded only at the front. At the capital there is a large, flattened torus the centre of which bears a horizontal groove, and a stepped-in fillet inclined outwards. The base mouldings are a stepped-out fillet inclined inwards and a torus. These mouldings are similar to those of 413 and 415.

Bruce, Handbook, 160.

415. An altar from Over Denton, probably originally from Birdoswald; now in the garden of the Romanway Guest House, Gilsland.

The altar is dedicated to Jupiter by a tribune. It is carved in buff sandstone. The altar is 31 inches high, $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and

10 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The upper part of the altar has been worn away or removed.

The top of the stone is now flat.

The altar is moulded only at the front. No mouldings survive at the capital but the base displays a stepped fillet inclined inwards and a large, flattened torus. This moulding is similar to that of 414.

RIB 1895

Watkin, Arch. J. XXXIX, 358.

416-418

Only one of the three following altars survives, and then only as a fragment. If the sketches of the two others are accurate, they are linked together by the absence of bolsters, the "enlarged" fascia, and the large torus moulding. The sacrificial vessels on one stone suggest a military origin.

416. The upper part of an altar, now lost, from near Birrens.

The altar is dedicated to Jupiter. It is 28 inches high and 16 inches wide.

The drawing in the Scots Magazine, reproduced in RIB depicts the die as plain.

On the sinister side of the shaft there is a patera, set vertically with the bowl towards the top of the stone. There is a guttus on the dexter side although no representation of this survives.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is circular with rim.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7).

The altar is moulded on at least three sides. A torus separates capital from shaft.

The dedication, size and presence of patera and guttus on the shaft suggest that this altar was the product of a military workshop.

RIB 2098

Wilson, Prehist. Ann. II, 72-73.

Macdonald, J., PSAS XXX, 160, note 2, no. 1.

See RIB for reproduction of drawing in the Scots Magazine.

417. The upper part of an altar from Maryport; now in the Museum at Netherhall, Maryport.

The altar has been re-used and a secondary text cut upon the die. This latest inscription is to Neptune by Lucius Cassius. The altar is carved in red sandstone. The fragment is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 7 inches wide and 6 inches thick. The shaft is 6 inches wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

The altar has had a circular, shallow focus.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7).

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on four sides. A torus moulding separates the capital from the shaft.

RIB 839

Bailey, 139, no. 4a; plate VI facing 151.

418. The upper part of an altar, now lost, from Risingham.

The altar is dedicated to the Emperor's Fortune by Aelia Proculina. No dimensions are preserved.

Warburton's drawing shows the die as plain.

No details of the shaft are known.

The altar seems to have been without bolsters.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7).

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar has a torus moulding separating the capital from the shaft.

RIB 1211

Warburton.

Richmond, NCH XV, 134, no. 15.

419.420

Two fragments from Bowness, dedicated by the same tribune and displaying a simple torus moulding, form this group. The stones are of mid-third century date.

419. The upper part of an altar from Bowness; now built into the wall of a barn above a blocked door at Bowness House Farm, Bowness.

The altar is dedicated to Jupiter by Sulpicius Secundianus, tribune. It is carved in red sandstone. The stone is 15 inches high, and 10 inches wide.

The die is plain.

The bolsters have plain fronts.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "from the bolsters" (type 2). It rises to a pedimented central profile within which a smaller gable appears (type 1).

Only the front moulding is now visible. A torus moulding separates the capital from the shaft.

The altar is dated by its inscription to the years A.D. 251-253.

RIB 2657.

LS 526

Hutchinson, Cumb. II, 490; plate 410, fig. 22.

Lysons, Cumb., CLII, no. 29 with fig.

420. The lower part of an altar, now lost, from Bowness.

The altar is dedicated by Sulpicius Secundianus, tribune. It is 15 inches high and 14 inches wide.

The altar is known from Bruce's drawing.

The die is plain.

The base moulding at the base is a debased torus and there is a stepped-out plinth.

The altar is dated by its inscription to the years A.D. 251-253.

RIB 2058.

LS 527

421-422

Two altars from Brough-on-Noe may well be of military origin. The top of one of them is reminiscent of the styles of Legio VI. The stone with die enclosed by a wreath with ribbons seems to be of later date.

421. An altar from Brough on Noe; now in Buxton Museum.

The altar is dedicated to the goddess Arnomecta by Aelius Motio. It is carved in gritstone. The altar is 20 inches high, 12 inches wide and 12 inches thick.

The die is enclosed in a wreath $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in internal diameter. From the lower edge, two ribbons lead diagonally to the bottom corners of the altar. An incised palm branch is cut vertically below the wreath.

The sides of the shaft are plain.

The bolsters are small and flattened (type Ala).

The focus is circular, dished (Type Ala). The internal diameter is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

There is neither fascia nor focus mount.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10). At the back of the capital a low ridge of stone projects above the level of the front of the altar.

Mouldings appear only at the sides of the capital where there are two flattened tori.

RIB 281

Garstang, DAJ 26, 194 (a); 195, fig. 7 no. 3.

Haverfield, VCH Derbys. I, 208, no. 2.

422. The upper part of an altar from Brough-on-Noe; now in the Buxton Museum.

The altar is dedicated to Mars. It is carved in gritstone. The stone is 10 inches high, 8 inches wide and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala).

The focus is elliptical with the long axis from front to back of the capital. It is dished with rim (type A2b), and attached to the front and back of the capital (upper surface type 7). From front to back it measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches internally and from side to side 2 inches. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth.

The focus mount is "extended," curved under the bolsters (type 5b). It rises at both front and back to a pedimented central profile (type 1).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital a torus is sandwiched between stepped-in fillets.

RIB 282

Garstang, DAJ 26, 194 (b); 195, fig. 7, no. 4.

Haverfield, VCH Derbys. I, 208, no. 3.

423-424.

Two fragments from Brougham seem to belong to a military workshop, possibly one whose masons were associated with Legio VI. Both have a focus mount "filled-in" (type 3), with pediment outlined in relief. The fascia of one is inscribed and the other is decorated with a band of bar saltire pattern. The altars would fit happily into a third-century context.

423. The sinister portion of an altar, possibly from Brougham; now built into the south porch of Cliburn Church.

The inscription is fragmentary. The altar is carved in red sandstone. The altar is 52 inches high and now 8 inches wide. The shaft is 25½ inches high.

The die is plain.

The bolsters are indicated at the front of the capital. The surviving bolster is decorated with a moulded rim.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1). It is decorated with a band of bar saltires separated by vertical ribs of stone. The pattern is not chip-carved.

The focus mount is "filled-in" (type 3). It has been decorated with a gable with moulded outline.

Only one side of the stone is now visible. At the capital there is a debased torus moulding above a fillet inclined outwards; these mouldings are probably intended for a *cyma reversa*. Below this there is another fillet inclined outwards and a second fillet inclined outwards and chamfered to the shaft. At the base only a *cyma reversa* based on intersecting arcs remains but there were probably two fillets inclined inwards above it. The *cyma* mouldings seem to have been set out with a templet from the same set as one used by Legio VI (See Appendix N(1)).

RIB 790

Watkin, Arch J. XLIV, 122-124.

424. Part of the capital of an altar from Brougham; now at Brougham Castle.

The altar is dedicated to Mars and to Victory. It is carved in red sandstone. The fragment is 16 inches high, 15 inches wide and 5 inches thick.

The bolsters have gone, although part of the rim of the sinister roll survives.

Nothing remains of the focus.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), deep. It is inscribed.

The focus mount is "filled-in" (type 3). In the centre there is a gable outlined in relief enclosing a roundel in relief with sunken centre.

Professor Birley dates this stone to the reign of Severus Alexander and the style of the piece accords well with such a date.

RIB 779

Birley, GW² XXXII, 131-132, no. 3

RCHM Westmorland, plate 4.

425. An altar from Carvoran; now in the Yorkshire Museum.

The altar is dedicated to Veteris by Necalames. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is 11 inches high, 6 inches wide and 5 inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 5 inches wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is an axe with curved blade, square ended beyond the haft (type 2) and a knife, now much damaged,

both set horizontally. On the sinister side of the shaft there is an animal of uncertain identification, walking towards the front of the stone.

The bolsters are plain. They curve to follow the line of the focus (type F). The fronts are damaged.

The focus is elliptical with the long axis from the front to the back of the capital. It is dished with rim (type A2b). It measures 3 inches from front to back and 2 inches from side to side. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "filled-in" (type 3). The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10). The focus mount is decorated with an incised supine crescent.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At both capital and base there are two tori.

This altar may be from the same workshop as 434 and 435.

RIB 1793

LS 319

Wellbeloved, JBA III, 124 with fig.

426. The lower part of an altar probably from Carvoran; now in the undercroft of the Chapter Library, Durham.

The altar is dedicated to Fortune by Audacilius Romanus, centurion of Legiones VI, XX and II Augusta. It is carved in sandstone. The stone is 23 inches high. The base is damaged and it is not possible to ascertain its width and thickness. The shaft is 20 inches wide and 12 inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a patera set obliquely

with the bowl towards the base and back of the stone. The handle has a terminal knob and the bowl has an umbo. The other side of the shaft bears a relief of a knife with broad blade and blunt side sloping in to the tip (type 3), and a guttus with ovoid body, long neck and small spouted mouth (type BI).

The altar is now moulded on three sides. The mouldings are a torus, cavetto and ovolo.

RIB 1779.

LS 302.

Gordon, 94; plate XXXII, nos. 4 and 5.

Horsley, 233, North. LXXVIII.

Cat. Durh., 38-39, no. XLVI; fig., 38.

427. An altar from Castlesteads; now at Castlesteads.

The altar is dedicated to Mars and to the Deity of the Emperor by Paconius Saturninus, prefect of cavalry. It is carved in red sandstone. The dexter side of the stone has been removed. The altar is $19\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, and now 7 inches wide and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is 8 inches high, and now $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 6 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The top of the altar has been mutilated.

The bolsters have a longitudinal groove at the inner side.

There is no focus. The top of the capital is hollowed as if for a drain.

The fascia is damaged but may have been "enlarged."

The altar is now moulded on two sides. At the capital there is a broad fillet, a sagging cyma reversa and a torus. At the base there is a chamfer.

RIB 1987

LS 431

Hutchinson, Cumb. I, 118; plate 11, 10.

Carlisle, Arch. XI, 66; plate III, 3.

428. An uninscribed altar from Castlesteads; now at Castlesteads.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is $17\frac{5}{4}$ inches high, 10 inches wide and $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 6 inches thick.

The die is a sunken panel $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches high and 7 inches wide outlined by a bead moulding.

At the dexter side of the shaft, in a panel there is an axe with blade with divergent curved arcs (type 5) and a knife of type 4. On the sinister side of the shaft there is a long legged bird in relief from whose beak a wavy fillet emerges; this fillet traverses the stone and rejoins the bird at its tail.

The bolsters do not survive.

The focus is circular with rim and flat bottom (type B6a). The internal diameter is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5). It rises to a pedimented central profile (type 1).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are three tori and a stepped-in fillet. At the base there is a small torus, a larger torus, two small tori and a very small plinth.

The shaft decoration suggests that this altar is the product of a military workshop. The long legged bird calls to mind similar motifs from Birrens (338) and Ebchester (184).

Hutchinson, Cumb. I, Castlesteads plate 2, no. 15.

Collingwood, CW² XXII, 213, no. 19.

429. An altar, probably from Chesters; now in St. Giles' Church, Chollerton.

The altar is dedicated to Jupiter. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is $43\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 26 inches wide and $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $25\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 17 inches thick.

The altar was used as a font in mediaeval times. It is now inverted and therefore is it impossible to examine the arrangements of the upper surface.

The die is plain, although a deep groove runs down the face of the stone.

The sides of the shaft are elaborately decorated. On the dexter side, a swag with long tassels is carved. From this swag four leaf-shapes depend, one from each tassel and two from the lower curve. A similar swag, although with double festoon, is carved on the back of the shaft. The sinister side is more elaborate. Here a double festoon with long tassels terminating in leaf shapes, encloses a guttus with globular body, long neck and spouted mouth (type A1).

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow. On the dexter side a band of incised chevron appears.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there are two stepped-in fillets, two stepped-in tori and two more stepped-in fillets. The base displays a stepped-out fillet, two tori, two stepped-out fillets and a stepped-out plinth.

The altar is probably from a military workshop.

RIB 1450

Hodgson, NCH IV, 264 with fig.

430. An altar from Corbridge; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to Apollo Maponus by a tribune. It is

carved in sandstone and is 56 inches high. The stone is 23 inches wide and 20 inches thick. The shaft is $19\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $18\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 14 inches thick.

The die is framed in a double bead-moulded panel.

On the dexter side of the shaft, within a similar panel, the goddess Diana, wearing a tunic, holding her bow in her left hand and taking an arrow from a quiver with her right hand, faces forwards. The carving is still remarkably crisp. Apollo appears, under an arch, on the sinister side of the shaft. The carving is very weathered, but the deity seems to be naked. He grasps his lyre in his left hand, trailing it behind him as he moves off to his right. A laurel branch is held in his right hand.

The bolsters are now extensively damaged.

The focus has been removed for a socket was cut in the top of the stone in post-Roman times so that the Corbridge market cross could rest there.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth. It may once have had a bar-lattice decoration.

The focus mount is "extended" (type 5c).

The central profile is in the shape of a pediment (type 1).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there is a cyma reversa based on tangential arcs and three stepped-in fillets. The base has similar mouldings in reverse together with an extra stepped-out fillet and a stepped-out plinth.

RIB 1121

Richmond, AA⁴ XXI, 208; 209, fig. 11.

Cat. Ant., 55-56, no. 5.

431. The lower part of an altar, now lost, probably from
Corbridge.

The inscription is defective but it mentions Quintus Calpurnius Concessinius, prefect of cavalry. No measurements are recorded.

Horsley's drawing shows that the die is panelled.

The altar has mouldings. Those shown in the drawing seem to be a small and a large torus set above a cavetto and plinth.

The altar no doubt comes from a military workshop but it is difficult to place it either in time or in a unit.

RIB 1142

Horsley, 248-9, North. CVIII, pref. XVI.

Haverfield, NCH X, 505, no. 40.

432. Part of the shaft of an altar probably from Corbridge; now in the Durham and Newcastle Universities Excavation Committee's hut at Corbridge.

The stone is cut in buff sandstone. It is 6 inches high, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

On one side of the shaft there is a patera with rim, and handle terminating in a knob of fancy shape.

One side of the stone displays a tiny step.

The patera suggests that this altar is the product of a military workshop.

433. An altar split into two halves, "built into the newel stair at the North West angle of the tower" of Hexham Priory Church. Sought in vain.

No dimensions are preserved.

Hodges' figure shows "the emblems of sacrifice": "the garland, vase, ox's head and knife."

There is a cable moulding below the motifs.

The motifs suggest an origin in a military workshop.

Hodges, C.C., PSAN² III, 61; fig. facing 68, no. 4.

" , The Abbey of St. Andrew, Hexham (Printed privately 1888), 3; plate 57.

434. An altar, with separate base, from Croy Hill; now in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow.

The altar is dedicated to Mars. It is carved in buff sandstone. The altar is $14\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 5 inches thick. The base is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 10 inches thick. It has a recess 1 inch deep to accommodate the altar.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are cut in one with the capital at the sides and have plain fronts. They curve to follow the line of the focus (type F).

The focus is circular with rim and flat bottom (type B6a). It is attached to the front and back of the capital (upper surface type 7). The internal diameter is 3 inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1). It rises to a pedimented central profile (type 1). The back of the capital is also of this shape.

The altar is fully moulded only at the front of the stone. Here there is a torus and a chamfered torus. There are chamfers at the sides and back of the altar.

This stone may be from the same workshop as 425 and 435.

RIB 2159

Macdonald, 424, no. 40; fig. 52.

435. An altar, probably from Great Chesters; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to the God. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is 53 inches high, 17 inches wide and $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $18\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain curving to follow the line of the focus (type F). The fronts are decorated with moulded rims and bosses.

The focus is damaged but it is clear that it has been raised above the bolsters. It was probably circular and may well have been flat.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), deep and inscribed.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1). The central profile is damaged but it is clear that the focus mount has been adorned by a pediment in relief within which a supine crescent is incised. At the back of the capital a concave arc appears between the bolsters.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there are two tori and an ovolo, although the ovolo is absent at the back of the stone. The base displays two tori and a stepped-out plinth. At the sides and back of the altar the tori of the base are flattened.

This altar may be from the same workshop as 425 and 434.

RIB 1732

LS 185

Bruce, AA² I, 263 with fig.

Cat. Ant., 74, no. 69.

436. A fragment of the lower part of an altar from Great Chesters; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated by a centurion of a legion. It is carved in sandstone. The fragment is 17 inches high, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

On the only side of the base which survives there is a well cut cyma reversa moulding.

RIB 1733

Haverfield, AA² XIX, 272, no. 7 without fig.

Cat. Ant., 76, no. 76.

437. An altar from High Rochester; now in the undercroft of the Chapter Library, Durham.

The altar is dedicated to Silvanus Pantheus for the welfare of a tribune of Cohors I Vardullorum and his wife by a freedman with his dependants. It is carved in buff sandstone. The altar is $37\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 13 inches thick. The shaft is $16\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 12 inches wide and 12 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

No bolsters now survive although their ends are indicated by raised roundels on the front of the capital. They appear to have been decorated with rosettes with sunken petals.

The focus is circular, sunken and roughly shaped (type 11a).

The diameter is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches and the depth is 1 inch.

The fascia is "enlarged," straight under the bolsters (type 3). It rises to a flat-topped central profile (type 10). The area between the bolsters is occupied by a pediment outlined in relief, springing from the fascia.

The altar is moulded on three sides with chamfers at the back of the stone at both capital and base. At the capital there are four

tori with an additional torus at the sides. The base displays a torus, two angular tori, a fascia and a plinth.

The style of the altar suggests that it was carved in the third century. It is not of necessity the product of a military workshop although it may well be so. The capital seems to be a devolved form of the fascia of type 3 as it appears on an altar probably of Cohors I Vangionum (229).

RIB 1271

LS 550

Richmond, NCH XV, 150, no. 26; plate facing 145.

Cat. Durh., 27, no. XXXI with fig.

438. An altar from Maryport; now in the British Museum.

The altar is dedicated to the Genius of the place, to Fortune the Homebringer, to Eternal Rome and to Good Fate by Gaius Cornelius Peregrinus, tribune of the cohort. It is carved in red sandstone. The altar is $59\frac{1}{2}$ inches high $26\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is 30 inches high and 14 inches wide.

At each corner of the shaft there is a column with double torus mouldings at the capital and base. The columns at the front are cabled; at the back they are fluted. These columns frame decorated panels. Stukeley's drawing shows incised motifs on the capitals at the sides of the stone. The die is a panel 17 inches wide with a gabled top, set within a round-headed arch supported by the cable moulded columns just mentioned. The bunches of grapes depend from the arch, indicative perhaps of the fruitfulness of the place.

The sides of the shaft are decorated. The sunken panels framed by the flanking columns are rectangular and bevelled at the top. An incised loop decoration is carved in the upper part of the

panel. On the dexter side, within the panel a guttus and patera are carved. The guttus is bag-shaped (type C) with long neck and spouted mouth and displays a thumb rest. The patera is set vertically, with the bowl towards the top of the stone. In the sinister panel three motifs, of doubtful interpretation, appear. Wright suggests that two are medallions and the third a pine cone. In the panel at the back of the shaft there is an axe of pick-axe variety (type 1) and a knife of type 1, both set obliquely. Above the panel the inscription VOLANTI VIVAS is surmounted by three concentric semi-circles, the lowest with an incised decoration.

Three pairs of bolsters remain and, according to Wright, at least two other pairs have been removed. The bolsters are cylindrical with widely spaced double straps (type A3a).

No focus now survives. Six holes filled with lead on the top of the stone indicate that some object has at one time been affixed to it.

As the top of the altar has been removed it is impossible to comment on the fascia and focus mount. Above the die, however, and between the uppermost pair of bolsters, three niches accommodate heads, probably a human bust flanked by animals. Stukeley shows the animals as moustachioed men in cabled frames. Horsley interprets them as suns.

Conventional mouldings appear to be absent.

The altar displays many unique features. The multiple bolsters, the two varieties of column, the rich ornamentation of the shaft, and the strange heads carved on what would normally be the fascia, are noteworthy. So too is the size of the stone, the very elaboration of which points to the wealth and position of the dedicator.

RIB 812

LS 874.

Stukeley, It. Cur. II, 49; plates 70, 71.

Horsley, 281-3, Cumb. LXVIII

Lysons, Cumb., cliv, no. 63; plate facing clxxii.

Bailey, 149.

439. The top of an altar from Melandra Castle; now in Buxton Museum.

The stone is carved in coarse sandstone. It is 11 inches high, $26\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $20\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The bolsters are cylindrical, strapped and decorated with oak leaf ornament in relief (type A2f). The surviving bolster front is adorned with an incised roundel enclosing a saltire, a variant of the solar disk motif.

There is no focus.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

There is no focus mount.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on at least three sides. Below a deep groove, the stone is chamfered.

This stone is of interesting design for the elaborately decorated bolsters cannot be paralleled on the altars of Northern Britain.

Hamnett, DAJ 30, 322; plate facing 321.

440. An altar from near Milecastle 42; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is dedicated to Apollo by Melonius Senilis, duplicarius, from Upper Germany. It is carved in buff sandstone. The altar is 16 inches high, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is sunken, dished (type A1a). It is not placed centrally in the top of the capital. The diameter is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is moulded (type 2). A small, cabled torus and a larger, cabled torus are set vertically above each other.

There is no focus mount. The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital, below the moulded fascia, a stepped fillet inclined outwards makes the transition to the shaft. At the base an ugly, angular cabled torus projects from both shaft and plinth.

The simple form of the altar, the absence of bolsters and the crude moulding of the base of the stone suggest that this altar is of fairly late date. It would not be out of place in the post-Severan age.

RIB 1665

LS 193

Budge, 329, no. 140; fig., 47.

Bruce, Wall 3, 397.

Chesters Cat., 28, no. 181.

441. The lower part of an altar from Milecastle 49; now in the Durham and Newcastle Universities Excavation Committee's hut at Corbridge.

The altar is dedicated to Silvanus by Flavius Marcellinus, decurion. It is carved in buff sandstone. The stone is $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 9 inches wide and $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

Mouldings appear only at one side of the altar. Here there is a simple step.

A tenon projects $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the base.

RIB 1870

Richmond, CW² LVI, 26.

442. The lower part of an altar from Risingham; now built into a wall at Trinity College, Cambridge.

The altar is dedicated for the ?welfare of the Emperor Caesar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Pius by a tribune. It is carved in buff sandstone. The stone is 24 inches high, 20 inches wide and 7 inches thick. The shaft is $18\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.

The die is a sunken, panel enclosed by three stepped-in fillets. It is $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide.

The sides of the shaft have had sunken panels outlined by a double fillet.

The altar is moulded on at least three sides. The topmost element is a torus and below this there is a bead, a torus, a bead, a torus, a cavetto, a bead and the plinth. The altar has clearly been an imposing one.

Professor Birley notes that the emperor referred to in the inscription is Marcus Aurelius rather than Caracalla as Richmond had suggested. This places the altar in the second half of the second century.

RIB 1237

LS 594

Horsley, 237, North. LXXXVII

Richmond, NGH XV, 136, no. 20.

Birley, JRS LVI, 230.

443. An altar from York; now in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

The altar is dedicated to Jupiter, to the Gods and Goddesses of hospitality and to the Penates by Publius Aelius Marcianus, prefect

of the cohort. It is carved in limestone. The altar is 27 inches high, $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is 16 inches high, $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

Much of the stone has flaked away making description of the altar difficult.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft a sacrificing figure appears to be holding up an animal. Above him there is a wreath or handleless patera. On the sinister side of the shaft there is an axe with straight-sided blade terminating at the haft (type 4), and other objects which defy identification.

The bolsters and focus have now disappeared. The top of the stone is flat and has been roughly chipped off.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

There is no focus mount.

The altar is moulded on three sides and has a very rough chamfer at the back of the stone. At the capital there is an ovolo and two bead mouldings. At the base there is a small bead and a chamfer.

The altar probably comes from a military workshop and, when first carved, was doubtless of imposing appearance.

RIB 649

Chandler R., Marmora Oxoniensia (Oxford 1763) part III, plate I, figs.

II, 1 and 2.

Ebur., 114-115, no. 29; plate 45.

444. An uninscribed altar, now lost, of uncertain provenance, but possibly from Watchcross.

This altar may be one of the stones once at Scaleby Castle. Gordon gives the dimensions of the altar as "about 3 feet and an half long, and 2 broad."

His drawing shows the die to be plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a guttus with long neck, ovoid body and handle terminating in a curve (type B1). On the sinister side of the shaft a cantharus stands upon a tripod.

The bolsters are plain. The ends seem to have been decorated either with sunken roundels or with bosses.

There is no focus.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow. It is decorated: two waisted columns, the central points of which are marked by disks, flank an arch, apparently outlined in relief, on each side of which two roundels are set. A festoon curves from the top of each column towards the centre of the capital.

There is no focus mount.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on at least three sides. At the capital there seem to be two fillets, a torus, a cyma reversa and a stepped-in fillet. At the base a cavetto is set above a broad fillet and a plinth.

The size and decoration of the altar suggest that it is of military origin.

Gordon, 95; figs. 1, 2, 3, plate 42 facing 95.

Collingwood, CW² XXVIII, 140, no. 11.

445. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in buff sandstone. It is $35\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 18 inches wide and 15 inches thick. The shaft is 17 inches high, 15 inches wide and 10 inches thick.

The front of the shaft is decorated with a swag, from which

two cordate leaves in relief depend. The ends of the swag turn downwards and terminate in large cordate leaves which curve inward to touch those hanging from the swag. On the dexter side of the shaft a double swag appears, from the ends of which similar leaves hang vertically downwards. The sinister side of the shaft is embellished with a wreath with ribbons.

The bolsters are very damaged. They are set back from the edges of the capital and have probably been plain (type Ala).

The focus does not survive.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1). It has had the form either of a pediment (type 1) or a semi-circle (type 2), probably the former.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there are two stepped-in tori and a stepped-in fillet. At the base there is a stepped-out fillet and two groups of two stepped-out tori above a stepped-out plinth.

The altar is the nearest in decoration to that at present in the church at Chollerton and probably comes from the same workshop. This suggests that it is more likely to have come from Chesters than from Housesteads as Collingwood conjectures.

Cat. Ant., 105, no. 205.

SECTION D.

Altars, possibly from civilian workshops, arranged in workshop groups.

Group 10 (Antonine Wall)

The four stones in this group, all badly damaged, are from the central sector of the Antonine Wall. All display two torus mouldings as the main elements of the mouldings of the capital. The stones are probably of second century date.

446. A fragment of the base of an altar from Balmgildy; now in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow.

The altar is carved in light coloured sandstone. It is $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The altar has been moulded on three sides. The base displays two flattened tori and a stepped-out plinth.

Museum no. F1922.6.

447. The upper part of an altar from either Cadder or Castlecary; now in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow.

The inscription is now illegible. The altar is carved in gritstone. It is $18\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

The dexter side of the shaft has had a motif but it is now so damaged as to make recognition impossible.

The bolsters are plain (type A1a). The fronts may have been decorated with raised roundels.

The focus is circular with rim and flat bottom (type B6a). It measures 6 inches internally and is 1 inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth.

The focus mount is "from the bolsters" (type 2), but almost filled in.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are two stepped-in tori.

Tit. Hunt., 78, no. 35; plate XVI, fig. 4

448. An altar from Castlecary; now in Falkirk Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is 19 inches high, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

There is no focus. The top is roughly chiselled.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are two tori and an ovolo. At the base there are two tori, a broad fillet and a plinth.

449. Part of a large altar from Rough Castle; now in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

The inscription is now indecipherable. The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $40\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 21 inches wide and $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The capital is extensively damaged and it is impossible to draw conclusions as to its features.

It is not possible to ascertain whether the altar was moulded on three or four sides. The sinister side of the capital still retains two tori. At the base there seem to have been two tori and a plinth. EE IX, mentioned 624 with no. 1241.

Group 11 (Benwell)

The small altars in this group are clearly from the same workshop. Two have lens-shaped bolsters (type G). Fasciae are absent and mouldings are rudely cut tori.

450. An altar from Benwell; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to Mars Victor by Vindex. It is carved in sandstone. It is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 7 inches wide and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 5 inches thick.

The die is a sunken panel $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide with a plain border.

The shaft is plain.

The bolsters are lens-shaped (type G).

The focus is roughly circular, dished (type Ala). The diameter is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "filled-in" (type 3). The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10). The focus mount is decorated with two semi-circles in relief.

The altar is moulded only at the front where both capital and base display a flattened torus moulding. There is a small plinth.

RIB 1333

LS 18

Bruce, Wall 2, III with fig.

Spain and Bosanquet, NCH XIII, 556, no. 12.

451. An altar from Benwell; now in the Museum of Antiquities,
Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to the Vitires. It is carved in coarse sandstone. The altar is $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 4 inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die bears the inscription and an animal in low relief, probably a hare.

The sides of the shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

There is no focus. The top of the stone is flat.

The altar is moulded on four sides at the base and three at the capital. Chamfers appear at both capital and base.

RIB 1336

LS 25

Spain and Bosanquet, NCH XIII, 555, no. 11; fig., 556.

452. An altar from Benwell; now in the Museum of Antiquities,
Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to Mars by Lenuanus. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 5 inches wide and 4 inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 4 inches thick.

The die is a sunken panel $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches high and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, with a rounded border at the sides.

The shaft is plain.

The bolsters are lens-shaped (type G).

The focus is circular, dished (type Ala). The diameter is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "filled-in" (type 3). The central profile

of the capital is flat (type 10). The focus mount is recessed between the bolsters although this may be the result of later damage.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At both capital and base there is a torus. There is a small plinth at the base.

RIB 1332

LS 19

Spain and Bosanquet, NCH XIII, 556, no. 13 with fig.

453. An altar from Chesters; now in the Museum there.

The altar is dedicated to the goddess Ratis. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is 4 inches high, 6 inches wide and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

At the sides of the shaft, two flutings run vertically from the bolsters to the base. On the dexter side of the capital two additional flutings are carved. The sinister side displays one additional fluting.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala).

The focus is circular with steeply sloping sides (type Ala). It is 2 inches in diameter and is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "filled-in" (type 3). It is decorated with three semi-circles in relief. The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the front of the stone, at both capital and base, two crudely carved tori appear but do not reach the edges of the altar. At the sides there is a step.

This altar is similar in size to 450 and also resembles the altar in the decoration of the focus mount.

RIB 1454

LS 112

Bruce, Wall 3, 409 with fig.

Budge, 301-302, no. 18

Chesters Cat., 18, no. 57.

454. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in the
Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in buff sandstone. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 6 inches wide and 4 inches thick. The shaft is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). The fronts are damaged.

The focus is elliptical with the long axis from side to side. It is sunken into the capital and dished (type Ala). It measures $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from front to back and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from side to side. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "from the bolsters" (type 2), almost filled in. The central profile of two convex arcs (type 6) is formed by the upper circumference of two roundels in relief decorating the focus mount.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At both capital and base there is a torus moulding.

Cat. Ant., 106, no. 220.

Group 12. (Carrawburgh)

This group of altars has as its common feature an enlarged fascia, flat under the bolsters (type 3), rising to a pedimented central profile (type 1). This style seems to be a development of the rectangular fascia plus small focus mount in the form of a pediment to be seen on the altars of Cohors I Hispanorum.

The bolsters of these altars are strapped, one of them with angular bands. All have foci, mainly circular and dished. Mouldings are usually tori and fillets.

The altars come from two main sites, Carrawburgh and Chesters. The key altars linking these two forts are 459 and 462 the design of which is almost identical. In each case the shape of the central profile is emphasised by an incised line; the bolsters are strapped, the foci sunken, and capital and base are separated from the shaft by fillets. Similar in having an incised line parallel to the central gable is an altar from Old Penrith with half bolsters (464). This stone seems to be the latest in the series and probably dates from the early third century. This would place the other stones in the later second century.

455. An altar from Carrawburgh; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is dedicated to Minerva by Quintus, an engineer. It is carved in coarse sandstone. The altar is $28\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $16\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type 1A).

The focus is circular, flattish, with rim and low umbo with slight centre kick (type A2f, modified). It is attached to the front

and back of the capital (upper surface type 7). The internal diameter is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," straight under the bolsters (type 3). It rises to a pedimented central profile (type 1). A gable also appears at the back of the capital.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At both capital and base there is a large cyma reversa moulding which sets this altar apart from the others in the group. The cyma is cut from a templet unparalleled elsewhere in Northern Britain, and, as cyma mouldings occur most frequently on altars from military workshops, it may be that here the templet is one used only by civilian craftsmen. There is a plinth at the base.

RIB 1542

Clayton, AA² VIII, 18, 39 without fig.

Budge, 306, no. 46.

Chesters Cat., 21, no. 95.

456. An altar found re-used in Carrawburgh Mithraeum; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to the Mother Goddesses by Albinus Quartus, a soldier. It is carved in coarse, buff sandstone. The altar is $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 9 inches wide and 7 inches thick. The shaft is 6 inches high, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

The dexter side of the shaft is plain. The sinister side is ornamented by a swag with tassels, in relief.

The bolsters are plain and not cut separately from the top of the capital.

The focus is circular, dished, although the carving is not completed and the bottom is left rough (type Ala). The internal diameter

is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep. There are signs of blackening on the focus.

The fascia is "enlarged," straight under the bolsters (type 3). It rises to a pedimented central profile (type 1).

The altar is moulded. At the capital there is a stepped-in fillet, and two small tori separated by a scotia. At the base there is a bead moulding, a scotia, a torus, a stepped-out fillet and a stepped-out plinth. The mouldings are unevenly carved; there is a distinct downward slope towards the sinister side of the base.

The uncut nature of the bolsters suggests that this altar is late in the series. The swag in relief may be seen as an attempt to copy the decoration of 429.

RIB 1540

JRS XLI, 140-141, no. 4.

Richmond and Gillam, AA⁴ XXIX, 33; plate XIV A.

457. An altar from Coventina's Wall, Carrawburgh; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is dedicated to Coventina by Bellicus. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is 15 inches high, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 8 inches wide and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick at the dexter side and 5 inches at the sinister.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type A1a). The sinister bolster seems to bear traces of a rosette.

The focus is circular, dished (type A2b). It is attached to the front and back of the capital and touches the bolsters (upper surface type 10). It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," straight under the bolsters (type 3).

It rises to a pedimented central profile (type 1). There is also a gable at the back of the capital.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are three small tori. At the base there are three tori and a plinth.

RIB 1522

Clayton, AA² VIII, 12, no. 4 with fig.

Budge, 316, no. 87; fig., 155.

Chesters Cat., 26, no. 161.

458. An uninscribed altar from Carrawburgh; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type A1a). The fronts are damaged.

The focus is circular, dished with rim (type A2b). It is attached to the front and back of the capital and touches the bolsters (upper surface type 10). The internal diameter is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," straight under the bolsters (type 3). It rises to a pedimented central profile of type 1. The back of the capital also displays a gable.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a torus and a stepped-in fillet. At the base there is a stepped-out fillet, a torus and a stepped-out plinth.

Below the base of the altar there is a tenon $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

Budge, 314, no. 81

Chesters Cat., 27, no. 166.

459. An uninscribed altar from Carrawburgh; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 3 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are cylindrical, strapped in the middle (type A2b). The fronts are damaged but it is possible that they were once decorated with incised rosettes or with rims.

The focus is circular, dished (type A1a). It is attached to the straps of the bolsters and to the front and back of the capital (upper surface type 9). The diameter is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," straight under the bolsters (type 3). It rises to a pedimented central profile the shape of which is emphasised by a groove (type 1). There is a gable at the back of the capital.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a stepped-in fillet. At the base there is a stepped-out fillet and a stepped-out plinth.

This altar should be compared with 462 for the two are almost identical in design.

Budge, 321, no. 104.

Chesters Cat., 23, no. 114.

460. An altar, broken across the shaft, from Chesters; now in the Museum there.

The altar is dedicated to the god Vitiris by Tertulus. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type A1a). They are large in proportion to the size of the altar. The fronts are decorated with rosettes with six incised petals, a feature which may be noted on 463.

The focus is circular, dished with rim (type A2b). It is attached to the front and back of the capital (upper surface type 7). The internal diameter is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The depth is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

The fascia is "enlarged", flat under the bolsters (type 3). It is keel-shaped, a feature unique in Northern Britain. The fascia rises to a central profile in the form of a very steep gable (type 1).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a stepped-in fillet. At the base there is an ovolo and stepped-out plinth.

The last line of the inscription is carved on the plinth.

RIB 1455

LS 110

Hodgson, II, iii, 182, no. XXVII without fig.

Budge, 302, no. 19; fig., 37.

Chesters Cat., 18, no. 59.

461. An altar from Chesters; now in the Museum there.

The altar is dedicated to the gods the Veteres. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is $9\frac{5}{8}$ inches high, $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches wide and 3 inches thick. The shaft is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 5 inches wide and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type A1a). The fronts are recessed.

The focus is circular with rim and umbo (type A2c). It occupies the entire space between the bolsters (upper surface type 4). The internal diameter is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," flat under the bolsters (type 3). It rises to a pedimented central profile (type 1), outlined by a bead moulding.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a stepped-in fillet. At the capital there is a stepped-out fillet and a torus moulding.

The base bears incisions in the shape of crude chevrons.

RIB 1456

LS 109

Clayton, AA² VII, 175 with fig.

Budge, 305-306, no. 43.

Chesters Cat., 19, no. 69.

462. An altar from Chesters; now in the Museum there.

The inscription is difficult to interpret but mentions the name Vetris. The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 4 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are cylindrical, bound by a single strap (type A2b).

The fronts are plain.

The focus is elliptical, dished (type A1a), with the long axis from front to back. It is recessed into a lozenge-shaped platform attached to the straps of the bolsters (upper surface type 12b). The focus measures $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches internally from front to back and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from side to side. The depth is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

The fascia is "enlarged," straight under the bolsters (type 3). It rises to a pedimented central profile, the line of which is emphasised by a groove. At the back of the capital there is a small gable.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a stepped-in fillet. At the base there is a stepped-out fillet and a stepped-out plinth.

The design of this altar is almost identical with that of 459.

RIB 1458

LS 113

Roach Smith, Coll. Ant. II, 196; plate XLVIII, 1.

Budge, 306, no. 44.

Chesters Cat., 19, no. 67.

463. The upper part of an altar from Chesters; now in the Museum there.

The fragment is carved in sandstone. The stone is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is not sufficiently preserved to make measurement possible.

Little remains of the die and shaft.

The bolsters are cylindrical, strapped in the middle (type A2b). They are large for the size of the stone and have had rosettes with incised petals on the front.

The focus is circular with rim and flat bottom (type B6a). It is broken but has been small.

The fascia is "enlarged," straight under the bolsters (type 3). It rises to a gabled central profile (type 1).

Of the mouldings, only one small torus remains at the front of the stone.

Budge, 305, no. 42.

Chesters Cat., 22, no. 110.

464. An altar from Old Penrith; now at Brackenburgh Tower, the home of Mr. J. Harris.

The altar is dedicated to all the deities Unseni Fersomeri

by Burcanius, Arcavius, Vagvarcustus and Pov.c.arus, soldiers. It is carved in red sandstone. The altar is $47\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 24 inches wide and $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $23\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $20\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and 11 inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a patera set obliquely with the bowl towards the top and front of the stone. It seems to have had an umbo. There is also a two handled cantharus in relief on this side of the shaft. The sinister side of the shaft has, in relief, an axe with curved blade square-ended beyond the haft (type 2), and a knife with broad blade angled to the tip (type 2).

The bolsters are cut only at the front of the stone as on some of the group of altars from Lanchester and Carrawburgh (eg. 520, 521). They are girdled by wide, angular straps. The fronts are decorated with rims and bosses with depressed centres.

The focus is circular, dished without any real rim (type 1a). It is raised above the level of the top of the bolsters to the straps of which it is attached (upper surface type 3). The internal diameter is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," straight under the bolsters (type 3). It rises to a central profile in the shape of a pediment (type 1), the outline of which is emphasised by an incised line, similar to that carved on small altars from Chesters and Carrawburgh (459 and 462). An incised supine crescent surmounted by a small hollow is set in the main area of the fascia.

The altar is moulded only at the front of the stone. At the capital a torus moulding is sandwiched between two cant mouldings. It may be that the mason was essaying to create a cyma reversa here as this type of moulding appears at the base above a stepped-out plinth.

The shape of this altar suggests that it was carved by military personnel or, at least, by masons who were accustomed to enter for a

military market. The half bolsters place the altar late in the series and show a connection with another workshop.

RIB 926

Haverfield, CW² XI, 470-472, no. 2; plate A facing 470.

Group 13 (Carrowburgh)

Four altars of inferior workmanship, without bolsters or real foci. The fronts of the capitals are flat and the mouldings simple tori, fillets or chamfers. Two of the stones are of unconventional design (465, 467) and in this respect compare with one of the altars in Group 4 (369).

The altars are probably of late date, either late third or early fourth century, for traditional designs are here reflected not at all.

465. An uninscribed altar or statue base from Carrawburgh; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters but rounded projections are carved at the front corners of the stone.

The focus is rectangular, sunken with flat bottom (type B5a). It measures 3 inches internally from front to back and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches from side to side. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "filled in" between the projections at the front of the stone (type 3).

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At both capital and base there are two flattened tori. There is a plinth.

Budge, 313, no. 74.

Chesters Cat., 26, no. 155.

466. An uninscribed altar from Carrawburgh; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 6 inches wide and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are neither bolsters nor focus. The top is flat.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

There is no focus mount.

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there are two debased tori. At the base there is a chamfer.

Budge, 312, no. 71.

Chesters Cat., 26, no. 150.

467. An uninscribed altar from Carrawburgh; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 4 inches wide and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters. Each corner of the capital displays acroterion-like projections.

There is no focus. The top of the capital is slightly lower than the sides of the altar.

There is no fascia.

There is no real focus mount although the interval between the projections at the angles is, at front and sides, "filled in" by rounded, fluted elements giving a suggestion of shells.

The central profile of the capital is a low arc (type 2, modified).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At both capital and base there are chamfers.

Budge, 320, no. 102.

Chesters Cat., 23, no. 119.

468. An uninscribed altar from Carrawburgh; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are neither bolsters nor focus.

The front of the capital is damaged but the fascia seems to have been rectangular (type 1).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a torus. At the base a flattened torus is set above a plinth.

Budge, 320, no. 101.

Chesters Cat., 23, no. 113.

469. An altar, of uncertain provenance; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 5 inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 4 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are neither bolsters nor focus.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7).

There is no focus mount.

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides and has a chamfer at the back. At the capital there is a small torus and stepped-in fillet. At the base there is a chamfer.

Cat. Ant., 106, no. 227.

Group 14 (Carrawburgh)

The two altars in this group have fasciae decorated with incised gables, flat tops and simple mouldings. They fit best into the post-Severan period.

470. An altar, now lost, from Bewcastle.

The altar is dedicated to Mars Cocidius by Aelius Vitalianus. No dimensions are preserved.

Maughan's figure shows the die to have been plain.

There are no bolsters.

The fascia is apparently rectangular (type 1), although from Maughan's sketch it seems to be in the form of a torus moulding. It is decorated with two incised gables flanking an incised roundel.

The altar seems to have had two torus mouldings at the capital and two stepped-out fillets and a stepped-out plinth at the base.

RIB 993

Maughan, Memoir on the Roman Station and Runic Cross of Bewcastle (London, 1857), 6-7 with fig., 6.

See RIB for reproduction of Maughan's sketch.

471. An altar from Carrawburgh; now in the undercroft of the Chapter Library, Durham.

The altar is dedicated to the Goddess Mother of the Gods by Tranquila Severa. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is $37\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is 19 inches high, $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 14 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are not cut separately from the top of the capital. They are plain (type Ala). The fronts are dished with rims and bosses.

There is no focus. The top of the altar is flat (type 10).

The fascia is "enlarged", almost rectangular (type 7). It is decorated with three incised triangles or gables, one large on each side of a smaller figure.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a scotia, a flattened torus and a stepped-in fillet. At the base the mouldings are reversed and there is a stepped-out plinth.

RIB 1539

Gordon, 94, plate XLI, fig. 2.

Horsley, 218-9, North. XXXIII.

Cat. Durh., 34, no. XLII with fig.

Group 15 (Carvoran)

Two altars dedicated to Jupiter Heliopolitanus from Carvoran may date from the tour of duty there of Cohors I Hamiorum. One stone is lost but Horsley's drawing shows a torus moulding at the capital. The other altar is of strange design but the free-standing, raised focus points to a second century date.

472. An altar from Carvoran; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is dedicated to Jupiter Heliopolitanus. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is $18\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). The fronts are damaged.

The focus is circular, raised, with rim and flat bottom (type B6a). The internal diameter is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

There is neither fascia nor real focus mount for the face of the stone is in one plane.

The upper profile of the altar is a convex arc (type 2).

The altar is moulded only at the sides of the stone. At the capital there is a torus moulding. The first line of the inscription is cut where this moulding would have appeared had the mouldings been carved at the front of the altar.

RIB 1783

LS 296

Roach Smith, Coll. Ant. II, 192; plate XLVIII, 6, facing 187.

Budge, 359-360, no. 289

Chesters Cat., 34, no. 248.

473. Part of an altar, now lost, from Carvoran.

The altar is dedicated to Jupiter of Doliche, Heliopolitanus.

It is approximately 16 inches high and 16 inches wide.

The die is plain.

No bolsters are depicted on Horsley's drawing and there are no details of the fascia and focus mount.

The altar is moulded. At the capital there is a torus moulding.

RIB 1782

CIL 753

Horsley, 232, North. LXXIII

Merlat, 272, no. 279

Group 16 (Carvoran)

These altars from Carvoran are all distinguished by their flat tops and by the simplicity of their mouldings. Only one of them has any real pretension to stylistic excellence. The rest are smaller and sometimes roughly executed.

474. An altar probably from Carvoran; now in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

The altar is dedicated to the Nymphs by Vettia Mansueta and her daughter Claudia Turianilla. It is carved in cream coloured sandstone. The altar is $24\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is 10 inches high, 13 inches wide and 10 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

The focus has been enlarged as if to take a shaft. It now measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches from front to back and 8 inches from side to side. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep.

The fascia seems to have been rectangular (type 1).

The top of the fascia is broken and there is no focus mount. The upper profile of the capital has probably been flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there is a flattened torus. At the base there is a torus, a broad fillet and a plinth.

RIB 1789

LS 307

Bruce, Wall 3, 402 with fig.

TH. Cat., 15, no. 37.

475. An altar from Carvoran; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is dedicated to the god Vitiris by Milus and Aurides. It is carved in red sandstone. The altar is $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 9 inches wide and 5 inches thick. The shaft is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are neither bolsters nor focus. The top of the capital is flat.

A fillet inclined inwards takes the place of a fascia.

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At both capital and base there is an angular torus moulding.

RIB 1800

LS 314

Haverfield, AA³ XV, 40, no. 16; fig., 41.

Budge, 358, no. 273

Chesters Cat., 17, no. 42.

476. An altar or pedestal from Carvoran; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The stone is dedicated to the god by Binius. It is carved in sandstone. The stone is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 6 inches wide and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The sides of the shaft are plain.

There are neither bolsters nor focus. The top of the stone is flat and in a rough condition.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth.

The upper profile of the capital is flat.

The stone is moulded on three sides. At both capital and base there are small chamfers.

RIB 1806

LS 298

Bruce, AA² I, 248 with fig.

Cat. Ant., 76, no. 78

477. An altar from Carvoran; now in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

The altar is dedicated to Vetiris by Andiatis. It is carved in cream-coloured sandstone. The altar is 11 inches high, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is 6 inches high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 4 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters but small acroteria project from each corner of the capital.

There is no focus. The top of the capital is flat between the acroteria.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is from the acroteria (type 2). It has a flat upper profile (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a chamfered torus moulding. The front of the base is flat but there are chamfers at the sides.

The last line of the inscription is carved on the base of the altar.

RIB 1796

LS 766

Hutchinson, Cumb. II, plate III, no. 34, facing 535.

TH. Cat., 17, no. 44.

478. An altar, now lost, from near Carvoran.

The altar is dedicated to a deity whose name begins with M.

No dimensions are preserved.

On the front of the shaft there is a guttus with ovoid body and round mouth (type B5). The sinister side of the shaft bears a patera in relief, set obliquely with the bowl towards the back and base of the stone.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is rectangular and apparently sunken.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth.

There is no focus mount.

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on at least three sides. At the capital there seems to be a stepped-in fillet. At the base there is a chamfer.

The inscription is on the base of the altar.

RIB 1787

Warburton.

479. The upper part of an altar probably from Carvoran; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is dedicated to the Veteres. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is elliptical with the long axis from side to side. It is dished with rim (type A2b). From front to back it measures $\frac{5}{4}$ inch;

it measures 1 inch from side to side and is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

There is no focus mount.

The upper profile of the altar is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. A scotia separates the capital from the shaft.

RIB 1803

Haverfield, AA³ XV, 42, no. 24

Budge, 335, no. 180

Chesters Cat., 28, no. 188.

480. An uninscribed altar from Carvoran; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is 35 inches high, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and 9 inches thick. The shaft is $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type 1a). The fronts are sunken.

There is no regular focus. The area between the bolsters is flat.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

The focus mount is "filled-in" (type 3). The central profile is flat (type 10). The focus mount is decorated with a double incised gable.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are two fillets and a torus. At the base there is a torus, two stepped-out fillets and a stepped-out plinth.

Budge, 359, no. 288.

Chesters Cat., 39, no. 310.

481. An uninscribed altar from Carvoran; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is 6 inches high, 6 inches wide and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The top of the altar is damaged and both bolsters and focus have gone.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there is a chamfer. At the base there is a chamfer and a bead moulding.

Budge, 359, no. 282

Chesters Cat., 17, no. 43.

482. A fragment of the upper part of an altar, from Carvoran; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. The stone is $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there are four flattened tori.

Budge, 359, no. 280

Chesters Cat., 17, no. 31.

Group 17 (Carvoran)

483. An altar from Carvoran; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is dedicated to the Viteres. It is carved in sandstone. The stone is 9 inches high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 4 inches wide and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are not well defined but are plain (type Ala).

The focus is circular, dished with rim and umbo (type A2c).

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "filled in" (type 3). It is decorated with a convex arc in relief.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At both capital and base there are two tori.

RIB 1804

Bruce, AA² XII, 286 with fig.

Budge, 335, no. 177

Chesters Cat., 34, no. 244.

484. An altar possibly from Carvoran; now in the British Museum.

The altar is dedicated to the Huitires. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is 9 inches high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 4 inches thick. The shaft is 5 inches high, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala).

The focus is circular, dished with rim (type A2b) and set within an incised rectangle. It is 1 inch in internal diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "from the bolsters" (type 2), almost "filled in".
The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. There are two small tori at the capital and a chamfer at the base.

RIB 2069

LS 312

Haverfield, AA³ XV, 40, no. 14.

Group 18 (Chesters)

The altars in this group are distinguished by the multiple gables which form the central profile of the capital and run across the capital towards the focus. All the stones have bolsters and foci; two of the latter are set in recessed squares. Two of the altars have been large; the others are small. The tiniest of the four, from Netherby, could easily have been carried there from Chesters, but, as it is carved in red sandstone, it is more likely to have been fashioned on the spot.

485. An altar from Chesters; now in the Museum there.

The altar is dedicated to the Good Goddess, the Queen, Caelestis. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is 42 inches high, $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 18 inches thick. The shaft is $30\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $18\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 17 inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a patera, with handle terminating in a V-shaped bar, set vertically with the bowl towards the top of the stone. The sinister side of the shaft bears a bag-shaped guttus in relief (type C).

The bolsters are small for the size of the stone and seem to have been plain (type A1a), although fine grooving in the centre hints that they were once strapped.

The focus fills the central area of the capital. The external shape is an octagon within which there is a circular depression (upper surface type 15). The bottom is flat and there is an umbo (type B7b). The internal diameter is 9 inches and it is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1). The front of the capital is damaged but, at the back, three gables form the central profile, running in to join the focus. The front of the stone no doubt displayed a similar mount.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there is a cyma reversa based on tangential arcs. At the base there are two small tori.

RIB 1448

Blair, PSAN² V, 126.

Budge, 306, no. 45.

Chesters Cat., 23, no. 125.

496. The upper part of an uninscribed altar probably from
Chesters; now outside the Museum there.

The altar is carved in sandstone. The stone is 25 inches high, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is 12 inches wide and 11 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type 1a).

The focus is elliptical with the long axis from front to back, set within a sunken rectangle. It is dished with rim (type A2b), and is attached to the front and back of the capital (upper surface type 7). It measures 5 inches from front to back and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches from side to side. It is 1 inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), deep, and outlined on all sides by a double groove so that panels are created.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1). In the centre a roundel is attached to the focus by a rib of stone and this is flanked by small gables, running in towards the focus. The back of the capital

is similarly shaped.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there is a chamfer.

487. An altar from Housesteads; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is dedicated to Mars. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

If there have been bolsters they have been plain (type A1a).

The focus is circular, dished with rim and umbo (type A2c), set within a sunken rectangle. The internal diameter is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

There is no regular fascia but, above the inscription, in a niche outlined by a bead moulding there is the figure of a man in relief wearing an ankle-length garment, probably a toga. The niche extends to the top of the capital. A triple bead moulding adjoins the niche and extends around the sides of the capital.

The upper profile of the capital is now flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. In addition to the bead mouldings mentioned above, there is a chamfer at the capital. At the base there is a stepped-out fillet and two bead mouldings above the plinth.

This altar is linked to 486 by the recessed rectangle in which the focus is set. This is an unusual feature.

RIB 1592

LS 111

Bruce, Wall 2, 391 with fig.

Budge, 302, no. 20; fig., 38.

Chesters Cat., 18, no. 58.

488. An uninscribed altar from Netherby; now at Netherby Hall.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 3 inches wide and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 2 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala).

The focus is circular, dished (type Ala). It is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. It is attached to the front of the capital (upper surface type 6).

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5). It rises to form an upper profile of three small gables (type 1 modified). These gables run across the top of the capital as far as the focus.

The altar is moulded on three sides, although the back is now damaged and it, too, may once have been moulded. At both capital and base there is a broad chamfer ornamented by a lattice of incised lines. The front of the stone is worn and here only the diagonals remain. Hutchinson, Cumb. II, plate III, no. 19, facing 535.

Group 19 (Chesters)

A group of stones from Chesters or nearby. They have tori as the main elements in the mouldings.

489. An uninscribed altar from Chesters; now in the Museum there.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is 11 inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is 4 inches high, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 3 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type A1a). The fronts are damaged.

The focus is circular, dished with rim (type A2b). The internal diameter is 1 inch and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," in one plane with the ends of the bolsters (type 6).

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the front of the capital there is a step. At the sides of the capital and at the base there is a torus.

Budge, 302, no. 23.

Chesters Cat., 18, no. 60.

490. An uninscribed altar from Wark; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in sandstone. The stone is 35 inches high, 16 inches wide and $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is 12 inches high, 15 inches wide and $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a patera with umbo, set with the bowl towards the base of the stone. On the sinister side there is a guttus with globular body, broad neck (type A2) and large handle.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala).

The focus is circular, dished with rim (type A2b). It is attached to the front of the capital (upper surface type 6). It measures $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1). It forms a pedimented central profile (type 1).

The altar is moulded on at least three sides. At the sides of the capital there are two tori and two stepped-in fillets. At the base there is a single torus and plinth.

Bruce, AA² I, 258, no. 123.

Cat. Ant., 104, no. 202.

491. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in Turret 26b.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is 26 inches high, $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 10 inches wide and $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are neither bolsters nor focus.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth. It is decorated with a moulding which outlines a pediment, from the apex of which a perpendicular is dropped.

The central profile is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are two small tori and a stepped-in fillet. At the base there are two tori, an ovolo and plinth.

492. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in
Chesters Museum.

The altar is carved in buff sandstone. It is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 6 inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type A1a).

The focus is circular with rim and umbo (type A2c). It is 2 inches in internal diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia "is" enlarged" and decorated with an incised semi-circle. At the dexter side of the capital there is an incised supine crescent. At the sinister side there is an incised palm branch. The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At both capital and base there is a torus moulding.

Group 20 (Corbridge)

A group of altars from Corbridge and Halton Chesters has features which suggest that they are the work of an Easterner. Two of them have inscriptions in Greek and another is dedicated to a Phrygian deity.

With one exception, the altars are all well carved. Four of the stones have panelled dies and they all display decorated shafts. The paterae carved on the shafts are interesting; one is handleless, two others have grooved handles apparently intended to depict flutings, and a fourth has a curved handle. The paterae with grooved handles may be paralleled on an altar of Cohors I Vangionum from Risingham (228), although there is little similarity between the products of the two workshops.

Two stones have their bolsters decorated with naturalistic eight-petalled rosettes. Another has a strangely shaped capital with Nabataean crow-stepped gables and acroteria, together with a row of dentils flanking a quirked cyma reversa moulding.

Two altars from other sites may be attributed to this workshop for these display paterae with curved handles.

493. An altar from Corbridge; now in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

The altar is dedicated, in Greek, to Astarte by Pulcher. It is carved in light coloured sandstone. The altar is $49\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 23 inches wide and $17\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $19\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 19 inches wide and 14 inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a patera in relief, the bowl dished with umbo and the handle animal-headed. It is set obliquely, with the bowl towards the top and front of the stone. An elegant guttus appears on the sinister side of the shaft. This is a shouldered vessel with fluted body and gracefully curved handle (type D).

The bolsters are damaged.

The focus is damaged but it is clear that it has had a large umbo with depressed centre.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth.

The focus mount is damaged. The central profile has been a pediment (type 1), outlined by a moulding. The back of the capital has been similarly shaped.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there is a stepped-in fillet, a cyma reversa based on tangential arcs and two stepped-in fillets. At the base the mouldings are reversed and there is in addition a stepped-out plinth.

This altar and 494 may well have formed a pair.

RIB 1124

LS 637

Pettingal, Arch. II, 92-97; plate V facing 92.

Richmond, AA⁴ XXI, 199-203; 200, fig. 9, no. 2.

TH. Cat., 3, no. 3.

494. An altar from Corbridge; now in the British Museum.

The altar is inscribed in Greek with a dedication to the god Hercules of Tyre. It was set up by Diodora, a priestess. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is 40 inches high, $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 16 inches thick. The shaft is 17 inches high, 17 inches wide and $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a knife with broad blade gently curving to the tip (type 2), and handle with terminal knob. A well carved bucranium also appears on this side of the shaft. The sinister side of the shaft bears a wreath of bay leaves bound with ribbons. The relief of these motifs is higher than is usual on the altars of Northern Britain.

The bolsters have been removed from the capital.

The focus has gone; the stone has been deeply hollowed for re-use.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow. It is decorated with an incised leaf scroll design.

Nothing survives of the focus mount.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there is a stepped-in fillet, a torus and three fillets inclined outwards. At the base there is a stepped-out fillet, two fillets inclined inwards, a torus, a stepped-out fillet and a stepped-out plinth.

RIB 1129

LS 636

Haverfield, NCH X, 497, no. 2.

Richmond, AA⁴ XXI, 199-203; 200, fig. 9, no. 1.

495. The upper part of an altar from Corbridge; now in the Museum there.

The altar is dedicated to the goddess Panthea. It is carved in sandstone. The stone is $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The inscription is in a sunken panel, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, outlined by a double bead moulding.

On the dexter side of the shaft, in a rectangular, moulded panel, the head and shoulders of a figure wearing a Phrygian cap are preserved. The sinister side depicts a similarly clad youth, leaning his head upon his hand with arm bent, again in a rectangular moulded panel. Richmond suggests that these figures represent Attis and Men, the mourning youths associated with the Magna Mater cult. At the back of the shaft in a round-headed niche the head of Mercury wearing his winged helmet appears.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). The fronts are decorated with eight-petalled naturalistic rosettes with bosses.

There is no focus although the top of the stone shows signs of burning.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "from the bolsters" (type 2). It rises to form a pedimented central profile (type 1). Two letters of the inscription, separated by an incised leaf stop, are cut on the focus mount.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there is a torus, a stepped-in fillet, another torus and another stepped-in fillet.

RIB 1135

Haverfield, NCH X, 499, no. 11a.

Richmond, AA⁴ XXI, 196-199; plate IX, nos. 1, 2, 3.

496. An uninscribed altar from Great Chesters; now in the fort there.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $36\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $32\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 21 inches thick. The shaft is 18 inches high, $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a guttus in relief; it has a fluted body with a well defined shoulder, a long neck and large spouted mouth (type D). The handle has a loop as if for suspension and a spiral terminal. There is no trace of a motif on the sinister side of the shaft, unless a small circular depression is to be interpreted

as a patera.

The bolsters are cylindrical with central grooves (type A2a). The dexter bolster is worn away on each side of the groove to form lens shapes. The sinister bolster is now much damaged. The ends of the bolsters do not survive.

There is now no focus. A rough hollow in the top of the capital perhaps marks its position.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1), almost filled-in.

The central profile of the capital is worn into a series of curves.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there is a flattened torus, a fillet, a torus and three stepped-in tori. At the base there is an angular torus.

The guttus is of the same design as that carved on a stone from Corbridge (493) and the stone may be ascribed to the same workshop.

497. The upper part of an altar from Halton Chesters; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to the goddess Fortune. It is carved in sandstone. The stone is 18 inches high, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is 8 inches wide and 6 inches thick.

The inscription is set in a panel $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide enclosed in three tiny bead mouldings and an ovolo.

Each side of the shaft is decorated with a patera. That on the dexter side is handle-less, with two rims and umbo. This may be paralleled on 228. The patera on the sinister side is dished with pointed umbo. It is possible that this too is without a handle.

There are no bolsters but an acroterion springs from each corner of the capital. These acroteria are now damaged.

The focus is circular and is raised high above the level of the fascia. It is dished (type A2a), and is attached to the sides of the capital by a cable moulding running vertically upwards from the sides of the capital. The internal diameter is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches and it is 1 inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1), and takes the form of a Nabataean crow-stepped gable. The same feature appears at the back of the capital.

The altar is moulded on four sides. Below the fascia, a row of dentils appears. There are ten of these at the front of the altar. Next, there is a quirked cyma reversa moulding based on tangential arcs with a second row of dentils depending from it.

The altar is well carved and is of unique design.

RIB 1423

LS 83

Bruce, Wall 3, 137 with fig.

Haverfield, NCH X, 471, no. 1

Cat. Ant., 58, no. 15.

498. The upper part of an altar from Halton Chesters; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to the Deities of the Emperors. It is carved in sandstone. The stone is $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $16\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

The die is very weathered but the inscription has been in a panel probably enclosed by a double bead moulding.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a guttus with ovoid body, long neck and small, spouted mouth (type B1). Above it, and

placed horizontally across the shaft there is an axe only the double handle of which survives. This handle may be paralleled on 499.

The bolsters are plain (type 1a). The fronts are decorated with naturalistic rosettes with bosses. They probably had eight rounded petals.

The focus is now much damaged but has been circular.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth.

The focus mount is "from the bolsters" (type 2). It rises to form a central profile that was once probably in the shape of a pediment (type 1).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there is a fillet, a cyma reversa based on tangential arcs and a stepped-in fillet.

RIB 1425

LS 85

Haverfield, NCH X, 471, no. 3.

Cat. Ant., 67, no. 45.

499. The upper part of an altar, probably from Halton Chesters; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to the Mother Goddesses. It is carved in sandstone. The stone is $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The inscription is in a sunken panel outlined by a plain, flat border which is broken away at the dexter side of the stone, making measurement impossible.

On the dexter side of the shaft part of a patera remains. It is set vertically with the bowl towards the base of the stone and has a grooved handle simulating fluting. This handle may be paralleled on 228 and 498. On the sinister side the blade of a knife may be seen (type 2).

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). They are damaged at the top and at the front and back of the stone.

The focus is circular, dished with rim (type A2b). The internal diameter is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and it is now $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged." It is decorated with two Victories, in calf-length draperies and with crescentic wings, who face each other and support a wreath with ribbons. The carving is in very low relief and is crudely executed.

The central profile is a low, convex arc (type 2).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a chamfer, the upper edge of which is rounded.

RIB 1424

LS 84

Bruce Wall 3, 404 with fig.

Haverfield, NCH X, 471, no. 2.

Cat. Ant., 64-65, no. 37.

500. The upper part of an altar from Scarcroft, Yorks; now in the Yorkshire Museum.

The altar is dedicated to Apollo and to the Deities.....It is carved in buff sandstone. The stone is 19 inches high, 16 inches wide and $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is 13 inches wide and $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

The dexter side of the shaft displays the top of a handle-less guttus with narrow neck. On the sinister side there is a patera with curved handle.

The bolsters are small, plain (type Ala). They are set back from the edges of the capital.

The focus is circular, sunken within a raised square platform,

as if to simulate a flanged dish.

JRS LV, 221, no. 6; plate XVIII, 2.

501. An altar, possibly from Stanwix; now in Tullie House
Museum, Carlisle.

The altar is dedicated to the Mother Goddesses of the household by Asinius Senilis. It is carved in red sandstone. The altar is $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 6 inches thick. The shaft is 6 inches high, 9 inches wide and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a guttus with ovoid body and round mouth (type B5). It has a large handle. The sinister side bears a representation of a patera with curved handle, set vertically with the bowl towards the base of the stone. This patera may be paralleled by one carved on an altar from Scarcroft, Yorkshire (500).

The bolsters are strapped (type A2b). The fronts are damaged.

The focus is circular with rim and flat bottom (type B6a). It is attached to the straps of the bolsters (upper surface type 3). The internal diameter is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The front of the capital is damaged and it is impossible to ascertain the shape of the fascia and focus mount. The central profile of the capital has also gone.

The altar is moulded on three sides. The mouldings at the front of the capital are damaged but at the sides there is a torus, a fillet and two small tori. At the base there is a small flattened torus, a larger torus and a stepped-out plinth.

RIB 2025

Gordon, 95; plate 42, figs. 5 and 6.

Collingwood, CW² XXVIII, 137-138, no. 3; 137, fig. 3.

Group 21 (Great Chesters)

These altars, of third century date, have affinities with a stone of Cohors I Nervana from Netherby. They illustrate clearly the devolution of the capital. Bolsters are unimportant, the focus is no longer a major feature, the upper profile is flat between the bolsters and mouldings are simple.

502. An altar from either Greta Bridge or Birdoswald; now at Rokeby Hall.

The altar is dedicated to Mars. It is carved in buff sandstone. The altar is $14\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 7 inches thick. The shaft is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 6 inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a guttus with globular body, long neck and spouted mouth (type A1). On the sinister side there is a knife with broad blade, the cutting edge sharply angled to the tip (type 1).

The bolsters are plain (type Ala).

There is no focus. The area between the bolsters is roughly tooled.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow, and set back from the plane of the fronts of the bolsters.

The focus mount is "filled-in" (type 3). The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10). The front of the focus mount accommodates a raised semi-circle.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a step. At the base there is a chamfer.

RIB 743

Gough, III, 95; plate IV, 10.

503. An altar from Great Chesters; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is dedicated to the god Vetiris. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is 12 inches high, 6 inches wide and 4 inches thick. The shaft is 5 inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters although the ends are carved on the front of the stone.

The focus is a circular hollow (type Ala), $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is moulded (type 2). A flattened torus takes the place of a normal fascia.

The focus mount is "filled-in" (type 3). The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10). The front of the focus mount accommodates a semi-circle in relief.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At both capital and base there is a torus moulding. There is a stepped-out plinth at the base.

RIB 1728

LS 278

Haverfield, AA³ XV, 40, no. 12.

Budge, 257, no. 270

Chesters Cat., 17, no. 34.

Group 22 (Housesteads)

Two altars from Housesteads are similar in general proportions, lettering and mouldings. One fascia is decorated; the other is inscribed. The altars are probably of third century date.

504. An altar from Housesteads Mithraeum; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to the Sun-god by Herion. It is carved in buff sandstone. The altar is $21\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 10 inches wide and 9 inches thick. The shaft is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 7 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala), but small and flat and set back from the sides of the capital, from which they are separated by a groove.

The focus is circular, dished with rim and umbo (type A2c). It is attached to the front and back of the capital by two grooves (upper surface type 7). The internal diameter of the focus is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is almost rectangular (type 1), deep, and accommodates a bust of the sun-god, wearing a radiate crown of seven spokes and cloak, in a sunken roundel. The whip held by the deity overflows on to the dexter side of the fascia.

The upper profile of the capital is almost flat though slight arcs made by the grooves leading to the focus prevent the top from appearing completely horizontal.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At both capital and base there are chamfers.

RIB 1601

LS 191

Hodgson, AA¹ I, 291; plate facing 263, no. 3.

Cat. Ant., 69, no. 52.

505. An altar from Housesteads; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is dedicated to the god Huitris by Aspuanis. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is 3 inches high, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is circular, outlined by a groove, and dished with rim (type 10a). A rib of uncut stone attached it to the front of the capital (upper surface type 6). The internal diameter is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7). It is inscribed with the first word of the dedication.

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At both capital and base there are chamfers.

The base is inscribed.

RIB 1603

Haverfield, AA² XXV, 277, no. 1; 278, fig. 40.

Budge, 329, no. 139; fig. 46.

Chesters Cat., 27, no. 176.

Group 23 (Housesteads)

A group of small, unimpressive altars, rudely fashioned, from Housesteads Vicus. They lack bolsters and have flat-fronted capitals. They might be the products of any small workshop whose standards were not of the highest. They probably date from the late third century.

506. An altar from Housesteads; now in Housesteads Museum.

The altar is dedicated to the Gods. It is carved in sandstone, reddened by fire. The altar is $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 5 inches wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 5 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is circular with flat bottom (type B5a). It measures 3 inches in diameter and is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

There is no focus mount.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a bead moulding. At the base there is a groove and a tiny rounded plinth.

RIB 1607

Birley, AA⁴ IX, 233, no. 3.

507. An altar, broken horizontally across the shaft, from Housesteads; now in Housesteads Museum. This altar has not been measured.

The altar is dedicated to the Veteres. It is carved in sandstone. It is 8 inches high and 6 inches wide.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is circular, dished (type Ala). It occupies the greater part of the top of the capital.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

There is no focus mount.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are two tori. At the base there is one torus and a plinth.

RIB 1606

Birley, AA⁴ IX, 232

508. An altar from Housesteads; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar^d is dedicated to the god Mars by a German. It is carved in red sandstone. The altar is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is a tiny cavity 1 inch in diameter and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep, sunk into the top of the capital (type Ala).

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is a narrow fillet with a flat upper profile (type 10).

The altar is moulded on four sides although the back is only roughly fashioned. At the capital there are two tori. The mouldings at the front of the base have gone but a chamfer remains at the sides.

RIB 1597

Haverfield, AA² XXV 279, no. 3; fig., 278.

Budge, 330, no. 143

Chesters Cat., 31, no. 224

509. An altar from Housesteads; now in the Museum there.

The altar is dedicated to the Veteres. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is 10 inches high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

There is no focus. The top of the stone is flat but damaged.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth.

There is no focus mount.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is roughly moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a step. At the base there is an ovolo.

RIB 1605.

510. An uninscribed altar from Housesteads; now in the Housesteads Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 5 inches wide and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 5 inches wide and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

The sides of the shaft are panelled. At the dexter side the sunken panel is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches high and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. The panel at the sinister side is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches high and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. At the back of the shaft there are two deep vertical grooves about 1 inch apart.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is elliptical with the long axis from side to side (type Ala) set in an incised rectangle. It is 1 inch from side to side and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from back to front. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

There is no focus mount.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At both capital and base there is a flattened torus.

Group 24 (Lanchester)

An important workshop was in production at Lanchester and its masons seem to have travelled widely in Northern Britain in the mid-third century. Many of the altars have decorated shafts; sacrificial vessels and toads are noteworthy motifs. Bolsters are not important; they are often cut only at the front of the capital; frequently they are omitted. The focus, too, diminishes in importance, in some instances being marked only by a groove. Central profiles are mainly flat (type 10). Chamfers tend to replace more elaborate mouldings.

The masons of this workshop may have had connections with those of military workshop no. 5. 522, 528 and 529 display cabled tori characteristic of that workshop.

Three altars from Carrawburgh and one from Carvoran (539-542) seem to have affinities with the Lanchester workshop of Gordian's reign. They display either half bolsters or grooved foci. It may be that here a new style has been taken to the Wall by an itinerant craftsman who has introduced novel features whilst retaining, at first, the traditional central profile of the capital.

Two other small altars with foci outlined by a groove and fasciae ornamented by an incised gable may belong to this workshop (543, 544). There are no bolsters and the mouldings in both instances are tori. One altar has a panelled shaft.

511. An altar from Lanchester; now in the undercroft of the Chapter Library, Durham.

The altar is dedicated to Vitiris. It is carved in coarse sandstone. The altar is 12 inches high, 6 inches wide and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 5 inches wide and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type A1a).

The focus is circular, defined by a groove and has an umbo with depressed centre (type C9b). The internal diameter is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches and it has no depth beyond that provided by the groove.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "filled-in" (type 3).

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At both capital and base there are two tori. There is a plinth at the base.

RIB 1087

LS 688

Horsley, 292, Durh. XIX.

Cat. Durh., 15-16, no. XIV; fig., 15.

512. An altar from Lanchester; now in the undercroft of the Chapter Library, Durham.

The altar is dedicated to Mars by Caurus. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 6 inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches wide and $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

The shaft is decorated with a guttus in relief on the dexter side and by a patera on the sinister. The guttus is bag-shaped (type C), and has a handle indicated only by a groove. The patera is set vertically with the bowl towards the top of the stone. The bowl has an umbo.

The bolsters are plain (type A1a).

The focus is circular with large rim and umbo (type A2c). The internal diameter is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

There is no fascia.

The front of the capital is damaged but the focus mount seems to have been "from the bolsters" (type 2). The back of the capital displays a small convex arc as the central profile (type 2).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At both capital and base there is a chamfered fillet. At the base there is a plinth.

This altar has much in common with 538. The guttus and patera and the focus are similar.

RIB 1079

LS 677

Horsley, 292, Durh. XVIII

Cat. Durh., 14, no. XII with fig.

513. An altar from Lanchester; now in the undercroft of the Chapter Library, Durham.

The altar is dedicated to Mars. It is carved in coarse sandstone. The altar is 11 inches high, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a patera in relief set vertically with the bowl towards the top of the stone. The handle widens at the outer extremity. On the other side of the shaft there is a bag-shaped guttus (type C).

The bolsters are plain (type A1a). The fronts are damaged.

The focus is defined by a groove. The centre is sunken (type C9). The internal diameter is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

The focus mount is "filled-in" (type 3).

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a fillet and a chamfer. At the base there is a chamfered fillet

and a plinth.

RIB 1081

LS 679

Horsley, 292, Durh. XVII

Cat. Durh., 15, no. XIII with fig.

514. An altar, now lost, from Lanchester.

The altar is dedicated to Mars by Sancidus. No measurements are recorded. It is known from Hutchinson's drawing.

The bolsters seem to have been cylindrical (type A).

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth.

There is no focus mount.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded. At the capital there is a stepped-in fillet. At the base there is a stepped-out fillet and a stepped-out plinth.

RIB 1080

Hutchinson, Durh. II, 364; plate facing 360, 17, 2.

515. An uninscribed altar from Lanchester; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in coarse sandstone. It is $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 8 inches wide and $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 7 inches wide and 7 inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a guttus with globular body, long neck and spouted mouth (type 1). The sinister side of the shaft bears a relief of a patera, with umbo with central depression, set vertically with the bowl towards the bottom of the stone. The handle is grooved as if to suggest flutings.

There are no conventional bolsters although their presence is suggested by grooves at each side of the top of the capital.

The focus is circular and defined by two concentric grooves. The centre is sunken (type C11). The internal diameter is 5 inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7), and decorated with by two contiguous rectangular panels outlined by grooves, the upper panel displaying incised chevrons. Another horizontal line is incised near the lower edge of the fascia.

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. Chamfers appear at both capital and base.

The base is ornamented by two incised horizontal lines.

LS 698

Cat. Ant., 105, no. 209.

516. An uninscribed altar from Lanchester; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in coarse sandstone. It is $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 8 inches thick. There is no narrower shaft of the usual kind.

The front of the shaft bears a sunken panel 6 inches wide, surrounded by a plain border $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches wide. Within the panel, a full-length figure in relief holds offerings beside an altar.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is circular with umbo with central depression (type Alc). The internal diameter is 4 inches. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

There is neither fascia nor focus mount. The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

There are no mouldings.

This altar seems to fit in with the Lanchester stones of the third century. Figure sculpture is rare amongst the altars but the bust of the helmeted deity from Chester-le-Street (380) shows that it was not unknown to masons working in the area, although they attempted it infrequently.

LS 712

Cat. Ant., 106, no. 228

517. An uninscribed altar from Lanchester; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in coarse cream sandstone. It is 14 inches high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the side of the shaft there is the incised figure of a toad.

There are neither bolsters nor focus. The top is flat.

There is no fascia unless this is represented by a torus moulding (type 2).

There is no focus mount.

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital, below the topmost torus, there are two further tori. At the base there is one large torus; at the sides there are two tori.

The base of the stone displays a sunken rectangular panel $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, bordered at its upper edge by the torus moulding of the shaft.

LS 695

Cat. Ant., 106, no. 232.

518. An uninscribed altar from Lanchester; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in coarse sandstone. It is 10 inches high, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 4 inches thick.

All four sides of the shaft display vertical grooves running from the base to the capital and forming panels. The panel at the front of the altar is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. In this panel there is a toad incised.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is circular, dished with rim (type A2b). It rises well above the upper surface of the capital. The internal diameter is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches and it is 1 inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7).

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar has no real mouldings, although these are suggested on four sides by deep, horizontal grooves at both capital and base.

LS 694

Cat. Ant., 106, no. 233.

519. An uninscribed altar from Lanchester; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in coarse sandstone, reddened as if by fire. It is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

On the front of the shaft there is a toad in relief.

The sides of the shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is circular, dished with rim (type A2b). It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in internal diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia and focus mount (if any ever existed), are damaged.

The upper profile of the altar is now flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the sides of the capital there are two small tori. The back of the capital has only one torus. At the base there is a larger torus.

LS 696

Cat. Ant., 106, no. 231.

520. An uninscribed altar from Lanchester; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in coarse sandstone. It is 8 inches high, 5 inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The front of the shaft has a representation of a horse in relief.

The sides of the shaft are plain.

The bolsters are cut only at the front of the capital. Their fronts have sunken centres.

The focus is circular with umbo (type 11b). It is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in internal diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5).

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar has mouldings only at the front although the sides are chamfered. At the capital there is a bead, and, at the base, a groove and plinth.

LS 697.

Cat. Ant., 106, no. 230.

521. An uninscribed altar from Lanchester; now in the undercroft of the Chapter Library, Durham.

The altar is carved in coarse sandstone. It is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 4 inches thick. The shaft is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die is a sunken panel $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches high and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide enclosed in a plain border.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a toad in relief. On the sinister side there is an axe with divergent straight blade and square end (type 3) and a knife with broad blade and cutting edge sharply angled to the tip (type 1).

The bolsters are cut only at the front of the capital.

The focus is circular, dished with rim and umbo (type A2c). The internal diameter is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "from the bolsters" (type 2), almost "filled-in". The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides and has a chamfered back. At both capital and base there are two small, flattened tori.

Gordon, plate XL, figs. 1, 2.

Cat. Durh., 19, no. XIX with fig.

522. An altar from Chester-le-Street; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to Mars Condates by Verobnus. It is carved in coarse sandstone. The altar is $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 11 inches wide and $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 9 inches wide and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type A1a). A deep groove separates them from the central part of the capital.

The focus is circular, dished with rim and umbo (type A2c). The internal diameter is 3 inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5). The central profile of the capital is flat, rising slightly above the level of the bolsters (type 11). In the field provided by the

fascia, an incised scroll forms two flat bosses linked by a crescent.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are three tori, the middle one cabled. At the base there are three flattened tori and a small, stepped-out plinth.

The cabled torus of the altar suggests a link with other stones from Chester-le-Street (Group 5) and with 528 and 529.

RIB 1045

Bruce, AA² XII, 284-285; fig., 284.

Cat. Ant., 64, no. 35.

523. The upper part of an altar from Chester-le-Street; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to Apollo by Tertius. The stone is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and now $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a guttus with ovoid body, long neck and handle with thumb-rest (type B1). On the sinister side there is a patera set obliquely with the bowl towards the top and front of the stone.

The bolsters are cylindrical and strapped (type A2b).

The focus is circular, set in a raised rectangular panel and defined by two concentric grooves. It has a dished centre (type C11). It is attached to the straps of the bolsters (upper surface type 3). The internal diameter is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow. It is decorated with a band of bar chevron. At the front of the capital this is chip-carved but, at the sides, the background is flat.

The focus mount is "filled-in" (type 3). It too seems to have been decorated with bar chevron enrichment.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is now moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a torus and three stepped-in bead mouldings, very irregularly carved.

RIB 1043

LS 541

Cat. Ant., 55, no. 4.

524. An uninscribed altar from Chester-le-Street; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is 44 inches high, 18 inches wide and 11 inches thick. The shaft is $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 15 inches wide and 9 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are not fully cut; they are indicated only for the first $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the front of the capital.

There is no focus. The top of the capital is roughly chiselled.

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5). It is filled-in from the top of the bolsters, giving a flat central profile (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are two fillets separated by a groove, a fillet inclined outwards and a stepped-in fillet. At the base a stepped-out fillet is set above three flattened tori, the topmost larger than the others.

The half cut bolsters link this altar with the masons working at Lanchester and provide more evidence of the close connection between craftsmen of the two sites.

Cat. Ant., 104, no. 203.

525. An uninscribed altar from Chesters; now in the Museum there.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is 12 inches high, 6 inches

wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is 4 inches high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). The fronts are damaged.

The focus is circular, dished, with umbo (type Alb). It is attached to the bolsters and to the front and back of the capital (upper surface type 8). The internal diameter is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is damaged and it is impossible to establish its original shape.

The focus mount is damaged.

The central profile of the capital seems to have been gable-shaped (type 1).

The altar is moulded on three sides. The front of the capital is damaged but the sides display two stepped-in fillets. At the base there is a chamfer and a rough step to the plinth.

Budge, 303, no. 28

Chesters Cat., 19, no. 68.

526. An uninscribed altar from Chesters; now in the Museum there.

The altar is carved in sandstone, reddened as if by fire. It is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The front of the shaft is occupied by a sunken panel $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches high and 4 inches wide surrounded by a flat border. In this panel a toad is carved in relief.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala).

The focus is circular, dished with rim (type A2b). It is attached to the front of the capital (upper surface type 6). The internal diameter is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," flat under the bolsters (type 3). The central profile is in the form of a pediment (type 1), outlined by a moulding. At the sides of the capital the fascia is replaced by a bead moulding.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are two small tori and a stepped-in fillet. At the base there are three small tori, and a plinth.

This altar is more traditional in design than any of the Lanchester altars in this group, yet it is linked with them by the toad motif, which appears in no other context, by the panelled shaft, the torus mouldings on three sides and by its size. It is possible that a mason from Lanchester moved to Chesters and carved a stone for a conservative client, or that a mason working at Chesters moved to Lanchester in the early third century.

LS 115

Hodgson, II, iii, 182 without fig.

Budge, 303, no. 25

Chesters Cat., 18, no. 55

527. An altar from Foldsteads near Kirkhampton; now in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

The altar is dedicated to the goddess Latis by Lucius Urseius. It is carved in cream sandstone. The altar is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 2 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is circular, defined by a groove (type C8). It measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

There is no focus mount.

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are two flattened tori. At the base there is a flattened torus and a plinth.

RIB 2043

LS 518

Rawnsley, CW² XX, 151, 153; plate facing 151.

TH. Cat., 11, no. 25.

528. The upper part of an altar from Great Chesters; now in the Chesters Museum.

The altar is dedicated to the Veteres. It is carved in sandstone. The fragment is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The die is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 5 inches thick.

The die and shaft, as far as they are preserved, are plain.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is circular, dished, with rim, and defined at the outer side by a groove (type C10a). The internal diameter is 3 inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. This focus seems to mark the beginning of a new style of upper surface where a simplified form of focus, indicated only by a groove, appears. The focus is set in a rectangular, grooved frame.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth, and decorated with an incised, six pointed star, flanked by incised conventionalised arrow-heads.

There is no focus mount.

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a gabled torus.

This fragment is an interesting one for it points to the emergence of the grooved focus. The craftsman responsible for it may well have been trained in the workshops of Chester-le-Street or Lanchester, for the cabled torus links him with the one, and the grooved focus with the other. The rectangular grooving of the upper surface of an altar from Chester-le-Street may also be noted (379).

RIB 1730

LS 276

Bruce, Wall 3, 237 (with fig.

Budge, 357, no. 269

Chesters Cat., 17, no. 32.

529. An altar from near Milecastle 3; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The inscription is partially worn away but the altar has been erected by Julius Maximus, a priest. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is $21\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and 6 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). They are separated from the top of the capital by a groove.

The focus is circular, dished (type Ala). The internal diameter is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches and it is 1 inch deep.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "filled-in" (type 3). The front of the capital is damaged but has had a torus moulding. The central profile has no doubt been flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides with chamfers at the back of the stone. At the front of the capital there are three tori,

the two lowest cabled, with the grooving sloping in contrary directions. At the sides of the capital there are two flattened and one chamfered torus. At the base there is a chamfer and two small tori.

The cable moulding links the altar with the Lanchester - Chesterle-Street workshop.

RIB 1314

Spain and Bosanquet, NCH XIII, 546, no. 10; fig., 545.

Cat. Ant., 73, no. 66.

530. An altar from Old Carlisle, broken across the capital and shaft; now in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

The altar is dedicated to Jupiter and to Vulkan for the welfare of the Emperor Gordian by the masters of the villagers. It is carved in red sandstone. The altar, as reconstructed, is $47\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 18 inches wide and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a patera in relief, set vertically with the dished bowl towards the base of the stone. The sinister side displays a guttus with globular body and round mouth (type A4). The handle is unusual in that it springs from the base of the vessel.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala).

The focus is rectangular and roughly pecked out (type Ala). The measurement from front to back is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches. From side to side it is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The depth is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 5). It is filled-in between the bolsters giving a central profile of type 10. Two irregular horizontal grooves run across the face of the fascia about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches apart.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are

four stepped-in fillets. At the base there are three flattened tori, two ovolos and a plinth.

The inscription dates the stone to the reign of Gordian, A.D. 238-244.

RIB 899

LS 829

Roach Smith, Coll. Ant. II, 196; plate XLVIII, 3.

Collingwood, CW² XXVIII, 116, no. 13.

TH. Cat., 10-11, no. 24.

531. An uninscribed altar from Wilderspool; now in Warrington Museum.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is 21 inches high, 13 inches wide and 8 inches thick. The shaft is 9 inches high, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the sinister side of the shaft there is a guttus in relief, with globular body, long neck and spouted mouth (type A1).

The bolsters have now gone.

The focus is circular with large umbo (type C9b). It measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches internally and is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is moulded (type 2). A torus takes the place of a vertical plane.

The focus mount is "filled-in" (type 3).

The central profile is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the front of the capital there is a torus. At the sides only a chamfer appears. At the base there is a stepped-out plinth.

May, T., Warrington's Roman Remains (Warrington, 1904), 70; fig., 69.

532. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in buff sandstone. It is $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 6 inches thick. The shaft is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are cut only for $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the front of the capital.

There is no focus. The top is roughly chiselled.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "extended," curved under the bolsters (type 5). It is filled-in between the bolsters to give a flat central profile of type 10.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a chamfered fillet. At the base there is a simple chamfer.

533. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in coarse sandstone. It is $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and 5 inches thick. The shaft is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters but two solar disks in relief mark their positions on the front of the capital.

There is no focus. The top of the altar is flat.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7). Below the two solar disks mentioned above, there is a pediment outlined by a moulding within which a third solar disk appears. On the dexter side of the capital an incised toad faces the back of the stone. On the sinister side a similar creature faces the front of the altar.

The upper profile of the altar is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a chamfer. At the front of the base there is a torus and plinth. At the sides there is a chamfer.

This altar is linked with others in the group by the incised toad, the absence of bolsters and the flat central profile. It seems possible that the stone comes from Lanchester.

Cat. Ant., 106, no. 234.

534. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in coarse, cream coloured sandstone. It is $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 7 inches wide and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The die is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 6 inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type A1a). The fronts have sunken centres.

The focus is circular, dished with rim and umbo (type A2c). It is attached to the bolsters and to the front and back of the capital (upper surface type 8). It measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in internal diameter.

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5).

The central profile has probably been in the form of a pediment (type 1).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At both capital and base there is a torus moulding. The base displays a plinth.

Cat. Ant., 106, no. 222.

535. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in coarse sandstone. It is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high,

5 inches wide and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). Their fronts are damaged.

The focus is circular, defined by a groove, and has an umbo with central depression (type C9c). The internal diameter is 2 inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "filled-in" (type 3).

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are two tori. At the base there is one torus and a plinth.

This altar is similar in design to 511 from Lanchester and it may well be that this stone is from the same site.

Cat. Ant., 106, no. 221.

536. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in coarse sandstone. It is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are indicated only by grooves.

The focus is defined by two concentric grooves with central depression (type C11). It is attached to the front of the capital (upper surface type 6).

There is no fascia.

The focus mount fills the area between the bolsters (type 3).

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At both capital and base there are two tori.

The focus of this altar is similar to that of 515, from Lanchester. This suggests that Lanchester may be the site from which the altar comes.

Cat. Ant., 106, no. 223.

537. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 6 inches wide and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 3 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala).

The focus is elliptical, dished and outlined by a groove (type C9a). It measures $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches from front to back and 3 inches from side to side. The depth is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Damage prevents any description of the fascia and focus mount.

The central profile of the capital is now flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the damaged capital front only a chamfer remains. At the sides of the capital there are two tori. At the front of the base there is a chamfer. At the sides there is a torus moulding.

537a. The upper part of an altar of uncertain provenance; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is 13 inches high, 8 inches wide and $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is 6 inches wide and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain and are cut only at the front of the stone (half bolsters). The ends are decorated with moulded rims and bosses.

The focus is circular, dished and sunk into the top of the capital (type Ala). It is attached to the front of the capital (upper surface type 6). The diameter is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and it is 1 inch deep.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "extended", curved under the bolsters (type 5c). It forms a central profile of pedimental shape (type 1).

The altar is moulded on three sides. A torus is set above a stepped-in fillet.

538. The upper part of an uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in sandstone. The fragment is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and 4 inches thick.

The die is outlined by vertical grooves, making a panel $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a damaged guttus the handle of which is indicated by a groove. The sinister side bears a patera with rim and umbo, set vertically with the bowl towards the top of the stone.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). The fronts are damaged.

The focus is circular with rim and umbo (type A2c). The internal diameter is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

There is a crude rectangular fascia (type 1) but this appears only at the front of the capital.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1).

The central profile is damaged but has been in the shape of a pediment (type 1).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the front of the capital there are two irregular tori; at the sides there is a fillet and torus, and at the back a fillet.

The handle of the guttus is reminiscent of that of 512 and it may be significant that the foci of these two altars are of the same shape and size. It seems likely that this altar came from Lanchester.

Cat. Ant., 106, no. 226.

539. An altar from Coventina's Well, Carrawburgh; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is dedicated to Minerva by Veniae. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 7 inches wide and $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are cut only at the front of the capital. The ends are adorned by rims and bosses.

There is no focus.

The fascia is moulded (type 2). It is in the shape of a torus moulding.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1). It has the shape of a pediment (type 1), in which two incised lines echo the outline.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a torus and two stepped-in fillets. At the base there are two stepped-out fillets and a stepped-out plinth.

RIB 1543

Clayton, AA² VIII, 18, no. 11 with fig.

Budge, 313-314, no. 78; fig., 162.

Chesters Cat., 26-27, no. 164.

540. An altar from Carrawburgh; now in the Museum of Antiquities,
Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to the god Belleticaurus by Lunaris. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 5 inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 6 inches wide and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is defined by a grooved circle in the centre of which there is a small depression (type C9a). The diameter is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7), and is divided horizontally by a pronounced groove.

There is no focus mount.

The front of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a fillet and chamfer. At the base there is a chamfered fillet and a groove separating the plinth from the rest of the stone.

RIB 1521

Bruce, AA² I, 267, no. 159

Cat. Ant., 56, no. 6

Cat. B.G., 73, no. 129 with fig.

541. An uninscribed altar from Carrawburgh; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is 17 inches high, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 9 inches thick. The shaft is $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 7 inches wide and 7 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala) but are carved only at the front of the capital. The fronts are decorated with two concentric moulded rims with hollow centre.

The focus is damaged but has been circular.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1), and of pedimental shape (type 1). It is outlined by a double moulding.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are three stepped-in fillets. At the base there are three stepped-out fillets and a stepped-out plinth.

Budge, 319, no. 92.

Chesters Cat., 26, no. 160.

542. An altar from Carvoran; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to Vitiris by Menius Dada. It is carved in buff sandstone. The altar is 9 inches high, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The shaft and die are plain.

The bolsters are set back from the front of the capital and are cut only at the front.

There is no focus although the upper surface is discoloured as if by fire.

The fascia is "enlarged," almost flat under the bolsters (type 3).

The central profile of the capital is in the shape of a pediment (type 1).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At both capital and base there are small chamfers.

RIB 1799

Horsley, 230, North. LXVII

Taylor, BSAN² I, 45; fig., 71.

Cat. Ant., 72, no. 59.

543. An uninscribed altar possibly from Bowes; now in the Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle.

The altar is carved in buff sandstone. It is 7 inches high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is 2 inches high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is circular with large umbo (type C9b). It is 2 inches in diameter.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7). An incised pediment is carved upon it. The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At both capital and base there is a torus. At the base there is a stepped-out plinth.

544. The upper part of an uninscribed altar from Beckfoot; now in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. The fragment is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 5 inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

At the front of the shaft, in a niche, there is the bust of a deity in relief, wearing a grooved cloak and head-dress with projecting horns with bulbous ends. This figure has been said to represent Diana as Luna Lucifera but may be intended for Mercury. The figure holds up a staff in its right hand. The sides of the shaft have grooved panels.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is square, outlined by a groove (type C8). It measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from side to side.

There is no regular fascia but a pediment and two vertical lines are incised upon the front. The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded at the sides. Three flattened tori appear there.

CW¹ V, 142 where the height of the stone is given as 17 inches.

TH. Cat., 45-46, no. 146.

Group 25 (Leeds)

Four altars from the vicinity of Leeds appear to come from one workshop. All are without fasciae and have flat central profiles. Mouldings are simple, either tori or a step.

545. An altar from Adel; now in Leeds Museum.

The altar is dedicated to Brigantia by Cingetissa. It is carved in buff sandstone. The altar is $14\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 7 inches thick. The shaft is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a weird, dagger-like object, perhaps a serpent.

There are no bolsters. The top of the altar is now very worn.

The focus is roughly hollowed (type Ala). It measures 4 inches internally and is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

There is no fascia.

There is no real focus mount.

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. There is a torus at the capital and a step at the base.

RIB 630

Simpson, H.T., Archaeologia Adelensis or a History of the Parish of Adel, in the West Riding of Yorkshire (London 1879), fig., 69.

546. An uninscribed altar possibly from Adel; now in Leeds Museum.

The altar is carved in buff sandstone. It is 23 inches high,

16 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 10 inches thick. The shaft is 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala).

The focus is elliptical with the long axis from side to side. It has a rim and flat bottom (type B6a). From front to back it measures 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches internally and from side to side 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia and focus mount have both gone.

The upper profile of the capital is now flat (type 10).

The altar is now only moulded at the sides. The front and back are both flat. At the sides of the capital there are two tori. At the base there is a torus and a plinth.

Museum no. D158.1966

Simpson, H.T., op. cit. fig., 70 (upper drawing).

547. An altar from Chapel Allerton; now in Leeds Museum.

The altar is dedicated to the Mother Goddesses. It is carved in buff sandstone. The altar is 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 9 inches wide and 8 inches thick. The shaft is 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala).

The focus is circular, sunken with flat bottom (type B5a). It is 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount seems to have been "filled in" (type 3). The front of the capital is broken.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the back of the stone there is a step. There is a torus at both capital and base although

at the base this only appears at the front of the shaft. At each side there is a step.

RIB 629

548. An altar from Woodnook, near Castleford; now in the Leeds Museum.

The altar is dedicated to the goddess Victoria Brigantia by Aurelius Senopianus. It is carved in buff sandstone. The altar is $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 10 inches wide and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in the middle, although tapering from base to the top.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). The fronts are ornamented by double moulded rims with sunken centres.

The focus is circular, dished (type Ala). The diameter is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches and the depth is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "filled-in" (type 3). It is decorated with two torus mouldings.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At both capital and base there is a torus moulding.

RIB 628

Haverfield, Arch. J. XLIX, 191 with plate facing.

Group 26 (Maryport)

Two groups of altars (549-561 and 562-568), most of them small, seem to stem from workshops in Maryport. In the first group, three of the stones have panelled dies. The mouldings are all simple, often offsets, chamfers or grooves. One of the stones has five foci and an incised figure of a horned deity with saltire body which may be paralleled, although not exactly, by an incised figure from Malton (757). The mouldings of the second group are more elaborate and include cymas reversa as well as tori.

549. An altar from Maryport; now in the Museum at Netherhall, Maryport.

The altar is dedicated to the goddess Setlocenia by Labareus, a German. It is carved in red sandstone. The altar is $29\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 6 inches thick.

The die is a sunken panel 14 inches high and $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, edged by a plain, flat border.

The sides of the shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala), although flattened on top. They are set back from the edges of the capital.

The focus is horse-shoe-shaped with rim and flat bottom (type B6a). The internal measurement from side to side is 5 inches and it is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "from the bolsters" (type 2). It sweeps downwards in concave arcs to meet in the centre of the capital front (type 3 modified).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are two fillets, the lower one stepped-in. At the base there are three stepped-out fillets and a stepped-out plinth. The mouldings at the sides of the base project much more than those at the front of the stone.

RIB 841

LS 875

Hutchinson, Cumb. II, 282; plate II, 9.

Bailey, 139, no. 3; plate I facing 139.

550. The lower part of an altar, now lost, from Maryport.

The altar is dedicated to Belatucadrus by Julius Civilis, optio.

The drawing in Camden shows the die to be plain.

The moulding at the base is a chamfer.

RIB 809

Camden, W., Britannia, edit. 6 (1607), 634 with fig.

Gough, III, 171; plate VIII, fig. 4.

551. An uninscribed altar from Maryport; now in the Museum at Netherhall, Maryport.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is 19 inches high, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 9 inches thick. The shaft is $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft a dagger is carved in relief. On the sinister side there is a patera, set vertically with the bowl towards the base of the stone.

There are no bolsters, although these may once have existed.

The focus is circular, dished with rim (type A2b). The internal diameter is 3 inches and it is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia seems to have been rectangular (type 1), although it is now damaged.

The focus mount has gone.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a broad, stepped-in fillet and a broad chamfered fillet. At the base there are three stepped-out fillets and a stepped-out plinth.

Hutchinson, Cumb. II, 281; plate V, no. 35.

Bailey, 147, no. 51.

552. An uninscribed altar from Maryport; now in the Museum at Netherhall, Maryport.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 7 inches wide and 4 inches thick. The shaft is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 4 inches thick.

The die is a sunken panel, edged by a rude cable moulding at each side and enclosing an aedicula in relief. The motif is gabled but the sides slope inwards below the pediment, as if to suggest the capitals of columns, and then slope out towards the base of the panel.

The sides of the shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala).

The focus is elliptical with the long axis from front to back of the capital, sunken (type Ala). It measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from front to back and 2 inches from side to side. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 5). The central profile is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded only at the front of the stone. At the capital a roughly cabled torus forms the upper border of the panelled die. At the base this function is fulfilled by a plain stepped-out fillet, separated from the base by a groove.

Hutchinson, Cumb. II, plate V, no. 43.

Bailey, 151, no. 21.

553. An uninscribed altar from Maryport; now in the Museum at Netherhall, Maryport.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 7 inches wide and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 4 inches thick.

The die is a sunken panel 5 inches wide with a flat border. Within it, set horizontally, is a knife with broad blade angled to the tip (type 2), and an axe with divergent straight blade and square end (type 3).

The sides of the shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type A1a).

The focus is circular, dished with umbo (type A2c). The internal diameter is 3 inches; it is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth.

The focus mount is "filled-in" (type 3). The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the sides and back of the stone there is a small step at both capital and base.

Hutchinson, Cumb. II, plate V, no. 44.

Bailey, 151, no. 20; plate VI facing 151.

554. An uninscribed altar from Maryport; now in the Museum at Netherhall, Maryport.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 5 inches wide and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is 6 inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die is enclosed at each side by a groove making a panel $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.

The sides of the shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is circular, dished (type Ala), within an incised square.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), deep.

The focus mount has the form of a second fascia as there are no bolsters. The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on four sides although the work is crude and the mouldings are no more than grooves cut around the stone.

Bailey, 151, no. 19.

555. An uninscribed altar from Maryport; now in the Museum at Netherhall, Maryport.

The altar is carved in gritstone. It is $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and 5 inches thick. The shaft is 4 inches high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 4 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala), set back from the edges of the capital. The sinister bolster has broken away.

The focus is damaged.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), deep.

The focus mount has now gone and it is impossible to establish the shape of the upper profile of the capital.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At both capital and base there are chamfers.

Bailey, 151, no. 18.

556. An uninscribed altar from Maryport; now in the Museum at Netherhall, Maryport.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is 10 inches high, 5

inches wide and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 4 inches thick.

The die displays the incised, schematic figure of a horned deity. He has a square body, quartered by a saltire. His arms are held away from the body and his feet are turned towards the dexter side of the stone.

The sides of the shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

There are six foci. The main focus is a sunken rectangle (type B5a), measuring $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches from side to side and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from front to back. Around it five tiny foci are arranged, one in each corner of the capital and one in the centre front of the top.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 6). It rises to a central profile in the shape of a convex arc (type 2).

The altar is crudely moulded on three sides. Capital and base are roughly chamfered.

Bailey, 152, no. 22; plate VI facing 151.

557. A fragment of the dexter side of the capital of an altar from Maryport; now in the Museum at Netherhall, Maryport.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 4 inches wide and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala), and set back from the face of the capital.

The focus is indicated only by a diagonal groove.

The fascia is "enlarged" and decorated with an incised roundel with the centre indicated and with an incised chevron, the open end towards the side of the capital.

No mouldings survive.

?Bailey, 157, no. 80.

558. The lower part of an altar from Maryport, now in the
Museum at Netherhall, Maryport.

The base is carved in red sandstone. It is 16 inches high, $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is 9 inches wide and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The stone displays mouldings on three sides. The back of the stone is broken off. The moulding is a crudely executed chamfer.
Bailey, 157, no. 81.

559. The lower part of an altar or pedestal from Maryport; now
in the Museum at Netherhall, Maryport.

The base is carved in red sandstone. It is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 11 inches wide and $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

On the front of the base and the lower part of the shaft there is a cantharus carved in relief.

The base is moulded on four sides, although nothing more elaborate than a step is attempted.

The lower part of the base is stepped in as if for insertion into a base.

Bailey, 153, no. 38.

560. The base of a small altar from Maryport; now in the
Museum at Netherhall, Maryport.

The base is carved in red sandstone. It is 8 inches high, 7 inches wide and 5 inches thick. The shaft is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The altar is moulded on four sides. There is a stepped-out fillet and a stepped-out plinth.

Bailey, 152, no. 23.

561. The lower part of an altar from Maryport; now in the Museum at Netherhall, Maryport.

The base is carved in red sandstone. The base is 6 inches high, 6 inches wide and 6 inches thick. The shaft is 4 inches wide and 5 inches thick.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the base there is a stepped-out fillet and a stepped-out plinth.

Bailey, 151, no. 16.

562. The lower part of an altar from Maryport; now in the Museum at Netherhall, Maryport.

The base is carved in red sandstone. It is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 5 inches thick. The shaft is 5 inches wide and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the front of the base there is a stepped-out fillet and a torus. At the sides and back there are two stepped-out fillets.

RIB 849

Hutchinson, Cumb. II, 284; plate IV, no. 97.

Bailey, 152, no. 25.

563. A fragment of the base of an altar, now lost, from Maryport.

The stone is known from Hutchinson's drawing. Little of the inscription is preserved.

The altar has been moulded on three sides at least and seems to have had three torus mouldings and a plinth.

RIB 848

Hutchinson, Cumb. II, plate V, no. 52.

564. Part of an uninscribed altar or pedestal from Maryport; now in the Museum at Netherhall, Maryport.

The base is carved in red sandstone. It is $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is 5 inches thick.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

The stone is now moulded on two sides. At the base there is a stepped-in fillet, a fillet, a torus, another fillet and a large cyma reversa.

565. The lower part of an uninscribed altar from Maryport; now in the Museum at Netherhall, Maryport.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is $22\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The stone is moulded on three sides. It displays a torus, a flattened torus and a plinth.

?Bailey, 158, no. 84

Bailey, CW² XXVI, 420.

566. The lower part of an uninscribed altar from Maryport; now in the Museum at Netherhall, Maryport.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is 17 inches high, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide.

The altar is now moulded on three sides. At the base there is a cavetto, a fillet, a torus, a fillet and a stepped-out plinth.

Bailey, 157, no. 77.

567. The lower part of an uninscribed altar or pedestal from Maryport; now in the Museum at Netherhall, Maryport.

The base is carved in red sandstone. It is 14 inches high, 10 inches wide and $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

Mouldings remain on two sides. Below the shaft there is a stepped-out cyma reversa, a fillet, a flattened torus, a fillet, a stepped-out fillet and a stepped-out plinth.

Bailey, CW² XXVI, 421, no. 103.

568. The base of a small altar from Maryport; now in the Museum at Netherhall, Maryport.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 3 inches thick.

The base is moulded on four sides. A torus and a flattened torus are set above the plinth.

Bailey, CW² XXVI, 421, no. 116.

Group 27 (Netherby)

In spite of the difference in stone, two altars from Netherby, without bolsters and with torus mouldings, seem to be from the same hand. Stylistically the best date for the stones is the third century.

569. An altar, broken across the shaft; from Netherby; now in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

The altar is dedicated to Apollo by Aurelius Maternus. It is carved in cream coloured sandstone. The altar is $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 7 inches thick. The shaft is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 5 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters and no focus.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

There is no focus mount.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there are three tori, the lowest chamfered to the shaft. At the base there are three tori and a plinth.

RIB 965

LS 768

Birley, CW² LIII, 25-26, no. 16 without figure.

TH. Cat., 2, no. 2.

570. An altar from Netherby; now in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

The altar has had two inscriptions. The primary text is dedicated to Jupiter. The altar is carved in red sandstone and is $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches high.

It is 8 inches wide and 6 thick. The shaft is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 4 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

The top of the stone displays a rectangular recess within a raised, flat border. It measures internally $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches from front to back and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches from side to side. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

There is no focus mount.

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. The mouldings are very irregular. At the capital there are three tori. At the base there are two stepped-out tori and a stepped-out plinth. The back of the stone is chamfered.

RIB 969

LS 761

Hutchinson, Cumb. II; plate III, 33.

Birley, CW² LIII, 24, no. 12 without fig.

TH. Cat., 8, no. 20.

Group 28 (Old Penrith)

This group of five altars from Old Penrith are clearly the work of one hand. They are all of a size. The figures of the deities, set within niches, all face the front, resting their weight on the right leg. The cloaks of Mercury and Apollo are similar.

They are built into a wall, making it impossible to distinguish any characteristics other than those of the figures. The carving is apparently unfinished. The stones may be dated by the hair-style of Venus who wears a top-knot similar to that favoured by Faustina, the wife of Antoninus Pius.

571. An uninscribed altar from Old Penrith; now built into the garden wall at Abbotsford, near Melrose.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is $24\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, and 17 inches wide.

The face of the stone is occupied by a round-headed niche, $20\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 3 inches deep, flanked by columns with capitals, necking and torus-moulded bases. Within the niche stands the figure of Apollo in high relief. The body and legs are sturdy; the god has long hair. He is naked except for a cloak which hangs from his right shoulder and passes across his chest to cover his left forearm. Apollo holds up his right hand in open-handed salute. This arm is so extended that it is carved in the lower part of the spandrel of the niche. In his left hand the god holds a wool-wreathed laurel branch.¹

LS 805

Lysons, Cumb., CLXXXVIII; plate facing.

Haverfield, CW² XIII, 194, no. 27; fig. facing 197.

1. See I, p. 116.

572. An uninscribed altar from Old Penrith; now built into the garden wall at Abbotsford, near Melrose.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is $24\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, and 17 inches wide.

The front of the stone is occupied by a round-headed niche, $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 13 inches wide and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep, flanked by columns with capital and necking, and base with torus moulding. Within the recess the figure of Jupiter stands in high relief. The body of the god is muscular and well moulded; the head is bearded and crowned with a laurel wreath. A cloak falls behind the figure from the left shoulder. Jupiter holds a thunderbolt in his right hand; it is a solid object in the form of a double tri-lobed leaf with hand-hold separating the two parts; it is tipped by an arrow-head. The god grips the missile in the centre and from behind. Jupiter grasps the point of a lance with his left hand.

LS 805

Lysons, Cumb., CLXXXVIII; plate facing.

Haverfield, CW² XIII, 194, no. 27; fig. facing 197.

573. An uninscribed altar from Old Penrith; now built into the garden wall at Abbotsford, near Melrose.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is $24\frac{1}{4}$ inches high and 17 inches wide.

The front of the altar is occupied by a trefoil-headed niche, $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 13 inches wide and 3 inches deep, flanked by columns with capitals, necking and torus moulded bases. Within the niche a figure of Mars is carved in high relief. The figure is naked except for the strap of a shield slung from the right shoulder and a helmet

with plume and projecting side pieces. The god's hair is long and apparently plaited. The left arm and hand are concealed behind an oval shield, with large umbo outlined by a moulding. The right hand is raised to grasp a long lance which thickens towards the bottom, as if the carving had not been completed.

LS 805

Lysons, Cumb., CLXXXVIII; plate facing.

Haverfield, CW² XIII, 194, no. 27, fig. facing 194.

574. An uninscribed altar from Old Penrith; now built into the garden wall at Abbotsford, near Melrose.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is $24\frac{1}{4}$ inches high and 17 inches wide.

The front of the shaft is occupied by a round-headed niche which, although now much weathered, was probably at first similar in character to the other niches in the group. It is 20 inches high, $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and 3 inches deep. The base of the dexter column still retains a torus moulding. Within the niche the figure of Mercury stands. The stone has been fractured at the level of the neck of the deity. The god's body is chubby and muscular and he wears a cloak fastened by a circular brooch at the left shoulder. Thence it passes over his left fore-arm and behind his left leg. In his right hand he holds a purse and in his left the caduceus.

LS 805

Lysons, Cumb., CLXXXVIII; plate facing.

Haverfield, CW² XIII, 194, no. 27; fig. facing 197.

575. An uninscribed altar from Old Penrith; now built into the garden wall at Abbotsford, near Melrose.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is 24 inches high and 17 inches wide.

The front of the stone is occupied by a round-headed niche 20 inches high, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 3 inches deep, flanked by columns with capitals, necking and torus moulded bases. The figure of Venus is carved in high relief within the niche. Her hair is dressed in a top-knot and is brought forward to conceal her ears. She is naked except for a wrap which is caught between her legs at the front and then passes over her right leg and behind the lower part of her body to be held away from the torso by her left hand. The goddess' right hand is upraised and holds a circular object, probably a mirror.

LS 805

Lysons, Cumb., CLXXXVIII; plate facing.

Haverfield, CW² XIII, 194, no. 27; fig. facing 194.

Group 29 (Old Penrith)

A small group of undistinguished altars from Old Penrith all of which have flat tops and chamfers. They appear to be of late date, certainly not earlier than the third century. An altar from Bowes has stylistic affinities with one of them.

576. An altar from Old Penrith; now in the Museum at Ribchester.

The altar is dedicated to the god Mountis by a person whose name is lost. It is carved in red sandstone. The altar is $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. The shaft is 6 inches high and 6 inches wide.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters but their presence is suggested by two raised roundels.

There is no focus. The top of the stone is flat.

There is no real fascia. The die is carried up into the area of the fascia in an arch shape, outlined by a bead moulding.

The focus mount is "extended," curved under the raised roundels. (type 5c). The central profile is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on at least three sides. The capital is separated from the shaft at the front of the stone by a bead moulding. At the sides of the altar there are chamfers. The base mouldings are two small tori.

RIB 922

Lysons, Cumb. clxx-clxxi; cliv, fig. no. 54.

Haverfield, CW² XIII, 186, no. 8.

577. An altar, now lost, from Old Penrith.

The altar is dedicated to the god Mogons. No dimensions are preserved.

Horsley's drawing shows the die to be plain.

There are no bolsters.

It is impossible to ascertain whether there is a focus.

The fascia is apparently "enlarged" (type 7), curving downwards from each upper corner of the capital before swinging upwards in the centre to form a gable with concave sides.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

At both capital and base the shaft is separated from these projecting elements by a step.

RIB 921

Horsley, 275, Cumb. LIII

Haverfield, CW² XIII, 186, no. 7.

578. The lower part of an altar from Old Penrith; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to the Vicres. It is carved in red sandstone. The stone is 8 inches high, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and 3 inches thick. The shaft is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the front of the base there is an ovolo; at the sides of the stone this is replaced by a chamfer.

RIB 925

LS 279

Blair, AA³ XVII, 94, no. 165 with fig.

Cat. Ant., 73, no. 64.

579. An altar, apparently uninscribed, from Bowes; now in the churchyard there.

Wooler suggests that the letters D.M.I. are to be found on the altar, which is carved in sandstone. It is fashioned in one with a large, rectangular, moulded base. The total height of the stone is $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the altar is $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches high; the base is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches high. The altar is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The width of the base is $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches and it is 16 inches thick. The shaft of the altar is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

A projecting fillet 1 inch wide borders the front edge of the sides of the shaft.

The bolsters are small, plain and curve to follow the line of the focus (type F).

The focus is circular, dished and raised above the level of the bolsters and front of the capital (type A2b). It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in internal diameter and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep.

There is no fascia. The die is carried upwards towards the centre of the capital's front and is outlined by a broad fillet which forms the only moulding of the upper part of the altar. This curved fillet acts as focus mount. The style may be seen as a devolved form of the gabled central profile of type 1.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides and is chamfered at the back. At the capital there is the fillet mentioned above. At the base there is a chamfered torus.

The base has plain sides but at the front and back of the stone there are two mouldings which seem intended for tori.

The curved nature of the upper die is similar in conception to that of 576 but the bolsters and focus are features which do not appear

on the altar from Old Penrith. The attachment of the altar to a base carved in one with it is unique in Northern Britain. It may be that the altar is the work of an itinerant mason who moved on to Old Penrith. The devolved form of the capital points to a date relatively late in the Roman period.

Wooler, YAJ XXII, 409.

Group 30 (Rudchester)

The uninscribed altars from the Rudchester and Carrawburgh Mithraea are so similar in general style that it seems that one workshop supplied both temples.

Bolsters, where they exist are plain and foci are either circular or rectangular, and dished. In the main the fascia is rectangular with a focus mount "filled-in" and flat-topped. In typical third century style the front of the focus mount often displays a gable in relief. Mouldings are of the simplest, often only a single step distinguishing capital and base from the shaft.

580. An uninscribed altar from the Carrawburgh Mithraeum; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is circular, dished, roughly pecked out (type 1a).

The diameter is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches and it is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7).

There is no focus mount.

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded only at the front of the stone where a step appears at both capital and base.

Richmond and Gillam, AA⁴ XXIX, 33.

581. An uninscribed altar from Carrawburgh Mithraeum; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in buff sandstone. It is $17\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala).

The focus is elliptical with the long axis from front to back of the stone. It has a rim and flat bottom (type B6a). It touches and even oversails the bolsters and is attached to the front and back of the capital (upper surface type 10/6). From front to back it measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and from side to side $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5). It rises to a pedimented central profile (type 1).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there is a bead moulding, a sagging cyma reversa and stepped-in fillet. At the base there is a stepped-out fillet, a cyma reversa, a bead moulding and a plinth.

Richmond and Gillam, AA⁴ XXIX, 33.

582. A pedestal from Carrawburgh Mithraeum; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is 8 inches high, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The top of the stone is flat.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), deep.

The upper profile of the stone is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded only at the front. Both capital and base are stepped-in to the shaft.

Richmond and Gillam, AA⁴ XXIX, 30; plate X A.

583. An uninscribed altar or statue base from Carrawburgh;
now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is 5 inches high, 5 inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is rectangular with flat bottom (type B5a). From front to back it measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and from side to side 3 inches. It is 1 inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7).

There is no focus mount.

The upper profile of the altar is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. There is a single step at both capital and base.

Budge, 313, no. 73

Chesters Cat., 26, no. 151.

584. An uninscribed altar from Rudchester Mithraeum; now in
the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in buff sandstone. It is $24\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala), not cut separately from the top of the capital.

The focus is circular, dished (type A1a). The internal diameter is 4 inches and it is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), deep.

The focus mount is "filled-in" (type 3). The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10). The focus mount is decorated with a gable in low relief.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At capital and base there is a single step.

The base displays a tenon, 1 inch deep and 4 inches wide, running from the front to the back of the stone.

Gillam and MacIvor, AA⁴ XXXII, 208 (e); 209, fig. 10e.

Cat. Ant., 105, no. 210.

585. An uninscribed altar from Rudchester Mithraeum; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in buff sandstone. It is $19\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 8 inches wide and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 6 inches wide in the middle of the die and 4 inches thick, but tapering towards the top.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are not cut separately from the top of the capital and are indicated on the front by raised ellipses.

The focus is rectangular with rounded corners, dished to a flattish bottom (type A1a/B5a). It measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches from front to back and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches from side to side. The depth is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), deep.

The focus mount is "filled-in" (type 3). The central profile is flat (type 10). The focus mount is decorated with a gable in low relief.

The altar is moulded on three sides. There is a single step at both capital and base.

Gillam and MacIvor, AA⁴ XXXII, 208 (f); 209, fig. 10f

586. An uninscribed altar from Rudchester Mithraeum; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in buff sandstone. It is $17\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 7 inches wide and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

If there have been bolsters, these have now disappeared. At the dexter side, the stone has been cut away in the middle.

The focus is rectangular with rounded corners, dished with rim (type A2b). It measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches from front to back and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches from side to side. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth.

The focus mount is "filled-in" (type 3). The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10). The focus mount is decorated with a gable in very low relief, outlined by a groove.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At both capital and base there is a step.

Gillam and MacIvor, AA⁴ XXXII, 208 (g); 209, fig. 10g, 209.

587. An uninscribed altar from Rudchester Mithraeum; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in coarse sandstone. It is $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are not cut separately from the top of the capital and are indicated at the front by grooves.

The focus is circular, dished and crudely hollowed (type Ala). It is 4 inches in diameter and 1 inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth.

The focus mount is "filled in" (type 3). The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10). The focus mount is decorated with two small gables in low relief.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At both capital and base a single step separates the shaft from the projecting members.

Gillam and MacIvor, AA⁴ XXXII, 208, 210, (j); 209, fig. 10j.

588. An uninscribed altar from the Rudchester Mithraeum; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in coarse sandstone. It is $14\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 7 inches wide and 7 inches thick.

The die is plain.

Rectangular recesses appear at the sides of the shaft. They are $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala).

There is no regular focus. Offerings were no doubt laid in the depression between the bolsters.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth.

There is no focus mount.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on four sides. There are chamfers at both capital and base.

Gillam and MacIvor, AA⁴ XXXII, 208 (h); 209, fig. 10h.

Group 31 (South Shields)

Three altars are different from those of the other South Shields workshop (Group 8) although they too are fully carved on four sides. They are set apart from the others by the "filled-in" focus mount (type 3) with wavy central profile (type 7). The mouldings of these altars are tori rather than cymas.

589. An altar from South Shields; now in the Museum there.

The altar is dedicated to Aesculapius by Publius Viboleius Secundus. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is $25\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a patera with fan-tailed handle, set vertically with the bowl towards the top of the stone. On the sinister side there is a guttus with ovoid body and broad neck gradually merging into the body (type B2). The back of the shaft carries a relief of a wreath with ribbons.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). The centre of the roundel is indicated at the front and it is possible that the fronts originally had rosette designs in relief.

The focus is circular, with rim and flat bottom (type B6a). Within it four pellets are placed, no doubt representing offerings made to the deity. The focus is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in internal diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

The focus mount is "filled-in" (type 3).

The central profile is formed by a gable flanked by smaller ones, (type 7 modified). The back of the capital is flat.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there are three tori set above each other. At the base two tori are set above a stepped-out fillet and plinth.

RIB 1052

Bruce, AA² XI, 233-234; fig., 234.

590. An uninscribed altar from South Shields; now in the Museum there.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is 5 inches high, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). The fronts have sunken centres.

The focus is sunk into the top of the capital. It has an inner rim and umbo (type Ald). The internal measurement within the rim is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The depth is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1). It is in three parts; round-topped rectangles flank an inverted truncated triangle. The central profile is formed by three convex arcs (type 7).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there are two stepped-in fillets. At the base there are two stepped-out fillets.

591. An uninscribed altar from Wallsend; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in coarse sandstone. It is 34 inches high, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $14\frac{1}{4}$ inches high,

14 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 12 inches thick.

The die is pierced by a hole, 6 inches in diameter, from which twelve incised lines radiate.

The shaft is plain.

The bolsters are plain (type A1a).

The focus is circular, dished with rim and umbo (type A2c). It is attached to the front and back of the capital by ridges of stone (upper surface type 7). The internal diameter is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches and it is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5). It rises to form an upper profile of four tiny, rounded gables (type 7 modified). The back of the capital has the same shape.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At both capital and base there are three debased tori. At the base there is also a stepped-out plinth.

This altar seems to be the product of the South Shields workshop although perhaps at a later date than the two other stones.

LS 3.

Spain and Bosanquet, NCH XIII, 542, no. 4

Haigh, YAJ V, 206; plate III illustrating the findspot.

Cat. Ant., 104, no. 200.

Group 32 (York)

Two altars and a statue base from York, each of which has a torus and fillet as capital mouldings. The focus mounts are pediments outlined in relief.

592. A statue base, now lost, from York.

The base is dedicated to Britannia by Nikomedes, freedman of the Emperors. It is 24 inches high and 10 inches wide.

Stukeley's drawing shows the die as a sunken panel with a plain border.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth.

The base is moulded. From the drawing reproduced in RIB, there seems to have been a torus and a stepped fillet. Stukeley's drawing gives a cyma reversa at the capital and a small torus above an inverted cyma reversa at the base. There is a stepped-out plinth.

RIB 643

ed. Lukis, The Family Memoirs of the Rev. William Stukeley, M.D. and the Antiquarian and other Correspondence of William Stukeley, Roger and Samuel Gale etc., III (Durham and London 1887), 350 with plate facing.

Ebur., 120, no. 57

593. An altar from York; now in the Yorkshire Museum.

The altar is dedicated to Mars. It is carved in coarse sandstone. The altar is $19\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and 10 inches thick. The shaft is $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a very weathered futtus with globular body (type A2). On the sinister side there is a patera set obliquely with the bowl to the top and front of the stone.

The bolsters are small, plain (type A1a), and damaged.

The focus is rectangular with rounded corners, with rim and flat bottom (type B6a). From front to back it measures $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches and from side to side $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth, and inscribed.

The focus mount is "filled-in" (type 3). A pediment in relief appears as the central element. The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there is a bead, a torus and a stepped-in fillet. At the base there is a stepped-out fillet, a torus and a plinth.

RIB 651

Ebur., 116, no. 31.

YMH., 35, no. 10.

594. An altar from York; now in the Yorkshire Museum.

The altar is dedicated to the god Mars by Gaius Agrius Auspex. It is carved in coarse sandstone. The altar is $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 8 inches wide and $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 7 inches wide and $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are cylindrical and may have been strapped (type A2b), but it is difficult to be certain. The fronts have bosses.

The focus is elliptical with the long axis from front to back of the stone. It is dished with rim (type A2b), and touches the front

and back of the capital and the bolsters (upper surface type 10). From front to back it measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and from side to side $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The depth is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1). It rises to a pedimented central profile, outlined by a moulding.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a torus and stepped-in fillet. At the base there are two tori and a plinth.

RIB 650

Ebur., 115-116, no. 30; plate 44, fig. 81.

YMH, 35-36, no. 11.

Group 33 (York)

Two stones from York with similar mouldings. The focus of one is of unique design.

595. The lower part of an altar from York; now in the Yorkshire Museum.

The altar is dedicated to his own Mother Goddesses by Marcus Rustius Massa. It is carved in limestone. The stone is $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 7 inches wide and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the base there are three stepped-out tori and a stepped-out plinth.

RIB 654

Ebur., 116, 118, no. 37; plate 44; fig. 81.

YMH, 39, no. 17.

596. An uninscribed altar probably from York; now in the Yorkshire Museum.

The altar is carved in coarse sandstone. It is $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is 6 inches high, 6 inches wide and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is in the form of a handled dish. The bowl is dished with rim, and the handle is shaped like a fleur-de-lys, a design

probably based on the lotus flower. A patera handle of this design may be seen in the Römisch-Germanisches Museum in Mainz. (See Plate A).

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

There is no focus mount. The handle of the focus projects above the top of the capital in the centre of the upper profile. Apart from this the profile is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are two tori. At the base there are two tori, a fillet and a stepped-out plinth.
Ebur., 118, no. 47.

Group 34 (York)

Two altar bases from York, the similarity of whose mouldings makes it possible to put them together, form this group.

597. The lower part of an altar from York; now in the Yorkshire Museum.

The altar is carved in limestone. The stone is 14 inches high, 12 inches wide and 9 inches thick. The shaft is 9 inches wide and 5 inches thick.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the base there are two tori, a cavetto, a torus and a plinth.

Ebur., 119, no. 50b

YMH., 46, no. 31a.

598. The lower part of an altar from York; now in the Yorkshire Museum.

The altar is carved in coarse sandstone. The stone is $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and 8 inches thick.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the base there is a bead, torus, cavetto, bead, cavetto and plinth.

Ebur., 119, no. 50a.

YMH., 46, no. 31a.

Group 35 (York)

Two damaged stones, linked by their chamfered bases.

599. Part of the lower portion of an altar from York; now in the Yorkshire Museum.

The altar is dedicated to the Genius of the place. It is carved in coarse sandstone. The stone is $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. The shaft is $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The altar has been moulded on at least two sides. At the base there is a chamfer.

RIB 646

Ebur., 116, no. 34; fig. 81.

YMH, 33, no. 5.

600. An uninscribed pedestal of uncertain provenance; now in the Yorkshire Museum.

The pedestal is carved in sandstone. It is $26\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 10 inches wide and $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 8 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

A square recess, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across and 1 inch deep is cut into the top of the capital.

There has been a rectangular fascia.

The upper profile of the stone is flat (type 10).

The pedestal is moulded on four sides. At both capital and base there are chamfers.

Group 36

The three altars of conventional design which form this group come from widely separated sites. Nevertheless they belong together. One from Balmuildy and another, possibly from Old Penrith, share a focus mount of type 5c. The focus mount is decorated with an arch with splayed ends. The altar from Newcastle has an "enlarged" fascia, curved under the bolsters (type 5), but this too rises to a convex arc in the centre of the capital.

In two instances the fascia is inscribed. In two altars the ends of the bolsters are decorated with incised circles. The mouldings of all three altars are simple but well carved.

The altars fit well into a mid-second century context.

601. The upper part of an altar in four fragments, from Balmuildy; now in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow.

The altar is dedicated to Mars. It is carved in cream sandstone. The stone is 17 inches high, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and now 5 inches thick.

The bolsters are plain (type 1a). The front of the dexter bolster retains a decoration of two concentric grooves with central hole.

The focus has been circular with rim and flat bottom (type B6a). It is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

The focus mount is "extended," curved under the bolsters (type 5c). It is decorated with a double bead moulding with splayed ends which outlines an arch within which the bust of the deity appears. His cloak is over his left shoulder and he may be helmeted.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are two flattened tori.

RIB 2190

Macdonald, 433, no. 51; plate LVII, 2.

602. An altar from Newcastle; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to Silvanus by Gaius Valerius. It is carved in coarse sandstone. The altar is $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 8 inches wide and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). The fronts are decorated with incised circles the centres of which are indicated.

The focus is circular, dished with rim and umbo (type A2c). It is attached to the front and back of the capital (upper surface type 7). The internal diameter is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5), and inscribed. It rises to form a pedimented central profile (type 1) which is decorated with two incised lines running vertically down the centre of the fascia. The distance separating these lines is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there are two tori. At the base there are two tori and a stepped-out plinth.

RIB 1321

LS 11

Spain and Bosanquet, NCH XIII, 545, no. 8 with fig.

Cat. Ant., 68, no. 49.

603. An altar of uncertain provenance; now in Tullie House
Museum, Carlisle.

The altar is dedicated to Maponus and to the Deity of the Emperor.
by Durio, Ramio, Trupo and Lurio, Germans. It is carved in red sandstone.
The altar is $40\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 10 inches thick. The
shaft is 18 inches high, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala), and set back from the edges of
the capital. The fronts are decorated with rosettes of eight petals,
outlined in relief and set within an incised roundel.

The focus is small, circular, dished (type A2b), and raised above
the top of the bolsters. The internal diameter is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches and it is
 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), deep. It is inscribed, and
decorated with a band of elaborate solar disk motifs along the lower
border. Each disk is framed in a double rim of arcs in relief, convex
at the outer side and concave at the inner side. Within the ring a
vertical rib and two horizontals are carved.

The focus mount is "extended," curved under the bolsters (type
5c). It is ornamented by an arch, outlined by a double flat moulding,
flanked by chip-carved triangular stops which are themselves bounded
at their outer sides by a flat moulding curving with the line of the
bolsters. The upper part of the design is damaged but it seems likely
that it too displayed chip-carved triangles. The central profile is
damaged but was probably flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At both capital and base
there is a debased torus.

RIB 2063

LS 793

Hutchinson, Cumb. I, 186-188; plate facing 225.

Haverfield, CW¹ XVI, 463, no. 2; fig. facing 461.

TH. Cat., 11, no. 27.

Group 37

The altars of this group are distinguished by their size, flat-topped capitals, "enlarged" fasciae and simple mouldings. Three have chevron decoration on the capital.

The stones appear to be late, perhaps not earlier than the mid-third century. They represent the work of an itinerant craftsman.

604. An altar from Carvoran; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to the god Veteris by Necalames. It is carved in coarse buff sandstone. The altar is $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 5 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is circular with rim and flat bottom (type B6a). The internal diameter is 4 inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7). It is decorated with a band of sunken chevron running along the upper edge of the fascia.

There is no focus mount.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. Chamfers appear at both capital and base.

RIB 1794

LS 320

Bruce, AA² I, 249, no. 96; fig., 248.

Cat. Ant., 72, no. 61.

605. An uninscribed altar from Chesters; now in the Museum there.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is 9 inches high, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

There is no focus. The top of the capital is flat.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7). It is ornamented by a band of sunken chevron running along the upper edge of the capital.

There is no focus mount.

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At both capital and base there is a chamfered fillet.

The sunken chevron ornament may be compared with that of 604.

Budge, 303, no. 27.

Chesters Cat., 18, no. 63

606. An altar from Great Chesters; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to the gods the Veteres by Romana. It is carved in coarse sandstone. The altar is 10 inches high, 5 inches wide and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is circular, dished with tiny, eccentrically placed umbo (type A2c). It is raised above the level of the top of the capital but has no real rim. The internal diameter is 2 inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7), and inscribed. The first line of the dedication is enclosed in a rectangular, grooved panel.

There is no focus mount.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. Chamfers appear at both capital and base.

The front of the base is decorated with two torus mouldings, set back from the edges of the stone, and forming an inverted, truncated pyramid shape.

RIB 1729

LS 277

Bruce, AA² I, 249, no. 97 with fig.

Haverfield, AA³ XV, 40, no. 10; fig., 41.

Cat. Ant., 72, no. 57.

607. An uninscribed altar from Housesteads; now in the Museum there.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 6 inches thick. The shaft is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is circular, dished with small rim (type A2b). It is nearer to the front than to the back of the capital. The internal diameter is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; it is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7). It is decorated with two incised chevrons terminating to curves at the outer edges, and with three horizontal incised lines.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

On four sides a step $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide separates the shaft from capital and base.

The base is decorated with two incised horizontal lines.

The similarity between this altar and a small terracotta altar found in Manchester but now in Warrington Museum may be noted.

Group 38.

Three altars with bolsters rising well above the flat top of the capital. There is no focus and mouldings, for the most part, are lacking.

608. An altar from Carvoran; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is dedicated to Baliticaurus. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and 5 inches thick. The shaft is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 4 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). The fronts are decorated with bosses.

There is no focus.

There is no fascia.

There is no real focus mount. The central profile springs from the bolsters as in focus mount type 2 and is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. There are no mouldings at the capital. At the base there is a chamfer.

RIB 1775

Bruce, AA² XI, 232-3 with fig., 232.

Budge, 350, no. 255.

Chesters Cat., 39, no. 297.

609. An altar, now lost, from Old Penrith.

The altar is dedicated to Belatucadrus. No dimensions are preserved.

The drawing of this stone in Gough's Horsley, reproduced in RIB, cannot be an accurate representation of the altar. It shows the die to be plain.

Bolsters appear at both capital and base, the centres of the rolls indicated in each case.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "filled-in" (type 3), and decorated with a horizontal line.

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

There seem to be no mouldings.

RIB 914

Haverfield, CW² XIII p. 183, no. 1.

See RIB for Gough's drawing.

610. The upper part of an altar from Skinburness, near Silloth; now in the British Museum.

The altar is dedicated to the Mothers the Fates. It is carved in sandstone. The stone is $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 7 inches wide and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.

The die is plain.

The bolsters are large (type Ala) and appear to have had moulded rims.

There is no focus. The top of the altar is flat between the bolsters (type 10).

The front of the capital rises straight from the die and is decorated with a crescent within which a chip-carved triangular stop appears.

RIB 881

LS 904

Bruce, Wall 3, 365 with fig.

Group 39.

This group of stones, mainly from the Stainmore route to the north, is characterized by an absence of bolsters and by fasciae decorated with horizontal lines, as if in imitation of mouldings. There are two oddities among these stones: one of them has three foci and another, with small bolsters, has a shaft decorated with carvings of a shield and boar's head in high relief. An unusual uninscribed altar from Brougham (612) seems to fit best into this group.

The unconventional form of the altars puts them into the later Roman period, not earlier than the mid-third century.

611. An altar from Brougham; now at Brougham Castle.

The altar is dedicated to Balatucairus by Baculo. It is carved in red sandstone. The altar is $24\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 15 inches wide and $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is 15 inches high, 14 inches wide and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

Three foci appear on the top of the altar. All are circular with rims. The largest of the three, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, is placed between two smaller foci, each 2 inches in diameter.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

There is no focus mount.

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At both capital and base there are two flattened tori.

RIB 773

LS 806

Birley, CW² XXXII, 133, no. 10.

612. An uninscribed altar from Brougham; now at Brougham Castle.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is $26\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 12 inches wide and $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is circular, with raised flat rim and flat bottom (type B6a). The internal diameter is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7).

There is no focus mount.

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there is a torus, a debased angular torus and a stepped-in fillet. At the base there is a chamfer, a torus and a plinth.

613. An altar, with recut inscription, from Chester-le-Street; now in Chester-le-Street Church.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 7 inches wide and 6 inches thick. The shaft is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is circular with rim and flat bottom (type B6a). It measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches internally and is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7). Three grooves run across the fascia horizontally as if the mason had been trying to carve a moulded fascia.

There is no focus mount.

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At both capital and base there is a crude chamfer.

The base of the altar displays two slightly convex mouldings.

RIB 2333

614. An altar from Greta Bridge or from near Birdoswald; now at Rokeby Hall.

The altar is dedicated to Mars by Enemnogenus. It is carved in buff sandstone. The altar is $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 10 inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a large boar's head in 1 inch relief. The sinister side bears a shield with large umbo in relief.

The bolsters are small, plain (type A1a).

The focus is circular, raised above the top of the bolsters. It is dished with rim and umbo with depressed centre (type A2e). It is 5 inches in internal diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth. Three horizontal grooves are carved across it.

The focus mount is "filled-in" (type 3). The central profile is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a torus and a small ovolo. At the base there is an ovolo, two stepped-out tori and a plinth.

RIB 742

Whitaker, plate facing 149; no. 3.

615. An uninscribed altar from Kirkby Thore; now built into a wall at Crackenthorpe Hall.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and 17 inches wide. The shaft is 15 inches high and 15 inches wide.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

It was not possible to examine the focus as the stone is built in high above ground level.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth. It is decorated with horizontal grooves.

The focus mount appears to have had the form of a pediment (type 1).

The altar has been moulded on at least three sides. The front of the stone is very weathered and only a chamfer survives at both capital and base. At the side of the capital however there seems to have been a stepped-in cavetto.

RCHM Westmorland, 72a; plate 3 (2).

616. An altar from Kirkby Thore; now built into a wall in Chapel Street, Appleby.

The altar is dedicated to Belatucadrus. It is carved in red sandstone. It is 25 inches high and $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. The shaft is 14 inches high and $14\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.

The die is plain.

There are no bolsters.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth, and decorated with two horizontal lines. The area between these two lines is slightly convex, as if the mason had been trying to produce a moulded fascia.

There is no focus mount.

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

Mouldings are only visible at the front of the stone. There are chamfers at both capital and base.

RIB 759

LS 749

Horsley, 298, Westm. III.

617. An altar, now lost, from near Milecastle 45.

Only a fragment of the inscription survives. No dimensions are preserved.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a guttus and on the sinister side a patera "with a crooked handle".

There are no bolsters.

The focus is rectangular, sunken (type Ala).

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7). It is ornamented by two incised horizontal lines.

The altar is moulded. At the capital there seems to be an ovolo and stepped-in fillet. At the base the mouldings are reversed.

The base is decorated with two incised lines in the same way as the fascia, and is inscribed.

RIB 1767

Warburton.

Horsley, 230, 246, North. LXVI

Group 40.

The four altars in this group are from widely separated sites.

All have plain dies.

The shafts of two stones are decorated with figure sculpture.

Three of the altars have baluster-shaped bolsters, two of them with median grooves. In two instances the ends are decorated with bosses enclosed by moulded rims; the others have rims with central hollows.

In three instances the foci are raised above the top of the bolsters.

The fascia is usually rectangular.

On three of the altars the focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1). The fourth stone (621) has an "enlarged" fascia.

The chief moulding used is the cyma reversa.

The altars are of good craftsmanship and reflect good traditions of carving.

618. An altar with false inscription from near Aldborough; now in the grounds of the Manor House, Aldborough.

The altar is carved in buff sandstone. It is 32 inches high, 19 inches wide and 14 inches thick. The shaft is $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are large, baluster-shaped with central groove (type C2). The fronts are decorated with double moulded rims with sunken centres.

The focus is square, slightly dished (type A2b although without rim). It touches the bolsters and is attached to the front and back of the capital (upper surface type 10). It is 7 inches square. The general shape may be compared with the focus of 619.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), but runs into the shaft.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1). It has the form of a roundel with double moulded rim and sunken centre. The back of the capital is of the same shape.

The altar is moulded only at the sides of the stone. At both capital and base there are chamfers.

RIB 2347

Smith, Rel. Isur., 45; plate XXI, fig. 6.

619. An uninscribed altar, now lost, from near Aldborough.

Gough states that an altar was found in ploughing near Aldborough. No dimensions are preserved.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are cigar-shaped with central strap (type B2b). The fronts are undecorated.

The focus is square. It touches the bolsters and is attached to the front and back of the capital (upper surface type 10).

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1). The shape is a roundel although both this feature and the bolsters are shown as elliptical in Gough's sketch. The central profile of the capital is a convex arc (type 2).

The altar has chamfers at both capital and base.

This stone resembles 618 so closely that there seems a distinct possibility that the same stone has been recorded twice. Yet Smith states that two altars were excavated, and figures both.

Gough, III, 59; plate II, figs. 7 and 8, facing 44.

Smith, Rel. Isur., 45; plate XXI, 1, 2.

620. An altar probably from Birdoswald; now at Rokeby Hall.

The altar is dedicated to Mars and Victory by Aurelius Maximus. It is carved in buff sandstone. The altar is $20\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 9 inches thick. The shaft is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 8 inches wide and 8 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are baluster-shaped, double strapped (type C3b). The fronts are decorated with moulded rims enclosing bosses, the centres of which are indicated.

The focus is a square, handled dish with rim, dished to a flat bottom (type B6a modified). It is attached to the bolsters by the straps and to the front and back of the capital (upper surface type 9). At front and back two moulded "horns" curve around to form handles. The focus is 4 inches square and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1). It has the shape of a pediment (central profile type 1), is outlined by two bead mouldings and encloses a raised roundel with sunken centre. Between the bolsters and the pediment, smaller rolls, their fronts decorated with rims and bosses, appear. This is a unique feature on the altars of Northern Britain.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a cyma reversa between two bead mouldings. At the base there is a stepped-out fillet, an inverted cyma reversa and a stepped-out plinth.

RIB 1899

Whitaker, I, plate facing 149, no. 3.

621. An altar from Carlisle; now in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

The altar is dedicated to the Genius of this place. It is carved in red sandstone. The altar is $38\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $17\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and

12 inches thick. The shaft is $16\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is in high relief, a seated female figure with a cloak falling back over each shoulder and fastened in front by a circular brooch. The sinister side of the shaft bears a representation of a genius standing on a ledge and holding a cornucopia. This figure may once have worn a mural crown.

The bolsters are plain (type A1a). The fronts are dished with moulded rims.

The focus is circular, raised above the level of the bolsters, dished with rim and umbo (type A2c). It is attached to the front and back of the capital (upper surface type 7). The internal diameter is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches and it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5).

The central profile is a pediment flanked by small projections which swing upwards from the bolsters. This may be compared with the focus mounts of 218 and 221. The back of the capital is shaped in the same way.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a fillet, a cyma reversa, the convex arc of which has been converted into a stepped-in fillet, and two stepped-in fillets. A heart-shaped ornament appears in the concave arc of the moulding. This modified cyma moulding may be compared with that of 276 where a quirk has been cut into the convex arc of a large moulding. The base of the Carlisle stone has two stepped-out fillets, a bead and two angular tori. There is a stepped-out plinth.

The shape of the capital and the modified cyma suggest that the stone belongs to the third century.

RIB 945

LS 493

Rooke, Arch. IX, 220; plate XVII, figs. b, d, e.

TH. Cat., 5, no. 11.

622. An uninscribed altar from Carlisle; now in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is $23\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 11 inches wide and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 8 inches wide and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The front of the shaft bears a figure of a deity, variously interpreted as Mercury, Silvanus and the Celtic horned god.¹ He is naked except for a cloak fastened by an annular fibula. The cloak falls behind him and is drawn forward to cover the left thigh. The head of the figure is either helmeted or horned. The god is standing facing the front, his left leg resting, with knee bent, upon a rock. In his left hand he holds a purse and in his right he grasps the hindquarters of an animal, a goat or hare, holding it above an altar.

The sides of the shaft are plain.

The bolsters are baluster-shaped with median groove (type C2). The fronts display moulded rims and bosses.

The focus is circular, dished with rim (type A2b). It is raised above the level of the bolsters and is attached to the front and back of the stone (upper surface type 7). The internal diameter is 5 inches and it is 1 inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

The focus mount is "from the bolsters" (type 2). It sweeps from the bolsters to two concave arcs before rising in a double convex arc in the centre of the capital (central profile type 6).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there is a cyma reversa. At the base there is a debased torus and a stepped-out plinth.

1. See I, p. 117.

LS 494

Rooke, Arch. IX, 220-221; plate XVII, fig. c.

Haverfield, CW¹ XV, 488, no. 63.

TH. Cat., 39, no. 110.

Group 41.

These small altars are of the same basic shape. There are no bolsters although these are indicated on the "enlarged" fasciae of two of the stones. Mouldings are of the simplest.

623. An altar from Brougham; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to Blatucairus by Audagus. It is carved in red sandstone. The altar is $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 12 inches wide and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. At the sides the shaft is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and front of the capital are carved in one plane.

The die and shaft are without ornament.

There are no bolsters but their presence is suggested by grooved roundels at each side of the fascia.

There is no focus. The top of the altar is flat.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7).

There is no focus mount.

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded only at the sides of the stone. At both capital and base there is a chamfer. The bottom of the die is outlined by a groove.

RIB 774

LS 808

Bruce, AA² I, 266, no. 153 with fig.

Birley, CW² XXXII, 132-33, no. 9.

Cat. Ant., 56, no. 7.

624. An altar from Netherby; now in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

The altar is dedicated to Silvanus and is carved in red sandstone.

It is 16 inches high, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is circular, sunken (type Ala). The internal diameter is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches and it is 1 inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7).

There is no focus mount.

The front of the capital is damaged but the upper profile has most probably been flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on four sides though at the back the carving is only roughly done. At both capital and base there are chamfers.

RIB 972

LS 767

Hutchinson, Cumb. II; plate II, 29.

Birley, CW² LIII, 24, no. 10, without fig.

TH. Cat., 17, no. 42.

625. An altar possibly from Old Carlisle; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to Belatucaurus. It is carved in red sandstone. The altar is $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 4 inches thick. The shaft is 5 inches high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die is enclosed in a moulded panel $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and 5 inches wide.

The shaft is plain.

There are no bolsters but the sinister side of the fascia displays a boss with incised spoke which may represent the end of a bolster decorated with a rosette.

The focus is circular, dished (type 11a), roughly pecked out. It measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7), and, in addition to the sinister roundel, is decorated in the centre with an incised leaf shape.

There is no focus mount.

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At both capital and base there is a chamfered ovolo.

The front of the base is decorated with a rectangular, sunken panel with plain border, within which a boss appears.

RIB 889.

Collingwood, PSAN⁴ III, 131-133; fig., 132.

Group 42.

The shape of all these altars, from widely scattered sites, is characteristic. All have focus mounts of type 4. Mouldings are simple tori or fillets. An altar of similar design has been found at Chester,¹ a pointer, perhaps, to the origin of the style.

If the sacrificial utensils on two of the stones are to be taken as an indication, the altars may represent the work of a second century mason catering for military personnel, or perhaps a veteran.

626. An altar from Benwell; now in the Museum of Antiquities,
Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to the god Vetris. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 5 inches wide and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a relief of an axe with divergent, straight blade (type 3), and a knife with broad blade and cutting edge sharply angled to the tip (type 1). The sinister side of the shaft displays a guttus with globular body and long, neck and spouted mouth (type A1) and a patera set vertically with the bowl towards the top of the stone. On each side of the shaft a plain border edges the front of the stone.

The holsters are plain (type A1a). The fronts have sunken centres.

The focus is circular, dished with a flat rim (type A2b). The internal diameter is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

There is no fascia.

1. Grosvenor Museum 173. R. 67

The focus mount is "filled-in" (type 4). It is rounded towards the top and has the appearance of a transverse bolster.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are two debased tori. At the base there is a chamfer.

The base of the altar is decorated. At the front a band of irregular incised chevron appears in an incised rectangular panel. At the sides incised wavy lines are cut within incised rectangular panels. This incised decoration may point to a connection between this altar and those of Group 1.

RIB 1335

LS 24

Spain and Bosanquet, NCH XIII, 555, no. 10; fig., 556.

627. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance, but probably from Bowes; now in the Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle.

The altar is carved in buff sandstone. It is 17 inches high, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 7 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type 1Aa). The fronts are damaged.

The focus is circular, dished and recessed into the top of the capital (type 1Aa). The internal diameter is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

A torus moulding takes the place of the fascia.

The focus mount is "filled-in" (type 4).

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. There is a second torus below that replacing the fascia at the capital and, at the base, a debased torus and stepped-out plinth.

628. An uninscribed altar from Bowness-on-Solway; now in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

The altar is carved in buff sandstone. It is 12 inches high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

The dexter side of the shaft is edged by a raised border within which a patera is carved in relief, set with the bowl towards the base of the stone. On the sinister side there is a guttus with globular body and broad neck (type A2).

The bolsters are plain (type A1a). The fronts are damaged.

The focus is circular, dished with square rim (type A2b). The internal diameter is 2 inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The front of the capital is damaged. It is now flat.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are two tori. At the base there is a step.

629. An altar from Coventina's Well, Carrawburgh; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is dedicated to Coventina by Madubus, a German. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 4 inches thick. The shaft is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a guttus carved in relief. It has a globular body and short, broad neck (type A2). On the sinister side of the shaft there is a patera with raised rim and umbo, set obliquely with the bowl towards the base and front of the stone.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). The fronts have rims and bosses.

The focus is a very crude circle, slightly sunk into the top of the capital and with a flat bottom (type B5a). It measures $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches from front to back and 2 inches from side to side. It is less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "filled-in" (type 4). It is decorated with an incised gable.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides, but the mouldings are not well carved. At the capital there are three fillets separated by grooves; the middle fillet is slightly keel-shaped. At the base there is a stepped-out fillet, a debased torus and another fillet. The plinth is small.

RIB 1526

Clayton, AA² VIII, 11, no. 2 with fig.

Budge, 310, no. 61.

Chesters Cat., 22-23, no. III.

630. An uninscribed altar from Carrawburgh; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and 6 inches thick. The shaft is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are not cut separately from the top of the capital. They are outlined by a groove at the front of the stone.

The focus is a rectangular, almost square, hollow (type B5a). It measures $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches from front to back and slightly less from side to side. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is moulded (type 2). A torus moulding takes the place of a vertical fascia.

The focus mount is "extended" (type 5c). There is a truncated pediment incised upon it.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At both capital and base there is a torus moulding. The base displays a stepped-out plinth. Budge, 313, no. 77.

Chesters Cat., 26, no. 149.

631. An altar, now lost, from near Castlesteads.

The inscription is defective but the altar has been dedicated to the god Belatucadrus. No measurements are preserved.

The drawings in Gibson's Camden and in Horsley show the die and shaft to be plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala).

The focus is circular.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is between the bolsters and was most probably "filled in" (type 4).

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on at least three sides. At the capital there appears to be a torus and stepped-in fillet. At the base there is a torus, cavetto and stepped-out plinth.

RIB 1977

Horsley, 260-261, Cumb. XXXI.

Gibson's Camden, 844, with fig.

Collingwood, CW² XXVIII, 140, no. 8.

632. An altar, now lost, from Chesterholm.

The altar is dedicated to Neptune. Bruce gives the height of the stone as 8 inches and the width as 5 inches.

Bruce's engraving shows that the die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala).

The focus is circular, dished and sunk into the top of the capital (type Ala).

The fascia is either rectangular (type 1) or moulded (type 2).

The focus mount is "filled in" (type 3 or 4). It appears to have an inverted, sunken triangle in the centre, extending the whole depth of the mount.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on at least three sides. At the capital there seem to be two fillets or tori. At the base there is a fillet or torus and a stepped-out plinth.

RIB 1694

LS 247

Bruce, Wall 3, 407 with fig.

633. An uninscribed altar from Housesteads; now in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 6 inches wide and 5 inches thick. The shaft is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). The fronts have dished centres.

The focus is circular, dished, sunk into the top of the capital (type Ala). The diameter is 2 inches and the depth is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

The fascia is moulded (type 2). It is marked by a single torus.

The focus mount is "filled in" (type 4). It is decorated with a supine crescent in relief with a hollow above the concave arc.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. Below the torus of the

fascia there is a similar moulding and then one more flattened. At the base two tori appear. There is no real plinth.

PSAS III, 43, no. 13.

634. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance but possibly from Kirkstall; now in Leeds Museum stone at Farnley Hall, Leeds.

The altar is carved in buff sandstone. It is 20 inches high, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 6 inches thick. The shaft is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). The fronts are dished.

The focus is elliptical with the long axis from front to back of the stone. It is sunk into the top of the capital and has a flat bottom (type B5a). From front to back the internal dimension is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; from side to side it is 3 inches. The depth is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "filled-in" (type 4).

The central profile of the capital is broken; it may well have been flat.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are four, shallow, stepped-in fillets. At the base four similar fillets are stepped-out.

The altar has a tenon-shaped base. The tenon is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches high and $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.

635. An altar from Netherby; now in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

The inscription is defective but appears to mention a man with the cognomen Monime as dedicator. The altar is carved in cream coloured sandstone. It is $17\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 8 inches wide and 6 inches thick.

The shaft is 8 inches high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). The fronts have sunken centres.

The focus is a small, shallow recess, roughly oval in shape and not centrally placed on the top of the capital (type Ala). From front to back it measures $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. From side to side the measurement is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is moulded (type 2). Two small tori take the place of a rectangular fascia.

The focus mount is "filled in" (type 4). It is decorated with a sunken semi-circle with its diameter resting on the fascia.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. Below the moulded fascia there are two other tori. At the base, two tori appear at the front of the stone but the sides display only a single torus. There is a plinth.

RIB 967

LS 769

Hutchinson, Cumb. II; plate III, 32, facing 535.

TH. Cat., 4-5, no. 8.

Group 43.

Three altars of uncertain provenance with flat upper profiles and torus mouldings.

636. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance broken at the sinister side of the capital; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is 5 inches high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are neither bolsters nor focus. The top of the altar is flat.

The front of the capital is so damaged that comment upon the type of fascia and focus mount is impossible.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At both capital and base there are two tori. At the base there is a plinth.

Cat. Ant., 106, no. 219.

637. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in buff sandstone. It is 16 inches high, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 7 inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). They are damaged at both front and back.

The focus is rectangular with rounded corners, slightly dished with rim (type A2b). It is attached to the front of the capital (upper

surface type 6). From front to back the focus measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches and from side to side $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The depth is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1). Two flat bosses occupy the entire area, forming a small sunken gable at the lower side.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are two tori and a chamfered torus. At the base there is a chamfered fillet, a recessed fillet, a stepped-out fillet and a plinth.

Cat. Ant., 105, no. 217.

638. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is 14 inches high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 7 inches wide and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are not cut separately from the capital but are indicated in relief at the front.

The focus is intended to be circular, raised above the level of the sides of the capital and dished. (type A2b although without real rim). It is 5 inches in diameter, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow and sunken.

The focus mount is "filled in" (type 3). The upper profile is flat (type 10). On the focus mount there is a pediment in relief.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are two tori and a chamfered torus. At the base these mouldings are reversed and an angular recess is set above the plinth.

Cat. Ant., 105, no. 211.

Altars arranged in alphabetical order of sites.

639. An uninscribed altar from Arniebog, west of Castlecary; now in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is 23 inches high, 10 inches wide and $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

Neither bolsters nor focus survive. The top of the altar is damaged. The fascia and focus mount are mutilated.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there is a cyma reversa, a torus and a stepped-in fillet. At the base there is a stepped-out fillet, an inverted cyma reversa, two stepped-out fillets and a stepped-out plinth.

Tit. Hunt., 77, no. 33; plate XV, fig. 1, apparently inverted.

640. A fragment of the base of an altar from Balmuildy; now in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow.

The altar is carved in gritty sandstone. The fragment is $11\frac{5}{8}$ inches high, 6 inches wide and $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

Mouldings remain on one side only. A stepped-out fillet is set above a stepped fillet inclined inwards and a stepped-out plinth. Museum no. F.1922.7.

641. An uninscribed altar from Beckfoot; now in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 7 inches wide and 6 inches thick. The shaft is 5 inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is an incised leaf.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). They are damaged at front and back.

The focus is circular with rim and flat bottom (type B6a). The internal diameter is 2 inches. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged", curved under the bolsters (type 5). It is decorated with two gables in relief flanking an oval, raised pellet.

The altar is moulded on three sides. The back of the stone is chamfered. At the capital the mouldings are two tori and a stepped fillet inclined outwards. At the base there is an angular torus and two more regular tori. There is a stepped-out plinth.

Collingwood, CW² XXVIII, 139, no. 5.

642. The lower part of an altar from Benwell; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated by a centurion. It is carved in red sandstone. The stone is $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and 5 inches thick. The shaft is 5 inches wide and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The altar is moulded on three sides. The base is chamfered.

RIB 1339

LS 26.

Spain and Bosanquet, NCH XIII, 556, no. 14 with fig.

Cat. Ant., 76, no. 77.

643. A fragment of the upper part of an altar, now lost, from Bewcastle.

The fragment is inscribed DEO. It is 11 inches high and 18 inches wide.

The die is plain.

There have been mouldings at the capital but it is difficult to ascertain their nature.

RIB 994

LS 734

Collingwood, CW² XXII, 184, no. 7, without fig.

Richmond et al., CW² XXXVIII, 202, without fig.

644. Part of the lower dexter portion of an altar, from Binchester; sought in vain, but said to be in the Durham Colleges Collection, Durham.

The altar is dedicated to the Mother Goddesses by a tribune. It is 16 inches high and 8 inches wide.

The die appears to be a moulded panel.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a patera.

RIB 1034

Hoopell, AA² IX, 169.

645. An altar from Birdoswald; now in the Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

The altar is dedicated to the goddess Ratis. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

The dexter side of the shaft seems to retain traces of an object, possibly a guttus, in relief.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). The dexter bolster survives and has a sunken centre.

The focus is circular with rim (type A2b). It measures 1 inch in internal diameter and is less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "extended," curved under the bolsters (type 5c). The central profile of the capital is almost flat (type 10). The focus mount is decorated with an incised, truncated gable.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At both capital and base there is a flattened torus. At the base there is a plinth.

RIB 1903

LS 378

Haverfield, CW XVI, 198, no. 6.

TH. Cat., 16, no. 39.

646. An altar from Birdoswald; now in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

The altar is dedicated to the goddess Latis. It is carved in cream sandstone. The altar is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

The sides of the shaft are plain but at the back a guttus with ovoid body and long neck with spouted mouth (type B1), and a handleless patera are carved.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is square with rim and flat bottom (type B6a). The internal diameter is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

There is no fascia.

There is no real focus mount. The rim of the focus projects above the fascia to give a flat upper profile (type 10).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there is a stepped-in fillet. At the base there is a stepped-out fillet, a flattened torus and a small plinth.

RIB 1897

LS 379

Haverfield, CW XV, 198, no. 7.

TH. Cat., 11, no. 26.

647. The upper part of an altar, now lost, from Birdoswald.

The altar is dedicated to the god Mars Augustus. No dimensions are preserved.

The sketch from a Bodley Ms. reproduced in RIB shows that the die is plain and that a portion of the upper mouldings do remain. There seem to be two tori with a possible further two above them.

RIB 1900.

See RIB for sketch from Bodley ms.

648. Part of the upper portion of an altar, now lost, from Birdoswald.

The altar is dedicated to the Mothers. It is known from Horsley's drawing. No dimensions are preserved.

The die is plain.

No details of bolsters or focus are given.

The fascia seems to have been "enlarged" (type 7).

If the sketch is accurate, the upper profile of the capital is flat and the shaft is separated from the capital by a simple step.

RIB 1902.

Horsley, 255, Cumb. XII.

649. An altar or statue base from Birrens; now in Dumfries
Burgh Museum.

The stone is dedicated to Fortune. It is carved in red sandstone. It is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is 6 inches high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 4 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

In the top of the capital there is a rectangular recess (type B5a). It measures 2 inches from front to back and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches from side to side. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The front of the capital is damaged.

The stone is moulded on four sides. At both capital and base there is a cyma recta moulding.

RIB 2095

Macdonald, J., PSAS XXX, 159-160; 159, fig. 28.

650. The upper part of an altar from Bowes; now in the Bowes
Museum, Barnard Castle.

The altar is dedicated to Mars Condates by Arponatus. It has an inscription on the capital and mouldings as well as on the shaft. The altar is carved in gritty sandstone. The stone is now $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

Regular bolsters do not exist but their presence is hinted at by the carving of a groove at each side of the top of the capital in the place where they would normally have been found.

The focus is circular with rim. Almost the entire area is occupied by a large umbo (type A2c/g modified). The internal diameter is 4 inches. The focus is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7). and inscribed.

There is no focus mount. The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded only at the front of the stone. Here there is a torus, a fillet, an inverted cyma reversa and another fillet.

Collingwood suggested that the altar with the primary inscription had been set up in the second half of the second century and that the lettering on the capital was of third century date. The shape of the altar suggest a date not earlier than the early third century for the stone and it may well belong to a later period.

RIB 731.

McIntyre, YAJ XXXIII, 224-226; fig., 225.

651. The upper part of an altar from Scargill Moor; sought in vain in the Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle.

Of the inscription, only V remains. The altar is carved in sandstone. It is 14 inches high, 12 inches wide and 10 inches thick.

The top of the stone is apparently flat; it appears to lack bolsters.

At the dexter side of the capital the moulding survives.

RIB 737

Richmond and Wright, YAJ XXXVII, 115, no. iv.

652. An uninscribed altar from Bowes; now in the churchyard there.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is 24 inches high, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is 8 inches high, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and 5 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type A1a).

The focus is elliptical with rim and umbo (type A2c). It is attached to the front and back of the capital (upper surface type 7). From front

to back the focus measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches internally. From side to side the measurement is 3 inches. The depth of the focus is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

The fascia is moulded (type 2). One small and two larger tori are set above the mouldings of the capital.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1). It rises to a central profile of pedimented shape (type 1). A pediment also appears at the back of the capital.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there is a shallow cyma reversa. At the base there is a torus, a chamfer, a flattened torus and a plinth.

Wooler, YAJ XXII, 409 without fig.

653. A fragment of the upper part of an altar from Brough under Stainmore; now at Brough Castle.

The fragment is carved in red sandstone. It is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 6 inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

Mouldings remain only on one side. Here five tori are set vertically above each other.

RCHM Westmorland, 48a without fig.

654. The upper part of an altar from Brough under Stainmore; now at Brough Castle.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. The fragment is 7 inches high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 6 inches thick. The shaft is 6 inches wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

All sides of the shaft display sunken panels $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, outlined by bead mouldings. It is not possible to ascertain which side is the die. One of the panels is filled with a vertical palm branch in relief.

There are no bolsters.

The focus apparently filled the top of the stone; this is now flat with a central umbo with depressed centre (type B7c).

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth.

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. Two small tori separate the fascia from the shaft.

RCMH Westmorland, 48a without fig.

655. A fragment of the base of an altar or perhaps of a column from Brough under Stainmore; now in Brough Castle.

The fragment is carved in red sandstone. It is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

Mouldings remain on two sides. Two small tori and a plinth survive.

RCMH Westmorland, 48a without fig.

656. An altar from Brougham; now in Brougham Castle.

The altar is dedicated to Belatucabrus. It is carved in red sandstone. The altar is $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 9 inches wide and 3 inches thick. The shaft is 4 inches high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type A1a). The fronts have sunken centres set eccentrically.

The focus is roughly circular, dished with rim (type A2b). It oversails the bolsters (upper surface type 5). The internal diameter is 3 inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5), forming a flat central profile (type 11). The front of the fascia is decorated with an incised saltire, the lower triangle being bigger

than the upper.

The altar is moulded on at least three sides. At both capital and base there is a stepped fillet.

657. An altar from Brougham; now at Brougham Castle.

The altar is dedicated to Belatucadrus by Julianus. It is carved in red sandstone. The altar is 11 inches high, 7 inches wide and 5 inches thick. The shaft is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 4 inches thick.

The dexter side of the capital has broken away.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are cut only at the front of the capital. They may have had broad straps.

The focus is circular, dished (type 11a). It measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. It is attached to the sinister bolster. The upper surface of the capital seems to have been lozenge-shaped (type 12).

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "filled-in" (type 3).

The central profile of the altar seems to have been flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a torus and stepped-in fillet. At the base these mouldings are reversed and there is a plinth.

RIB 775

Birley, CW² XXXII, 133, no. 11.

RCHM Westmorland, plate 4.

658. A fragment of an altar, now lost, from Brougham.

The stone is known from Gough's Horsley, reproduced in RIB.

The altar has been dedicated to Jupiter by Annius.

The fascia seems to have been decorated with a band of chevron ornament.

RIB 778.

Birley, CW² XXXII, 132, no. 8 without fig.

See RIB for Gough's figure.

659. The lower part of an altar from Brougham; now at Brougham Castle.

The altar has probably been dedicated to the god Belatucadrus. It is carved in red sandstone. The stone is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 6 inches wide and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the base there is a cyma reversa which is transformed into two stepped-out tori at the sides of the stone.

RIB 776

Birley, CW² XXXII, 133, no. 12 without fig.

RCHM Westmorland, plate 4.

660. The lower part of an altar, now lost, from Brougham.

No details of the deity or of the dedicator are preserved.

The altar, from Horsley's sketch, seems to have had three mouldings and a small plinth.

RIB 781.

Horsley, 297, West. I.

Birley, CW² XXXII, 133, no. 13 without fig.

661. An altar from Brougham; now in Brougham churchyard (Ninekirks).

The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches high and

15½ inches wide. It is 8 inches thick. The shaft has concave sides, 9 inches wide and 6½ inches thick in the middle of the shaft.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

There is no focus. The top of the stone is flat.

There is neither fascia nor focus mount.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is shaped on three sides but no mouldings survive at the capital. At the base there is a small, stepped-out plinth.

RCHM Westmorland, 56a.

662. An altar, now lost, from Burgh upon Sands.

The altar is dedicated to Belatucadrus. It is carved in red sandstone. The altar is 9½ inches high and 5 inches wide.

The drawing in Arch. shows the die to be outlined by either an incised line or by a plain border.

There are no bolsters.

No indication of the focus is given.

The fascia is either rectangular (type 1), deep. or enlarged (type 7).

There is no focus mount.

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The mouldings appear to be restricted to a simple step at both capital and base.

The shape of the altar suggests that it is of late date and certainly not earlier than the beginning of the third century.

RIB 2038

Lyttelton, Arch. I, 310-313; fig., 310.

663. An altar from Burgh upon Sands; now in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

The altar is dedicated to Mars Belatucadrus. It is carved in red sandstone. It is 9 inches high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 3 inches thick. The shaft is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 5 inches wide and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The top of the altar is extensively damaged and both bolsters and focus have gone.

It is impossible to determine the type of fascia, focus mount and central profile of the capital.

The altar has been moulded on three sides. No trace of the capital mouldings survives. At the base there is a single torus and a plinth.

RIB 2044.

Ferguson, PSAL² IX, 60.

TH. Cat., 12, no. 30.

664. Part of an altar from Burrow-in-Lonsdale; now built into the west jamb of the easternmost window of the north wall of the nave of Tunstall Church.

The altar is dedicated to Asclepius and to Hygiaea by Julius Saturninus. It is carved in sandstone. The stone is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

The die is a sunken panel surrounded by a plain border 1 inch wide.

No other details of this stone are ascertainable.

Professor Birley dates the altar to the first half of the third century.

RIB 609.

Birley, CW² XLVI, 140-141, no. 5 without fig.

665. The lower part of an altar from Burrow Walls; now at Lowther Castle; This stone has not been examined at first hand.

The inscription is defective.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is 41 inches high and 20 inches wide.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the stone Wright states that there is a figure of "a goddess, probably Minerva, in stola" standing on a pedestal, holding a shaft in her right hand and resting her shield on a globe at her left side. On the sinister side there is a relief of Hercules standing on a pedestal and holding his club at his right side. Bruce asserts that the hero is wearing the Nemean lion skin.

From Wright's drawing the mouldings at the base seem to be a stepped-out fillet, a shallow cavetto and a torus decorated with alternate cable pattern. This calls to mind altars from Lanchester and Risingham which are ornamented in this way.

RIB 806.

LS 905.

Bruce, Wall 3, 371 with figs.

666. An altar of uncertain provenance but possibly from Camelon; now in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are cylindrical with central straps (type A2b).

The focus is circular with rim and flat bottom (type B6a). It touches the front and back of the capital (upper surface type 7). The internal diameter is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5), rising to a pedimented central profile (type 1).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At both capital and base there is a small chamfer.

The altar is a simple one. From its design, it might well belong to the early third century.

Museum no. FX311.

Anderson, PSAS XXXV, 414; 367, fig. 4.

667. An altar, split vertically and with part of the capital missing, from Carlisle; now in Tullie House Museum.

The altar is dedicated to the Fates for Probus by his father Donatalis. It is carved in red sandstone. The altar is $23\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 12 inches wide and 10 inches thick. The shaft is 9 inches high, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are damaged but have been strapped (type A2b).

The focus is lozenge-shaped with the long axis from side to side. It has a flat bottom and flat rim (type B6a modified). It is attached by straps to the bolsters, giving an upper surface of type 3.

The front of the capital is extensively damaged and the type of fascia, focus mount and central profile cannot be established.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there is a cyma reversa based on tangential arcs and a stepped-in fillet. At the base there are two stepped-out fillets, a torus and a stepped-out plinth.

RIB 953.

LS 489.

TH. Cat., 15-16, no. 38 without fig.

668. An altar from Carlisle; now in Tullie House Museum,
Carlisle.

The altar, dedicated to Mars Barrex, is carved in sandstone. It is $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 9 inches thick. The shaft is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

Both die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters, set back from the edges of the stone, are plain (type Ala), and do not project far beyond the top of the capital.

The focus is a rough, sunken hollow (type Ala), and is not placed centrally in the upper surface of the capital. It measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The front of the capital is damaged and it is not possible to determine the type of the fascia and focus mount.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there has been a torus moulding. At the base there is a torus and a sloping plinth.

RIB 947

LS 487

TH. Cat., 12, no. 29.

669. The lower part of an altar from Carlisle; sought in vain in Tullie House Museum.

The inscription is not fully preserved. Collingwood suggested that it had been set up by men of Legio XX but this is problematical. The stone is $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and 14 inches wide.

The die is plain.

It is impossible to distinguish the type of mouldings from the drawing in RIB.

RIB 954

JRS XXX (1940), 182-83, no. 1; fig. 18.

Wright, CW² XLII, 154-55.

See RIB for Collingwood's drawing.

670. An uninscribed altar from Carlisle; now in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

The altar is carved in cream sandstone. It is 9 inches high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 4 inches thick. The shaft is 3 inches high, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a knife with curved blunt edge, set horizontally with the handle towards the front of the stone. On the sinister side there is an axe with blade square-ended beyond the haft and with divergent concave arcs (type 5).

There are no bolsters.

There is no focus. The top of the stone is flat.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth.

There is no focus mount.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a bead, a fillet, a bead and two tori. At the base there is a bead, a fillet, two tori and a plinth.

Museum no. 50. 1931.

671. An altar from the bath-house at Carrawburgh; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is dedicated to Fortuna by Vitalis. It is carved in sandstone. The height of the altar is $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is 8 inches wide and 7 inches thick. The shaft is 4 inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are now damaged but they have been cylindrical (type Ala).

The focus is circular, dished (type Ala) with a fragment of the iron ring used to carry the altar still in position. It is attached to the front and back of the capital and touches the bolsters (upper surface type 10). The focus is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in internal diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1). It has been in the form of a pediment (central profile type 1) and is decorated with concentric incised triangles.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are two badly carved tori and a chamfer. At the base there is a stepped-out chamfer and two tori.

RIB 1537

LS 924

Bruce, The Wall of Hadrian (Newcastle, 1874), 23 with fig.

Budge, 319, no. 94; fig., 164.

Chesters Cat., 26, no. 163.

672. An altar or statue base, now lost, from Carrawburgh.

The altar is dedicated to the god Veteris by Uccus. No dimensions are preserved.

According to the figure on Warburton's Map of Northumberland, the die and shaft are plain.

There are neither bolsters nor focus. The top of the stone is flat.

There does not seem to have been a fascia.

The altar is moulded on at least three sides. At the capital there seem to be four stepped-in fillets. At the base there are three stepped-out fillets and a stepped-out plinth.

RIB 1548

Warburton.

673. The upper part of an altar from Carrawburgh; now in
Chesters Museum.

The altar is dedicated to the Mother Goddesses everywhere
abiding. It is carved in sandstone. The height of the stone is
 $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches. It is 5 inches wide and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is
 $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

On the top of the capital there is a very slight depression
which may represent the focus.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7);

There is no focus mount.

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on four sides. The front of the stone and
the sinister side are stepped-in to the shaft. The back and dexter
side are chamfered.

RIB 1541

Watkin, Arch. J. XXXIV, 131.

Budge, 335, no. 179.

Chesters Cat., 35, no. 258.

674. The lower part of an altar from Carrawburgh; now in the
Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to the Hviteres. It is carved in buff
sandstone. The stone is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $3\frac{3}{4}$
inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the base there are two stepped-out fillets and a plinth.

RIB 1549

LS 280.

Bruce, AA² I, 267, no. 156 without figure.

Cat. Ant., 72, no. 56.

675. An uninscribed altar from Carrawburgh; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 8 inches wide and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 6 inches wide and 4 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters. The normal position of the bolsters is occupied by angular projections with vertical outer edges, which rise obliquely from the focus.

The focus is in the form of a raised rectangular panel (type D12). It is set back from the front of the capital but extends to the back of the stone. From front to back it measures $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches and from side to side $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth. It is decorated with an incised wavy line terminating in arcs curving upwards and inwards.

The focus mount slopes from the top of the angular projections mentioned above. It is ornamented by a flattened, incised supine crescent.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the front of the capital there is a bead moulding, an inverted cyma reversa and another bead moulding. At the dexter side of the capital there are

two stepped-in fillets and one fillet inclined outwards. At the sinister side there is a fascia and one fillet inclined outwards and chamfered to the die. At the base of the altar there is a stepped-out fillet and a stepped-out plinth.

This is an altar of unusual design. Bolsters are absent and a raised panel replaces the more traditional focus. The mouldings of the capital front are in essence classical but at the sides and base more angular forms prevail. In spite of its strange appearance, the angular mouldings, the incised decoration of the fascia and the elongated, flattened, supine crescent ornamenting the focus mount are not unlike other stones from Carrawburgh.

Budge, 314, no. 80.

Chesters Cat., 26, no. 159.

676. An uninscribed altar from Carrawburgh; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. The altar is $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala) but damaged.

The focus is circular, dished with small rim (type A2b). It is attached to the front and back of the capital (upper surface type 7). The internal diameter is 3 inches and it is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," carved in one plane with the ends of the bolsters (type 6) and rises to a pedimented central profile at both front and back of the stone (type 1).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At both capital and base there are two tori.

Budge, 313, no. 761

Chesters Cat., 26, no. 162.

677. An uninscribed altar from Carrawburgh; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is carved in coarse sandstone. It is $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and 4 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are extensively damaged.

The focus is roughly circular, flat-bottomed with rim (type B6a). It measures $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches internally and is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1). It is now damaged.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At both capital and base there are two tori.

Budge, 312-313, no. 72.

678. An uninscribed altar from Carrawburgh; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 5 inches wide and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is 3 inches high, 4 inches wide and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

As the stone is now mounted, the bolsters lie along the front and back of the capital. They are plain (type A1a).

The focus is circular, dished with rim (type A2b). The internal diameter is 1 inch and it is 1 inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1) and is damaged.

As the stone is mounted, there is no focus mount at the front of the stone but, at the sides of the capital, there is a convex arc in relief (central profile type 2), between the bolsters (focus mount type 1).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there is a flattened torus. At the base there are two flattened tori and a plinth.
Budge, 320, no. 97.

Chesters Cat., 23, no. 116.

679. An uninscribed altar from Carrawburgh; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 7 inches wide and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 3 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters, nor is there a focus.

The front of the capital is damaged and it is not possible to determine the shape of fascia and focus mount.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At both capital and base there is a crude chamfer.

Budge, 312, no. 69.

Chesters Cat., 27, no. 171.

680. The upper part of an altar probably from Carrawburgh; now built into the byre at West Uppertown farm.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It projects 12 inches from the outer wall of the byre. It is 18 inches wide and $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

Nothing of the die is visible.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala).

The focus is circular, dished with rim and umbo (type A2c). It is attached to the front of the capital (upper surface type 6). It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in internal diameter and 1 inch deep.

The fascia seems to be "enlarged," straight under the bolsters but dropping below their base before rising to form a central profile of type 1 (pediment). The gabled shape forms the upper part of a raised lozenge on the front of the capital.

The altar has been moulded on three sides but nothing of the mouldings is now visible.

RIB 1520.

681. The upper part of an uninscribed altar from Carrawburgh; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. The stone is 8 inches high, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is 4 inches high, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

All four sides of the shaft have panels outlined by incised lines. The panel at the front of the stone is 3 inches wide. At the sides, the panels are 2 inches wide.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala).

The focus is circular, dished with rim (type A2b). It is attached to the front and back of the capital (upper surface type 7). The internal diameter is 1 inch and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1), rising to a pedimented central profile (type 1).

The altar has crudely shaped fillets on four sides. At the front of the capital they are not horizontal but slope upwards from the dexter to the sinister side.

Budge, 320, no. 99.

Chesters Cat., 23, no. 115.

682. The upper part of an uninscribed altar from Carrawburgh;
now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. The stone is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 6 inches wide and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{5}{4}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The grooves run vertically down the die to form a panel $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.

The shaft is plain.

The bolsters are damaged but seem to have been plain (type A1a).

The focus is rectangular with rim and flat bottom (type B6a).

From front to back the measurement is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; from side to side it is 1 inch. The depth is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1).

The central profile is formed by two convex arcs (type 6).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there are two tori.

Budge, 314, no. 82.

Chesters Cat., 27, no. 167

683. An altar from Carvoran; now in the Museum of Antiquities,
Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to Mars Belatucairus. It is carved in buff sandstone. The altar is 10 inches high, 5 inches wide and 4 inches thick. The shaft is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are small, plain (type Ala) and double: the inner pair are rounded; the outer have flat sides.

The focus is circular, dished (type Ala). The internal diameter is 1 inch and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," (type 6). It is decorated with grooves running obliquely inwards from the depression between the pairs of bolsters.

The central profile of the capital is formed by two tiny convex arcs (type 6).

The altar is moulded only at the front of the stone where a step appears at both capital and base.

The front of the base is decorated with an incised roundel flanked by grooves sloping obliquely outwards from the upper edge of the plinth.

RIB 1784

LS 310

Spain, PSAN⁴ III, 186, no. 2; plate facing 185.

684. A pedestal, now lost, from near Carvoran.

The stone is dedicated to the Veteres. It is known from Warburton's Map of Northumberland.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are neither bolsters nor focus. The top of the stone is flat.

From Warburton's sketch the stone is moulded on at least three sides. Three stepped-out ovolos separated by fillets lead from the top of the stone to the shaft. At the base, the plinth appears to be stepped-in.

RIB 1802

Warburton.

685. A fragment of the base of an altar from Carvoran; now in
Chesters Museum.

No indication of the deity honoured nor of the name of the dedicator

survives. The altar is carved in sandstone. The fragment is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 7 inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die is a sunken panel bordered by two stepped ovolos.

RIB 1807

Budge, 359, no. 281.

Chesters Cat., 17, no. 41.

686. The lower part of an altar, now lost, from Castlecary.

No indication of the deity honoured nor of the dedicator survives.

The stone is 9 inches high and 9 inches wide.

Gordon's plate shows the altar to have four mouldings at the front of the stone.

RIB 2153.

Gordon, 57; plate 10, fig. 5.

687. The lower part of an altar, now lost, from Castlecary.

The inscription is defective but mentions Britons. No dimensions are known.

The figure in Horsley shows the die and shaft as plain.

The altar is moulded on at least three sides. The base seems to be separated from the shaft by an ovolo.

Two incised lines decorate the front of the base.

RIB 2152

Horsley, 201; Scot. XX.

688. An altar from Castlesteads; now at Castlesteads.

The inscription of the altar is defective. The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches

thick. The shaft is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 5 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is circular (type A1a but with steeply sloping sides).

It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), deep. Above it a further narrow fascia acts as a focus mount.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a torus moulding. There are two tori at the sides. At the base the front of the stone is flat; the sides are chamfered.

RIB 1996

Carlisle, Arch. XI, 66; plate 3, fig. 7

Collingwood, CW² XXII, 218-219, no. 37.

689. An altar from Castlesteads; now at Castlesteads.

The altar is dedicated to Belatugragus by Minervalis. It is carved in red sandstone. It is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 4 inches thick. The shaft is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters do not survive. On the dexter side of the top, a groove indicates that they once existed.

The focus is rectangular with rim and flat bottom (type B6a). From front to back the internal measurement is 2 inches. From side to side it measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

The focus mount is "filled-in" (type 3).

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a torus moulding. The shaft is separated from the plinth by a groove.

RIB 1976

LS 435

Hutchinson, Cumb. I, 118; Castlesteads plate 2, fig. 11.

Collingwood, CW² XXII, 210, no. 8.

690. The upper part of an altar from Castlesteads; sought in vain at Castlesteads.

The altar is dedicated to Neptune. The stone is 4 inches high and 4 inches wide.

The die is apparently ornamented by a row of three incised circles, the centres of which are indicated.

From the figure in RIB it would seem that there are double bolsters.

No details of the focus are known.

The fascia seems to be moulded (type 2). A torus is set below the bolsters.

The shape of the focus mount and central profile is not clear.

The altar is moulded on at least three sides. A large torus moulding, similar in shape to a bolster, runs along each side of the capital. A fillet, decorated with vertical flutings appears below the torus. The type of moulding above the die is not clear; it may be either a fillet or a torus.

The decoration of incised circles may be paralleled on altars of Cohors I Hispanorum from Maryport (299-302, 304-306).

RIB 1990

LS 439

Collingwood, CW² XXII, 209, no. 6.

691. An uninscribed altar from Castlesteads; now at Castlesteads.

The altar is carved in buff sandstone, reddened by fire. It is 38 inches high, 17 inches wide and 16 inches thick. The shaft is 17½

inches high and $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.

The die is flanked by pilasters which have once been cabled.

On the dexter side of the shaft, in a panel bordered by plain pilasters, an ox in relief moves towards the front of the stone. The sinister side of the shaft bears a motif, possibly a human figure. At the back of the stone, in a deep panel, chamfered at the top, a figure of Hercules appears. He stands facing forwards, naked except for a cloak over his left shoulder. He has a torc around his neck. A quiver projects above his left shoulder. Hercules holds a club at his right side and an object resembling a purse in his left hand. This may be intended for the Hesperidæan apples.

The bolsters are cylindrical with central groove (type A2a). They are damaged at the front.

The focus is rectangular, with rim and flat bottom (type B6a). It measures 7 inches from front to back and 5 inches from side to side. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is from the bolsters (type 2). It has the shape of two rounded gables (central profile type 6). A leaf in relief decorates the centre.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the front of the capital there are two crude tori. At each side a chamfer leads to a panel. At the front of the base there are two tori, the upper moulding with central groove.

The torc is an interesting addition to the conventional figure of Hercules; it perhaps indicates Celtic influence.

LS 442

Carlisle, Arch. XI, 66; plate IV, fig. 10.

692. An uninscribed altar from Castlesteads; now at Castlesteads.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is $19\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{4}$

inches wide and 6 inches thick. The shaft is 8 inches high, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are cylindrical with straps (type A2b). The fronts have had rosettes with petals in relief set within raised rims.

The focus is elliptical with the long axis from front to back. It is flat-bottomed with rim (type B6a). From front to back the internal measurement is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and from side to side $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. It is attached to the straps of the bolsters and to the front and back of the capital (upper surface type 9).

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "from the bolsters" (type 2) and has the shape of a truncated gable.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are three tori. At the base there is a stepped-out fillet, two tori and a plinth.

Collingwood, CW² XXII, 213, no. 20.

693. An altar from Catterick; now in a Ministry of Works store.

This altar has not been examined at first hand.

The altar is dedicated to the Mother Goddesses of the Home by Julius Victor. It is carved in gritstone. The altar is $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and 9 inches wide.

The die is a sunken panel within a plain border.

The sides of the shaft are panelled.

The bolsters are plain (type A1a).

The focus is circular with flat rim. It is raised above the level of the top of the bolsters.

The fascia is "enlarged," in one plane with the ends of the bolsters (type 6). It rises to a central profile in the shape of a convex arc (type 2). The line of the profile is emphasized by an incised line parallel to the upper edge; this arc is balanced by another curving in the reverse direction, the two forming an ellipse shape. In addition to this incised ellipse, the fascia is decorated with incised roundels with their centres indicated, set below the level of the bolsters and linked by three incised, flattened supine crescents. From each of these roundels an incised line points towards the lower corner of the fascia.

The altar is moulded on three sides and has a step or chamfer at the back. At both capital and base there are three small tori. At the base there is a plinth.

The altar has a separate base decorated with two stepped-out fillets.

I am indebted to Mr. J.S. Wachter for making photographs of this altar available.

JRS L, 237, no. 6.

694. An altar, now lost, from near Catterick.

The altar is dedicated to the god Vheteris for the welfare of Aurelius Mucianus.

The sketch produced in RIB shows that the die is plain.

The stone seems to have had a gable-shaped central profile.

There seems to have been a cyma reversa at the base of the shaft.

RIB 727.

Haverfield, AA³ XV, 42, no. 26 without fig.

See RIB for drawing.

695. The lower part of an altar from Thornborough on Swale,
Catterick Bridge; now at Brough Hall, Catterick.

The altar is dedicated to the goddess Suria by a beneficiarius. It is carved in sandstone. The altar is $23\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 11 inches wide and now $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and now $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The altar is moulded on at least three sides. The base is chamfered and a groove marks off the plinth.

RIB 726

JRS XII, 279, no. 3; plate X, no. 1.

696. An altar from Chesterholm; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is dedicated to Vulcan for the welfare of the Divine House and the Deities of the Emperors by the villagers of Vindolanda. It is carved in micaceous sandstone. The altar is $35\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $22\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, and 18 inches thick. The shaft is $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). They are damaged at both front and back.

The focus is small, circular and raised $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches above the top of the capital. It is now broken but measures $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches internally and is c. $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

There is no focus mount. The upper surface of the fascia forms the profile of the capital.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there is an inverted cyma reversa, a torus and a small ovolo. At the base there

is a torus, two stepped-out tori and a stepped-out plinth.

The isolation of the focus from the bolsters suggests that the altar was carved in the second century and may perhaps be thought to reflect renewed civilian activity after the re-occupation of Hadrian's Wall in c. A.D. 158.

RIB 1700.

Haverfield, AA³ XII, 201-202; no. 1; plate facing 200.

697. An altar from Chesterholm; now stored by the Ministry of Public Building and Works. This stone has not been examined at first hand.

The altar is dedicated to the god Veteris. It is 9 inches high and 5 inches wide.

The die and shaft are plain.

Bolsters exist but it is impossible to comment upon their form.

The fascia appears to be "enlarged" and is decorated with a pediment springing from the lower edge and with two quadrant arcs which emerge from below the bolsters and reach the upper surface of the capital.

At the capital the mouldings appear to be a fillet and a chamfer. At the base there is a chamfer.

The base displays three horizontal lines.

RIB 1697

See RIB for drawing.

698. An altar, now lost, from Chesterholm.

The altar is dedicated to the Veteres by Senaculus. It is 8 inches high and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

From Bruce's drawing the die and shaft appear to have been plain.

The bolsters are plain (type A1a), although apparently worn away in the centre as in type G.

The focus is circular, dished (type A2b).

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1), and is in the shape of a convex arc (central profile type 2).

The altar is moulded on at least three sides. At the capital there is a stepped-in fillet. At the base there is a stepped-out fillet and a stepped-out plinth.

RIB 1699

LS 253

Haverfield, AA³ XV, 40, no. 8.

699. The upper part of an altar from Chesterholm; now stored by the Ministry of Public Building and Works. This stone has not been examined at first hand.

The altar is dedicated to the Mother Goddesses and to a deity. It is 13 inches high and 15 inches wide.

The die is plain.

There seem to have been bolsters.

There is no focus although the top shows signs of burning.

The fascia is rectangular, of medium depth and is decorated with a band of chevron in relief.

The capital is moulded. There seem to be two torus mouldings.

RIB 1692

See RIB for drawing.

700. A fragment of the upper part of an altar from Chesterholm; built into the front wall of the house there.

The altar is dedicated to Veteris. The fragment is carved in sandstone. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

The die is plain.

A double torus moulding runs across the top of the die.

RIB 1698

LS 254.

Bruce, Wall 2, 211 without fig.

701. The upper part of an altar from Chesterholm; once in the rock garden there. This altar has not been examined at first hand.

The altar is dedicated to the Goddess. It is 5 inches high and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

The die is plain.

The bolsters are indicated on the front of the stone by roundels with rims enclosing rosettes of either four or five petals.

No details of the focus are known.

The fascia is enlarged (type 5 or type 7). It is decorated with a gable outlined in relief.

The central profile of the capital appears to be flat (type 10).

At the front of the stone there seems to be a torus moulding.

RIB 1701

LS 256

Watkin, Arch J. XXXIII, 259.

702. An uninscribed altar from Chesterholm; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 8 inches wide and 7 inches thick. The shaft is 6 inches high, 7 inches wide and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type A1a). The fronts are damaged.

The focus is circular, dished with umbo (type A2c). The internal diameter is 3 inches and it is less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," straight under the bolsters (type 3).

The central profile is formed by twin rounded gables (type 8/9).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there are two stepped-in fillets and at the base two stepped-out fillets. There is a plinth.

Budge, 349, no. 251.

Chesters Cat., 28, no. 286.

703. The upper part of an uninscribed altar from Chesterholm; now in the garden there.

The altar is carved in sandstone. The stone projects $28\frac{3}{4}$ inches from the ground and is $17\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide. It is $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 8 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type A1a). Their fronts display a pendant label which is linked to a moulding running laterally below the bolsters. This is a unique feature.

There is no focus. The top of the capital is flat.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "filled-in" (type 3). It is decorated with vegetable motifs in relief. The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. The mouldings of the capital are unusual. A torus and fillet are separated by a cavetto from a second torus sandwiched between two fillets.

704. The upper portion of an uninscribed altar from Chesterholm; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is carved in coarse sandstone. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 4 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are damaged but have been plain (type Ala).

No trace of the focus survives. The top of the stone is damaged.

Both the fascia and the focus mount are damaged.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are two stepped-in fillets.

Budge, 349, no. 250.

Chesters Cat., 39, no. 298.

705. An altar, now lost, from Chesters.

The altar is dedicated to Jupiter. No dimensions are preserved.

The die is plain.

One side of the shaft bears a guttus in relief.

Horsley's drawing does not show that bolsters existed nor does it give any indication of the focus.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth.

The altar is elaborately moulded. At the capital there are two stepped-in fillets and a large torus set above three similar mouldings and a stepped-in fillet. At the base a stepped-out fillet surmounts two tori and a chamfered plinth.

RIB 1451

Horsley, 216, North. XXV.

706. The lower part of an altar from Chesters; now in the Museum there.

The altar is dedicated to the gods the Vitires. It is carved in sandstone. The stone is 6 inches high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 3 inches thick. The shaft is 4 inches wide and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The altar is moulded on three sides. Two small tori are set above a plinth.

RIB 1457

Blair, AA² XIII, 362 with fig.

Budge, 309, no. 60.

Chesters Cat., no. 83 (omitted from printed cat.).

707. The front of an altar possibly from Chesters; now in the Museum there.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $39\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is c. $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and $17\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.

The altar is very damaged.

The die is defaced.

The shaft appears to have been plain.

The bolsters and focus have gone.

No description of the fascia and profile of the altar is possible.

The altar has been moulded on at least three sides. The front of the capital has had a large cyma reversa moulding. The sides of the base are chamfered.

708. Fragment of the upper part of an altar, probably from Chesters; now in the Church of St. Oswald in Lee.

The altar is carved in sandstone. The fragment is $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 6 inches thick.

Only the mouldings and a portion of the basin, hollowed into the stone to make a font, remain.

The mouldings are a torus and a chamfered torus.

Westgarth, PSAN⁵ I, 15 without fig.

709. An altar from Corbridge; now in the Museum there.

The altar is dedicated to Jupiter of Doliche, to Caelestis Brigantia and to Salus. The lower part of the die has been cut away and a secondary inscription names Gaius Julius Apolinaris, a centurion of Legio VI, as the man responsible for the erection of the stone. The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $35\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and 10 inches thick.

The die is a sunken panel 8 inches high and $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, outlined by a groove at the sides. Diagonal grooves at each corner give a mitred effect. The upper border of the panel is decorated with a band of incised ovolos.

The sides of the shaft are panelled and each displays a figure in high relief. On the dexter side of the shaft a Genius holding a cornucopia in his left hand, offers sacrifice at an altar. The figure on the other side of the shaft, a winged Cupid, steps out of his panel on to the mouldings of the base. He holds a bunch of grapes in his left hand and has his right hand aloft. Merlat suggests that the Genius reflects Jupiter Dolichenus' power as god of prosperity and plenty and that the Cupid may have the same significance.

This seems a more satisfactory explanation of the figure with the cornucopia than Spain's suggestion that it is meant for the goddess Brigantia. Even more likely is the view that the figure represents the Genius of Brigantia.

The bolsters are cylindrical and strapped in the centre (type A2b). The straps terminate at the sides of the bolsters in ornamental roundels each enclosing a female face and leading to a second roundel on the sides of the fascia; this encloses a rosette. The ends of the bolsters are decorated with grooved roundels.

The focus is circular, dished with umbo (type A2c). It is attached to the front and back of the capital (upper surface type 7). The internal diameter is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches and the depth is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The focus shows signs of burning.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), deep, and both inscribed and decorated. The first two lines of the inscription are carved on a raised panel outlined by a cable moulding. At the sides of the panel this moulding is double. At the sides of the capital, cabled tori border the front and rear edges of panels and follow the line of the rosetted roundel already mentioned. A bead moulding runs around the upper rim of the fascia.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1), rising to form a pedimented central profile in which three ivy leaves are carved in relief (type 1).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there is a torus moulding, a cyma reversa based on tangential arcs and two stepped-in fillets separated by a chamfer. At the base the mouldings are less conventional: three stepped-out fillets, a large ovolo and a small chamfered torus are carved in descending order from the shaft.

The altar is of ornate design. The ivy leaves of the focus mount recall those on an enamelled bowl from Pyrmont and suggest

a Celtic association, but the strange straps of the bolsters and the figures decorating the shaft point to Mediterranean influence. The dedication to Jupiter Dolichenus may indicate oriental tastes and it may be either that the dedicator was an Easterner or that the mason responsible for the stone had come from the Greek-speaking part of the Empire. The altar is unlike other stones dedicated by members of Legio VI and it may have been carved by a civilian mason working at Corbridge. The altar does not seem to be of very late date and would be at home in the late second or early third century.

RIB 1131

Merlat, 266-267, no. 273.

G.B.R. Spain, PSAN⁴ I, 204-5.

Richmond, AA⁴ XXI, 193-196; plate Xh.

710. An altar from Corbridge; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to the god Vitiris. It is carved in buff sandstone. The altar is $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die is a sunken panel $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, enclosed by a flat border.

The sides of the shaft are panelled. At the sinister side there is a suggestion of a cylindrical engaged column.

The bolsters are damaged.

The focus is circular, dished with rim (type A2b). The internal diameter is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is now damaged, but enough survives to show a decoration of three grooves in the shape of a pediment, which define a gable outlined by two mouldings, the uppermost running

from the edges of the stone.

The shape of the central profile of the capital is no longer apparent.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At both sides of the capital and the base there is a chamfer.

The base is decorated with incised chevron, the centres of the triangles being sunken. These depressions have been made with the drill.

The altar is of crude workmanship.

RIB 1140

LS 638

Haverfield, AA³ XV, 42, no. 29.

Haverfield, NCH X, 497, no. 3.

711. An altar from Corbridge; now in the Museum there.

The altar bears the letters VMD. The altar is carved in cream sandstone. It is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 4 inches thick. The shaft is 3 inches high, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the sinister side of the shaft, under an arch cut into the capital, there is the figure of a man facing the front with left arm akimbo. The other arm is missing.

There are neither bolsters nor focus.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7).

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At both capital and base there are chamfers. The chamfer at the front of the capital is at a lower level than those at the sides.

RIB 1145.

Knowles, AA³ V, 350; fig. 14, no. 35.

712. An altar from Corbridge; now in the Museum there.

The altar is dedicated to Vitiris by Mitius. It is carved in coarse cream sandstone. The stone is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is circular, dished (type Ala). It is 1 inch in diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7), and inscribed.

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded only at the front of the stone. At the capital the shaft is separated from the fascia by a groove. At the base there is a small step.

The altar is roughly carved.

RIB 1141

Wright, PSAN⁴ IX, 222.

713. An altar from Corbridge, said to be in Corbridge Museum.

This stone has not been examined at first hand.

The altar is dedicated to Diana. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

"The original face of the stone has been chiselled off."

Both sides are moulded.

RIB 1126

Wright, PSAN⁴ IX, 222.

See RIB for drawing.

714. A fragment of the upper part of an altar probably from Corbridge but now lost.

The altar is dedicated to the Emperor's Victory by Lucius Julius Julianus. No measurements are preserved.

Horsley's drawing shows that the die is plain.

The mouldings at the top of the shaft seem to have been two tori separated by a fillet.

RIB 1138

Horsley, 247-8, North. CVII.

715. An uninscribed altar probably from Corbridge; now in the narthex of Hexham Priory Church.

The altar is carved in buff sandstone. It is $49\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 29 inches wide and $17\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $24\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $24\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die is a panel 25 inches high and 13 inches wide outlined at each side by a raised flat moulding $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, running vertically to the top of the stone. Beyond this moulding, at the edges of the shaft, there is another similar moulding giving the appearance of three sunken panels within plain borders.

The sides of the shaft are plain.

Neither bolsters nor focus now remain.

The capital has been extensively recut and is now flat.

The altar is moulded on three sides. The mouldings of the capital have been removed but those at the base survive. Here there are three stepped-out fillets, a cavetto, a stepped-out fillet, a stepped-out plinth and another stepped-out fillet.

The stone has been a massive altar or pedestal.

Hinds, NCH III, 238.

716. An uninscribed altar or statue base from Corbridge; now outside the Museum there.

The altar is carved in sandstone. The stone is 43 inches high, 21 inches wide and 13 inches thick. The shaft is $16\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die is a sunken panel $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, outlined by a plain border.

The sides of the shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

The top of the stone displays a rectangular recess $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches from side to side and 9 inches from front to back.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7).

The central profile is flat (type 10).

The altar has well cut mouldings on three sides. At the capital, above the border of the die there are two tori, a scotia and a torus. The base mouldings are similar but in reverse order.

717. An uninscribed altar or pedestal from Corbridge; now outside the Museum there.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $28\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 10 inches thick. The shaft is $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 8 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are neither bolsters nor focus.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7).

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The capital is fully moulded at the front only. Here, at both capital and base there is a well cut quirked cavetto. The sides of the shaft are chamfered to the capital and base.

718. An uninscribed altar from Corbridge; now outside the Museum there.

The altar is carved in buff sandstone. It is 25 inches high, 12 inches wide and 12 inches thick. The shaft is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at the sinister side.

The die is a panel $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide enclosed in a plain border.

The dexter side of the shaft is also panelled. The sinister side is damaged.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is rectangular with rounded corners. It is dished with rim (type A2b). From side to side it measures $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches. From front to back it is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The depth is 1 inch.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

The rim of the focus forms the central profile of the capital.

The altar is now moulded on two sides. At the front of the capital there is one large and four small tori. At the dexter side of the capital there are six small tori. The base mouldings are damaged.

719. An uninscribed altar from Corbridge; now standing outside the Museum there.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 8 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type A1a), and are flattened on the top.

The focus is a circular raised platform less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch high (type D12).

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5). It is decorated with an incised, flattened supine crescent. The same decoration appears at the back.

The central profile is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there are two flattened tori and a fillet. At the base an ovolo surmounts two flattened tori and a plinth.

720. An uninscribed altar or pedestal from Corbridge; now in the Museum there.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 10 inches wide and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and 6 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are neither bolsters nor focus. The top of the stone is flat.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7).

The upper profile of the altar is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a torus and two stepped-in fillets. At the base there are two stepped-out fillets, a torus and a stepped-out plinth.

721. An uninscribed altar possibly from Corbridge; now in Hexham Priory Church.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 7 inches thick. The shaft is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The shaft is plain.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is square, with rim and flat bottom (type B6a). The internal measurement is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth.

There is no focus mount.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a step. At the base there is a chamfer.

Hinds, NCH III, 238.

722. The upper part of an altar, possibly from Corbridge; now in St. Peter's Church, Bywell.

The altar is carved in buff sandstone. It now measures 12 inches high, 19 inches wide and 17 inches thick.

There are now no bolsters.

There is no regular focus. The top of the capital slopes downwards towards the middle on all four sides. The depth is 2 inches.

The fascia does not survive.

There is no focus mount.

The upper profile of the capital is now flat.

Mouldings survive on three sides. A bead moulding is set above a fillet and a torus. These appear above a band of chip-carved bar chevron enrichment.

Knowles, PSAN X, 158-59 with fig.

723. The upper part of an altar from Corbridge; now in the Museum there.

There is no inscription. The altar is carved in buff sandstone. It is 4 inches high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The bolsters are plain (type A1a). The fronts are damaged.

The focus is circular, dished with umbo (type A2c). The internal diameter is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is moulded (type 2). Two tori are separated from another torus by a cavetto.

The focus mount is damaged. It seems to have been carved in one plane with the bolsters.

The central profile of the capital is now flattish.

The altar is moulded on three sides. Below the mouldings of the fascia there is a chamfer.

724. The upper part of an altar, now lost, from Cramond.

The stone is figured by Horsley. No dimensions are preserved.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is circular with rim.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7) and decorated with the head of a deity in relief. Horsley shows a bearded man with long hair. Horns emerge from his head and, from behind his beard strange sinuous balloon shapes appear. The interpretation of these is difficult but it seems possible that they are intended either for serpents associated with the cult of the stag-god Cernunnos, or for cornucopiae.

No indication of mouldings is given by Horsley's sketch.

Horsley, 205, Scot. XXVIII.

725. An altar from near Doncaster; now in the Yorkshire Museum, York.

The altar is dedicated to the Mother Goddesses by Marcus Nantonius Orbiotalus. It is carved in friable buff sandstone. The altar is $29\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 15 inches wide and $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 12 inches wide and $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die is a sunken panel 10 inches wide with a plain border.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a vase with foliage.

On the sinister side there is a guttus with ovoid body and short, broad neck (type B3).

The bolsters are cylindrical with median straps (type A2b). The fronts are dished with umbo, and sparrow-pecked.

The focus is circular, dished with rim (type A2b). It is attached to the straps of the bolsters and to the front of the capital (upper surface type 3/7). The internal diameter is 6 inches and it is 1 inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth, and decorated with incised egg and tongue motif.

The focus mount is "filled-in" (type 3). It forms a central profile of two convex arcs (type 6). It is decorated with two cordate leaves in relief, the tips of the leaves meeting in the centre of the mount.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At both capital and base there is a chamfer. At the capital this chamfer is ornamented by a large incised ovolo.

RIB 618

Stebbing, Arch. VII, 420; plate XXX, figs. 4, 5, 6 and 7 facing 409.

726. An altar from Ebchester; now built upside down into the west side of Ebchester Church porch.

The altar is dedicated to the god Vitiris. It is 14 inches high, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. The shaft is 5 inches high and $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.

The die is plain.

It is difficult to establish the shape of the features of the capital.

The altar has two bead mouldings and a chamfer at the capital, and a chamfer at the base.

RIB 1104

LS 668

Watkin. Arch. J. XXXII. 258 without fig.

727. An altar from Ebchester; now in the Museum at Mains Farm,
Ebchester.

The altar is dedicated to Mars and to the Deity of the Emperor. It is carved in buff sandstone. The altar is $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 9 inches wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 5 inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is an indeterminate device and on the sinister side, another strange incised motif resembling a Z through which a horizontal line is cut.

No bolsters survive.

The focus is rectangular with flat bottom (type B5a). It is now broken but seems to have measured $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches from side to side and to have been $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep.

The capital is damaged and it is impossible to establish the nature of the fascia and focus mount.

The upper profile of the capital is now flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on four sides at the base; at the capital only the front and sides are moulded. A torus moulding separates the capital from the shaft. At the base there are two tori.

RIB 1100

LS 664

Hutchinson, Durh. II, 433 with fig.

728. The lower part of a stone, possibly an altar, now lost, from
Ebchester.

The inscription is incomplete and difficult to interpret. No details of the size of the stone are known.

Horsley's sketch shows the die as plain.

There has been a moulding at the base of the stone.

RIB 1117

Horsley, 288-9, Durh. VII.

729. An uninscribed altar built into a garden wall at Ebchester.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is 25 inches high, and 13 inches wide. The shaft is 12 inches high and 9 inches wide.

The die is plain, but is not well finished.

There are no bolsters.

The central profile of the stone is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded but displays only a crude chamfer.

730. Part of the upper portion of an altar from Great Chesters; now in the undercroft of the Chapter Library, Durham.

The altar is dedicated to Jupiter Dolichenus. It is carved in sandstone. The height of the stone is 18 inches, the width 14 inches and the thickness $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

The die is plain.

Nothing survives of either bolsters or focus.

The fascia seems to have been rectangular (type 1), and is decorated. The central object of the design is an altar and facing it on the sinister side there is an animal interpreted by Merlat as a heifer, and another less well-defined creature, taken by Merlat to be a fawn. Horsley suggests that they are a dog or wolf, and a toad. It is impossible to be certain of the correct interpretation of the reliefs. The larger animal resembles a bear or boar, neither of which is appropriate to the iconography of Jupiter of Doliche. Merlat's suggestions are perhaps the most sensible.

Only the mouldings at the front of the stone survive. Here there is a flattened torus and a stepped-in fillet.

RIB 1726

LS 274

Horsley, 228-229, North. LXI.

Merlat, 270-271, 277; 271, fig. 56.

Cat. Durh., 37-38, no. XLV; fig., 37.

731. An altar, now lost, from Greta Bridge.

The altar is dedicated to a goddess Nymph by Brica and Januaria her daughter. No dimensions are preserved.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a patera. The sinister side bears a guttus in relief.

Gale's figure of the altar depicts the top of the altar as broken and lacking bolsters. By contrast, Horsley shows cylindrical bolsters.

No details of the focus are known.

Horsley shows a rectangular fascia (type 1), narrow.

According to his drawing the focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1) and is in the shape of a pediment (type 1).

Gale draws two mouldings at the capital, apparently an inclined fillet and a torus. At the base he shows two tori separated by fillets. Horsley gives no indication of these mouldings.

RIB 744

Gale, It. Ant., 42 with fig.

Horsley, 305-6, Yorks. IV

732. An altar, now lost, from Greta Bridge.

The altar is known from Horsley's drawing. The inscription is defective but the stone has been dedicated by a beneficiarius censularis of Britannia Superior. It is 38 inches high and 13 inches wide.

The die is plain.

There is an axe on the dexter side and probably a patera on the sinister side of the shaft.

No bolsters are shown.

There are no details of the focus.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7).

At the capital there seems to have been a step.

The altar must date from the period after the division of Britain into two provinces in the early part of the third century.

RIB 745.

Horsley, 306-7, Yorks. V; pref. xxii.

733. An altar, now lost, from near Brampton. Possibly from Hadrian's Wall.

The altar is dedicated to Brigantia by Marcus Cocceius Nigrinus, Imperial Procurator.

From the sketch reproduced in RIB the die seems to have been plain.

The fascia appears to have been decorated with urns or bucrania in relief.

RIB 2066.

See RIB for drawing from ms.

734. The upper part of an altar, now lost, from Hadrian's Wall, sector 7b-8.

The altar is dedicated to Jupiter. The inscription is carved on the front and sides of the stone. The stone is 7 inches high and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

Bruce's drawing shows a small hollow on the top of the altar. This

is presumably intended to represent the focus.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7).

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on at least three sides although nothing more elaborate than a chamfer is carved.

RIB 1366

LS 17.

Spain and Bosanquet, NCH XIII, 560, no. 1 with fig.

735. The lower part of an altar from Hadrian's Wall; now in the Museum at Chesters. This stone has not been examined at first hand.

The stone is dedicated to the god Veteris. It is 5 inches high and 4 inches wide.

The die is plain.

The base is separated from the shaft by a step.

RIB 2068

Chesters Cat., 37, no. 277.

736. An uninscribed altar from Halton Chesters; now inverted in Halton Churchyard.

The altar is carved in coarse sandstone. It is $43\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is 24 inches high, $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

The shaft is very weathered but traces of a guttus in relief may be discerned on the dexter side.

The altar is moulded on three sides with the back chamfered. At the base there are two stepped-out fillets, an inverted cyma reversa, a torus and a stepped-out fillet.

Bruce, Handbook, 73.

737. An uninscribed altar from Halton Chesters; now in the garden of Halton Tower.

The altar is carved in sandstone. The altar is $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 5 inches thick. The shaft is 4 inches high, 6 inches wide and 4 inches thick.

The die is a sunken panel edged by a plain flat border.

The dexter side of the shaft has a similar panel within which a handled patera with umbo is set obliquely with the bowl towards the front and base of the stone. The panel, if it existed, has now disappeared from the sinister side of the shaft but a guttus remains with globular body and spouted mouth (type A2).

The bolsters are plain (type Ala), but damaged.

The focus is circular with rim and umbo (type A2c). It fills the area between the bolsters. The internal diameter is 3 inches and it is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), deep.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1).

The central profile is now damaged. There seems to have been an egg- or urn-shape in relief.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the back of the stone there is a simple step. The capital mouldings are a torus and a stepped-in fillet. At the base these mouldings are reversed and there is a plinth.

Bruce, Handbook, 73.

738. An uninscribed altar from High Rochester; now in the undercroft of the Chapter Library, Durham.

The altar is carved in sandstone and is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. The stone is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala).

The focus is rectangular with rounded corners, and is sunken into the capital (type Ala). It measures $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from side to side and 2 inches from front to back. The depth is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth.

The focus mount is "from the bolsters" (type 2).

The central profile is now weathered and has a wavy outline.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At capital and base there is a chamfer.

LS 555

Horsley, 241, North. XCIV γ

Cat. Durh., 29, no. XXXV with fig.

739. An uninscribed altar from High Rochester; now at Alnwick Castle.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 2 inches wide and 2 inches thick. The shaft is 2 inches high, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type A1) and are not cut at the top of the capital. They are indicated at the front by bosses.

There is no focus. The top of the stone is flat.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), deep and is decorated with an incised supine crescent.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1), almost "filled-in." It forms a central profile of pediment shape (type 1).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At both capital and base there are chamfers.

The simple mouldings and the deep rectangular fascia with its crescent motif accords well with the general styles in vogue at High

Rochester in the third century.

LS 556

Alnwick Catalogue, no. 799.

740. The upper part of an altar from Housesteads Mithraeum; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is dedicated to Mars and Victory. It is carved in sandstone. The stone is $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and 8 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala), flattened on the top and damaged at the front.

The focus is circular with rim and flat bottom (type B6a). The internal diameter is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches and it is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

The focus mount is damaged but it seems to have been "from the bolsters" (type 2). Damage prevents comment on the central profile of the capital.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there is a fillet and an elongated cyma reversa stepped-in to the shaft.

RIB 1595.

Haverfield, PSAN² VIII, 208-9 without fig.

Budge, 335, no. 175.

Chesters Cat., 36, no. 269.

741. Part of the upper portion of an altar from Housesteads; now in Chesters Museum.

The dedication is incomplete. The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 6 inches wide and $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is now $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

Bolsters and focus have gone but a groove on the top of the capital indicates that the latter was circular.

Nothing of the fascia and focus mount survives.

Most of the mouldings have gone but two beads remain at the sinister side of the capital.

RIB 1611.

LS 207

Budge, 328-329, no. 138.

Chesters Cat., 28, no. 182.

742. The upper part of an altar from Housesteads; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is dedicated to the god the Veteres. It is carved in sandstone. The stone is 8 inches high, 5 inches wide and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 3 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are damaged but sufficient remains of the sinister roll to show that the fronts have had raised rims. It is possible that they have also been decorated with rosettes.

The focus is broken but it has been circular and has probably been dished with rim (type A2b). The internal diameter is now 1 inch.

The fascia is "enlarged", straight under the bolsters (type 3). It forms a central profile of pedimental shape (type 1); the gable is sunken and outlined by a plain moulding.

RIB 1604.

Haverfield, AA² XXV, 279, no. 2; 278, fig. 40.

Budge, 335, no. 178.

Chesters Cat., 35, no. 260.

743. Part of the capital of an altar from Housesteads; now in the Museum there. This stone has not been measured.

Part of the inscription remains on the fascia.

The altar is carved in red sandstone.

The ends of the bolsters are decorated with double raised rims and bosses.

The fascia is rectangular and inscribed.

The focus mount is "filled in" (type 3). It is decorated with a gable in relief.

RIB 1608

Birley, PSAN⁴ V, 117.

744. Fragment of the base of an altar from Housesteads; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar has been dedicated by a freedman of the Emperor. It is carved in sandstone. The fragment is 8 inches high, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is the trunk of a tree in relief, suggesting that the altar was dedicated to Hercules. The shape of the trunk is similar to that carved on a large altar bearing scenes from the Hercules story found at the same site (745). Wright suggests that it represents the handle of a patera.

RIB 1610.

Budge, 343, no. 234.

Chesters Cat., 30, no. 209.

745. An uninscribed altar from Housesteads Vicus; now in the Museum at Housesteads.

The altar is carved in buff sandstone. It is $42\frac{3}{4}$ inches high,

21 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is 27 inches high, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and 14 inches thick.

The front of the shaft depicts, in high relief, Hercules wrestling with the ~~Nemean~~ lion. The hero is naked and in profile and the carving gives an impression of strength contrasting with the frontal pose usually adopted by masons in Northern Britain. The lion is much damaged but is standing on its hind-quarters. On the dexter side of the shaft the apple tree of the Hesperides is carved. The tree has a broad trunk and foliage massed together to suggest the general shape of the outline. There is no attempt at representing the tree conventionally, as so often done by military masons in the north (eg. RIB 1284; 231). The sinister side of the shaft bears a carving of the Lernean hydra, not in the usual guise of a serpent, but a creature of more substance with an ample, sinuous body from which tentacles spread forth.

The bolsters are large, plain (type Ala). They are set back from the edge of the capital. The sinister bolster has almost gone and the front of the other is damaged.

The focus is much damaged. It has been either circular or elliptical and is attached to the front of the capital (upper surface type 6). The back of the capital is damaged.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1), and is of pedimental shape (type 1).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a torus and two stepped-in fillets. The dexter side of the base displays two small stepped-out fillets. At the sinister side there is a chamfer. Birley AA⁴ XII, 231-232.

746. An uninscribed altar re-used as a centurial stone. It was found west of Housesteads; now in Chesters Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is 19 inches high, 10 inches wide and 5 inches thick. The shaft is 9 inches high, and now 5 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala).

The focus seems to have been a rectangular, raised panel (type D12).

As the face of the stone has been levelled off in re-use, no details of fascia and focus mount survive.

The altar has been moulded on at least three sides. The sinister side of the capital displays three tori, and there is a torus and plinth at the base.

RIB 1673

LS 206

Budge, 334, no. 176.

Chesters Cat., 31, no. 220.

747. The top of an altar from Housesteads; now in Housesteads Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 4 inches thick. The shaft is 4 inches wide and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The top of the stone is damaged. Neither bolsters nor focus survive.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), deep.

The altar is moulded on three sides. There are two bead mouldings at the front and one bead moulding at the sides of the capital.

748. An altar, now uninscribed, from Ilkley; now in Ilkley Church.

The altar, which is carved in coarse sandstone, has been cut to form an arch possibly for use as a door or window head. It is $44\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 20 inches wide and $14\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is 14 inches thick.

On the one undamaged side of the shaft there is the figure of a woman in relief. She wears an ankle-length tunic with an overfold. It is slashed to the knee to expose the right leg. In each hand the goddess holds the sinuous leaf of a water plant.¹ The figure may represent the goddess Verbeia equated with Victory.

The bolsters are broken but appear to have been plain (type A1a).

The focus has been circular with rim and flat bottom (type B6a).

The internal diameter is $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches and it is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep.

No trace of fascia, focus mount or mouldings now remains.

The altar has been a large and imposing one.

Woodward, YAJ XXVIII, 317-319, no. 7; 318, fig. 54.

749. An uninscribed altar from Ilkley; sought in vain at Myddleton Lodge.

The altar is said to be 26 inches high, 13 inches wide and 10 inches thick.

On the sinister side of the shaft there is a patera in low relief.

No details of the bolsters are given.

There is no focus.

1. See I, p. 122.

The altar is moulded on three sides. The shaft is separated from capital and base by "a simple moulding".

Woodward, YAJ XXVIII, 319-320, no. 9.

750. An altar from Kirkbride, four miles south of Bowness; now in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

The altar is dedicated to the god Belatocairus by Peisius. The dedicator may have been a soldier. The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are very small (type Ala), and set below the level of the upper surface of the capital.

The focus is circular, dished and sunken into the capital (type Ala). The diameter is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches and the depth is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "filled in" and projects beyond the top of the bolsters (type 4). The central profile is flat (type 11). The focus mount is decorated with incised chevron designs. The central motif is a pediment springing from the upper moulding and outlined by three spaced grooves. Emphasising the shape, a fourth groove follows the line of the pediment from the top of the stone but returns at an acute angle before the moulding is reached. This groove is itself made more significant by a deeper incision, parallel to it and springing from the outer corner of the focus mount. An incised roundel in the spandrel between this line and the bolster at the sinister side indicates the original decoration of the capital.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At both capital and base there are two small tori.

The altar is probably of fairly late date and certainly no earlier than the first part of the third century.

RIB 2056.

LS 530.

Birley, CW² LXIII, 127 without fig.

751. An altar, probably from Kirkby Thore; now built into the north-eastern end of Crackenthorpe Hall, near Appleby.

The altar is carved in sandstone and is of uncertain dedication. It is 30 inches high and 15 inches wide. The shaft is 10 inches high and $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

The bolsters appear to have been cylindrical (type 1a). The ends have sunken centres.

It is impossible to examine the focus.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1), and rises to form a pedimented central profile (type 1).

The altar is moulded on at least three sides. At the capital there are two stepped-in fillets, the lower of them very shallow. At the base a stepped-out fillet is set above a stepped-out plinth.

RIB 766

RCHM Westmorland, 72a; plate 3(2).

752. A fragment of an altar, now lost, from Kirkby Thore.

The altar is dedicated to Jupiter.

The figure in the Gentleman's Magazine, reproduced in RIB shows that the die was a sunken panel.

The fascia seems to have been rectangular (type 1), narrow.

The mouldings at the capital are an inverted cyma reversa and a stepped-in fillet.

RIB 761.

Gomme, Gent. Mag., R.B. Remains Vol. II, 345 without fig.

See RIB for figure.

753. The lower part of an altar, now destroyed, from
Kirkintilloch.

The inscription has been effaced.

No dimensions are preserved nor does a figure exist.

It was apparently decorated with the head of a bull and a
wreath in relief. The motif was probably a bucranium.

CIL VII, mentioned between 1123 and 1124.

Macdonald, 295.

754. An altar, now lost, from Lancaster.

The inscription is defective and no dimensions are preserved.
No sketch survives.

On one side of the shaft there is an axe. On the other there
is a patera.

The altar is said to have three elliptical foci.

RIB 607

ed. Lukis W.C., The Family Memoirs of the Rev. William Stukeley.....

Vol. II (Surtees Society LXXVI) (Durham and London, 1883), 242-3.

755. An altar from Lanchester; now in the undercroft of the
Chapter Library, Durham.

The altar is dedicated to Mars by Ascernus. It is carved in
sandstone. The altar is 13 inches high, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $6\frac{1}{4}$
inches thick. The shaft is 6 inches high, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 5
inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). The fronts have sunken
centres.

The focus is elliptical, raised above the level of the bolsters with a slight depression, placed eccentrically (type D12). From front to back the focus measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches and from side to side $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

The fascia is moulded (type 2). A small torus moulding takes the place of a fascia of normal type.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1). It rises to a central profile of twin arcs (type 6). At the back of the capital there is a slight suggestion of a gable.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a fillet, a debased torus and a stepped-in fillet. At the base there is a stepped-out fillet and a stepped-out plinth.

The style of the capital suggests that the altar dates from the second century.

RIB 1078

LS 678

Horsley, 293, Durh. XXIV.

Cat. Durh., 14, no. XI with fig.

756. An altar from Longwood, Huddersfield; now in the Tolson Memorial Museum, Huddersfield.

The altar is dedicated to the god Bregans and to the Deity of the Emperor by Titus Aurelius Quintus. It is carved in coarse sandstone.

The altar is $37\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $17\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The shaft is $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type A1a). The fronts are damaged.

The focus is rectangular with rim and flat bottom (type B6a).

It is attached to the front and back of the capital (upper surface type 7).

The focus measures $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches from front to back and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches from side to side. The depth is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), deep. A groove runs around the fascia about 1 inch from the upper edge.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1). The central profile is of pediment shape (type 1). This feature also appears at the back of the capital.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the front of the capital there is a torus and two stepped-in fillets. At the sides this scheme is modified and becomes two tori and one stepped-in fillet. The mouldings at the front of the base are an ovolo, a torus, a stepped-out torus and a stepped-out plinth. At the dexter side of the base the ovolo and upper torus have become a chamfer.

RIB 623

Richmond, Huddersfield in Roman Times, 100; 99, fig. 62.

757. Part of a small altar from Malton; now in Malton Priory Church.

The letters CV are carved on one side of the altar. The altar is in cream sandstone. It is $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and now 7 inches thick. The shaft is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and now 7 inches thick.

The base, part of the face and the back of the stone have been cut away.

The die is plain.

On the sinister side of the shaft there is an incised figure; of this, the head, and body with saltire pattern remain. This may be most closely paralleled on a small altar from Maryport (556).

The bolsters are not fully cut. They are irregular in shape, sloping inwards towards the middle of the capital at the front, and flat on top. Their position is indicated at the sides and top of the capital by a groove.

The focus is circular, sunken with sloping sides and flat bottom (type B5a). The internal diameter is 2 inches and it is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The front of the capital is damaged but at the sides the fascia is rectangular (type 1), deep.

The focus mount has gone from the front of the stone. At the back it is "filled-in" (type 3).

The central profile of the back of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar has probably been moulded on three sides. The sides of the capital are chamfered.

RIB 713

JRS XXXIV, 87, no. 3

758. The base of an altar from Manchester; now in Warrington Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. The stone is $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 7 inches thick.

The altar is moulded on four sides. Chamfers appear on all sides.

759. An uninscribed altar from Maryport; sought in vain at Netherhall.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is 11 inches high and 6 inches wide.

The face of the stone is said to be smooth.

The top of the stone is flat.

Bailey, 151, no. 17.

760. The upper part of the uninscribed face of an altar from Maryport; sought in vain at Netherhall.

The pedestal is carved in red sandstone. It is $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches high

and $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

Bailey, 158, no. 83

Bailey, CW² XXVI, 420.

761. Part of the face of an altar from Maryport; sought in vain at Netherhall.

The stone is 12 inches high and 9 inches wide.

There is said to be a square object above a double moulding.

Below is a six-spoked circle 5 inches in diameter.

Bailey, CW² XXVI, 420, no. 90.

762. Part of the face of an altar from Maryport; sought in vain at Netherhall.

The stone is 14 inches high and 7 inches wide.

Four mouldings remain at the capital, one of them cabled.

Hutchinson, Cumb. II; plate IV, no. 59.

Bailey, CW² XXVI, 420, no. 91.

763. The upper part of an altar from Maryport; built up in the wall of the vestry of Dearham Church.

A suggested reading of the inscription as Matribus was rejected by Haverfield. The altar is carved in red sandstone. The fragment is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 12 inches wide and projects 4 inches from the wall. The shaft is 8 inches wide and projects $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the wall.

A lens-shaped hollow is carved on each visible arris.

There are neither bolsters nor focus.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

Mouldings are visible on three sides. A cabled torus is set above a flattened torus and an ovolo.

EE VII, p. 310

Watkin, Arch. J. XLII, 145 without figure.

764. Part of the capital of an altar from Maryport; now in the Museum at Netherhall, Maryport.

The fragment is carved in red sandstone. It is 11 inches high, 14 inches wide and 5 inches thick.

No bolsters survive.

Traces of a dished focus remain.

The altar is now moulded on two sides. A stepped-in fillet, a torus and two stepped-in fillets remain.

Bailey, 157, no. 80.

765. Part of the capital and die of an altar, from Maryport; sought in vain at Netherhall.

The stone is 10 inches high and 8 inches wide.

There is a bolster decorated with a rosette.

Four mouldings remain, one of them cabled.

Bailey, CW² XXVI, 420, no. 94.

766. Part of the base of an altar from Maryport; sought in vain at Netherhall.

The stone is $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and 8 inches wide.

Four stepped-out fillets separate the base from the shaft.

Bailey, CW² XXVI, 421, no. 98.

767. The lower part of an altar from Maryport; sought in vain at Netherhall.

The stone is 11 inches high and 9 inches wide.

Bailey, CW² XXVI, 420, no. 89.

768. An uninscribed altar from Middleton-by-Youlgreave; now in Sheffield City Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is 10 inches high, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die is a sunken panel $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches high and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide enclosed in a plain, flat border.

Similar panels appear on all sides of the shaft.

There are no bolsters.

There is no real focus although a slight depression in the centre of the capital may indicate its location.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there is a torus and tiny ovolo. At the base there is a chamfer.

Haverfield queried the authenticity of this altar but there seems nothing to suggest that it is not of Roman origin. Flat-topped, chamfered stones of this kind are not unusual in the third century and later.

Haverfield, VCH Derbys. I, 259; fig. 51.

Bateman, Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire (1848), 161; fig., 160.

Howarth, E., Catalogue of the Bateman Collection of Antiquities in the Sheffield Public Museum (London, 1899), 214.

769. An uninscribed altar from Moresby; now in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

The altar is carved in buff sandstone. It is 19 inches high, 10 inches wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is 7 inches high, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 5 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). The dexter bolster retains a sunken centre at the front.

The focus is circular, dished with rim (type A2b). The internal diameter is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The central profile is a pediment, outlined in relief (type 1).

The altar is moulded on three sides. The mouldings at the front of the capital have gone but the sides preserve two small and one larger torus. There is one large torus at the base.

This altar has some points of resemblance with 802.

Birley, CW² XLVIII, 60, no. 15.

770. A fragment of the capital and shaft of an altar from Moresby; now in the Museum at Netherhall, Maryport.

The altar is carved in cream sandstone. The fragment is $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The surviving bolster is cylindrical (type Ala). The front has a rim and boss.

No trace of the focus remains.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1). It is decorated with a border of chip-carved bar chevron ornament at both top and side; within this frame a smaller rectangular panel outlined by a bead moulding is set.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1). The central profile has apparently been in the shape of a pediment (type 1).

Mouldings do not survive.

Bailey, CW² VI, 153-155.

Bailey, CW² XXVI, 421, no. 113.

Birley, CW² XLVIII 59, no. 10.

771. An altar from Old Carlisle; now in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

The altar is dedicated to the Land of the Batavians by Ateco. It is carved in red sandstone. The altar is $18\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala).

The focus is flat, lozenge-shaped platform (type D12), touching the bolsters and occupying the whole area from front to back of the capital (upper surface type 11, without depression).

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1). It rises to a central profile of pedimental shape (type 1).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a stepped-in fillet. At the base there is a simple step.

The altar seems to be of second century date.

RIB 902.

LS 833

Collingwood, CW² XXVIII, 117, no. 17 without fig.

TH. Cat., 17, no. 43.

772. An altar, now lost, from Old Carlisle.

The altar is dedicated to Belatucadrus by Aurelius Diatova.

No details of size are known.

The sketch reproduced in RIB from a B.M. ms. shows that the die was plain.

There is no indication of bolsters or focus on the drawing.

The altar has been moulded at capital and base, although it is difficult to be precise about the shape of the mouldings. The sketch is so roughly done that interpretation is hazardous. There may have been a chamfer at the base.

RIB 888

Collingwood, CW² XXVIII, 113, no. 3, without fig.

See RIB for drawing from B.M. ms.

773. The upper part of an altar, now lost, from Old Carlisle.

The altar is dedicated to the Genius by Aurelius Martialis and Aurelius (?) Eburacio. The stone is 9 inches high and 9 inches wide.

The drawing in LS shows the die to have been plain.

The bolsters seem to have been cylindrical (type Ala).

No details of the focus are known.

The front of the capital is damaged and the form of fascia and focus mount is not clear.

The shaft seems to be separated from the capital by a step.

RIB 891.

LS 836

Collingwood, CW² XXVIII, 113-114, no. 5 without fig.

774. A fragment of an altar from Old Carlisle; now in Tullie Nouse Museum, Carlisle.

The fragment is dedicated to Mars. It is carved in red sandstone. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

It displays mouldings only on one side. There is a small torus at the top of the stone.

RIB 900

LS 828

Collingwood, CW² XXVIII, 116, no. 15.

TH. Cat., 12, no. 28.

775. The lower part of an altar or base from Old Carlisle; now in the possession of Mr. Dudding, Ashley House, Wigton.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 13 inches thick.

The stone is dedicated to Hercules by Sigilius Emeritus.

The inscription is inset within a plain border $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the sides.

RIB 892

Forster, JBAA² XIV, 143 with plate.

Collingwood, CW² XXVIII, 114, no. 6 without fig.

776. The lower part of an altar from Old Carlisle; now in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

The altar is dedicated to the God by Flavius Aventinus. It is carved in red sandstone. The stone is 10 inches high, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The altar is moulded on three sides. Three stepped-out fillets surmount a stepped-out plinth.

RIB 904

LS 834

Collingwood, CW² XXVIII, 117, no. 19.

TH. Cat., 19, no. 49.

777. A fragment of the lower part of an altar, now lost,
from near Old Penrith.

Hutchinson gives the dimensions of the stone as 10 inches high and 16 inches wide.

The altar is known from Hutchinson's sketch which shows a plain die and two mouldings, either tori or fillets, above a plinth.

RIB 941

Hutchinson, Cumb. I, 490; plate facing 481, fig. 12.

Haverfield, CW² XIII, 192, no. 22 without fig.

778. An altar from Piercebridge; now in the Bowes Museum,
Barnard Castle.

The altar is dedicated to Jupiter. It is carved in coarse sandstone. It is $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a thunderbolt in relief, two prongs emerging on each side of a central hand-grip. It is set diagonally across the shaft. On the sinister side there is a patera set obliquely with the bowl towards the top and front of the stone.

The bolsters are plain (type A1a). They are not defined at the front of the capital.

The focus is circular, dished without real rim (type A2b modified). The internal diameter is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged." It is not rectangular but is filled-in and appears to be a modified version of type 7.

The central profile is three shallow, convex arcs (type 7 modified). The back of the capital has the same outline.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a torus and stepped-in fillet. At the base a stepped-in torus is set above two other tori and a plinth.

The altar appears to be of third century date at the earliest.

RIB 1021

Richardson, DNAAST VII, 255; plate facing 251.

779. An altar from Risingham; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is dedicated to the Nymphs by a woman. It is carved in buff sandstone. The altar is $30\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is 18 inches high, 11 inches wide and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die is bordered by a moulding at each side.

The shaft is plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). The dexter bolster is not cylindrical; it is wider at the front than at the back. This is probably the result of defective workmanship rather than of deliberate design.

The focus is circular with flat bottom (type B5a). It measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches internally and is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 4/5) and decorated. A pediment outlined by a double moulding occupies the central zone.

The central profile is flat (type 11).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a large torus which is flattened at the sides. At the front of the base there is a chamfer, with a fillet at the sides.

The execution of the altar is crude. It seems to belong to the third century in virtue of the enlarged fascia and unimportant focus.

RIB 1228

LS 607

Richmond, NCH XV, 138, no. 26; plate facing 136.

780. The upper part of an altar, now lost, from near Risingham.

The altar is dedicated to Jupiter. No dimensions are preserved.

Horsley's drawing gives no details of bolsters or focus.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

Two tori separate the fascia from the shaft.

RIB 1218

Horsley, 239, North. XCIII

Richmond, NCH XV, 132, note to no. 7.

781. Part of the base of an altar from Risingham; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar has been dedicated for the welfare of Arrius Paulinus by Theodotus a freedman. It is carved in buff sandstone. The fragment is $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The stone has been cut down for re-use. Part of the lower moulding of the altar survives but it is so damaged that it is impossible to form any conclusions as to its original shape.

RIB 1229

LS 610

Richmond, NCH XV, 138, no. 27.

Cat. Ant., 75, no. 74.

782. The lower part of an altar, now lost, from Risingham.

The altar is dedicated to the god Mounus Cad....by a man whose

name is imperfectly preserved. No measurements are recorded.

According to the drawing, reproduced in RIB from a Bodleian ms., the die is plain.

The altar had been moulded. There is a torus and a cavetto at the base. Two letters of the inscription are cut in the cavetto.

RIB 1226

Richmond, NCH XV, 137-138, no. 25.

See RIB for drawing from ms.

783. An uninscribed altar, now lost, from near Risingham.

This altar, of which no dimensions are preserved, is said by Horsley to have a guttus and patera on one side and a garland on the other.

Hübner conjectured that the stone might be CIL 1057 but this is hardly likely.

Horsley, 240.

CIL: mentioned between 1000 and 1001.

784. The upper part of an uninscribed altar from South Shields; now in the Museum there.

The altar is carved in sandstone. The fragment is 7 inches high, 7 inches wide and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala).

The focus is circular with rim and flat bottom (type B6a). It is attached to the front and back of the capital and to the bolsters (upper surface type 8). The internal diameter is 2 inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," cut in one plane with the fronts of the bolsters (type 6). The central profile is a small pediment (type 1).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the front of the capital there are three tori; the lowest one is cabled.

785. The dexter side of the capital of an altar from South Shields; now in the Museum there.

The fragment is carved in sandstone. It is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and 8 inches thick.

The dexter bolster survives. It is plain (type 1a). The front is decorated with two concentric moulded rims with centre boss.

The focus is broken.

The fascia has probably been rectangular (type 1).

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1). It is in the shape of a pediment (type 1).

786. A fragment of an altar from Stanwix; sought in vain at Tullie House.

The altar has been of red sandstone. The fragment is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

The inscription is in a panel.

The stone is dated by its inscription to A.D. 167.

RIB 2026

Birley, CW² XXXII, 148 with plate.

787. An uninscribed altar, now lost, from Stanwix.

The altar is figured in Gordon and Horsley. No dimensions are given.

The die is a sunken panel within a plain border.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a guttus but no figure of this survives. On the sinister side there is a patera with rim and umbo set vertically with bowl towards the base of the stone. The handle is unusual for it is fan-tailed. Gordon depicts it as fluted.

The bolsters are cylindrical with double spaced straps (type A3a). The fronts seem to have had small depressions.

The focus is circular.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1). It rises to a pediment (central profile type 1).

The altar is moulded on at least three sides. At the capital there is a cyma reversa or torus and stepped-in fillet. At the base the mouldings appear to be reversed. There is a plinth.

Gordon, 96; plate 43, figs. 4 and 5.

Horsley, 266, Cumb. XLI.

788. An altar, now lost, from Watercrock.

The altar is dedicated to the Gods and Goddesses by Valens.

According to the drawing in CW¹ XII (1893), 60 and in RIB the die is plain.

The mouldings seem to have been chamfers at both capital and base.

RIB 752

Ferguson, PSA² XIII, 265 with fig.

Ferguson, CW¹ XII, 59-60 with fig.

789. An altar, now lost, from Watercrock.

The altar is dedicated to the Goddess.

According to Horsley's drawing the die is plain.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), deep.

The mouldings are fillets, perhaps decorated. At the capital there are two stepped-in fillets. At the base there are five stepped-out fillets and stepped-out plinth.

RIB 753

Horsley, 300, West. X.

Collingwood, CW² XXX, 107, no. 2 without fig.

790. An uninscribed altar from Watercreek; now at Clifford Hall, Yealand Conyers.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $25\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are strapped and slightly tapered towards the centre (type E). Their ends are decorated with an incised vertical cross and deep central hollow.

The focus is circular although flattened at each side (type A2b). It touches the bolsters (upper surface type 4). The internal diameter is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "from the bolsters" (type 2). It is ornamented by an sedicula, the gable of which forms the central profile of the capital (type 1). The pediment, outlined by a bead moulding, rests upon swelling columns and has an incised cross beam.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a fillet, a fillet inclined outwards, a stepped fillet inclined inwards, a groove and a fillet inclined inwards. At the base these mouldings are reversed, and there is a stepped-in plinth.

The shape of bolster suggests that this altar may be the product of a mason trained in the workshops of Legio XX.

North, O.H., CW² XLIII, 161; plate facing.

791. An altar, now lost, from Whitley Castle.

The altar is dedicated to Minerva and to Hercules Victor. No dimensions are preserved.

The die and shaft are plain.

The top of the stone seems to have been removed. No details of bolsters or focus are known.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth.

There is no evidence of the type of focus mount or of the central profile of the capital.

The altar is boldly moulded. According to Horsley's drawing, at the capital there is a cavetto, a torus and a stepped-in fillet. These mouldings are reversed in a larger form at the base and surmount a stepped-out plinth.

RIB 1200

Warburton.

Horsley, 252, North. CXIV.

792. An uninscribed altar, now lost, from Whitley Castle.

No dimensions or figure of this stone survive.

Hodgson records that it had "a patera and a pitcher carved upon it".

Hodgson, II, iii, 76, no. 6.

793. The capital of an altar from Wigan; built into the splay of the east side of a window in the north wall of the tower of Wigan parish church.

The capital is carved in sandstone. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and

17 inches wide.

It was impossible to examine this altar at close range. The space between the upper projections appears to be wider than shown in Watkin's drawing.

Watkin, 202 with fig.

794. An altar from York; now in the Yorkshire Museum.

The altar is dedicated to the goddess Fortune by Sosia Juncina, wife of Quintus Antonius Isauricus, imperial legate. It is carved in limestone. The altar is 39 inches high, 15 inches wide and 15 inches thick. The shaft is $17\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and 15 inches thick.

The stone is damaged and has been cut for later re-use as a building stone.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters and focus have gone.

There is no fascia.

The upper profile of the altar has been cut away.

The altar is moulded on four sides. The capital mouldings are damaged but a bead and stepped-in fillet remain. The base displays two stepped-out fillets, a flattened torus and a plinth.

Professor Birley dates this stone to the Severan Age.

RIB 644

Ebur., 116, no. 33; plate 43.

YMH, 32, no. 4.

Birley, YAJ, XLI 727-8.

795. An altar from York; now in the Yorkshire Museum.

The altar is dedicated to the god Veteris by Primulus. It is

carved in limestone. The altar is 11 inches high, 5 inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is 10 inches high and 5 inches wide.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala).

The focus is circular, sunk into the top of the capital (type Ala).

The diameter is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and it is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

There is no fascia.

There is no focus mount.

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the front of the capital there is a groove; at the sides there are two bead mouldings. There are no mouldings at the base.

RIB 660

Ebur., 118, no. 39; plate 44, fig. 81.

YMH, 45, no. 24.

796. The lower part of an uninscribed altar from York; now in the Yorkshire Museum.

The altar is carved in limestone. The stone is $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 10 inches wide and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 7 inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a patera. On the sinister side the base of a guttus appears.

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the base there are four small tori and a plinth.

Ebur., 118, no. 46.

YMH, 46, no. 29.

797. An uninscribed altar from York; sought in vain at York.

The altar is carved in white limestone. It is said to be 8

inches high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

It is described as "badly worn but probably never very well carved."

Ebur., 118, no. 48.

798. A fragment of an altar top from York; sought in vain in the Yorkshire Museum.

The altar is carved in white limestone. It is 6 inches high, 8 inches wide and 8 inches thick.

The top is said to be gabled and to enclose a small rosette.

Ebur., 118-9, no. 49.

799. An altar, now lost, from West Northumberland in the vicinity of Hadrian's Wall.

Horsley's figure shows the altar to have been inscribed with the word DEO. No dimensions of the stone are preserved.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala).

The focus is circular.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1) and rises to form a central profile in the shape of a rounded gable (type 1/2).

The altar is moulded on at least three sides. At the capital there are three stepped-in fillets. At the base there are three stepped-out fillets and a stepped-out plinth.

The central profile compares with that of 412.

RIB 2070

Horsley, 234, North. LXXIXa

800. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance, in two pieces and badly broken; now in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is $38\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and 11 inches thick. The shaft is now $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die is plain.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a guttus with ovoid body and short, broad neck (type B3).

The bolsters are very damaged. They have been cylindrical and may have had straps (type A2b).

The focus is circular with rim and flat bottom (type B6a). Only part survives. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The front of the capital is damaged and it is impossible to establish the type of fascia and focus mount.

All mouldings have disappeared from the stone.

Possibly from Carlisle: TH. Cat., 19-20 no. 50; this altar is described as of "cream coloured sandstone."

801. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance, broken across the shaft; now in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is $19\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 7 inches thick. The shaft is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 8 inches wide and 5 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are neither bolsters nor focus. The top of the stone is flat.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

There is no focus mount.

The upper profile of the altar is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At both capital and base there are three tori.

802. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is much weathered. The stone is $18\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 6 inches thick. The shaft is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 5 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). The dexter bolster retains a sunken centre.

The focus is elliptical, dished with rim (type A2b). It measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches internally from front to back and 4 inches from side to side. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "extended" (type 5d). It rises to form a pediment outlined by a bead moulding (central profile type 1).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are two torus mouldings at the front of the stone and three at the sides. At the base there is a large torus and a plinth.

803. An uninscribed altar with the back split off, of uncertain provenance; now in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is $18\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 7 inches wide and 7 inches thick. The shaft is 6 inches high, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and 6 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). The fronts are damaged, but at the back the sinister bolster displays a raised spoke in a sunken roundel, suggesting that rosettes have once adorned the ends.

The focus is circular, dished with rim (type A2b). It oversails the bolsters (upper surface type 5). The internal diameter is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The front of the capital is damaged and the type of fascia, focus mount and central profile cannot be established.

The altar now displays mouldings on three sides. At both capital and base there are three tori.

804. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

The altar is very roughly shaped in red sandstone. It is 14 inches high, 7 inches wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is 8 inches high, 6 inches wide and 5 inches thick.

It is not possible to distinguish any of the usual features of an altar.

805. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is 14 inches high, 9 inches wide and 8 inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are neither bolsters nor focus.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth.

There is no focus mount.

The front of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At both capital and base there are chamfers.

806. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high,

6 inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type A1a).

The focus is circular, dished with rim (type A2b). The internal diameter is 2 inches and it is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "extended" (type 5c). It forms a pedimented central profile (type 1).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are three stepped-in fillets. At the base three fillets are stepped-out and there is a stepped-out plinth.

807. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in
Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is 11 inches high, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain. The die extends into the capital as a sunken pediment.

There are neither bolsters nor focus. The top of the stone is flat.

There is no real fascia as the die extends into the capital.

There is no focus mount.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At both capital and base there are crude chamfers.

Possibly from Birdoswald: TH. Cat., 21, no. 59.

808. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in
Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 7 inches wide and 7 inches thick. The shaft is 5 inches high, 6 inches wide and 5 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala).

The focus is circular, dished with rim (type A2b). It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in internal diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "from the bolsters" (type 2). It is now damaged but probably was of pedimented shape (type 1).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there is a torus and a stepped-in fillet. At the base there is a torus and a plinth.

809. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in the undercroft of the Chapter Library, Durham.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $44\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 15 inches wide and $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $24\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is damaged but has been circular, dished (type Ala). It measures 5 inches internally and is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep.

The front of the capital is mutilated but there seems to have been a rectangular fascia (type 1), deep.

No details of focus mount or central profile survive. The upper profile is now flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital the mouldings are damaged and only a rough chamfer now appears. At the base there is a stepped-out fillet, a quirked ovolo, a small torus and a plinth.

Haverfield was not fully convinced of the authenticity of this altar.

Cat. Durh., 40, no. L.

810. An uninscribed altar or pedestal base, of uncertain provenance; now in the undercroft of the Chapter Library, Durham.

The stone is carved in sandstone. It is $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and 8 inches thick. The shaft is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 6 inches thick.

The stone is moulded on four sides. At the base there is one stepped-out, and two chamfered fillets.

811. An altar of uncertain provenance; now in the Chapel of St. Cuthbert, Haydon.

The altar is carved in coarse sandstone. It is $36\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 21 inches wide and $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 16 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters, if any existed, have been removed.

The focus has been hollowed out to make a font. The basin is now roughly oblong with an inner, deeper rectangular cavity. The maximum width of the recess is $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches from front to back and $13\frac{1}{2}$ from side to side.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth.

There is now no focus mount. The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides and is chamfered at the back. At both capital and base there is a chamfered torus.

Westgarth, PSAN⁵ I, 15 without fig.

812. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in
Lancaster Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is 35 inches high, $20\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 14 inches thick. The shaft is 21 inches high, $19\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala), and are set back from the edges of the capital. The fronts may have been decorated with rosettes with sunken petals.

The focus is damaged. The stone is worn away into a saddle shape.

It is difficult to determine the type of fascia and focus mount as the altar is not very accessible. The central profile of the capital may have been a pediment (type 1).

The altar is moulded on three sides, though the mouldings are very worn. At the capital there is a stepped-in fillet, a cavetto and a torus moulding. At the base there seems to have been a cyma reversa.

The altar has been a large and imposing one and may be the product of a military craftsman.

813. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in
Lancaster Museum.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is 15 inches high, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 5 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). The fronts display sunken centres.

The focus is circular with rim and flat bottom (type B6a). It is attached to the front of the capital (upper surface type 6). The internal diameter is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 5). The central profile is damaged but has probably been in the form of a pediment (type 1).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are two tori and a stepped-in fillet. At the base there is a torus and a stepped-out plinth.

814. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in Lancaster Museum.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 5 inches thick. The shaft is 6 inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is circular, dished with rim (type A2b). It is 3 inches in internal diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

There is no focus mount.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded only at the front. The sides of the stone have simple steps to make the transition to the shaft. At the capital there is a stepped-in fillet. At the base there is a stepped-out fillet and a stepped-out plinth.

815. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in the crypt at Lanercost Priory.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is $39\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $20\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $16\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $18\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die is a sunken panel, 16 inches wide, with a plain border.

On the dexter side of the shaft there is a horse in relief.

The bolsters and focus have been removed. The top of the capital is now flat.

The front of the capital is damaged and it is impossible to establish the type of fascia and focus mount.

The altar is moulded on three sides. The dexter side of the capital displays a cyma reversa. The mouldings at the capital front have gone. The base has two tori at the front and a stepped-out plinth at the sides.

816. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in the crypt at Lanercost Priory.

The altar is carved in cream sandstone. It is $34\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 20 inches wide and $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is 13 inches high, $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 12 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala).

There is no focus. The top of the stone is carved in the shape of a lozenge-shaped platform (upper surface type 11a but without depression).

The fascia is "enlarged," curved under the bolsters (type 5).

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there is a large cyma reversa based on intersecting arcs, the convex arc of which is cabled. These mouldings are reversed at the base.

817. The sinister part of an altar of uncertain provenance; now at Lowther Castle. This altar has not been examined at first hand.

The altar is dedicated to Riocalatis, Toutatis and Mars Cocidius

by Vitalis. The stone is 12 inches high, and is now 4 inches wide.

The die and sinister side of the shaft are plain.

There appear to be no bolsters.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 7).

The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded at both capital and base. The upper mouldings seem to be a torus and stepped-in fillet. At the base there is a chamfer.

RIB 1017

LS 826

Collingwood, CW² XXVIII, 116, no. 14 without fig.

818. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is $35\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 12 inches thick. The shaft is $14\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

Neither bolsters nor focus survive. The top of the stone is damaged.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth.

The focus mount and the central profile of the capital are damaged.

The altar is moulded on four sides at the base, but the capital has been mutilated in re-use. At the top of the shaft a flattened and an angled torus survive. At the base the mouldings are a stepped out fillet, a cyma reversa and a flattened torus.

Cat. Ant., 105, no. 207.

818a. An uninscribed altar, broken across the shaft and with part of the face split off, of uncertain provenance; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in sandstone. It is 35 inches high, $17\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and 12 inches thick. The shaft is $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and is now 8 inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters. Acroteria appear at the two surviving corners of the capital; projections appear in the centre of each of the sides where bolsters would normally have been placed.

The focus is circular, dished with flat rim (type A2b). It is attached to the front of the capital (upper surface type 6). It was probably originally attached to both front and back (type 7). The internal diameter is 6 inches and it is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged" (type 6). It forms a central profile of two concave arcs linked by a broad horizontal (type 4).

The altar is moulded on four sides. At the capital there is a fillet and stepped-in cavetto; this may be intended for a cyma reversa. At the base there is an inverted cyma reversa, a bead, a shallow cavetto and a plinth.

The altar has been well carved.

819. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in coarse buff sandstone. It is 22 inches high, 11 inches wide and $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 9 inches wide and $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters. It is possible that acroteria were present when the altar was in its original condition.

The focus is circular, dished (type Ala). The internal diameter is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth.

The focus mount is "filled in" (type 3).

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a torus and a stepped-in fillet. At the base these mouldings are reversed and there is a stepped-out plinth.

820. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in buff sandstone. It is 22 inches high, 10 inches wide and 9 inches thick. The shaft is $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 8 inches wide and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters and focus have gone. The upper part of the altar is extensively damaged.

No fascia or focus mount survives.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a torus and a second, smaller torus chamfered to the shaft. At the base a chamfered torus is set above two tori and a stepped-out plinth.

Cat. Ant., 105, no. 218.

821. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in buff sandstone. It is 16 inches high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and 4 inches thick.

On the front of the shaft there is a guttus with elongated body, long neck and spouted mouth (type 6). The back of the shaft

is decorated with a knife with triangular blade (type 4). On each side of the shaft there is a phallus in relief.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is a very crude sunken hollow (type Ala), and is probably intended to be circular. The diameter is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches and it is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep.

The fascia is damaged but seems to have been "enlarged" (type 7).

There is no focus mount. The upper profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. There are roughly carved chamfers at both capital and base. Although decorated, the back is roughly fashioned.

The altar is interesting in view of its rare shaft decoration but it is crude in execution and, if the absence of bolsters is a criterion, is probably of late date.

822. An uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in reddish sandstone. It is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 5 inches wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

There are no bolsters.

The focus is circular, with rim and flat bottom (type B6a). It is raised above the level of the top of the capital. The internal diameter is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches and it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), narrow.

There is no focus mount.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are two fillets and a small chamfer. At the base there is a chamfer and fillet.

The base is decorated with three incised chevrons. It seems possible that these have been cut more recently than Roman times.

Cat. Ant., 105, no. 213.

823. An uninscribed altar, broken across the shaft, of uncertain provenance; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in cream sandstone. It is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is 5 inches high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala). They do not project beyond the central profile of the capital. The fronts have sunken centres.

The focus is circular, sunken (type Ala). It measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches internally and is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep.

There is no fascia.

The focus mount is "filled in" (type 3). It is decorated with a sunken pediment, outlined in relief, which forms the central interest of the capital.

The central profile of the capital is flat (type 10).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the front of the capital there is a small torus and a stepped-in fillet. At the base these mouldings are reversed; at the sides the base is chamfered.

824. The upper part of an altar of uncertain provenance; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in buff sandstone. The fragment is 14 inches high, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is 6 inches thick.

The die is plain.

The bolsters are plain (type A1a). They are damaged at front and back.

The focus is elliptical with the long axis from front to back. It is dished with rim (type A2b), and is attached to the front of the capital (upper surface type 6). The internal diameter of the focus is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from front to back and 2 inches from side to side. The depth is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The fascia is rectangular (type 1), of medium depth. At the front of the capital it is decorated with a band of chevron ornament, the triangles being in relief and separated by a groove. This design may have been set out with compasses. The dexter side of the capital displays a chip-carved bar-lozenge pattern.

The focus mount is "between the bolsters" (type 1).

The central profile has the shape of a pediment (type 1).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there is a flattened torus and stepped-in fillet.

Museum no. 1960.36.

825. A fragment of the upper part of an altar, of uncertain provenance; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The fragment is carved in buff sandstone. It is $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The stone retains a fine cyma recta moulding on the three remaining sides.

Cat. Ant., 106, no. 224.

826. The upper part of an uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in buff sandstone, reddened as if by fire.

The stone is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 6 inches wide and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The shaft is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

The bolsters are plain (type Ala).

The focus is circular, dished with rim (type A2b). It is attached to the front of the capital (upper surface type 6) and oversails the dexter bolster. The internal diameter is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep.

The fascia is "enlarged," very slightly curved under the bolsters (type 5).

The central profile of the capital is of pedimental shape (type 1).

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the capital there are two tori.

Cat. Ant., 106, no. 225.

827. The lower part of an uninscribed altar of uncertain provenance; now in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The altar is carved in red sandstone. It is 7 inches high, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 5 inches thick. The shaft is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The die and shaft are plain.

Neither bolsters nor focus survive.

The altar is moulded on three sides. At the base there is a torus and a stepped-out fillet.

828. Part of an uninscribed altar or pedestal possibly from Ribchester; now in the parish church, Whalley.

The stone is carved in sandstone. It is $30\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $19\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 15 inches thick.

The front of the shaft is occupied by a relief of Mars wearing a plumed helmet and cloak. The garment hangs over his left shoulder and falls behind his left arm. At his right side a sword is suspended from a belt. In his left hand the god holds a small circular shield. His right arm is raised to grasp a lance near its tip. The figure has been flanked by pilasters with triple torus-moulded capitals topped by a sunken arch. Of these pilasters only one now remains.

Above the figure a small torus moulding survives.

There is no trace of bolsters or focus. The top of the stone is flat.

829. The base of an altar of uncertain provenance; now in the Yorkshire Museum.

The altar is carved in limestone. The stone is 11 inches high, 9 inches wide and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The shaft is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 6 inches thick.

The altar has been moulded on at least three sides. At the base there is an ovolo, a fillet and a plinth.

Correspondence of AFB with Catalogue Numbers

<u>AFB</u>	<u>Cat. No.</u>	<u>AFB</u>	<u>Cat. No.</u>
878	886	694	995
881	421	697	999
882	482	699	107
915	11	698	109
974	141	644	72
981	48	723	46
986	201	711	157
988	876	717	Not found
990	61	723	679
830	389	727	694
621	330	730	103
682	197	731	699
687	188	732	107
697	734	733	106
699	664	739	189
616	92	736	108
611	93	737	691
618	729	750	110
623	736	742	614
624	85	743	982
627	497	744	731
628	948	749	732
629	947	752	733
630	949	753	739
634	89	759	616
635	106	763	252
636	329	764	753
640	73	762	100
643	902	769	107
644	794	764	Lost
646	299	766	791
649	448	771	139
650	994	773	611
641	509	776	613
652	71	779	697
653	34	776	699

<u>RIB</u>	<u>Cat. No.</u>
778	658
779	424
780	337
781	660
790	423
792	229
797	331
798	769
806	665
809	550
810	89
812	438
813	93
814	312
815	304
816	313
817	308
818	307
819	305
820	306
821	314
822	299
823	303
824	302
825	300
826	301
827	310
828	311
829	309
830	83
831	91
833	88
834	94
836	95
837	84
838	82
839	417
841	547

<u>RIB</u>	<u>Cat. No.</u>
842	85
843	81
845	92
847	90
848	563
849	562
881	610
882	334
883	335
887	67
888	772
889	625
890	196
891	773
892	775
893	197
894	198
895	199
896	203
897	200
898	201
899	530
900	774
902	771
903	204
904	776
913	202
914	609
915	134
917	135
918	135
921	577
922	576
925	578
926	464
927	192
941	777
945	621

<u>RIB</u>	<u>Cat. No.</u>
947	668
953	667
954	669
965	569
966	120
967	635
968	319
969	370
971	398
972	634
973	374
985	412
988	321
989	323
990	13
993	470
994	643
1017	817
1021	778
1022	62
1024	131
1029	123
1030	309
1031	259
1032	258
1033	257
1034	644
1035	1001
1036	259
1037	256
1041	254
1042	257
1043	523
1044	378
1045	522
1046	376
1047	379

<u>RIB</u>	<u>Cat. No.</u>
1048	377
1052	989
1053	403
1054	401
1055	405
1057	46
1058	404
1059	333
1072	116
1073	288
1074	251
1076	117
1078	755
1079	512
1080	514
1081	513
1082	381
1083	115
1084	382
1086	209
1087	511
1088	199
1089	130
1099	61
1100	727
1102	183
1103	184
1104	726
1117	728
1100	32
1121	430
1122	33
1124	493
1126	713
1127	10
1129	494
1130	58
1131	709

<u>RID</u>	<u>Cat. No.</u>	<u>RID</u>	<u>Cat. No.</u>
1132	30	1264	127
1135	495	1266	126
1136	11	1267	125
1138	714	1268	119
1139	373	1269	350
1140	710	1270	120
1141	712	1271	437
1142	431	1273	124
1143	97	1275	128
1145	711	1279	239
1146	181	1300	241
1190	329	1301	240
1199	42	1302	230
1200	791	1314	529
1206	189	1316	66
1207	231	1317	109
1208	226	1319	23
1210	232	1320	24
1211	418	1321	602
1212	233	1327	168
1213	227	1328	723
1215	224	1329	411
1216	249	1330	177
1217	259	1331	90
1218	700	1332	452
1221	235	1333	450
1222	236	1335	626
1223	230	1336	451
1224	258	1338	169
1225	234	1339	642
1226	782	1366	734
1228	779	1395	391
1229	781	1396	392
1230	228	1397	390
1231	225	1398	41
1237	442	1421	118
1262	121	1423	497
1263	122	1424	499

<u>RIB</u>	<u>Cat. No.</u>
1425	490
1448	485
1449	56
1450	429
1491	785
1494	452
1495	460
1456	461
1497	706
1498	462
1500	680
1521	540
1522	457
1523	364
1524	365
1529	367
1526	629
1528	344
1529	366
1532	368
1533	343
1535	367
1536	364
1537	671
1538	387
1539	471
1540	456
1541	673
1542	455
1543	239
1544	265
1545	268
1546	269
1548	672
1549	674
1576	247
1577	37
1578	212
1580	219

<u>RIB</u>	<u>Cat. No.</u>
1501	lost
1502	8
1503	7
1504	217
1505	211
1506	214
1507	220
1508	219
1509	245
1591	213
1592	407
1594	243
1595	740
1596	186
1597	588
1598	216
1599	218
1600	244
1601	294
1602	351
1603	505
1604	742
1605	509
1606	507
1607	506
1608	743
1609	38
1610	744
1611	741
1613	355
1605	440
1673	746
1603	328
1604	26
1605	168
1606	159
1607	161
1608	162
1609	19

<u>RIB</u>	<u>Gas. No.</u>
1692	699
1694	632
1699	400
1696	371
1697	697
1698	700
1699	698
1700	696
1701	701
1704	848
1725	174
1726	730
1707	166
1728	903
1729	686
1730	528
1732	435
1733	436
1767	617
1775	608
1776	397
1777	359
1778	97
1779	426
1780	103
1782	473
1783	472
1784	683
1789	102
1707	478
1789	474
1792	99
1793	425
1794	604
1795	238
1796	477
1799	542
1800	475
1802	684

<u>RIB</u>	<u>Gas. No.</u>
1803	479
1804	483
1809	178
1806	476
1807	689
1870	441
1872	290
1873	292
1874	285
1875	277
1877	289
1880	275
1882	284
1883	203
1885	279
1886	282
1887	276
1889	271
1890	287
1891	280
1892	274
1894	281
1895	419
1896	278
1897	646
1898	273
1899	620
1900	647
1902	648
1903	649
1904	275
1905	413
1906	286
1907	44
1911	291
1923	293
1955	1
1956	175
1961	40

<u>RFB</u>	<u>Cat. No.</u>	<u>RFB</u>	<u>Cat. No.</u>
1976	689	2066	733
1977	621	2068	735
1978	149	2069	484
1979	157	2070	799
1980	158	2071	361
1981	143	2073	77
1982	144	2092	136
1983	142	2093	319
1984	166	2095	649
1985	18	2096	140
1986	152	2098	416
1987	427	2100	138
1988	155	2101	147
1990	690	2102	330
1991	151	2103	145
1992	153	2104	137
1993	190	2105	342
1994	194	2107	140
1996	688	2108	139
2015	263	2109	141
2020	39	2120	173
2024	9	2121	209
2025	501	2122	170
2026	786	2123	172
2034	36	2124	171
2038	662	2125	190
2039	163	2132	1021
2042	340	2134	332
2043	927	2139	210
2044	603	2140	79
2050	29	2141	63
2055	96	2144	242
2056	750	2146	16
2057	419	2147	17
2058	420	2148	35
2062	103	2149	114
2063	603	2150	94
2064	222	2151	27
2065	356	2152	687

<u>Alt.</u>	<u>Dist. No.</u>
2193	686
2194	212
2159	434
2160	28
2165	100
2166	6
2167	98
2168	101
2169	89
2174	2
2175	4
2176	3
2177	5
2178	12
2180	49
2190	601
2195	196
2201	102
2214	22
2333	613
2347	618

Altars lost without figures and stones now undecorated are excluded.

Concordance of Catalogue Numbers with RIB

<u>Cat. No.</u>	<u>RIB</u>	<u>Cat. No.</u>	<u>RIB</u>
1	1995	41	1398
2	2174	42	1199
3	2176	43	583
4	2175	44	1987
5	2177	46	1057
6	2166	48	708
7	1583	49	2189
8	1582	50	1131
9	2024	52	610
10	1127	53	611
11	1136	54	2130
12	2178	56	1449
13	990	57	1143
16	2146	58	1130
17	2147	61	1099
18	1989	62	1022
19	1689	65	2141
20	634	66	1316
22	2214	67	887
23	1319	68	990
24	1380	70	640
25	624	71	692
26	1684	72	664
27	2151	77	2073
28	2160	79	2140
29	2090	80	2169
30	1132	81	643
31	575	82	838
32	1120	83	830
33	1122	84	837
34	653	85	842
35	2148	88	833
36	2034	89	810
37	1577	90	847
38	1609	91	831
39	2020	92	845
40	1961	93	813

Cat. No.RIBCat. No.RIB

94	834	137	2104
95	836	138	2100
96	2095	139	2108
97	1778	140	2107
98	2167	141	2109
99	1792	142	1983
100	2165	143	1981
101	2168	144	1982
102	1785	145	2103
103	1780	146	2096
105	730	147	2101
106	733	149	1978
107	732	150	1993
108	736	151	1991
109	735	152	1986
110	738	153	1992
114	2149	154	1994
115	1083	155	1988
116	1072	156	2195
117	1076	157	1979
118	1421	158	1980
119	1268	159	1686
120	1270	160	1685
121	1262	161	1687
122	1263	162	1688
123	1089	163	2062
124	1273	164	1984
125	1267	166	1727
126	1266	167	659
127	1264	168	1327
128	1275	169	1338
129	1088	170	2122
130	1089	171	2124
131	1024	172	2123
133	917	173	2120
134	915	174	1725
135	918	175	1956
136	2092	176	588

Cat. No.BIBCat. No.BIB

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2201
1102
1103
1206
1596
703
762
1317
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<u>Pat. No.</u>	<u>RFB</u>	<u>Pat. No.</u>	<u>RFB</u>
368	1532	425	1793
371	1696	426	1779
373	1139	427	1987
374	973	429	1459
376	1046	430	1121
377	1048	431	1142
378	1044	434	2159
379	1847	435	1732
381	1082	436	1733
382	1084	437	1271
385	1030	438	810
387	682	440	1665
388	681	441	1870
389	680	442	1237
390	1197	443	609
391	1125	450	1333
392	1396	451	1336
397	1776	452	1332
398	971	453	1454
399	657	455	1542
400	1695	456	1540
401	1094	457	1922
403	1093	460	1495
404	1698	461	1456
405	1093	462	1458
407	627	464	926
411	1320	470	593
412	985	471	1530
413	1905	472	1781
415	1893	473	1780
416	2098	474	1789
417	839	475	1800
418	1211	476	1806
419	2057	477	1796
420	2098	478	1707
421	231	479	1803
422	222	480	1874
423	790	484	2069
424	779	485	1448

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<u>Pat. No.</u>	<u>RIB</u>	<u>Pat. No.</u>	<u>RIB</u>
645	1993	706	1457
646	1897	709	1131
647	1900	710	1140
648	1902	711	1149
649	2095	712	1141
650	731	713	1126
651	737	714	1130
657	775	725	618
658	770	726	1104
659	776	727	1100
660	781	728	1117
662	2038	730	1726
663	2044	731	744
664	609	732	745
665	806	733	2066
667	953	734	1366
668	947	735	2068
669	954	740	1995
671	1937	741	1611
672	1948	742	1604
673	1941	743	1608
674	1949	744	1610
680	1920	746	1673
681	1734	750	2056
684	1402	751	760
685	1807	752	761
686	2153	754	697
687	2152	755	1070
688	1996	756	623
689	1976	757	713
690	1990	771	902
694	727	772	888
695	726	773	891
696	1700	774	900
697	1697	775	892
698	1699	776	904
699	1692	777	941
700	1698	778	1021
701	1701	779	1228
705	1451	780	1218

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