

## BRITANNO ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS DISCOVERED IN 1876.

By W. THOMPSON WATKIN.

Carrying out the plan which I first proposed to the late Mr. Albert Way, who strongly advised its being put into practice, I now publish the first of an annual series of papers on the discoveries of Britanno Roman inscriptions during each year.

The late year (1876) has not, with the exception of the great "find" at *Procolitia*, been very prolific of discoveries of this nature. The first one, with which I am acquainted, took place near the site of the Roman station at South Shields, where, on the 19th and 20th February, several tombs were exhumed, formed of stone slabs, on ground belonging to Mr. James Pollard, near the end of Bath street,—which contained bones, &c. Near to these was found a portion of a Roman tombstone bearing an inscription. All that could be deciphered was

D. M.

IV.....

the rest being worn away.

At Charterhouse on Mendip, two inscribed pigs of lead were found, the first in June, and the second in July. The first bore on its upper surface the inscription

IMP VESPASIAN AVG.

On the side was also the following inscription :—

BRIT. EX. ARG. VE.

The length of the pig was 1ft. 8in. ; its width at the base 6 inches, and at the top 5 inches—the slope from the inscribed upper side to the base 6 inches, and the weight about 143lbs. This is the first pig of lead found *entire*, bearing the name of Vespasian *only*. In the others the name of Titus also occurs. We learn from this that the date of the pig is early in the reign of Vespasian, between

A.D. 69 and A.D. 71, in which last year Titus became associated with his father in the empire. The abbreviation VE has not before occurred on any of these pigs. Dr. McCaul proposes, for the last three words, the expansion *ex arg(entaria) ve(na)* which is probably correct. The second pig found in July was of similar weight and size to the other, but was only inscribed

IMP. VESPASIANI AVG.

*i.e., Imperatoris Vespasiani Augusti.*

In the metropolis, during the demolition of some old houses in Camomile street in October, a portion of the Roman wall of London and a bastion were laid bare. Built up into the wall were many interesting sculptured fragments, and a fragment of an inscribed stone, but unfortunately the only letters visible on it were

V  
F.V  
M

Whilst pursuing his researches at Carrawburgh, (*Procolitia*) during the summer, Mr. Clayton unearthed the upper portion of a small altar inscribed

MAT  
RIBV  
S. C o.

.....

and has probably read when entire *Matribus Coh(ors) I. Batavorum, C(ui) P(ræest) ..... V(otum) S(olvit) L(ibens) M(erito)*. Two small fragments of inscribed slabs were also found, but the lettering was too faint to be legible.

In the month of October Mr. Clayton commenced the excavation of a small well or reservoir, about 150 yards distant from the western rampart of *Procolitia*, and which had been noticed since the days of Horsley (1732). It was lined with massive masonry, measuring inside 8ft. 6in. by 7ft. 9in., and was a little over 7ft. in depth. Horsley describes it as being filled with rubbish, nearly to the surface, but the water rising in it was "a good spring."

A few years ago owing to some mining operations in a lead mine about two miles distant, the spring and a rivulet flowing from it suddenly disappeared.

Within a foot of the surface, the excavator came upon a mass of copper coins of the lower Empire spread over the whole surface. "Part of a human skull, the concave part upwards, was found here filled with coins." Immediately underneath were a number of small altars, with broken bowls of Samian ware and glass; also bones of animals.

At three feet in depth were found two ornamental inscribed earthenware vases, and the coins had reached the period of the higher Empire; with them was a sculptured stone representing three water nymphs; below this were more altars, vases, brooches, rings, dice, mixed with quantities of coins, continuing to the very bottom, and at the bottom was a large inscribed votive tablet. The earliest coin was one of Claudius, A.D. 42. Many thousands of them were secured by Mr. Clayton, but visitors attracted to the spot carried away several thousands more. They were considerably corroded with the exception of about sixty of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, which seemed quite new, and had been preserved in the clay at the bottom of the well. The coins of these emperors greatly preponderated amongst those of the higher Empire, and from their newness seemed to prove that the deposit commenced at that period. The coins of Claudius, Nero Vespasian, &c., seemed considerably worn. The deposit extended as late as the reign of Gratianus, and embraced three gold coins and a few score of silver ones. Those of the Constantine family and of Gratianus, &c., were at the upper surface of the deposit, and on each side of the votive tablet at the bottom was found a small altar. Twenty-four altars in all were found, of which eleven bore inscriptions. Two vases and the votive tablet were also inscribed. The inscriptions were as follows:—

(1)  
DIECOVE  
NTINEA  
VRELIVS  
GROTVS  
GERMAN

(2)  
DEAECO  
VETINEGR  
OTVSVTLB  
ESSLVIPRO  
MS \*

(3)  
DEAE NIM  
FAE COVEN  
TINE MAD  
VHVS.IGERM  
POS.PRO.SEETSV  
VSLM

(4)  
DEAECO  
VENTINE  
COHICVBE  
RNORVM  
AVRC.....  
EST.....  
VI.....

(5)  
DECONVE  
NT.....  
.....  
OPTIOCH  
GERMAN

(6)  
DEAE.SANCT  
COVENTINE  
VINCENTIVS  
PRO SALVTE SVA  
V.L.L.M.D

(7)  
DIEM  
INER  
VEVE  
NICO  
PRS  
POSS

(8)  
DIIAII  
CONVENTI  
NAEBELLICVS  
V.S.L.M.P

(9)  
DAIICOVEN  
TNOMATI  
VS VSLM

(10)  
DEAECOVVEN  
TINE.....V  
NVV.....SOV  
.....  
VV.....I  
.....MO  
N.....

(11)  
D.CO...  
.....  
.....  
.....

(12)  
DEAE  
COVVENTINAE  
T.D COSCONIA  
NVS PR COH  
I. BAT. LM

COVE	VOTV	SATV	FECIT
TINA.A	MAN	RNI	GA*I
GVSTA	I*VSSV	NVS	NIVS

(14)  
CV | \*\*\* | \*SA | TV | R | NI | GA | IV  
| | | | | | | IN | S

Of these I would read No 1 as *De(a)e Coventine Aurelius Grotus German(us)*: 'To the goddess Coventina Aurelius Grotus a German.'

No. 2 I read, *Deae Cove(n)tine Grotus V(o)t(um) L(i)be(n)s S(o)lvi(t) Pro . . . .* the close of the inscription being obliterated, though it was probably *Se et Suis*: 'To the goddess Coventina Grotus willingly performs his vow for (himself and his).' Mr. Clayton reads the end of the third and commencement of the fourth lines as *Utibes* and the remainder as *S(olvi l(ibens) v(otum) pro (salute)*. It will, I think, at once be seen, that this is an error. The dedicator is doubtless the same person named in No. 1, Aurelius Grotus.

No. 3 has one or two peculiarities. I read it as *Deae Nimfae* (for *Nymphae*) *Coventine Madunus, Germ(anus) Pos(uit) pro se et su(is) V(otum) S(olvi) L(ibens) M(erito)*.

In English 'To the goddess Nymph Coventina, Madunus, a German, places (this) for himself and his (family). He performs his vow willingly to a deserving object.' *Nimfae* frequently occurs in epigraphy as an abbreviation for *Nymphae*. Mr. Clayton reads the name of the dedicator as *Ma(nlius) Duhus*. I think that there is little doubt of his name being Madunus, especially as we find the name GAMIDIANVS spelt as GAMIDIAHVS in an inscription at Birrens, in Dumfriesshire, where the first cohort of the Germans were stationed.

No. 4 I think should be read as *Deae Coventine Coh(ors) I Cugernorum Aur(eliana) C(ui) (Prae)est.....* Mr. Clayton does not venture upon a reading beyond the word *Cugernorum*, which in the original is erroneously spelt as *Cubernorum*. The only other known inscription left by this cohort in Britain is on a milestone found on the line of the Antonine wall. From the Malpas and Rivington diplomas we find, that it was in Britain in A.D. 103 and in A.D. 124. The discovery of this inscription seems to enable us to give the true reading of part of the inscription on the altar to Minerva found at the same station in 1875. (*Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxiii p. 34).

No. 5 appears to be *De(ae) Coventine..... Optio Coh(ortis I) German(orum)*. As Aurelius Grotus and Madunus are described as Germans, they probably belonged to this cohort, of which we also find traces at Birrens, (as I have said previously), at Netherby, and near Bowness, on the wall of Hadrian.

No. 6 is plainly *Deae Sanctae Covontine Vincentius pro salute sua v(otum) l(aetus) l(ibens) m(erito) d(icavit)*.

No. 7 is somewhat obscure at its termination. The commencement is *Deae Minervae Venico*; the next lines may be read as *pro salute*. The last line is *pos(uit)* but the s after it, unless again followed by v (as Mr. Clayton considers it to be) is puzzling.

No. 8 reads plainly *Deae Coventinae Bellicus V(otum) S(olvit) L(ibens) M(erito) P(osuit)*. The use of two i's for e is common. The name of the dedicator "Bellicus" occurs on an altar found at Tretire, Herefordshire, (Hübner, No. 163).

No. 9 is *D(e)ae Covent(inae) Nomatius V(otum) S(olvit) L(ibens) M(erito)*. Mr. Clayton gives the dedicatory name as Nomateus.

No. 10 can only be read as far as the middle of the second line—i.e., *Deae Corventine*.

No. 11 is still more obliterated, *D(eae) Co(ventinae)*, being all that is visible.

No. 12, which is on the large votive tablet found at the bottom of the well, is plain, and reads *Deae Corventinae T(itus) D(omitius) Cosconianus, Pr(aefectus) Coh(ortis) I Bat(avorum) L(ibens) m(erito)*. The first cohort of the Batavians by inscriptions and the *Notitia* list, appear to have been for several centuries at *Procolitia*.

No. 13 occurs on one of the vases in four compartments, and the lettering is very rude. The second letter in the third line of the second compartment and the third letter in the second line of the fourth compartment are identical, and seem like an s reversed, with the lower extremity widened into a leaf shaped form, which Dr. Hübner, to whom a copy of the inscription was sent, reads as B. Dr. Hübner reads the whole as *Covetina A(v)gusta Votu Manibus Su(is) Saturninus Fecit Gabinius*, and thus makes the vase to be dedicated by Saturninus Gabinius, and to be the work of his own hands. The chief objection to this is, the interpolation of *fecit* between the two proper names, but which ever way the inscription is read there appears to be a difficulty. Possibly this is as good a reading as can be obtained, but I am not satisfied with it, or with my own as published in the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, Dec. 27th, 1876.

The last of this series of inscriptions is still more rude. It occurs upon another and similar vase. The first compartment I have rendered c v, as the first letter seems too curved for an i, otherwise this and the letters of the next compartment resemble mostly i v | s s i. The first letter in the second line of the seventh compartment is the peculiar one rendered as B in the last inscription. From the third to the seventh compartments, inclusive, is doubtless to be read as *Saturni Gabinius*. Is the first of these names in the genitive? If so, and the true reading of the first two compartments is i v s s v, we get *Iussu Saturni(ni) Gabinius* with *fecit* understood, shewing that Gabinius made the vase by order of Saturninus. This would imply a different reading for the last inscription, which the position of the word *fecit* in it seems to justify.

It will be noticed that various forms of the name of the goddess occur in the inscriptions. It is spelt *Covetina*, *Coventina*, *Conventina*, *Covontina*, and *Corventina*; in one she is called a nymph, in another she has the title of *Augusta*. The former title only occurs in one other inscription found in Britain, conjoined with the name of the goddess, which is *Deae Nymphae Brigantiae* (Hübner, No. 875). The title of *Augusta* has not been found previously in Britain as *applied to a nymph*, but several examples occur upon the Continent.

In his account of the discovery read before the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, Mr. Clayton described the numismatic portion of this find as the contents of a Roman military chest which had been deposited in the reservoir as a place of safety. I immediately published my own views of the subject, which were that the whole of the coins, altars, vases, fibulæ, rings, &c., were offerings to the goddess *Coventina*. Both theories had at the outset numerous partisans, and this led to a lively correspondence in the Newcastle press, but the result, I am glad to say, has been in my favor. The number of discoveries exactly similar in their nature is considerable, and it requires but a knowledge of them, to ascertain at once the meaning of the contents of the reservoir at *Procolitia*. In 1852, in clearing out the reservoir at the watering place of Vicarello a few miles from Rome, there was found an immense mass of Roman copper coins from the earliest Etruscan times to the Imperial period. Upwards of 24,000 pounds weight were sent to the Etruscan Museum in the Vatican. Out of a great quantity of gold coins found, a considerable number found their way, I believe, to the British Museum. Votive offerings of various descriptions occurred, medals bearing inscriptions to Apollo as the presiding god of the spring, and a series of gold and silver vases, the former being preserved in the library of the Vatican, and the latter at the Kircherian Museum at Rome. Three of the latter were inscribed with the Itinerary from Rome to Cadiz, at different dates.<sup>1</sup> In 1875, at the French Spa of Bourbonne

<sup>1</sup> The celebrated "Rudge Cup," found in a well at Rudge in Wiltshire in the last century, bearing the names of five Roman towns inscribed around its rim

was probably thrown in as a votive offering of this nature. A number of Roman coins were with it.

les Bains, in cleaning out the reservoir 4,000 bronze coins, 300 of silver, and a few of gold were found at the bottom in the mud, together with rings, statuettes, bronze pins, and a number of stones inscribed to a god Borvo and a goddess Damona. The coins ranged from Nero to Honorius (see *Times*, February 2nd, 1875). Inscriptions to those deities had previously been found in the neighbourhood (Orelli, No. 1874, and Henzen, No. 5880) and, like *Procolitia*, the foundations of a temple were visible round the spring. At the source of the Seine, similar discoveries took place some thirty five years ago, a goddess *Sequana* being worshipped there (*Journal of British Archæological Association*, vol. ii, p. 404). In June, 1875, at Horton in Dorset, at the source of a small brook, a number of vases containing coins were found. And at the "Abbot's Well," near Chester, where the celebrated altar to the "Nymphs and Fountains" was discovered in 1821, vases and coins have frequently been found. But these instances of spring and river worship were not confined to reservoirs, wherever there was a bridge, a ferry, or a ford, coins, &c. were invariably thrown in as offerings to the presiding god or goddess of the stream. In this way it was that the enormous masses of coins, fibulæ, statuettes, &c. found in the Thames when new London Bridge was being built, some forty-seven years ago, were formed. Great masses of the same nature were found in removing the old bridge at Kirkby Thore in 1838, and the ford of the Roman road at Latton near Cirencester has afforded a similar yield. The sources of the Exe and the Slea have received many offerings, if we may judge by the coins and vases discovered, and the site of the old bridge over the Tyne at Newcastle has produced a large number of coins. Many other instances might be adduced, but the above will, I think, suffice.<sup>1</sup> A representation of the goddess seated, floating on the leaf of a water lily, is sculptured on the votive tablet. She has a branch of palm in her hand.

Mr. Clayton, also, recently discovered in a turret of the wall between *Procolitia* and *Cilurnum* a centurial stone, inscribed rudely:—

<sup>1</sup> Dr. McCaul, in a letter to me, says, "You rather surprise me by stating that there has been a doubt about the mode in which the coins got into the well at

*Procolitia*. I have never had a doubt that they were thrown in, as an offering to *Coventina*."



O. A D A V C I

P V D

apparently *c(enturia) Adauct(ii) Pud(entis)*.<sup>1</sup>

In the fifth volume of the Proceedings of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society (Evening Proceedings), just published, Mr. C. Roach Smith engraves and treats of a Roman leaden seal, found amongst the ruins of buildings at Combe Down near Bath. It bears on one side, apparently, the figure of a deer at rest, round it are the letters—

P B R · S

Mr. Roach Smith reads it *P(lumbum) Br(itannicum) S(ignatum)*. I do not think this correct, but will at present (until we have more light thrown on this class of objects) refrain from giving a reading.

Two other inscriptions have also been recently found at York, as follows :—

(1)

M

N L I V S

C R E S C E S

A · V E T

V I C

(2)

C A N D I D V S

The first is the right hand upper portion of a tombstone, and apparently has commemorated Manlius Cresces, a veteran of the sixth legion. The second, which was presented to the York Museum (where the first is also preserved) by Canon Greenwell, was found a few years ago, but has remained unpublished. It is on a fragment of a small tablet of slate or green stone, finely polished, which seems to have been originally enclosed in a frame of wood. A most interesting sarcophagus, inscribed to the wife of Verecundus Diogenes, has also been found, but as the discovery took place in 1877 I must defer an account of it to my next.

A few other previous discoveries remain to be noticed. In the *Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury* (published at Stamford), July 18, 1845, is an account of some excavations in High street, Lincoln, where Roman coins

<sup>1</sup> A tombstone and centurial stone have been found on the line of the wall since the year 1877 commenced, but they

are deferred until my paper on this year's discoveries.

and bases of pillars were found. It is said ; “ On Wednesday afternoon (July 16) the workmen discovered some huge worked stones at about four yards from the present surface ; these have evidently been plinths to some pillars supporting a Roman building. On one is an inscription which, as well as it could be traced, consists of the following letters :—

—VIC HRVPO MERCVRRES IVM

Most probably this is incomplete, as in all likelihood it was continued along the fellow plinth. All the earth above the level at which the stones were discovered is made ground.” Immediately upon seeing this I conjectured that another portion of the same inscription was that found in the last century, reading—

POLLINES

and described by Gough in his edition (1806) of Camden’s “ Britannia,” vol. ii, p. 392. It was said by Gough to be “ On the hollow moulding of a stone found in the east side of the old Roman wall below the hill at Lincoln, on making the new road, 1785, lying near a number of large stones, in a situation which seems to imply that they had been thrown down from a considerable building.” These stones were three or four feet below the surface, and some had mouldings. I had also no doubt but that the letter T was ligulate with the H in the 1845 inscription, so that the second word would read THRVP, a name found in several inscriptions in England. On communicating my views to Dr. Hübner, he replied, “ If measures, form of stone, &c. are corresponding, there is no reason why the fragments (A)POLLINES(IYM) and VIC THRVP MERCVRRESIYM should not have been parts of the same epistyle of a building belonging perhaps as *schola* to some *collegia* or *sodalitia Mercuriesium et Apollinesium* ; societies for the worship of Apollo and Mercury. If it was a large epistyle there is no hope to find out a probable restitution, VIC may be an abbreviation for (DEAE)VICTORIAE). Thrupo thus can be the name of the dedicant of a temple to her, and he may have been *Mercuriesium et (A)pollines(ium servus)* but all this is, of course, very uncertain.”

At Silchester Mr. J. Wordsworth tells us in the

*Academy*, April 18, 1874, there was found a tile bearing the inscription scratched on it.—

BIRGA\*  
VS

Is this name *Birgaius*?

In the first volume of the *Transactions* of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society (Evening meetings), p. 121, my friend Mr. H. C. Coote described another of the leaden seals found at Brough-under-Stainmoor. On the one side it was inscribed—

ALA  
SIIB

On the other—

VAL  
DEC

The two i's in the first inscription, not being perpendicular, but leaning inwards towards each other, may stand for the letter A, but as two i's frequently occur, as the representative of the letter E, it follows that the inscription may read either ALA SAB(INIANA) or ALA SEB(OSLANA). The second portion is evidently *Val(erius) Dec(urio)*. Another seal which may also have belonged (from its inscription) to a soldier of the *Ala Sabiniana* has been found since the commencement of the present year at South Shields. It must, however, be reserved for my account of this year's discoveries.

At South Shields also were found in 1875 these *graffiti* inscriptions on fragments of an amphora ;—

(1)  
BER·SIM

(2)  
M·VLES

From these fragments nothing can be gathered.

To the list of "Anuli" must be added a ring of bronze, hoop shaped, dug up at Rugby, inscribed within in Greek, "Esunera Euneiske." As Mr. Bloxam, who gives the account of the discovery in vol. i of the *Journal* of the Associated Architectural Societies, p. 227, does not give the *text* of the inscription, and as I am unable to obtain it from him, I have not given any *supposed* version of it. Dr. Hübner omits it. At the meeting of the Institute on May 6, 1864, Mr. G. Fortescue Williams exhibited, through Mr. Bernhard Smith, a bronze ring of the lower Roman empire, inscribed—

FIDES CONCORDIA

with the device of a *fede* or hands conjoined within a garland; on the shoulders are the names RVFVS and VIATOR. Mr. Williams informs me that he is ignorant where the ring was found, but it was probably discovered in Britain. Dr. Hübner omits it from his list.

In the inscriptions given by Dr. Hübner in his large work there are a few errors which need correcting, and a few inscriptions need some supplementary remarks and emendations, which I think could be introduced in the most fitting manner in the present paper.

There are three inscriptions amongst the list at page 2 of Dr. Hübner's work of those which he considers doubtful, which are certainly genuine. They are numbered 17, 18, and 19, and are as follows:—

COHRI  
FRISIAVO  
YOVI....  
\*PXXIIII

L·VIII.

LEG·X

The first was discovered in the Castle Field, Manchester, in 1796, and was on a stone fifteen inches long by eleven inches broad, surrounded with a border. It was described by Mr. Thomas Barritt of Manchester in vol. v of the first series of the "Transactions" of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, p. 675, and plate vii, figure 13. It was found in front of the principal entrance to the castrum, and was in the possession of Charles White, Esq. F.R.S., who died in 1813, since which time it has been lost. At the time Mr. Barritt made the drawing for the Society's volume he also engraved the inscription upon the handle of an amphora.<sup>1</sup> At the place of junction of the handle with the vessel he rudely inscribed a memorandum of the dimensions of the inscribed stone and the year when it was found, thus "15 by 11, 1796." This amphora handle after passing through several hands is now in the museum at Peel Park, Salford, where Dr. Hübner saw it and pronounced it a forgery; he, however, appears to have known nothing of the description or engraving of the original stone. The inscription is a very peculiar one, but the drawing by Mr. Barritt and the engraving taken from it seem to differ materially in

<sup>1</sup> Chetham Society's Proceedings, vol. lxviii, p. 46.

the third line. In the former it looks like VOVINWV. Is this the centurial mark, followed by QVINTIANI in a ligulate form? The first and second lines are unquestionably *Coh(o)r(s) I Frisiavo(num)*. In the last line *P(edes) XXIII* is preceded by a figure which seems in shape like a note of interrogation reversed.

The second of these, which occurs on a tile found at Leicester, Dr. Hübner says is, "without doubt," the title of the sixth legion, instead of the eighth. Having inspected the tile, and also having a rubbing of it, I can confirm, "without doubt," the reading LVIII. In the case of the third, which Dr. Hübner says should probably be of the second legion, the discovery of tiles at the same place, Caerhun, inscribed LEG. XX V V shews that it was a portion of one of these latter that had been found.

In his inscription No. 12, found at Chichester, Dr. Hübner includes Gough's restorations (erroneously), and thus makes it appear entire, which an inspection of Gough's plate will shew was not the fact. Nos. 67 and 69 are now preserved in the Gloucester Museum. Nos. 68, 70 and 71 in the Cirencester Museum; and No. 74 in the wall of a summer-house at Watercombe House, Bisley. Nos. 166 and 169 are now in the Chester Museum. No. 167, which had been reported as lost, I found in 1874 in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Prescott, Vicar of Stockport. He died in 1875, and his heirs presented the altar to the Chester Museum. In the same place also is No. 168*a*, which Dr. Hubner erroneously gives as DEAE MATRI. From personal inspection I find it should be—

D E A B  
M A T R I  
\* V S  
. . V M

*i.e. Deab(us) Matribus, &c.*

No. 211 was last heard of in the Leverian Museum, sold and dispersed in 1806 (*Chetham Soc. Proc.*, vol. lxviii, p. 54). No. 284 is in the possession of my friend, T. H. Dalzell, Esq., of Clifton Hall, Workington; whilst No. 285 is built up into the wall of the study at Halton Hall near Lancaster. The first and second lines of No. 415 are undoubtedly from a lithograph of the stone taken when it was first discovered—

LEG · AVGINCV  
NEVM · FRISION

but the upper right hand corner has, Lord Leconfield informs me, since been considerably broken. The above reading of these lines I first published in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxviii., p. 131.

With regard to Dr. Hübner's No. 484 a peculiar question arises. In the year 1838, when cutting through the Castle Hill at Northallerton, for the formation of the railway, amongst a number of other Roman remains there was found a stone bearing the following inscription:—

INSTANE  
FLA · HYRO  
LEG · VI · V.

(See Ingledew's "History of Northallerton," 1858, p. 124, and the Appendix, in which latter the inscription is given). This stone was lost immediately after it was found, but in 1841 attention was drawn to a stone built into the Chapter House of Hexham Minster, inscribed—

INSTANE  
FL · HYGIN  
LEG · VI · V.

(*Gent. Mag.*, Sept. 1841, p. 302).

The similarity is so remarkable that the question arises, are they one and the same, the inscription having been in the first instance badly read? In the first line of each *Instante* is the word indicated, the second *r* being ligulate with the *n*. Dr. Hübner places this stone under the head of Hexham, but omits any reference to Northallerton.

No. 502*b*, which Dr. Hübner gives under the head of Newcastle, being uncertain where it was found, is evidently the same inscription as that found at Carrawburgh (*Procolitia*) described in *Abbot's Roman Wall* (1849), p. 26.

In No. 513, found at Benwell, Dr. Hübner adopts Baxter's reading whilst giving a different expansion, but both Baxter's and Horsley's readings are erroneous. In the Ashmolean MSS. (826, fo. 37) in the Bodleian Library at Oxford there is an account of the discovery of this stone, with two drawings of it, one of them being in a letter from Dr. Geo. Davenport to Mr. Dugdale, dated May 30, 1670, a few months after it was found. In both

of these copies the second, third, and fourth lines are thus given—

A V G G A L F E  
N O S E N E C I O  
N I C O S F E L I X

The *ı* in the last line is ligulate, being formed by an upward prolongation of the last stroke of the *N*, and is probably meant for part of the letter *E*, the rest having been obliterated. In any case the correct reading of the stone is established, showing that the word *Felix*, instead of being a proper name, is used in the same sense as in the inscription lately found in the forum at *Cilurnum* (*Lap. Sept.*, No. 943). Dr. Hübner's No. 865 found at *Amboglanna* (Birdoswald), and reported both by him and Dr. Bruce as lost, I was fortunate in re-discovering at Caton, near Lancaster, in 1873. (*Vide Lap. Sept. Appendix*, p. 474).

No. 948a, given under the head of Drumburgh, was certainly not found there, but at Kirkby Thore in 1859 (*Lap. Sept.*, No. 751). In No. 1021, Dr. Hübner gives the third line as \*AIVN, and Dr. Bruce as FALIVN. I think there is little doubt that the letters are F A L T V N, and are part of the words *Praef(ectus)*, *Al(ae)*, *Tun(grorum)*. We find the abbreviation A L T V N applied to this *ala* in an inscription found at Burgh upon Sands (Dr. Hübner's No. 941). In No. 1047 I take the second line to be T I T R I B M I L A V G, from Hodgson's engraving of the stone, taken when it was much more perfect. The first *ı* is formed by the upward prolongation of the upper stroke of the *T*, and the abbreviation T R I B is formed in identically the same ligulate manner, as in the ninth line of Dr. Hübner's No. 1003. In M I L, the *ı* and *L* are both formed by upward prolongations of the first and last strokes of the *M*.

In No. 1055 Dr. Hübner reads part of the third line as C O H ı D A, but he fails to see that the figure which he gives as *ı* simply is a ligulate F I (*Lap. Sept.*, No. 565), and that it thus forms the word F I D A, the prefix to the name of the cohort which garrisoned the station. No. 1082 Dr. Hübner will find from the *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. ii. p. 163, was buried again amongst the rubbish on the site of its discovery. The stone No. 1085 I agree in calling with Dr.

McCaul (*Brit. Rom. Inscr.*, p. 233), a milestone, and if Dr. Hübner's reading of the last line . . . MONTI MP is correct, it evidently marked the number of miles from the place where it was set up to *Trimontium*. It is uncertain where the stone was found, but it was in the neighbourhood of the Scotch Wall. *Trimontium* was apparently at Newstead near Eildon, in Roxburghshire. Of No. 1168, which is the Roman milestone, found at Buxton in 1862, I have already given the corrected reading (*Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxiii, p. 51). In the Sydenham Tabula, No. 1194, I think that in the seventh line the cohort of Spaniards named is probably the tenth, as stated by Mr. Lysons in the *Reliquiæ Britannico Romanæ* (part 4, pl. i). In Mr. Lysons' plate the x seems plain, but of late years every trace of a numeral has been obliterated. Mommsen (*Inscr. Neap.*, No. 5024) gives P. Septimius Paterculus, who was Præfect of the first cohort of the Pannonians in Britain, as *Praef. Coh. X Hispanorum*, in Cappadocia. In the Riving Tabula, No. 1095, the name of the *ala*, given by Gough in the missing plate (fifth line), as QV . . . RV, I think is QV(ADO)RV(M). The *Quadi* were a people who resided on the Danube near the Bohemian frontier. From a recent inspection of the pig of lead, No. 1212, found at Chester, I find that instead of the last letters being VADON they are probably SNADON, or SANDON, the N in each case being reversed. I consider them as being the abbreviation of the name of the town SANDONIVM, or SAVDONIVM, given by Ravennas as existing between *Conovium* (Caerhun) and *Deva* (Chester), which in a recent paper read before the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, I placed at *Croes Atti*, near Flint, where immense heaps of lead scoriæ, mixed with Roman coins, fibulae, implements, pottery, &c., occur, and many foundations of buildings.<sup>1</sup>

The inscription on the ring, No. 1304 (corrected in *Additamenta*, p. 314), I would expand as *O(ptimo) V(iro) N(umerius) V(otum) S(olvit) L(ibens)*. I con-

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Hübner's Nos. 1173-4 are now preserved at Lunecliffe near Lancaster by E. B. Dawson, Esq.; his No. 1176 at Brougham Hall by Lord Brougham, and the only example of the tiles No. 1233 now extant is preserved by Miss

Ffarington of Worden Hall near Preston. In the *Hist. of N. Wales* by W. Catherall (Manchester, 1828) the first line of Dr. Hübner's No. 1164 is given as NUMNS instead of NUMC. Is this an abbreviation of *Numinis*?



sider the gift of it, to have been the result of a vow, made by Numerius to his intimate friend.

Of Roman inscriptions which have been found in modern times, and again been lost or destroyed without copies of them having been preserved, the following are to be added to the list already given :—

A Roman urn, "red-like coral, with an inscription," was found at Salndy, Bedfordshire, according to Aubrey (*Archæologia*, vol. vii, 412). It contained ashes. Another inscription on a stone which perished by being exposed to the wet in a frosty season was found at Cirencester, with that to Julia Casta, in the last century (Stukeley, *Itin. Curiosum*, p. 63). The Rev. Thos. Reynolds, in his *Iter Britanniarum*, p. 448, says :—"Kibworth, Leicestershire, between Harborough and Leicester.—A stone is said to have been found with a Roman inscription upon it.—T.R." At Exeter fragments of Roman inscriptions appear to have been built up into the town walls, in a manner similar to those at Bath; but while copies of those at the latter place have been preserved, those at the former have entirely perished. Leland says of them (Hearne's Leland, 1769, vol. iii, p. 60), "Ther appere 2 fragmentes of inscriptions of the *Romaines* sette by chaunce of later tymes in the Town Waull, renewid on the bak side of the House sumtyme longging to the *Blak Freres*. One of them standith in a tower of the Waul, the other is in the Waul hard by."

At Castleshaw, near Saddleworth, Yorkshire, an inscribed Roman stone was also found and destroyed in the last century.—*Archæologia*, vol. i, p. 236.

Camden informs us that a number of Roman inscriptions were found on the site of the *castrum*, at Overburrow, Lancashire (*Galacum*). They are generally supposed to have been lost again in a vessel in which they had been shipped (with some others) by Sir Robert Cotton and Camden himself, through her foundering.—Gibson's Camden, p. 976.

At Lancaster, in 1776, a *Lar* bearing an inscription was found and again lost (*Archæologia*, vol. v, p. 98.) Two years previously, at Quernmoor, near that town, a number of bronze utensils bearing inscriptions were brought to light, but dispersed amongst the residents in the neigh-

bourhood (*vide* p. 105, vol. iv, 3rd series, Transactions of Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire). At Kenches-ter also within the last forty years inscribed stones have been found and destroyed (Wright's *Wanderings of an Antiquary*, pp. 39, 40). At Headington, in Oxfordshire, an inscribed stone, though much obliterated, was found among the ruins of a Roman villa in 1848-9 (*Journal of British Archaeological Association*, vol. vi, p. 66). At Tilne or Tylney (Notts) there were found in the last century, with other Roman remains, "several agates and cornelians, with inscriptions and engravings" (*Beauties of England and Wales*), vol. xii, pt. I, p. 309). In the Winchester volume of the Congresses of the Archaeological Institute, Mr. Hartshorne, in an article on Porchester Castle, says at p. 25, "Fragments of Roman inscriptions are built into the wall to the right of the entrance into the inner baly." As these inscriptions do not appear to be visible at the present day, it is to be hoped that some copies of them may have been taken by residents of the neighbourhood, and that they will publish the same. No inscription from this large *castrum* has heretofore been edited.<sup>1</sup>

Such are the additional inscriptions for the year 1876, and those found previously which have remained inedited. My additional notes on those already published seem necessary for the completion of the readings of the whole series, which I trust are now before the archaeological world in as complete a state as it is possible to attain.

P.S.—Since the above paper was written, Prof Hübner has published in the third volume of the *Ephemeris Epigraphica* a second supplement to his large work. In this supplement, which is entitled "Additamenta Altera," the inscriptions found in the well at Carrawburgh are included, and as there are a few of them read differently from the copies I have given, it seems needful that the readings of Dr. Hübner should be added. In No. 2 Dr. Hübner adds A after the MS in the last line, and expands it as *m(ex)sa(lute)*. In No. 4 he reads the fifth line as AVR . CAMP, the sixth as ESTER.., and the seventh as

<sup>1</sup> A portion of a miliary of granite found at Chichester in 1809, with an inscription "too much obliterated to be deciphered" (Dallaway's *West Sussex*,

vol. i, p. 5), and some inscribed tiles found in the Roman villa of Roxby, Lincolnshire (vol. vi, 2nd series, *Proc. Soc. of Antiq.*, p. 115) are to be added.

VET..... In No. 7 he gives the last line as simply P.S. with a leaf stop between the letters. In No. 9 he reads the second line as VINOMA TH, the last two letters being ligulate, and expands it as *Vinomathus*, the name of the dedicator. Nos. 10 and 11, which are more effaced than any of the others, he reads as—

(10)	(11)
DEAE COVN	COVVINTI
TINE N	. . . . .
NVS . . SOV	. . . . .
AET . . . .	. . . . .
MVC , . . I	V . S . L . M
. . . ANIMO	
DED . . . .	

But little or nothing can be made out of these. In No. 14 he gives the second compartment as CAI.

I have also to add two broken altars, found with others uninscribed at the Kingsholm, Gloucester, in 1876. They are much worn and cannot be distinctly made out. The lower part of each is wanting. The inscriptions *appear to be*, to the local antiquaries:—

(1)	(2)
D .	D . E . O
MARTI	INIOCHCVRIO
	. . ORIVENDUS
	AI

The first is plainly *D(eo) Marti*. The second, I think, may be *Deo San(cti) Mercurio*, and the name of the dedicator *Orivendus*.