

## ON BRITANNO ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS FOUND IN 1877.

By W. THOMPSON WATKIN.

In laying before the Institute, this, my second annual list, I would observe that the number of Britanno Roman inscriptions found in 1877 represents a fair average of the yearly discoveries. There has been no "find" of any great historical interest, but one or two of the inscriptions have added to our local knowledge of the place of their origin.

On the wall of Hadrian the first discovery recorded is that of a tombstone, about a mile and a half westward of Newcastle, and near the station of Benwell *Condercum*. It was described by Dr. Bruce at a meeting of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries on the 7th of February, 1877, as being found 50 yards south of the Wall (the foundation of which is here the modern road), and probably on the site of the *Vallum*. The inscription is—

D. M.  
P. SERMVL  
LIO . MARTI  
ALI

"To the Gods, the Manes—To Publius Sermullius Martialis." Dr. Bruce says the letters are large, well formed, and clearly but not deeply cut. The stone is now in the Newcastle Museum.

At the meeting of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries on the 7th of March, Mr. Clayton described a centurial stone, found a short time before on the line of the Wall, near Tower Tye (or Tye.) It bore the inscription—

D. HELLENI

It reads simply, "the century of Hellenus."

Near to the same spot was found a second stone of the same character, but the letters were hardly distinguishable. As far as could be made out the inscription was—

\*HO . X  
 >IVLI . CON \* \* \* \*  
 VM \* \* \* ALI

And its meaning is evidently "the century of Julius Con . . . of the tenth cohort," for the letter before H in the first line should no doubt be C.

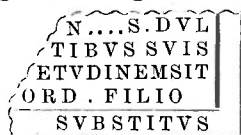
In my list for 1876 (vol. xxxiv, p. 131) I named two fragments of sepulchral inscriptions found at *Procolitia*, but which were said to be "too faint to be legible." I find, however, that Dr. Hübner (*Ephemeris Epigraphica*, vol. iii, p. 317), from drawings sent to him by Dr. Bruce, has read them as parts of one inscription, thus—

\*VLO . VIXIT  
 \*ATE \* \* \* OIII  
 ANISXXXIII<sup>2</sup>  
 VMVIXITD . . .  
 SIIIOEORVM  
 .VIDIIXVANIHI  
 M T ALAHL' E  
 A A IN

From this as it stands no sense can be gathered. I much doubt whether the two fragments are part of the same stone. In the first line, from the traces of the last part of the letter M preceding the v, I am inclined to think some such word as (ROM) VLO has preceded VIXIT. In the second, from traces of the same letter at the commencement, I think (M)ATE(R) has been inserted. The close of this line, had the letters been elsewhere, I should have taken for (c)OH . I., but it would seem impossible for these letters to occur here. The third line is plainly AN(N)IS. XXXIII; the reversed s at the end is, I think, a mistake for another letter. In the fourth line, if D is correct at the end, a child who only lived a few days is commemorated—VIXIT D(IES), which seems confirmed by the fifth line, which, I think, should read FILIO EORVM. The sixth line seems the most difficult of all, but at least the age of one child is given it (*i.e.*, two years); the second v is ligulate with the preceding x. The seventh line is, I think, plainly MIL. ALA(E)H . . . . ., while the last is merely represented by a letter or two, from which nothing can be gathered. The most interesting point is the name of the *ala*. If H is correct as its commence-

ment, it is probably the *Ala Herculea* mentioned in the *Notitia* as being stationed at *Olenacum*.

At the station at Risingham my friend, Mr. Robert Blair, discovered during the past summer, in the possession of one of the villagers, a fragment of a stone inscribed—



Although on the whole too fragmentary for any correct reading to be given, there can be no doubt that the DVL in the first line is part of the word *Dulcissimo* or *Dulcissimæ*. The second has evidently been *(Paren)tibus suis*. In the third line we probably have *(Val)etudine amisit*, the A and the first I being ligulate with the M. In the fourth line we have possibly *ord(inem) filio*, whilst in the fifth SVBSTITVVS is meant, *substitus* standing for it, as we have *Restitus* for *Restitutus*, the meaning being that the tablet was put up by *heres substitutus filio*, i.e., by the heir who was named to act as substitute for the son (in case of the death of the latter). We have another example of this in a tombstone found at Maryport (vide *Lap. Sept.*, No. 882.)

Through the courtesy of Mr. Foljambe, M.P., I recently inspected at Osberton Hall, near Worksop, a Roman altar found at Littleborough, Nottinghamshire, the ancient *Segelocum*. The altar, which is of an elegant form, is 3 ft. 2 in. high, 22 inches broad in the capital, and 16½ inches broad at the centre. It has borne an inscription, which is all but obliterated, and the only letters now visible are—

I . O . M .  
.....  
.....  
.....  
IIRAT...  
.....

The letters I.O.M. standing as usual for *I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo)* are on the capital of the altar, the remainder of the inscription is within a sunk panel upon the face of the shaft. The altar has a focus.

At Colchester Mr. Joslin informs me that he found during the past year, at a place called "Lord's Land,"

and close to the Decuman gate of the Roman *castrum*, a stone bearing a fragment of an inscription as follows :—

\* M \*  
\* HANIE \*

There are portions of letters remaining at the commencement and end of the second line, and only the lower parts of three letters (including the M) are visible in the first. The letters are three-fourths of an inch in height and finely cut. The fragment is only six and a half inches in length.

A portion of a Roman tile of the 20th Legion found recently at Chester, and now in the possession of Mr. G. W. Shrubsole of that city, bears a somewhat peculiar inscription. I recently inspected it, and the lettering appears to be—

<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 5px;">&gt;</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> LEG. X * * *  SVBLO * * * </div> </div>
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The first line has evidently borne the usual formula LEG. XX. V. V, but a second line is very unusual upon these legionary tiles. In this case the commencement of it appears to be SVB. LO, the s being reversed, but to what it refers is a question not easily answered. It should be stated that a wide border was round the whole of the inscription, whilst a thin line divides the upper and lower halves of it.

Another tile of this legion also found in Chester, and not noticed by Dr. Hübner, bears the inscription—

LEG. XX. V. V. DE

These letters, which appear to be DE, are ligulate, the bow of the D (reversed) being attached to the upright stroke of the E. The expansion would probably be *Devensis*.

During the great excavations made in the autumn at the large Roman station at Templeborough near Rotherham in Yorkshire, where the remains of a large colonnaded building have been laid bare, a number of tiles were found, bearing the inscription—

C IIII G.

The obvious reading of this is *C(ohortis) IIII G(allorum)*,

*i.e.* of the fourth cohort of the Gauls. We find traces of this cohort at Risingham, at Castle Hill, on the Antonine wall, at *Vindolana* (Little Chesters) on the wall of Hadrian, and also near the station at Walton House, on the same wall. This is the first time that any of its tiles have been discovered.<sup>1</sup>

In my last paper on Roman inscriptions I noticed briefly a ring found at Rugby bearing an inscription. I am now enabled to give a correct copy of the latter, which is—

ESYNEPA EYNAICXE.

This Greek inscription is on the inner or flat side of the ring, which is a plain hoop finger ring of bronze, and was found, about fifty or sixty years since, in an orchard, which now forms part of the site of the house of Mr. M. H. Bloxam, in whose possession it now is.<sup>2</sup> No other Roman remains were found near it.

At York there was found, on the 17th March, near the new railway station, and close to the river, a stone sarcophagus, bearing the following inscription :—

IVL. FORTVNATE DOMO  
SARDINIA VEREC. DIO  
GENI FIDA CONIVNCTA  
MARITO

This is extremely interesting. It commemorates Julia Fortunata, the faithful partner of her husband, Verecundus Diogenes. Going as far back as A.D. 1579, we find that in February that year the sarcophagus of the husband was discovered in the same neighbourhood, but being afterwards removed to Hull, was there either lost or destroyed. Verecundus Diogenes was by the inscription upon it a *sevir* of the colony of *Eboracum*, and a native of the province of Berri in France, his birthplace being near Bordeaux. The sarcophagus of Julia Fortunata is now in the York Museum, to which the Rev. Canon Raine informs me have been added during the year the following inscriptions :—

<sup>1</sup> The word *VIA* cut upon the edge of a piece of black ware and the letters *C. P.* upon another similar fragment were like wise found during these excavations.

<sup>2</sup> Since writing this Mr. Bloxam has exhibited the ring before the Institute.

(1)	(2)	(3)
.... CVR	DEO	TOT.
D. S. P.	SVCELO	

The first is on the lower portion of a stone tablet, probably sepulchral, found in York. Dr. Hübner (*Ephemeris Epigraphica*, vol. iii, p. 313) adopts apparently a conjecture that CVR is part of *De(cur)ione*, and adds PR before D in the last line, thinking the preposition PRO is meant. From this reading I must entirely dissent. On the stone the letter given as o by Dr. Hübner is imperfect—it looks like part of the letter o, but I take it to be part of the letter D, and the fragment I would read, supplying a word, as *fac(iendum) cur(avit) d(e) s(ua) p(ecunia)*. The abbreviations F.C. and FAC. CVR. often occur on tombstones, and the phrase *de sua pecunia* is frequently used also.

Nos. 2 and 3 occur on two rings of silver. The first was found on Barker Hill, York, and the latter in making the new railway station in that city. The god Sucelus named in the first is new to the Britanno Roman Pantheon. The meaning of the inscription on the second has not yet been unravelled.

In the "Wanderings of an Antiquary," by the late Mr. Thomas Wright, there is mention made at p. 33 of a Roman altar found under one of the streets of Hereford, and preserved in the museum there, which was supposed to have come from Kenchester. The Rev. H. M. Scarth, who has several times inspected it, informs me that all he could make out of the nearly totally obliterated inscription on its front was—

.....  
 . . N I I V .  
 .....  
 .....

From which he thought it was possible that the dedication had been to Minerva.

At Usk the ancient *Burrium*, in Monmouthshire, during some excavations for a new Courthouse adjoining the Gaol, in 1876, when the Roman streets and many foundations of buildings were laid bare, the workmen discovered a portion of a Roman tombstone, of which the inscription appears to be—

\* . A N . III  
 INQVE  
 CVD . F . \* \* \*  
 . II . AVG . F . C \*  
 . M . FIL . F . M

It is uncertain whether we have the commencement of the last three lines, certainly the commencement of the two existing first lines is lost, and also the first part of the inscription above them. What remains in the first line is plainly *an(nos) iii*. In the second, part of the word *quinque* occurs, the third as it stands is unintelligible, but it is followed by (*mil[es ?] Leg(ionis) I I. Aug[ustæ]*). I at one time thought that the following letters were F. CVR., the last three being ligulate, and succeeded in the next line by AVIT in a ligulate form, before FIL, which was followed again by B. M, the whole being *f(aciendum) curavit fil(io) b(ene) m(erenti)*; but from those who have seen the stone, and from rubbings sent me, the letter following c at the end of the fourth line is either P or R, in either case being much larger than the c itself; and the first letter in the next line is M, the last but one being F. These last three words may be *Fil(io) f(ecit) m(onu-mentum)*. The asterisks mark partly or wholly obliterated letters. The stone, which is 13 inches long by 10 inches high, is now in the possession of Lieut.-Colonel Milman, Governor of the Gaol.

During some subsequent excavations made by Mr. A. D. Berrington on the site of *Burrium*, there was found on the last day of 1877, a portion of a tile of the Second Legion. The remaining letters were—

LEG . II \* \* \*

There are two inscribed stones now preserved in the Museum at Gloucester, but the inscriptions are much weatherworn, and hardly to be made out. They appear to be—

(1)  
 . . VIXI . . . . .  
 OVDXXX . . . .  
 INGENNIN  
 . . ON

(2)  
 DVB  
 IVC

No 1 as it exists is about 19 inches square, but both upper corners and the lower left hand one have been broken off. The first line (or perhaps more than one) is gone. It is evidently sepulchral. *Vixi(t)* in the first

remaining line seems plain; in the second I think we have D(IE)s . XX, the number of years and months having been obliterated. The letters cv or on are ligulate. In the third, the *nomen Ingenuius*, of which we have several instances in Britanno Roman epigraphy, seems to occur.<sup>1</sup>

Of the second inscription nothing can be said. A letter like v seems to be placed between d and b in the first line, but the stone is only a fragment, and is very much worn. It is the upper left hand corner of a slab.

In a Roman villa excavated at Titsey, Surrey, a few years ago by Mr. G. Granville Leveson Gower, the following portion of a *graffiti* inscription remained upon a fragment of grey pottery—

—B V S P

Amongst the pottery found in excavating some Roman potters' kilns at Colchester, in 1877, were the fragments of a large shallow red vessel, which, when entire, would have been 8 ft. in diameter. It had borne an inscription in letters 2 inches high, which were formed of light clay, placed upon the red. One fragment bore the letter E . , another the letter N.

On a fragment of coarse Roman pottery found in 1868 at Papcastle was scratched—

P I R V .

In 1868 also, during some excavations in a walled Roman burial place at Luton, near Chatham, several bronze vessels were discovered. On one bronze bowl was stamped AFRICAN, evidently the abbreviation of the maker's name *Africanus*. These are omitted by Dr. Hubner.

At South Shields several leaden seals have been found, similar to those discovered at Brough under Stanemoor, and are now in the possession of Mr. Robert Blair. One of these bore on the obverse—

A S A

<sup>1</sup> This stone, having been much covered with lichen, a stonemason was employed to remove the latter, and apparently here and there to recut the letters. He commenced operations by trying his hand at the base of the stone under the 4th line, where he has cut in slight characters NINI. These stones were found in Gloucester-

shire, and I opine near the Roman villa in Stancombe Park. In any case, they were long lying in that Park, the seat of the late P. B. Purnell, Esq., until presented by his daughter to the Gloucester Museum. Is the ligulate form or part of the word QVINQV(Æ)?

On the reverse—

V B A.

The first has been generally thought to be an abbreviation of *A(lae) Sa(binianae)*; the second is doubtful. Dr. Hübner suggests *V(alerii) Ba(thylli)*.

A second seal had for its obverse the letters—

O V A or V A O.

Its reverse was simply—

C V I or L V I

The inscription on the obverse seems to want the horizontal stroke of the letter A, and it may therefore be read in either way by inverting it. The inscription on the reverse would seem to be *C(ohortis) sextae*, or *L(egionis) sextae*.

A third seal refers to the garrison of the station. It simply bears the inscription—

C. V. G

i.e. *C(ohortis) V G(allorum)*. On the reverse is M. probably for *M(iles)*.

Another of these seals bore the representation of three human heads, which Mr. Blair conjectures to be those of Severus and his sons Caracalla and Geta. Above the heads are the letters A V G G. It may however be worth noticing with regard to this that on a similar seal found at Brough there is also the same representation of three heads. (*Proc. Soc. of Antiq.*, vol. iii, 1st series, p. 222).

A fifth seal, found here, is inscribed on one side—

F L.

. V

on the other—

C V \* \*

At Brough itself, in addition to the leaden seal bearing the name of the *Ala Sabiniana* or the *Ala Sebosiana* mentioned in my last paper, there have to be added two new types published by Mr. Coote, at the same time. One of these bears the letters—

R C I

with nothing visible in the way of an inscription on the reverse. The other bears on the obverse—

M. F

On the reverse—

V C T

Mr. Coote's theory that these seals were the *signacula* worn round the neck by recruits, seems now to be almost universally adopted. Dr. Hübner is the latest convert. At the time Mr. Coote brought it forward, in answer to his question, put to me on the subject of these seals being found in such large numbers at Brough, I replied that from the nature of the garrison at *Verterae*, which was a *Numerus* of *Directores*, we might find a solution of the fact. The place was probably a depot for recruits, and from here they were sent to join their various regiments in the mural neighbourhood.

During the excavations made at *Etoctum* (Wall near Lichfield) in 1872, among the Roman tiles found one bore the letters—

P. S

(*Journal* of British Archæological Association, vol. xxix, p. 56). It is not named by Dr. Hübner.

In excavating a Roman villa at Dry Hill, near Cheltenham in 1849, a tile was found, stamped—

P R C

(Norman's *History of Cheltenham*, p. 21) which is also not given by Dr. Hübner.

Mr. C. Roach Smith, F.S.A., has recently communicated to me, the name SORAVSI cut on the outside of a vessel of Samian ware found at Shorne in Kent. It is no doubt the name of the owner of the vessel (*Sorausius*).

In addition to the three *graffiti* inscriptions upon "Samian" fragments found at South Shields and noticed in my last paper (vol. xxxiii, p. 352), a fourth has to be added. It is—

P I I M

The inscriptions on the fragment of the *Tabula honestae missionis* found at Bath, which I recovered during the year, and which is noticed in the *Journal*, vol. xxxiv, p. 318, must also be added to the list. They are as follows :—

Front.  
 IIA  
 . THIA  
 .... ANSVB . C  
 RIBVSVE STIPE  
 EST MISSION  
 TIPSISLI

Reverse.  
 VMVXO  
 .... CIVITAS . II  
 VM IIS QVAS POST  
 VLI SINGVLAS  
 XVII . K . OCTOBR  
 III ARTIDIO CELE  
 PROCVLEIAN CVIP  
 PINQVOS  
 IE

The readings of these I have previously given (*Journal*, vol. xxxiii, p. 251, and vol. xxxiv, p. 319).

During the same period also I recovered, through the courtesy of the officers of Herald's College, the drawing of the sarcophagus found at Eastness, Yorkshire, in 1616. This is Dr. Hübner's No. 266. It is engraved in vol. xxxiv, p. 196 of the *Journal*.

There are two stones found at Chester, now preserved in the Museum of the Archæological Society of that city, the inscriptions on which have not been published. They are—

(1)	(2)
V S * L	
V L S E G	V C I N I
N F F	

The first is on a stone, 14 inches by 14 inches on its face and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick. Being of the red sandstone of the neighbourhood it is much worn, but as far as I could make it out the above letters were visible.

The second is well cut, and on a much harder stone. At one time I thought it might be a portion of the inscription O. ABVCIN (Dr. Hübner's No. 173), but from the engraving of the latter in vol. v, p. 224, of the *Journal* of the British Archæological Association, it appears that the last letter comes close to the edge of the stone, which is one with a moulding, whereas in the one I saw in the Museum there is room for two or three words after the last letter, and the stone bears no trace of a moulding having ever been round it, being broken off immediately preceding the v.

In the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxiii, p. 257, I referred to an altar at Netherby (*Lap. Sept.*, No. 768), which I said was "for all practical purposes perfectly illegible," though from the first line of the inscription I conjectured it to bear a dedication to Diana. Dr. Hübner in his *Additamenta (Ephemeris Epigraphica*, vol. iii, p. 137, gives the following as the lettering visible on it:—

D I A I N M V  
V S I V N V I N V  
O I M  
I I N S S V    I I X  
V I S A I N  
I N I M I

but he thinks the reading hopeless. Another large slab

which I omitted, also on account of its being almost obliterated (*Lap. Sept.*, No. 816) is thought by Professor Hubner to have the following letters visible :—

. . . . .  
V I X L T O  
V  
C O L I M P O S  
M I V L E G S V D  
I I V C O S

The inscription, which has been an important one, probably came from the Roman station at Brougham, and is now built into the back of Clifton Hall in the same neighbourhood. It is flanked with winged figures of Victory holding wreaths. It is 6 ft. 2 in. long by 2 ft. 3 in. high.

Dr. Hubner omits from his work a stone shaped like an altar, engraved by Gough in his (1789) edition of Camden's *Britannia*, vol. iii, pl. 5, fig. 7. Gough says it was found in 1778 by Marmaduke Tunstall, Esq., on the side of the road, among other stones, halfway between Greta Bridge and Wyecliffe. He communicated it to the Society of Antiquaries. The letters appear to be—

B A E L A  
\* \* \* \* T \*  
A E F F E  
P . B E R E  
\* I V I N I  
B E L V N  
S E F T E R P

Little or nothing can be made out of this. In the first line we seem to have the word *Aelia*, and in the third part of the word (Pr)*aef*(ectus).

In the catalogue of the Temporary Museum formed at the meeting of the Institute at Gloucester, p. 27, it is said there was exhibited by Miss Ffarington of Worden Hall, Preston, Lancashire, "A ring of base metal in form resembling Roman rings, but of uncertain date. It bears the letters *S P Q R* chased in very low relief. Found near Leyland, Lancashire." Professor Hubner takes no notice of this even in his doubtful inscriptions. It is more than probable that it is a genuine relic of the Roman period.

During the past year also I have gained some information as to the whereabouts of several inscriptions which were supposed to be lost. Thus Dr. Hübner's No. 217, which is the arm of a silver statue of Victory, bearing an

inscribed silver plate, I find is in the possession of the daughter of the late Dr. Whitaker (Mrs. Guthrie). This lady resided chiefly in Paris, but had to leave that city in haste on the approach of the German army in 1870, and it was only two days before the Germans surrounded the city that the relic, with other articles, was rescued. No. 226, which was until lately preserved at the vicarage at Ribchester, has now been removed by the Marquis de Rothwell to Marples Hall. Canon Raine informs me that Dr. Hubner's 265 has recently been deposited in the York Museum, whilst I find his No. 298 is preserved at Lowther Castle. The milestone, No. 1157, is now in the Worcester Museum, and the medicine stamp, No. 1316, in the British Museum. The portions of Roman tiles found at Whittlebury (which I described in vol. xxxi, p. 356 of the *Journal*), stamped LEG . and XX . vv, came into the possession of Sir H. Dryden, Bart., who informs me that he has temporarily deposited them in the Northampton Museum. They fit each other, and, so far as I can judge from a sketch sent to me by Sir Henry, are evidently portions of one tile. They are now cemented together. The pig of lead found at Charterhouse on Mendip, bearing the name of Vespasian, which I described in vol. xxxiv. of the *Journal*, p. 130, is now in the Bristol Museum. Dr. Hubner's No. 1292 is now in the Sheffield Museum.

I also notice the following passage in Coxe's *Monmouthshire*, vol. i (p. 19 of the Introduction), regarding some *sepulchral* stones at Caerleon:—"One of these sepulchral stones which is now in Mr. Butler's cellar at Caerleon, is inscribed D . M . VIBIO PROCVLO, the other DCATENI AMABILI. The inscription on the third is scarcely legible, except the words CHOR . VI . \* . HAST . PRI." This was communicated to Coxe by Mr. Evans. The first of these is evidently, I think (as it was in the same place), the same as my No. 2—vol. xxxi, p. 347 of the *Journal*, which is not a sepulchral but a centurial stone, and the third is Dr. Hubner's No. 112, also not sepulchral. If Coxe's second is my No. 3, in vol. xxxi, there is a vast difference between his account of it and Mr. Manby's engraving. In neither case, however, is it a sepulchral stone.

With regard to Dr. Hubner's No. 98, his restorations

seem erroneous. In the Ashmolean MSS. (in the Bodleian Library, 826, f. 35,) the following account of the inscription is given<sup>1</sup>:—"At Caerleon an altar stone of 4 foote long and somewhat more, 3 foote broad and somewhat more. Taken up 5 March, 1653."

IOVI . M . DOLICH \* V \* \*  
FRONI \* O AEMILIANVS  
CALPVRNIVS  
RVFILIANVS \* FC \* \*  
AVGVSTORVM  
MONITV.

Dr. Hübner's ET. at the end of the first line, his IVNONI at the commencement of the second, and his introduction of VC after RVFILIANVS in the fourth, all seem incorrect.

I have no doubt that in the fourth line we should read EG with L before it, this last letter having been obliterated, thus obtaining *Leg(atus) Augustorum*, as Dr. Mc. Caul some years ago, and Dr. Hubner more recently pointed out, but there is no room for more than the L after RVFILIANVS, so that the V . C must be abandoned. It will also be noticed that at the commencement of the second line the letters TF are ligulate.

At p. 264, vol. xxxiii, of the *Journal*, I gave an inscription (No. 2) on a milliary found at Bittern. I have since observed that preceding the T in the first line the letter P occurs in the engraving, thus making it evident, that the abbreviation (TRIB) PT. XVIII is meant. Again in the same volume, p. 342, I have, by a clerical error, translated the titles of the sixth legion (VI . P . F) as those of the twentieth legion, "Valiant and Victorious." For these last words read "Victorious, Pious (and) Faithful." With regard to the Roman glass found at Leicester, and described at p. 358 of the same volume, I notice that PRVDES and TETRAITES occur in a wall painting at Pompeii as belonging to two (apparently celebrated) combatants of the class called "Mirmillones" (Gell's *Pompeii*, vol. i, p. 36).

In vol. xxxiv, p. 132, Dr. Hubner reads the second line of inscription No. 2 as VET . AVR . CR (or GR), and thus makes the altar to be dedicated to *Covetina* by Aurelius Grotus, the same person named in No. 1 inscrip-

<sup>1</sup> I am indebted to Mr. J. P. Earwaker, for this information.

tion on the same page. I have not seen the original but from the engraving of the stone I agree with him. The letters AV are ligulate, whilst the letter first read as E appears to be R. It is the more necessary to state this, as Mr. Clayton, contrary to the opinion of other antiquarians, persists in ignoring the meaning of the letters following GROTVS, which plainly read *Votum libens solvit*, &c., and adheres to the monstrosity *Grotus Utibes*, thus taking the *cognomen* of a member of the Aurelian gens using it as a *nomen* (whilst he calls it a *praenomen*) and inventing the extraordinary *cognomen*, *Utibes*. In No. 13 of the same series of inscriptions, until we are certain of the true reading of the third line of the second compartment, I must still maintain my objection against *Manibus suis*, and to the words *Saturninus fecit Gabinus*, at the close of the inscription, being read as *Saturninus Gabinus fecit*. The occurrence of the *cognomen* *Saturninus* before the *nomen* *Gabinus*, leads me to infer that *Saturninus* was the maker of the vase (*fecit*), and *Gabinus* the donor, the letter D either standing after *Gabinus* (and being obliterated) for *donavit*, or else that word being understood. Dr. Mc Caul, in recently writing to me on this point, says, "Your objection is valid."

To the list of inscriptions found in Britain, and subsequently lost or destroyed, the following additions have to be made.

In vol. v of the *Journal* of the British Archæological Association, p. 214, it is said in an article on Chester, its Roman Remains and the Julian Tower in the Castle: "During some repairs in the side wall contiguous to the Roman arch (adjoining the Julian tower) a fragment of a Roman sepulchral monument was taken out of the masonry, in which it had been worked up. It was exhibited in the temporary museum, but the few remaining letters revealed no more than the fact that the heirs of some person had executed the monument to his memory." Nothing can now be learnt as to the present ownership of this stone; it is believed to be lost.

In vol. iii of the *Transactions* of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Archæological Society, p. 340, Mr. J. Dixon speaks of "a Roman inscribed stone formerly in a fence near Hale." It is now apparently lost.

In Gibson's *Camden* (edit. 1722), p. 1002, it is said : "From hence the shore wheeling to the north comes to *Ravenglas*, a harbour for ships and commodiously surrounded with two rivers, where (as I am told) there have been found Roman inscriptions."

In Gough's *Camden* (1789), vol. iii, p. 169, it is said ; "Ravenglass is a station where I was told were once two Roman inscriptions." No Roman inscriptions are now known to exist at Ravenglass, though in its neighbourhood many miscellaneous Roman remains occur.

Dr. Stukeley, *Itinerarium Curiosum*, p. 11, speaking of Fleet in Lincolnshire says that there was dug up about 1698, "a large urn with letters round it (not in the stamp form as the maker's names are) full of Roman coyn."

Lewis, in his *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* (2nd edit., 1838), article "Churchstoke" (Montgomeryshire), says a tumulus "was opened within the last few years ; the bottom, which was sunk about a foot below the level of the surrounding land, was paved, and the sides were formed with flag stones, on one of which was an inscription very much obliterated, within was only some black dust, among which was discovered a small coin with a legend quite unintelligible. . . . On Churchstoke Hill are vestiges of a Roman camp." This seems clearly to have been a Roman interment.

In vol. i of a work called *Excursions in Essex*, published in 1818 (Longmans), at p. 77 it is said, "In a recess in the walls of Colchester, near the northern door, are two rude sculptures in basso relievo, apparently Roman, and near them an inscription certainly so." These seem all to have since disappeared.

Thoresby, in his *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 159, says, when speaking of the Roman station at Adel, "Some few years ago there was dug up a statue, to the full proportion of a Roman officer, with a large inscription, both of which perished by the worse than brutish ignorance and covetousness of the labourers, who, in a superstitious conceit, bound withys or wreaths of straw about the poor knight, and burnt him, in hopes of finding (by I know not what magical apparition in the smoke) some hid treasure, and after, in anger at their disappointment, broke him to pieces, of which only the head is now remaining."

During the past summer also, in unroofing an old house at Bubbenhall, near Leamington, a quantity of large flat tiles were removed, on seven of which was an exact copy of an inscription discovered on an altar at Risingham, Northumberland, in the 16th century—(Dr. Hubner's No. 986). One of them has been removed to Trinity College, Cambridge (where the altar is preserved), but I believe them to be modern copies of the original inscription.

In the *Proceedings of the Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club* for 1874-75, at p. 171, Mr. John Bellows, in a paper on the "Ancient Wall of Gloucester," says that in "the cellar of a watchmaker named Neiningen, close to the Eastgate of the city, the Roman wall is visible, and several of the large facing stones taken out of it have been placed on the opposite side of the cellar.

"One of these large stones is recessed for an inscription either legionary or centurial; but I fear the letters are injured beyond the possibility of deciphering." In a recent communication to me, Mr. Bellows says, "There is a faint trace of what I take for LE" upon the stone. It is much to be regretted that this stone is decayed; it would probably have informed us whether the second legion or the fourteenth built the Roman wall of Gloucester.

This closes the list of additions to Dr. Hubner's work, of which at the present time I am cognisant. No doubt further information as to missing inscriptions will from time to time come to hand, whilst new discoveries cannot fail to be made, but until the end of the present year I shall be unable to compile any further list.

*Note.*—I am indebted to Mr. A. D. Berrington for a correct copy of Dr. Hubner's No. 75, which, as given in the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, is very erroneous. The correct reading is—

DM  
IVL . INGENVIL  
LA . VX . AN . XX . M . V  
D . XX LIII

It commemorates Julia Ingenuilla, who lived twenty years five months and twenty-four days.