

Archaeological Intelligence.

Some excavations have recently been made at Bath into the Ancient Roman *cloacae* or drains, which had been previously uncovered in 1867. They are still partially used, and extend over a considerable area. A portion of them has lately been repaired. The drains are of very massive work, some of the stones of which they are composed being 8 ft. 6 in. in length. In one portion of them a curious mask of block tin was found, but the roof of the drain having here fallen in, it is doubtful whether this relic was of the Roman period. In another place a fragment of a Roman inscription was found.

It is believed from the size of the stone, the size of the letters, and the peculiar triangular shaped stop, to be a portion of the fragmentary inscription found in 1790, belonging to the smaller building near the Great Temple. It was found in the same neighbourhood as the latter. The remaining letters are only ET and form the commencement of two lines. A small amphora of what is believed to be pewter has since been found in the drains. Though rather crushed, it is of a classic shape, and is perfect with the exception of the lip. The handle is ribbed.

At South Shields was found a few weeks ago, near the site of the Roman station, a small hoard of Roman coins consisting of ten *aurei*, and from 130 to 140 *denarii*. The latter were agglutinated by the oxide of copper from one or two copper coins which were discovered with the mass. Mr. Robert Blair, who has become possessed of four of the *aurei*, and about seventy-five of the *denarii*, informs us that the earliest he has seen, is an *aureus* of Nero, and the latest a *denarius* of Commodus. An *aureus* of Claudius "restored" by Trajan, is amongst them. Of the *denarii* in his possession, Mr. Blair has only separated and cleaned about twenty, leaving the remainder *en masse* as found.

At Lincoln, an extensive colonnaded building, of which the large fragment of Roman masonry known as the "Mint Wall" seems to have formed a part, is being excavated. Its dimensions appear to be about 300 feet by 70 feet. The fragments of columns found stand about 4 ft. 9 in. high, the drums of the pillars being 2 ft. 7 in. in diameter, giving about 20 ft. as the height of the columns when entire. A most extraordinary architectural feature has been developed, in the shape of a double column, or rather two distinct columns united at the N. E. angle of the building, forming part of both the front and the flanking colonnade. Great quantities of pottery, glass, tiles, mortar, and coins have been discovered, and a large number of bones of animals, especially the jaw

bones, were found in a heap near the double columns. Mr. W. T. Watkin thinks they were those of sacrificed animals. From the reddened hue of the stone, lumps of molten lead, and pieces of charrel wood found, it is evident that the building was destroyed by fire. A public subscription is being made for the excavation of the whole area, and for the preservation of the remains.

At Templeborough, the excavations have been resumed within a small area, but until the crops are off the ground nothing of any magnitude can be attempted. Several roughly bouldered surfaces have been found here and there within the S. E. angle, which may have been either portions of roads or floors, but no foundations of buildings have been come upon at this point. It has been ascertained that the large building supposed to be the *praetorium* extended considerably further northwards. The pillar of a hypocaust and some flue tiles have been found bearing strong marks of fire, and a coin of Claudius Gothicus has been found.

The discovery of some umbos of Saxon shields from the surface soil of a tumulus on the western boundary of Icklingham in Suffolk has apparently given rise to the statement that some Roman legionary shields have been recently dug up. We shall hope before long to obtain more definite information upon this subject.

Mrs. Brash announces the forthcoming publication of "The Ogam Inscribed Monuments of the Gaedhill," from the complete MS. of the late Mr. R. R. Brash, under the editorship of Mr. G. M. Atkinson. The object of the above work may best be gathered from the following extracts intended by the Author to have formed part of his Prospectus:—

"There is no country in Europe which presents so rich a field for the investigations of the antiquary as Ireland. Placed in the remote West of Europe, preserved for ages from those influences, both of war and civilization, which altered the entire social relations of the Continent, she became the last retreat of those pre-historic races who in long past ages inhabited it. We have abundant evidence that successive tribes, driven towards the Atlantic by more recent migrations from the East, found a refuge in this remote isle; in attestation of which we find that every district teems with the military, religious, and sepulchral monuments of pre-historic peoples, most of which are the subjects of weird traditions still preserved by the peasantry, being even yet regarded with that jealous veneration inherent in the Celtic race. Foremost in interest amongst these megalithic remains stands her *Ogam inscribed pillar-stones*, bearing the sepulchral legends of a race of her early colonists, in such archaic characters as at once to place them amongst the most ancient written records known.

"Having spent many years in examining these mysterious monuments, and in investigating the inscriptions engraven thereon, I have considered it my duty to place the result of my labours before the public, having a strong faith in the value of these venerable memorials in throwing light upon an obscure era in the early history of these Islands."

The work will be illustrated by 50 plates, photolithographs from original drawings, and will contain a large number of Ogam inscriptions. Subscriptions, £1 1s., will be received by Mrs. Brash, Sunday's Well, Cork.

Mr. G. Esdaile has just completed, and proposes to publish very shortly by subscription, in two volumes roy. 8vo., price £2 10s., "The Domesday Book of Somerset." In the body of the work will be found—

1. The Exon'. translated into English."
 2. The reduced copy known as the Great Domesday, also in English.
[A comparison of these will shew the omissions of the Norman scribes.]
 3. Notes on the tenants *in capite*, and, where possible, their pedigrees.
 4. Notes on the under-tenants, and, where possible, their pedigrees.
 5. A full digest of both the Exon'. and the Exchequer copy.
 6. The three Indices by Sir Henry Ellis, supplemented by five exhaustive Indices, which will be found of immense use to either the student, antiquarian, archaeologist, or landholder.
- Subscribers' names will be received by the Author, 5, Queen's Terrace, Chester Road, Manchester.

At the end of June this year, whilst a labourer was ploughing at Baconsthorpe on the estate of J. T. Mott, Esq., of Barningham Hall near Holt, Norfolk, his plough struck the top of a large urn, and turned out a few coins, further examination resulted in the discovery that the urn held over a hundredweight of Roman coins, nearly all as perfect as when struck. They are said to be mostly of Postumus, and chiefly of brass. They are many thousands in number and have not yet been fully examined.

Archaeological Intelligence.

INSCRIPTION FOUND IN THE VIA DELLA PACE, ROME.—We are indebted to Mr. J. H. Parker for the following curious and interesting inscription found this summer in Rome; the notes upon it have been contributed by Mr. John Wordsworth, and are the more valuable as he has made such matters his special study:—

CRESCENS . AGIT	
FACTIONIS . VEN	
NATIONE . MAVRVS	
ANNORVM . XXII	
QVADRIGA . PRIMVM	5
VICIT . L . VIPSTANIO	
MESSALLA . COS . NATALE	
DIVI . NERVAE . MISS . XXIII	
EQVIS HIS . CIRCIO ACCEP	
TORE DELICATO . COLYNO	10
EX MESSALLA IN CLABRI	
ONEM COS . IN NATALI	
DIVI CLAVDI MISS . OST .	
DCLXXXVI . VICIT . XXXXVII	
INTER SING VIC XIX BINAR	15
XXIII . TERN . V . PRAEMISS . I	
OCCVP VII . ERIPVIT . XXXVIII	
SECVND . TVLIT CCXXX . TERT . CXI	
QVAE . SP . RET . HS LXVILVIII	
CCCXXXXVI	20

Crescens agit(ator) | factionis ven(etae) | natione Maurus | annorum xxii | quadriga primum | vicit L. Vipstano | Messalla co(n)s(ule)natale | Divi Nervae miss(us) xxiii | equis his Circio Accep | tore Delicato Colyno (*lege* Cotyno?). | Ex Messalla in Glabri | onem co(n)s(ulem) in natali | Divi Claudi miss(us) ost(io) | dclxxxvi, vicit xxxxvii | Inter sing(ulus) vic(it) xix, binar(um) | xxiii, tern(arum) v. Præmiss(us) i, occup(avit) vii, eripuit xxxviii. | Secund(as) tulit ccxxx, tert(ias) cxi | quæ s(unt) pret(io) ? HS . LX . VI, L . VIII, . . . ? cccxxxxvi.

“Crescens, charioteer of the blue faction, a Moor by nation, 22 years of age, first conquered in a four-horse chariot in the consulship of L. Vipstanius Messalla (A.D. 115), on the birthday of the Divine Nerva, starting 24 times, with these horses, Circius, Acceptor, Delicatus, and Cotynus. From the consulship of Messalla to that of Glabrio (A.D. 124), on the birthday of the Divine Claudius, he started 686 times, and won the prize 47 times. He was victorious 19 times when each faction had one chariot apiece [*i.e.* when 4 in all were contending], 23 times when they had two apiece, 5 times when they had three apiece. He started first

once, took the lead 7 times, caught up the rest at the finish 38 times. He won the second prize 230 times, the third 111. . . . He won 6 times when the prize was 60,000 sesterces, 8 times when it was 50,000. . . . 346 (?)."

Notes.

Line 8. For the substantive *missus*, cp. Suetonius, *Domit.* 4, "Circensium die, quo facilius centum missum peragerentur, singulos a septenis spatiis ad quina corripuit," and *Nero* 22, "multiplicatis missibus."

Line 10. *Cotynus* is the name of a horse in a similar inscription of a more famous charioteer Diocles (Gruter 237, lines 16 and 27; Wilmanns' *Exempla Inscriptionum Latinarum*, No. 2601), who lived exactly at the same date as Crescens, and drove in all four factions in turn. The name may be derived from *κότινος*, the wild olive, out of which crowns were made at the Olympic Games. *Cotynus* can hardly be right, being a word apparently of no meaning.

Line 13. *Ostium* is the name for the four doors (one for each faction) out of which the chariots started. Cp. Ausonius, *Epist.* xviii, 11.

Line 14. XXXXVII (not XXXVII) must obviously be read, to make the numbers right, as $19 + 23 + 5 = 47$, and so do $1 + 8 + 38 = 47$.

Line 16. *Præmissus* may possibly mean that he had a start given him; *occupare* is to take the lead soon after starting; *eripere* to win after having fallen behind, to catch up the rest at the finish, and win (as we say) upon the post, which was in old days the most glorious victory. For this sense of *occupare*, cp. the anecdote of the horses who ran by themselves, in Pliny, *Nat. Hist.*, viii, 65.

Line 19. The reading of this line seems very uncertain, QVAR. P. RET. = *quarum præmia retulit*, has occurred to me as possible.

Line 20. This number is obscure; CCCLXXXVIII may be suggested, as giving the whole number of victories, since $47 + 230 + 111 = 388$.

On the whole subject see Friedlaender, *Sittengeschichte Roms*, vol. ii, p. 482 foll., and Inscriptions 2599—2603 in Wilmanns' collection.

ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS AT BRECON AND GLOUCESTER.—Mr. W. T. Watkin has been kind enough to communicate the following notices of Roman Inscriptions.—

"A portion of an inscribed Roman tombstone was found last year by a labourer, whilst ploughing in a field about two miles north of the Roman station at the Gaer, near Brecon, and near a Roman road leading from that station to, apparently, Builth. The portion of the inscription visible is—

DIS I
CAND
NI FILI
HISP VET
CLEM DOM
ANN XX . STIP III

Professor Westwood, in the third part of his *Lapidarium Walliæ*, gives the reading as Dis (Manibus) . . . Cand(idi) . . . ni, Fili (Equitis Alae) Hisp(anorum) Vet(tonum) . . . Clem(ens) Dom(itius) . . .

H(eredes) F(ecerunt) Ann(orum) xx . Stip(endiorum) III. This is Dr. Hubner's version.

It evidently commemorates a soldier of the *Ala Hispanorum Vettonum*, a cavalry regiment which, from the Malpas diploma, we know was in Britain in A.D. 104. A tombstone of one of its members has been found at Bath, and in the time of Severus one of its praefects (Valerius Fronto) superintended the restoration of a bath at Bowes (*Lavatrae*) in Yorkshire.

From the rest of the inscription we gather that the deceased's name was Candidus that he lived twenty years and served for three. The name of his father, which has been on the stone, is lost, with the exception of the terminal letters—NI.

This is the first instance which has occurred of the presence of an auxiliary corps in South Wales. Previously only the Second Legion has been traced.

"IN March, 1876 five Roman altars, all more or less shattered, were discovered at Kingsholm, Gloucester; of these, two had borne inscriptions, of which portions remained. One of them had plainly been dedicated to Mars, parts of the words *Deo Marti* remaining thus—

D
MAR

The other has been a considerable puzzle to Britanno-Roman archæologists. It has been generally read as

DEO
INIOCHVRIO
...ORIVENDVVS
.....*A*I

Professor Church, of Cirencester, in the museum of which town the altars now are, has recently informed me that the second line he thought *might* end with the letters CVNG.

"I am indebted to Mr. A. D. Berrington, of Pant-y-Goitre, Abergavenny, for a rubbing of the inscription. From this it appears that the letter given as first in the second line is in reality not so, nor is it the letter I, but E, and in front of it there appears the upper portion of the letter G. Again, between the H and the V the letter O plainly occurs. We thus have the words (G)ENIO. CHO, and coupled with DEO in the previous line, the whole should be translated, "To the god, the genius of the cohort." The abbreviation CHO for *Cohortis* is very frequent in epigraphy. But what succeeds CHO? The letters to me seem to be plainly CVNC. Of course my first endeavour was to identify this abbreviation with the nationality of some auxiliary cohort which we know was in Britain. Had the letters been SVNC or TVNG there would have been no difficulty in recognising a cohort of the *Sunuci* or of the *Tungri*, which have left other inscriptions. But the first of these four letters was so plainly C that it became obvious no such cohorts were intended, nor would CVGER, for the first cohort of the *Cugerni*, suit. Under these circumstances I can come to no other conclusion than that the letters CVNC are the first portion of the word *cunctae*, the remainder probably being at the commencement of the next line, or, if not, the four letters stood by themselves as an abbreviation of the word. Thus the full translation of these lines would be, "To the god, the genius of the entire cohort." I need not here say that we have many examples of the dedication of an altar to

the genius of a cohort, as at Lanchester, where an altar to the genius of the First cohort of the *Varduli* was found. At Caerleon there was found a dedication to the genius of the Second Legion, and at Chester to the genius of a company (*centuria*). The Gloucester stone is, however, only the second *existing* example in England of a genius bearing the title of *Deus*. The other was found some three years ago at York, and reads—

DEO
GENIO
LOCI
&c.,

“To the god, the genius of the place.” A third probably was found at Old Carlisle, if Camden’s information be correct.

In the third line, . . . ORIVENDVS seems plain. I take it to be a *cognomen* of the dedicator. It can hardly be a corruption of ORIVNDVS. The remainder of the inscription is, of course, only to be conjectured. The lettering of the existing portion, I think, then, should be—

DEO
GENIOCHOCVNC
...ORIVENDVS
.....*A*I.

Rubbings of these stones were exhibited by Mr. Watkin at the Institute’s monthly meeting, July 5th.

EXCAVATIONS AT IRCHESTER.—The excavations at the *oppidum* at Irchester, which were inspected by the members of the Institute on August 1st, during Northampton Meeting, are still being vigorously prosecuted under the the personal direction of the Rev. R. S. Baker. Among the objects that have been found are a large capital, a mutilated statue, plaster with wall painting, roofing of slate and tile, iron tools and weapons, and a quantity of coins and pottery. A full account of these operations will shortly appear in the *Journal*.

THE REGALIA OF CYRUS THE GREAT.—A somewhat startling discovery was reported in the early part of September from Galicia. It appears that a peasant woman, while working in the fields in the neighbourhood of Michalkov, on the Dniester, dug up several golden objects, including goblets, a staff, brooches with dragons’ heads, and a crown. It has been decided by the local archaeologists that these ornaments belong to the regalia of the elder Cyrus. Nor is it easy to draw any other conclusion under the circumstances, for, it is argued, who but Cyrus ever made his way to the waste shores of the Caspian with such a treasure? It is said that any one who examines the details and style of the ornaments, and then compares the place where they were found with the reports in Greek historians concerning Cyrus’s expedition against the Massagetæ, will at once agree with these conclusions. Unlike Hector and Achilles, Cyrus has almost as fixed a place in history as Alfred or Canute, or even as the great Napoleon. Indeed, his retreat from the Caucasian steppes in 530 B.C. has been compared with that from Moscow in 1812. The tomb of Cyrus has been identified with hardly a shadow of doubt at Pasagadæ, as Professor Rawlinson tells us: “composed of immense blocks of beautiful white marble, rising in steps, stands a structure so closely resembling the description of Arrian that it seems scarcely possible to doubt its being the tomb which in Alexander’s time contained the

body of Cyrus. It stands in an area marked out by pillars, whereon occurs repeatedly the inscription, written both in Persian and the so-called Median, "I am Cyrus the King." It may therefore be asked, why should we not find the treasures of Cyrus? For it must be borne in mind that monarchs of his time sustained their credit upon, and actually carried with them in their expeditions, a large amount of bullion. In this regard the discovery of £10,000 worth of valuables in Galicia is not very extravagant. The researches of Dr. Schliemann have surrendered treasures from the wild plateau of Hissarlik hitherto undreamt of by the most fervid antiquary; yet even stranger things than this have happened before now, and while we consider that "there is no new thing under the sun," we may not perhaps in this particular case entirely forget the sobering aphorism that "seeing is believing."

THE WRITTEN ROCK OF THE GELT.—We grieve to record an act of the most wanton and stupid mischief, by which a famous relic of the Roman occupation of Cumberland has sustained more harm than the tempests and frosts and violence of sixteen centuries have worked upon it. In the lovely valley of the Gelt, seven miles from Carlisle, on the face of a sandstone cliff, are three fine inscriptions, made by Roman workmen in the quarry, one of them dated 207 A.D. It appears that in consequence of a paper read upon this valuable memorial by Mr. R. S. Ferguson some time since the rock has been much visited by idlers, and, as is unfortunately too often the case in this country, largely defaced by these persons writing their names upon it with soft pieces of stone. At the meeting of the Carlisle Scientific Society on 21st October, Mr. Ferguson stated that within the last ten days more serious mischief had been perpetrated by some individuals cutting their names—M. Taylor, H. Taylor, and many initials, with a metal implement, all over the inscription, thus destroying an historical monument which had outlasted sixteen centuries. It is to be hoped that Lord Carlisle's trustees may be induced to cut down the path which leads from the river side to the Written Rock, so as to preserve what remains of the inscription, and place it out of the reach of such ill-conditioned visitors.

We are glad to hear that Mr. E. P. Willins is about to publish a volume of scale drawings, and sketches, illustrating the ruins of Castle Acre Priory, near Swaffham. The valuable aid of photolithography will be employed throughout the book. Subscriptions, five shillings, will be received by the Author, 13 Great James Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

* * * Members of the Institute are requested to observe that the day of the Monthly Meetings has been changed from Friday to *Thursday*.

Archaeological Intelligence.

ROMAN EXPLORATION FUND.—Mr. J. H. Parker, being unable to return to Rome, finds it necessary to resign the office of Treasurer to the *British and American Archaeological Society of Rome* and the *Roman Exploration Fund*. Mr. Parker has sent us the following communication :—

“The Society has been continued in a flourishing state for the last season under the direction of the old Committee, with the special help of Mr. Robert Tighe and Mr. R. P. Pullan ; but no one would undertake the responsibility of carrying on the excavations with the help of the Fund : Mr. Parker therefore finds it necessary to close that account, though with great reluctance. His friends say that ‘it has done its work,’ and there is *some* truth in this ; but in Rome there will always be something fresh to make out, and the great excavations of the Municipality for the foundations of the *New City* are now over ; those of the Italian Government are *necessarily* confined to a certain limited space (for it is probable that ancient walls might be found under almost every house in old Rome), and the plan of Signor Rosa, which is practically adopted by the Government, is sufficiently comprehensive to bring to light the most important parts of the *Old City*.

“The Palatine Hill, with the slopes round it, including the Forum Romanum and the Via Sacra on the north and the east, the Colosseum and the Via Triumphalis on the south, the Circus Maximus on the west, and the Arch of Janus on the north,’ is a very comprehensive scheme.

“Still this is only the tenth part of Rome, though the most important part. It includes the Walls of Roma Quadrata, the original settlement of the Romans on the Palatine, but does *not* include the whole of the *Second City on the two hills* ; nor the Porta Capena, the important gateway at the entrance to the Via Appia ; nor the great Thermae of Caracalla, so much of which remains. Here, indeed, a great deal has been done by the Government in the *central part*, but this is not a third part of the whole. Our Society, with the help of the Fund, has done much in the outer parts of these great Thermae (now only vineyards), and has shewn that there is a series of subterranean chambers under the whole of that enormous structure ; we have also shewn the ruins of the Porticus added by Heliogabalus to the great work of the Antonines, called after Caracalla, the last of them.

“At the Porta Capena also we have shewn the most important part of the remains, the chamber in the western tower of the gate of Servius

Tullius, with the *specus* of the earliest aqueduct, the Aqua Appia, passing through the wall; and the continuation of that aqueduct on an arcade shews also that the old road was twenty feet below the present level of the soil, having been one of the many foss-ways in Rome. We have also shewn the continuation of this earliest aqueduct under the northern cliff of the Pseudo-Aventine, with considerable remains of it in a cave-reservoir under Santa Sabba, which the proprietor kindly allows to remain open, with a door to prevent rubbish being thrown into it.

"Near this point also we have shewn, and left open, the most perfect piece of the Wall of the Kings that remains at Rome, part of the original fortifications on the Aventine Hill as a separate fortress, now in the vineyard of Prince Torlonia, with the kind consent of the Prince. Here only can the wall be seen, fifty feet high and twelve feet thick, with the deep foss in front of it, and with the embrasures for a catapult and a balista. We have made and left for use steps to go down and up again, to shew the foss and the wall more thoroughly (but this will soon be choked up with weeds, if no one will be at the expense of having it weeded once or twice a-year). We had many other pits dug in tracing the lines of the four successive walls of Rome and the course of the aqueducts, but these we were obliged to have filled-up again.

"In the Mamertine Prison, or Prison of the time of the Kings of Rome, we made out the whole plan, and traced a communication between the original vestibule of the prison now called the Prison of S. Peter, and the principal chambers a hundred yards off; these are now all in cellars under houses, and we had to take leases of them, which have now expired, as no one would venture to take fresh leases. The partial rebuilding of the great prison by Tiberius, of which considerable remains are visible, gives it additional interest. Probably the Municipality will be driven to take up this matter more effectually than we could do. The numerous excavations that we made in tracing the aqueducts on the high bank of Frontinus or Wall of the Tarquins of Pliny, on which the Wall of Aurelian was afterwards built, also had to be filled-up again.

"But to have traced distinctly the lines of the aqueducts, both in Rome and in the country, *up to their sources*, and to have traced out the line of the *four successive walls of Rome*, are no slight works to have accomplished; and will, we hope, shew that the confidence placed in us by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the distinguished persons who have contributed to our funds, has not been misplaced.

"If in another season some person may be found who has sufficient money and public spirit to go on with this interesting work, Mr. Pullan is admirably calculated by his experience and judgment to direct such excavations; and Andrea Stefanori, the nephew and successor of Cavalieri Guidi, with his men, are very careful and trustworthy excavators, and excellent people for the purpose."

RECENT DISCOVERIES IN ROME.—Mr. S. Russell Forbes has been kind enough to communicate the following notes:—

"In excavating the stadium on the Palatine a beautiful draped statue has been brought to light; the head is missing, but it is supposed to represent Ceres. It is of very superior workmanship, and the drapery will compare favourably with the Niobe in the Vatican.

"The work of excavating the stadium is not yet completed. It appears that the portico surrounding it originally consisted of cipollino columns

with composite capitals. This was rebuilt in the third century in two tiers, supported with half columns of brick, coated with slabs of marble, having Ionic bases and Doric capitals. A brick-stamp informs us that the imperial tribune was built in the third consulship of Ursus Servianus, under Hadrian, 134. At the edge of the foot course, below the portico, was a marble channel to carry off the rain water. Traces of the *spina* still remain. The stadium seems to have been altered into an hippodrome by building elliptical walls upon its surface in the time of Diocletian. The following stamp was found on some of the bricks:—A.D. 500 OFFS R F MARCI HIPPODROME THEODORIC REGNANTE DN THEODERICO FELIX ROMA, evidently some of the repairs ordered by the great king during his six months' visit to Rome.

“In the Via Sant' Angelo in Pescheria the marble base of a statue has been found with the following inscription:—OPUS. TISICRATIS. CORNELIA. AFRICANIE. GRACCORUM. M. This is no doubt the pedestal of the statue of Cornelia, the daughter of Scipio Africanus and the mother of the Gracchi, which Pliny tells us was placed in the portico of Metellus, afterwards in that of Octavia.

“Tiscrates was a native of Sicyon and a pupil of Euthykrates, but he more nearly approached the style of Lysippus; so much so, that several of his statues can scarcely be distinguished from those of Lysippus.”—*Pliny*, xxxiv, 19.

“There are still extant some declamations by Cato, during his censorship, against the practice of erecting statues of women in the Roman provinces. However, he could not prevent these statues being erected at Rome even; to Cornelia, for instance, the mother of the Gracchi, and daughter of the elder Scipio Africanus. She is represented in a sitting posture, and the statue is remarkable for having no straps to the shoes. This statue, which was formerly in the Public Portico of Metellus, is now in the buildings of Octavia.”—*Ibid.*, xxxiv, 15.

“The remains of a bronze male statue have been found beneath the Tiber mud, under the first arch of the Ponte Sisto, where the works for the new embankment of the Tiber are being actively pushed on. From the remains found it seems to be a statue of a good epoch. Nothing of any importance has as yet been found in the excavations on the Via Sacra, excepting some triumphant Fasti Consulari for the years 604-8, 643, 646, and 647 A.U.C.

“Very little water now remains in the Colosseum; the new drain is nearly completed; and then the work of excavating will be resumed at the arena of the Flavian amphitheatre.”

THE BRONZE GATES OF SHALMANESER III.—The discovery of these remarkable remains by Mr. Rassam at Balawat during his recent archaeological expedition to Assyria is an event of some importance. The bronzes arrived in fragments as “trophies” at the British Museum in August last, and have since been recognised as belonging to two pairs of gates. The merit of the identification belongs to Mr. Ready, of the British Museum, whose arduous task it has been for many weeks to cleanse the bronze fragments, to piece them together, and to nail them with the original nails upon wood of the same thickness as had been used for the purpose when this unique monument was first set up about twenty-eight centuries ago. He then began to see that the larger set of bronze plates formed the coverings of a pair of enormous folding doors rectangularly

shaped. Each leaf was about 22 ft. long and 6 ft. broad. They had evidently turned on pivots, which had actually reached the Museum, although the sockets in which they moved had unfortunately been left behind. At the top they were supported by strong rings fixed in the masonry. The body of the door was of wood three inches in thickness, as measured by the nails used by the Assyrians to nail the plates of bronze on the wood. For these nails were clinched just one-sixteenth of an inch, which is the thickness of the plates themselves, over and above three inches from their heads. Each door turned on a circular post about a foot thick. Around the doorpost the bronze plates, 8 ft. long in all, lapped to the extent of a couple of feet, leaving 6 ft. as the width of each door between its post and what is technically termed its "style." This "style" was also edged with bronze, the vertical inscription furnishing the text, to which the designs in *repoussé* work on the horizontal plates, representing Shalmaneser's battles, sieges, triumphal processions, the cruelties inflicted on his foes, and his worship of the gods, supplied the illustrative scenes. The "style" inscription leaves no doubt as to the monarch whose history is recorded.

HOLLOW BRONZE DODECAGONS.—At the meeting of the Institute in November, 1877, two of these objects were exhibited without any conclusion being arrived at respecting their use. (See engravings at p. 87). In the course of a tour made in Holland this autumn by Mr. J. Hilton he observed in the Museum at Leyden two bronze dodecagons of a precisely similar kind. They were placed, without labels, in different cases and among a miscellaneous collection of prehistoric remains, and the museum attendant could give no information about them. We take the first opportunity of mentioning these Dutch examples, so kindly brought under our notice, with the view of eliciting some further information of a definite character respecting their use.

Archaeological Intelligence.

NORTHAMPTON CASTLE.—In the progress of the removal of the earthworks of this celebrated fortress at the end of last year, by the London and North Western Railway Company, the fine piece of wall connected with the postern gate was excavated to its proper level, and an effort has been made for the preservation of these valuable remains, by means of a memorial addressed to the railway company, and extensively signed throughout the county. In forming a cutting through the castle area, much curious evidence of the stratification of the earthworks has been revealed, apparently showing that they existed long before any part of the castle was built upon them. Below these again, a deposit of about a foot thick of black earth, mingled with ashes, bones, and fragments of pottery has been found. There is fortunately no lack of energy on the part of the local antiquaries, and it is greatly to be desired that their efforts for the preservation of the interesting remains of Northampton Castle may be seconded by the authorities of the railway company.

EXCAVATIONS IN THE VIA SACRA.—Mr. S. R. Forbes has been kind enough to send the following: In the new excavations upon the line of of the Via Sacra, a monumental cippus has been found with the following inscription: **FABIUS. TITANIUS.—V. C. CONSUL.—PRAEF. URBL.—CURAVIT.**

He was consul and prefect of the city A.D. 339 to 341 under the emperor Constans I. This was one of three bases recorded as having stood in front of the Temple of Romulus in the 16th century, one of which is in the Museum of the Villa Borghese; and the other in the Naples Museum.

Another base was found dedicated to the Emperor Constantius II. by Flavius Leontius, prefect of Rome in A.D. 356. This is similar to the one in the Capitoline Museum.

The inscription reads: **TOTO ORBE VICTORI.—DN. CONSTANTIO MAX.—TRIUMFATORI.—SEMPER AUG.—FL. LEONTIUS, V. C.—PRAEF. URBI ITERUM —VICE SACRA INDICANS—D. N. M. Q. EIUS.**

Remains of Roman and Mediaeval buildings have been uncovered in the course of excavating, also some architectural fragments. The whole length of the Via Sacra has been now uncovered as far as the steps leading up to St. Bonaventura.

We are also indebted to Mr. Forbes for the following notes upon memorials of the officers of Caesar's household mentioned by St. Paul.

Upon the Via Appia inside the present walls—those of Aurelian—both outside the line of the Servian walls and the porta Capena, there exists in a vineyard, upon the left hand side in going out of the city, three

columbaria, in an almost perfect state, but discovered some years ago; two of these lie upon the right of the pathway, and possess considerable interest not only as good specimens of the chambers where the ashes of those who were cremated were deposited, but special interest is attached to some of the names found therein. Names that are mentioned in the New Testament. The question arises, are these the remains of those there mentioned; can we still look upon the ashes of those early Christians? Let us see!

In the first Columbaria we find this inscription, D. M. - TRYPHAENAE - VALERIAS. TRYPHAENAE - MATRI. B. M. F. ET - VALERIAS - FUTIANUS (Tryphænae Valeria and Valerias Futianus to the memory of the mother Tryphæna. Just beyond is DOMITIAE.) . L. FAUSTILLAE-PETRONIO. ARISTONIS. L. - EPAPHRAE.

Upon the outside of the second, built into the wall, is D. M. - VARIA. TRYPHOSA - PATRONA ET . MEIPIUS . CLEMENS - CONIUGI . BENE - MERYTI FEI. VARIAE . PRIMAE F. - VIXIT. ANN. XXX (Varia Tryphosa, patron, and Meppius Clemens erected this to his well-beloved wife who lived thirty years).

Close by is D. M. S. - LIBERTI . LIBER - TAL . C. JULIUS - PHILAETUSC - JULIUS . PRYPHO - C. JULIUS. ONESI . MUS. TULIA . EUTHI - CIA . JULIA - HELPIS - JULIA . CLAPHURA - FECERUNT.

Inside the second *in situ* is the inscription :—ONESIMUS . A. PORTICU.

The first Columbaria was for the servants or officers of the Imperial family, and dates from Augustus to Nero, both inclusive. The second dates from Julius Cæsar to Tiberius. The historic notices of some of these names are valuable.

St. Paul, writing to the Romans from Corinth A.D. 60, says, c. xvi, 12—“Salute Tryphena and Tryphosa, who labour in the Lord.”

Writing from Rome to the Colossians A.D. 64, he says, c. iv, 9—“With Onesimus, a faithful and beloved brother,” and to Philemon, 10, “I beseech thee for my son Onesimus, whom I have begotten in my bonds.” In Colossians, i, 7—“As ye also learned of Epaphras, our dear fellow-servant;” and in iv, 12, we have, “Epaphras, who is one of you, a servant of Christ,” who is again mentioned in Philemon, 23, “There salute thee Epaphras, my fellow-prisoner in Christ Jesus.”

Now these names are uncommon; and we only have them mentioned by St. Paul and on these marble slabs, which slabs are in the Columbaria of the freedmen of the Cæsars, agreeing in date with the time of St. Paul's letters; who himself preached to, and had converts amongst, the household of Cæsar in the imperial palace upon the Palatine hill. He says, writing to the Philippians, i, 13, “So that my bonds in Christ are manifest in all the Palace, and in all other places;” and iv, 22, “All the saints salute you, chiefly they that are of Cæsar's household.”

The name Valeria was taken from her mistress, the Empress Messalina (whose name was Valeria) when she obtained her freedom. These names do not cover their own ashes, with the exception of that to Onesimus and Epaphras, but are memorial stones erected to fellow-servants, who, if we may judge from the D. M. over the inscriptions, were not Christians.

They record a work of charity and love to fellow servants, though not co-religionists; and the names mentioned may well be those likewise named by St. Paul.

The names Tryphena and Tryphosa occur before the coming of Paul to

Rome, and these with some others mentioned by him (Romans xvi), were found on slabs in another columbaria, about a mile further on, on the Via Appia, discovered in 1726, and known as the columbaria of the servants of Livia Augusta. It is now a complete ruin, one wall only remains, and some of the inscriptions are in the Capitol museum.

The following names according to Gruter, p. 1070, No. 1, and p. 656, No. 1 were there, but they are now lost: AMPLIAS - URBANUS - APELLES - TRYPHANE - TRYPHOSA - RUFUS - HERMES - PATROBAS - HERMAS - PHILOGOGUS - JULIA - NEREUS. These are the names probably of some members of the Church founded by Priscilla and Aquila, whom Paul greets in writing to Rome, but who are not mentioned again by him after his arrival in Rome. They possibly were no longer living, and the Church was dispersed under Claudius, Aquila and Priscilla going to Corinth (Acts xviii, 2), whom Paul salutes in his second letter to Timothy (iv, 19).

THE SYRO-BRITISH TOMBSTONE AT SOUTH SHIELDS.—We hope before long to publish in the *Journal* an account of this remarkable monument from the pen of Mr. W. Thompson Watkin.

DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN PAVEMENT AT WINCHESTER.—During the progress of the drainage works now going on in Winchester the workmen have discovered, at twenty feet beneath the surface, a fine Roman tessellated pavement, of a geometrical pattern, with a border. It is composed of tessellae of stone, in colour red, black, white and buff. It is at the junction of Simonds and Little Minster streets. The Corporation have ordered it to be taken up entire, if possible. The pavement is of considerable dimensions.

AT A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE INSTITUTE, held on 23rd December, 1878, the following humble address of condolence with Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen on the death of the Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt, was passed and ordered to be sent to the proper quarters :—

The Humble Address of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

“WE, the President, Vice Presidents, Council, and Members of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland venture to approach your Majesty with the heartfelt expression of our sympathy in the great sorrow that God in his wisdom has laid upon your Majesty and the Royal Family, in the afflicting death of the Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland, Grand Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt.

“We recognize in your Majesty, not only the wise and beneficent ruler of a vast empire, but the tender sympathiser in all our national troubles and calamities, and we are thus further moved to venture to approach your Majesty at such a time by the knowledge of your Majesty’s constant solicitude for the welfare and happiness of your Majesty’s subjects, which has formed so strong a bond of union between an affectionate people and its sovereign.

“That your Majesty may be enabled to bear and surmount this heavy trial, and be long spared to reign over us will be our earnest and continual prayer.

“(Signed) TALBOT DE MALAHIDE,
President.”

“Jan. 1879.

The following gracious answer has been received :—

“ Osborne, January 4th, 1879.

“ Sir,

“ I have not failed to lay before the Queen the address of condolence transmitted by you.

“ I am commanded by Her Majesty to request that you will convey to the President, Vice-President, Council, and Members of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland Her Majesty's sincere and heartfelt thanks for their kind and welcome expression of sympathy with the Queen, on the death of her dear daughter, Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse.

“ I have the honour to be, Sir,

“ Your obedient servant,

“ HENRY T. PONSONBY.

“ A. Hartshorne, Esq.”

THE MARKET HOUSE AT ROTHWELL.—The ruinous condition of this remarkable building (visited by the members of the Institute during the Northampton meeting, see p. 439) having been brought under the notice of the Council on January 13th by Mr. A. Hartshorne, we have the gratification of stating that the Council desire to initiate a movement for its restoration. Circulars respecting the matter will be shortly issued.

HAWTON CHURCH NEAR NEWARK.—We understand that this very interesting church is about to undergo restoration. We are willing to hope that its elaborate Easter sepulchre, and its other rich and valuable details, will be treated with the utmost care.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INSTITUTE will be held this year at Taunton, under the Presidency of the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.

* * * Members are requested to observe that the day of the monthly meetings has been changed from Friday to Thursday.