

THE ROMAN FORCES IN BRITAIN.

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In the year 1872, the writer compiled the present paper (with the exception of additions arising from recent discoveries), and after being read (April 21st 1873) at University College, it was published in the *Transactions* (at Evening meetings) of the *London and Middlesex Archaeological Society*. In 1880, a short supplement was published in vol. v of the same Society's ordinary *Transactions*, but so numerous have been the enquiries for the original paper, and so great has been the pressure put upon the writer to republish it, that he has at length consented to do so, with various additions and alterations, in the pages of the *Archaeological Journal*.

It has been necessary to give the above particulars and dates, for since the issue of the supplementary list, Professor Hübner has published (at Berlin in 1881) a similar paper in vol. xvi of the *Hermes*.¹ In this paper Professor Hübner, who appears to be unaware of the present writer's former papers, omits a large number of Cunei, Numeri, &c., whilst he adds (without evidence) a number of other corps to the list. The aim of the present writer has been to provide a complete catalogue of such of the Roman forces, as can be absolutely identified (and that only) as having served in Britain.

Of the forces brought over by Julius Cæsar in his two invasions we know nothing, with the exception that the 7th and 10th legions comprised part of his army, and their short stay here would prevent them from leaving

¹ "Das Romische Heer in Britannien," 513-584. Berlin, 1881.
von E. Hübner, *Hermes*, vol. xvi, pp.

any durable memorial. It is only when the Emperor Claudius, in A.D. 43, commenced in earnest the conquest of Britain that we have any insight into the composition of the Roman armies in the island. In that year he sent over a large force, under the command of Aulus Plautius, and in the following year he himself landed on our shores with considerable reinforcements. These latter were probably soon recalled, and the force left for permanent occupation consisted, from what we can incidentally learn from Tacitus, of four legions, the 2nd, 9th, 14th, and 20th, with their auxiliaries. A short account of the legions is, therefore, in the first place necessary.

Legio Secunda Augusta (LEG. II. AVG.)

On its first arrival in Britain, this legion was commanded by the celebrated Vespasian, afterwards emperor. It was probably engaged under Ostorius Scapula in the battle with Caractacus, but was not in the battle with Boadicea, in the reign of Nero, and its commander (Poenius² Postumus) killed himself in consequence of missing this opportunity of distinction. Subsequently it was employed in the reduction of the territory of the Silures. Its head quarters were at Caerleon, where it has left numerous inscriptions. It accompanied Hadrian to the north, and with the 6th and 20th legions erected the Northumbrian wall; and in the following reign (of Antoninus Pius), the same three legions erected the Northern wall, between the rivers Forth and Clyde. Numerous inscriptions by all of them, occur along the whole length of both walls. This second legion remained in Britain until the very end of the Roman occupation, and at the time the *Notitia* was compiled its head quarters were at *Rutupiae* (Richborough, Kent). It has also left memorials of its presence, or that of some of its members, at Middleby, Netherby, Bewcastle, Maryport, Shawk Quarries, Crawdendale, Brough-under-Stanemore, Corbridge, Chester-le-Street, Ilkley, London, Bath, Lanio (Cardiganshire), Usk, Abergavenny, the Gaer (near Brecon), and at Cramond in Scotland. It was longer in Britain than any of the other legions.

² Dr. Hübner suggests that this name may have been wrongly transcribed, and that it may have been Hoenius.

Legio Nona Hispana (LEG. IX. HISP.)

This legion was nearly annihilated in the outbreak under Boadicea, but what remained of it was engaged in the subsequent battle, in which she was defeated. Nero recruited it to a considerable extent from the Continent, but it seems still to have been a weak legion. It was again very severely handled in the operations, under Julius Agricola, against Galgacus, previous to the final battle of the Grampians. Its subsequent headquarters were at York, where numerous inscriptions and inscribed tiles, bearing its name, have been found. It was engaged in building the Roman station at Aldborough (*Isurium*), as the tiles found there, bearing its stamp, testify. One of its tiles has also been found near Woodcroft (Northants), and tombstones of two of its members have been found at Lincoln. The latest direct record of it, either written or lapidary, is a tablet of the reign of Trajan found at York; but at *Lamœsis* in Algeria, an inscription has been found (C. I. L. viii, No. 2747) of the date A.D. 150, naming an Imperial Legate, who in the earlier part of his career had been Tribune of this legion; and as *subsequent* services of his, in A.D. 124-5, are noticed, it would seem that he was in the 9th legion at least as late as somewhere about the time of Hadrian's accession, A.D. 117, if not later. Another inscription found at Gelma, the Roman *Calama*, in Algeria, much shattered, has also named this legion, for EG. VIII HISPA. is visible, and also (di)vi. (T)RAI(A)NI. The last words, *Divi Trajani*, show that Trajan had been deified at the date of the inscription, and taken together the two inscriptions go far to prove that the 9th legion, though much weakened, garrisoned York until replaced by the 6th legion, in Hadrian's time. After that date nothing is known of it, but it is supposed to have been amalgamated with the 6th. In a Continental inscription (Henzen 6673) of probably early date, the legion bears the title LEG. VIII. TRIVMPH.

Legio Quartadecima Gemina (LEG. XIII. GEM).

This celebrated legion after serving in the earlier British campaigns, bore the brunt of the battle with Boadicea. Paulinus Suetonius, the Roman general, gave its soldiers

on that occasion the title of *domitores Britanniae* (A.D. 61). In A.D. 68 it was recalled by Nero, but in the following year was again sent to Britain by Vitellius, and finally left the island in A.D. 70, by order of Vespasian. But few traces of its presence have been found. Its head quarters at one time were at Wroxeter, where tombstones of two of its members (one a *signifer*, or standard bearer) have been found. Another tombstone of one of its soldiers has been found at Lincoln, which place, I think, was its final station in Britain.

Legio Vicesima Valeria Victrix (LEG. XX. V. V.).

In the battle with Boadicea only the *vexillarii* of this legion were engaged. The celebrated Agricola commanded it (according to Tacitus) during the time Vettius Bolanus was Imperial Legate in Britain, A.D. 69-71, his predecessor in command having been Roscius Caelius. Of its services in building the Northumbrian and Scotch walls I have already spoken. Its head quarters for a long period were at *Deva* (Chester), where it probably remained until nearly the close of the Roman power, and where numerous inscriptions by it have been found, amongst them a tile stamped

LEG. XX. V. V. Θ .

The last letters, which are evidently meant for ΘE , probably stand for *Devensis*. The legion has left inscriptions (in addition to those on the two walls) at Eildon, Middleby, High Rochester, Netherby, Maryport, Moresby, Lancaster, Natland, Crawdendale, Manchester, Whittlebury (Northants), Wroxeter, Colchester, London, Bath, Hope (Flintshire) and Caerhun. It had left Britain before the compilation of the *Notitia*, as it is not named in that work.

It is possible that amongst the re-inforcements brought over by Claudius in A.D. 44, but which returned immediately to the Continent (probably with the emperor), were vexillations of the 4th and 8th legions. As to the former, an inscription has been found in Switzerland (Orelli 363, and Mommsen, Inscr. Helv. 179) which was first published by Muratori. It names a certain Julius Camillus, a tribune of *Legio IIII Mace(d)onica*, who had

received several decorations from Claudius for having fought in Britain. Another inscription, found at Turin, names L. Gavius Silvanus, a primipilus of the 8th legion (LEG. VIII. AVG.), who was similarly rewarded by Claudius for services in "the Britannic war." Whether these officers belonged to the 4th and 8th legions respectively, at the time these services were rendered, is doubtful, but the probability is that they did.

Legio Secunda Adjutrix Pia Fidelis (LEG. II. AD. P. F.)

The withdrawal of the 14th legion and its auxiliaries had materially weakened the army in Britain, at a critical moment. But as soon as Vespasian established his rule over the Roman empire, Tacitus tells us (*Agricola*, ch. 18) "the great commanders and well appointed armies which were sent over (to Britain) abated the confidence of the enemy, and Petilius Cerealis struck terror by an attack upon the Brigantes," &c. In these "well appointed armies," of A.D. 71, the above named legion seems to have been included, for inscriptions by it have been found in Britain, though we know that it was on the Continent, in Germany, immediately before this period. It could not have remained long in Britain, for in the reign of Domitian it was stationed in Pannonia, where it remained many years. Two tombstones of soldiers of this legion have been found at Lincoln, at which place it probably occupied the quarters vacated by the 14th legion the previous year, and thence marched with Cerealis against the Brigantes. At Bath also a tombstone of one of its soldiers has been found. He had probably been invalidated there.

Legio Sexta Victrix, Pia, Fidelis (LEG. VI. VIC. P. F.)

From an inscription found at Rome in June 1555 (Gruter, ccclvii, 2) it appears that the above named legion crossed over to Britain from Germany at about the time the Emperor Hadrian made the same voyage (A.D. 120). It apparently landed at the mouth of the Tyne, for in 1875 an altar dedicated by the *legion* to Neptune was found in the river at Newcastle. As there could be no other reason for such an offering than the satisfactory termination of a voyage, I brought forward

the view, a few days after the discovery of the altar (*Newcastle Daily Journal*, 31st July 1875) that it was evidence (taken with facts named below) of the landing of the legion at the place where the altar was found, the latter being its thank offering.

I have already noticed the part this legion took in the erection of the Walls of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius. It succeeded the 9th legion in garrison at York, where it has left many inscriptions, and memorials of it (in addition to those on the two walls) have been found at High Rochester, Corbridge, South Shields, Ebchester, Hexham, Whitley Castle, Escomb (co. Durham), Northallerton, Natland, Greta Bridge, Stainland, Dalton Parlours (near Collingham, Yorkshire), Ribchester, Manchester, Littleborough (Lancashire), Lincoln, Berkeley (Gloucestershire), London, Bath, Carnarvon, and Middleby. It remained in Britain until the close of the Roman occupation of the island, and was still at York when the *Notitia* was compiled.

From another inscription found at *Ferentinum* (Henzen, No. 5456) we learn that vexillations of the 7th, 8th, and 22nd legions, each a thousand strong, also came over at the same time as the 6th, under the command of T. Pontius Sabinus. It names this officer as coming

VEXILLA
TIONIBVS. MILLIARIIS. TRIBVS. EXPEDI
TIONE. BRITANNICA. LEG. VII. GEMIN.
VIII. AVG. XXII. PRIMIG.

Of these vexillations, no trace has yet been found of that of the *Legio VII. Gemina*. In 1771 a Mr. Tunstall exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries an inscription found between Brougham and Kirkby Thore, which distinctly names the eighth legion (LEG. VIII. AVG.), and in 1867 the *umbo* of a shield bearing the name and century of a soldier of the same legion was found at the bar of the mouth of the Tyne. This seems further proof that the vexillation, as well as the 6th legion, landed at the mouth of that river. The soldier to whom the *umbo* belonged had most probably been drowned in some accident at this spot. A tile found at Leicester, stamped L. VIII., seems also to name this legion. With regard to the vexillation of the 22nd legion, Dr. J. C. Bruce about 1873 discovered a portion of an inscription naming it, at Abbotsford (the seat of the late Sir Walter Scott). This had been brought

from Old Penrith (*Voreda*) and was built up in the garden wall, with several sculptures identified also as having come from Old Carlisle. Though the right hand portion of the stone is broken off, the remainder is clear, and is inscribed—

VEXI
LEG. XX
PRIMIG.

i.e., when entire VEXI(LLATIO) LEG. XX(II) PRIMIG(ENIA).

Each of the legions had a large number of auxiliary troops, both horse and foot (*alae* and cohorts) attached to it. The names of a few of these, about half a dozen cohorts, are mentioned by Tacitus, but the chief sources of information are the *Diplomata Militaria*, of which six (all but one fragmentary) have been found in Britain. These are bronze tablets, giving a list of *alae* and cohorts, upon certain members of which, the then reigning emperor had conferred the privileges of citizenship and marriage. They were generally in form like two leaves of a book, the inside portion bearing one copy of the decree, which was repeated on the outside, the lines in the latter running at right angles to those on the inside. The first recorded as found in Britain was discovered in 1761 at *Riveling* near *Ecclesfield* in Yorkshire. It was engraved by Gough in his *Camden's Britannia*, but since his time the most perfect of the plates has been lost, and the other, now in the British Museum, is much corroded. It will be referred to in this paper as the *Riveling tabula*. Its date is A.D. 124, in the reign of Hadrian. It is in favour of six *alae* and twenty-one cohorts, the names of some of which are lost. The second was found at Sydenham in Kent, and is now also in the British Museum. It is fragmentary, but is a decree of Trajan, A.D. 105, in favour of two *alæ* and ten cohorts. The third was found at Bickley near Malpas in Cheshire in 1812, and is the most perfect found. This is also of Trajan and of the date January A.D. 103. It is now in the British Museum, and is in favour of four *alæ* and eleven cohorts. It is generally called the *Malpas tabula*.

The fourth is merely a fragment found at Walcot near Bath in 1815. It is mentioned, without full particulars, in the *Archæologia*, vol. xviii, p. 438. In 1876 I succeeded

in obtaining the full entry from the minutes of the Society of Antiquaries, which I published in *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxiii, pp. 250-1, but could not succeed in tracing the *tabula*. From the former it appeared that the *tabula* was in favour of an officer of the *Ala Proculeiana*, till then unknown to antiquaries. In 1877, I further succeeded in obtaining a drawing of it by the late Mr. C. Lysons (which I reproduced in *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxiv, p. 318). In 1879 Mr. Roach Smith favoured both Dr. Bruce and myself with rubbings of the fragment, which he had received from the late Mr. Fox of Huntingdon. Dr. Bruce published in the *Archæologia Aeliana* in 1880 a copy of this so called "rubbings," which he says had "been traced over by an inexperienced hand," and that he had corrected some errors which had arisen from this cause. In the meantime, through the agency of some handwriting on my copy of the "rubbings," I succeeded in finding the original fragment, which is now in the museum of the Literary and Philosophical Society at Huntingdon, and obtained not only other rubbings, but the result of personal examinations by other antiquaries. By this means several errors were corrected (*Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxvii, p. 142), though it will be impossible ever to ascertain the name of the emperor who issued the decree, or the number of the corps named in it (with the exception of the *Ala Proculeiana*), as they were on the lost portion.

The fifth was found in 1879 by Mr. John Clayton, in excavating the southern gateway of the station at Chesters (*Cilurnum*) upon the wall of Hadrian, of which he is the owner. It is of the date A.D. 145, and was issued by Antoninus Pius in favour of three *alæ* and eleven cohorts. The name of one of the *alæ* is lost. Mr. Clayton has since presented the *tabula* to the British Museum.

The sixth is a mere fragment, found with the last named, but sufficient of the inscription is visible to shew that it was of the reign of Antoninus Pius.

A seventh *tabula*, referring to the Roman army in Britain, was found at the close of the year 1880 in the bed of the river Meuse at Flémalle, close to Liège. It is of the 3rd consulate of Trajan (A.D. 98-99), and has named two *alæ* and six cohorts, but the names of the

former and of one of the latter are lost. In this paper it will be referred to as the Liege *tabula*.

For the reader's information, I may mention that the best copies of the three first named *tabulae* will be found in the *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, published by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, the fourth, fifth and sixth are engraved in the *Archæologia Eliana* (vol. viii, N.S., pp. 217-219), and the seventh in vol. xxxix, p. 44 of the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*. Where in this paper I refer to inscriptions discovered on the wall of Hadrian (or the four northern counties), engravings of them, if extant, will be found in the *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, whilst any inscription discovered in Scotland, will be found in Stuart's *Caledonia Romana* (2nd edit. 1852.).

From the *Notitia Imperii*, compiled a few years before the Romans left Britain (*circa* A.D. 400) we gather the names of many of the regiments named in the *tabulae* as still serving here, with the names of the places where they were stationed, besides a number of regiments known only as being in our island from this document, which is a sort of army list. Such are the *data* from which I have compiled the following list of—

AUXILIARY TROOPS.

Numerus Abulcorum. Stationed at the time the *Notitia* was compiled at *Anderida*. This place seems undoubtedly to have been the great *castrum* at Pevensey, but no inscriptions by this or any other cohort have been found there.

Cohors I. Alpinorum. Named in the Malpas *tabula* of Trajan, but no inscriptions by it have yet been found in any Roman station in Britain.

Cohors I. Aquitanorum. Named in the Rivelin *tabula* of Hadrian. It has left an inscription at Carrawburgh (*Procolitia*) on the Northumbrian Wall, and another by it was found in the grounds of Haddon Hall, Derbyshire, which is still preserved there.

Cuneus Armaturarum. Named in the *Notitia* as stationed at *Bremetennacum*, which appears to have been the *castrum* at Ribchester. The *Armaturæ* were light armed infantry, and are several times mentioned by Vegetius,

and also by Ammianus Marcellinus. An *armatura* named Flavius Blandinus is mentioned in an inscription found at Lydney in Gloucestershire. This is the only example in Britain, but there are others on the continent. I however opine that the reading in the *Notitia* was originally *Cuneus Sarmatarum*, as several inscriptions mentioning Sarmatian cavalry have been found at Ribchester, and a *cuneus* was generally a cavalry *corps*.

Ala I. Asturum. In the time of the *Notitia* stationed at *Condercum* (Benwell) on the Northumbrian Wall, where several inscriptions by it have been found. One is of the reign of Septimius Severus, in another it bears the title of *Gordiana*, and in another is styled *Ala I. Hispanorum Asturum*. By this last name it occurs in the Chesters *tabula*, and probably (from a few remaining letters) in the Rivelin *tabula* also. An *Ala Asturum*, probably this one, occurs at Ribchester in an inscription.

Ala II. Asturum. Placed by the *Notitia* at *Cilurnum* (Chesters) on the Northumbrian Wall, where inscriptions by it have been discovered. The tombstone of a decurion of this *ala* was found at Lincoln in 1882.

Cohors I. Asturum. From two inscriptions found in Algeria (*Corpus. Inscr. Latin.*, vol. viii, Nos. 2766 and 9047) we gather that this cohort was in Britain. The *Notitia* places it at *Aesica* on the Northumbrian Wall, but this is evidently an error, for

Cohors II. Asturum, which occurs both in an inscription and on a tile found at *Aesica* (Great Chesters). In the inscription, which is of the date A.D. 225, it bears the title of *Severiana Alexandriana*. I have recently found its name as occurring on an inscription found at Llanio in Cardiganshire, and also on another in the neighbouring church of Llandewi Brevi. From a continental inscription (Orelli, No. 208) we learn that one of its praefects held the office of Censor of the Roman citizens at the colony of *Camalodunum* (Colchester). It occurs in the Rivelin *tabula* and probably in that found at Sydenham, where the numeral is erased, though the word *ASTVRVM* may be traced.

Ala Augusta ob virtutem appellata. This *ala* occurs in seven inscriptions found at Old Carlisle. In one, it has the additional title of *Gordiana*. Nothing further is

known with certainty respecting it, although various conjectures as to its nationality have been made.

Cohors I. Baetasiorum. Named in both the Malpas and Rivelin *tabulae*. It has left a number of inscriptions at the large station at Maryport. The letters C.R. following its name are the abbreviations for *Civium Romanorum*, and shew that it was composed of Roman citizens. (*Vide Cohors I. Vetasiorum, infra.*)

Numerus Barcariorum. This is doubtless the expansion of the abbreviation *Num. Barc.* which occurs in the inscription on an altar to Mars found at Halton near Lancaster. The interpretation of the phrase has given rise to much discussion amongst Latin scholars. The opinions of Professor Bocking and Dr. McCaul are entitled to the most consideration. They both consider it to mean "the company of bargemen."

Numerus Barcariorum Tigrisiensium, or, according to the above rendering, "the company of the bargemen of the Tigris," were stationed in the time of the *Notitia* at *Arbeia*, probably situated at Pierse Bridge, or near the mouth of the Tees.

Cohors I. Batavorum. Named in the Rivelin *tabula*, and stationed in the time of the *Notitia* at Carrawburgh (*Procolitia*) on the wall of Hadrian, where several inscriptions by it have been found of much earlier dates. According to Tacitus, three Batavian and two Tungrian cohorts bore the chief share in attacking Galgacus at the great battle of the Grampians.

Cohors II. Batavorum. A stone found at Castle Cary on the line of the Antonine Wall, which is a fragment of a considerable inscription, bears the letters II. BAT. This evidently refers to one of the three cohorts named above.

*Cohors * * * Batavorum.* This would be the other cohort named by Tacitus, but its number is not known.

Cohors I. Br On a fragment of a tile found at Ebchester (*Vindomora*) now lost, but engraved by Dr. Bruce, it is said that the letters III. BR. occur. I however think it possible that they may be part of the abbreviation COH. III. BR., as an altar by a cohort bearing this numeral and nationality was found there. (*Vide infra.*)

Cohors III. Bracarum Augustanorum. This cohort is named in the Malpas *tabula* (A.D. 103) and in the Rivelin

tabula (A.D. 124) as being in Britain at each of these dates. But it must have been on the continent in the interval, for in a diploma of Trajan dated A.D. June 108 (*Corpus Inscr. Latin.*, vol. iii. p. 866) found at Weissenberg it is named as being then in Raetia. In the Chesters *tabula* it is also named, but simply as coh. III. BRAC. (the word AVGVSTANORVM being omitted). This leads me to think that two tiles found at the Roman station at Manchester inscribed c. III. BR. were made by it. If not, no trace of it has been found in Britain.

Cohors IIII. Bre . . . (probably *Breucorum*). Numerous Roman tiles inscribed COH. III. BRE. have been found at Slack (*Cambodunum*) and at Grimscar in the same neighbourhood. A cohort of the *Breuci* is named in an imperfect sepulchral inscription, found at Elsdon in Northumberland, though it is doubtful whether it refers to a cohort stationed in Britain. The numerals are lost, through the stone flaking off. At the large station of *Bremenium*, closely adjoining Elsdon, a circular bronze ornament has been found, on which appears to be the words COH. OPTIMI MAXIM. B., which may possibly refer to this cohort.

Cohors I. . . . Brit. This title occurs on a stone found near Hopton in Derbyshire (*Archæologia*, vol. xiii, pp. 1 to 5). The stone is considerably worn, and the letters look in the engraving (for the stone is now lost) like COH. I * * LV. BRIT. There can be no doubt however that a cohort of the Brittones, who were a people of Belgic Gaul, is indicated, as I pointed out in my original paper. In a subsequent paper in vol. xxxiii of the *Archæological Journal*, I pointed out from the milestone found at Buxton that the Roman station at Brough was the *Navio* of Ravennas. This station *Navio* is not many miles from where the stone naming the cohort of Brittones was found, and since my earlier remarks my attention has been directed to a stone found at Fuligno, and now preserved in the Communal Palace there, bearing the following shattered inscription :

O. PRAE
HORTIS. TRIB. MILI.
RAEF. EQVIT. CENSITO . .
BRITTONVM A NAVION
PROC. AVG. ARMENIAE. MA.

The fourth line of this inscription has puzzled many

antiquaries, who considered it to refer to a subordinate tribe of the Brittones, styled *Anavionenses*. I would read the remaining part of the inscription thus—*Prae(fecto) Cohortis, Trib(uno) Mili(tum) Praef(ecto) Equit(um) Censito(ri) Brittonum A. Navion(e), Proc(uratori) Aug(usti) Armeniae Ma(joris)*. The person who was named at the commencement of this inscription would thus be the Censor of the Brittones, stationed at Brough in Derbyshire. I may here add that another proof of this station being *Navio*, pronounced *Nauio*, is to be found in the name of the adjoining stream, the *Noe*.

Cohors IIII. Br. Antoniniana occurs upon an inscribed altar found at Ebchester. Horsley considers the *Br.* as the abbreviation of *Brittonum*. Though by no means certain, this would seem to be the correct reading. If *Breuci* were intended, we should no doubt have the abbreviation *Bre.* The title *Antoniniana* was probably derived from either Caracalla or Elagabulus.

Cohors I. Cartov. Camden gives this as the reading of one of the lines of an inscription found at Binchester, but it is, as I have pointed out in *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxix, p. 380, no doubt quite erroneous.

C. Carvetiorum. This occurs in an inscription, seen and copied by Camden, at the Roman station at Old Penrith in 1599. He suggested *Cohors Carvetiorum* as the reading; I think it may probably be *Cuneus Carvetiorum*. Dr. Hübner (C. I. L. vii, No. 325) suggests *Civitatis Carvetiorum*, as the person named was a *quaestorius*.

Equites Cataphractariorum, stationed by the *Notitia* at *Morbium*, a place the site of which is not yet settled, but may have been at Templeborough, near Rotherham. No traces of this body of cavalry have been found in Britain. They were steel clad, and were probably Sarmatians, i.e. Poles.

Equites Catafractarii Juniores. Also named by the *Notitia* as being stationed in Britain, though no traces of them have been found. The difference in spelling the name of this corps in the *Notitia* is remarkable.

Cohors I. Celtiberorum. This cohort is named in both the Sydenham and Chesters *tabulae*. No inscriptions by it have yet been found, but several tiles have occurred at the Roman station at Caersws (Montgomeryshire), inscribed

C. I. C. F., evidently mentioning some cohort, which I think may be this one. I would expand the words as *C(ohors) I. C(eltiberorum) F(ecit)*.

Cohors Aelia Classica. Named in the Chesters *tabula*, and placed by the *Notitia* at *Tunnocelum*, a station whose site is not yet settled, though it was probably on the Cumberland coast. It must have been a marine station, for the *classiarii* answered to the marines of the present day. It obtained the title of *Aelia*, like many other corps, from the family name of the Emperor Hadrian.

Ala Classiana. C. R. This corps is named in the Sydenham *tabula*. Like the preceding one, its name shews that it was composed of marines, but singularly enough, it is given as an *ala* or horse regiment, instead of as a cohort. The old joke as to "horse marines" is in this case an accomplished fact. C. R. stands for *Civium Romanorum*, shewing that it was composed of Roman citizens.

Classiarii Britannici (or British marines). An altar has been found at Lymne in Kent (*Portus Lemanus*) with an inscription by a Praefect of the *Clas. Brit.*, and several tiles at the same place are stamped with the initials CL. BR. The stamp also occurs on a tile found at Dover. Two inscriptions have been found in Cumberland, one in a vault at Tryermain (or Tredermaine) Castle, naming the CL. BRIT. and another at Netherby, naming the CLA. BRI. The latter is still extant, the former is lost.

Numerus Con . . . At Binchester (*Vinovium*) a number of tiles, bearing the stamp N. CON. have been found. It is uncertain as to what the expansion should be.

Cohors Cornoviorum. Placed by the *Notitia* at *Pons Aelii* (Newcastle on Tyne). No traces of it have yet been found.

Equites Crispianorum. This corps is placed by the *Notitia* at *Danum* (Doncaster), but no traces of it have yet been found. Horsley considers it to have taken its name from Crispiana, a town in Pannonia.

Cohors I. Cugernorum. Named in the Malpas and Rivington *tabulæ*, in the latter with the prefix *Ulpia Trajana*, and suffix c.r. (*Civium Romanorum*). Its name occurs in the inscription on a milestone found near the Antonine Wall, and on an altar found at Carrawburgh

(*Procolitia*) on the Wall of Hadrian. In the latter it is styled CVBERNORVM.

Cohors I. Aelia Dacorum. Named in the Chesters *tabula* and placed by the *Notitia* at *Amboglanna* (Birdoswald) on the Wall of Hadrian, at which place more than twenty inscriptions by it have been found. In addition to *Aelia*, it adopted at various times titles from the reigning emperor, such as *Antoniniana*, *Gordiana*, *Postumiana*, and *Tetriciana*. An inscription by it has also been found at Bewcastle.

Cohors I. Delmatarum. Named in the Rivelin *tabula*, on a number of inscriptions found at Maryport (*Axelodunum*), and on another at Cross Canonby. The poet Juvenal served in this cohort.

Cohors II. Delmatarum. An inscription by this cohort has been found at *Magna* (Caervorran) on Hadrian's Wall, where according to the *Notitia* it was stationed. The latter styles it "Dalmatarum."

Cohors IIII. Delmatarum. Named in the Malpas *tabula*, on the reverse of which it is styled *III. Delmatarum*. A cohort of Dalmatians occurs in the Sydenham *tabula*, but the numerals preceding its name are lost, though from its position in the inscription it was probably this one.

Equites Dalmatarum. According to the *Notitia* this corps was stationed at *Præsidium*, a place as yet undiscovered, though I have reasons for thinking it was the station at Malton in Yorkshire. No inscriptions by this corps have yet been found.

Equites Dalmatarum Branoduensis. This corps was, according to the *Notitia*, stationed at *Branodunum* (Brancaster) in Norfolk, but no inscriptions by it have yet been found.

Numerus Defensorum, at *Braboniacum*, or Brougham, when the *Notitia* was compiled, but no traces of it have yet been found.

Numerus Derventionensis. The *Notitia* places this corps at *Derventionis*, the site of which station is not yet identified.

Numerus Directorum. Placed by the *Notitia* at *Verteræ* (Brough under Stanemore). These Directores seem to have been a sort of guides.

Cohors II. Dongonum. The name of a cohort which

occurs in the Rivington *tabula* is thus read by Gough, but is probably an error. The most perfect of the plates being now lost, it is impossible to give the true reading.

Numerus Exploratorum. The *Notitia* places a *numerus* of *Exploratores* at *Lavatracæ* (Bowes) though no traces of it have been found there.

Numerus Exploratorum. This is a similar *numerus* placed by the *Notitia* at *Portus Adurni*, the site of which has not yet been satisfactorily ascertained, though it was probably near Shoreham, or at Bramber Castle at the mouth of the Adur.

Numerus Exploratorum Bremeniensium. This corps is named in two inscriptions found at *Bremenium* (High Rochester).

Numerus Fortensium. The *Notitia* places this at *Othona*, the site of which has only been recently discovered, at Bradwell *juxta Mare* in Essex, the Ithanchester of Bede. No inscriptions by it have been found. Pancirollus considers it to have derived its name from *Fortia*, a town of Asiatic Sarmatia.

Cohors I. Frisiavonum. This cohort is distinctly named in the Sydenham and Rivington *tabulæ*, also in three inscriptions found at Manchester, and one at Melandra Castle, Derbyshire. The *Notitia* appears to style it *Cohors I. Frixagorum*, and places it at *Vindobala* (Rutchester) on the Wall of Hadrian, but no inscriptions have yet been found there naming any auxiliary corps. The legions alone occur.

Cohors IIII. F. Camden informs us that in a broken inscription of the time of Hadrian, which he saw at Bowes, the above occurred. I think it probable that what Camden read as *F* is a portion of the letter *B* (the remainder being lost by the fracture of the stone), and the cohort is either the one named on the tiles found at Slack, or that named in the Ebchester altar.

Cuneus Frisionum Aballavensium. This corps is named in an interesting inscription found in 1866 at Cocker-mouth Castle (which is built from the ruins of the Roman station at Papcastle). It, in conjunction with the fragment of a second and similar inscription, enabled me in 1870 to identify Papcastle as the *Aballaba* of the *Notitia*.

Cuneus Frisionum Vinoviensium. On a broken inscribed

stone at Binchester we have the words, (A)MANDVS. EX. C. FRIS. VINOVIE. Judging from the name of the last corps, I should expand the four last words as *ex cuneo Frisionum Vinoviensium*.

Cuneus Frisorum Verlutionensium Severianus Alexandrianus. In an altar discovered in November 1883 at *Borcovicus* (Housesteads) on the Wall of Hadrian the dedicators are stated to be "CVNEI. FRISIORVM. VER. SER. ALEXANDRIANI. I have therefore (*Archaeological Journal*, vol. xli, p. 182) given the name of the cohort, after much investigation, as above.

Equites Frisiorum or Frisiavonum. "Eq. Fris." occurs on a sword handle found at Exeter in 1834.

Ala Augusta Gallorum Proculeiana. Named in the Walcot *tabula*, and also in that found at Chesters. Nothing else is known concerning it. Can it be the same corps which garrisoned Old Carlisle?

Ala II. Gallorum Sebosiana. This *ala* is named in the Malpas *tabula*. In an inscription to the god Silvanus found at Stanhope in Weardale it is simply styled *Ala Sebosiana*, in an inscription at Lancaster *Ala Sebussia*, and on tiles near Lancaster *Ala Sebusia*.

Cohors II. Gallorum equitata. This cohort is named in the Chesters *tabula*, and in four inscriptions found at Old Carlisle, one of the reign of Philip. It probably came over with the Emperor Hadrian and the 6th legion, for it appears in A.D. 105 to have been in Moesia. (C. I. L., vol. iii, Diploma No. xxii).

Cohors IIII. Gallorum. Named in the Chesters *tabula*, and placed by the *Notitia* at *Vindolana* (Chesterholm) on the Wall of Hadrian, where several inscriptions by it have been found. Two others by it have been found at Walton House station, on the same wall, one at Risingham, and one at Castlehill on the Antonine Wall. Several tiles stamped c. III. G., no doubt the abbreviation for this cohort, were found in excavating the Roman station at Templeborough near Rotherham in 1877.

Cohors V. Gallorum. The name of this cohort occurs on an altar found at the Roman station at Cramond near Edinburgh. Part of an altar by it, and a number of tiles bearing its stamp, have been found during the last few years in excavating the Roman station at South Shields.

Cohors Germanorum. An altar to the goddess *Coventina*, dedicated by an *optio* (or lieutenant), CH. GERMAN., was among the contents of the well sacred to that goddess, discovered in 1876 at Carrawburgh (*Procolitia*) on the Wall of Hadrian.

Cohors I. Nervana Germanorum. This cohort is named in an inscription found near Burgh-upon-Sands on the line of the Wall of Hadrian, and upon two others found at the station at Birrens (*Blatum Bulgium*) in Dumfriesshire. It was a thousand strong (*milliaria*) and had its proportion of horse (*equitata*). It appears to be named in an inscription at Netherby, where it is simply styled *Coh. I. Nervane*.

Vexillatio Germanorum. A vexillation of Germans is named in an inscription given by Dr. Gale in his Antonine Itinerary (and in some earlier works). It was found near Lowther in Westmoreland. Dr. Hübner (C. I. L. vii, No. 303), thinks it simply refers to the vexillation of the 8th legion, which came to Britain with Hadrian.

Cohors I. Hamiorum Sagittariorum. This cohort is named in the Rivington *tabula*, and has left two inscriptions at Magna (Caervorran), one at *Vindolana* (Chesterholm), both places being on the Wall of Hadrian, and another at Kilsyth on the Antonine Wall. They were archers, and according to Hodgson were from Hamah on the Orontes. This opinion is supported by Dr. McCaul (*Brit. Rom. Inscr.*, p. 260).

Ala I. Herculea, This cavalry corps, the *Notitia* places at a station named *Olenacum*, the site of which has been much disputed, and is still unsettled. Much discussion has also arisen as to the corps itself, its nationality not being known. It is requisite, therefore, to say a few words on the subject. My own opinion is that this was "the first *ala* of the Thracians," and that the *Notitia* author, or transcriber, has omitted the word *Thracum* before *Herculea*. The first *ala* of the Thracians we know from the Malpas *tabula* was in England. At Cirencester it seems to have been named in a sepulchral inscription as ALA. THR. HAEC. (the THR has generally been given as TR, but I think examination will shew a horizontal stroke connecting the vertical strokes of the T and R thus making it ligulate). Again, in an inscription (first given by Gruter, p. mxc) from Vaison in France, we have the *Ala Thracum*

Herculania. At Tarragona, in Spain, an inscription found in 1803 (C. I. L. II, 4239) names the *Ala Thrac. Herclan.*, evidently the same corps. Another inscription, first given by Gruter, p. ccclix, gives the *Ala I. Avg. Thrac.* In view of these, can the *Ala Augusta*, of which so many inscriptions have been found at Old Carlisle, be the same corps as *Ala I. Thracum*, and *Ala I. Herculea*?

Ala I. Hispanorum Vettonum. So named in the Malpas *tabula*. As the *Ala Vettonum* simply, it occurs in an inscription found at Bowes (of the time of Septimius Severus), in another found near the large Roman station called "the Gaer," at Brecon, on an altar and tablet at Binchester (*Vinovium*), and on a tombstone found at Bath. In the latter it is styled *Civium Romanorum*.

Cohors I. Hispanorum. Named in the Malpas, Chesters, Liege, and Rivington *tabulae*, in the latter with the title of *Aelia*. The *Notitia* places it at *Axelodunum*, which appears to be the large station at Maryport (see *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxviii, p. 131). At this place, no less than nineteen or twenty inscriptions occur, erected by this cohort or by its praefects. At the station at Netherby, it occurs in three inscriptions with the addition of *Aelia*. In some of the Maryport inscriptions it is styled *equitata*, in those at Netherby *milliaria equitata*. A tombstone of one of its soldiers was found at the camp at the bridge of Ardoch in Perthshire.

Cohors X. Hispanorum. From Lysons's engraving in his *Reliquiae Britannico Romanæ* of the Sydenham *tabula*, together with some other imperfect inscriptions, I at one time thought that this cohort was in Britain, more especially as Mommsen (*Inscr. Neap.*, No. 5024) gave an inscription naming P. Sept. Paterculus, who was *Praef. Coh. I. Pannonicæ* in Britain, as *Praef. Coh. X. Hispanorum* in Cappadocia. He has, however, in his later works eliminated the numeral X. As however there appears to be no further evidence of the existence of this cohort, I withdraw it from the list.

Equites Honoriani Seniores. In Britain according to the *Notitia*, but no traces of them have been found.

Ala Indiana. An inscription found at Watermore near Cirencester was to the memory of a soldier of this corps.¹

¹ See *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. vii, June 1837; also *Archæologia*, vol. xxvii. p. 212.

Inscriptions by it occur on the Continent, but its nationality is unknown. Professor Hübner thinks it an *Ala Trevirorum*.

Cohors I. Lingonum. Named in the Sydenham *tabula*. It has left at High Rochester (*Bremenium*) a tablet of the reign of Antoninus Pius, and three inscriptions at Lanchester, two of them of the reign of Gordian, the cohort bearing the name of *Gordiana*. The name of one of its praefects also occurs on an altar found at Eastgate in Weardale.

Cohors II. Lingonum. Named in the Liege *tabula* and placed by the *Notitia* at *Congavata*, probably the station at Moresby, where an inscription by it has been found. Another by it occurs at Ilkley in Yorkshire.

Cohors IIII. Lingonum. Named in the Malpas and Chesters *tabulæ*, and placed by the *Notitia* at *Segedunum* (Wallsend) on the wall of Hadrian, near which at Tynemouth an altar erected by it has been found. A cohort of Lingones appears to be mentioned in a shattered inscription found at Greta Bridge in 1793, but the numerals are lost.

Numerus Longovicariorum. This is placed by the *Notitia* at *Longovicum* (or *Longovicus*), the site of which is still unidentified, and no inscriptions by the corps have been found.

Numerus Magnesium. There seems to be a corps bearing this designation named in an inscription found at *Magna* (Caervorran) and first published by Gough in his *Camden's Britannia* (C. I. L., vii, No. 792).

Numerus Maurorum Aurelianorum. The *Notitia* places this force at *Aballaba*, Papcastle, near Cockermouth, but no inscriptions by it have been found.

Cohors I. Menapiorum. Named in the Rivington *tabula*, but no traces of it have been found. The *Menapii* were a Belgic people.

Cohors I. Morinorum. Named in the Malpas *tabula* and placed by the *Notitia* at *Glannibanta*, probably the *Glanoventa* of the Antonine Itinerary, and the station at Whitley Castle. No inscriptions by it have yet been found. The *Morini* were a people of Belgic Gaul.

Cohors I. Nerviorum is named in the Sydenham *tabula*, but no inscription by it has yet been found.

Cohors II. Nerviorum. Named in the Rivington, Chesters,

and Liége *tabulæ*. An inscription by it has been found at *Vindolana* (Chesterholm) and another at *Procolitia* (Carrawburgh) on the Wall of Hadrian. It appears also to be named in several of the small leaden seals found at Brough (*Verteræ*), engraved in volumes iii and vi of the *Collectanea Antiqua*.

Cohors III. Nerviorum. Named in the Rivington *tabula*, and placed by the *Notitia* at a station called *Alio* or *Alionis*, which I have endeavoured to shew (*Archæological Journal*, vol. xxviii, pp. 112, 120, and *Roman Lancashire*, p. 29) was at Borrowbridge in Westmoreland, and the same place as the *Alone* of the Antonine Itinerary. Camden and Horsley give an imperfect inscription found at Whitley Castle (and now lost), which it is thought names this cohort (though one copy gives the numerals as ii. instead of iii.), and Wallis in his *History of Northumberland* supposes another found at *Vindolana* (Chesterholm) also to name it, but the stone was much worn. If the Whitley Castle inscription names it, it bore the additional title of *C(ivium) R(omanorum)*.

Cohors VI. Nerviorum. Named in the Rivington and Chesters *tabulæ*, and placed by the *Notitia* at *Virosidum*, a station the site of which has not been determined. An inscription by it occurs at Rough Castle on the Antonine Wall, another at *Aesica* (Great Chesters) on the Wall of Hadrian, and a third at the Roman station at Brough (near Askrigg) in Yorkshire. Is the last named place *Virosidum*?

Numerus Nerviorum Dictensium. The *Notitia* places this force at *Dictis*, a station which was probably either at Pierse Bridge, or between that place and Greta Bridge (*Archæological Journal*, vol. xxviii, p. 128).

Vexillatio (Raetorum et) Noricorum. An inscription found at Manchester names this force. It probably belonged to the 6th or 20th legions.

Numerus Pacensium. Placed by the *Notitia* at *Mageæ*, a site not yet discovered. The corps, according to Pancirollus, derived its name from a town in *Lusitania*.

Ala I. Pannoniorum Tampiana. This corps is named in the Malpas *tabula*. No inscriptions by it have yet been found in Britain, but on the Continent it occurs as *Ala Tampiana* simply (C. I. L., iii, 4466). As the titles of these

regiments were generally taken from the name of those who raised them, is it likely that the rich Tampius Flavianus, who lived under Nero, raised this corps, and that it was named after him.

Cohors I. Pannonicorum. An inscription found in South Italy, names P. Septimius Paterculus as being Praefect of this cohort in Britain. (Mommsen, *Inscr. Neapol.*, No. 5024).

Cohors II. Pannonicorum. An inscription by this cohort has been found at the Roman *castrum* at Beckfoot in Cumberland. A cohort of Pannonians, probably this one, is named in the Sydenham *tabula*, but the numerals are lost. A broken tombstone found at *Vindolana* (Chesterholm) also commemorates a Pannonian soldier, but the number of the corps is lost.

Ala Petriana. The *Notitia* places this *ala* at a station, apparently named after it, *Petriana*, for we know from Tacitus (*Hist.*, i, 70, and iv, 49) that the corps was in existence at an early date. An inscription by it has been found at Old Carlisle, a second on the face of a quarry at Lanercost, a third at Carlisle, in which it is styled *Ala Augusta Petriana Torquata, Milliaria, Civium Romanorum*. A fourth inscription to a member of the regiment was found at Hexham in 1881. As we know from other inscriptions that the garrison at Hexham was cavalry (e.g. C. I. L. vii, No. 481), and as there appears to be another trace of the *Ala Augusta Petriana* having been found there (C. I. L. vii, No. 485—the third line of which I read as *PRAEF. AL. AVGSTÆ PETRIANA*), I have a strong opinion that that town represents *Petriana* (*Archæological Journal*, vol. xl, p. 236-7).

Ala Picentiana. The Rivington *tabula* names this *ala*. As we have evidence that it was in Germany in A.D. 74 and A.D. 82 (C. I. L., vol. iii, p. 852, and *Ephemeris Epigraphica*, vol. iv, p. 496), it probably came over to Britain with Hadrian. No inscriptions by it have yet been found.

Primani Juniores. Named by the *Notitia* as being stationed in Britain, but no traces of the corps are known.

(*Ala I.*) qv . . . rv . . Such are the letters given by Gough as forming part of the name of an *ala* in the lost plate of the Rivington *tabula*. Notwithstanding the fact

that the *Quadi* and their neighbours the *Marcomanni* were not subdued until the reign of Marcus Aurelius, I stated in my first issue of this list, that I thought the word had been QV(ADO)RV(M). It is quite possible that a body of *Quadi* might have been in the Roman service in the time of Hadrian. Dion Cassius (LXXI, 16) tells us that after the subjugation of the above named tribes, 8000 of the *Iazyges* (inhabitants of the country between the Theiss and Danube), armed and mounted as cavalry, were raised for the Roman service, 5500 of whom were sent to Britain. No trace of this force has yet been found, but there can, I think, be little doubt, that under the head of *Iazyges*, both *Quadi* and *Marcomanni* might be included, the territory of all three tribes adjoining each other and having been subdued at the same time. With regard, however, to the name of the *ala* mentioned in this *tabula*, M. Robert Mowat in the *Bulletin Epigraphique de la Gaule*, vol. iii, p. 246, considers that it is *Ala I. Quarquernorum*. The *Quarquerni* (or *Querquerni*) were a people of Spain, and neighbours of the *Astures*. It is possible M. Mowat's conjecture may be the correct reading, but the space on the plate (as given by Gough) seems too small for QV(ARQVERNO)RV(M). I therefore still incline to QV(ADO)RV(M).

Cohors . . I. Raetorum. A cohort of the *Raeti* (or *Rhaeti*) seems to be named in an inscription found at *Aesica* (Great Chesters) on the Wall of Hadrian. The extant letters are . . IRAETORV.

Vexillatio Raetorum (et Noricorum.) See *Vex. Noricorum, ante.*

Ala Sabiniana. The *Notitia* which styles this corps *Ala Sabiniana* places it at *Hunnum* (Halton Chesters), on the wall of Hadrian. An inscription has been found erected by it at this place, in which it is clearly styled *Sabiniana*, ALA. SAB. also occurs on one of the leaden seals found at *Verteræ* (Brough under Stanemore). Its nationality is unknown. I am inclined to think that it was first raised by (and named from) T. Pontius Sabinus, who came over to Britain (with Hadrian) in command of the vexillations, each a thousand strong, of the 7th, 8th, and 22nd legions.

Ala Sarmatarum. Named in two inscriptions found at Ribchester (*Bremetennacum*), and in a third of the reign

of Gordian, styled *Numerus Equitum Sarmatarum Gordianus*. It probably afterwards became a *Cuneus*, and the body styled *Cuneus Armaturarum* by the *Notitia*, which was stationed at *Bremetennacum* (see *ante*, *Armaturarum*).

Equites Scutarii Aureliaci. Named by the *Notitia* as in Britain, but no traces of it have been found.

Secundani Juniores. This is another corps named by the *Notitia*, and like the last, no traces of it have yet been found.

Equites Singulares. An inscription found at the station at Malton commemorates a soldier of this corps, which was a sort of body guard of the Roman Emperors, and probably in Britain with Hadrian, Severus, and Constantius Chlorus.

Numerus Solensium. The *Notitia* places this corps at *Maglova*, the site of which is, as yet, undiscovered. The corps probably took its name from a town in Cilicia. Unless *SOLLEN*, which occurs in a fragmentary inscription found at Bath, refers to it, no traces of it have been found. Dr. Hübner, however, considers this word as part of the cognomen of an individual.

Equites Stablesiani. Named by the *Notitia* as being in Britain, but not yet traceable.

Equites Stablesiani Garrionensis. This corps is placed by the *Notitia* at *Garrionum*, Burgh Castle, near Yarmouth.

Numerus Equitum Stratonicianorum. This was the reading I gave in 1874 of the name of a corps mentioned in an inscription found in that year at Brougham. Prof. Hübner and Dr. Bruce concur in the reading.

Cohors I. Sunucorum. Named in the Rivington *tabula*. It has also left an inscription of the time of Septimius Severus at Caernarvon (*Segontium*).

Equites Syri. Named by the *Notitia* as in Britain, but no inscriptions by such a corps have been found.

Equites Taifali. Named also by the *Notitia*. What was said of the last named force applies equally to this. Nothing has been found by which its quarters while in Britain may be traced.

Ala I. Thracum. Named by the Malpas *tabula* as being in Britain, and apparently occurs in an inscription found at Cirencester (*Corinium*). See *ante*, *Ala I. Herculea*.

Cohors I. Thracum. This cohort occurs in two inscriptions found at Bowes (*Lavatráe*), one of them of the time of Septimius Severus, and in a third found at Newcastle on Tyne (*Pons Aelii*). Marini (*Atti e monumenti de fratelli Arvali*), vol. i, p. 34, gives an inscription, found at Rome, naming Claudius Paulus as Praefect of this cohort *in Britain*.

Cohors II. Thracum. The *Notitia* places this cohort at *Gabrosentum*, the site of which is still unsettled, though it appears to have been in Cumberland. Three inscriptions by this cohort have been found at the station at Moresby, and another on the line of the Antonine wall.

Cohors VI. Thrucum. An inscription found at Wootton (one of the burying places of Roman Gloucester) names this cohort. A cohort of Thracians (perhaps this one) occurs in an inscription found at Wroxeter, but the numerals are lost.

Cohors VII. Tr This title occurs on many of the leaden seals found at *Verteræ* (Brough under Stanemore) which are engraved in the *Collectanea Antiqua*, vols. iii and vi; TR. may stand either for *Trevirorum* or *Tracum* (for *Thracum*).

Milites Tungricani. This force was at *Dubræ* or Dover in the time of the *Notitia*. No memorials of it have been found there or elsewhere.

Ala I. Tungrorum. This ala is named in both the Sydenham and Liège *tabulae*. An inscription naming it simply as *Ala Tungrorum* (without any numeral) occurs at Polworth, near the line of the Antonine wall, and another at Burgh upon Sands on the line of the wall of Hadrian. From inscriptions found on the Continent, we learn that this ala bore the title of *Frontoniana*.

Cohors I. Tungrorum. Named in the Rivington *tabula*, and placed by the *Notitia* at *Borcovicus* (Housesteads) on Hadrian's wall, where a great number of inscriptions by it have been found, in two of which it is styled *milliaria*. Another inscription left by it, at Castle Carey on the Antonine wall, shows that it built a thousand paces of that structure. It has also left an inscription at Cramond near Edinburgh. This was probably one of the two Tungrian cohorts mentioned by Tacitus as taking a great share in the battle of the Grampians.

Cohors II. Tungrorum. This would doubtless be the other Tungrian cohort engaged at the battle of the Gramplians. Several inscriptions by it have been found at the station at Walton House, on the line of Hadrian's Wall, in which it is styled *Mil. Eq. C. L.* (These abbreviations are for *Millaria Equitata, Civium Latinorum*). At *Blatum Bulgium* (Middleby in Dumfriesshire) it has also left seven inscriptions. This cohort does not occur in any of the *tabulæ*, or in the *Notitia*.

Numerus Turnacensium. The *Notitia* places this body at *Portus Lemanus*, or Lympne in Kent. No inscriptions by it have been found. It was from the modern Tournay.

Cohors I. Vangionum. This cohort is named in both the Malpas and Rivington *tabulæ*. Several inscriptions by it occur at the great station at Risingham in Northumberland, and another at *Cilurnum* (Wallwick Chesters) on the Wall of Hadrian. The Vangiones were a people of Belgic Gaul.

Cohors I. Fida Vardullorum. This cohort is named in the Liège, Sydenham, Rivington, and Chesters *tabulæ*. At least eight inscriptions have been found erected by it at *Bremenium* (High Rochester, Northumberland), and two by it occur at Lanchester. Besides the title of *Fida*, it is called *Civium Romanorum, millaria equitata*. The Varduli were a Spanish people.

Cohors II. Vasconum. This cohort is named in the Sydenham *tabula*, but no traces of it have yet been found. The Vascons were a people of northern Spain.

Cohors I. Vetasiorum. Placed by the *Notitia* at *Regulbium* (Reculver in Kent), but no inscriptions by it have been found there. It was the same body as *Cohors I. Baetasiorum* (which see *ante*).

Victores Juniores Britanniciani. Named by the *Notitia* as in Britain, but no traces of them have been found.

Numerus Vigilium. The *Notitia* places this corps at *Concangium* (Greta Bridge, in Yorkshire), but no traces of it have been found. It was evidently a body of watchers of some description. The Rev. J. Hirst (*Archaeological Journal*, vol. xl, p. 227, *et seq.*) thinks it was similarly composed to the cohorts of firemen employed at Rome, in fact, was one of these cohorts sent on foreign service.

Ala Augusta Vocontiorum. An inscription found in

Holland (Henzen, No. 5918) states that this cavalry regiment was part of "the Britannic army." An inscription by it has been found near Eildon in Roxburghshire, which is now preserved in the Museum at Edinburgh. I think we have also a trace of it in a shattered tombstone at York, in the second line of which, and a little further than the name of the defunct, the letters *E. VOCO.* remain probably from their position the remains of—

(EQ. ALA)E. VOCO
(NTIOR)

Cohors . . Usipiorum. This cohort which is mentioned by Tacitus as part of the army of Agricola in Britain endeavoured, according to the same author, to desert, by seizing three vessels and leaving the island. A small portion of it only succeeded in reaching the Continent. Tacitus also says that prior to the battle of the Grampians, Galgacus told his troops that other Roman cohorts would imitate the example of this one, when once the battle commenced. No inscriptions by it are known to have been found. The *Usipii* were natives of the Grand Duchy of Cleves.

Besides the troops enumerated above, Ammianus Marcellinus, under dates which answer to A.D. 360 and 368, records the following, as being sent over to Britain, for special service—

2 Numeri of *Moesiaci*.

1 Numerus of *Eruli*.

1 Numerus of *Iovii*.

1 Numerus of *Victores*, which may be that named above, but no traces of them have been found, which may be accounted for by the fact that after Constantine embraced Christianity, the erection of heathen altars was almost entirely discontinued.

It will thus be seen that troops of almost every nation of the then known world served in our island under the standard of Rome. Strange it is that even at that time such a force was required to hold Englishmen in subjection. But to a reflecting mind, how vast the contrast with the present day. Now it is English troops that are scattered in garrisons over the world. Where are the legions of Rome?

NOTE.

Professor Hübner, in vol. xvi of the *Hermes*, p. 584, adds to this list considerably, but without any actual evidence. For instance, Tacitus tell us (*Hist.*, Bk. I., c. 18) that at the time Vitellius was striving for the empire (A.D. 69) "There were at that time, in the territory of Lingones, eight Batavian cohorts, annexed at first as auxiliaries to the fourteenth legion, but separated in the distraction of the times." From this Dr. Hübner concludes that the whole of these eight cohorts were with the 14th legion whilst it was in Britain (A.D. 43-68), and accordingly adds five cohorts (to the three known to have been here from inscriptions, &c.) which he numbers IV to VIII. This of course may be possible. As an *ala* of the same people is noticed by Tacitus (*Hist.* iv, 18) as being on the Continent (he does not say it was attached to the 14th legion), Dr. Hübner also assumes it to have been in Britain, and adds *Ala Batavorum* to his list. He also adds the 2nd and 3rd cohorts of the Brittones, the 3rd and 5th cohorts of the Dalmatians, the 3rd cohort of the Lingones, the 1st cohort of the Lusitani, the 4th and 5th cohorts of the Nervii, and the 3rd, 4th and 5th cohorts of the Thracians. There is not so far a particle of evidence that any one of these regiments was ever in Britain. On the other hand (as before said) Dr. Hubner omits from his list every *Numerus*, *Cuneus*, and corps of horse (*Equites*), whether they are named in the *Notitia* or known only from inscriptions. These are about forty-five in number.