

ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS IN BRITAIN 1888—1890.

By F. HAVERFIELD, M.A.

At the suggestion of many friends and by request of the Editor, I have undertaken to continue for this Journal the series of articles in which, year by year, the late Mr. W. T. Watkin collected new discoveries of Roman inscriptions made in Britain. It would be out of place here to discuss either the merits or the faults of Mr. Watkin's work, but I may say that his yearly collections were much prized by competent judges both in England and abroad, and I think that the discontinuance of his scheme would be generally regretted. For the delay in the appearance of the present article I am solely responsible. My time has been occupied in preparing a much longer contribution to the *Ephemeris Epigraphica*, forming a supplement to the *Corpus* and including all inscriptions found since 1879. In the execution of this I have been led to visit many museums and examine many inscriptions. I venture to think that some good results of this labour will be found in the following pages.

In the present article I have included, as I believe, all inscriptions which have been found or made public since the date of Mr. Watkin's last contribution (vol. xlv, p. 167), to which I have added a few corrections of previous readings. I omit only (1) a few unimportant fragments already edited in the *Ephemeris*, and (2) most of the inscriptions on pottery. The latter were regularly omitted by Mr. Watkin and very rightly. Of themselves they do not prove the presence of Romans or Romanized natives where they are found, and their real value lies in the light which, when collected together, they throw upon the extent and character of the ancient earthenware trade. I am, however, slowly collecting potters' marks, and hope

that, when I have a sufficient number, I shall be able to publish them in connected lists.

In arrangement of matter, I have to some extent followed the *Corpus*. I give first an account of the *provenance*, size and characters of the object, then the text, thirdly a statement of the source whence my reading comes, and lastly any notes which seem suitable. Where the inscription has been edited, rightly or wrongly, in the *Corpus* or *Ephemeris*, I give the reference at the head of the notice. The inscriptions are arranged in the same order as that of the *Corpus*, which is not unlike that used by Camden in his *Britannia*; they begin with Cornwall and work northwards. To facilitate reference, I have prefixed to each district-heading the number of the section in the *Corpus*. I hope that I may thereby promote the use of this work by English archæologists. I am convinced that no real student of Roman epigraphy can dispense with it and the *Ephemeris*. In one point only have I not followed the Berlin editors. They place the milestones and all portable objects, rings, lamps, &c., at the end of the whole collection, grouping the portable objects by character, not by locality. This is right enough in a large work; in a short yearly article it seems unsuitable.

Abbreviations *C* = *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*: where no Roman numerals follow the British volume, vii, edited by Prof. Hübner (Berlin 1873) is meant.

Eph. = *Ephemeris Epigraphica*, supplements to the above. The supplements to *C.* vol. vii, are in *Eph.* iii and iv (by Prof. Hübner), and in vii (by myself).

Arch. Ael. = *Archæologia Aeliana* the Journal of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries.

Arch. Journ. = Journal of the Archæological Institute.

Assoc. Journ. = " " Association.

In expansions of the inscriptions, round brackets denote the expansion of an abbreviation, square brackets the supplying of letters, which, owing to breakage or other cause, are not now on the stone, but which may be presumed to have been there.

I. CORNWALL, DEVON.

1. [C. n. 1; *Eph.* vii, n. 812.] The pewter cup found in 1756, at Bossens, West Cornwall, was given by William Borlase to the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, where it

now is. The proper reading of the inscription, scratched on the bottom of the inside, is



Aelius Modestus Deo Marti

This was pointed out to me by my friend Mr. A. J. Evans, Keeper of the Museum, with whose assistance I copied it and to whom I am indebted for the drawing reproduced above. There is no word and very little space between *Modestus* and *Deo*, and Borlase's *Doiuli f(i)lius*) is impossible. What the R in the centre means I do not know.

Cups similarly dedicated are by no means unknown, though they are usually of silver. One, inscribed *Deo Marti m(erito) l(aetus) l(ibens)*, was found in 1633 at Wettingen, in Switzerland, along with a pot of coins, dating from Hadrian to Constantine Junior (A.D. 120-340), and other inscribed silver vessels. It has been published by Mommson in his *Inscriptiones Helveticae* (Zurich 1854), and by Dr. F. Keller in his *Statistik der römischen Einsiedlungen in der Ostschweiz*. Other such dedications, again, are found on pottery: for instance, a small jug scratched with the words *DEO MARTI* was found with a Worms inscription quoted below (p. 253). The age of the Wettingen bowl is fixed by the coins to the fourth century, and Mr. Evans judges, from the character of the lettering, that the Bossen's cup is of third or early fourth century date.

2. [C. n. 1279; Eph. vii, 1156.] Borlase (p. 316) includes among the Roman objects found with the inscribed cup at Bossens, a stone weight, on which he read the number x. The weight is now in the Ashmolean Museum, and I think it is pretty plain that the x is only ornament.

3. On the rim of a *pelvis* or *mortarium*, found with (so-called) Samian ware and coins of Trajan and Vespasian, at Tregeare, near Bodmin :—

LESBIVSF

Lesbius fecit

I am indebted to the Rev. W. Jago, for an excellent drawing of this. He has edited it, with a plate, in the *Journal of the Royal Institute of Cornwall* (1890.) The *mortaria*, called by Professor Hübner *catini*, are now generally described as *pelves*, and by this name I propose to call them in the future.

4. [Eph. vii, 1095]. Oblong stone, now forming the lichen-stone at the S.E. entrance of Tintagel churchyard, 59in. long, 12in. broad, 7in. high, much worn, inscribed at the top ;—

Reading of Mr. Jago.

Λ Μ Ρ C C

V A L

L I E L I C I N

My own reading.

Λ Μ Ρ C C

V A

I I E I N

Mr. Jago was kind enough to send me his reading and some rubbings. I have since examined the stone myself.

His own interpretation is *Imp(erator) C(aesar) G(alerius) Val(erius) Lic(inianus) Licin(ius)*, that is, it is a milestone of the Emperor Licinius, colleague of Constantine the Great (A.D. 307-323). The chief objection to this is that Licinius, though credited by Dr. Smith in the *Dictionary of Biography* with the name Galerius, does not seem really to have borne it. The only evidence in literature, inscriptions, or coins, that I can discover for it is one coin type (Cohen (ed 2), vi, p. 194, n. 52), which is undoubtedly restamped from the coin of another Emperor who really was called Galerius. Prof. Mommsen suggested that possibly Galerius Valerius Maximianus (A.D. 292-311), and Licinius were mixed up by the stonecutter. Such confusion would not be impossible in such troubled times.

There are no letters visible beyond the third line ; one would expect the name of Constantine,¹ or at least the

¹ Constantine and Licinius were not friends, but their names do appear together on coins and inscriptions (Cohen

vii, p. 211). Licinius' name both on coins and inscriptions, and in literature is sometimes spelt with a double 'n,' *Licinnius*,

regular title AUG(*ustus*). To me, when I saw the stone, the third line seemed very uncertain, and I should prefer to leave the Emperor's name uncertain, while admitting that the stone may be a milestone. The lettering points to the fourth century, which is also the date of the St. Hilary milestone (C. n. 1147).

If the stone be a milestone, it will confirm the theory advanced by Borlase (*Cornwall*, p. 306), and Sir J. Maclean (*Trigg Minor* i, 484, and iii, 8), that a Roman road ran through N.W. Cornwall. The traces of such a road are not very substantial. The name of Stratton, though often quoted, proves little, but we have a 'Plain street' near St. Endellion, and pottery, glass, bronze ornaments, &c., near Padstow (*Arch. Journ.*, xvii, 311). At Tintagel itself no Roman remains seem to have been found; the masonry of the Castle is most certainly not Roman. The stone itself seems to be of local origin; at least, I understand from a high authority, Mr. F. W. Rudler, that there is no reason why it should not be so.

VI. KENT.

5. [Eph. vii, 1149.] Two lead seals found in a rubbish pit outside the Camp at Richborough. They closely resemble coins and bear on one side (the other is blank) the head of Constantine the Great with the inscription:—

CONSTANTINVS P AVG
P(ius) Aug(ustus)

Published with a plate by Mr. Roach Smith, *Coll. Ant.* vi, 120. Mr. Rolfe, who found them, gave them to Mr. Mayer; they are not now however in the Mayer Museum at Liverpool. Fragments of string were visible on the back, so that they seem to have been used either for letters or as custom house seals.

Dr. Hettner lately shewed me two similar lead seals found at Trier, and now in the museum there. They are inscribed CONSTANTINVS P AVG and CRISPVS . . . (the last letters are illegible) round the corresponding heads. Marks of string are visible on the first across the front, on the second across the back. I also noticed two such seals in the Museum at Speyer, found at Rheinzabern, one illegible, the other inscribed CRISPVS NOB C.

6. *Pelvis*, found at Reculver, now in the possession of the Rev. E. Field, Petrockstow (N. Devon).

LVGV DV

Lugudu(ni) [*factus*]

Copied by myself.

Similarly inscribed *pelves* have been found in London (C. n. 1334, Roach Smith, *Roman London*, p. 89), Ewell and Maidstone (*Coll. Ant.* i, 149), Kinderton (Watkin *Cheshire* p. 248), and at East Bridgford (Notts), the last given as GVDV, but obviously broken. *Lugudunum* is the correct form of the Roman name of Lyons, not *Lugdunum*.

Such *pelves* were imported from France. One dredged up forty miles east of the North Foreland and inscribed C ATISIVS GRATVS (*Proc. Soc. Ant.* xiii (1890), 107), where it is printed GATISIVS by obvious error) may be a relic of such traffic, for the stamp has been often found in France (c. xii, 5685). For local potters, see No. 48.

7. [Eph. vii, 1160]. Silver spoon found in Kent, on the bowl:—

VIBIA VIVAS

Communicated by Mr. A. J. Evans. Compare a similar spoon found near Winslow and now in Aylesbury Museum, inscribed VENERIA VIVAS (Eph. iv, p. 211).

VIII. LONDON.

8. [Eph. vii, 816]. A piece of marble sculpture, 18in. high by 22in. wide, found in 1889, in Walbrook, near Bond Court, about 20ft. below the surface, along with two marble sculptures of a River God and a Genius, fragments of Samian ware and bronze pins, now in the private Museum of W. Ransom, Esq. F.S.A., Fairfield, Hitchin.

VLPI

V S.

SILVA

NVS

FAC

TVS

EMERI

TVS·LEG

II·AVG

VOTVM

SOLVIT

ARAV

SIONE



Ulpus Silvanus emeritus leg(ionis) II Aug(ustae) votum solvit. factus Arausione.

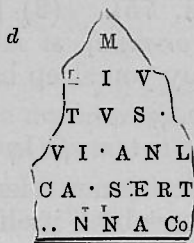
By the kindness of Mr Ransom, I was able to carefully examine this inscription. The whole find is a very remarkable one, of which I hope Mr. Ransom will himself publish a full description. The workmanship of the sculptures is excellent, far surpassing ordinary British work, and, but for the occurrence of smaller objects in the find, one would fancy that these pieces, like some of the Arundel marbles, had been brought in modern times to London, lost, and then rediscovered.

Emeritus legionis is a phrase used sometimes (e.g. on a Bath inscription, C. n. 51), to denote a veteran "honorably" discharged from the legion with a bounty. Ulpius Silvanus the veteran who erected this marble, was discharged while the Emperor was at Arausio (*Orange*), in the S. of Gaul. A similar inscription in Henzen's collection (n. 7170), of the date 14 A.D., records the discharge of a veteran by the Emperor while staying at Alexandria. This explanation of the words *factus Arausione* I owe to Prof. Mommsen.

From the style of lettering and the use of the *nomen* Ulpius, I should suppose that this inscription was erected in, or soon after the reign of Trajan (A.D. 97-117), whose own name was Ulpius.

The Mithraic sacrifice represented is a good specimen of the ordinary type.

9. [Eph. vii, 822]. The subjoined inscription was edited by Mr. Watkin, in this *Journal* (xxxviii, 289). The following is a more correct reading:—



Dis] M(anibus).....liu[s].....tus, vi(xit) an(nos) L.....ntina co[n]iux posuit]

Copied by myself.

The gravestone of a man whose name is lost, erected by his wife.

10. [Eph. vii, 1141.] Professor Zangemeister, to whom I sent some squeezes, has favoured me with the following letter on an inscribed tile found in 1886 in Warwick lane and published by Mr. Watkin in this *Journal* (xliv, 126). His letter may be translated as follows.

The tile reads :—

Austalis dibus xiii vagatur sib[i] cotidim

“Austalis wanders about to please himself for thirteen days, day by day.”

The forms of the words are of unusual interest.

(1) *Austalis* = *Augustalis*; compare *Aosta* in N. Italy, originally *Augusta Praetoria*, and the French *août* = *augustus* (mensis). So on a Spanish inscription (C. ii, (2705) *invicto deo Austo*; on an African one of A.D. 452, *Kalendas Austas* “the Kalends of August;” in the Ravenna Geographer (Ed. Parthey, p. 151, 16), *vicus Austi* for *Augusti*, and in one manuscript (codex B saec. ix) of the *Antonine Itinerary* (p. 353), *Austa Ramracum* (*sic*) for *Augusta Rauracum*.

(2) *dibus* = *diebus*.

(3) *cotidim* = *cotidie*. Neither of these seem to occur elsewhere. The latter is probably the accusative, used adverbially so that the man declined *dim dibus*, instead of *diem diebus*.

Similar playful inscriptions occur at Pompeii and elsewhere; for instance (1) *cave malum si non raseris lateres DC; si raseris minus, malum formidabis* (C. v.n. 8110, 176, *Bonner Jahrbücher* lxxvii, 75). (2) [*fac...*] *latercl[o]s... riane; [m]ale dor[mias, or-mies], si non feceris*, “make... bricks: if you don’t, may you sleep badly.”

(3) *cred[ere] v[i]x d[u]bito, set amicum amittere [noli]m: si tibi credidero, non te tam s(a)epe vid[e]b[o]*.

“Neither a borrower nor a lender be:

For loan oft loses both itself and friend.”

To this exposition, by the first living authority on Latin *graffiti*, nothing need be added. The curious *dibus* may perhaps be made more intelligible by the fact that in “vulgar Latin” as opposed to the literary language, the *i* was long: hence the Italian *di*, Roumanian *zi*, &c. (Seelmann *Aussprache des Latein*, p. 93; Wölfflin *Archiv*

ii, 101). With *Austalis* compare our English {“Austin” for “Augustine.” I should add that the reading of the second line, *dibus xiii*, is the result of my own inspection and seems to me absolutely certain.

11. [Eph. vii, 1155.] On the bottom of a glass bottle in the Guildhall Museum—

V F

Copied by myself.

12. Fragment of inscription, in three concentric lines, on the bottom of a glass vessel in the British Museum (Roach Smith's Coll. 631), hardly legible—

.... I L L
.... C I N
.. I N I I V I S

Copied by myself.

I give this because glass thus inscribed is rare, and some one may be able to supply me with a complete example of the same inscription.

13. [Eph. vii, 1163.] Iron chisel (?) 7 in. long, found by Mr. J. E. Price, F.S.A. (with Nos. 14 foll.), in arranging the Guildhall Museum, London (Walker Bailey collection.)

A P R I L I S F

Aprilis fecit

Copied by myself.

14. [Eph. vii, 1177, b.] Bronze stamp (Guildhall Museum).

S E C V N
D I N I

‘of Secundinus’

Copied by myself.

15. [Eph. vii, 1177, c.] Steel stamp, the handle shewing marks of hammer blows; in the Guildhall Museum.

M P B R

Mr. Price sent me a cast. The letters probably represent the initials of a man's three names.

16. Lamps 1-6 in the Guildhall Museum, 7-8 in Mr. Ransom's collection. (Copied by myself.)

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. A N N I S E P | (The mould of) <i>Annius Se[r]</i> . . . |
| 2. A V F F R O N | . . . <i>Auf(ilius) Fron(to ?)</i> |
| 3. L V C | <i>Luc(ius ?)</i> |
| 4. M A R T I V S | <i>Martius f(ecit)</i> |
| 5. P H R O | |
| N I M V S | <i>Phronimus</i> |
| 6. L · C A E C · S A E | <i>L. Cae(cilius) Sue . . .</i> |
| 7. S T R O B I L I | <i>Strobilus</i> |
| 8. F O R T I S | <i>Fortis</i> [very indistinct] |

The inscribed lamps of the whole western empire came probably from Italy. Moulds for making them were supplied by Italian makers, some of which moulds have been found in Austria. Inscribed lamps are comparatively uncommon in England. See n. 72 below.

17. Castor Ware—(1) in the British Museum, from Oldford, near Bow; (2) in the Guildhall Museum, from the City.

(1) V I T A D A · (2) P I E

Copied by myself. P I E, the Greek *πιε* in a latin dress, occurs often on such vases, sometimes with Z E S E S 'you shall live,' added. Similarly Z E I T E 'live,' quoted by M. Vaillant (*Vases pastillés et épigraphiés*, Arras 1887), from an urn found in Picardy, and A E M I L I A Z E S E S on a ring found at Corbridge (C. n. 1300).

Mr. Price has also shewn or sent me some marks on keys e.g. A X X X I, but these, I imagine, are mere ornament.

18. [Eph. iv, n. 698, vii, 1189 a.] In 1871 the British Museum received among a number of objects, a brick incised D · N · V O C ·. Mr. Watkin interpreted this *decurio numeri Vocontiorum* and the interpretation was accepted or discussed abroad. It now appears that the tile is spurious. There are two forged tiles, perhaps of the same class, in the Guildhall Museum, inscribed V N D I N I O and P V I C N V. The former is perhaps a bad shot at Londinium.

IX. BATH.

19. [Eph. vii, 830.] Bottom corner of an altar found in the baths in 1880, and now there.

Copied by myself; doubtless the formal *v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito)*, regular at the end of dedications.

X. CIRENCESTER.

20. [Eph. vii, 839.] Stone 29in. square, found in 1887, at Siddington, on a Roman road near Cirencester, and now in the possession of J. Bowly, Esq., of Siddington Hall. Very uncertain, except the first line.

	GEN		IO
	.		.
	.		EDI
..	TIVSTH		VS
5.	V.S.L		

Mr. A. J. Evans and myself failed to make out more than the above. The stone is a dedication (*v.s.l.[m]*) to some genius.

21. [Eph. iii, 838 c.] Fragment in Cirencester Museum, copied by myself.

A

XI. MIDLAND COUNTIES.

22. [Eph. vii, 842.] Two fragments, 18 in. long, 15 in. high, with large letters, found in 1888 in the restoration of Peterborough Cathedral. There are still traces of colour in the letters.

L	O		E	C
			N	

Mr. J. T. Irvine sent me a squeeze and drawings. A notice was published in the *Antiquary* xix (1889), 76.

This is part of a large inscription, which perhaps commemorated a building. Possibly the seven extant letters formed part of the date, expressed by the names of the

consuls, which is often added to such inscriptions. The only known consuls whose names suit are those of 184 A.D. : we might supply the missing parts thus :—

...*L. Eggio Marul*]lo et *C[n. Papirio Aelia]*no [cos...

In some previous attempts to explain the inscription, the tied Ξ was taken to be necessarily $\tau\epsilon$. The symbol stands for $\tau\epsilon$ or $\epsilon\tau$. I have assumed that the last letter of line 1 is c : it might conceivably be a broken o, but I do not think it is.

Probably these fragments and an ornamented half column found near them came from either Castor (*Durobrivae*) or Chesterton. The two places are so near together that inscribed objects found at one have often been put down to the other, and in some cases it is impossible to decide between conflicting accounts.

23. Fragment of sandstone, 8 in. long, 5 in. wide, found at Sandy (Bedfordshire), about thirty miles south of Peterborough, in 1888, now in Mr. Ransom's collection at Hitchin : rough letters.

{ V D I }

Copied by myself; the object itself and its provenance seemed to suggest that it was Roman, possibly a walling-stone, certainly not a regular inscription.

A fair number of smaller Roman remains have turned up at Sandy, especially coins dating mostly from Valens to Arcadius (A.D. 364-400). See *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1764, 60; 1787, ii, 952 (recording find of a coin of Pius, A.D. 145), *Academy*, May 24, 1890, p. 359. British coins have also been found there.

XII. COLCHESTER.

24. [Eph. vii, 845.] Fragment of Purbeck marble, 16 [not 8] in. by 5, found in 1889 in Balcerne lane.

D \ m
A R
R E
V A L
5 I . V A I
Q V I I
D I

... cohortis

ngionum

militavit annos...

Mr. H. Laver, F.S.A., sent it to me to inspect: I have published it in the *Archæologia Aeliana*, xiii, 289.

The tombstone—*dis Manibus*—of one or more soldiers, probably veterans of the *cohors I Vangionum*, a regiment deriving its name from a German tribe near Worms,¹ and stationed at *Habitancium* (Risingham). It resembles C. n. 91, 92, and like them may date from the second century.

The material, Purbeck marble, was a good deal employed by the Romans. C. n. 91, 92 are made of it, and so is the celebrated Chichester inscription of Cogidubnus. I cannot make out that there are any traces of Roman quarries in the Isle of Purbeck, but Roman remains are not uncommon there, e.g., at Langton, Worbarrow, Creech (Warne, *Ancient Dorset*, pp. 281, 327) and two years ago a villa was found near Corfe Castle. Kimmeridge "coal" was used for bracelets and vases, and General Pitt Rivers' museum at Farnham contains a Roman slate of Kimmeridge shale, found at Rushmore.

24a. Bronze stamp in Colchester Museum.

P · G · V

Copied by myself. Probably the initials of the owner.

25. [Eph. vii, 1147.] Flat round disks (*tesserae*) of clay inscribed on one side, about 2 in. in diameter, in Mr. G. Joslin's Museum.

(1) VAK (2) B (3) X (4) I

Copied by myself. I cannot give any certain account of how these were used. They are quite different from the—as I believe—forged "theatre tickets" in the Colchester Museum.

26. Lamps (Colchester Museum)—

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A T I M E T I | of <i>Atimetus</i> . |
| 2. E V C A R P I | of <i>Eucarpus</i> . |
| 3. . . E S T I | of [<i>F</i>]estus. |

Copied by myself. No. 2 (found 1888 in an urn) was shewn me by Mr. F. Spalding, Curator of the Museum, to whom it belongs. All the names are well-known.

27. Urn of Upchurch ware 15 in. high, found with

¹ This does not by any means denote that the soldiers of this cohort were Germans. Probably the cohort was originally raised in Germany, but such troops

were afterwards recruited from anywhere. Thus we find Helvetians and Batavians in a *cohors Hispanorum* (C. iii, 3681, Brambach, 890).

bones inside in 1889. On the outside has been scratched, after baking :—

THALIVS-VASSV

Thalivus

vassv (?)

Mr. H. Laver, F.S.A., sent me a rubbing, from which the cut was prepared. I printed a note of the find in the *Archæological Review*, iii, 274.

The name *Thalivus*, though uncommon, appears indubitable. Professor Zangemeister suggests—very doubtfully—for the second word *vass[a]v* = *vasa quinque*. The letters, he tells me, may date from any part of the first three centuries. I lately copied in the Museum at Stuttgart, a possible parallel, a fragment of a large jar found in Württemberg, with the letters scratched on it *VA//TN*. The fragment was broken immediately before and after the letters.

28. Castor ware, found 1889, now in Mr. Joslin's collection, black with bronze glaze, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, ornamented with white slip—

PIE "drink."

Mr. Laver sent me a tracing. See No. 7.

29. Scratched with a sharp point on a cinerary urn, found in building the Hospital (near C. n. 91), and now, as Mr. Laver tells me, in Mr. Joslin's collection.

FVISTI "thou hast lived."

E. L. Cutts, *Colchester* (in the "Historic Towns" Series) p. 45, who says that none of the coins found in this cemetery are later than Hadrian. He says the lamps also are not later than Hadrian, but I do not know how this can possibly be proved. Or is "lamps" a misprint for "coins?" I may add here that Mr. Cutts' book contains two useful maps of Roman Colchester.

XIII. CAERLEON.

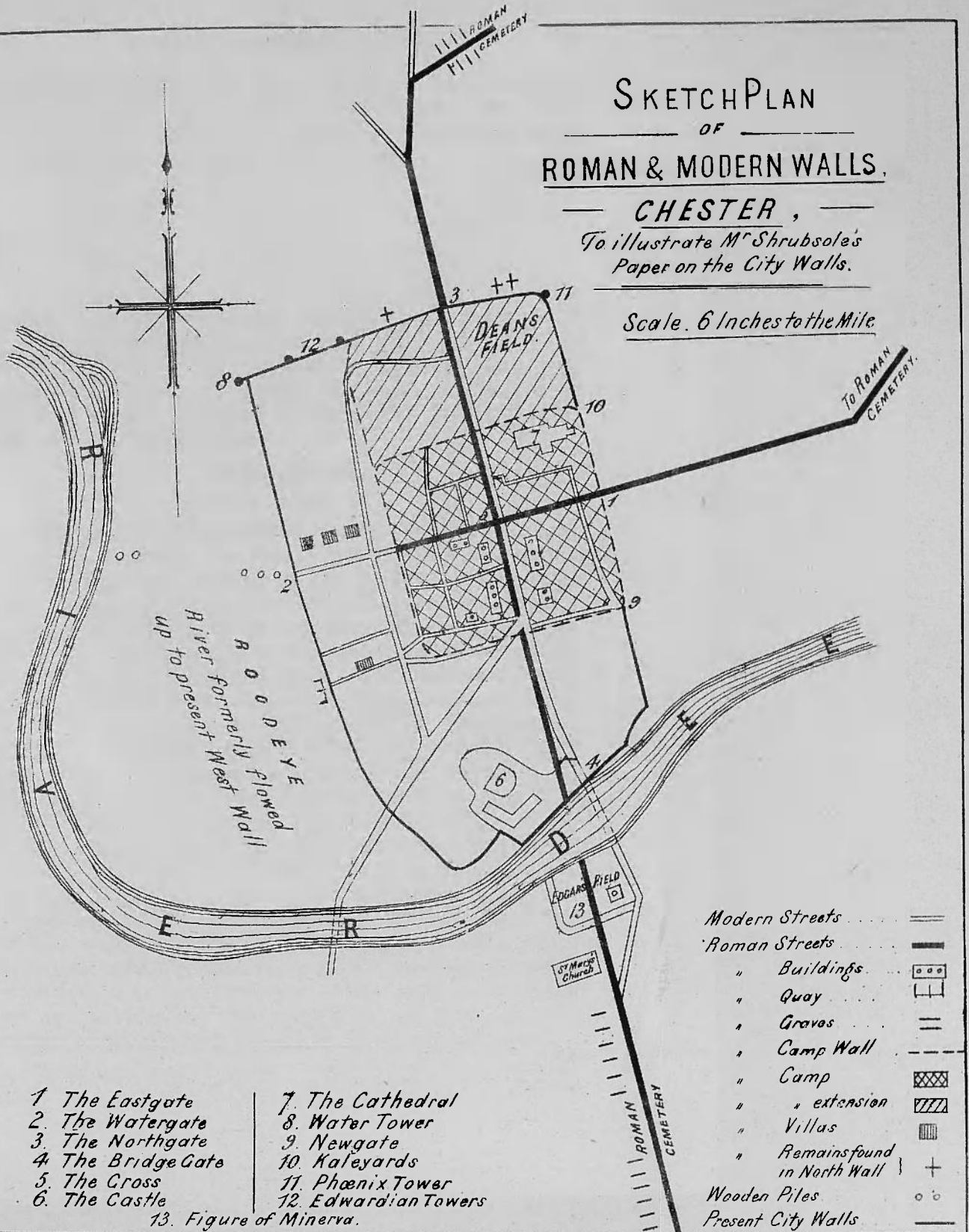
30. [Eph. vii, 848.] Thanks to the kindness of Mr. T. H. Thomas, who sent me a squeeze and drawings, I can (as I believe) give a correct reading of the curious stone washed out at Goldcliff, near Caerleon, in 1878, and now

SKETCH PLAN OF ROMAN & MODERN WALLS.

CHESTER,

To illustrate Mr Shrubsole's
Paper on the City Walls.

Scale. 6 Inches to the Mile.



in Caerleon Museum (C. Roach Smith, *Assoc. Journ.*, xl, 186; W. T. Watkin, *Arch. Journ.*, xxxvii, 137). The stone is 36 in. high, 14 in. broad, the inscription being 6 in. high, and at the top: it is much worn,

C	O	H	T
S	T	A	T
M	A	X	M
II			

coh(ors)i, *c(enturia)* *Statori* *Max[i]mi*. The stone may be centurial, but the shape is unusual, and we do not know how much is lost. In any case, it is of late date, and mentions a cohort. It is quite impossible that the third line can as was suggested by the Rev. C. W. King, have reference to Roman miles.

XVII. CHESTER.

A.—The North Wall.

When Mr. Watkin compiled his last yearly supplement for this *Journal*, he was able to publish only half of the inscriptions found recently in the north wall of Chester. Since that time, the whole series has been made accessible to the public in the Grosvenor Museum, and a complete account of the excavations and of the questions arising therefrom has been edited by Mr. J. P. Earwaker, F.S.A., under the title: *Recent discoveries of Roman remains found in repairing the North Wall of Chester* (Manchester: Ireland). The contents of this book (up to p. 131) have been re-issued in the second volume of the *Journal of the Chester Archæological and Historic Society*, the paging of both works being identical. In these books Mr. W. T. Watkin discussed the inscriptions which he edited in this *Journal* (pp. 11-24), and Mr. W. de G. Birch treated the rest (pp. 98-131), with the texts of which alone I am here concerned. I have elsewhere said my say about Mr. Birch's article (*Academy*, No. 894, June, 1889), and I need now only add that many of his readings and interpretations are most incorrect. The texts which follow are the result of my own inspection, aided by some excellent squeezes which Mr. G. W. Shrubsole sent me.¹

¹ The accompanying map of Chester, also due to Mr. Shrubsole's kindness, will, I hope, serve as an *Orientirungskarte*. In

using it, I do not wish to express here any opinion as to the areas of the Roman camp at Chester.

Nearly all the recent finds in the north wall come from the lower courses which are earlier than and differ very markedly from the superstructure. One or two, which seem to have been found higher up, were originally, I think, part of the older wall to which these lower courses belonged. When the upper part of this older wall was repaired, it was not unnatural that some of the stones in it should find their way into the newer superstructure. It is, therefore, not incorrect to say that all the Roman inscriptions and sculptures recently found in the north wall were probably built up by those who erected what are now the lower courses of the present wall. The date of these lower courses is a matter of notorious controversy. In the *Academy* (n. 894) I ventured to suggest that they belong to the age of Septimius Severus (say 200 A.D.), and I was much gratified to find that Professor Hübner, writing a little later in the *Deutsche Literaturzeitung* (1889, column 1087), had independently arrived at the same conclusion. Mr. Roach Smith (*Antiquary* xvii, 41, 242, and xix, 41) requires a later date, the fourth century A.D., though I venture to think that what we know of fourth century Britain is quite adverse to such a view, and that the masonry is not what one usually calls late Romano-British work. At the same time, it must be admitted that the examples of Roman walls containing sepulchral and other stones, are mostly of late date. The walls of Neumagen, for instance, from the foundation of which the Trier Museum has been enriched with such astonishingly fine statuary, etc., are of Constantinian date.¹ Mr. Watkin, lastly, Mr. Shrubsole, and others refer the lower courses to the middle ages.

In any case the stones found are all earlier than 200 A.D. I should not, indeed, venture to go so far as Professor Hübner does in a paper lately read before the Chester Archæological Society, and assign precise dates, on palæographical grounds, to various inscriptions. But, it is clear from the lettering that none of these inscriptions are later than Severus, and such actual evidence as we have points the same way. One inscription, for instance, mentions the *praefectus castrorum*, an officer who, at least under this title, ceased to exist about A.D. 200.

¹ It was at a late date, too, that tomb-stones were used for the foundations of

the Roman road at Worms.



TOMBSTONE WITH BANQUETING SCENE.

Earwaker, pl. ix. (See No. 32.)

With two exceptions, the stones are of red sandstone, such as is found in abundance near the city. The two exceptions are a piece of sculpture and the inscription beginning PVB 7 LEG V MACED. These are seemingly made of a stone found some ten miles from Chester, and Mr. Shrubsole has ingeniously suggested that they may belong together.

31. [Eph. vii, 884.] Fragment 24 in. high, 12 in. wide, with large deep letters of an early date—



Shape and contents shew clearly that we have here part of an *epistylum*, recording some erection of buildings. In line 1 we have *et* joining two nouns, (say) *templu* *m et* [*porticum*; line 2 shews that they were sacred; line 3 commences [*faciundum curavit*] or the like. Probably the letters were filled up with metal letters, such as have been found at Colchester and Lydney Park.

32. [Eph. vii, 886.] Inscription 26 in. long, 20 high: above is the figure of a soldier lying on a couch, with a handleless cup¹ in the right hand, a sword and helmet² near, and a boy standing in front. The annexed illustration is reproduced from Plate ix in Mr. Earwaker's book.

AVRELI·LVCI
EQVITIS
H·F·C

h(cres) f(aciundum) c(uravit).

The recumbent figure in the anaglyph above this inscription belongs to the class of funeral monuments in which the dead man is represented as reclined on a couch at a table. This class—with differences in detail—is very widely spread, and is to be found on Etruscan Lycian and Greek, as well as on Roman tombs. Mr. Earwaker's book includes plates of four others found in the north

¹ This cup on Roman monuments is usually if not always handleless.

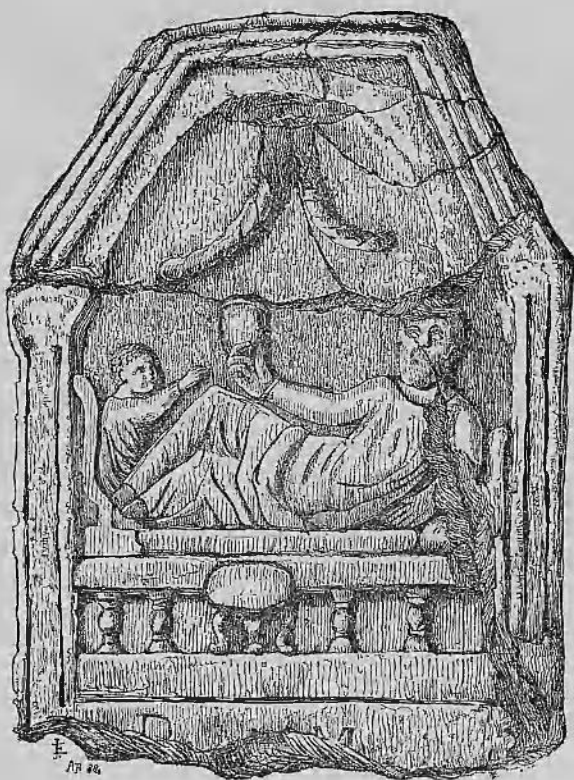
² The helmet seems to be represented full face in the vizor and side face in the crest.

wall (Plates iii, iv, viii, pp. 8, 18, 104). A fifth, from Chester, surmounts an almost illegible inscription in the Grosvenor Museum (C. n. 173). A sixth is on the stone of Callimorphus (Eph. iii, n. 69). The other British instances which I have been able to collect are one from Kirkby Thore (C. n. 303*a*); one from York (C. n. 1343); and one from Lanchester (Bruce *lapid. septentrionale* n. 705) uninscribed; and the bilingual inscription at South Shields (Eph. iv, n. 718*a*). Through the kindness of Mr. J. P. Earwaker, F.S.A., I am able to give plates of some tombstones from the north wall of Chester.

A banqueting scene seems out of place on a tombstone, and several theories have been invented to explain it. Some have thought that it is retrospective, representing the ordinary past enjoyment of the dead. Others consider it to refer to offerings brought by the family to the dead. A third view—that of the Russian archaeologist, Stephani—holds that the scene sets forth the enjoyments of the dead in Hades. The true explanation, I think, is that given by Professor Percy Gardner, who has treated the subject exhaustively in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies* (v. pp. 105-139). He points out that the earliest types of “the banqueting scene” are to be found on certain early Attic and Laconian tombstones, on which the dead are represented as seated in state holding a wine-cup and pomegranate, to receive the worship of his descendants. The wine-cup reminds them to pour libations to him; the pomegranate is the peculiar food of the dead.¹ The annexed cut reproduced from the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, by permission of the Council of the Society for Hellenic Studies, represents such an early Laconian tombstone. It may seem a far cry from these early Greek works to the Roman sculptures at Chester, but the gradual change and development of type can be minutely traced. Of course, many of the details visible on the later “banqueting scenes” are purely conventional. If we were to ask what the Romans themselves meant when they carved and erected them the answer would probably be that they copied their predecessors.

¹ Miss J. E. Harrison (*Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens*, pp. 587-592) tries to get further back than this, but, I think, without proving her case.

The Austrian scholars who have been exploring Lycia seem to uphold the first of the views quoted above.



TOMBSTONE WITH BANQUETING SCENE.

Earwaker, pl. iii. (See p. 245.)



EARLY LACONIAN TOMBSTONE.
Journal of Hellenic Studies, v. 123. (See p. 246.)



TOMBSTONE WITH BANQUETING SCENE
 Earwaker, pl. viii. (See No. 34.)

33. [Eph. vii, 893.] 50 in. high, 41 in. wide, with very large letters—

(D I) S M	<i>Dis-M(anibus)</i>
L·E C) I M I V S	<i>L. Ecimius</i>
B E L L I C I N V V S	<i>Bellicianus</i>
V I T A L I S V E T R	<i>Vitalis vet(er)anus</i>
5 L E G I X V V	<i>leg(ionis) xx v(aleriae) v(ictricis)</i>
H I C S E P L	<i>hic sep(e)l(itus)</i>

Tombstone of the veteran L. Ecimius Bellicianus Vitalis. The name Ecimius does not seem to occur elsewhere; Bellicianus is already known from Caerleon (C. n. 133 and 1255), and elsewhere abroad. The suggestion of *sepelitus* (for *sepultus*) is due to Professor Mommsen. The form, I may add, occurs in a fragment of Cato and on a good many inscriptions.

34. [Eph. vii, 890.] A large stone, 45 in. high, 25 in. wide: above is an anaglyph similar to n. The lettering is rather indistinct but certain. Mr. Earwaker has kindly allowed me to reproduce the annexed illustration (Plate viii in his book).

D	M	
C E C I L I V S	D O N A T V S	<i>D(is) M(anibus)</i>
E S S V S	N A	<i>C(a)ecilius Donatus</i>
T I O N E M I L I		<i>Bessus natione</i>
5 T A V I T	A N N	<i>militavit annos xxvi</i>
O S	X X V I · V I X	<i>vixit annos xxxv.</i>
I T	A N N O S X X X X	

The Bessi were a Thracian tribe. Thrace was one of the great Roman recruiting grounds, and we find definite Bessians in particular mentioned as serving in the praetorian guard, the legions, the auxiliaries, and the fleets. There was also at one time a *cohors Flavia Bessorum*. The length of service, twenty-six years, is unusual, twenty years being the nominal limit. But inscriptions give us instances of thirty-three, thirty-eight, and forty years service (C. iii, 2014, 2818, 2710). The usual age of enlistment was about twenty.

35. [Eph. vii, 891]. 42 in. high, 15 in. wide : rather indistinct.

	D	
G	C	E S
V S	TEVRNIC	
A N	XXX	MI
5	LEG	XX VV S
	X	H F C
	D(is) [M(anibus)]	
	G(aius) Ces[ti ?]	
	-us Teurnic[us ? (vixit)]	
	an(nos) xxx, mi[les]	
	leg(ionis) xx v. v. s[tipendia]	
	x. h(eres) f(aciundum) c(uravit)	

The text is a little uncertain, as the second line may read G C F S, but I think it is right. *Gaius Cestius* (?) *Teurnicus* will have got his name from Teurnia, a town in Noricum, on the upper course of the Drau, near the modern Gmünd. Possibly it was his birthplace. G for *Gaius* is not unknown, though C is far more usual.

36. [Eph. vii, 896.] Mutilated sculpture of two men, one apparently with a horn, 29 in. high, 21 wide. Beneath, in elegant letters—

HERMAGOR
ET FELICISS
FR POM

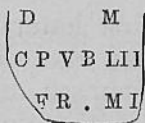
The fragment cannot be completed with certainty. The first line is clearly *Hermagor[as]*, not, as was at one time suggested, *Herma cor[nicen]*. See *Antiquary* xix (1889) pp. 44, 135.

37. [Eph. vii, 987]. Stone 36 in. wide, by 24 long : fine lettering of a good date.

Q	L	O	N	G	I	N	I	V	S	<i>Q(uintus) Longinius</i>			
P	O	M	E	N	T	N	A			<i>Pomentina</i>			
L	A	E	T	V	S	·	L	V	O	<i>Laetus Luco</i>			
5	S	T	P	·	X	V				<i>stip(endia) xv</i>			
>	C	O	R	N	E	L	·	S	E	V	E	R	<i>(centuria) Corneli Seneri</i>

“Q. Longinius Laetus, of the Pomptine tribe, from Lucus, served fifteen years in the century of Cornelius Severus [in the xxth Legion?].” There are two points of interest here: (1) *Pomentina* is a rare but perfectly well-known form of *Pomptina*, of which Kubitschek in his *De Rom. Tribuum Origine* quotes several instances (C. vi, 2577, 3884; Eph. iv, p. 221. (2) *Lucus* is a town in N.W. Spain, in a district which has yielded us several other citizens belonging to the Pomptine tribe. The fact is difficult to explain. The Pomptine tribe is very rarely met with outside of Italy, and, at the bestowals of franchise on various Spanish districts, other tribes were selected in which to enrol the new citizens. We know that the districts enfranchised by Augustus were placed in the Gale-rian tribe, and those enfranchised by Vespasian in the Quirine. It is probable that, at some time unknown, various individuals in N.W. Spain received the franchise with the Pomptine tribe. Kubitschek connects this with Galba (A.D. 67), but his theory is by no means proven.

38. [Eph. vii, 898.] 7 in. wide, 14 in. high; large letters—



D(is) M(anibus) C. Publi[lius?...signif]er mi[litavit?...]
Publius itself is not a *nomen*.

39. [Eph. vii, 899.] 33 in. broad, 27 in. high; fine lettering—

D · M · P · R · V · S · T · O

D(is) M(anibus) P(ublio) Rustio

F A B A · C R E S C E N · B R X

Fabia Crescen(ti) Brix(ia)

M I L · L E G · X X V V

mil(es) leg(ionis) xx . v . v .

A N · X X X · S T P · X

an(norum) xxx, stip(endiorum) x

5 G R O M A · F E R E S

Groma heres

F A C C V R /

fac(iundum) cur(avit)

“To Publius Rustius Crescens, of the Fabian tribe, from Brixia, a soldier of the 20th Legion, aged 30, 10 years service. Groma his heir erected this.”

Brixia, now Brescia, in North Italy (Gallia Cisalpina) belonged to the Fabian tribe. Gallia Cisalpina, Italy, north of the Rubicon, was included in Italy proper in 42 B.C. Under the Emperors, all Italy was relieved from the burden of service in the legions. Probably this is due, as Mommsen thinks, to Vespasian: certainly regular legionary recruiting came to an end in Italy shortly after 70 B.C., and though we do find Italian legionaries later—there were some on the Antonine wall at one time, C. n. 1095—they are the exception. As this inscription is an early one, it is quite possible that Rustius was enrolled before 70 B.C.

Groma is probably the name of the heir; it is known only as a noun feminine, meaning a surveyor's measure.

40. [Eph. vii, 902.] 24 in. long, 16 in. high; the lettering is very faint—

TITINIVS FELIX B	<i>Titinius Felix b(eneficiarius) ?</i>
. . . LEG XX VV MIL AN	<i>[legati ?] leg(ionis) xx. vv. mil(itavit)</i>
. . . IX AN XLV	<i>an(nos) . . . [v]ix(it) an(nos) xlv</i>
. . . IVL SIMILINA Co	<i>Iul(ia) Similina coniux et</i>
5 NIVX ET HERE . . .	<i>here [des posuerunt]</i>

The reading of the first letters in line 2 is very uncertain. When I examined the stone I could make out nothing. Professor Mommsen, using a squeeze provided by Mr. Shrubsole, read (rather doubtfully) *ISG*-, of which nothing can be made. He suggested that possibly the right reading might be *LEG*, which I have adopted in my expansion. If this is right, Titinius was *beneficiarius legati*, "attendant of the commander of the legion" (see note to n. 43). But it must be remembered that this is only conjecture, though very probable conjecture.

41. [Eph. vii, 904.] 31 in. long, 40 in. high; above is a mutilated standard-bearer—

D M
VIVS DIOGE
SIGNIFEI
I

D(is) M(anibus) . . . ius Diogen[es] . . . si[gn]ife[r] . . .
 "The tomb of . . . ius Diogenes . . . standard bearer."

42. [Eph. vii, 906.] Fragment 30 in. square—

IN · XXVI
IVRMA · VIIIX sic
FRATER · FEC

Part of a tombstone put up by the dead man's brother. I can give no explanation of line 2. It has been thought that we should read *turma* and suppose the man to have served in the cavalry. If so, he can only have served in an auxiliary *ala*, since the legion had only 4 *turmae*, while the *ala* had sometimes 16 (500 men), sometimes 24 (1000 men). Professor Hübner supposes that the man was first in the 8th then in the 10th *turma*, but this is surely a counsel of despair. Besides, the invariable rule is to identify the *turma* by its decurion's, *i.e.*, commander's name, and not by a numeral at all.

43. [Eph. vii, 907.] 12 in. high, 14 in. long.

MISSICI
VA · BTR
(XX · III · VIXIT
V

missici

[*ex ala Claudia ? no*]va b[eneficiarius] tr[ibunus]

[*mil(itavit) ann(os) xxxiii, vixit . . .*

“[To the memory of . . .] discharged honorably from [the *ala Claudia no*]va, (?) beneficiary of the tribune, [served] 23 years, lived . . .” *Missicius* is a term used both in literature (*e.g.* by Suetonius) and on inscriptions to denote “men in the position of *honesta missione missi*.” The word is formed like *dediticius*, “one in position of subject or prisoner” (*deditus*) or *deducticius*, “one in position of a colonist” (*deductus*). The *ala Claudia nova* is mentioned as being in Germany in A.D. 74, and three inscriptions have been found in Dalmatia erected (at uncertain dates) to soldiers in it. The conjecture that it was mentioned on this stone is due to Professor Mommsen.

A *beneficiarius* was a soldier who was given exemption from onerous duties by a superior officer, whose attendant or sentry he probably became. A complete list of all known—over 430—is given in the *Ephemeris* (iv, pp. 379-401). There are enumerated (1) 162 *beneficarii con-*

sulares who received their privilege from *legati*, provincial governors of consular rank; (2) 16 *b. legati Aug. pro praetore*, where the governor was a praetorian; (3) 25 *b.* of commanders of legions (*legati legionum*); (4) 27 of procurators; (5) 57 of various *praefecti*; (6) 31 of tribunes, of legions, cohorts, or *alae*; (7) 2 of *praesides*. For the rest, we cannot determine the officer to whom they were attached.

44. [Eph. vii, 914.] Fragment—

.. I N I V S	perhaps	[D. M.]
.... I N V S		... Tere[n]tius . .
... R V I	 Sab[ini]us . . .
	 anno[r]u[m] . .

This was not included in Mr. Earwaker's book; it was first pointed out to me by Mr. Shrubsole. The restoration of the names is, of course, pure guesswork.

I omit here, as wholly unimportant for the purposes of the present article, some smaller fragments (Eph. vii, 909-913), which have only a few letters on them and prove nothing.

B.—Other discoveries in Chester.

45. [Eph. vii, 878.] A thin plate of lead 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. long found in 1886 in Grey Friars, near the abutment of the city wall; a hypocaust was found at the same place. The accompanying wood-cut represents both sites of the object full size—



Co II.
> Atili
Maiori



Co II.
7 Atili
Maioris

I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. C. Roeder, of Fallowfield, Manchester, for a loan of the plate and in-

formation as to the find. The object has been already described in this *Journal* (xliv, 125), but not, I think, correctly.

The inscription seems to resemble that of centurial stones, *co(hortis) II, (centuria) Atili Maioris*. I presume it was used for indicating some property or other of the century in question. I have never seen anything like it elsewhere. In size and shape it somewhat resembles the *Laminae Concordienses* edited by Pais (*Supplementa Italica ad C. v, n. 1090*), but these were apparently tickets to shew the amount and price of a private shopkeeper's goods.

46. [Eph. vii, 881.] Centurial stone, ansated, 12 in. long, 7 in. high, found in Eastgate street in 1888, now in the Grosvenor Museum: the second line is not quite certain—

C H O R I I I

O T E R R O

Copied by myself; edited in the *Proceedings of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries* iii, 387.

Possibly *c(o)hor(tis) iii, (centuria) Ter(entii) Ro(man)i*. The theory of some archæologists that these stones had to do with land-tenure is quite incorrect. They simply mark the amount of wall built by the centuria which erected them.

I omit here, as unimportant, one fragment (Eph. vii, 883) found near the north wall. Instead, I may add an inscription found at Worms in Germany in 1888, and edited by Professor Zangemeister in the *Westdeutsches Korrespondenzblatt* vii, n. 76, col. 115-7.¹ The reading, supplying what is lost, is—

[*In honorem*] *domu[s] divinae, Marti Loucetio sacrum Amandus Velugni f(i)lius Devas.*

Devas here apparently means "of Deva," indicating that the dedicator Amandus was an inhabitant or native of Roman Chester. The date of the inscription cannot be fixed. The letters are well formed: the *domus divina* is rarely mentioned before the end of the second century; other remains found near this stone are of much later date. The peculiar interest of the inscription to us is

¹ I was lately ble to take squeezes of the stone for the Chester Museum.

this—that it is the first mention, on any inscribed object, of the Roman name of the city. The name has, indeed, been read on a lead trough at Northwich (Eph. vii, 1184), but the reading is far too uncertain to prove anything. The coins supposed to be inscribed COL. DIVANA, are, no doubt, the result of error or forgery (Watkin's *Cheshire*, pp. 9-10). The very idea that Deva was a *colonia*, though shared by Mr. Watkin (*Cheshire*, p. 242) is erroneous. The place was an important military fortress, not a town with any sort of civil rights, and it owes its epigraphical importance to this fact. Had it been a *municipium* or *colonia* (the two are nearly identical), we should never have had the important inscriptions yielded by the north wall.

XVIII. LINCOLN.

47. [Eph. vii, 918.] Fragment, 5 in. wide, in the Cathedral cloisters—



Copied by myself. It is, of course, unintelligible.

48. On the rim of a *pelvis*, in the possession of Mr. Allis—

Q · S A S E R Q. Saser(na).

Sent me by Mr. Roach Smith, and edited by him in the *Journal* of the Archæological Association. It is a known stamp, a specimen on an amphora from Lincoln being in the British Museum (C. n. 1331, 110), but it does not seem to have been found elsewhere; we have therefore, a local potter's work.

49. I may add a word here as to the *Parcis Deabus* altar [Eph. vii, 916], now in S. Swithin's Church. The last two lines are C V R A T O R · T E R · | A R · D · S · D which Mr. Roach Smith explains as *curator terrarum*. The other explanation *curator ter*, "for the third time," he says, cannot be correct. However, the use of *curator* by itself, generally (it would seem) denoting "curator of the shrine," is certainly capable of parallel, and the use of the numeral adverb for the more usual number (TER for

III.) is quite well-known. We have, for instance, a *curator nautarum bis* on a Lyons inscription (Wilmanns 2235), a *legatus pro praetore ter* at Rome (Henzen 5368), and so forth. Mr. Roach Smith's own suggestion that the altar belongs to the age of Diocletian, is, I think, wrong. First, the lettering is that of at least sixty years earlier; secondly, the only evidence for the late date is a coin legend, *Fatis Victricibus*, and the *Fatae* (this, not *Fata*, seems to be the nominative plural) are frequently mentioned on inscriptions of the second century. (See further *Antiquary*, xxi, (1890) 257.)

XIX. SLACK, ILKLEY, SOUTH YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

50. [Eph. vii, 920.] The altar found in 1880 near Slack, now in the Greenhead Park at Huddersfield, is inscribed—

D E O

Deo

B ER G A T I

Berganti

T · N · A V G ·

et n(uminibus) Aug(ustorum)

T · A R · Q V I N I S

T. Aur(elius) Quintus

5 D · D · P · T S · S ·

d(onum) d(edit) p(ecunia) et s(umptu) s(uo)

With the aid of Mr. G. W. Tomlinson, F.S.A., I was able to examine this stone. The text given by Mr. Watkin (*Arch. Journ.*, xl, 139 and elsewhere) is incorrect. The expansion of the fifth line was suggested by Professor Mommsen. Mr. Watkin's *decreto decurionum* is impossible, because the place was neither a *colonia* nor a *municipium*, and had therefore no *decuriones* (municipal magistrates). The God "Bergans" is no doubt connected with the *dea Brigantia* (C. n. 200, 203). Mr. Whitley Stokes, one of the highest authorities on Keltic philology, has been good enough to send me the following note on the name—"The words *Brigantes* and *Brigantia*, like the Gaulish *Brigiani* and the Irish *Brigit*, regularly descend from a root *bhrgh* (with the *r* vowel) whence also the Sanskrit *brhant*. *Berganti* cannot come from this root, but it may, and I think it does, come from another form of the same root, namely *bhergh*. Hence also the Zend *ber^hzant* "great, high," the exact reflex of

Bergant-i. Hence also, probably, the Gaulish god Bergimus (Orelli, 1970, 1972) and Bergomum (now *Bergamo*, in north Italy), Bergintrum, Bergusia, Bergion, and others (see Zeuss *Grammatica Celtica*, ed. 2, pp. 770 and 1125, and Glück *Keltische Namen*, pp. 89, 95 note, 151, 153, 191)." I may add, by way of explanation, a parallel from Greek to the double roots *bhergh*, *bhrgh*. In Greek the vowel *r* becomes *ra*, and in the verb (for instance) *δέρκομαι* "I see," we have exactly the same pair of roots—*δερκ* in the present, *δρακ* in the second aorist, **δρακον* (originally **δερκον*).

51. [Eph. vii, 921.] An Ilkley inscription, now in the vestry of the church there, has often been misread. The text is—

P V D E	[D. M.]
TESSER	[praenomen and nomen]
LEG · II · A	Pude[ntis ?]
	Tesser[ari]
	Leg(ionis) II Aug[ustae]

Copied by myself. I owe to Mr. R. Blair, F.S.A., the hint where to find the stone. "To ... Pudens, *tesserarius* of the Legio II. Augusta ..." The *tesserarius* was an inferior officer who distributed the watchword written on a small ticket or *tessera*: there was one in each century. The old reading *Pudentius Iesseius* is nothing less than absurd. I suppose the stone to be a tombstone, because the sketches, (as they seem to be) given by Whitaker and by Collyer shew the letters DM at the top. But the inscription is perfect at the bottom and on the left hand side, and *if* these sketches are not firsthand, the DM may be inaccurate and the stone a dedication to some god put up by the soldier.

52. [Eph. vii, 1181.] Found on Staincrossmoor, near Barnsley, in 1782; now lost—

DEO MAR	Deo Mar(ti)
PRO SALVI	Pro Salu[te]
DD NN	(dominorum nostrorum)
IMP AVG	imp(eratoris) Au[relii?]

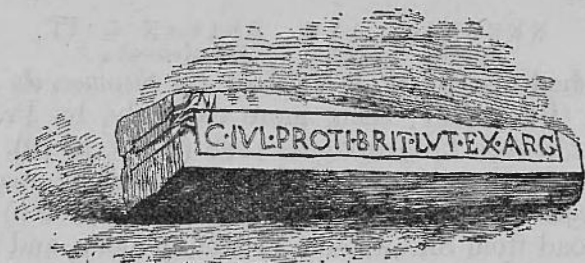
Published, from Mr. J. C. Brooke's papers, by R. Jackson, *History of Barnsley*, p. 233.

Probably the lower part of the stone is lost. The title *dominus noster* first appears about 200 A.D., and becomes common after A.D. 284. The last word may be wrong. If we read *Aurelius*, we may suppose the inscription to have commemorated any Emperor in the third century who bore that name and had a colleague.

53. Pig of lead weighing 135 lbs., 22 in. long, 4½ in. wide, 5½ in. deep, found in 1890 at South Cave, near Brough, Yorkshire, (where the Roman road from Lincoln crosses the Humber); the last letter is broken, thus :

A R G.

Now in the possession of C. E. G. Barnard, Esq., Cave Castle.



(Gaii) Iul(ia) Proti Brit(annicum) Lut(udense) ex arg(ento)

Mr. Barnard sent me a squeeze and full details; I am also indebted to Mr. W. Stephenson, of Beverley, for a reading. Published in the *Hull Express*, March 1 and 3, 1890, and in the *Eastern Morning News*, March 7, with a note by myself; afterwards in the *Illustrated London News*, No. 2664, p. 587, with a cut from a photograph (which, as I understand, was not taken direct from the original). I am obliged to the proprietors of the *Illustrated* for an electrotype.

The inscription is identical with that of a pig found near Mansfield (Notts) in 1848 (C. n. 1216), and now in the British Museum. Lutudae was somewhere in South Derbyshire, where Protus was lessee of a lead mine, probably state property. Another Lutudensian lead manufacturer is known to us, Tiberius Claudius Trophimus (C. n. 1215). The words *ex argento* imply that the silver had been extracted, as was always done and as analysis of actual Roman pigs has shewn. Silver being the more valuable metal, the lead is said to have been taken "from the silver."

Roman remains have been found at Brough, where Mr. Barnard tells me, coins are so common as to be called "cow farthings"—the "cow" being the rustic interpretation of the Wolf with Romulus and Remus. A fragment of another lead pig has been found here, some date before 1700, inscribed BR EX ARG. Possibly it was shipped on the Humber into trading vessels; otherwise Brough is off the direct line from Lutudae to anywhere.

I may add here an inscribed pig of British lead found in 1883 in France, in the bank of the old harbour of Saint-Valéry-sur-Somme in 1883, and now in the museum of Saint-Germain. It weighs about 165 lbs., and is inscribed—

NERONIS AVG BRITAN L · II
Neronis Augusti Britan(nicum) ... ?

Published first by M. J. Vaillant *Un Saumon de Plomb Antique* (Boulogne); then, more correctly, by Professor Cagnat *L'Année Epigraphique* 1888 (n. 53, p. 10).

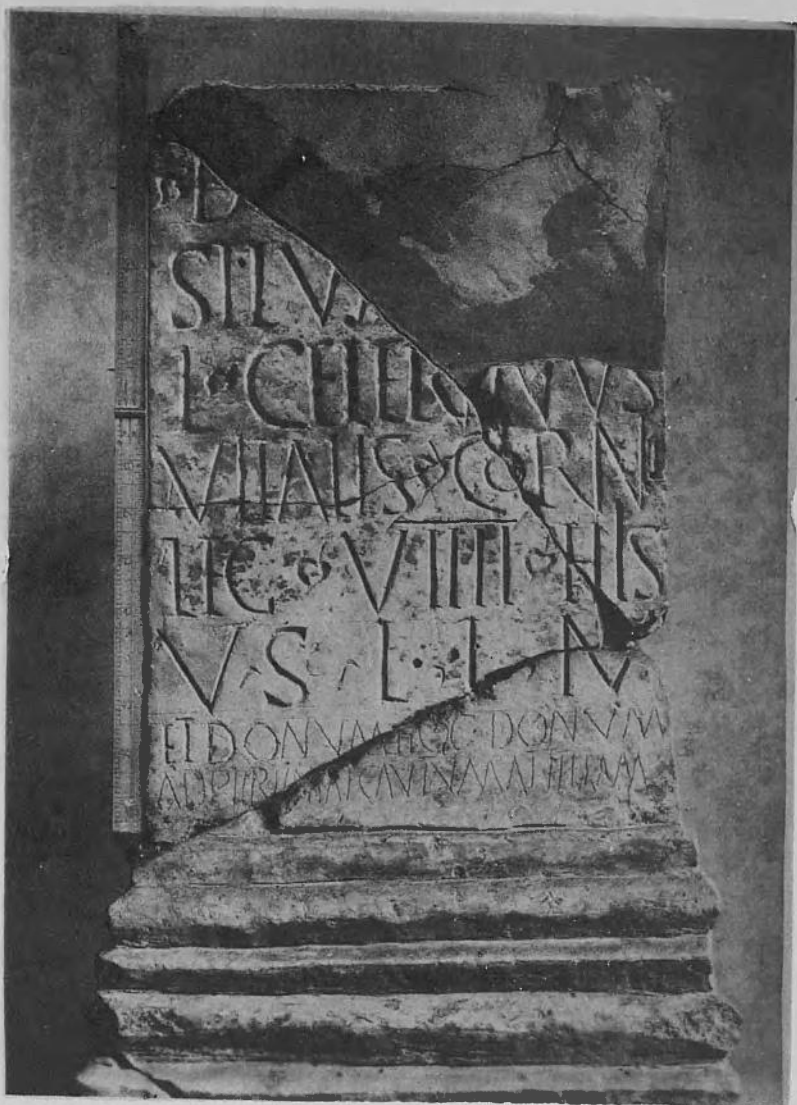
The expansion of L · II is doubtful. M. Cagnat proposes *Legio II* comparing a lead pig (C. n. 1209 b) found on the road from Shrewsbury to Montgomery, and said—no doubt correctly, though not on the best authority—to be inscribed LEG XX. There is no reason why a legion should not have provided workmen for the mines, which were State property, but the second legion, whether at Gloucester or at Caerleon, is rather far from the lead districts. If the lead be Mendip lead, the legion may have worked the mine before it went to Caerleon, though it was stationed there, as I believe, at a very early date.

Nero reigned A.D. 54-68, so this pig, like one found in Hampshire (C. n. 1203) belongs to an early period of the Roman Conquest. Two earlier ones are known, both of the year A.D. 49.

54. On the brim of a *pelvis*, in an irregular cartouche of chocolate coloured pigment, moulded by hand, found at Little Chester, near Derby: the last letter is uncertain—

VIVIVIZ.

Published by Mr. John Ward, *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*, xi, 86, and *Reliquary*, April, 1889 (iii, 65) with a plate; hence in some foreign papers. If this has (as I presume) been rightly read, I can offer no explanation, for the letters look like an ornament, rather than a name.



ROMAN INSCRIPTION FOUND AT YORK, 1884.

The way in which they are done is curious, and may well be unique.

XXII. YORK.

55. [Eph. vii, 928.] I am able to give what I believe to be a somewhat better interpretation of part of a remarkable inscription found at the Mount in 1884, and now in the York Museum (*Archæological Journal*, xlii, 152). The annexed collotype plate, being prepared from a photograph, is as accurate, I hope, as a plate can be. The upper part of the inscription is quite plain.

D[eo Sancto] Silva[no sacrum] L. Celerin[i]us Vitalis, corni(cen [or corni(cularius)] leg(ionis) IX Hispanae v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

Below this are two lines scratched rudely on—

ET DONVM HOC · DONVM
ADPIIRTINATCAVTVMATTIKAM

Canon Raine and Professor Hbner read this *Fido num(ini) hoc donum adpertineat: cautum attiggam*, "Let this gift belong to the faithful deity: let me take care how I touch," comparing the old Latin *cave vestem attigas*. The reading *Fido* is possible, for though the stone has certainly ET, the letters have been recut deeper, and *may* have been cut wrong the second time. But Professor Hirschfeld suggests for the first part, *Et don(um) hoc do: num(ini) adpertineat*: "And I give this gift: let it belong to the deity." Professor Mommsen remarks on the last two words, '*cautum attiggam* is *caute atti[n]gam*, words put into the mouth of a passer-by, "I will touch cautiously.'" The latter does not differ much from Canon Raine's interpretation, but it seems to me to give a slightly better grammatical construction.

In the Ephemeris, the word *adpertineat* is accidentally misprinted ADPIIRTNIAT.

56-57. [Eph. vii, 1182-1183.] Two fragments found (as Mr. F. A. Leyland tells me) at York, now in the Halifax Museum—

15 by 8 in.

ESVORVM
SOLVERVN

10 by 14 in.

TR I
ON · VI
FELICI
SALVÆ
VM · LIBEI

Copied by myself. Apparently votive inscriptions, erected "for the safety of themselves and their family." The concluding words in each case were *libenter solverunt*.

58. [Eph. vii, 1155.] Glass bottle inscribed round the bottom—

PATRIM...

Edited incorrectly by Mr. Watkin. The stamp is the same as one found in Gaul at Arles (C. xii, 5696) PATRIMONIUM, which Hirschfeld considers to be simply the Latin word *patrimonium* and not *P(ublii) Atri(i) Moni(mi)*. A fragment found in Sussex, at Densworth, had probably the same stamp (C. n. 1276).

59. [Eph. vii, 1160.] An eagle like the one found at High Rochester (C. n. 1290, Bruce *lapid*, n. 578) is in York Museum. The only letter remaining is

M

Copied by myself. The High Rochester specimen reads COHOPTIMIMAXIM, or something like it. Meaning and use are unknown.

XLVI. CHESTERS.

60. [Eph. vii, 1016.] Two parts of an inscription which was probably 34 in. high by 40 long—



I O } m. } D O I
 PROSA } au } G G · NN
 GA · V E F } ecundus ?

I(ori) O(ptimo) M(aximo) Dol(icheno)
pro sal(ute) [Au]g(ustorum) n(ostro)rum
Gall(erius) Ver(ecundus ? posuit)

Published (wrongly) by Mr. Watkin (*Archæological Journal* xlii, 1113, and xlv, 1118) and others: rightly in the *Archæologia Aeliana*, xiii, 357, with a print. Mr. R.

¹ The cut is not quite accurate: the A in line 2 should be A., i.e. A L.

Blair and myself corrected the reading and connected the fragments while on a visit at Chesters. The annexed cut and those to nos. 61, 62, 63, 66 are reproduced by permission from the *Arch. Aeliana*. They are drawn one-eighth of actual size, except no. 66, which is full size.

From the lettering, the inscription seems to belong to the early part of the third century. The Emperors are possibly Elagabalus and Alexander Severus, who appear to be commemorated on two other Chesters inscriptions (C. n. 585 ; Eph. iii, n. 100). Alexander was apparently raised to the title of Augustus before the murder of Elagabalus (A.D. 222), as Mommsen pointed out long ago (C. iii, p. 892) or *Augusti* may be put for 'Augustus et Caesar,' in flattering fashion, as sometimes happens (e.g. in a Roman inscription of A.D. 221). However, it is also possible that both this and Eph. iii, n. 100 refer to Septimius Severus and Caracalla who were *Augusti* between 198 and 211 A.D.

Juppiter Dolichenus is an Eastern god, so called from Doliche in Commagene (not from Doliche in Thessaly), who was worshipped very widely in the second and third centuries. At Rome he had a shrine on the Aventine and a *sodalitas* or brotherhood of priests, and is represented as standing on an ox, with a thunderbolt and an axe. Some connection with iron has been recently confirmed by a bronze tablet found at Pfünz in Germany, inscribed *I. O. M. Duliceno ubi ferum [exorit]ur* (*West-deutsches Korrespondenzblatt*, 1889, p. 71). But it is not to be supposed that an inscription to him shews that the Romans found iron at the spot. The best account of the god is given by Dr. F. Hettner *de Iove Dolicheno* (Bonn, 8, 1877.)

61. [Eph. vii, 1018.] Small altar, 6 in. high, found in 1889 in the North Tyne, near the Roman bridge at Chesters—



BVS
VETIRI
BVS

[di]bus

veteribus

Sent to me by Mr. R. Blair, F.S.A., who edited it afterwards in the *Archæologia Aeliana* xiii, 362. Altars to the *di veteres*, or *deus vetiris*, are common in the north of

England (there are over thirty known), but seem to occur nowhere else. There is no evidence to shew who they were; it has been plausibly conjectured that they are the "old (*i.e.*, heathen) gods," superseded by Christianity. The names of the dedicators, when given, afford no clue to any national worship. The conjecture that the Teutonic *Vidrir* (a name of Odin in the Edda) is the origin, seems impossible on phonetic grounds.

62. Eph. vii, 1019.] Fragment found in 1889, apparently in the N.E. angle of the camp—



*Ha]*dr. A[ntonino Aug.

*Pi]*o P(atr) P(atriciae) . . .

legio VI [victrix [?

Sent me by Mr. Blair, edited by Dr. Bruce, *Archæologia Aeliana* xiii, 376. In Eph. vii, 1019, I printed the first line DRIA, from a drawing, but it appears that the small 'i' is really a stop. The expansion is not affected by this.

Inscription to Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138-161), set up possibly by soldiers of the sixth legion.



63. [Eph. vii, 1030.] Fragment 22 in high, in the yard of the schoolhouse at Wall, a hamlet a little to the east of Chester—

Edited by Mr. Blair, *Archæologia Aeliana* xiii, 360.

No certain sense can be made of this, possibly the numerals shewed the years of service and life of some soldier. At least, it is difficult to account for them otherwise.

64. [Eph. vii, 1145.] Graffito, 6 in. long, on a broken tile in Mr. Clayton's collection at Chesham—

{ G E I T O }

Copied by myself. Edited by Mr. Blair, *Archæologia Aeliana* xiii, 363, along with other graffiti, mostly on pottery of various kinds.

65. [Eph. vii, 1152.] Thin round lead plate, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter, in Mr. Clayton's collection at Chesters—

IBIMVS

Copied by myself. Edited by Mr. Blair, *Arch. Ael.* xiii, 363.

66. [Eph. vii, 1152.] Lead seals found at Chesters, one bearing the head of Septimius Severus and his two sons, the other inscribed :—

	+ G +		CI
on one side:	AL AV	on the other:	IVLAS
	Q		U



Edited by Mr. Blair, with a photograph, *Arch. Ael.* xiii, 362. *Al(a) Au(gusta)* and *Iulius* have been suggested as expansions; the second, certainly, is most improbable. These seals resemble those found at Brough, *Bremenium*, South Shields, Felixstowe, &c., about which I hope to say more at another time. I may say here that the lead seal mentioned by Prof. Hübner as found in 1873 at York (Eph. iii, n. 129 and vii, 1153), is really medieval.

I may also add that these seals are not confined to Britain, as has been supposed. Several similar specimens were found some twenty-five years ago at Mainz, at a point on the Rhinebank where a Roman custom-house is thought to have stood. The originals are in the museum at Mannheim (ref. nos. D. 321 foll.) and there are casts in the Romano-Germanic Museum at Mainz (Nos. 4105, 4107, 4339 foll.)

D. 321 L A T

I N I

D. 322 S O P A

T R I S

└→

These are all in oval frames, the reverses are blank but shew holes for string.

D. 324 I F D

D. 328 Mars to r. marching
with shield and spear.

Copied by myself, I print only those which can be easily deciphered.

Leaden seals have also been found at Rusicade (*Philippville*) in the Roman province of Africa and at Lyons. The former have devices, inscriptions such as QVINTIANI RVFINI, LCA, XCI, and stringholes. The latter have emperors' heads with AVGG DD NN, or LEG with a numeral, or various names, all with stringholes. Both are thought to be customhouse seals (*Cagnat Impôts Indirects* pp. 67, 72; C. viii, 10484; C. xii, 5699). I do not know how far they really resemble the British "seals," but there are some marked resemblances. Emperors' heads with AVGG have been found at S. Shields, seals with LEG II at Brough.

67. Lamps in Mr. Clayton's collection :—

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. AEI | |
| 2. AVFIFRON | <i>Atei</i> |
| 3. CVNBIT | <i>Auf(dii) Fron(tonis)</i> |

Copied by myself.

XLVII Carrawburgh.

68, [Eph. iv. n. 680, vii, 1032]. Altar, found at *Procolitia* preserved by Mr. Clayton at Chesters, 9in. by 4in., the lower part lost :—

M A T	<i>matribus</i>
R I B V	<i>com[munibus?]</i>
S · C O M	

Copied by myself. This is the right reading of an inscription published by Mr. Watkin in this Journal xxxiv (1877), 131.

The reading is interesting because it fits in with a Chesters inscription (*Arch. Journ.* xlii, 142, Eph. vii, 1017), beginning :—

R I B V S C O M |

In the latter, Ihm (*Bonner Jahrbücher*, 83, p. 174) proposed to read *L]aribus Com[ptalibus*, although these "Crossway Lares" do not occur elsewhere in England. The inscription given above shews clearly that *ribus* is to be completed *mat]ribus*. The explanation of *com* is less clear. The "Augustae Comedovae" have been suggested, but they are not *Matres* in the proper sense of the word, and are known only from an inscription in Southern France (C. xii, 2443). It seems simplest and best to read *com[munibus]*, as, indeed Dr. Bruce has done, in his *Handbook to the Wall* (ed. 3, p. 103) in dealing with Eph. vii, 1017.

69. [Eph. vii, 1037.] Altar 37 in. long, 15 in. high, with very faint lettering, found in 1889, near the well of Coventina—

I M P H S 7 Co V E N T I N A E	ny]mphis et Coventinae
. T I A N V S D E C tianus dec(urio)?
. V O R
. M R

Sent me, with a squeeze, by Mr. Blair, who has edited it, *Archæologia Aeliana* xiii, 363; a somewhat different reading was forwarded to me through Mr. Wallis Budge.

The word *Coventinae* seems quite certain, and the word *dec* I thought very probable when I saw the squeeze. The stone was, therefore, put up to the goddess by the *decurio*—commander of a *turma*—of a cavalry squadron. The garrison of Procolitia was an infantry cohort, so the dedicator must have been a stranger.

Full accounts of the Well of Coventina have been published by Mr. Clayton (*Archæologia Aeliana*, 1878), and Professor Hübner (*Hermes* xii, 257 foll.) Some minor corrections which I have been able to make in Professor Hübner's readings may be omitted here (Eph. vii, 1033-6.)

XLIX. CHESTERHOLM.

70. [Eph. vii, 1189 foll.] In 1885 a group of milestones, five fairly perfect, and two fragments, were discovered on the Crindledykes farm, close to the "Stane-gate" and a little to the east of *Vindolana*. They were published in the *Archæologia Aeliana* (xi, 130) and in this

Journal (xliii, 277). Three of the readings require corrections. I have collated all myself.

The milestone of Severus (n. 1 in Mr. Watkin's list) had seven lines; line five, now illegible, which contained the legate's name, is not represented in the books as missing, and should be marked as between the lines COS PPCVR and .GAVG. There is space for it.

The true reading of Mr. Watkin's No. 5 is (I have pointed out in the *Proceedings of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries*, iv, 35)—

	IMP CAES	<i>Imp. Caes.</i>
	FLAV VAL	<i>Flav(io) Val(erio)</i>
	CoNSTANTINO	<i>Constantino</i>
	PIOF//NOB	<i>Pio F[el(ici)] Nob(ili)</i>
5	CAESARI	<i>Caesari</i>
	DIVI	<i>Divi</i>
	CoNSTANTI	<i>Constanti</i>
	PII AVG	<i>Pii Aug(usti)</i>
	FILIO	<i>Filio</i>

The reading of line five is not quite certain; PIO.FEL. NOB would be the ordinary formula. The stone was put up while Constantine, afterwards the Great, enjoyed the inferior title of Caesar, *i.e.*, between 306 and 308 A.D., in which latter year he was created Augustus.

Thirdly, the fragment LI denotes probably not *leuga* I. but the number of miles, *M(illia) P(assuum)* being broken off above it, or perhaps omitted altogether.

L. CAERVORAN.

71. [Eph. vii, 1057.] Altar, 9 in. high, found apparently at Caervoran, now at Chesters—seemingly unpublished—

DIBVS	<i>Dibus</i>
VITIIR	<i>Veteribus</i>
IBVS	<i>v(o)(u)m</i>
VTM	

Copied by myself.

The abbreviation *vtm* for *votum* belongs to the later period of Roman contractions. In early times the initial letters were used PR *praetor*, L or LEG *legio*; in later times consonants were picked out, MCP *municipium*, GLRSMVS *gloriosissimus*,

LV. CARLISLE.

72. Lamp found in excavating the new markets—

IECIDI

R. S. Ferguson, *Proc. Soc. Ant.* xii, 424, and *Trans. of Cumb. Arch. Soc.* 1890, p. 101. The name has been found on lamps in Switzerland (Mommson *Inscr. Helvet.* n. 350), in Southern France (C. xii, n. 5682), in various parts of Austria (C. iii, n. 6008 and 6286), and in Germany (Frohner, p. 46, n. 1181). Mr. Roach Smith (quoted by Mr. Ferguson) calls it a potter's name, but I cannot find it recorded on any pottery, and, as Mommson has pointed out (C. iii and v), one and the same maker seems not to have made both pottery and lamps.

LIX. NETHERBY.

73. [Eph. vii, 1087.] Altar found at Netherby in 1882, seemingly unpublished—

DEO

Deo

H·VE

N(umini)

TIRI

Vetiri

Sent by Mr. F. Graham to Dr. Bruce, and by him to me. The H in line 2 represents a late and bad form of N, of which other instances occur. See the engravings in Dr. Bruce's *Lapidarium* of n. 280 H·VITERIBVS (C. n. 502b) and n. 312 (C. n. 502a).

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[Where nothing is added in brackets after the name, the finds include inscribed stones; where a square bracket is added, the finds recorded above do not include stones.]