ROMAN ANTIQUITIES OF THE MIDDLE RHINE. ¹

By BUNNELL LEWIS, M.A., F.S.A.

The classical archaeologist must be a traveller as well as a student, that he may be able to describe ancient monuments with a freshness, vigour and fidelity, which can only be the outcome of personal observation, and therefore can never result from perusing the works of others. ² He should start on his journey, equipped with a sufficient knowledge of Greek and Roman authors; otherwise he will see objects with the outward eye, but will be unable to discern their significance and mutual relations. A mere bookworm who has spent his life in libraries cannot prosecute researches of this kind successfully, for a realistic treatment of the subject is required; we have to deal with things rather than words, and ought to learn from foreigners facts unknown to our own countrymen. ³ We must be prepared to spend time, labour and money, to

¹ Read at the Monthly Meeting of the Institute, July 4th, 1889.
² Compare the sentences with which Mr. Freeman begins his article on Augusta Treverorum in the British Quarterly Review, July 1, 1875. Of all periods of the world's history there is none which so imperatively calls on him who would master it to unite the characters of student and traveller as the great transitional time of European history. The days when the Roman and the Teutonic elements of modern society stood as yet side by side are days which cannot be studied in books only.
³ Hence for these investigations the modern languages are as requisite as the ancient, not only in order to converse with persons who do not understand English (though their number is rapidly diminishing), but also to study foreign literature that has not hitherto been translated. In the latter case the difficulty increases; at the revival of learning, and long afterwards, scholars wrote for the most part in Latin, but now they employ the vernacular more and more. Even the Hungarian authors are discontinuing this ancient and universal medium of communication, which was used for parliamentary debates, as I am informed, even later than 1830, and remained a part of the speech of the common people longer in this country than anywhere else. Or to take an example from an opposite quarter, no one could compile a satisfactory account of Scandinavian antiquities without a knowledge of Danish, such at least as would be sufficient for literary purposes.
risk health and suffer hardship, visiting remote and sometimes dangerous localities. I have endeavoured, however imperfectly, to act in accordance with these views, and the Institute has done me the honour to accept my humble contributions. But on the present occasion I confine myself to the most beaten path of all, the Rhine-land; and my task is the more difficult, because I tread on the footsteps of distinguished predecessors.

As Mr. Roach Smith has remarked in the 2nd vol. of his Collectanea, p. 119, Trèves and Mayence, considered with reference to antiquities, differ widely from each other. At Trèves they constantly met us; the gigantic mass of the Porta Nigra towers over the principal street dwarfs the adjacent buildings, and seems, if I may so speak, always to stare us in the face; the Basilica is near the market place; the Roman baths are only a few minutes' walk from the bridge; the Palace and Amphitheatre are within an easy distance. On the other hand, the traveller who perambulates Mayence sees nothing older than the Cathedral, which was begun in the tenth century, but repeatedly destroyed by fire. Memorials of Roman times must be sought in the Museum—a vast collection rivaling those of the European capitals, but having a character of its own strongly marked that makes it specially interesting. It is historical rather than artistic, military rather than civil. The admirable classification, due to the learned Director Dr. Lindenschmit, enhances the utility of the objects preserved here; and casts of similar monuments in other districts have been added for the purpose of comparison.

1 I refer here, not to German publications, but to memoirs by our own countrymen—Professor Westwood and Mr. Roach Smith. The former has described many objects of medieval art—carved ivories, enamels and illuminated manuscripts, etc., found at Mayence, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Darmstadt and other places: Archæological Journal, vol. xix, pp. 219-235; xx. 141-157, Notes made during a Tour in Western Germany and France. The latter has confined his attention chiefly, but not exclusively, to Roman remains: Collectanea Antiqua, vol. ii, pp. 65-163, plates xxiv-xxxv.

2 The oldest part now remaining seems to belong to the eleventh century. Many details of the building will be found in Baedeker, Die Rheinlände von der Schweizer bis zur Holländischen Grenze, pp. 197-201, with plan of the Cathedral. Speaking generally, the series issued by this publisher will afford the antiquarian traveller all the information to be expected within the limits of a pocket-guide. The volume for the Rhine is particularly copious; and this may be easily accounted for, as it appeared in its earliest form at Coblenz more than forty years ago. Bibliographical references, however, are wanting, a deficiency which will be felt by those who have been accustomed to use the larger editions of Joanne for the departments of France.

3 This Museum occupies the Kurfürstliche Schloss, Palace of the Electors of
Again, the Roman remains at Trèves and Mayence differ from each other in kind as well as in position; they present the same contrast as those in the North and South of England—for example, the Wall of Hadrian and the luxurious villas in Gloucestershire. In the former city the buildings above-mentioned suggest the ideas of governmental administration, civilization and prosperity; in the latter everything reminds us of warfare, offensive and defensive. And this leads me to observe how fully these fragmentary relics of former times correspond with the statements of Latin authors. We learn from Florus, Rerum Romanarum lib. iv., cap. 12, § 26, that the Romans had a (direxit) chain of more than 50 fortresses on the Rhenish frontier. Now of these Mogontiacum was the centre and the chief, so that the contents of the Museum, conspicuously martial, are just what we should a priori expect to find there.

Mayence, which must be distinguished from the Grossherzogliche Schloss (Deutsch-Ordenshaus), also on the Quay and in close proximity to the former. Baedeker enumerates the contents of each room with minute accuracy. 1 Loc. citat. Drusus ... in tutelam provincial urn praesidia atque custodias ubique disposuit, per Mosam flumen, per Albim, per Visurgim. Nam per Rheni quidem ripam quiuaginatam amplius castella direxit.

Florus should be read in the edition of Jo. G. Graevius, which is profusely illustrated. Some remarks in the preface deserve to be quoted.

Cum primum illi manum adnoverem, constituueram non nisi nummos et monumenta quaedam antiqua quibus illustretur adponere, ut ex his cognosci possent et virorum insignium vultus, et primo intuitu intelliger essent fasces, ancilia, Palladium, Janus bifrons, sellae curules, et si quae sunt hujus generis alia non paucu. His mire et ad antiquitatis studium et ad historias cognoscedas incitari adolescentes saepius cognoram, et facilius quae legenter et audirent memoriae infigi.

Graevius was well qualified to express an opinion concerning the educational value of archaeology, because he had experience of it as a Professor at Utrecht, and also published the Theaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum in 12 vols, folio, 1694-1699. Classical studies would have been cultivated with greater advantage, if subsequent critics and teachers had followed the suggestions offered long ago. The portrait of Graevius adorns the sumptuous work entitled Richardi Bentleii et doctorum virorum Epistolae, partim mutuae, Lond. 1607 4to., which was edited by Dr. Charles Burney, but appeared anonymously; see Bishop Monk's instructive and entertaining Life of Bentley, 2nd edition, 1838, vol. i, p. 49, and ib. 159, note 21. The Delphin Florus bears on the title page the name of Madame Dacier, Anna Tanaquilli Fabri filia; there are no engravings, and her notes are comparatively unimportant.

Lipsius, edit. Tacitus, Antverpiae, 1607, prints Magontiacum, but two of the best among recent editors, Orelli, 1848, C. Halm, 1864, give the form as above in my text. I think this is more likely to be correct; Magontiacum may have proceeded from unconscious imitation, approximating to later and modern names of the city.

Ammianus Marcellinus, who flourished in the latter half of the fourth century, calls this city Mogontiacus, and makes it feminine; similarly he writes Argontoratus for Argentoratum: edit. Eysehenhardt, lib. x, cap. 11, § 8 ; xxvii, 10, 1, Mogontiacum praesidia vacuum.

Ptolemy has another form, Μοκονηακόν, Geographia, lib. ii, cap. 9, § 8. Carol Müller's edition, vol. i, p. 223, contains the following note, Apud ceteros auctores urbs vocatur Mogontiacum et Maguntiacum, et seriores aevi Magnuntia, Magnuncia,
Tacitus, in the fourth book of the Histories, relating the war with Civilis, the most formidable opponent the Romans encountered during the Upper Empire, mentions Mogontiacum no less than ten times, and each time in connection with military operations and events. The great historian—great equally in pictorial narrative and philosophic reflection—has devoted many chapters to this revolt, the forerunner of so many disasters, like drops of rain falling heavily on the ground, portending the long and angry storm that was to burst upon and shatter the fabric of Imperial dominion. He describes the march of the legions that had surrendered to the Gauls and Germans; he tells us how the hour of departure was more dismal than any expectation of it; how the busts of the Emperors were torn down and the standards untrimmed, while the ensigns of the Gauls were resplendent; how the army advanced silently as if it were a funeral procession, and their enemies crowded from the houses and fields to glut out their eyes with the unaccustomed spectacle. Then the Picentine squadron would not brook the insults of a rejoicing rabble, but forced its way to Mogontiacum, as to a safe harbour of refuge.

No better illustration of the concluding statement can be imagined than that which is afforded by a Roman gravestone now in the Museum at Mayence.

SILIVS · A TTONIS · F
EQ · ALAE · PICENN
AN · XLV · STIP · XXIV
H · F · C

In the Tabula Peutingeriana, edit. Mannert, 1824, Segmentum ii B, Mogontiacum (sic) is distinguished by two towers, like Augusta Treverorum; this is the sign of an important city. Dr. Konrad Miller has published the Table, which he calls the Weltkarte des Castorius (1888), with the same colours as the original; here the upper part of the towers is purple, and the lower yellow.

Brunet’s Supplément au Manuel du Libraire, Dictionnaire de Géographie ancienne et moderne, besides other information, includes Les recherches bibliographiques les plus étendues sur l'introduction de l'imprimerie dans les différentes villes de l'Europe. Hence the article on Mayence, where printing was invented by Gutenberg (Gensfleisch), is unusually elaborate.

1 Tacitus, Hist. iv., 62, Et volgata captarum legionum familia curto, qui paulo ante Romanorum nomen horribant, procurrens ex agrestia testisque ac undique effusae insolito spectaculo nimirum fruebantur. Non tali als Picentina gaudium insultantis volgi, spectisque, Sancti promissis aut minis Mogontiacum absolvit.

2 The Ala Picentina has a special interest for English readers, because we
Silius, Attonis filius, eques alae Picentinae, annorum quadraginta quinque, stipendiorum viginti quattuor: heres faciendum curavit.

Translation.

Silius, son of Atto, a horse-soldier of the Picentine squadron, 45 years old, served in 24 campaigns: his heir erected this monument.

know it was one of the bodies of Roman troops that occupied our own country. It occurs in a military diploma of Hadrian found at Riveling, near Stannington, Yorkshire: Lapidarium Septentrionale, pp. 6-8. Six alae and twenty one cohorts were mentioned. Opposite p. 7 is a coloured fac-simile of both sides of the remaining plate. With the Cavalry and Infantry here enumerated comp. Map at p. 1, showing approximately the localities from which many of the Forces doing battle in the Mural District were drawn.

See also Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, Inscr. Britanniae Latinarum, edit. Hübner, p. 216, cap. lxxv., Privilegia militum veteranorumque de civitate et conubio... vulgo appellatur non recte tabulam honestae missionis, contra breviter diplomata militaria dici possunt. P. 218 sq., No. 1195, he gives the name thus picentina and the expansion Picent[a]. The characters were engraved on two sheets of metal folded together, and fastened by thongs passing through holes which are still to be seen. Forecellini correctly explains the word Diploma, ita dictae (literae) a forma, quia formabantur in modo tabellarum duplicium, like a diptych.

Orelli, Collectio Inscript. Latinarum, vol. i., No. 797, honestae missionis formula; note 1, Sex illa 0 foramina referunt tabulam plicatilis; ib. No. 2632; vol. ii., Nos. 3571, 3577, 3592.

It is said that the ala usually consisted of 300 cavalry; comp. Livy, bk. iii., chap. 62, equites duarum legionum sextcenti fere ex aquis desilvint; but the number, as is the case with our own regiments, seems to have varied according to circumstances. Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, s. v. Exercitus, p. 507, § 8; p. 509, § 12. The ala (wing of an army) was subdivided into 10 turmae; hence Milton says, Legions and cohorts, turmae of horse and wings.

Paradise Regained, Book IV., v. 66: on which Bishop Newton has the following note, Troops of horse. A word coined from the Latin turma. Virg. Æn. v. 506 Equitum turmae.

This inscription is the more valuable because the ala Picentina is not mentioned elsewhere by Tacitus or any other writer: v. Orelli's Commentary, Tac. Hist. iv, 26. Forecellini explains the adjective in this passage as derived from Picentia in Campania, and refers to Pliny, Nat. Hist., lib. iii, cap. v, § 70 (edit. Sillig), a Surrente ad Silarum amnem triginta millia passuum aegere Picentinus fuit Tuscorum, templum Junonis Argivae ab Jassone condito insignis. Intus oppidum Salerni, Picentia (the coast of Amalfi). But I think that the great lexicographer is mistaken; more probably ala Picentina should be connected with Picenum than with the obscure Picentini. In a letter from Pompey to Domitius inserted in Cicero ad Atticum, after the 12th Epistle of the 8th book, and marked C, Picentinae cohortes occur; and from the context, where he speaks of Umbria and Luceria, we may infer that these troops were raised in Picenum, all these places being on the Adriatic.

Of this province Ancona was the chief town and only port; the journey to it is a tedious one, but the classical traveller is compensated for his fatigue by the sight of Trajan's beautiful arch—remarkable for the dazzling splendour of its white marble, fine proportions, and inscriptions recording the names not only of the Emperor but also of his wife Plotina and his sister Marciana: Fraucke, Zur Geschichte Trajan's und seiner Zeitgenossen, pp. 593—595, Hafenbauten, cap. p. 594, the three inscr. in full: Orelli, vol. i., p. 190, No. 792.

Cicero de Senectute iv, 11, uses the adjective Picenus from Picenum; and Horace has Picenus, Sat. ii, 3, 272, Picenis excerpens semina pomis; ibid., 4, 70. Ptolemy calls the people who lived on the southern side of the mountains between the bays of Naples and Salerno Picenses, and the inhabitants of Picenum Hesperi, Geogr. lib. iii, c. 1, §§ 7, 18.
It was found about ten miles south of Mayence, in
Rhenish Hesse, between Dienheim and Ludwigshohe,
villages on the left bank of the Rhine, near Oppenheim
(Bauconica), and therefore at a spot nearly equidistant
from Mayence and Worms (Borbitomagus) the capital of
the Vangiones, and afterwards of the kingdom of the
Burgundians who came from the Baltic. This city is
marked twice in the Antonine Itinerary; 1, on the road
from Milan (Mediolanum) to Mayence through the Pennine
Alps; 2, on the road from Trèves to Strassburg (Argentorat-
um).  

Above the inscription is a relief that represents a man
reclining on a couch with cushions, and a tripod table
before him, on which vessels for eating and drinking are
placed; at the side there is a slave in attendance. With
this scene we may compare plate xii, fig 1 in the second
volume of Bottiger’s Sabina, facing p. 173, where we see
a father of a family at the dinner-table together with his
wife, he is semi-recumbent, she is seated beside him. But
a parallel example may be found at home; the British
Museum possesses a fine bas-relief of which the subject is
Bacchus received by Icarius in the garden of a villa.
Close to the couch upon which the latter reclines stands

1 For Oppenheim see Baeckeker, Rhein-
lande, p. 121, and map of Rhenish Hesse,
No. 12, opposite p. 122.
I subjoin from the Antonine Itinerary
the latter part of the route a Mediolano
per Alpes Penninas Mogontiacum, edit.
Parthey and Pinder, p. 169, Wesseling,
p. 355
Noviomago (Speyer) .... mpm. xi
Borbitomago (Worms)... mpm. xiii
Bauconia (Oppenheim) ... mpm. xiii
Mogontiacum (Mainz) ..... mpm. xi
Cf. Ptolemy, Geogr. II, 9, § 9, Οὐραγχαι
& Βορβητυμάγος; on which Car. Müller
has the following note, vol. i, p. 229,
Borgetomagi Tabula Peuting.; Bormito-
maigo Itin. p. 355, 3,374, 6 codices longe
plurimi.
Ammanius Marcellinus (relating the cam-
paigns of the Emperor Julian) xvi, 2, 12,
Audiciis itaque Argentoratum Brotoma-
gum Tabernas Salisone nemetis et
Vangiones et Mogontiacum civitates bar-
baros possidentes; comp. the German
nations enumerated by Caesar in the
account of his battle with Ariovistus,
Bell. Gall. i, 51. Brotomagus, otherwise
Brocomagus, Ptol ii, 9, 9 Βροκομάγος
brode Brumat, is situated a little north
of Strassburg on the ancient road from
that city to Cologne (Col. Agrippina).
It must not be confounded with Borbito-
magus, which Ammianus indicates by the
word Vangiones, substituting the name
of the people for that of their chief city,
just as we see it done in the map of
modern France, e.g. Caesarodunum is now
called Tours from Thurons. Borbitoma-
gus was corrupted into Wormatia, from
which Worms is derived: Diet. of Greek
and Roman Geography, s.v. Vangiones etc.
For the topography of the whole dis-
trict see the Notitia dignitatum in parti-
bus Occidentis, edit. Bocking, cap. xix
xiiii, Dux Moguntiacensis, p. 116* sq., Annot.
pp. 968*—981*; and eap. for Vangiones
and Wormatia et. Warmatia, Guarmatia
pp. 966*—968*.
2 This bas-relief was found in the island
of Simos by the celebrated botanist
Tournefort, and described by him in the
Relation d’un voyage du Levant, fait par
ordre du Roi, Tome ii, p. 167, edit. 4to.
Bottiger has copied his engraving; Op.
citat Erklaerung der Kupfertafeln, zur
achten Szene p. 255.
a tripod table, bearing a cantharus (two-handled drinking cup), fruit and cakes. Description of the Ancient Marbles by Taylor Combe, part ii, plate iv, show the details very accurately. We find the same subject in Spon, Miscellanea Eruditae Antiquitatis, p. 310, pl. xviii, with the addition of Erigone, daughter of Icarius, and amplified by a more numerous assemblage of figures; but the provenance is not stated. Below the inscription is a man wearing a broad mantle that falls symmetrically in front and behind, slit up on both sides, and over it a sagum fixed by a brooch on the right shoulder; he leads a horse with saddle and bridle. In the upper part of the man's helmet we observe undulations that seem to imitate curls of human hair; his garment, reaching to the knees, has a fringe at the bottom. The horse, ornamented as usual with bosses (phalerae), carries the rider's shield on his left side; three straps hang down from each end of the saddle which is placed on a cloth. Both reliefs were formerly painted. The material employed is limestone, and the dimensions are:—height, 2 metres 45 centilitres; breadth 84 cent.; thickness, 32 cent. I exhibit an engraving of the lower portion of this monument, also of another

1 Taylor Combe devotes more than five pages to this subject, and cites many Greek and Latin authors at length. Much the same information may be obtained from Sir H. Ellis's Townley Gallery, vol. ii, pp. 141-145, woodcut opposite p. 141. The text and notes are learned, but, as might be expected in a cheap and popular work, the illustration is very inferior.

2 References to the literature connected with this inscription are given in Jacob Becker's Catalog, entitled Die romischen Inschriften und Steinsculpturen des Museums der Stadt Mainz, 1875, p. 72, No. 222. Brambach, Corpus Inscri. Rheinanaeum, No. 915.

3 The design below the inscription is accurately described by Dr. Lindenschmit—the best living authority, as far I know, for the accoutrements of the Roman army: Tracht und Bewaffnung des römischen Heeres während der Kaiserzeit, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Rheinis chen Denkmale und Fundstücke, dargestellt in swolf Tafeln und erläutert, 1892, p. 24, Taf. vii, No. 2.

In tripartite monuments of this class, the reliefs under the epitaph are, I think, usually, as here, specific; i.e., they indicate the profession or occupation of the deceased. A. Müller considers that Silius belonged to the Equites Singulares, or Singularii. They are thus described by De Vit (s.v. singularis § 11), who has added much to the original article in Forcellini's lexicon, Fuerunt militum genus prætorianis proximum tum custodiæ munere, tum præstantiae vicinia in castris, ex provincialibus institutum... Equites prætorianii latere dextro prætorii, singulares imperatoris latere sinistro tendere debent. Inscr., Gruter, 367, 1; 516, 8; 1026, 2; 1041, 12; Henzen, in Annel dell' Istituto Archeologico, a. 1850. De Vit makes a distinction between these troops and the ala singularium in Tacitus, Histories iv, 70; v. Orelli in loco, who quotes Raph. Fabretti, p. 854.

In a Roman camp the Praetentura above mentioned extended from the Porta Praetoria facing the enemy (as we see it now at Ratisbon, Castra Regina), to the Via Principalis. The central division was called Latera Praetorii; and the part behind it, towards the Porta Decumana, was the Retentura: Dictionary of Antq., pp. 252-254 with plan, a.v. Castra: The Roman Castellum Saalburg, by Col. Von
belonging to the same class, viz., Roman cavalry. The grave-stone which it represents was found at Zahlbach, near Mayence, where considerable remains of an aqueduct still exist. Under the group of figures in relief is the following Inscription;—

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ANDES · SEX · F ·
CIVES · RAETI
NIO · EQ · ALA ·
CLAUD · AN · XXX ·
STIP · V · H · S · E · H · F · G ·
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Andes, Sexti filius, cives Raetinio, eques alae Claudianae, annorum triginta, stipendiorum quinque, hic situs est: heres faciendum curavit.  
Andes, son of Sextus, a citizen of Raetium, a horse soldier of the Claudian squadron, thirty years old, who served in five campaigns, lies here. His heir erected this monument.

Cohausen and L. Jacobi, p. 13, plate ii, English Translation.

Neither Silius nor Atto occurs in Romano-British epigraphy. The former, a nomen gentile, is not uncommon in literature, and especially frequent in Tacitus; the inscriptions also furnish examples. We meet with r. silivs at Carthagena (Carthago Nova), Hübner, Inscr. Hispaniae Latinae, No. 3414. Probably P. Silius Nerva is meant, who was Consul under Augustus, B.C. 20, the year when the Parthians restored the Roman standards. Of all who bore the name, the best known is Caius Silius passionately loved by the notorious Messalina: Juvenal, Sat. x, 331 seqq.

Optimus hic, et formosissimus idem
Gentis patriciae raptur miser existuendus
Messalinae oculis.
Lo! this most noble, this most beauteous youth,
Is hurried off, a helpless sacrifice
To the lewd glance of Messalina's eyes!
Gifford's Translation.

1 Becker, Op. citat., p. 72, No. 223. 
Brambach, Inscr. Rhenan. 1228.
2 Orthography requires us to write heres rather than haeres. The early scholars Manutius and Cellarius express this opinion, which is supported by the testimony of manuscripts and the stronger evidence of inscriptions. Sometimes the aspirate is omitted: Gruter, 521, 7, ERES R.M.F.; 526, 7, EREDES PERECRT. Comp a similar variety in herus and erus. De Vit, s.v. Heres, written without the diphthong, prevents confusion with haeres 2d. pers. ind. act. of the verb haereo.

Bentley in his celebrated edition of Horace prints heres uniformly, as far as I have observed; the index, however, has haeres, but it is of no authority, as coming from another and inferior hand. Professor Key's Latin-English Dictionary, which alas! is only a fragment, derives heres from the obsolete her, heris akin to the German Herr, owner, heir, and explains ed = eg, a diminutive suffix, which is in Greek αυ or αη; comp. merces, mercedis, pinguedo, gravedo, dulcedo, teredo; hence the word means literally young owner. In Plautus Menenches, iii, 2, 12, edit. Ritschl apstull
Hanc, quois heres nōmquam orit post hūno diem.
One manuscript (A) has haeres.
3 Every classical scholar is familiar with Andes, a village near Mantua, the birth-place of Virgil; according to tradition it is represented by the modern Pietola. The name occurs three times in Caesar as equivalent to Andecavi or Andegavi, a Gallic tribe in the lower valley of the Loire: Bell. Gall., ii. 35; iii, 7; vii, 4. They joined with other Gauls bordering on the ocean in the confederacy led by Vercingetorix, which vainly endeavoured to shake off the Roman yoke. Lucan appears to have another form of the name, Andus, In nebulis, Meduna, tuis, marocere perosus
Andus, jam placida Ligeris recreatur ab unda.
Pharsalia, i, 438, sq., but Burmann has marked the passage as spurious, and Bentley says that it is not found in any of the MSS. that he colla-
An engraving, on a reduced scale, one-ninth of the original, is given by Dr. Lindenschmit, Die Alterthumer unserer heidnischen Vorzeit, Heft XI., Tafel 6 (Romische Grabsteine). The group consists of a rider, an attendant and a German lying on the ground: of these figures the first has a helmet with cheek pieces, a lance in his right hand, and an oval shield in his left; his sword is on his right side, but I cannot see any belt by which it was attached. However, the most interesting part of the composition is the barbarian—proved to be so by his wild expression of countenance, pointed beard and hair turned back. Moreover, he attempts to wound the horse with a short curved sword; such as we see amongst the spoils taken from the Germans in the ensign of a cohort, figured by Dr. Lindenschmit, Heft VII., Taf. 5. He wears close-fitting trousers, a part of German costume, fastened by a girdle, and covering the calf of the leg. It is worthy of notice that Lucan, Pharsalia, lib. I., v. 431, speaks of the Vangiones (Worms) as imitating the loose trousers of the Sarmatians,

Et qui te laxis imitantur, Sarmata, braccis, Vangiones.

Raetinium, called by Pliny Rataneum, is now Rudunich, a town of Dalmatia, near the coast, between Salonae and the island of Melita. In the map which accompanies

ted. The Antonine Itinerary mentions the Andium Insulae. Itinerarium Maritimum—In mari Oceano quod Gallias et Britannias interluit, Andiam Sicceldis Uxantis (Ouessant, Ushant) Sina (Sein), edit. Wesseling, p. 50, 9. Hinc colligi potest Andes aliquando fines suis usque ad mare protulisse; De Vit, Onomasticon, s.v. Andes.

I have not met with Andes as the name of a man elsewhere, but in our own country we find some abbreviations that resemble it. Wilm. Insert. Brit. Lat., No. 143 and, in castris Romanis prope Trawsfynydd ad viam Romanam, now . . . at Tan-y-bwlch Hall, Merionethshire; ibid. No. 1331 ANDON, Camuloduni (Colchester) in ansa amphorae aut in margine catini.

1 The attitude of this figure admirably illustrates a passage in Tacitus: Annals, bk. ii, ch. 11, Charoiovalda dux Batalvorum . . . congestis telis et suffosso equo labitur. Comp. Caesar, Bell. Gall. iv, 12, where he relates the war with the Usipetides and Tenchtieri, German tribes on the right bank of the Rhine (hodie Westphalia)—suffossoque equis, complusibusque nostris dejectis, and ibid., equo vulnerato dejectus.

An English translation published by Talboys, Oxford, and professing to be a literal version renders suffosso equo by "his horse being killed;" but this is inadequate, because the force of the preposition sub (under) is not expressed. Tacitus means that the animal was stabbed in the belly. The Italian interpreter, Bernardo Davanzati, does not succeed much better with his phrase mortogli sotto il cavallo. Translations of the classics have often been made by second-rate scholars, who through ignorance and carelessness have misrepresented the originals; so they have verified the proverb, Tradutores, traditori.

2 We are accustomed to the form Dalmatiopeperit triumpho,
Mr. A. J. Evans's Researches in Illyricum, Archæologia, vol. xlvi, between pages 2 and 3, Bunovic seems to correspond with the situation of Rataneum. According to Hardouin, the modern name is Mucarica. Dion Cassius relates that it was set on fire by the inhabitants, and taken by Germanicus; he says the Romans suffered great loss, being burnt as well as wounded. An illustration of this locality is supplied by a monument discovered at Bingen in 1860, erected to a soldier of the third cohort of Dalmatians (Delmatarvm).

We may remark that natives of distant provinces served in the army on the Rhenish frontier; so in the next inscription, Becker's Catalogue, No. 224, mention is made of a soldier buried near Mayence, who came from Celeia in Noricum (Styria). Similarly, the Lapidarium Septentrionale records the presence of Spanish troops in Britain—the first and second Ala, and the second Cohort of Astures. It was evidently part of the wise policy of the Romans to distribute their forces in such a way that there should be no danger of sympathizing with disloyal subjects.

where the victory of Pollio is referred to; but Orelli reads Delmatico with the following note: Scripturam Delmatia prcebent Inserpitiones (Ort. p. 96, l. inscript. a.u.c. 763, Bello Delmatico) interdum et Codices, ut h.l. antiquissimus noster B. Similarly Florus, Epitome Rerum Romanarum, lib. iv, cap. xii, § 11, relating a former war with the Dalmatians, says Hos jam quidem Marcius (i.e., C. Marcius Figulus, Cos. B.C. 162) incensa urbe Delminio quasi detrunca- vent, v. the note of Freinshemius in the Variorum Commentary of Graevius's edition, p. 329. In the map mentioned above the Delminenses are marked East of Salona.

Mr. Arthur Evans has adopted the form Salona, which is more usual than Salona; both the singular and plural occur in Greek as well as Latin—Σάλωνα, Σαλώνα. The place derives its celebrity chiefly from having been the retreat of Diocletian; Gibbon, chap. xiii, vol. ii, pp. 161—163, edit. Dr. W. Smith. Comp. Lucan, Pharsalia, iv, 404, qua maris Hadraci longas ferit unda Salona, Et tepidum in molles Zephyros excurrit Iader.

In Smith's Dict. of Classical Geography this reference is given incorrectly.

The modern city of Spalatro is near the ruins of the ancient Salona, and is built chiefly on the site of Diocletian's Palace. Spalatro is incorrect, because the name comes from the Latin Palatium; in this respect books of reference may mislead.

1 See Lindenschmit, Die Alterthümer unserer heidnischen Vorzeit, zehntes Heft, Tafel v. Besides the Inscription, this monument is remarkable for the ornament covering the lower part of the abdomen (somewhat like the sporran worn by our Highland regiments), which is unusually well preserved; also for two bas-reliefs of figures from the Mithraic cycle.

2 Lapid. Septent., Nos. 27, 28, 116, 121, 943, 285, 288; Bruce, Roman Wall, edit. 4to.; First Ala of Astures, Benwell, p. 109; Second Ala of Astures, Chesters, pp. 64, 158; Second cohort of Astures, Great Chesters, pp. 68, 235. Now that many attempts are being made to dismember our own country, it would be well for us to study the lessons of history, and consider by what means the Romans consolidated their empire, enabled it to resist external attacks, and made it last so long.
The cenotaph of Manius Caelius holds a foremost place among the antiquities of the Rhine-land, on account of its intrinsic importance and the event which it commemorates; and I beg permission to describe it as an example parallel to the leading features of the Mayence collection. Mr. Roach Smith has treated this subject in his Collectanea, vol ii, but by no means in an exhaustive manner, so that some new particulars may be added on the present occasion.

Manius Caelius, Manii libertus Privatus. Manius Caelius, Manii libertus Thiaminus.—Manio Caelio, Titi filio, Lemonia (tribu) Bon (onia, lega)to legionis duodevicesimae, annorum quinquaginta trium semis. (Ce) cidit bello Variano. Ossa (i)ferre licebit. Publius Caelius, Titi filius Lemonia (tribu) frater fecit.

Manius Caelius Privatus, freedman of Manius. Manius Caelius Thiaminus, freedman of Manius—To Manius Caelius, son of Titus, of the Lemonian tribe, of Eonia, general commanding the eighteenth legion, fifty-three and a half years old, He fell in the war of Varus. The bones may be brought here. Publius Caelius, son of Titus, of the Lemonian tribe, his brother, erected this monument.

The great difficulty here is in the beginning of the second line, where the military rank of the deceased is indicated. I have translated the inscription according to Overbeck’s supposition, viz., that we have here the termination of the word legato. Some read C (inverted C)

1 Varna was defeated by the German chieftain Arminius, and his three legions were nearly destroyed, A.D. 7, in the Saltus Teutoburgiensis, Teutoburger Wald. Hence Tacitus, Annals, bk. ii, chap. 15, puts into the mouth of Arminius these taunting words, Hos esso Romanos, Variani exercitus fugacissimos (the worst runaways), with which he encourages his troops to oppose Germanicus. A colossal statue of Hermann, the national hero, has been erected on the spot where the battle is supposed to have been fought. It can easily be visited in an excursion from Detmold: Murray’s Handbook for the Rhine and North Germany, 20th edition, 886, p. 178 sq.
instead of TO and explain it as the abbreviation of *Centurioni*, which agrees very well with the *vitis* (staff made of a vine-branch) in the hand of Caelius; but this view cannot be accepted because the letter on the stone is an O fully closed. As there is not room for three large capitals, one of the critics has proposed TrO as a solution of the problem, these characters would of course stand for *Tribuno*, we may compare BoN for Bononia in the preceding line, and account for the disappearance of the Ρ by the fact that the stone is here much weathered. Lastly, it has been conjectured that O stands for *Optio*, the assistant of the centurion (captain) or vice-centurion as the Germans translate it.  

The lexicographer Festus uses the word *adjutor* to explain *Optio*; and hence probably modern dictionaries have rendered it by *adjutant*, the officer who has charge of the drill in a regiment, as the adjutant-general superintends the discipline of the army. But the centurion’s deputy had no special functions of this kind, so that, I think, our military title *lieutenant* would be more equivalent. One would expect to find the Dative here, in apposition with the name Caelio which precedes; but if *Optio* is read, it must be in the Nominative, and constructed with the following verb *cecidit*.

On each side of Manius Caelius is the bust of a freedman whom he had manumitted, surmounting a pedestal.

1 Overbeck thought that the letters on the stone were ι/ro, but admits that there is no other example of this abbreviation of *legato* in Roman lapidary inscriptions. Dr. A. Müller, of Flensburg, follows the opinion that Caelius was a vice- or sub-centurion: see his elaborate and copiously illustrated article *Waffen in Baumeister’s Denkmaler des Klassischen Altertums*, 3 Band, p. 2042 sq.

At first sight one would infer from the number and magnificence of his decorations that Caelius was of higher rank than a centurion; but the argument is by no means conclusive, because the effigy of an officer who belonged to this class, the Veronese Q. Sertorius, presents an appearance even more splendid. Linden schmidt, Op. citat., Heft vi, Taf. 5, discusses fully the interpretations above mentioned, and cites an apposite passage from Vellelius Paterculus, who records the heroism of Caldus Caelius, taken prisoner in the same war, *Ilist. Rom. lib. ii*, cap. 120, § 6, edit. J. C. Orelli; p. 74 B, edit. Lipsius, 1607.

2 *Optio* occurs on a votive altar found at Saalburg, and now deposited in the Museum at Homburg.

Das Romercastell Saalburg von A. V. Cohausen, Oberst. z. D. und Conservator und L. Jacobi, Baumeister, p. 46; English Translation, p. 24. This inscription has been carved over an earlier one, like a palimpsest. I suspect that in some cases the letters have not been copied correctly. Riddle and Arnold in their English-Latin Dictionary propose *sergeant* as a translation of *optio*, but the inferiority of a non-commissioned officer renders this term unsuitable.
In this case, as usual, the libertini received the praenomen and nomen gentilicium of the patron. We have a famous example of this practice in the comic poet Publius Terentius Afer, the freedman of Publius Terentius Lucanus, a Roman senator. It is worthy of remark that these two busts are smaller than that of the chief personage. So in the Cathedral at Mayence, among the monuments of the episcopal electors, Bishop Peter von Aspelt is represented as large as life, while the emperors whom he had crowned are only half the size.

On the other hand, Egypt supplies illustrations of a date long antecedent to the group now before us. The first plate in vol. i. of Wilkinson's Ancient Egyptians shows Rameses III returning with his prisoners to Thebes; he looks like a giant surrounded by a generation of dwarfs, for, as compared with the monarch, both the captives and his sons, who attend as fan-bearers, are quite diminutive.

However, the central figure demands much closer attention than the subordinate ones, the superiority of Caelius being indicated not only by size, but by position and decorations. He wears the corona civica, one of the most honourable distinctions, and conferred on him who had saved the life of a fellow citizen in battle. It consisted of a wreath of oak leaves and acorns, which in this case were united by a medallion. Round the neck is a torquis standing out prominently, so that it cannot be confounded with the folds of the under clothing.

Two armlets (armillae) are suspended by ribbons in front of

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1 Bentley in the Preface to his edition of the Fables of Phaedrus and the Proverbs (Sententiae), of Publius Syrus, bound up with Terence, calls attention to the emancipation of these authors—Hi tres peri conditioe Liberti et Peregrini.

The manumitted slave was called the libertus of his former master, but he was said to belong to the class of libertini. This distinction is explained in the Dictionary of Antiquities, p. 705. Art. by Mr. G. Long, and in Adam's Roman Ant. p. 28, edit. 1834.

2 Murray's Handbook for North Germany, &c., notices this fact; comp. Baedeker, Rheinlande p. 200. The name is variously spelt, Aichspalt and Asfeldt.

3 A good example is supplied by the brass coins of Vespasian, which are large enough to show clearly both the leaves and the acorns: legend of reverse R.S.P.Q.R. ADSECTORI LIBERTATIS PUBLICAE

Dans une couronne de chene. Cohen, Medailles Imperiales, tome i, p. 326 sq.; Nos. 462-464; also s.p.q.r. ob civ. ser, i.e. cives servatos, Nos. 465-469. Eckhel, Ddict. Num. Vet., vol. vi, p. 329—Thessaurus Morellianus, tom. iii, Nummi aurei Imperatoris Vespasiani, Tab. v, num. 30; Tab. vi, 8, 9, 10. Numismata Vespasiani ex Ere Magno, Tab. xiii, 15, 16; Tab. xiii, 17, Scriptum intra coronam quem acorni MARKOV ΠΛΑΝΗΚΟΣ ΟΤΟΡΟΣ ANΘΟΠΙΑΣ."
the breast, and smaller bracelets adorn the wrists; but the bosses (phalerae) are still more conspicuous, being five medallions arranged in two rows; in the upper Medusa's head takes the central place between two others that are ivy-crowned and evidently Bacchanalian: below, one medallion is for the most part concealed behind the wrist; the other, which is distinctly visible, exhibits a lion's head.\(^1\) Caelius wears a leathern cuirass (lorica); this may be inferred from the appearance of the shoulders, where there is no sign of joints or hinges, which would be required if the armour was metallic, in order that the arms might work freely. He holds in his right hand the vine-staff (vitis), usually indicating a centurion, but also carried by evocati who had the same military rank.\(^2\)

The classical tourist ought not to leave the Museum without taking a turn in the court yard and examining minovae, which seems very plausible. In support of this opinion, he refers to an inscription in Gruter, p. xcvi, 1, quoted above for another purpose. It is given with some variation by Orelli, No. 1584, \(^*\) IANO PATRI \(\|\) AVG. SACRVM \(\|\) C. IVLIVS C. F. STR \(\|\) ATOR AED. DONATVS AB. TI. CASS. \(\|\) AVG. F. AVGVSTO TORQUE \(\|\) MAIORE. BELLIO DLMATICO. OB HONORVM \(\|\) II VIRATVS CVM LIBERIS \(\|\) SVI POSVIT. The editor remarks Mihi . . . de fraude suspecta est, but the asterisk prefixed implies that he doubted whether the inscription is genuine.

\(^1\) Phalerae were originally metal ornaments attached to the harness of horses, and were afterwards worn by soldiers on their breasts. There were two kinds, plain and figured; of the former we see an example in the monument of Cneius Musius, an eagle-bearer (aquilifer), engraved by Lindenschmit, Op. citat., Heft iv, Taf. 6; they consist of nine round discs—the same shape as Polybius denotes by the term φί&η (patera), lib. vi, cap. 39, § 3, τω δε καταβαλωντι και σκυλεοντι τω μεν τω φιάλης, τω δε ιππα τοις φιάλα, etc.

\(^2\) Representations of centurions in military costume are by no means common, but a very interesting one was discovered by Mr. George Joslin near Colchester, August, 1868. The Rev. B. Lodge has written an accurate description of this sepulchral monument, in which the figure carries a vitis. This memoir is accompanied by a good engraving, which, I think, has been repeated in Lewin's Life and Epistles of St. Paul. Comp. Juvenal, Sat. vii, v. 247, sq., Nodosam post haec frangebat vertice vitem.

Si lentus pigra muniret castra dolabra; and Tacitus, Annals, lib. i, cap. 23. Centurio Lucilius interficitur, cui militaribus facies vocabulum "cedo alteram" indererat, quia fracta vite in tergo militis alteram clara voce ac rumus aliam posebat. See the instructive notes of Brotier and Orelli.

Juvenal says that the knotty vine-staff was broken about the head of Marius, if he was slow to work with his adze in fortifying the camp. Tacitus, narrating the mutiny of the Pannonian legions,
the remains of a Roman bridge deposited there; the piles (Pfahlrost), were removed from the Rhine in 1881, and are arranged as they stood originally. We have not direct statements of historians or evidence of inscriptions to prove the exact date of erection; but we should bear in mind that, according to Florus, Drusus placed garrisons on the Meuse, Elbe and Weser, and as mentioned above, built a chain of more than fifty fortresses on the Rhine. Moreover, Tacitus mentions his fort on the Taunus, and Dion Cassius another erected by him in the country of the Catti, close to the Rhine, which seems to be Castel opposite Mainz. Hence we may conclude, with great probability, that he at least began the bridge, of which we now see the substructions, in order to preserve the communications with the right bank, and to make both sides of the stream thoroughly Roman, as they afterwards became.

A leaden medallion found in the Saone at Lyons in the mentions that the rioters put to death Lucilius, a centurion nicknamed *cedo alteram* (give me another), because, when he had broken his cane on the back of a soldier, he used to call aloud for another and then another. These two passages, written about the same time, are mutually illustrative; what is wanting in the poet is supplied by the historian and vice versa.

As the bust of a freedman is placed on either side of Caelius, so at Colchester the inscription informs us that the sepulchral monument was erected by two freedmen of the deceased: *VEREKVNDYS ET NOVICIVS*.

The *vitis*, being a special badge of distinction, was used to express the centurion's office: *ZElii Spartiani Hadrianus, cap. 10, 46, locum castri caperat, nulli vitam nisi robusto et bonae famae daret*, with the note of Salmasius in the Variorum edition, Lugduni Batavi, 1671. For other illustrations see the woodcuts in Rich's Companion to the Latin Dict., s. v. *Eovcuti and Vitis.*

1 He can hardly see these relics without thinking of Cæsar's bridge over the Rhine described in his Gallic War, book iv, chap. 17. An engraving of it is given in Oudendorp's excellent edition, 4to., 1787, p. 187, Pontis figura s Cæsare decrem diebus ad Rhenum trajiciendum effectis; it also appears as a frontispiece to Moberly's edition, 1879. But the two representations do not altogether agree; the latter is, I think, preferable, as coinciding more closely with Cæsar's account; it shows the diagonal braces (fibulae) "passing from the head of each pile to the middle point of the next pile up or down stream." Note p. 269 s. f.

Cæsar broke the bridge down, *pontem reseduit*, ibid. c. 19, and its position cannot be determined exactly: some authorities place it near Bonn, but the majority are in favour of a site a little below Koblenz, near Andernach (Antunacum) on the left bank, and Neuwied on the right. Merivale, History of the Romans under the Empire, edit. 8vo., vol. i, p. 46 sq. and note; C. Julli Cæsaris Commentarii de Bello Gallico, edit. Prof. Hermann Rheinhard, Illustrierte Schulausgabe, 1889, pp. 87-89, Taf. V*, V*; pp. 243-245, Addenda, Zum Bau der Rheinbrücke.

2 Floras, iv. 12, 26, loc. cit., and see the note of Freinsliemius in the Variorum Commentary, edit. Graevius, tom. i, p. 514.

3 Tacitus, Annals, i, 56, speaking of Germanicus the son of Drusus, says, *postique castello super vestigia paterni præsidiis in monte Tauno, expeditum exercitum in Chattos rapit.* Some suppose that the Saalburg, near Homburg, is meant; vid. interp. in loco. Dion Cassius, lib. iv, cap. 38, καὶ ἐρεισὶ τε (i.e. φαράγχων) ἐν Χάρτασι παρ αὐτῷ τῷ Ρήνῳ. Among the later Roman Emperors two deserve to be noticed in connection with the occupation of this region, Probus and...
year 1862 seems to indicate that the arches were of stone. It was first published in the Revue Numismatique, but the most complete account of it is by Becker in the Annalen des Vereins für Nass. Alterthumskunde und Geschichtsforschung, IX, p. 152 ff, und X., p. 158 ff: The ancient bridge was in the space between the present which is of iron, and the site of an earlier one of boats, but very much nearer the former position. I have not yet been able to study the details of construction, and must refer the inquirer to two German Memoirs: Der Romische Brückenkopf in Kastel bei Mainz und die dortige Romerbrücke, von Julius Grimm, 1882; and Die römische Rheinbrücke bei Mainz, von Baurath Heim und Dr. Wilh. Velke in the Zeitschrift des Vereins zur Erforschung der Rheinischen Geschichte u. Alterthümer in Mainz, Band III., Heft 4, 1887. These publications are illustrated by plans and drawings on a scale sufficiently large.

I have already said that nothing Roman can be seen at

Valentinian. The former is supposed but incorrectly, to have constructed the Limes Transrhenanus which protected the Agri Decumates (Suabia). Gibbon, chap xii (edt. Smith, vol. ii, p. 46), makes this statement, but does not give any ancient authority for it, and no evidence of the kind exists. See Mr. Thomas Hodgkin’s Memoir quoted below, The Fishgraben, etc., pp. 82-88, especially p. 86 w. Again, it has been said that the culture of the vine was introduced on the Rhine and Moselle by the same Emperor; this account does not agree well with a passage in Vopiscus, Life of Probus, c. 18 § 8, Gallis omnibus et Hispanis ac Britannis hinc permisit ut vites haberent vinumque conscriberit, ipse Almam Montem in Illyrico circa Sirmium militari manu fossum lecta vite conscriverit. Perhaps we ought to read conscripsit (planted): comp. Virgil, Bucolique, v. 73, en quis consevimus agros! Cicero, De Senectute xvii, 69, agrum diligenter conscripsit. In Livy, x, 24, Drakenborch’s text has quam arborem conscripsit, but the recent editors, Madvig and Weissenborn adopt the conjecture of Glareanus conscripsit.

Gibbon, in his narrative of Valentinian’s campaigns and the defence of the Gallic frontier, remarks “The banks of the Rhine, from its source to the straits of the ocean, were closely planted with strong castles and convenient towers,” chap. xxv, edit. Smith, iii, 260 sq. It should be observed that the historian rightly uses the plural number in the beginning of the sentence. Montesquieu, Grandeur et Decadence des Romains, chap. xvii, Valentinien sentit plus que personne la nécessité de l’ancien plan; il employa toute sa vie à fortifier, les bords du Rhin, a y faire des levées, y bâtir des châteaux, y placer des troupes, leur donner le moyen d’y subsister.

This medalion is now preserved in the Cabinet des Médailles of the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, and was shown to me by M. Ernest Babelon, bibliothécaire au Cabinet des Antiques. The reverse is perfectly plain.


The latter memoir is illustrated by six plates, Taf. ix-xiv: the following may be mentioned as specially interesting; ix, Situation der Pfahllöcher der römischen Rheinbrücke bei Mainz; xi, Pfahlrost der rom. Rheinbrücke (aufgestellt im Hofe des kurfürstl. Schlosses); xii
Mayence outside the precincts of the Museum; this is true for the city, but in its immediate neighbourhood the citadel contains a monument which is Roman both in name and in reality. It is a tower, now about twelve metres high, at the south-west corner of the fortress, which stands on a hill and has succeeded the ancient castrum. The modern name of this structure, Eigelstein or Eichelstein, has been derived from the German Eichel, an acorn, because its shape is supposed to be similar. But this etymology seems fanciful and far-fetched, it would be better to connect the name with the Latin aquila (French aigle), especially as an old tradition relates that the building was erected by the legions in honour of Drusus. The words Eigel (Eichel) and aquila resemble each other more closely than appears at first sight, because the Romans pronounced QU as K or the hard C which is interchanged with G, as in the name Caius, frequently written Gaius.

We infer that among the Romans QU was equivalent to K, from the fact that the preceding vowel is short in such words as aqua, equus; if QU had been pronounced, according to our English usage, as kw, that vowel would have been long by position. Moreover, ecus sometimes occurs instead of equus, e.g., in Heyne's Virgil edited by Wagner, Æneid vii, 189, Picus ecum domitor, i.e. equorum; ibid, v. 651; and ix. 26, Dives ecum : cf Monro's note on Lucretius, i, 477. Accordingly, qu, like κ, interchanges with the Greek Gamma: quidem is the same word as ye; cf. equidem ecum : cf. quidem ecum; Kayer's alphabet, &c., Essay on Terentian Metres, p. 141 sq., and Latin Dict., 1888, s. v. quidem s. 13.

The explanation of Eigelstein given above is confirmed by the case of Aquileia, parallel both in form and derivation. Strabo, lib. iv, c. vi, § 9, sqq. calls this city 'Ακολυθία, and Ptolemy lib. iii, c. 1, § 25 'Ακολυθία κολώνα (Pape, Worterbuch der Griechischen Eigennamen). The place received its name from the accidental omen of an eagle at the time of its foundation; Eustathius, commentary

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and military spectacles were exhibited here on the anniversary of the death of Drusus. I have not found the authority for this statement; but if correct, it would tend to support the local tradition. We have already commented on the cenotaph of Cælius, which records one of the greatest disasters that ever befell the Romans, ranking with the surrender at the Caudine Forks, the battle of Cannæ, and the ignominious defeat of Crassus. Here, as we stand on the height which commands an extensive view over Mayence, the Rhine, and Mount Taunus in the horizon, we are reminded of a Roman prince, distinguished equally by his high lineage and his personal achievements. He was descended on the father's side from C. Claudius Nero, and on the mother's from M. Livius Salinator—the generals who defeated Hasdrubal on the river Metaurus, and by this decisive victory saved Rome in the second Punic war. He was the stepson of Augustus, the father of Germanicus and the Emperor Claudius. But his brilliant, though brief career, attracts our notice far more than the deeds of his ancestors or his relation to the Imperial family. Drusus carried on the war against the Rhæti and Vindelici (Tyrol and Bavaria) which the verse, of Horace celebrate, administered the province of Gauls invaded Germany, penetrated into the interior of that country as far as the Elbe, made a canal between the Rhine and the Zuyder Zee, erected a fort at Aliso on the Lippe, and died under thirty years of age. He was a favourite with the Romans, because they thought he would restore their old republican government, and so popular with the army that the soldiers wished to keep his body; which, however, was removed by order of Augustus, and burnt in the Campus Martius; the ashes

on Dionysius Periegetes v. 378 (381); see Sir E. H. Banbury's Art. s.v. in Smith's Dict. of Classical Geography. Comp. the figure of an eagle-bearer (aquifer) engraved in Dr. Lindenschmit's Alterthümer unserer heidnischen Vorzeit, Heft iv, Taf. vi, with copious explanations, monument of Cn. Musius; aqwilifer occurs in the inscription under the effigy. The eagle, which is very conspicuous, holds an acorn in its beak and a thunderbolt in its claws. In the same plate No. 2 shows a signifer (standard bearer); comp. Heft xi, Taf. vi, also a signifer; the eagle appears as one of the ornaments of the signum.

1 Horace, Odes iv, 4, 37 sqq.
Quid debeas, O Roma, Neronibus,
Testis Metaurum flumen et Hasdrubal
Devictus et pulcher fugatis
Ille dies Latio tenebris.
See the note in Wickham's edition, 1874, p. 277.
2 Ibid. v, 17 sq.
Videre Raeti bella sub Alpibus
Drausum gerentem Vindelici.
where Bentley and Orelli read Raetis.
were deposited in that Mausoleum of the Emperor which is well known as one of the chief monuments in the Eternal City.¹

The feminine form Drusa, as far as I know, does not occur in the authors, but we are all familiar with the diminutive of it, Drusilla, wife of the governor who trembled while Paul preached before him.²

If the visitor is willing to extend his walk, and proceed for about half an hour from one of the western gates of Mayence (Gau Thor or Binger Thor), he will reach the aqueduct that supplied the Castrum. Its remains are

¹This Mausoleum, described by Strabo, v. iii, 8, is situated in the northern part of the Campus Martius, between the Corso and the Tiber. In modern times it has been converted into a place of public amusement; when I was at Rome, I observed many placards on the walls announcing equestrian performances in the Mausoleo di Augusto, as in a hippodrome.

²The death of Drusus was caused by his horse falling on his leg, which we learn from the Epitome of the last book of Livy, edit. Drakenborch cxl, edit. Madvig cxlii. It is worthy of notice that the historian ends his great work with the death of Drusus, for he thus indicates that the event was one of national importance.

Eutropius, lib. vii, c. 13, mentions the erection of a memorial in honour of Drusus at Mayence; it may remind us of another at Rome—the arch that bears his name within the Porta S. Sebastiano, where the Via Appia issues from the city. Suetonius, Claudius, c. 1, Senatus, inter alia complutum, marmoreum arceum cum tropaeis via Appia decravit. Rossini has three very fine engravings of this Arch—Avanzi dell' Arco di Druso (1), dalla parte interna della Città (2), dalla parte esterna della Città ; the third plate, Ristauro, shows the adjoining aqueduct constructed subsequently in the time of Caracalla, together with illustrative medals.

For an account of the campaigns of Drusus and an estimate of their permanent results see Merivale, History of the Romans under the Empire, edit. 8vo, vol. iii, chap. xxxv, xxxvi, esp. p. 288 sq. In the Index, art. Drusus, some of the numerals are incorrect.

²Acts, xxiv, 24, Νετα δὲ ἡμέρας τιμα συναγερθησαν δ ὡς συν Ερυθρίλλη τη γυναικί, οὔθε ἰουνία περιεχόμενο τον Παύλον. Αυτή Drusilla was sister of Agrippa and Berenice mentioned ibid. xxx, 23. Conybear and Howson, vol. ii, p. 352. Tacitus, Histories, v, 9, speaking of Felix, says Drusilla Cleopatrae et Antonii nepote in matrimoniium accepta; but this statement may be reasonably doubted.

De Vit in his Onomasticon enumerates four Drussilae; one of them is well known from the coins of Caligula: Cohen, Med Imp., vol. i, p. 146, pl. ix, No. 18, Grand Bronze; the reverse bears the legend AGRIPPA DRUSILLA IVLIA, the three sisters are represented as Security, Concord and Fortune, each with appropriate emblems. Comp. another medal in the same plate, and text p. 155.

The diminutive suffix of the name has lost its force, as is also frequently the case with common nouns, e.g. the Italian sorella sister, fratello brother; so fratelli is the term used for brothers who are partners in business, where no idea of littleness can be supposed. Moreover, Prisca and Prisella are said of the same person, apparently without any difference of meaning; comp. Acts, xviii, 2, καὶ εἶδον τινα ἤν καὶ Ἀκύλας. Portiou τω γείτι . . . . καὶ Πρίσκαν καὶ Πρίσκαν καὶ Ἀκύλας καὶ Πρίσκαν καὶ Ἀκύλας καὶ Ἀκύλας καὶ Πρίσκαν καὶ Ἀκύλας καὶ Πρίσκαν καὶ Ἀκύλας καὶ Πρίσκαν καὶ Ἀκύλας καὶ Πρίσκαν καὶ Ἀκύλας. Priscus and Prisca occur frequently in inscriptions: for examples v. C.I.L. for Gallia Cisalpina and Hispania, Cognomina virorum et mulierum. 'Ἀκύλας,' which is merely the Greek form of Aquila,' corroborates what has been previously said about the pronunciation of qu.
situated on rising ground above the village of Zahlbach, near which many inscriptions have been found, because the burial place of the legions and of the earliest Christian church was in this suburb. The water-course was in great part carried over arches, like those that we see radiating from Rome through the Campagna. It began at Konigsbrunnen (Konigsborn) near Finthen—a name connected with fons (Italian fontana)—and pierced the hills which the road to Bingen traverses. Between Drais and Gonzenheim foundations of a wall have been discovered, extending 1062 paces, and continuous with it are substructions of piers, about 270 in number, over a plain named Addach. From this place to Zahlbach it is supposed that there was a row of 245 piers; but at the latter point fifty-nine, called by the common people Langsteine, stand to this day, so that conjecture gives place to certainty here. Some have still a height of twenty to thirty feet, though they shared the fate of many ancient edifices, and were used in the twelfth century as building materials for a monastery. Hence, for a distance of 250 paces, the aqueduct crossed the Wildbach to the plateau where the Castrum was erected. The exact site of its termination has not been discovered; Murray and Baedeker mention the Entenpfuhl (Ducks' pool) between Forts Stahlberg and Philipp, but Colonel Cohausen, who excavated there in 1853 to a depth of ten feet, could find no traces of a reservoir, but only soldiers' graves, buttons of uniforms, &c., belonging to the Revolutionary War.\footnote{For the details of the Aqueduct I am indebted to a memoir entitled Die romischen Wasserleitungen von Trier, Mainz und Köln, and ein ähnliches Projekt für Frankfurt. Vortrag, gehalten im Alterthumsverein den 16. März 1866 von dem kon. preuss. Oberstlieutenant A. v. Cohausen; v. esp. pp. 149-151.} The total length is 8000 Schritt, rather less than 7000 yards.\footnote{Hilpert, German Dictionary, s.v. Schritt [as a measure or scale of distance] shows the Limes Transrhenanus, together with the Vallum Hadriani and the Vallum Pii in Britain—all on the same scale. In the Supplement, 1886, will be found a list of the author's numerous publications. From existing remains it is evident that the Aqueduct at Mayence far surpassed that at Treves in architectural magnificence.} Somewhat more than half of the aqueduct is underground or upon the soil; the remainder is carried
over about 500 pillars and arches. The higher piers taper from three feet at the base to two in the upper part: their depth at the springing of the arches is between seven and eight feet, and the interval from one to another is between sixteen and seventeen feet.

It is known from marks on bricks that the 14th legion built the Aqueduct, as from inscriptions on tools we learn the names of the legions employed in constructing or repairing the bridge; the latter are given in Tafel xiv., accompanying the Memoir by Heim and Velke in the Zeitschrift, quoted above. No trace of the masonry forming the canal remains except a gutter-stone now preserved in the Museum at Mayence; but from the depth of the piers, and by comparison with other aqueducts, it may be inferred that the breadth was from 2 to 2½ feet, and the height from 4½ to 5 feet.

Considering the importance of Mayence, some persons might be surprised at these small dimensions, and expect to find here the colossal grandeur that we admire at Metz. But I think the difference is not difficult to explain. In the former case the design was simply to meet the requirements of the Roman garrison, without regard to the towns-people, Moguntiacum being a great military station,
but neither an imperial residence nor a commercial centre. On the other hand, the Aqueduct at Metz, which some have attributed to Drusus, more probably belongs to the latter half of the fourth Century and to the reign of Valentinian the First or some other Emperor of that period, when the frontier was threatened by the Germans, and the Romans, alive to their own interests, endeavoured to secure the fidelity of the provincials by undertaking public works that were both magnificent and useful. At Mogontiacum they built for themselves; at Metz for the population around them. The aqueduct we have been investigating is more analogous to the one at Luynes which I had the honour to describe to you in my paper on Touraine: there the only motive of construction was to supply the fortress that commanded the valley of the Loire.¹

(To be Continued).

¹Archaeol. Journ, 1888, vol. xlv, pp. 235-237. The aqueduct is well shown in Sauvagère's Plate; it has also been photographed.
The Mithraic Tablet is unquestionably the most remarkable object in the museum at Wiesbaden. English travellers have noticed it, but, as far as I am aware, they have not published any detailed account hitherto. This monument was brought from Heddernheim (Hetternheim in Baedeker's Map, Oestlicher Taunus), a place about half way between Frankfort and Homburg, but East of the direct line, where many antiquities have been found, which, however, have been removed, so that a visit to the locality would be labour in vain. It is scarcely necessary to enlarge now upon the worship of Mithras, as much has been written about it, both by our own countrymen and by foreign savants. But I may be allowed to observe that there are two circumstances which make it interesting to us. Several memorials of this cult have been found in England, some of which are preserved at York; and so many allusions to it are made by the early Fathers, that it has come to be inseparably connected with ecclesiastical history. In fact we may infer from the express statements of Tertullian and the acrimonious spirit in which he writes, that this system was a very formidable

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We have evidence that the worship of Mithras prevailed also in the part of Gaul nearest to our own shores. Monsr. V.-J. Vaillant of Boulogne informed me that a Mithreum had been discovered in that town.
FRONT OF MITHRAIC TABLET AT WIESBADEN.
BACK OF MITHRAIC TABLET AT WIESBADEN.
antagonist to the Gospel. He says that the devil who perverts the truth imitates the divine sacraments by mysterious rites, baptizes devotees, promises remission of sins, counterfeits the resurrection, and offers the crown of martyrdom.¹ Our theme reminds us that in like manner the Suabian peasant ascribed to the agency of the Daemon a rampart, on which he gazed with ignorant admiration—the Roman boundary-wall that extended from the Rhine to the Danube.²

The British Museum possesses two groups belonging to the class now under consideration, very similar to each other, but differing in a few particulars. On the other hand, the bas-relief at Wiesbaden, though the principal figures (Hauptbild) are the same as we have in London, presents many additional details, which deserve attention, and are in some cases not easy to explain.³

The Mithrasbild, as the Germans call it, stood originally in a sanctuary, consisting of a nave and two side aisles, twelve mètres five cent. long, and eight mètres sixteen cent. broad; it occupied the choir, in which there was just room enough for it to turn on a pivot, which was necessary that the congregation might be able to see the sculptures on both sides. So placed it corresponded nearly with the altar-piece of a church.⁴

We have here a central compartment containing the chief subject, and a frame round it. Mithras, with flying mantle, has leaped on a bull, his left hand seizes the animal's nostrils, his right pierces its neck with a sword. A dog springs up to help his master, and lick the

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¹ Tertullian, De praescriptione haereticorum, cap. xl, edit. Oehler, tom. ii, p. 38 (Diabolus) ipsas quoque res sacramentorum divorum idolorum mysteriorum semulatur. Tingit et ipse quosdam, utique credentes et fideles suos; expositionem (var. lect. expiationem) delictorum de lavacro repromittit.

² Gibbon, chap. xii, vol. ii, p. 47, edit. Smith. The Pfahlgraben by Thomas Hodgkin, 1852, p. 6 sq. "In most of the earlier part of its course the wall is known by the name of Teufelsmauer (Devil's Wall.) Afterwards, that is from Weissenburg westwards, it is more often called the Pfahl or the Pfahlrain." Then follows a notice of traditions about mysterious horses and riders, together with legends concerning the diabolical origin of the wall and visits from the Evil One.

³ Sir H. Ellis, Townley Gallery, vol. i, chap. vi, pp. 282-289 with illustrations—an excellent article containing many references in the foot notes.

⁴ Annalen des Vereins für Nassauische Altertumskunde und Geschichtsforschung. Zwanzigster Band, II Heft, 1888. Führer durch das Altertums-Museum zu Wiesbaden von A. V. Cohausen. Raum iii, pp. 213-216, Nos. 1-11, Tafel V. Den vornehmsten Platz des Raumes iii nimmt das Mithraeum ein. This engraving is small and inadequate; I exhibited a photograph of the Tablet on a much larger scale, taken expressly, and well executed.
blood issuing from the wound. The bull’s tail ends in three ears of corn, which, in one of the groups at the British Museum, appear on his body close to the incision. Hence there can be little doubt that the vivifying power of the sun, agriculture, and especially the fertility caused by ploughing are here represented. On the mantle a raven perches, perhaps with reference to divination, as the bird was sacred to Apollo, the god of prophecy; and we learn from Porphyry that the priests of Mithras were called ravens. Under the bull are a vase, scorpion and serpent, which a small lion is calmly looking at. On each side of the principal figures stands a youth wearing the Phrygian bonnet, like Atys, Paris or Mithras in the scene before us—a proof that the cult was Oriental in its origin—and holding a torch upright or inverted. As Mithras was the invincible sun-god, so these two accessories may be reasonably explained to symbolize Day and Night. On the spectator’s right, a tree rises immediately behind the torch; round its stem a snake is coiled, while his head projects from amidst the foliage. Our thoughts naturally revert to the Mosaic account of our first Parents’ Fall, the Tree of Life, and the seductive Serpent.

Over-arching these reliefs we see the signs of the Zodiac, for the most part very distinct, beginning with Aries and ending with Pisces. In the spandrils of the vault, on either side, is Mithras with a bow as a hunter, and a man kneeling in front of a cave. The god is said by Justin Martyr to have been born from a rock, whence the epithet πετρογενής is applied to him. A rectangular space above is divided by three trees into four compartments,
the separation of different scenes being made just as in the sculptures of Trajan’s column at Rome, which portray various operations in his Dacian wars. A man appears growing out of a tree; Mithras, three times repeated, drags by the hind-legs a bull from which a snake is escaping, touches the radiated crown of the Sun-god, and takes by the hand a man kneeling before him. A broad border encloses the scenes already described, and each corner of it is occupied by a medallion containing the winged head of one of the Four Winds—a subject which is best represented in the Horologium of Andronicus Cyrrhestes at Athens. In the upper part of the frame divided by trees, on the left, Mithras invited by the Sun-god mounts a chariot ascending a hill; on the right, the Moon-goddess drives her descending steeds. Here both deities ride in a biga; frequently the Sun has four horses (quadriga), and thus, as the superior power, is distinguished from the Moon, who has only two. The two perpendicular sides show us full length figures and profiles vertically arranged in panels, not easy to identify as attributes are wanting; though amongst the latter Cohausen sees Flora and Isis.

At the time of discovery the back of the Tablet lay uppermost, and was much injured by the ploughshare.

1 See Froehner, La Colonne Trajane, 8vo, woodcuts, at p. 93 Nos. 20 and 21, at p. 97; Nos. 22 and 23. Les scenes sont comme d’habitude, divises par un arbre. Comp. Fabretti, La Colonna Trajana, folio Plates, passim.

2 It should be observed that Mithras here is different from the Sun, with whom he is usually identified in inscriptions, e.g. at the Louvre, DEO SOLI INVICTO MITHR., NAMA SEBESIO. The former clause is engraved on the bull’s side, the latter, a little higher up—just below his neck. Perhaps SEBESIO is equivalent to σεβαστόν, and then the phrase would mean “sacred stream,” and refer to the blood flowing from the victim. Others say that we have here a corruption of Persian or Samerit words, or the Phrygian deity Sabazius, son of Rhea or Cybele who was worshipped as mother of the gods. The dimensions are height 2'54 mètres, length 2'57, and therefore very inferior to those of the tablet at Wiesbaden.

On the other hand this bas-relief, now in the Louvre, but formerly in the Borghese Collection, surpasses other Mithraic representations on account of its artistic excellence; it has also a special interest, as coming from the Capitol at Rome, so that the provenance shows how an Eastern religion had penetrated into the sanctuary of the Empire. Baumeister, Denkmäler des Klassischen Altertums, Band ii, p. 928, Fig. 596, has a very good engraving of this subject, Das Mithrasopfer.

3 Here again Mithras is not the same as the Sun-God: comp. Catalogue of Antiquities at York, loc. citat., “In the sculptured tablets he appears in a different character, as the first of the celestial beings, called Izedz, or good genii, the source of light, and the dispenser of fertility.”

4 See my paper on Touraine and the Central Pyrenees, sect. iii, where an account is given of a gem belonging to the Marquis de Biencourt, on which Diana Tauropolos is figured, Archael. Journ. vol. xlvi, p. 228, text and notes 1 and 4; and page 280, note 1.
Above the arch which corresponds with that in the front, we observe only scanty remains of a hunter surrounded by dogs and game. Under it the slaughtered bull lies stretched on the ground; behind him is the Phrygian cap, with radiated crown round it, placed on the top of a pole. This trophy, for such is its appearance, occupies the space between two figures: a man fully draped on one side holds in his left hand a hunting-spear, and in his right a cluster of grapes, which he offers to Mithras standing opposite to him. Here also two genii appear, but instead of torches, they hold baskets filled with fruit. One branch of archaeology frequently illustrates another; in reliefs upon the gravestone of a Dalmatian soldier, found in the burial-place on the Rupertsberg near Bingen, we meet with the same two figures; a proof of the extent to which this Oriental cult had spread. The monument is engraved and described by Dr. Lindenschmit, op. citat., Heft x, Taf. 5, and he mentions another of an archer, discovered at the same place, in this respect quite similar. The museum at Wiesbaden contains votive altars and fragments of statuettes belonging to the same cycle of ideas, which do not deserve to be mentioned separately; and speaking generally we may remark that repetition prevails so much in this class of remains, that we can seldom glean from them an additional fact to throw light on our researches. Reviewing the whole subject—doctrines, symbols and existing monuments—I feel by no means inclined to agree with the Father of the church who regarded Mithraism as the work of the devil, but rather with those who see in it something higher and nobler than "the elegant mythology of the Greeks," a religion that was feeling after God if haply it might find Him, as a greater than Tertullian has said,¹ that strove to embody, nay more, to still the longings of mankind for a divine

¹ St. Paul's Sermon on Mars' Hill, Acts xviii, 27. ὑπαρξάντων αὐτῶν καὶ ἐνεργεῖν. ὑπαρξάω, to feel, proceed, like a blind man or as in the dark; Liddell and Scott's Lexicon s.v. Alford, loc. citat., quotes an apposite passage, Aristophanes, Pax, 691, ἐγκαταβάμεθα εἰς τὰ πράγματα.

Stukeley, Philosophical Transactions, loc. citat., says, “The Mithraic ceremonies, as likewise the mysteries of the ancients, were but the expiring remains of the antient patriarchal religion, and worship of the true God ... Mithras is but another name of a Messiah, in his priestly character.”
deliverer, or, in other words, to meet those demands of our moral nature which Christianity alone can satisfy.1

Of all the health resorts near the Rhine, perhaps none is more frequented than Homburg; accordingly two accounts of its museum have appeared in our vernacular; hence a long description will not be expected from me; but, on the other hand, a few words may not be altogether superfluous. The English Catalogue should be read with caution, because it seems to have been written by a foreigner, imperfectly acquainted with our language; it contains doubtful and incorrect statements, and it abounds with typographical blunders; e.g. the Myrrhine vases are said to be named from Murrha "where the most costly were made;" and the small glass bottles (lacrymatories so called), found in graves, to have been used for tears; in another place we read of the head of a catapult discharged from a moveable wooden fort.2 In the name of Trajan Vipsius is written for Ulpius, and in a coin of Elegabalus

1 Amongst modern authorities the most important is Felix Lajard, Recherches sur le culte public et les mystères de Mithra en Orient et en Occident (ouvrage posthume), Paris, 1867 folio, with numerous illustrations. This writer may be sometimes rash in his conclusions, but his learning and industry cannot be disputed.

2 I have found no such place as Murrha or Myrrha in Smith's Dictionary and other works relating to classical geography; the nearest approach to it is Myrrhinus, one of the Attic demi. Lycothron, v. 829, uses the expression Μυρρηνον αερον with reference to Byblus in Phoenicia, but it is evident that Μύρρηνα here cannot be the name of a town: Pape, Worterbuch, s.v. Some have supposed that the Myrrhina (vasa) were made of fluor spar, but most recent writers, from Gibbon down to our own time, consider that they were Chinese and Japanese porcelain: Heinrich's note on Juvenal, Erklärung, Sat. vi, v. 155 sq. Grandia tolluntur crystallina, maxima rursus. Myrrhina, deinde adamas notissimus, etc. cf. vii, 138. Various forms of the word are found in the manuscripts: Ruperti, Annotatio critica on vi, 156; cf. edit. Otto Jahn, 1851—Myrrina, Mrrina, Myrina, Myrrhia, Murrhina. From the context in the passages of Juvenal we gather that these vases were articles of luxury and very expensive.

The different opinions of many writers will be found in Ruperti's explanatory Commentary on Juvenal, vi, 155; see also the footnote ibid. Comp. Rich's Dictionary and the Dict. of Greek and Roman Antt., s.v. Murrhina. Gibbon, chap. xxxi, note 43 (vol. iv, p. 79, edit. Smith), should not be overlooked.

It is now generally admitted that the so-called tear-bottles were used for perfumes, and as an argument against the notion of lacrimatories we may notice the fact that the word lacrimatorium as a noun does not occur in classical Latinity; accordingly Forcellini has not admitted it into his Lexicon. It appears in the Glossarium of De Vit with the explanation locus lacrymarum. Lacrimatorius, a, um occurs in a medical writer as an adjective, ad lacrimas oliciendas inseriens: Sex. Plaut. de Medic. 17.1. Becker's Gallus, Roman scenes of the time of Augustus, Eng. transl., p. 519, Bottles, filled with perfumes, were placed inside the tomb, which was besprinkled ostoribus. These are the tear-flasks, or lacrimatories so often mentioned formerly: Orelli, Inser. Lat., cap. xx, Sepulcrina, No. 4832.

Ac teretes onyches fuci gracilesque alabastri.

Catapulta is an engine for hurling missiles; rarely, if at all, the missile thus projected.
DACEKD FOR SACRED, ELEGAT FOR ELEGAB.¹ Greater, but by no means perfect accuracy will be found in the English translation of the Roman Castellum Saalburg by Col. Cohausen and Mr. Jacobi, 1882, to which an introduction by Mr. Thomas Hodgkin is prefixed. It would be desirable, however, to consult the original German, of which an edition with a good plan, "Uebersichtsplan der Saalburg und Umgebung," has appeared subsequently to the Catalogue. Cohausen being a Colonel of Engineers, and Jacobi an architect, they both brought to the investigation of the fortress, exceptional qualifications, derived from their professional studies and experience. Mr. Hodgkin published an elaborate paper on the Pfahlgraben in the Archæologia Aeliana, 1882, which is, I believe, the most important contribution to a knowledge of the Wall made by our own countrymen, since the late Mr James Yates wrote his memoir "On the Limes Rhaeticus and Limes Transrhenanus," 1852. Preceding authors—such as Steiner, Paulus and Herzog—had written on portions of this rampart, but Cohausen has treated the subject in its whole extent, from Regensburg (Ratisbon) to Andernach; his work, fully illustrated by an atlas of plates, is entitled "Der Römische Grenzwall in Deutschland. Militärische und technische Beschreibung desselben. 1884."²

Saalburg is the best known among the castella on the Limes, and the excavations there have yielded a rich harvest of antiquities. They have been lodged and care-

¹ The English catalogue referred to above is entitled, "The Museum, Hombourg V-d H." i.e. Vor der Höhe, thus distinguished from other places of the same name—an der Rossel (Oberhomburg) and in der Pfalz. This anonymous publication bears no date; it was printed by C. Langhorne, at Stoke.

² Ratisbon, though not mentioned by Roman authors, is proved to have been an important fortress under the Empire by inscriptions found there, and, above all, by the Gate recently laid open: die Bloslegung der Porta praetoria des Mark Aurel'schen Castrums im Bischofsfode. See p. i, Rechenschaftsbericht des historischen Vereines von Oberpfalz und Regensburg für das Jahr 1885, which forms an Appendix to the Transactions (Verhandlungen) for the same year.

In the Table of Peutinger, Segmentum iii, C. Regino (sic.) is marked opposite the Marcomanni, who are North of the Danube; two towers are drawn on the site, which indicates an important place, as in the case of Mantua, Verona etc. Aquileia, a city of much greater consequence, has eight towers. These buildings are coloured, red in the upper part and yellow in the lower: Dr. Konrad Müller's edition of the Table "in den Farben des Originals herausgegeben."

It should be observed that Reginum (Castra Regina) has the penultima short, and is only a Latinized form of the name of the river Regen, which joins the Danube near Regensburg. Lamartine(frère explains Ratisbonne as coming from bona ratis, i.e., endroit propre pour l'abord des bateaux: "v, Charnock's Local Etymology, a derivative Dictionary."
fully arranged in a hall of the Kurhaus at Homburg; they have thus been not only preserved, but rendered very accessible. It is half a day’s work to make the excursion to Saalburg, but the visitor finds in this collection everything that was portable deposited close to his own door. The articles disinterred are very miscellaneous; I was struck by the number and variety of utensils in iron and bronze—tools of trades, field and garden implements, and especially locks and keys, the construction of which is well explained by Cohausen and Jacobi in the brochure cited above, page 29. On the wall of the Museum is suspended a large plan of Saalburg, showing not only the fortress, but also the adjoining Villa, civil settlements and burial place (Buergerliche Niederlassungen und Begraebnisstätte). ¹

A classical tourist accustomed to admire the vast structures built by the Romans—triumphal arches, baths, aqueducts and temples—magnificent even in ruins, can scarcely avoid feeling some disappointment when he sees here on the slope of the Taunus only foundations or walls rising a few feet above the soil. This state of things is easily accounted for. During the first century of our era Artaunum, as Ptolemy calls the place, was repeatedly taken and burnt ²; in the thirteenth it suffered the same misfortune as the Aqueduct at Mainz, having supplied building materials for the Convent Maria-Thron in the neighbourhood ³; subsequently, it was used by peasants and miners as a convenient quarry. Even after public

¹ Comp. the Plates at the end of “The Roman Castellum Saalburg,” op. cit., translated by F. C. Fischer; i, fig. 1, map of the Saalburg and environs; fig. 2, Profile of the Vallum and Ditches of the Castellum, now and formerly; ii, Plan of Camp; iii, The time of reign of the Roman Emperors and number of their coins found in this locality. See also the lithographs inserted in Mr. Hodgkin’s Memoir at pp. 62, 64. Suburban settlement, Porta Decumana looking North, Praetorium from the West, Porta Praetoria from within the camp.


³ The convent of Dahlheim, which itself has disappeared, stood near the piers of the Roman aqueduct still remaining at Zahlbach, a suburb of Mainz. Brambach, Corpus Inscrt. Rhenanarum, No. 1,139, ”mutitus arae lapis, quem...in Dahlheimensi virginum monastério inter murorum ruinas erui feci." Fuchs. Cf. 1,149, ”mutitus hunc lapidem in parthenone Dahlheimensi inveni.” Id.
attention had been directed to the spot and excavations were made, the walls discovered, for want of adequate protection, crumbled away. However, not to speak of the delightful prospect which the site commands, in spite of all these dilapidations, enough remains to indicate the dimensions and arrangement of a Roman camp, the General's head-quarters (Prætorium), the four gates (Prætoria, Decumana, Principalis dextra and Principalis sinistra) and the roads that led to them. The baths and the storehouse are also ascertained.

Darmstadt, capital of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, is usually described as a dull, uninteresting place, where there is little to see or do; and it is so in comparison with Frankfort, one of the busiest cities in Germany. The collection of Antiquities at the Schloss scarcely offers more attractions than the streets in the town, with one exception, which I proceed to notice—a great mosaic, twelve paces long and eight broad (about ten yards by seven yards) from a Roman bath excavated near Vilbel, in April, 1849. Hitherto, as far as I am aware, no English traveller has published an account of it. Vilbel, a market-town, about four miles north of Frankfort, is situated on the River Nidda, a tributary of the Main; and it is also a station on the railway from Frankfort to Giessen. Considering the natural advantages of the place—surrounded by hills gently rising above the valley, and sheltered from north winds by the Taunus—and that it was defended against barbarian enemies by the Grenzwall, we might expect to find here a villa in which the Romans would seek to reproduce the luxuries and enjoyments of their own country, as far as a Transalpine climate would allow. The name seemed to harmonize with this view, for it was generally explained as equivalent to the Latin villa bella. But there is reason to doubt the etymology, because the geography of interior Germany would very rarely furnish us with examples of nomina propria similarly derived. Another interpretation has been proposed. Various forms of the word occur in the records from the eighth century downwards—Felwile,

1 The earliest instance is mentioned by Dr. Bossier, Die Romerstatte bei Vilbel und der im Jahre 1849 daselbst entdeckte Mosaikboden. Aus dem Archiv fur Hessische Geschichte und Alterthumskunde (x Bd. i Heft Nr. 1) besonders abgedruckt. P. 1 in einer Lorscher Urkunde vom 30. Mai 774 und zwar unter dem Namen Felwile im Nitachgowen vorkommt.
MOSAIC PAVEMENT AT DARMSTADT.
FROM BOSSLER, DIE RÖMERSTÄTTE BEI VILBEL.
Velavilre, Velwila, Vilewile, Vilwile, &c. Now, in old High German *felawa felwa*, in middle High German *velewe velwe* signify a willow, a tree that is said to abound at Vilbel, and to attain a remarkable height; and the latter part of the name may come from the Latin *villa*, the interchange of B. and V. being so common as to call for no further remark here. Hence, the whole word is equal to Weidendorf, Willow-town, as in the East end of London we have Willow walk and Primrose-street, though neither tree nor flower has grown there for many a year.

As early as 1845, vestiges of a Roman settlement at Vilbel had been discovered—foundations of walls, fragments of pottery, and amongst them Samian ware (*terra sigillata*), decorated as usual. Four years later, some small cubical stones, dug up at the station of the railway connecting the Main with the Weser, were brought to the notice of the Inspector of Works, who at once perceived them to be Mosaic. Henceforth excavations were conducted with the greatest care, and resulted in bringing to light a large tessellated pavement; it soon afterwards found a permanent and appropriate resting place in the first Hall on the middle story of the Schloss at Darmstadt.

The figures here belong to the cycle of Neptune, but they are of two classes: real creatures—dolphins, swans, ducks, eels, shell-fish; and imaginary beings—sea-centaurs, hippocamps, sea-lions, sea-dragons. One might at first be surprised at a representation so marine at such a distance from the ocean; but we should remember that the mosaic was executed to decorate a bath-room, and with the view of expressing symbolically the pleasure the Romans found in the watery element.

1 Bossler, ibid., note 1, p. 2, Der zweite Theil des Namens ist das vom lateinischen *villa* abstammende althochdeutsch *vila* mittelhochdeutsch wile (jetzt-weil) = Dorf und in der Form Velavire das gleichbedeutende dem lateinischen *villare* entsprechende villari, wilre (jetzt-weller).

2 At Darmstadt the mosaic occupies the same horizontal position as it had originally. Both in the British Museum and in the collection of Antiquities at the Guildhall, for want of space, Roman pavements have been affixed to the walls: my Paper on Ravenna, Archaeol. Journ. vol. xxxii, 1875, p. 420, note 8.

3 With the pavement at Darmstadt we may compare a similar design at Naples, engraved by Paderni, Raccolta dei più belli ed interessanti Dipinti, Musaici ed altri monumenti rinvenuti negli Scavi di Ercolano, di Pompei, e di Stabia che ammiransi nel Museo Nazionale, Napoli, 1865, No. 100, Vivaio di diverse specie di pesci. No less than thirteen fish are represented here; a bird, perched on a rock, is preparing to seize one of them with his beak. Human figures are absent,
an idea by some allegorical form; it was more elegant and refined than the matter-of-fact style of modern art (if it deserves the name), which denotes maritime commerce by a ship and lighthouse on a penny, or mortality by a death's head and crossbones at the entrance to a churchyard. In such a case, this simple explanation may suffice, and we should not be misled by a vain transcendentalism to hunt after some recondite myth or deep significance, which the mosaicist no more intended than Grinling Gibbons when he decorated the temples that Wren's fertile genius had designed. The Thermæ at Pompeii afford two examples of a Neptunian subject in stucco, one in the Apodyterium, the other in the Tepidarium.

On the upper of the two long sides of the rectangle, beginning at the left hand we see a Cupid (Eros) floating on the water with outspread wings, like sails, carrying him onwards. His left arm gently rests on a dolphin, but he seems scarcely to require its support. A kind of sea-beetle and a fish separate this group from a sea-lion; the latter, with waving mane and uplifted paw, prepares to pounce on a serpent, which, aware of the danger, rapidly glides away. Above the lion a swan extends its neck

with the exception of winged Genii inserted in the beautiful border of arabesques. The ordinary guide-books notice this fine mosaic very briefly, or omit it altogether.

A similar treatment of marine subjects may be seen near Pau. Mosaiques de Jurançon et de Bielle (Basses-Pyrenees) notices et Dessins par Ch.-C. Le Coeur, Architecte, Planches i, ii, iii, two of which are coloured. These plates are repeated in a larger work by the same author, Le Bearn, Histoire et Promenades archeologiques, viz., Nos. 21, 22, 23, inserted as illustrations of chap. ii, part i, Thermes de Jurançon, pp. 145-163, but without the colouring, which is an important omission, because it prevents the reader from being able to appreciate the beauty of the originals. See esp. Pl. ii, Bassin E, Grande quantité de poissons varies et dont les couleurs sont nuances avec art, pl. iii, Salle M, Un trident passant sur le côté gauche de la poitrine, et s'élevant au-dessus de la tete, indique une figure de Neptune; ibid. Salle M, Buste colossal. Sur cette figure une ancre est disposee. &c, Text, pp. 14, 18, 20. Comp. my Paper on the South-West of France Archæol. Journ. vol. xxxvi, pp. 16-20, 1879.

1 Mons. Pulsky showed me a gem on which an actor was figured taking a garland off his head, to denote the end of a dramatic performance, and the close of life symbolically.

2 Bechi, Real Museo Borbonico, tom. ii, tav. 50, 53; pp. 15 and 1, 2. He speaks of these decorations as being in the spogliatio (undressing-room) or apodyterium—an apartment which some say was at Pompeii the same as the frigidarium, but the opinion is, I think, erroneous: Dict. of Antt. s. v. Balneæ, p. 189. Overbeck, Pompeii, vol. i, Drittes Capital, Fünfter Abschnitt, Die alteren Thermen, p. 192, fig. 139. Ansicht des Apodyterium, and text p. 193; p. 196, fig. 142. Deckenwolbung des Tepidarium; and p. 216, full-page Figur 149 Apodyterium der neuen Thermen.

3 This water-beetle perhaps belongs to the sub-order Hydrophilus, v. Cuvier, Regne Animal. tome 6, Insectes I, S. Genre Hydrophile. Pl. 38; cf. ibid. Pl. 26, fig. 6, Haliple imprime: but at
gracefully curved, and directs its beak towards the beetle in front. Proceeding in the same direction, we find in the opposite corner of the smaller side, a sea-centaur; the upper part of his body as far as the hips, human; the lower composed of a horse's legs, that end not in hoofs but web feet, and of a fish's tail with many convolutions; in this and similar figures throughout the mosaic fins and scales are wanting. The centaur turns his head to look at the beings behind, with his right hand outstretched he invites them to follow him, under his left arm he carries a shell-fish. Next comes a hippocamp which has the hoofs as well as fore-legs of a horse, and the tail of a fish with fewer curves; so that considerable variety is introduced. His head is erect, and the action more spirited than in the last case. A young dolphin divides the two more important figures. Behind the hippocamp two ducks claim attention by the beauty of their colouring; in one of them the effect is produced by using a vitreous paste instead of small marble cubes. On the lower side of the mosaic only a single group remains; it consists of a sea centaur blowing a trumpet, and a Cupid riding on a dolphin, who holds the reins with his left hand, while he raises his right arm in an attitude of astonishment, and turns his head to listen to the notes of the instrument.

The great lacuna in the composition which we observe Darmstadt the treatment is so conventional that in many cases we cannot with certainty identify the creatures represented. On the contrary, in the marine mosaic at Naples the style is realistic; all the fish, portrayed with great fidelity, belong to the Mediterranean, and we can easily recognize the torpedo, pecten (scallop), and pinna (a kind of shell-fish). Similarly, periwinkles are visible among the flowers in the border.

The lion chasing a serpent has its analogue at Corinium: Buckman and Newmarch, Remains of Roman Art in Cirencester. Pl. vi. The Pavement B from Dyer street, p. 36. A winged sea-dragon, with two strong fore-legs, in active pursuit of a fish, also a sea-leopard following another fish. Heads of Neptune with "tangled sea-weeds" and lobsters' claws. These details are well exhibited in a coloured engraving, 4to size.

1 Deities belonging to the cycle of Neptune, in various attitudes, were a favourite subject with the ancient artists. Gori, Gemmae Antiquae Musei Florentini, vol. ii., p. 99, Tab. li., fig. ii. Amor a delphinis vectus. . . . Amorem regem per mare alii Cupidines comitantur. Cf. Tabb. xxxviii, xlvi, xlvii. Catalogue of Engraved Gems in the British Museum, Nos. 613, 614, Plate G (photograph), Poseidon driving two hippocamps; Nos. 629-627 Nereid; No. 881, Eros riding on a dolphin, Millin, Galerie Mythologique, Explication des Planches, No. 177, Pl. xiii; No. 298, Pl. lxxiii; No. 632, Pl. clxxii. O. O. Müller, Denkmäler, part i., taf. xl., fig. 175; pt. ii., lxxi, 672; cf. ibid. vii., 78-81, 86; with 79 coin of gens Crepereia comp. Babelon, Description historique et chronologique des Monnaies de la Republique Romaine, 1885-6, tome i, p. 439 sq., with 2 woodcuts.
here was probably filled by an animal without any admixture of the human form, so as to correspond with the lion above mentioned; this may be inferred from the symmetry prevailing the design, which, however, as in the Parthenon pediments, was not carried so far as to appear mechanical and monotonous. On the other hand, as we turn round the corner, we come upon a sea-centaur, well-drawn, and, fortunately, well-preserved; his right hand holds up a rudder, and his left points to some monster of the deep, who was doubtless advancing towards him.

All the figures described hitherto are adjacent to the border of the Mosaic; many others similar in character occupied the interior, and evidently bore some relation to the central subject. A winged Cupid and a dolphin are still complete; we see also the fore-quarters of a sea-dragon, which has ears shaped like horns and strange projections (antennae) from his nostrils; but the counterparts on the opposite side have disappeared. In the midst, a great blank renders it difficult to ascertain the meaning of the few fragments that still remain; these consist of snaky locks, two fishes rising out of them, and a serpent. The undulating tresses suggest the idea that the artist intended to represent Medusa’s head, which occurs in mosaic as well as in sculpture and engraved gems. But it is more reasonable to suppose that we have here a river-god, both on account of the fishes, and because such a deity would harmonize better with the surroundings.\(^1\)

\(^1\) Cockerell, on the Antique marbles in the British Museum, part vi., quoted by Sir H. Ellis, Elgin and Phigaleian Marbles, i. 285, “An exact symmetry of the masses or groups in correspondence with the architectural arrangement, was essential in the decoration of an edifice in which order and regularity were the chief sources of effect. To these groups the sculptor’s art was to give every variety consistent with this principle, and the nature of the work contributed to this important result.” Ibid. ii., 18, “The head of one of the horses of Night projected over the cornice, thus breaking the line which might seem too rigidly to confine the composition of the frontispiece.” Der Parthenon von Adolf Michaelis, Text mit einer Hilfstafel, 1871; Atlas of Plates, Taf. 6, fig. 6, Der Ostgiebel nach Carrey; Taf. 7, Westgiebel i., figs. 1-6, Aeltere Zeichnungen: Text, p. 154 sq. Erklä- rung der Tafeln. Asymmetrie, Symmetrie des Contrastes.

\(^2\) In the marine Mosaic at Naples, mentioned above, the central group is entire. At first I thought it was a Gryllus, such as we see in King’s Handbook of Engraved Gems, woodcut opposite p. 81, No. 4; i.e., a grotesque figure formed by combining portions of various animals of the most diverse species into the outline of a single monster: v. Description of the woodcuts, ibid., p. 377, and Copper-Plate, No. 54. But Professor Hartog explained to me that the subject we have here is a cuttle-fish devouring a prawn, which would correspond well with the general design. It may interest some readers to compare with this antique picture Cuvier’s Regne Animal, tome 5, text, Mollusques, Céphalopodes, pp. 12–24; and Atlas of Plates, Nos. 1–7. Genre Séiche. Sepia. Sous-Genre Poulpe. Octopus. S. Genre Calmar. Loligo, &c.
The inscription should not be passed over, especially as examples on Mosaics occur but rarely. It informs us that PIHRVINCVS was the artist; there are also some letters, which should probably be read recit. These words are formed with black tessellae on a white ground, and included within a framework of vertical and horizontal lines, so as to present the appearance of a tablet. A Roman potter of this name is mentioned by Mommsen in his Inscriptiones Confoederationis Helvetiae Latinæ; it is also found on the Rhine and the Danube, and in the South of France.

I have already ventured to descend the stream below my prescribed limits, may I now be permitted for a few moments to proceed in the opposite direction? Strasbourg (Argentoratum) is not famous for Roman remains, but it interests the scholar as the seat of a University adorned by many illustrious names; and if he has studied the monuments themselves on the Rhine and the Moselle, he may here with great advantage consult the books that have been written concerning them. The Library contains more than 600,000 volumes, chiefly collected since the siege in 1870; as might be expected, it is very rich in Alsatian literature, which fills one apartment exclusively. I remember with pleasure that an employé said to me, "On donne toutes les facilités," and that he amply fulfilled his promise. However, Strasbourg possesses

1 The letters II are frequently used as equivalent to E: My paper on Antiquities in the Museum at Palermo, Archiv. Journ. 1881, vol. xxxviii, p. 160 sq., note 3, containing a reference to Torremuzza. In this case, one inscription supplies ten examples. Torremuzza's work is a cumbersome and expensive folio, but the words which I have cited will be found in a recent and handy publication: Catalogo del Museo dell’Ex-Monastero di S. Martino delle Scale presso Palermo, compilato da A. Salinas, p. 11, No. 75.


Zürich, Mittheilungen, ibid., Vasa, in testis reliquis impressa vel inscripta, No. 352, 159, p. 86. [Basil.]

PIHRVINCVS F.


Dr. Bossler, op. citat, p. 27, note 54, quotes five examples of this name from Gruter’s Collection, but in each case by mistake he has attributed them to Graevius. One of them contains a remarkable word exsignifer, a soldier who had been a standard-bearer, so that the use of the preposition here is the same as we have in Ex-Chancellor, Ex-Premier, &c. Comp. the phrase ex pauperrumo dives factus. Cicero ap. Key, Lat. Grammar, 1st edition, p. 311, § 1,331 (from being very poor you have become rich).
a collection of local antiquities that deserves a visit; many objects have been discovered in digging for the new fortifications, and a Catalogue is being prepared. As a very eminent and zealous Archæologist resides in the city, he will, we may be sure, “gather up the fragments that remain that nothing be lost.”

On former occasions I have acknowledged my obligations to French Antiquaries; in my last tour I was so fortunate as to make the acquaintance of Dr. Linden- schmit, Colonel von Cohausen and Professor Michaelis, to whom I am deeply indebted for their kind co-operation. The German savants may not have that fascinating charm of manner which makes our nearest neighbours so agreeable; but they equal their rivals in cordiality; they surpass them in profound and varied erudition.

APPENDIX.

Julius Grimm, in his treatise, entitled Der Römische Brückenkopf in Kastel bei Mainz, has translated the words of Florus, loc citat. Per Rheni quidem ripam quinquaginta amplius castella direxit, Vollends am Ufer des Rheines errichtete er mehr als fünfzig Castelle. This rendering would correspond with *erexit*; but *direxit* implies a continuous series

1 This Museum is on the right bank of the river Ill, and not far from the Minster: Baedeker’s Rheinlande, p. 155, edit., 1886, Die Sammlungen des eλακτησιον Αιτιτισκουλον; comp. Plan of Strasbourg between pp. 146 and 147. After crossing the bridge one should proceed by the Wilhelmer Gasse.

2 I refer especially to the learned author of the great work on the Parthenon, cited above, and of the Ancient Marbles in Great Britain—books I cannot read without shame, because a foreigner has surpassed all English writers in describing our own collections, both public and private. However, Prof. Michaelis is not without collaborateurs at Strasbourg, as may be seen by consulting the Bulletin de la Société pour la conservation des monuments historiques d’Alsace.

A very copious account of the Gallo-Roman Cemetery is given by A. Straub, chanoine titulaire de la cathédrale, in the Publications of this Society, IIe Serie.—Onzième volume (1879-1880), Deuxième Partie.—Mémoires, avec gravures et plans, pp. 3-135. The text is illustrated by three plans: I., Vue cavalière des alentours de la Porte Blanche de Strasbourg avant la démolition des anciens remparts; II., Plan Massé du Cimetière Romain et de ses alentours à 1/2000; III., Cimetière Romain de Strasbourg. Plates i-vi. show glass and pottery found in excavating; see Répertoire (Index) at the end of the Article, s.v. Aiguiferes, Ampoules, Fioles et Flacons à essences, Flacons et bouteilles de grandes dimensions, Poterie, Verres Romains. In the same neighbourhood a valuable cup was found, of the kind called *Diatreta* (pierced, bored, διάτρητος, of διατρότομον). It unfortunately perished during the siege, together with many other vases, on the disastrous night of August 24, 1870; op. citat., p. 6 sq. These glass vessels were contained within a sort of network, or open tracery, also of glass: Rich, Dictionary, s.v with woodcut, Dict. of Antt., s.v. Vitrum, p. 1211; Martial Epigrams, XII., 70, 9, O quantum diatreta valent et quinque comati!

The cemetery at Strasbourg may advantageously be compared with the one at Ratiboron, on both sides of the road from that city to Kumpfmuhl. An elaborate plan of it, giving many details, has been published by Herr Dahlem.
or chain of fortresses, as distinguished from those that might be built promiscuously, whenever an opportunity presented itself.

Livy, bk. v, chap. 55, affords a most apposite illustration of this word: Festinatio curam exemit vicos dirigendi, dum, omissae sui alienique discrimine, in vacuo aedificat. The historian is relating the Instauratio Urbis after its capture and burning by the Gauls; and his narrative reminds us of the parallel case in our own metropolis after the Great Fire, when Sir Christopher Wren’s magnificent design was rejected, and the irregular rebuilding of London ensued.

Cf. Persius, Sat i, v. 65,

Seit tendere versum
Non secum ac si oculo rubricam dirigat uno.
Since every verse is drawn as straight and fine,
As if one eye had fix’d the ruddled line.

Giffords Translation, p. 21.

See also the note of Is. Casaubon in loco, edit. Paris, 1615.

P. Silius, in No. 3414 of the Spanish Inscriptions, C.I.I., has been identified above with P. Silius Nerva, Consul B.C. 20; this explanation is confirmed by the letters being well formed, “litterae sunt optimae aevi Augusti.” The Index gives his name thus P.SILIVS, denoting by capitals a man of senatorial rank. We also find the feminine Silia. Coins of gens Silia, according to Cohen, are interesting, because they show the mode of voting by ballot at elections; cf. Cassia: Medailles Consulaires, Silia, No. 155, pp. 301-303, Pl. xxxviii; Cassia, No. 35, p. 81 sq., Nos. (5), (9) and p. 84; Pl. xi, Nos. 4, 5; obs. Eclaircissements in the text. But Babelon, following the attribution of earlier numismatists, assigns the pieces in question to the family Licinia, instead of Silia: Monnaie de la République Romaine tome ii, p. 128 sq., No. 7, and woodcut, cf. p. 461.

For Atto see Brambach, Corp. Inscrr. Rhenan, Nos. 605, 825, 857, 915, 1,483, 1,769. No. 915 is the inscription at Mainz given above in extenso. The Index to Hüblner’s Inscrr. Hispan. has *Atto m. 2,835, which means that the name is doubtful, and that the person mentioned was a male. Turning to the reference I find that ateo is on the stone; this seems to be the termination of some proper name that we are unable to supply. De Vit’s Onomasticon omits Atto, but contains the gens Attonia, “parum nota:” Mommsen, Inscrr. Helvetiae, cap. xxv, Colonia Augusta Raurica (Basel-Augst), p. 59, No. 287. Basileae hinter der Münsterkirche: Roth, Die Römischen Inschriften des Kantons Basel, op. citat., p. 11, No. 23 and note 16: Orelli, vol. ii, p. 125, cap. xiv, §6, Honesta Missio, No. 3,580.

In the second inscription which I have quoted CIVES occurs for CIVS, nominat. sing. Gruter, pag. lxiv, 6, Augustae (Vindelicorum) in aedibus Peutingeri, sex. ATTONIVS. PRIVATVS CIVES (sic) TREVVER; ibid. dlviii, 4, In oppido Lauginga CIVES BRIVINES: Orelli, No. 3,523 Cives (sic) Mediomatricae; he calls attention to the feminine gender of cives, and refers to Gruter, xiii, 5, Civis Trevera: comp. my paper on Touraine and the Central Pyrenees, part ii, Archæol. Journ., vol. xlv, p. 334; the lady probably came from Tréves to drink the waters at Luchon. This use of of civis corresponds with the French citoyenne. There was also an archaic form ceivis; hence the long syllable in the penultima of cives can be accounted for. An example

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occurs in the Senatus-Consultum (so-called) De Bacchanalibus, of which Drakenboreh's Livy. edit. 4to., gives a fac-simile, vol. vii, p. 197, &c. With ceivis cf. ibid. PREIVATOD. IDEI, VOBETIS. Vide Ariodante Fabretti, Corpus Inscriptionum Italicarum antiquioris aevi ...et Glossarium Italicum, 1867, quoted by De Vit. p. 817, s.v. ceivis—Osc.cevs, et CEIVITAS; v. CEVS, p. 836 sq. 

The geographical position of Raetinium is thus defined by Pliny, Nat. Hist, iii, 22 (20), §143. Ab his castella Peguntium, Rataneum, Narona colonia tertii conventus a Salona lxxxii m. pass., apposita cognominis sui fluvio a mari xx m. pass. For the campaign of Germanicus in Dalmatia and the capture of Raetinum see Dion Cassius, lib. ivi, cap. 11 edit. Sturz, vol. iii, p. 438 'Εντεύθεν δε επι 'Ράιτινον ελθόντες οἱ 'Ρωμαῖοι, οὐχ ομοίως απῆλλαξαν.... αὐτῷ ἄμφοτέρων ἄμα ἀπώλοντα, τῇ μὲν τραυσκόμενοι, τῇ δὲ καλόμενοι.

In the passage cited above Dr. Lindenschiit describes the part of the armour protecting the lower region of the abdomen and the pudenda—8 Lederstreifen, welche mit Metallbuckeln beschlagen sind, und an ihren Enden bewegliche, in Scharnieren hängende Schlusknöpfe haben: cf. ibid, Heft iv, Taf. 6. The metal bosses or studs upon the leather straps show that this appendage to the lorica was defensive as well as ornamental. The Greek name for it is πτερνγες (wings), apparently from some resemblance of form; the Latin equivalent is not known, lacinia (lappet or flap of a garment) would perhaps come nearest; it is used with reference to chlamys, pallium, toga und tunica (Rich, Diet., s.v.) but I have not met with any case in which it is applied to military uniform.

Two interesting passages in Xenophon corroborate what has been already said. De Re Equestri, xii, 4, Περὶ δὲ τὸ ἄτρον καὶ τὰ αἰδοία καὶ τὰ κόκλω αἱ πτεργυες τουτεσται καὶ τουταίτω ἄττωσιν, ὡστε στέγει τὰ μελη. Anabasis, iv, 7, § 15 (speaking of the Chalybes in Pontus), εἰχον δὲ θόρακας λινούς μέχρι τοῦ ἄτρον, αὐτὶ δὲ τῶν πτεργυγῶν σπάρτα πυκνά ἐστραμμενα. Vid. Stephens, Thesaurus Linguae Graecae, edit. Didot, s.v. πτερνγε; Dict. of Antt., p. 712 sq., art. Lorica by Mr. Jas. Yates: Baumester, Denkmalen des Klassischen Altertums, s.v. Waffen, pp. 2015-2078, i Griechen, ii Roman, with many illustrations, for the whole subject of ancient armour and weapons; pp. 2,033 links unten, 2060 lu. for the πτερνγες.

The Sporran (pronounced Spurran) of our Highland regiments looks very like the ornament described above, and the definition of Sporran in Armstrong’s Gaelic Dictionary would almost suit for its Roman analogue, viz., a shaggy purse made of the skin of badgers and of other animals, which is fastened by a belt round the middle, and hangs down in front of the philibeg with tassels dangling to it. Comp. Ógilvie’s Imperial Dictionary, s.v., with two woodcuts.

A remarkable chapter in Tacitus, Annals, ii, 9, is illustrated by the decorations which we have observed in the monument of Caelius. The historian relates a conversation between Arminius, the German chief, and his brother Flavius (not Flavius, as in some editions), who is serving in the Roman Army, and had lost an eye in battle. The latter says that he had been rewarded with increased pay, a collar, a crown and other military honours, but Arminius scornfully calls them the contemptible wages of a slave—vilia servitii pretia. This figure of Caelius has been
reproduced in the Musee d'Antiquites Nationales at St. Germain—a collection which is not limited to objects found in France, as its name would seem to imply. For the purpose of comparison casts of antiques in other countries have been judiciously added.

Phalerae and torques were worn by the Romans like the stars, crosses and ribands of our own time; so they remind me of lines quoted by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, I know not from what author—

"Those emblems Cecil did adorn,
And glemmed on wise Godolphin's breast."

Caelius perished, as we have already seen, in the defeat of Varus and his legions. It was probably on the occasion of some similar reverse that the Germans captured a service of plate, known as the Hildesheimer Silberfund (from Hildesheim, south of Hanover); it was complete for three persons, and contained about seventy pieces. They were dug up by soldiers working at the foot of the Galgenberg, in 1868, and are now deposited in the Antiquarium of the old Museum at Berlin. This is the most important discovery of the kind that has been made in Germany. Electro-plate copies by Christofle may be seen at the South Kensington Museum, in the hall of reproductions. Brockhaus, Conversations Lexicon, s.v. Ausgrabungen, vol. ii., p. 241; thirteenth edition : Murray's Handbook for the Rhine and North Germany, p. 192, edit. 1886.

Pape, Wörterbuch der Griechischen Eigennamen, gives Μιθρειον, Heiligthum des Mithras, as the Greek form for Mithraeum; comp. θησειον, Temple of Theseus. Larousse, Dictionnaire Universel, has a copious article on this deity. He says that the sun is mhr in Persian, that Aspamitras in Ctesias means friend of horses, and Mithridates given by Mitlircis.

For the tablet found at Heddernheim, see Lajard, op. citat., Plate cvi; comp. Pls. xc, xci, bas-reliefs de gris.

The term μεσίτης is applied to Mithras: Plutarch, Isis et Osiris, chap. xlii. Μιθρην ιερον de άμφοιν τον ΜΙΘΡΗΝ ειναι διω και Μιθρην Περσαι τον μεσιτην ονομαζοντων. Cf. Milman, History of Christianity, I, 70-73. Mediator—The Word; in the New Testament this is a title of our Lord: Epistle to the Hebrews, viii, 6, κρείττονος εστίν διαθήκης μεσίτης; ibid, ix, 15, και δια τούτο διαθήκης καυχής μεσίτης εστιν.

Mosheim, Church History, vol. 1, pp. 264—266.

C. O. Müller, Handbuch der Archäologie der Kunst, § 822, Remark 4 (English Translation, pp. 323—325) gives the names of noted workers in mosaic (musivarii; in the Theodosian Codex, distinguished from tessellarii), besides Sosus, Dioscorides and Heraclitus (§ 209, Rem. 1). Proclus and J. Soter, Fuscus at Smyrna (?), Prostatis (?)—vide supra Fourth Period of Art, § 163, Rem. 6, Eng. Transl. p. 121 sq. With the Darmstadt pavement we may compare that found at Lillebonne, which also is inscribed. An account of it was written long ago by the Abbe Cochet, author of La Normandie Souterraine: it has been published recently by Messrs. Rollin and Feuardent, with three illustrations of 4to. size.

The meaning of the preposition ex, prefixed to a noun, is explained by Dr. Joseph von Hefner, Das Romische Bayern in seinen Schrift und Bildmalen, p. 153 sq., No. clxxiv., Denkmal. Regensburg.

D. M.

SEP· IMPETRATOVETLEG· III· ITAL·
Μ· H· M· EXTB C V· Ψ· AN· LIII...
Diis Manibus. Septimio Impetrato, veterano legionis III. Italicae, missa honesta missione, extribuno cohortis VI., annorum LIII. . .

Extrb has been explained as the abbreviation for extribuno or extibicine, but the former seems preferable. Hefner says that Ex here denotes that a man has resigned his dignity or office, but does not imply that he has been advanced to a higher rank. These compound words generally occur in the Ablative and rarely in the Nominative (like proconsule propraetore, and later proconsul propraetor), but no other cases are used: cf. ibid. p. 270, No. cccxciv. Denkmal. Rom. Taf. V. Fig. 19a. b.

CLODI
HERMO
GENIAN
IVC EXPR
EFECTO
VRBL . .

Clodii Hermogeniani, viri clarissimi, expraefecto Urbi.

Sometimes a dot separates ex from the following word. For other examples vide ibid. (vii.) Index Rerum—Exaquilifero legionis i. adjutricis, p. 41; Exbeneficiario consulis, p. 185; Exequite legionis iii. Italicae, pp. 191, 213; Exsignifero legionis iii. Italicae, pp. 150, 151.

Exsignificatio extibus extubicatae, Delegatus diissimilis, et urbe urbicinum, et urbe urbicino, et urbe urbi.

This use of ex in composition has escaped the attention of many grammarians and lexicographers; I have therefore enlarged upon it.

We have met with Pervincus as the name of a mosaicist, the feminine Pervinca also occurs: Raiser op. citat. ρ 88—lxii Monument. Kupfer tafel (Tab) ix., fig. 1.

CIVILIANIVS-IVL-DEC-MVN-
III VIRALIS...

Caius Julianius Julcius decurio municipii quatuorviralis.

It is said that under the Empire there were four chief magistrates (Quatuorviri) in the municipia, and two (Duumviri) in the colonies: Mezger, Die Romischen Steindenkmaler, Inschriften und Gefass-Stempel im Maximilians-Museum zu Augsburg, 1862, p. 7. Anmerkung. Gruter gives Pervinca Paterni (filia), at Gundershofen in Alsace. There is another form of the name, Pervinia, but it seems doubtful: Hefner 164 sq. clxxxviii. Denkmal. Biberbach.


The gravestone was erected by the lady's husband,
Vilbel; cxliv, D° aus Constantine im Museum des Louvre (which cannot be seen at present on account of alterations in the building.) The author observes that the Darmstadt mosaic is composed partly of small coloured marble cubes, and partly of small coloured and gilt glass pastes; in a note he gives a list of mosaics in which marine subjects (Seeschopfen) are portrayed—at Olympia, Constantine, Philippeville, Oudnah, Barcelona and Orbe, with references; and he calls attention, as I have already done, to the absence of any special motive for the composition. According to Otto Jahn no other Pervincus is known as a mosaicist, but a potter with this name is mentioned by Frohner. Inscr. terr. coct. vas. 381. Lastly, he describes at length the great mosaic at Constantine representing Poseidon and Amphitrite in a quadriga, Nereids and fishermen. Judging from the engravings I should think it was executed later than the one at Darmstadt. See Exploration scientifique de l’Algérie—a magnificent collection of engravings, in folio—plate 139, 140 uncoloured, general view, i.e. group of figures surrounded by thirty-six rosettes, each of a different pattern. Plates 141—146 are coloured; the first shows genii holding a canopy over the god and goddess, two boats with masts and sails, sepia (cf. Dominicis, Repertorio Numism. i, 480 sq. a.v. Polpo; Hunter’s Catalogue, s.v. Gortyna, tab. xxviii, fig. 20), and other varieties of fish; then follow the rosettes on a large scale. This work was edited by Ad. H. Ab. Delamare; it contains 198 plates, but no explanatory text. For the mosaic at Orbe v. my Paper on the Roman Antiquities of Switzerland, Archaeol. Journ, vol. xlii pp. 191—194, esp. p. 193.

I subjoin the titles of some books on Alsatian Antiquities.

Ingenieur Major F. von Apell, Ein Beitrag zur Ortsgeschicht von Strassburg in Elsass, mit zwei photolithographirten Planen, 1884.

De Morlet—Notice sur les voies Romaines du Département du Bas-Rhin, (Arrondissements de Strasbourg, de Saverne et de Wissembourg), with map, and part of the Theodosian Table showing roads to Metz, Mayence, and Bale, 1861.

Wilhelm Wiegand, Die Alamannenschlacht vor Strassburg, A.D., 357, eine Kriegsgeschichtliche Studie, mit einer Karte und einer Wegskizze, 1887. These three books were specially recommended to me by Dr. Waldner, one of the librarians at Strassburg.


Maximilien de Ring, Tombes Celtiques de l’Alsace, folio, with fine coloured plates, in four parts.

Félix Voulot, of Épinal, Les Vosges avant l’histoire, 4to. This writer has taken great pains to investigate the district, but his theories are fanciful.

J. Naheer, Die römischen Militärstrassen und Handelswege in der Schweiz und in Südwestdeutschland insbesondere in Elsass-Lothringen, 1888, with two maps, 1. corresponding with the title; 2. the Roman Military Way from Argentoratum to Tres Tabernae on a large scale, and
plan of the Castellum at Strassburg. The author justly remarks that by studying these roads we shall perceive their great importance as strategic lines of march and basis of operations for resisting attacks of the Germans on the Roman frontiers. More information may be obtained from this work than the title-page would lead us to expect. The first map shows the route from Augusta Praetoria (Aosta) to Vienna (Vienne), and its continuation through Lugdunum (Lyon), Andematunum (Langres) and Divodurum (Metz) to Augusta Treverorum (Trier, Trèves); vide Index, Inhaltsverzeichniss der Heerstrassen, opposite p. 1.

Dr. Kraus, Kunst und Alterthum im Unter-Elsass, three vols. A republication, I think, of memoirs that appeared in the Bulletin de la Société pour la Conversation des Monuments historiques d'Alsace. The first volume was mentioned to me by Professor Adolf Michaelis, who is so well known in England for his valuable works on the Parthenon and the Ancient Marbles in the private collections of our country. It contains some remarkable friezes to be seen at Strassburg Cathedral, and not described by the compilers of ordinary guide books: figs. 149-150.

Engel and Lehr, Les Monnaies d' Alsace, texte français 1887, are the best authorities for Alsatian coins; the letter-press is said to be good, but the plates rather inferior. This province had no Roman mint, and no Roman gold coins have been found there; it was probably supplied, like our own country, from the great ateliers monétaires of Treves.


I have been informed that there are some remains of an embankment made by Valentinian at Alta Ripa, near the junction of the Neckar.
with the Rhine. Being unable to verify the statement, I can only propose it as a subject of investigation to English travellers. The modern name is Altrip, corresponding with Hauterive. Plusieurs localites portent ce nom en France: Brunet, Dictionnaire de Geographie Ancienne et Moderne, Supplement au Manuel du Libraire, p. 50. Ammianus Marcellinus says that Valentinian changed the course of the Neckar to prevent injury to his fortifications: lib. xxviii, c. 2, §§ 1-4, p. 406 sq., edit. Eyssenhardt. Danique cum reputaret munimentum celsum et tutum, quod ipse a primis fundarat auspicious, praeterlabante Nicro (Neckar) nomine fluvio, paulatim subverti posse undarum pulsu inmani, meatum ipsum aliorum vertere cogitavit, &c.

Tillemont, Gibbon's "incomparable guide," gives some account of Valentinian's operations supra impacati Rheni semibarbaras ripas: Histoire des Empereurs, 1720, tome cinquième, Art. xxi, pp. 49-51. Valentinian fortifie les bords du Rhein, &c. L'an de Jesus Christ 369. On remarque principalement celui (chateau) qu'il bastit sur le Nekar, c'est à dire sans doute au lieu où cette rivière se rend dans le Rhein, et ou est aujourd'hui la ville de Manheim—il passa une partie de l'année sur les bords du Rhein. Car selon les dates des loix... il était le 19 du mesme mois (Juin) à Altrip entre Manheim et Spire. The authorities quoted in the margin are abbreviated, but the expansion will be found in the Table des Citations prefixed to the volume. Gibbon, chap. xxv, vol. iii, p. 259 sq. edit. Smith. The Museum in the Schloss at Mannheim might throw some light on this subject, as it contains Romisch-germanische Funde aus der Umgegend, etc. Baedeker's Rheinlande, 1886, p. 46.

I possess a double denarius of Valentinian, which has not been published. Obv. D.N. VALENTINIANVS. P.F.AVG; bust to right with diadem (diadematum cum margaritis, Eckhel, viii, 150) and paludamentum. Rev. vot · V · MVLT · X in a laurel wreath; in the exergue SMAQ, i.e., signata moneta Aquileiae, money struck at Aquileia. Cohen, Méd. Imp., vol. v, pp. 402-404, esp. nos. 37-48, gives many similar coins, but none, with AQ in the exergue; nor does AQ appear in the list prefixed to the descriptions, ibid., p. 390, Lettres, nombres et symboles qui se rencontrent sur les médailles de petit bronze de Valentinien; but in the Supplement, vol. vii, p. 402, no 7, we find these words "Le n°. 53 (revers RESTITUTOR REPUBLICAE avec SMAQ à l'exergue." This is evidently not the same coin as mine; however, as far as the exergue is concerned, it differs only by a single letter.

With the embankment of this Emperor we may compare the levee on the Loire represented in Sauvagere's Recueil d'Antiquites dans les Gaules, pl. xvi, p. 159. According to Brunet, Alta Ripa on the Rhine is mentioned in the Antonine Itinerary; but I can find there only Ripa Alta (sic) in Hungary: p. 244 edit. Wesseling, "prope Duna Szent-Gyorgy (Reichard), Paks (v. Renner)"; under heading p. 241, edit Wess., Item per ripam Pannoniae a Tauruno in Gallias ad leg. xxx usque; edit. Parthey & Finder, pp. 112-118. This Alta Ripa is also marked in the Table of Peutinger, Segmentum V.A, North-East of Siscia (Sissek).

Atlases and maps commonly used do not give Altrip, which is an insignificant village; but it appears in an early edition of Baedeker's Rheinreise von Basel bis Düsseldorf, Coblenz 1846, situated on the left bank of the river, south of Mannheim, about one third of the way to
Speyer: v. the latter of two maps of the Rheintal, on a large scale, at the end of the volume. Alt, the first syllable of this word, must not be confounded with the German adjective alt old, the identity of form being of course accidental.

I have already noticed the Emperor Probus: he displayed the greatest activity as a military commander in this region. For a medallic biography of him see Étude historique sur M. Aur. Probus, d'après la numismatique du règne de cet Empereur, par Émile Lepaule, Lyon, 1884, pp. 111; and for the part relating to Germany, chapitre iv, Guerre des Gaules et de Germanie, pp. 51-68. At p. 71, and p. 108 note (57) he describes a coin of this Emperor which has the following legends: Obverse, IMPerator· Caesar· PROBVS· AVG· estus· consul· II; Reverse, VICTORIA· GERMANICA; exergue, vi· (sic) XX· t., minted at Tarragona: "c’est le seul exemplaire qui nous ait donné une date précise sur la fin de cette grande expedition de Germanie." Unfortunately for the reader, this work is not accompanied by engravings; but the deficiency may to a great extent be supplied from the Collection de M. le Vicomte de Ponton d’Amécourt, Catalogue de Monnaies romaines, pp. 86-88, nos. 570-583 (photogravures taken from plaster casts and very well executed).

I exhibited several coins found on the banks of the Rhine, which I obtained from M. Adolph E. Calm, of Frankfort-am-Main, with a view to illustrate the Roman occupation; they have great interest, as showing its military character, and thus corroborating the accounts of Ammianus and other historians. With only a single exception, the devices and legends are expressive of warlike achievements—trophies, standards and captives; VICTORIA GERMANICA, FIDES MILITVM, CONCORDIA MILIT, LEG. III. The types of these denarii furnish a commentary on a passage in Tacitus, Annals iv., 5, where he tells us that the chief strength of the Roman army lay on the Rhine; eight legions defending that frontier, while in Spain only three were required: sed praecipuum robur Rhenuin juxta, commune in Germanos Gallosque subsidium, octo legiones erant. Hispaniae recens perdomitae tribus habebantur. Cf. ibid, i., 3; and Gibbon, chap. 1, vol. 1, p. 153 sq., edit. Dr. Wm. Smith.

One of the legends, HERC. DEVSONESEI, deserves notice, because it contains an uncommon epithet; it occurs on a denarius of Postumus, and is explained by some with reference to Deutz, a town opposite Cologne; but the ancient name of this place seems to have been Divitia, and Ammianus has the derivative Divitenses, xxvi., 7, 14; xxvii., 1, 2, edit. Eyssenhardt; in the Middle Ages it was called Duizia. Others prefer Duisburg in Kleveberg, north of Düsseldorf; v. De Vit, s.v. Deusionensis, in the Onomasticon appended to his edition of Forcellini’s Lexicon; he mentions Deuso, a barbarous name, and Deusa (see also Desanaus). The adjective may denote some place in which Hercules was specially venerated, cf. HERCVLI MAGVANO, Eckhel, Doct. Num. Vet., vol. vii., p. 443 sq., probably from a town called Mausa or Magusa. Hercules often appears on the coins of Postumus to signify victories over his enemies; sometimes the busts of the hero and emperor are conjugated (accolés): Cohen, Med. Imp. tome v., p. 15, No. 8; ibid. p 21, No. 52; in the note to p. 19 he cites the Baron de Witte, who has published
an extremely interesting article on the coins of Postumus, that ex hibi the labours of Hercules, in the Revue Numismatique de 1844. See also Collection d'Amécourt, Nos. 538, 539.


Another class of coins found in the Rhine-land is interesting, but for a totally different reason, viz., because they show us the last stage of degeneracy reached by the barbarous imitations of the Greek prototype—the Macedonian Philippus, known to the tiro as regale numisma, Horace, Epistles ii, 1,234. I refer to the Regenbogenschüsseln (rainbow-dishes), which are of gold—so-called from some superstition that connected them with the rainbow, and from their concave shape, resembling some examples in the Byzantine series. If we compare these rude coins with the British and Gaulish, we shall see at once that they are still further removed from the Greek—indeed at first sight it is hard to identify therein any features of the original from which they are derived.

Of the Regenbogenschüsseln I exhibited two specimens—the larger one (weight 110 grains) being like some figures in Mr. Evans's Ancient British Coins, e.g., plate B, Nos. 5 and 6. The obverse shows locks of back hair, wreath and "a rounded projection where the face should be." On the reverse we see five balls, one of them rests on two supports, and another on three, thus having the appearance of a tripod; these rude combinations are intended to represent the legs of a horse. The smaller example (weight 28 grains) has on the obverse a device, in which we may perhaps recognise a human face; on the reverse only a cross, that may probably be explained as a descendant from the earliest type in the British series. Evans, op. citat., Pl. A, Nos. 1 & 2, where we observe a cross band, at right angles to the wreath copied from the Philippus; ibid. p. 29, Pl. C, No. 7, "the head beginning to assume a cruciform appearance;" pp. 26-30 progressive degradation.

Keary, Morphology of Coins, reprinted from the Numismatic Chronicle, vol. v, 3rd series, pp. 165-198; esp. pp. 173, 181; Pl. viii, no 19; ibid. nos. 20-22, "Gaulish coinage descended from that of the Spanish colony of Rhoda," for which see Heiss, Monnaies antiques de l'Espagne, p. 84 sq. pl. i. Mr. Keary refers to special monographs on this subject, Streber, Regenbogenschüsseln, Friedlander in Bulletino di Archeologia; Revue Numismatique, 1861, p. 141 (Longpérier): and v. Mons'. P. Charles Robert on the Regenbogenschüsseln.

Jacob Grimm, Deutsche Mythologie, zweite Ausgabe, 1844, vol. ii, cap. xxii. Himmel und Gestirne, p. 694 sq. Indessen haften noch aberglaubische überlieferungen. das volk wahnt, an der stelle, wo der regenbogen aufsteht, sei eine goldne schüssel, oder liege ein schatz verborgen; aus dem regenbogen fallen goldmünzen oder pfenninge nieder, gefundne goldbleche heissen regenbogenschüsseltein, patellae Iridis, die sonne verzätte sie im regenbogen. In Baiern nennt man den regenbogen

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himmelring, sonnenring, jene münzen himmelmüngschüsseln (Schm. 2, 196, 3, 109) vgl. oben s. 333. For the mythology of the rainbow see also a more recent work, Die Deutsche Volksgesche von Dr. Otto Henne-Am Rhyn, 1879, Erstes Buch, Dritter Abschnitt. Die Elemente, I Die Luft, p. 58 sq.

Those who wish to compare this rainbow-gold with Gaulish money will find ample illustrations in French books on numismatics, e.g.—

Eugène Hucher, L’Art Gaulois ou Les Gaulois d’après leurs Médailles, 1868, 101 plates of coins, much enlarged, and classified as Avant César and Du Temps de César, besides woodcuts intercalated in the text.

Joachim Lelewel, Type Gaulois ou Celtique, 1841, with Atlas, Planches i-xii, of the same size as the originals.

F. De Saulcy, Lettres a M. A. De Longpré sur la Numismatique Gauloise, 1859, with engravings at the end of the volume.

For the worship of Mithras, to the references given above, I add the following:


Milman, History of Christianity, vol. I, p. 40, “Every foreign religion found proselytes in the capital of the world; ... and at a later period the reviving Mithric mysteries, which in the same manner made their way into the Western provinces of the Empire.”

Creuzer’s Symbolik, translated by M. de Guigniaut, and published with the title Religions de l’Antiquité, I, 368; and note 9 p. 743. See also Milman, ibid. II, 266 sq. The phrase Light of Light, applied to the second Person of the Trinity in the Nicene Creed, presents a remarkable coincidence with the character of Mithras as the Sun-god: comp. Heb. I, 3, ὅς ὄν ἀπαύγασμα τῆς δόξης ἐδόξης the effulgence of his glory; so the Revised Version, which in this case is clearly preferable to the Authorised: Wisdom of Solomon, VII, 26. ἀπαύγασμα φωτὸς ἄδιαν. A similar idea is expressed in the account of the appearance of God to Moses in the burning-bush, Exodus III, 2-6 (cf. Numbers XXV, 4) Henne-Am Rhyn, ibid., p. 613. Milman, op. citat., ii, 278, Vestiges of every kind of religion, Greek, Asiatic, Mithraic have been discovered in Gaul, but none was dominant or exclusive.

Archaeologia, vol. xlviii, pp. 1-105, esp. 19-25, Antiquarian Researches in Illyricum by Mr. Arthur John Evans, accompanied by a map of parts of Roman Dalmatia, between pp. 2 and 3, and another showing the course of the Roman road inland from Epitaurum (Ragusa Vecchia), facing p. 100—here the Mithraic monuments are marked. This paper is a very valuable one, on account of the information in the text and the references in the notes. At p. 22 sq. white carnelian, streaked appropriately with blood-red, is mentioned. There may perhaps be an allusion to Mithraic gems of this kind in the Apocalypse II, 17, To him that overcometh will I give ... a white stone (ψήψον λευκήν), and in the stone a new name written, which no man knoweth saving he that
receiveth it. Such engraved stones were given to the candidate on the successful conclusion of his probation, as a token of admission into the brotherhood, and for a means of recognition between its members: King, The Gnostics and their Remains, 1st edition, p. 61. Alford's Commentary, in loco, reproduces many unsatisfactory interpretations of the passage just quoted.

Archaeologia, Index to vols. 1-50; esp. xlviii, 241-243, symbols of this cult found in London.

C. W. King, op. citat., pp. 47-64, Mithraic monuments. The Twelve Tortures or Tests—Mithraic Talismans. The Roman Mithras in his Chapel.

Sir John Malcolm, History of Persia, 1815, chap. vii, pp. 180-274. On the Religion, History Antiquities, and Character of the Inhabitants of Persia before the Mahomedan conquest; p. 183 and Index, Parsees or Guebers; p. 185, Primary religion of Persia. Worship of fire first introduced by Houashng: see Plate facing p. 259, Sculpture on the face of the rock near the Tank-E-Bostan; a figure, supposed to be the prophet Zoroaster, ... his feet rest upon a star, and his head is covered with a glory, or crown of rays. A friend informs me that the worship of the modern Guebers is, in many respects, analogous to the old Mithraicism.

Buns, Rome and the Campagna, p. 271, Temple of Mithras or Apollo on the Vatican, close to the Circus of Nero, but the exact site is not known; p. 371, House of his priests excavated at Ostia.

Xenophon is the earliest Greek author who mentions this deity, Cyropaedia, vii, 5, § 53, where Artabazus swears by him, μά τον Μίθρην; cf. Οἰκονομικός, iv, 24, ομνυμί σοι τον Μίθρην, said by Cyrus the Younger to Lysander. See Stephens, Thesaurus Linguae Graecae, edit. Didot, s.v., and esp. at the end of the article, Persis hodie Mihr.

Optio (a lieutenant in the army): is a conjecture that has been proposed to fill up a lacuna in the inscription on the monument of Caecilius. Words ending in tio of the masculine gender occur very rarely, but feminines with the same termination are common enough; hence the former must be carefully distinguished. Quinquertio is another example, i.e., one who practises the quinquartium (quinque, ars.) Greek πενταθλόν, five exercises—leaping, foot-race, throwing the quoit, throwing the spear, and wrestling. Festus, edit. C. O. Müller, p. 257, Livius quoque (Andronicus) ipso atletas sic nominat: "Quinqueortiones praecoc in medium vocat"; De Vit says that the archaic form praeoo should be read metris gratia. Dawson and Rushton, Latin Terminational Dictionary, p. 84, Third or Consonant Declension, Masculines—is, is, ionis, ion; they write quinquertio (sic); optio is formed similarly.

In describing Roman antiquities on the Rhine I have had occasion to refer to the campaigns of Varus and Drusus. Hildesheim is situated between Hanover and Göttingen, not far from Detmold in the Teutoburger Wald, and Eilen, a village in Westphalia, at the confluence of the rivers Alme and Lippe. The former district was the scene of the great defeat of Varus by the German chieftain Arminius, and at the latter place, called Aliso in ancient times, Drusus erected a fortress, Hence it is probable that the objects found at Hildesheim belonged to an officer of high rank in the army either of Varus or of Drusus. See a monograph by Wieseler, and Trésor de Hildesheim—Notice par M. A. Darcel, Designation et prix des pieces d'orfèvrerie...reproduites en fac-simile galvanique par MM. Christefle et Co.
Dr. J. Keller's Memoir in the Mainz Journal of Antiquities, quoted above, pp. 499—552, is interesting from a philological point of view, because these inscriptions increase our knowledge of Latinity, exhibiting some words and expressions which occur very rarely, or not at all, in the authors that remain to us, e.g., MANTICVLARII : NEGOTIATORES, p. 502, probably retail dealers as opposed to wholesale (magnarii); cf. Festus, ed. C. O. Müller, p. 133, Manticularia dicuntur ea, quae frequentia in usu habentur, et quasi manu tractantur: DVP, pp. 507, 516 duplicarius, a soldier who receives double pay: Vide Hübner, Inserr. Brit. Lat, duplicarius No. 571, duplicarius No. 1090.

I have said that qu had the same sound as κ in Latin; it must be admitted that some grammarians do not agree with this opinion; possibly two different pronunciations were adopted simultaneously, as is the case with many words in our own language, where no rule is fixed by any recognised authority.

Conybeare and Howson, Life and Epistles of St. Paul, 8vo. edition, i., 456, note 11, remark, “So, in Martial, Tacitus and Suetonius, Livia and Livilla, Drusa and Drusilla, are used of the same person.” I have not found Drusus in these writers.

It is to be regretted that accounts of antiquities at Mayence are dispersae; no archaeological and historical handbook for this city has appeared corresponding to Leonardy's Panorama von Trier und dessen Umgebungen, or to Regensburg in seiner Vergangenheit und Gegenwart by Hugo Graf von Walderdorff.

I subjoin some additional references for the vexed question of the Murrhina. Propertius, iv, 10, 22,

Et crocino nares murreus ungat onyx,

with Paley's note on v, 5. 26. Wilkinson's Ancient Egyptians, vol. iii, Contents p. viii, pp. 111 sq. : he inclines to the opinion that the murrhine was fluor spar, and that the Egyptian porcelain was the false murrhine of the ancients. Bottiger's Sabina, Sach-und Wortregister, vol. i, p. 44; vol. ii, p. 38. Hirth, China and the Roman Orient, 1885, p. 228, note 1. The red glass referred to in the Chinese authors may have been an imitation murrhine. For the trade between Rome and China see pp. 225—228, and Contents, p. xv.

I have already mentioned the use of perfumes in connexion with cremation and funeral rites. Cicero, De Legibus ii, 24 (Dictionary of Antiquities, p. 559 s.v. Funus), calls this practice sumptuosa respersio. Cf. Persius, Satires, iii, 104, crassisque lutatus amomis.

vi, 34—36, urnae

Ossa inodora dabit, seu spirent cinnama surdum,

Seu ceraso peccent casiae, nescire paratus.

v. Giffords Translation and Heinrich's note on the latter passage. Beim ossilegium pflegte man Wohlgemütte mit in die Urne zu legen, namentlich cinnama, κινναμον, s. Schneider, s.v., und casia eine Arabische Staude mit zimmtartiger Rinde, &c.

Subsequently to Dr. Hodgkin's essay on the Pfahlgraben, two papers have appeared on the same subject in the journals of our learned Societies—one by Mr. James Hilton, entitled "The Pfahlgraben and Saalburg Camp," Archaeol. Journ., 1884, vol. xii, pp. 203-210; the other by Mr. F. G. Hilton Price in the Proceedings of the Society of
Antiquaries, March 20, 1890, 2nd series, vol. xiii, pp. 110-120—"Notes on recent excavations on the Saalburg, near Homburg." The former memoir treats of the Limes Transrhenanus in relation to the Roman walls and camps in Northumberland, v. esp. p. 206; the latter is interesting because it gives us intelligence concerning discoveries made in August, 1889, and a detailed account of the objects previously deposited in the Homburg Museum.

For the Inscriptions see the Westdeutsche Zeitschrift für Geschichte und Kunst, 1885, Jahrgang IV. Heft IV., pp. 388-403, Die Inschriften der Saalburg bei Homburg. Von A. Hammeran. The text is accompanied by numerous fac-similes, of which the most important is given on p. 389, with the expansion p. 392 sq.

Section 322 of C. O. Müller's Handbook of Archaeology is the most important for Mosaics, because it contains the fullest details as well as references to other parts of his book. It comes under the head of Technics of the Formative Art, B 2, and is entitled Designing by the junction of solid materials, mosaic-work. As an accompaniment to treatises, such as those of Müller and Winckelmann, it would be well to consult Sillig, Catalogus Artificium. He has arranged the architects, sculptors, painters and engravers in alphabetical order, and given many passages, particularly from Pliny, in extenso, e.g., p. 428: Nat. Hist., lib. xxxvi, 25, § 60, where the doves of Sosus are described.

Like the Darmstadt mosaic, the one at Lillebonne (Juliiobona) bears, as stated above, an inscription: Grande Mosaique antique trouvée à Lillebonne (Seine Inférieure). Notice explicative, 1885, Pl. i-iv, p. 6. Apollon poursuivant Daphné. On lit dans deux cartouches blancs en lettres noires bien formées.

Et en bas : ET AMOR C(ivis) Karthaginiensis DISCIPVLVS.
(Fait par Titus Sennius Felix, citoyen de Pouzzolles, et par Amor, citoyen de Carthage, son élève).

Byzantine mosaics are briefly noticed by Müller, op. citat., § 212, Remark 4. To his references add Theophilus (Rugerus), lib. ii, cap. xv, De vitro Graeco quod musivum opus decorat; and Preface to Hendrie's Edition and Translation, p. xxxvi, note 2, where instead of ἀσφοσις read ἑσφοσις (ψῆφωσις).