

ON A "TABULA HONESTÆ MISSIONIS" FOUND AT BATH,
AND SOME OTHER NEGLECTED BRITANNO ROMAN IN-
SCRIPTIONS.

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WHEN recently writing "On some Forgotten or Neglected Roman Inscriptions found in Britain," (Arch. Journ, vol. xxxi. p. 344), I published what I then considered to be the whole of the Roman inscriptions found in this island, which had been omitted by Professor Hubner from the seventh volume of the "Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum," with the exception of some found on the line of the Roman Wall, which I knew would soon be published (as they have been) by Dr. Bruce, in the "Lapidarium Septentrionale," Part iv. I find that in the idea I have, however, been mistaken. Several other omissions have come under my notice, by recent research into MSS., and other works, and as it has been suggested to me by some of our leading antiquaries, that a supplement to Dr. Hübner's work would not be complete without them, and also those omitted from the neighbourhood of the Wall, I propose in this paper to embody both series.

In the Appendix to vol. xviii. of the "Archæologia," p. 438, there is an account of a *Tabula honestæ missionis* found at Bath, and a facsimile of which was exhibited by Mr. Lysons to the Society of Antiquaries, December 7th, 1815. This account is very incomplete, as appears by an examination of the minutes of the Society, the entire entry in the latter reading as follows:—

"He" (Mr. Lysons) "observed that from the form of the letters nearly resembling those of the tablets found a year since at Malpas and Sydenham, now deposited in the British Museum, containing decrees of the Emperor Trajan, it is probable that this is the fragment of one of the same Emperor or of his successor. *Unfortunately the part preserved does not contain the first part of the decree, and breaks*

off at the beginning of the name of the *Proprætor* in Britain. The name of one of the *Consuls*, *Titus Artidius Celer*, is preserved, but from this nothing can be ascertained as to the date, for his name not being found in the *Fasti*, he appears to have been one of the *Consules suffecti*. The *Ala Proculeiana* is mentioned to which the *Decurio* belonged to whom the decree is addressed—a name which does not occur in any of the inscriptions hitherto discovered in this country. The formal part of the decree, of which enough remains to restore the whole, differs a little from those of Trajan above mentioned, and contains the words *dimissis honestâ missione*, which are there wanting. It appears to have run thus, after enumerating the several cohorts, &c., “*Qui sunt in Britannia, sub C. . . . quinquæ et viginti pluribusve stipendiis emeritis dimissis honesta missione, quorum nomina subscripta sunt ipsis liberis posterisque eorum civitatem dedit et conubium cum uxoribus quas tunc habuissent cum est civitas iis data ; aut si qui caelibes essent cum iis quas postea duxissent dumtaxat singuli singulas.*”

The portion of the above extract, commencing with “Unfortunately,” and ending with “in this country,” is entirely omitted from the “*Archæologia*.” It is by far the most important portion of the entry, and I have placed it in italics with the view of marking the area of the omission.¹ Except by this inscription, the *ALA PROCVLEIANA* is totally unknown, and forms an addition to the list of the Roman forces stationed in Britain. Dr. McCaul, in a letter to the writer, makes the suggestion, “is it the *ALA HERCVLEIANA*, and wrongly read by Mr. Lysons?” As to this, nothing can yet be said, for apparently both the tabula and the facsimile of it are lost. At the time its inscription was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, it was in the possession of Mr. John Cranch. Mr. Scarth, in his “*Aquæ Solis*,” says that it had been traced to the possession of a Mr. Lilley, who was a bookseller of Fleet Street, London, but there apparently all traces cease.

With regard to the name of the Consul *T. ARTIDIUS CELER*, nothing more can be said. As Mr. Lysons suggests, he is doubtless a Consul *suffectus* only, his name not being known either in the *Fasti* as consul or on any other inscription. The

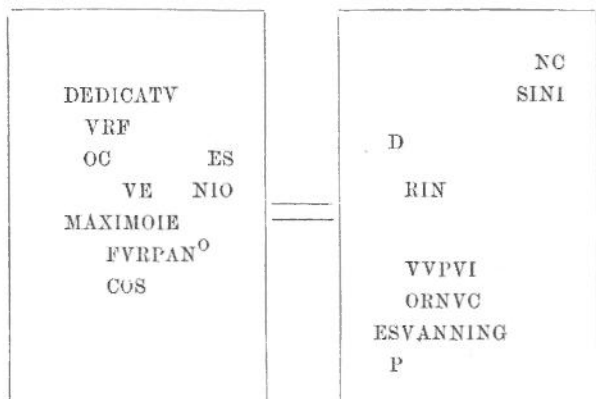
¹ I am indebted to my friend Mr. H. C. Coote, F.S.A., for the completion of the

entry, he having obtained it from the minutes of the society.

name ARTIDIVS is rare, though not unprecedented. The only example that I can at present remember occurs on an inscription found at Rome, and given by Gruter, p. ccxli.

In his inscription, No. 104, found at Caerleon, Dr. Hübner omits to give the lettering on the other side of the stone. He copies the inscription from Coxe's "History of Monmouthshire," but that author appears never to have seen the stone (nor Hübner's 103, to be mentioned presently), and says, at p. 433, that "it contained two inscriptions, one of which, on the broadest side, was defaced by the mason employed to clean the stone, and the other, on the narrowest, is only in part visible."

However, in a plate of inscriptions found at Caerleon, given by Mr. G. W. Manby in his "Guide from Clifton through the counties of Monmouth, Glamorgan, and Brecknock," (Bristol, 1802), an engraving of the stone appears, showing the inscription on both sides thus—



Nothing can be derived from the fragmentary inscription on the reverse, but as Dr. McCaul, "Br. Rom. Inscr." p. 124, has shown, the other side records the dedication of some building in October, A.D. 234, when Maximus for the second time, and Urbanus (MAXIMO II. ET VRBANO) were Consuls.

This leads me to the No. 103 of Dr. Hübner, which having also been copied from Coxe's "History of Monmouthshire," is very incorrectly given. It is made up of two stones, each inscribed on two sides, which Coxe has treated

as belonging to each other, and rendered accordingly, first the inscriptions on the front of each stone, one above the other, and then those on the reverse side, in a similar manner. He says of them, at p. 433, that they "are evidently two parts of one stone, the dimensions of which together are 9 ft. in length, 19 ins. broad, and 15 ins. thick; mutilated inscriptions remain on the two sides; that on the broader side appears to be a votive inscription by the second Augustan legion, and perhaps the other indicated the time in which it was erected. The plinth which formed the base of the first stone was likewise discovered, and as these stones were found within a few feet of each other, Mr. Evans conjectures that the whole formed a kind of pillar."

But Mr. Manby, in the plate before-mentioned, gives also engravings of these stones, in which, from each having a moulding round it, they would seem to be separate inscriptions. The lettering in them is thus given—

(1)

NN	DD
AVGG	VIII
GENIO	KAL
LEG	OCOB
II. AVG	PRCR
	EIML.

(2)

INH ^O N ^O	COS
RENMIT	CVR
MVA	VRSO
FE	AGTæ
M	EI IVS
I	
S	
IFP	
DD	

In No. 2, the front inscription has been damaged by the right-hand side of the stone having been either chipped off, or by having come off in flakes. The small letters æ, which Mr. Manby has introduced into the inscription, are curious, and rendered more so by the fact that Coxe has done the same thing. The first stone, as Dr. McCaul has shown, evidently bears the date of 23rd September, A.D. 244, and I think that both he and Professor Hubner have rightly read the remainder of the inscriptions as far as visible.

These stones, and No. 104, were lost for many years, and Mr. Manby's work being little known, it was uncertain what had become of them. That gentleman, however, at p. 56, gives a curious account of their loss.

"Desirous," he says, "of acquiring for the public any relic which might be interesting, I applied to the owner, and hearing they were of no value to him, only as suiting the uses of the mason, determined to rescue them from such a disgrace, offered either to procure an equal quantity of stone suitable for the purposes required, or to pay him any fair determined price. Mr. Gethin consented, and assured me he would call on me the next time he came to Bristol; *not fulfilling his word*, I revisited Caerleon, with the intention of concluding the bargain, when lo! I arrived just in time to see the remains of the last stone fixing for a window frame."

In 1866, an old house adjoining the churchyard at Caerleon, probably the one mentioned by Mr. Manby, was pulled down by the vicar, and among the *debris* were found several defaced fragments of these stones, and also No. 104 entire (as regards the principal face). No one in the neighbourhood seems to have been aware of this passage in Mr. Manby's work, or more care would probably have been exercised in taking down the house in question. I subsequently pointed out the passage to Mr. Lee (author of "*Isca Silurum*,") as confirmatory of the stones being the same as mentioned by Messrs. Manby and Coxe. They are now in the Caerleon Museum. As regards Hubner's 103 being two inscriptions, I think I am fully borne out in the view by the first published account of them which appeared in the "*Gentleman's Magazine*," Nov. 1800, p. 1095, and is substantially the same as Mr. Manby's.

Another fragment found at Caerleon about 1870, when it

was communicated to me by Mr. Lee, seems to have escaped Dr. Hübner's notice. It is—

XI
VIV
VIC
LL
II
T

and too fragmentary for any reading ; but I am inclined to think it part of a tombstone of a soldier of the Second Legion, the numerals being plainly given in the fifth line. Two fragments found in Scotland are also unnoticed by Dr. Hübner.

(1)
CVI

(2)
O FRO

The first is a fragment of an inscription on stone, found at Red Abbey Stead,² near Newstead, Roxburghshire, a site which has already produced two inscribed altars, Hübner's Nos. 1080, 1081, and is probably the Roman *Trimontium*. No. 2 was found at Duntocher, on the Wall of Antoninus Pius, and is described by Horsley, "Britannia Romana," p. 195.

Coming to Dr. Hübner's omissions in the four northern counties (which are embraced in the "Lapidarium Septentrionale"), I will commence with Brougham, at which place the following inscriptions, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, were discovered some time prior to the summer of 1872, when they were communicated to me by Lord Brougham.

(1)
D . M .
CRESCENTINVS
S . VIXIT . ANNIS
XVIII . VIDARIS
PATER . POSVIT

(2)
ANNAMORIS . PATER
ET RESSONA . MATER
P . C .

(3)
DEO
BELATV

(4)
DEO BELATVCAD
RO BACVLO PR

² Wilson's "Prehistoric Annals, Scotland," p. 381.

CADRO . A	O SEETSVISV
. AM . PO	LS
SIVIT . M	
TINVS	
EX . CVNE	
.	
.	
.	
RVM	

Another inscription, communicated to me at the same time by Lord Brougham, and then inedited, though subsequently published by Dr. Bruce in the "Lapidarium, is built into the roof of one of the staircases of the ruined mediæval castle of Brougham.

(5)
D . O . M
TITIVS.
VIXIT . ANNIS
. SMINVXXXXPA
. FRATER TITVLVM
. . . T

Nos. 1 and 2 were found, Lord Brougham informs me, in the smaller burial-place, on the west side of the *castrum*. No. 1 reads simply, "To the divine shades. Crescentinus lived eighteen years. Vidaris (his) father, placed (this)." It is an ordinary shaped Roman tombstone, with a pediment, the latter containing simply the first letters D. M., which are surmounted by a fir-cone, the emblem of immortality.

No. 2 occurs also on a tombstone, which bears a full-length figure of the deceased. At the feet of the figure is the inscription. The head of the figure, and the portion of the stone above it (which probably gave the name and age of the deceased) has been broken off. The remaining inscription reads, "Annamoris (the) father and Ressona (the) mother caused (this) to be placed."

No. 3 is an altar, but in a bad state of preservation, so that its conclusion cannot be satisfactorily made out. It reads, *Deo Belatucadro A(r)am posivit Matinus ex cune(o) . . . rum*. Beyond the fact that the altar was erected by Matinus (this is apparently the name) to the god Belatucader, and that he held some post in a *cuneus*, we can

learn nothing. The *cuneus* was a body of troops, whose province it was, when engaged with an enemy, to fight in the form of a wedge, with the view of more easily breaking the opposing ranks.

No. 4 is more simple. It reads, "*Deo Belatucadro Baculo pro se et suis v(otum) l(ibens) s(olvit)*," i. e., "To the god Belatucader, Baculo for himself and his (family) willingly performs his vow."

No. 5 is also a tombstone. It is erected by a brother to a person, one of whose names was Titius, who lived *more or less* thirty years (for I take the s preceding MINVS to be the end of the word PLVS). The brother's name is lost. The inscription has probably commenced, D. O. M. S, i. e., "*Diis omnibus manibus sacrum*," "Sacred to all the divine shades."

At Netherby the following omission occurs in Dr. Hübner's work :—

... NVIDIO
... ISMENTVLA.

This no doubt, as Dr. Bruce observes, is the expression of "some coarse jest." It had probably a phallic ornament attached to the lost portion of the stone, similar to one found at Adel in Yorkshire, bearing a somewhat analogous inscription.

There is another inscription also found at Netherby (Bruce, "Lap. Sept.," No. 768), in a most obscure and worn state, which Dr. Hübner does not give. It is almost, and in fact for all practical purposes perfectly, illegible, though it seems from the first line to be a dedication to Diana on an altar 1 ft. 7 in. high.

Dr. Hübner's omissions at Bewcastle are as follows :

(1)	(2)
DEO	DEO
SANCTO	...
COCIDI .	
ANNIVS	
VICTOR	
CENTVR	
LEGIONI .	

.....

The first of these was found in making a drain a little

north of the station. Dr. Bruce is wrong in saying that he had published it for the first time in the "Lapidarium Septentrionale (No. 735). It was first noticed in the "Reliquary," vol. iv., p. 44, soon after its discovery. The last line is doubtful from its worn state. Dr. Bruce reads it SEXTAE, thus making the whole *Deo Sancto Cocidio Annius Victor Centur(io) Legioni(s) Sextae*.

The second is merely the head of an altar, the remainder being destroyed. To what god it was erected cannot therefore be ascertained

An exactly similar omission occurs in Dr. Hübner's Lancaster inscriptions, at which place the head of an altar inscribed simply—

DEO

...

was found some years ago. (Bruce, "Lap. Sept.," No. 690.)

About two months before Dr. Hübner completed his work there was found at Ebchester a small altar, which he fails to notice. It bore the following inscription, as far as legible :—

DEO

VITIR

.....

This is one of a well-known class of altars found in the north of England. When entire, the inscription probably was, *Deo Veterineo* (or *Vitirineo*).

A large stone from the walls of a building, in all probability only the portion of a larger one, bearing the letters—

VI VICTORINI,

found at the Roman station at Papcastle (Bruce, "Lap. Sept.," No. 909), is also omitted.

At Old Carlisle, an altar, found about 1867 or 1868, and given by Dr. Bruce in the "Lapidarium Septentrionale (No. 831), is omitted by Dr. Hübner. The inscription is—

DEO

BELATVCA

DRO . SANCTO

AVR . TASVLVS

VET . V . S . L . *

And should no doubt be expanded, *Deo Belatucadro Sancto*

Aur(elius) Tasulus Vet(eranus) V(otum) S(oluit) L(ibens) Merito), the *M* for the last word having been obliterated. *Veteranus*, the title of a soldier who had served his full time in the army is rare in Anglo-Roman epigraphy.

At the great station at Ellenborough, Dr. Hübner's omissions seem to consist only of three fragmentary inscriptions, viz. ;—

(1.)	(2.)	(3.)
D. M. S	DIARI	COI...
AEL AC..	TI RIVNC	HI. PPE
... ANI..		VI NTE
		RA NT
		NP

Of these, No. 1 is a fragment of a tombstone found, in 1870, in taking down an old wall near the *castrum*, and was communicated to me by Mr. Senhouse, the owner of the site. (See also "Architect," Jan. 15, 1870.) It evidently commences *Diis Manibus Sacrum*, and the *prænomen* of the person commemorated is *Aelius*, but beyond this we are unable to proceed on account of its shattered state. This inscription is omitted by Dr. Bruce.

Nos. 2 and 3 were found with the sixteen altars in April, 1870, and are also very obscure fragments. They both contain several ligulate or tied letters, which, however, I have disconnected in the above copy. No. 2 seems hopelessly obscure. In No. 3 there is a letter preceding the first *P* in the second line which looks like a reversed *E*—Possibly it may be meant for *s*, and the two first lines might then read *COH. (I. AEL) HISP.* In the fourth line it is also possible that we have part of the word *curante* (*vide* "Lap. Sept.," No. 898).

Considering the many hundreds of inscriptions found on the line of the wall of Hadrian, Dr. Hübner's omissions are singularly few. The completion of the first three parts of the "Lapidarium Septentrionale," prior to the appearance of his seventh volume, will probably account for this. They seem to be the following, nine in number :—

(1.)	(2.)	(3.)
DEAE	COH. VIII	DISCP
....	SILCH
....		

(4.)	(5.)	(6.)
.... I DEC . S	COH . I . > LIBONS .	COH . VI
VIDIA . CL .		VORVM . ISTI .
..... CAN		
(7.)	(8.)	(9.)
COH . I	I . BLASIOS	MARTI.
> CLAVID .	AI B INE C	
	SVB	P .

These are nearly all fragmentary inscriptions, and not of much importance. No. 1 is from Chesterholm (*Vindolana*), Nos. 2, 3, and 4 are from Little Chesters (*Aesica*), Nos. 5, 6, and 7 from Caervorran (*Magna*) and its neighbourhood. No. 8 is from Walton Castlesteads. Dr. Bruce, in the "Lapidarium Septentrionale," gives Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 7, but not the remainder.

No. 1 is merely the head of an altar, the name of the goddess to whom it is dedicated being lost. It is now built up in the wall of a passage at the house at Chesterholm.

No. 2 is a centurial stone probably reading *Cohors octava, centuria Silicii*.

No. 3 is the head of an altar, found by Dr. Lingard at *Aesica*, in 1800; when entire it has probably read, as in another case, DISCIPLINAE . AVGVSTI (Hodgson, "Northumberland," vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 203).

Of No. 4 little can be said, owing to the very fragmentary state of the inscription, although the altar on which it occurred was 5 ft. high, and entire. So says Dr. Lingard, who adds that it was much defaced, and the above was all he could see on it (Hodgson, vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 203).

No. 5 is a centurial stone, which Dr. Bruce reads ("Lap. Sept.," No. 332), *Cohortis primae centuria Libonis*.

No. 6, Dr. Hübner thinks is the same as his No. 777, which is

COH . I . BAT
VORVM . F .

but Hodgson, vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 141, gives both of these as separate inscriptions. The former is also given in Gough's "Camden" (edit. 1789), vol. ii., pl. xvi., fig. 3; and in Hutchinson's "View of Northumberland," i. 18.

No. 7 found at Gap, near Caervarron, Dr. Bruce reads as

Cohortis secundæ (?) centuria Claudii Avidi ("Lap. Sept." No. 347). It is now built into an outhouse.

No. 8 is given in Hutchinson's "Cumberland," vol. i. p. 108, fig. 10. He describes it as lately having been found at Castlestead, but it is too fragmentary for anything to be gathered from it.

No. 9 is stated in Bishop Gibson's edition of "Camden's Britannia" (1722), p. 1035, to have been inscribed on the pedestal of a statue at *Borcovicus* (Housesteads), and seen by him in 1708. Neither Dr. Hübner nor Dr. Bruce give it.

Leaving the wall, Sir R. C. Hoare, in his "Giraldus Cambrensis," vol. i. p. clv. says that a centurial stone, inscribed MARC . . . , was to be seen in the "outward walls" of the church at Maentwrog, near Festiniog, Merionethshire. It is not now there. Dr. Hübner does not appear to notice it, though he gives two other inscriptions, Nos. 144-5, preserved in the same village. They were from the Roman *castrum* at *Tomen-y-Mur*.

In the "Archaeological Journal," vol. xiii. p. 329, Mr. E. W. Godwin, in describing a Roman tessellated pavement, partially opened in 1838, and subsequently in 1856, at Colerne, Wilts, says: "From the descriptions of those persons in the neighbourhood who visited the pavement in 1838, it appears that the design consisted of a chariot with a charioteer and four horses abreast. Some persons in the parish remembered seeing an inscription or word above the chariot, which the parish clerk told me was either SERVIVS, or SEVERVS, but this I found no one could confirm."

No notice is taken by Dr. Hübner of the gold tablet found at Caernarvon (or rather at Llanbeblig, near that town), the ancient *Segontium*. It is now preserved in the Caernarvon Museum, at the Castle, but as no photograph has been allowed to be taken of it—indeed the plate is not at present to be seen—I forbear giving a copy of what *was said to be* the inscription. It is principally in Greek, but there are other characters mixed with the Greek letters. Several Hebrew names occur on the plate, which is 4 ins. long by 1 in. broad. An inscription "in astral or magical characters" follows the principal one. The Rev. C. W. King, M.A., who is perhaps more versed in the inscriptions relating to the Gnostics than any other living Englishman, informs me that he has a copy similar to mine, but can make no sense of

it. Nothing but a photograph would be of service to a scholar in this case. For a description of this plate the reader is referred to the "Cambrian Quarterly Magazine," vol. i. p. 116, "Archæologia Cambrensis," vol. iii. 1st series, p. 362.

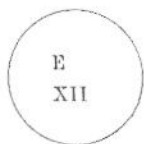
Dr. Hübner's chapter, "Signacula ex Aere," is deficient of a bronze stamp found at Cramond, near Edinburgh, and preserved at Pennicuik House, in that neighbourhood. It is $2\frac{3}{8}$ ins. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. The inscription is

TERTVLL . PROVINC .

"It is surmounted by a crescent, and bears the words, in raised letters of half an inch in height ****. The inscription is reversed, having evidently been designed for use as a stamp, and on the back is a ring handle in the form of a leaf" (Wilson, "Prehistoric Annals of Scotland," p. 391). I am inclined to read the name on this stamp as *Tertullus Provincialis*. The name of *Marcus Didius Provincialis* occurs in an inscription found at Lanchester.

In his chapter on "Tesseræ" Dr. Hübner has overlooked two of these articles bearing inscriptions, described in the "Archæological Journal," vol. vii. p. 71. The lettering on them was,—

(1)



No. 1 was found at Shefford in Bedfordshire, and No. 2 in Northamptonshire, but the exact locality is not stated. They are of burnt clay, and red in colour, and each about 1 in. in diameter. Two others, found in Norfolk, are also omitted. The first is described in the "Gentleman's Magazine," March, 1792, p. 214, and engraved pl. iii. fig. 2. It was of earth, about one-eighth of an inch thick, and was found at Elmham, near Swaffham. It is represented thus—



The second is thus described in the Norwich vol. of the "Archaeological Institute," p. xxviii., amongst the antiquities then exhibited: "A small disc or tessera of baked clay, about one-sixth of an inch in thickness, diameter 3 ins. It was found at Attleborough, Norfolk. One side is marked with diagonal lines forming a cross, and the letters S. C. V. R. On the other are the letters H. IMP . . . 1 (XP ?)."

In his list of "Anuli" Dr. Hübner omits a ring found in Lothbury, London, and now in Mr. Gunston's collection, bearing the inscription—

VITA. VOLO.

It is of iron, and the inscription is on a small plate of brass, which is inserted in it. Mr. J. E. Price, in vol. iii. of the "Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society," calls it a wedding ring.

In the chapter "Gemmis Inscripta" an onyx seal found at Silchester has escaped Dr. Hübner's notice. It is described in Gough's "Camden" (ed. 1789), vol. i. p. 142, and bore the inscription, ZACP. At that time it was in the possession of a publican named Stair, at Aldermaston, with another similar seal bearing the figure of a cock picking out of a cornucopia, but no inscription, and a number of silver and brass Roman coins.³

In the chapter "Vascula Vitrea" there is an omission of the inscription on the bottom of a glass vessel found at Bex-Hill, near Sittingbourne, Kent, with a Roman leaden coffin, in 1869 (see "Antiquary," April 6th, 1872). The inscription is, IBONI. Another of the same nature occurs with regard to a glass vessel, 6½ in. high, found in the Roman cemetery at Newbury, Berks, with a number of other vessels. The letters were simply S. P. S., and were accompanied by a figure resembling Æsculapius strangling the serpent. They were, as in the previous example, on the bottom of the vessel.

Dr. Hübner's omissions in the list of potter's marks would form a chapter of themselves. I leave, however, to others

³ Dr. Hübner also omits two leaden seals found at Richborough in Kent, bearing the head of the Conqueror Constantine, and round it the words CONSTANTINVS P. AVG. ("Coll. Antiq.," vol. vi.

p. 120); also a drinking-cup, found in a leaden coffin at Petham in the same county, inscribed BIBE ("Col. Antiq.," vol. iv. p. 173).

the task of cataloguing them, as they hardly come within the range of classical inscriptions.

In the omission of milliaries, Professor Hübner seems to be singularly unfortunate. In my former paper on "Some Neglected or Forgotten Roman Inscriptions found in Britain," I chronicled three of them; I have now to add five others.

In the chapter, "Viæ Britanniae Meridionalis, Hübner gives only two milliaries of the Emperor Tetricus as being found at Bittern, near Southampton (*Clausentum*), though he seems to suggest that the third was probably another copy of one of the others. This, however, is not the case, a glance at the dimensions of the stones, and the large amount of space on the one compared with that on the other, both over and under the inscription, would at once have proved that they were separate milestones. The one that he omits is engraved in the Winchester volume of the British Archæological Association, pl. 6, fig. 4. The other two are given in the preceding plate. Dr. Hübner also omits another stone bearing an obscure inscription from the same place, and engraved in the same volume, pl. 5, fig. 5. These inscriptions are as follows:—

(1)	(2)
(I)MP. CA TXVIII
C. AESVIO	N SN. AVRNV
TETRICO	VET SAENAB
P. F. AVG.	NDINI MP. ST

The first of these seems to read, *Imperatorii Caesari Caio Aesvio Tetrico Pio Felici Augusto*. The second, which I have copied from Sir H. C. Englefield's "Walk through Southampton," p. 124 (as being more complete than Mr. Smith's engraving in the Winchester volume of the British Archæological Association), is very peculiar. Sir H. C. Englefield says that it "appears to be a fragment of a miliary column. It is 18 in. in diameter, of a solid, blackish stone. The back part is left rough, as if intended to be fixed against a wall. I dare not hazard any reading of the inscription, which is of very rude workmanship."

The inscription contains several conjoined or ligulate letters. In the copy given above I have untied them, and added the first stroke of the N in the last line. Sir H.

C. Englefield's engraving evidently does not suggest that it is a v but rather the latter part of an n. Another difficulty is that we have not got the commencement of the lines which appear to have been worn off. From what remains of the last line, I come to the conclusion that it marked a certain number of miles (M. P. *millia passus*) from some place whose name in the ablative ended in . . . NDINI. The only place to which it would seem to apply is a Roman station, which has heretofore been called *Londinis*, named only by the anonymous geographer of Ravenna. In the copy of this work, formerly in the possession of Louis XIV., and now preserved in Paris, this place is called *Landinis*; in the copy preserved in the Vatican, it is called *Lindinis*. It was situated somewhere in the south of England, but its site has been so far unknown. Baxter conjecturally placed it at Lyme Regis. Is this the place named on the stone? The last letters st are the most puzzling portion of the inscription; but there is little doubt that the copy is an erroneous one in many particulars, and the stone is now lost.

In the "Viæ Britanniae Mediterraneæ" three omissions have to be noticed, which are as follows:—

(1)	(2)	(3)
CORN	IMP. CAE
ALIGN

		M. P.

The first was found at Wroxeter, and is thus described by the Rev. H. M. Scarth in the "Archaeological Journal," vol. xvi. p. 65.—"Another fragment has lately been discovered, which is in the possession of the present vicar, the Rev. E. Egremont; it seems to be a portion of a milestone, and bears the letters CORN, and in the line below may be deciphered the letters ALIGN." Where this fragment now is I cannot say. Mr. Egremont tells me that it is not now at Wroxeter, nor does he remember it. The Rev. H. M. Scarth, in a recent letter to me, says that when he wrote of it, that it was in the Vicarage garden at Wroxeter. He also says that it was very difficult to read, and that the first L might have been a D. It is possible that the *Cornavii*, in

whose territory Wroxeter was situated, may have been named in the first fragmentary line.

Nos. 2 and 3 are very interesting and important. They were found in 1812 by Colonel Hill, when draining Moston Pool and an adjoining morass of 250 acres, in the parish of Stanton, on Hine Heath, Shropshire. The spot was only a mile from the large Roman camp at Bury Walls, which, in my paper on *Mediolanum* ("Arch. Journal," vol. xxx. p. 169), I designated the ancient *Rutunium*. An account of the discovery is given in a little work called the "Antiquities of Hawkstone,"⁴ in which the late Rev. J. B. Blakeway adds a note on this subject, and at p. 88 says that the stones "were found at the bottom of the pool, which was but a few feet deep (and apparently of recent formation, by throwing up a dam to confine the water of a rivulet which flowed through the morass"). The stones found were four in number. "The whole of the soil at the bottom of the pool and the morass consisted of peat to the depth of 14 ft., with the exception of the spot on which these stones were found, which was a bed of gravel evidently brought from a distance; and that the morass existed upwards of seven centuries ago is manifest from the name of the neighbouring village Moston (q. d. Moss Town), which occurs in Domesday.

"The stones have originally formed two rude four-sided shafts surrounding quadrangular pedestals. The proper height of the shafts cannot be ascertained, as the summits of both are broken off, but the present height (shaft and pedestal) of one is 4 ft. 6 in., besides 1 ft. 8 in. to let into the ground; of the other, 4 ft. 8 in. Both of the shafts and one of the pedestals have borne inscriptions; from the letters IMP. CAE. on one, they are undoubtedly Roman; from M. P. on the other, they are probably millaria—perhaps records of distances along a whole line of road. If so, the loss of the inscriptions (for they are irreparably defaced) is a deplorable injury to the Roman geography of Shropshire. It is difficult, however, to conceive how milestones should be found anywhere, except on the side of a public road; while it is certain that no road ever passed by this spot, for

⁴ There is no date to this volume, but from its internal evidence especially the statement of the Duke of Wellington being then premier (p. 52), it was pro-

bably published circa 1829. It seems to have been edited by one of the ladies of the Hill family.

the moss has been cut to the depth of 14 ft. in every possible direction without finding anything but peat, except the above-mentioned heap of gravel. It has been thought that this was not the original situation of the stones, but that they have been brought hither, at some remote period, for the purpose of mere stones, as the boundary between the parishes of Hodnet and Lee is close by. This would account for the lamentable manner in which they are defaced. In this case they may have been removed from the side of a road, running from the Bury Walls (which is nearly proved by the vicinity of these Roman remains to have been the ancient *Rutunium*) to Wroxeter, and perhaps through the village of Stanton, the name of which appears to indicate that a Roman road formerly passed through it."

The author of the work adds a further note at the same page:—"Since the above was written very deep drains have been cut in many parts of the moor, and traces of a road about nine feet in width are evident in six or seven places. This road was close to the spot on which stood the stones already described; it passed from south to north, corresponding with the situations of Wroxeter and Chester, and at the distance of a mile from the Bury walls," &c. At p. 91 another note says:—"During the heat and drought of the years 1825 and 1826, in consequence of the contraction and cracking of the peat of the morass, several oak trees in a state of perfect preservation became visible. They were by the side of the road, with the construction of which perhaps they had interfered. On one of them the marks of the axe were clearly seen. The lower ends of the trees were very near the surface of the earth, the tops of them seven or eight feet beneath it. The form of the ground shows that a pool of greater depth than the one before-mentioned lay beside the road, and into that pool the trees had fallen."

I have endeavoured to trace where these stones are now preserved. They are probably still in the neighbourhood, as the Dowager Lady Hill remembers that they were at Hawkstone about forty years ago (1830-35), *i. e.*, some twenty years after their discovery, but they cannot be found there now.

The road discovered being only 9 ft. in width proves that the direct road from Wroxeter to Chester was not one of the Higher Empire, but was constructed subsequently,

thus confirming the accuracy of the Itinerary, which connects the two places *via Mediolanum* (Chesterton), as I have previously stated ("Arch. Journ.," vol. xxx. p. 171).

In the same vol., p. 159, I also stated the difficulty of tracing the roads in this neighbourhood, owing to the intervention of numerous boggy districts, in which not only they, but even villas would sink, and alluded to it as the great cause of our ignorance as to their direction. This discovery of the road at such a great depth (probably nearly 20 ft.) is a confirmation of the statement. Almost an equal depth had to be encountered at Wroxeter. The milestones seem to have been elevated above the level of the road considerably, on the summit of the gravel heap.

A few words on the station (*Rutunium*) itself from the same work will not be out of place. At p. 59 it is said :—"The only part of the rocky eminence which is not inaccessible, or nearly so, was protected by a triple entrenchment. *The wall* encloses a plain of twenty acres, and may be traced round the brink of the hill, leaving indeed four narrow chasms, which seem to point out the spots where the gates of the city stood. A fine spring rises within the walls, one still more abundant and translucent immediately beyond them."

A Roman *walled castrum* of *twenty acres* is indeed one of large size. The writer is also no doubt correct as to the gates, the arrangement seeming to be the same as in similar *castra*.

At p. 87 it is said in another note :—"It is probable that many precious relics lie hidden in this neighbourhood. A farmer who rented the land within the 'Bury Walls' had a few years since collected from it several pieces of earthenware, bricks, &c., of antique appearance. These fell into the hands of servants, and were disposed of as rubbish."

These extra facts, added to the evidence adduced in my former paper on *Mediolanum*, seem conclusive as to the existence here of a large station. That it was *Rutunium* is an opinion that I still hold. There seems to have been a Roman building discovered in the neighbourhood also, for the author of the same work says in a note, p. 53 :—"About fifteen years since" (*i. e.* A.D. 1814) "on digging up a mount in a garden at Weston the foundation of a small oblong building was discovered. The walls were double ; in the space between them bones are said to have been found."

There are a few inscriptions which have not been published, nor have the stones been preserved, and they are therefore entirely lost. It is well, however, to preserve a record of them. In addition to that found at the Roman station at Ambleside, which Professor Hübner mentions, and which I have for many years endeavoured to trace, there are the following within my knowledge :—A stone, inscribed, found covering an urn, full of coins, at Bourn, Lincolnshire (Marratt's "History of Lincolnshire," vol. iii. p. 79). An inscribed sarcophagus, with skeleton and vase of coins, &c., found at Leyton (Essex), near Hackney, in November, 1783 ("Gent. Mag.," 1783, p. 899). A large flagstone, inscribed, found at a Roman station called "Castle Flemish," Pembrokeshire, nine miles north-east from Haverford West (Lewis, "Top. Dict. of Wales," ed. 1850, article, "Ambles-ton"). An inscribed altar found at Caergwrle, Flintshire (Lewis, "Top. Dict. of Wales," ed. 1850, article "Hope"; also "Archæologia Cambrensis," vol. i. 4th series, p. 341, and vol. ii. 4th series, p. 97, &c.). A Roman tessellated pavement, bearing an inscription, found in Little St. Helen's, London, August 15th, 1733 ("Gent. Mag.," 1733, p. 436). Roman tiles, found in 1831 with many other Roman remains at Cayo, Caermarthenshire, and said, no doubt erroneously, to bear the inscriptions H. MI and I. VV. (Lewis, "Top. Dict. of Wales," ed. 1850, article "Cayo"). Last, but not least, the Hon. and Rev. P. G. Willoughby, Vicar of Painswick, Gloucester, informs me that in some partial excavations in 1868, on the site of a Roman villa at Highfield Farm, near that town, an inscribed stone was discovered, which is now lost, though I have made every possible search for it. From a passage in the "Gent. Mag.," August, 1770, I at one time concluded that an altar dedicated to Fortune had been found in Caermarthenshire, but I am now in possession of evidence which negatives such a supposition.⁵

In concluding this list I must add an inscription of a peculiar nature, and which is very doubtful. In the "Gent. Mag.," August, 1770, p. 387, it is said :—"In the Mearnes of Scotland a stone has lately been dug up with this inscription,—

R. IM. L.

⁵ To these must be added a Roman altar found in 1730 at Frilsham near Speen, Berkshire, bearing an inscription to Jupiter (Lysons' "Mag. Brit.," vol. i.

p. 199); and an inscribed stone, with some stamped tiles, found at Llanvihangel-Cwm-du ("Archæologia Scotica," vol. iii. p. 91).

which probably means *Romani Imperii Limes.*" (!!) If this stone is of the Roman period, the above is certainly not its reading, but I doubt whether it is Roman at all.

Such, so far as it is in my power to ascertain, are the Britanno-Roman inscriptions omitted by Dr. Hübner. There may possibly be still a few to be obtained from MSS. in large collections, and in very scarce works. Should any come under my notice I shall endeavour at a future time to make them public. In the meantime I hope to publish at the close of the current year the inscriptions found *since* Dr. Hübner published his volume. I do this at the request of many of the most eminent Anglo-Roman antiquaries, who have also requested me to publish an annual list of fresh discoveries. I may add that the recent discoveries are nearly fifty in number, and some of them very important.