

## ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS DISCOVERED IN BRITAIN IN 1885.

By W. THOMPSON WATKIN.

The past year has not been so productive as some of its predecessors in epigraphic "finds" of the Roman period, though it is probably an average one.

As usual, the greatest number of discoveries have been made upon or near the line of the Roman Wall. Commencing from the east end of this structure, there was found upon the 8th of January, at South Shields, the lower part of a large Roman tombstone, of which the upper portion had been discovered some four years previously, and an account of which I communicated to the Institute, March 3rd, 1881. The newly discovered portion contained the figure of the deceased in a semi-recumbent position, upon a couch, a cup in his left hand, and an object not clearly distinguishable in his right; the greater portion of the face broken off. In a panel underneath is a small figure, as if of a child, with a large vessel, having handles, on the floor beside him, and represented as lifting up a cup for the acceptance of the deceased. These panels are flanked by fluted columns, surmounted by the pediment bearing in its centre, a lion's head, with a ring in the mouth, which I described in 1881. The lowest compartment within a moulding bears the following inscription:—

D.M.VICTORIS NATIONE MAVRVM.  
ANNORVM. XX LIBERTVS.NVMERIANI  
\*QITIS ALA.L ASTVRVM QVI  
PIANTISSIME PR\*\*\* QVTVS EST.

As I at once pointed out on receipt of a "squeeze" of this inscription, there are several and most extraordinary errors in it—MAVRVM agrees with nothing, the same may be said of LIBERTVS unless considered in a fresh sentence. ALA should be ALAE, a v has to be supplied in EQVITIS,

though this omission is of frequent occurrence, and the third letter in the last line should be E instead of A.

The correct reading then is *D(is) M(anibus) Victoris. Natione Maurus annorum xx libertus Numeriani (e)quitis Alae I Asturum qui pientissime prosequutus est.* The E at the beginning of the third line and the three letters whose places are marked by asterisks in the last line are wanting. The translation is—"To the divine shades of Victor. By nation, a Moor, of twenty years of age. (He was) the freed man of Numerianus, a horseman of the first *ala* of the Astures who most affectionately followed him (to the grave).

The P of *Prosequutus* appearing in the rubbing much like an E, and only the upper part of the R being visible, I at first thought that *Executus est* was the phrase intended, as it is indicative of following to the grave; but from the engravings of the stone since published there is no doubt *Prosequutus* is correct.<sup>1</sup> Neither term, however, has previously been found in a Roman inscription in England. Dr. Bruce adds *eum* after *qui*, though there is no necessity for it, the word being understood. From the *Notitia*, we learn that the first *ala* of the Astures was quartered at Benwell (*Condercum*) on the great Wall, a fact confirmed by numerous inscriptions found there. The stone was found at the corner of James Mather and Cleveland Streets, whilst removing the sand, &c., previous to paving.

At the same station (South Shields) there was also found on the 16th of October, within the area of the *castrum* and not far from the east gate, a small altar of sandstone, 2 ft. 3 in. high, and 14 in. broad, having on the back a garland, on the right side a *praefericulum*, and on the left a *patera*, the front being thus inscribed

D. ESCVLAP.  
P. VIBOLEIVS  
SECVNDVS  
ARAM  
D. D.

*i.e., D(eo) (A)esculap(io) P(ublius) Viboleius Secundus aram d(onum) d(at).* "To the god Aesculapius. Publius Viboleius Secundus gives (this) altar, as a gift." The altar had been used as a walling stone, and consequently

<sup>1</sup> For an example of *prosequutus est* in this sense, see Orelli, No. 4830.

was probably of early date. There are numerous instances of Aesculapius being spelt as Esculapius.

Proceeding westwards there was found in April in the wall of a house at Hexham, built about the middle of the seventeenth century, a centurial stone, which on its inscribed face, was 1 ft. in width and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. in height bearing the inscription

CH.VIII.> MA  
RCI.CoMA

The last letter may be incomplete, as it is at the edge of the stone, and perhaps M; for it is doubtful whether there is an horizontal stroke across it—but taking it as given, I would read, *Cohortis nonae, centuria Marci(i) Comati*, or if the last letter be M, *Communis* may be substituted for *Comati*. i.e. “The century of Marcius Comatus (or Communis) of the ninth cohort.” It would be a legionary and not auxiliary cohort.

On the 30th April, 1884, I communicated to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries a short paper advising that wherever a Roman milestone had been found, excavations should be made around it, to ascertain if others did not lie buried, as from Continental experiences, I felt assured that these milestones generally occurred in groups, having been renewed in the reigns of successive emperors. Within fourteen months my opinion was verified, not by excavations purposely made, but by accident. In draining the “Crindle Dykes” farm there was found, on the north side of the Roman road called the “Stanegate,” which runs within the Wall, and has been traced, up to the present time between Birdoswald (*Amboglanna*) and Chesters (*Cilurnum*), a group of five Roman milestones, with fragments of two others. They were at the distance of a Roman mile to the east from the milliary still remaining *in situ*, which closely adjoins the station of *Vindolana* (Chesterholm). This latter, in Horsley’s time, had its inscription BONO REIPUBLICAE NATO still remaining, though nothing but a few strokes now remain. The inscriptions on those recently discovered are, according to Dr. Bruce,

(1)  
IMP. CA . . .  
SEVER . . .  
PIO . . .  
COS.PP.CVR . . .  
G.AVG . . .  
M.P. XIII

(2)  
IMP  
CAE  
MAXI  
MINO  
AVG  
NOB  
CAES

(3)  
M.AVR  
PRoBVS  
P.F.INVIC  
AVG

(4)  
IMP  
FL  
VAL  
CONSTANTIN  
P.F  
INV  
AVG  
DIVI

(5)  
IMP.CAES  
FLAV.VAL  
CONSTANTINO  
PIO. NOB  
CAESARI  
FL.IVL  
CONSTANTI  
FIL.AVG  
\*C\*D\*\*OX

(6)  
IM . . .

(7)  
L.I

The first of these, which is on a rounded pillar 4 ft. 6 in. in height and 1 ft. 7 in. in diameter, is undoubtedly of the reign of Severus Alexander. It appears to be only inscribed on one side, and should probably be restored, as Dr. Bruce proposes.

IMP. CA(ES)  
SEVER.(ALEX)  
PIO.(FEL.AVG.P.M)  
COS.P.P.CVR  
(LE)G.AVG.(PR.PR.)  
M.P. XIII

Imperatori Caesari  
Severo Alexandro  
Pio felici Augusto Pontifici Maximo  
Consuli. Patri Patriae curante  
Legato Augusti propraetore  
Millia Passuum XIII

“To the Emperor Cæsar Severus Alexander the pious, the fortunate Augustus, the chief priest, the Consul, the father of his country by the care (or order) of the Legate of the Augustus, the propraetor—fourteen miles,” The absence of the name of the Imperial legate is singular. It can hardly have been obliterated, and there does not appear to have been room for it. The name of the place from which the stone was fourteen miles distant is not stated, which is very tantalising. The date is between A.D. 223-225. No. 2 is plainly *Imperatori Caesari Maximino Augusto Noblissimo Caesari*, in its expanded form. Dr. Bruce raises the question as to whether it applies to the Emperor Caius Julius Verus Maximinus who, with his son Maximus, reigned A.D. 235-238, or Maximinus Daza, who was Augustus A.D. 308-313. If he considers *et* as understood after *Augusto*, which he indicates in his translation, it must be the former emperors who are named, and not Maximinus Daza, as he thinks is shewn by the rudeness of the lettering and consequently prefers. The translation of this is simply, “To the Emperor Caesar Maximinus Augustus (and) the most noble Caesar.” This stone is 5 ft. 2 in. high, and though approximately circular tapers from a diameter of 1 ft. 8 in. at the base, to 1 ft. 2 in. at the summit.

No. 3 is simply a record of the reign of Probus, and

reads *Marcus Aurelius Probus, Pius, Felix Invictus, Augustus*. It is singular that IMP. and CAES. the abbreviations for *Imperator Caesar* are omitted. Possibly they have been on a portion of the stone which is broken off, for this one is a flat slab 2 ft. 4 in. high, by 1 ft. 4 in. broad, which at the base seems to have been recently fractured. These abbreviations are however, occasionally omitted. The translation is:—"Marcus Aurelius Probus, the pious, the fortunate, the unconquered, Augustus." It is the first inscription recorded as found in Britain bearing the name of this emperor, who reigned between A.D. 276 and 282—some writers have thought that he visited Britain, though on slight evidence; this inscription from being in the nominative case seems to favor their view.

No. 4 is on a pillar of gritstone 3 ft. 7 in. high, and 11 in. in diameter and is of the reign of Constantine the Great. Its inscription should be expanded *Imperatorī Flavio Valerio Constantino pio felici invicto Augusto, Divi (Constanti Augusti filio)*. "To the Emperor Flavius Valerius Constantinus, the pious, fortunate, unconquered Augustus, son of the deified Constantius the Augustus."

No. 5 is on a pillar 3 ft. 2 in. in height, bearing upon one face an oblong flat tablet surrounded by a moulding. This tablet projects from and is wider than the pillar itself, being about 15 in. in width. The inscription is upon it, and reads *Imperatorī Caesari Flavio Valerio Constantino Pio Noblissimo Caesari Flavio Julio Constanti filio Angusti* . . . It is a dedication to Constantine the Great and his son Constans as Caesar. The word *et* is plainly to be understood and supplied, between *Pio* and *Noblissimo* in the fourth line. The translation is, "To the Emperor Caesar Flavius Valerius Constantinus Pius, and to the most noble Caesar Flavius Julius Constans, son of the Augustus" . . . . The last line is much obliterated, which is again a very tantalising matter, for it has contained the name of some town with the distance from it. From frequent and close inspection of a good photograph of the stone, I believe the letters to be A CAD ENO XI . . but I cannot vouch for them. The Newcastle antiquaries cannot recognise the first letter in this line, A, but make it to commence with the C (or G), the second they think E, the third doubtful, but perhaps D,

the fourth and fifth like LL, the sixth O, and the seventh X. This, however, does not yield sense. On the other hand were the letters A CADENO, there is a British tribe, the *Gadeni*, mentioned by Ptolemy, as resident in the border country between England and Scotland, of whom we find traces in two inscriptions discovered at Risingham, one of them dedicated to *Mogonti Cad (eno or Cadenorum)* the other *Mouno Cad (enorum)*, and I am inclined to think that this station, the name of which has never been definitely ascertained, is the one named on the stone. The numerals after the X are uncertain both as to the figure and number. There may be one or two I's, or there may be VI, but it is certain that the usual letters M.P. preceding the numerals are omitted. Instances of this occasionally occur as in the well known milestone of the reign of Hadrian, found near Leicester, where we have A.RATIS. II. The distance named on this Crindle Dykes stone would not, however, be much, if any, different from the actual distance in Roman miles to Risingham, and Roman roads connect the two points, though not in a direct line. With these two milliaries last described, the number of Roman milestones found in Britain, bearing the names of members of the Constantine family is raised to ten.

No. 6 is a fragment of the head of what has been a fine columnar milestone, the remainder probably being irrecoverably lost. The letters I M., part of the abbreviations IMP.CAES. are in fine characters.

No. 7 is inscribed on a square base, on which a small portion of a cylindrical column remains. It is unique in Britain as recording the distance of one league from some station (no doubt *Vindolana*), the letters standing for *I(euga) una*. Two groups of these "league stones" found in Germany, I referred to in the paper read before the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries previously mentioned (*Archæologia Aeliæna*, vol. x, pp. 130-132). The league named is the Gallic one, equal to one and a half Roman miles. All of these stones are now preserved by Mr. Clayton.

At Horsley on Rede, near the Risingham station, there has lately been found a small Roman vessel of lead, on the bottom of which was "scratched" the word

TACITI.

This is probably to signify that the vessel was the property of some one named Tacitus. (See *Proc. Newcastle Soc. of Antiq.*, vol. ii, p. 64).

During quarrying operations at Greenhead, where the Roman Wall passes over the Walltown Crag, the workmen came upon one of the centurial stones taken from the Wall. It bears the following inscription :

COH. V  
O.IVLI.VALE.

This is Dr. Bruce's reading, and the expansion would be *Coh(ortis) v. centuria Julii Valeriani, i.e.* "The century of Julius Valerianus of the fifth cohort." There are however objections to this :—first, VALE is an unusual abbreviation of any *cognomen*, secondly there appears to be on the stone a second centurial mark thus >, instead of a stop, between IVLI and VALE, and it is of considerable size. This suggests the possibility of two *centuriae*, the first of Julius, and the second of Valerius, being named. I grant that the use of the *nomen* only, in these inscriptions is rare, but there are examples of it, even in Britain, *e.g.*, *Corpus Insc. Latin*, Nos. 671 and 782. There is also an example of two *centuriae* being named in one inscription in the same volume, No. 489, though in this case the *cognomina* only, of the centurions are given.

I now come to the interesting station at Whitley Castle (*Glanroventa*) where, in October there was found the fragment of what has been a large and valuable inscription. It is the lower right hand corner, and the extant lettering appears to me, to be :

SILIVL  
CO.LEG  
S . PR . BR

In the *Academy* for Nov. 7th, 1885, when treating of this inscription from the first copy sent to me, I considered that P was before the O in the 2nd line, and that the legate named would be Virius Lupus, in the 3rd consulship of Septimius Severus. But, having since received a photograph, it seems that C is before the O, thus making the name of the legate, whether in the nominative or ablative, end with CO., and the first line is materially different. As Severus divided Britain into

two provinces, Britannia Superior and Britannia Inferior, the inscription would seem, from the last line, which apparently contains the words *Provinciae Britanniae*, to have been cut at an earlier period, though not before the time when Hadrian first permanently established the Roman power in Northumberland. The only legates we know of during this interval, whose names would suit the inscription are Pompeius Falco, legate of Hadrian, Quintus Lollius Urbicus, legate of Antoninus Pius, Marcus Statius Priscus Licinius Italicus legate of Marcus Aurelius and Verus, and possibly a supposed legate, Licinius Priscus, which name Horsley believed he recognised on a stone found at Bewcastle. But as the first line certainly does not contain any of the names of the three last mentioned officers, we are necessarily obliged to examine the various *nomina* of the first, which including the *prae nomen* and the final *cognomen* are no less than fourteen in number, as we gather from an inscription found on the Continent (Henzen, No. 5451). They are Quintus, Roscius, Coelius, Murena, Silius, Decianus, Vibullus, Pius, Julius, Eurycles, Herclanus, Pompeius, Falco. Judging by other examples, it is not likely that *all* of these names were frequently used in inscriptions, perhaps not more than four or five at a time, and those not consecutively. I think, therefore, that the names of the legate have here been given in the nominative case, the first line containing SIL (*ius*) IVL (*ius*) followed by some others, until we arrive in the second at (FAL)CO.LEG. the third having been (AVG.PR.PR.ET.CO)S.PR.BG. What was thought to be a small o before s in the first line, at the time I communicated the inscription to the *Academy*, turns out to be only a fragment of some letter.

Dr. Bruce, however, considers it to be part of the letter E, which does not seem justified by the photograph, and he accordingly reads . . . R]ESTITVT[VM] in the first line, with a query, whilst in the second he thinks that . . . [FVS] CO (?) LEG(ATO) has been intended.

In a Roman cemetery, lying outside the N.E. angle of *Luguvallium* (Carlisle), and at the northern end, of the eastern side of the present Lowther Street, there was found in March, during excavations for building purposes, a large tombstone, originally over 5 ft. in height, but the



extreme upper portion of which was accidentally broken and destroyed, before its nature was observed. Fortunately the figure of the defunct (a child) was, with the exception of the face, undamaged. This figure, which is 2 ft. 2 in. in height, stands within an alcove, and beneath is an "ansated" panel containing the inscription

D I S  
VACIAINF  
ANSAN III

*i.e. Dis Vacia Infans An(norum) III.*—"To the gods. Vacia an infant of three years." The panel is also 2 ft. 2 inches in breadth and 1 foot high. The total present height of the stone is 4 ft. 8 in., and the breadth 3 ft. 2 in. The name *Vacia* has previously occurred upon the Roman wall on a tombstone (*Lap. Sept.* No. 282). The omission of *Manibus* after *Dis* is singular, though not unknown. Human bones were found in a "pocket" of "made soil" beneath the stone, which is now in the Carlisle Museum.

At Vicar's Cross, two or three miles from Chester on the Roman road to Northwich, a small circular plate of lead has been found during the year, bearing upon it the numerals VIII. thus :



It is an inch and seven-eighths in diameter, half an-inch in thickness, and weighs half a pound. It appears to have been used for some game, and strongly resembles similar objects in pottery found at Colchester. It is now in the Chester Museum.

In March, when ploughing a field at Caer Gai, about four miles south-west of the town of Bala, and close to the south-west extremity of Bala Lake, there was found the lower portion of an inscribed Roman tombstone. The upper portion which contained at least the figures of a human being and an animal has been lost, but the feet of the figures remain, and beneath them, within a moulding, is the inscription :

IVLIVS. GAVERONIS. F  
FE. MIL. CHO. I. NER

From the copy of the inscription first sent to me, I gave in the *Academy* (4th April, 1885), CHOR instead of CHO in the second line, but inspection of the stone confirms the reading I have here given, though both CHO and CHOR. occur in inscriptions, as abbreviations of the same word. More singular is the abbreviation F. followed by FE. As the inscription stands I can take it for nothing else than *Julius, Gaveronis F(i)lius. Fecerunt Milites C(o)hortis I. Ner(viorum)*, i.e. "Julius the son of Gavero. The soldiers of the first cohort of the Nervii have made (this)."

Dr. Hübner whilst apparently recognising F as the abbreviation of *Filius*, asserts that a *praenomen* (by initial) such as *C(aius)*, &c., must have preceeded *Julius*, and takes FE to be the abbreviation of *Felix* or some similar *cognomen*. I perfectly agree with him that in a thoroughly *orthodox* inscription such should have been the case. But it is not. There is no trace of any letter before IVLIVS; and if it had been so *Gavero* is not a *praenomen*, especially for a member of the Julian *gens*, and it ought to have been the *praenomen* of the father, that should have followed *Julius*. Further, though I will not deny that in the whole Roman world FE. may in some inscription represent *Felix*, I am more than doubtful whether Dr. Hübner can bring a *satisfactory* example of it. Assuming that he did so, the inscription would read "Julius Felix the son of Gavero, a soldier of the first cohort of the Nervii." At present, I prefer to read FE as *Fecerunt*, for we have many examples, and the position of F. seems to my mind to confirm it. The stone has not been a slab but, as far as the base is concerned, almost a cube; being 30 in. on two sides by 22 in. on the others in width. The inscription, on the front, occupies a space of 28 in. by 5½.

Since the days of Camden *Caer Gai* has yielded quantities of Roman coins, bricks, and pottery, but the site of the station is only faintly traceable. This is the first inscription that has been brought to light. It is also the first inscription found in Britain, naming the first cohort of the Nervii, although from the *Sydenham tabula* of

Trajan we know that regiment was in Britain in A.D. 105. Several memorials of the second, third, and sixth cohorts have, however, been found. The lettering of the stone is fair. It is ornamented on the back with a moulding, &c., and part of an urn containing burnt bones and charcoal was found beneath it. It is now in the Chester Museum.

In vol. xxi (p. 19 *et seq.*) of the *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, Mr. H. Ecroyd Smith has described five bronze Roman *patellae*, &c., preserved by Mrs. E. M. Humphreys, of the "Cambrian Arms," Pensarn, Abergele, in Denbighshire. Mrs. Humphreys has since secured four other vessels of bronze, which were included in the same "find," amongst which are two small bowls, each bearing upon the bottom the words

INDVS. E

evidently *Indus f(ecit)*, scratched with some sharp instrument in a "cursive" hand. The letters are of a well-known type, the D especially resembling the first letter in a similar "scratched" inscription given in *Lapid. Sept.* No. 152. These vessels were found in a field called "Cae Merdynn," about a mile-and-a-half from Abergele, on the left of the road to Llanvair, and near the turnpike gate. "Cae Merdynn" means "the field of the ruined buildings," and it is close to the foot of the hill upon which stands what I consider to be a ruined Roman pharos, now styled the "Old Windmill," a building which has received some alterations within the last few centuries.

Cirencester has yielded during operations for clearing out the chapel of St. John's Hospital, a fragment of an inscribed slab of sandstone. The only letters visible upon it are,

\* \*  
\* . AVGV  
\* \* \*

Fragments of other letters are visible where I have placed asterisks. In the upper line they appear to be the lower portions of two letters like I or T. Before AVGV is what has been considered part of an E from a horizontal stroke visible in the centre. If that letter has been there I

would read (ALA)E. AVGV(s tae). The portions of letters in the lower line are too fragmentary for criticism.

A broken *fibula* has also been found at "The Firs" in the same town, inscribed

AVVIMPI.

It is now in the Cirencester Museum.

At Chichester there has recently been found built up into a wall at the Bishop's Palace, the right hand portion of what has apparently been a large sepulchral stone. At present it is 2 ft. high by 2 ft. wide, and is preserved in the Bishop's garden. Mr. C. Roach Smith, in a recent letter to me states that all he could decipher was

RIAM  
NV MAT

X V

There is room for at least two lines between the second and third of those now existing, but the stone is covered with an incrustation of lime from the building mortar, and more letters may be discovered. The M in the second line is somewhat doubtful, though probably correctly read. It is uncertain whether any line has existed below the xv. for the moulding has been broken off at the bottom.

A number of *graffiti* inscriptions upon Roman pottery preserved by Mr. Clayton at Chesters (*Cilurnum*) require a passing notice. They are :—

VERI-, LIB, MARTIL, DIISIRA., CAMILLI., and a few other fragments in Latin, also what appear to be the Greek letters ΕΠΩΛ.

There remain a few emendations and rediscoveries of inscriptions given by Dr. Hübner in Vol. vii. of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* to be noticed.

Dr. Hubner's No. 262 was seen by Dr. Stukley in 1740, and (as will shortly be seen, in a volume of his correspondence about to be published), his sketch of the stone gives τ simply as the commencement of the 3rd line, the 4th is

the same as Dr. Hübner gives, with the exception that an s is added after the o, and the 5th is given as KM.I., but I hardly think sense can be extracted from this, even if we consider KM. as standing for some case of *Karissimus*, as it occasionally does. Dr. Hübner's No. 353, which he considered as lost, is still built up in a wall of the buildings at Cunning-Garth. From a photograph of it recently sent to me, I find that the reading is in many points very different from that given by Dr. Hübner. The latter adopted the lettering (to a considerable extent) as recorded by Camden, Horsley, and in the Pococke MSS., &c. It is therefore better to place it by the side of that yielded by the photograph, which latter, with the exception of one letter, is very clear. A portion of the stone on the right hand side must have been broken away, however.

(Hübner.)

D. M  
MABLI  
NIVS.SEC  
VNDVS  
EQVIS  
ALE AVG  
STE.STIP.

(Photograph.)

D. M.  
MAP  
NIVS S  
VNDV  
EQVI  
ALEA V  
S.E.S.O

The doubtful letter is that which I have given as P at the end of the second line. It may be an E, as there is a horizontal stroke at the bottom. Otherwise every letter of the inscription is not only distinct but in good preservation.

A moulding runs round the left hand side, and the base of the inscription, as indicated, and portions of it remain above the lettering, but on the right hand side it has been broken off, with the lost part of the stone. There is not much difficulty in reading the inscription which is a very interesting one. Assuming the letter at the present end of the first line to be P, I would expand the whole as *D(iis) M(ambus) M(arcus) Ap(ro)nius Secundus. equis Al(a)e Aug(ustae) S(ibi) e(t) S(uis) O(mnibus)*, or translated "To the gods the shades Marcus Apronius Secundus a horseman of the *Ala Augusta*, for himself and all of his" (has erected this).

This is the only instance in Britain, of *Sibi et Suis Omnibus* occurring. The soldier had probably lost children

and over their grave which he intended ultimately to be also used for himself and the remainder of his family, he set up the stone.

It would, of course, if the letter had been E at the end of the second line, have done to suggest Maenius Secundus, but there have been, according to the earlier accounts of the stone, more than three letters in the second line.

The inscription ANSIEPHARR (Dr. Hübner's No. 1294) has been expanded by M. Robert Mowat as ANSI(I) EPHARR(ODITI) in the *Bulletin Epigraphique*. It is on the handle of a bronze vessel.

Two other inscriptions supposed by Dr. Hübner to be lost, have recently been re-discovered. One is his No. 1071 on an altar which is now preserved at Burnfoot, the residence of Mr. Irving, near Ecclefechan. The other No. 1305, an interesting ring found at Silchester is still preserved in the neighbourhood, being in the possession of Mr. Chaloner Chute, "The Vyne," Silchester.

In vol. xli, of the *Journal* p. 185, I have given two doubtful inscriptions which I found in the Rawlinson MSS. at Oxford. Of the first of these, naming C. Sallustius Lucullus, it would appear that an "etching" was exhibited at the Chichester Meeting of the Institute and it was then stated that the stone was found at Chichester. (See catalogue of the Museum formed at the Chichester Meeting).

P.S.—The Rev. Dr. Hooppell informs me that the lower part of a Roman altar was some time since taken out of one of the walls of Harrington Church, Cumberland, and is now preserved in the Rectory grounds at that place. Harrington is some three or four miles distant from Moresby, where a large Roman station is still visible, the *Congavata* of the *Notitia* as I first pointed out in the *Journal*, vol. xxviii, p. 130. The fragment is 16 in. by 11 in. across the face, and 10 in. thick. There are three lines of the inscription upon it, but so far the first half of these has not been deciphered, and it may provisionally be rendered—

. . . . . PRAEF COH. II. LING
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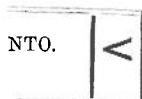
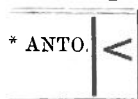
The second cohort of the Lingones, was, according to the *Notitia*, stationed at *Congavata*. This altar, which has been erected by a Prefect of that corps, whose name is lost, is another proof that *Congavata* was at Moresby.

A small votive ring of base silver has also been found at Chesters (*Cilurnum*), where it is preserved by Mr. Clayton. On the bevel it is inscribed

DN  
EP

which Mr. C. Roach Smith expands *D(eo) Nep(tuno)*.

In June two fragments of inscribed tiles, were found during excavations in Newgate Street, Chester. They each bore the terminations of inscriptions within an "ansated" moulding as follows :—



These appear to be the abbreviations of ANTONINIANA, which title the Twentieth Legion, like others apparently assumed out of compliment to the Emperor Caracalla. In the first the inscription has been somewhat ligulate, the last stroke of the second v, in the title of the legion, being also the first stroke of the A, and the whole reading :—

LEG . XX . V . V . ANTO

We find tiles of the Second Legion at Caerleon inscribed

LEG . II . AUG . ANT

which is a still shorter abbreviation, whilst at York the Sixth Legion has left tiles inscribed

LEG.VI.SEV.

and

LEG.VI.GOR

the last words in which are undoubtedly *Sev(eriana)* and *Gor(diana)* respectively, shewing that the legion had adopted a title both from Severus and Gordian.