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### ROMANO-BRITISH INSCRIPTIONS, 1892—1893.

By F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.

The following article contains the Roman inscriptions discovered in Britain since my last report, with the addition of a few older finds, which had been overlooked, and some corrections of published texts. Three of the new discoveries, the Cirencester monument of fourth century restoration, the late and possibly Christian tombstone at Carlisle, and the Lanchester dedication to Garmangabis, possess unusual importance, and I have thrown my rather lengthy notes on them into a separate article. The Silchester tile and the gold ring from Thanet, both old finds now brought to notice, and the inscriptions from South Shields and Wallsend are also noteworthy.

I have done my best to examine for myself the texts which I edit or discuss. Completeness in this matter is perhaps unattainable, but I have been able to get a first-hand acquaintance with all but six of the inscriptions which follow, and my readings can claim the merits, whatever they be, of independent collations. At the same time I have found chances of beginning a revision of the readings in the seventh volume of the *Corpus*, and the following pages contain a part of the corrections which I have lately noted. Some of these may seem details, fitted only to amuse or to irritate, but all details matter in epigraphy, and I have omitted a good deal that might have been admitted by others. Later, I hope to draw up a list of the revised inscriptions with the necessary corrigenda added. But the task of revision is not altogether easy: we have few museums in England, and our inscriptions have been scattered broadcast up and down our country houses. Till recently, I had not the leisure even to think of going through them.

I have to thank many friends for aid in procuring access to, in copying, and in understanding the inscriptions here edited. In particular, I should express my gratitude to Dr. Hodgkin, Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., and Mr. R. Blair, F.S.A., for help in my visits to the north; and to Prof. Pelham, Mr. D. G. Hogarth, Mr. A. H. Smith, F.S.A., and Prof. W. M. Ramsay, who helped in examining inscriptions along the walls of Hadrian and Antonine. I shall be at any time grateful for accounts of new finds, which should be addressed to Christ Church, Oxford.

As before, I have followed the *Corpus* in the arrangement of matter, and in the order of inscriptions. I begin in the South and work upwards, prefixing to each district-heading the number of the section or chapter in the Berlin collection. Where an inscription has been already edited in the *Corpus* or *Ephemeris*, I give the reference in square brackets at the head of the notice. For convenience, I number consecutively with my last article.

Chief Abbreviations:—

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

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

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

*Arch. Journ.* = Journal of the Royal Archæological Institute.

*Proc. Soc. Ant.* = Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London (or, if Newcastle is added, of Newcastle).

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

## V. SILCHESTER (?)

118. Tile inscribed with three lines of cursive handwriting, dating probably from the first or second century, thought to have been found long ago at Silchester; now in the possession of Dr. William Davis, of 20, Dorset square, London, N.W., and of Silchester.

I am not wholly satisfied that this tile was found at Silchester or in England at all. Dr. Davis tells me that it

was long in his father's possession in a cabinet at Silchester, with odds and ends found there, and was thought to have been found on the spot. I have, however, included it as I included the Caspet *patera* (No. 83) in my last issue.

*Pertacus Perfidus Campester Lucilianus Campanus conticuere omnes.*

Copied by Dr. E. Maunde Thompson and published by him in his *Handbook of Greek and Latin Palaeography*, p. 211, from which the reduced cut is reproduced by leave of the publishers, Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co.

Dr. Thompson observes that the lines seem to be material for a writing lesson, the teacher writing certain words to illustrate certain letters and then dashing off into Virgil's *conticuere omnes*. The alphabet is identical with that used on wax tablets found at Pompei and in Dacia (A.D. 139, A.D. 167). The only ligature is ER.

## VII. KENT.

119. Rude figurine in white earth, found at Canterbury in 1867, now in possession of Mr. Cecil Brent, F.S.A. A goddess on a basketwork chair gives suck to a child, a common type; on the underside in rude letters—

SILI

*Sili*

"made by Silius."

Copied by myself: the figurine, but not the inscription, is given in Mr. John Brent's *Canterbury in the Olden Time* (p. 41). It is one of the ugly Gaulish statuettes of which a few have been found in Kent<sup>1</sup> and Essex, this

<sup>1</sup> See Roach Smith *Coll. Ant.* vi., pp. 48-75, 228-239.

being the only inscribed one known to me. In this, as in other details, we can trace the continental influences which were naturally stronger there than elsewhere in Britain.

120. (Eph. iv., p. 210, n. 709.) This fragment of inscribed and figured glass, found in Canterbury, has been re-examined by myself and by M. Schuermans,<sup>1</sup> who reads and completes—

A M V S

*Pyr]amus.*

The A is faint ; I failed myself to detect it. The name of Pyramus appears on similar inscribed glass vessels, though not in the nominative.

M. Schuermans has lately discussed the whole question of these glass vessels with figures of charioteers and gladiators and names attached.<sup>2</sup> Twenty-two specimens are known, six found in Britain, three in Germany, seven in France and Belgium, and six at unknown places, probably on the Continent. Hence M. Schuermans infers that they were manufactured in north-west France or in Britain—the former is, I think, the more probable—while, from the names of the charioteers, the circumstances of the finds and other details, he shews that they were in fashion at the end of the first and commencement of the second centuries of our era. Apparently people then bought glass adorned with the figures and names of the heroes of the circus, just as they might now buy portraits of distinguished athletes.

121. Gold ring ploughed up at Birchington near Westgate, Thanet : on eleven facets the inscription

FIDES CONSTANI

*Fides constan[t]i*

*Literary Gazette*, 1860, p. 166=1 Sept., from a Dover paper ; hence Mowat *Mémoires de la Soc. des Antiquaires de la France* x. (1889), p. 336, who observes that it has been overlooked by both Dr. Hübner and myself. He also gives an interesting list of ten similar rings, comparing, for

<sup>1</sup> The object, which belonged to Mr. Cecil Brent, has unfortunately been lost since M. Schuermans saw it, through no fault of Mr. Brent's.

<sup>2</sup> *Annales de la Société Archéol. de*

*Namur*, vol. xx. ; reprinted as *Verres à courses de chars*, Namur, 1893. A bit of figured glass found lately at Chesters, *Proc. Newcastle Soc. Ant.*, v., 116, is of a different kind to that noticed here.

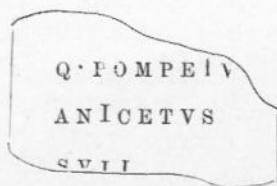
instance, one found near Norwich (C. n. 1301) with *CONSTANI FIDES*. The usual inscription is *FIDEM CONSTANTINO*, which M. Mowat rather conjecturally connects with the swearing of allegiance to the emperor, supposing that the common coins with the legends *FIDES MILITUM* and the like represent donatives given on such occasions, while rings like these may be presents to various officers. We may compare also the gold ornaments with *COSTANTI VIVAS* and the like (C. iii., 6016, &c.)<sup>1</sup>

Mr. G. Payne, F.S.A., in his "Archæological Index" to Kent (*Arch. li.*, 553), omits this ring, and gives to Birchington no other remains than "pre Roman coins." A Romano-British urn from Birchington is in the Mayer Museum at Liverpool. From enquiries I have made, I gather that the ring once belonged to the late Mr. J. P. Powell, of Quex, in Thanet, and is now in possession of his family. I have not been able to get a sight of it.

## IX. BATH.

122. (Eph. vii. 828). This stone, found in York street, Bath, in 1879, is now in the Museum of the Royal Institution, where I have examined it. It is a bit of limestone,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  by  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches, with letters  $1\frac{5}{8}$  in. tall in the first line and  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. tall in the second line. The reading was not quite correctly given by Mr. Watkin (*Arch. Journ.* xxxvii. 136):—

*Q. Pompeiu[s] Anicetus*  
*Suli.*



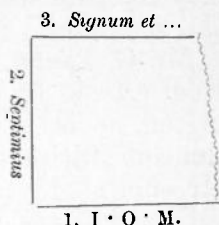
The stone, then, seems to be a dedication to Sul-Minerva, the goddess of Bath, and not a sepulchral monument. As York Street is near the baths, such a dedication is quite suitable.

<sup>1</sup> See further *Bonner Jahrbücher*, lxxiii., pp. 84, 174; Kraus *Inscr.* 251; *West-* *deutsches Korrespondenzblatt*, iii., n. 39; *Pais Suppl.* 1086; c. iii., 6019, 12033.

## X. CIRENCESTER.

123. Square sandstone "basis," 18 in. high by 16 in. square, found at Cirencester in 1891. Three panels, forming apparently the front, left-hand side, and back, are inscribed with regular lettering  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. high (line 1 is  $1\frac{7}{8}$  in. high); a fourth panel, the right-hand side, is quite lost, but was possibly also inscribed.

The panels are arranged as in the diagram; the corners are formed by small balusters, and the top was no doubt surmounted by a column, for fastening which a small hole is still to be seen.



(1.) I · O ·

L · S E P T I

V · P · P · R ·

R E S T I

5. C I V / S

(2.) S E P T I M I V S

R E N O V A T

P R I M A E

P R O V I N C I A E

10. R E C T O R

(3.) N V M E T

E C T A M

R I S C A R E

G I O N E C O

15. V M N A M

1. *Iovi O(ptimo) [M(aximo)] L. Sept[imius...] v(ir) p(erfectissimus) pr(aeses) [prov(inciae)...] resti[tuit, curante]?? Ius[tino]??*

2. *Septimius renovat, primae provinciae rector.*

3. *[Sig]num et [er]ectam[ p]risca religione columnam.*

(4.) Lost, or never inscribed.

Copied by myself; Mr. Bowly kindly sent me photographs and helped me to get at the stone. Published, from squeezes, by Dr. Hübner *Westdeutsches Korrespondenzblatt*, 1891, n. 89, p. 225. The reading, expansions and

1



5

2



10

3



15

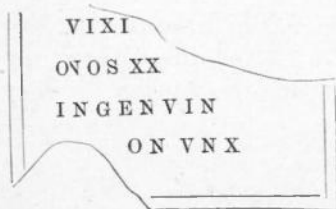


supplements are all fairly certain. In the third line there is hardly room for more than ten letters; Dr. Hübner suggests PROV. BRIT. PR. In the fifth line there are traces between v and s of what may be a worn e or i, but I have in my expansion provisionally accepted Dr. Hübner's *c(urante) Ius[tino]*. After s no letter is visible. In line 12 at the beginning are traces of (perhaps) the tail of an r. In line 15, the v is plain. I reserve comments for a separate article.

124. (C. 66). Re-examined by myself and Mr. G. McN. Rushforth. In line 4 the last two letters seem to be II, possibly for *item*. In line 5, for ER (*eredes*) read EX. This latter correction ought to have been mentioned in Eph. vii., 834.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

125. [Eph. iv. n. 666 p. 196] Two fragmentary inscriptions brought from Stancombe Park are preserved in the Gloucester Museum (Watkin *Arch. Journ.* xxxv, 69). The text of one seems capable of being better read: the letters are late and badly formed and VIN in line 2, VNX in line 3 are less deeply cut than the rest; according to Mr. Watkin, the stone was partially recut by a mason employed in cleaning it, when it was removed from Stancombe Park. Copied by myself.



*vixi[t] an(n)os xx*, or *.vixi[t] annos...*, *mil(itavit)] an(n)os xx*, *Ingenuin[a c]on[i]unx*.

Probably a tombstone, erected to a husband by a wife; *anos* for *annos* is not uncommon. Stancombe Park is in the parish of Stinchcombe, very nearly half-way between Gloucester and Bristol. Traces of a Roman Villa have been found there. (G. B. Witts, *Handbook*, p. 65.) The inscription might also have come from Cirencester, as several Cirencester finds were once at Stancombe Park. (Buckman's *Corinium*, pp. 23, 105, 110, 115, 117, 122.)



## XVIII. LINCOLN.

126. [C. 184]. A recent examination of this stone, made at the instance of Precentor Venables and Dr. Kubitschek,<sup>1</sup> shewed me that Prof. Hübner's reading is not quite satisfactory. (1) In line 3, where the latter scholar gives CLACLVDI, explaining the strange form as a blunder for *Claudii*, the stone really has *Babudi*. What Prof. Hübner took for CL is a cursive B, made in the shape in which it appears on Pompeian scrawls and elsewhere. This introduction of cursive letters into an inscription in capitals is by no means unique: a good parallel, shewing the cursive B, was found in the last excavations at Chester (*Athenæum*, July 9, 1892). The *nomen* Babudius has been found, I believe, on Umbrian inscriptions, and the cognate Babidius and Baburius are not uncommon. (2) In lines 5 and 6 the lettering is ISPANI GALERIA CKVNIA, that is, the soldier was a Spaniard from the town of Clunia enrolled in the Galerian tribe. (3) The inscription has never been re-cut. The shape of E, in lines 1-3 (see cut), is not due to any *lapicida novicius* as Prof. Hübner says, but is original, and may, no doubt, be put beside the cursive B. The whole inscription, then, is *L. Semproni Flav(i)ni, milit(i); leg. viiii., c(enturia) Babudi Severi, aer(um) vii., annor(um) xxx.. (H)ispani Galeria (tribu) Clunia.*

## XXI. RIBCHESTER.

127. [C. n. 226]. After line 6 there appear to have been four more lines to this inscription: a very imperfect reading survives.

VC: V...: G...—

X S P F — .

X .

From a MS. letter dated 1846 preserved in the Romano-British department in the British Museum shewn me by Mr. C. H. Read, F.S.A. The seventh line of the inscription (the first above) may have begun *Aug.* The same MS. mentions as found at Ribchester "a bulla apparently inscribed with some characters not to be decyphered."

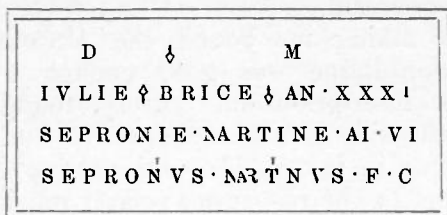
<sup>1</sup> To Dr. Kubitschek is due the first suggestion that the last five letters of the inscription might be CLVNIA.



Lincoln.

## XXII. YORK.

128. Tombstone of gritty sandstone found in April 1892, in the cellar of the Mount Hotel, close to the Roman road running south to Tadcaster; now in the York Museum. Above a relief of a woman holding a bowl (?) and child; below an inscription 26 in wide, letters  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. in lines 1-3,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. in line 4.

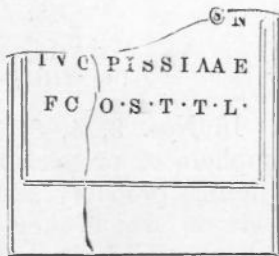


*D(is) m(anibus), Iuli(a)e Bric(a)e, an(norum) xxxi, Se(m)proni(a)e Martin(a)e, an(norum) vi., Se(m)pronius Martinus faciendum) c(uravit).* Tombstone erected by a husband to his wife and daughter.

Copied by Canon Raine, D.C.L., and myself; published by Canon Raine, *Academy*, April 16, 1892. Subsequent examination of the stone has slightly altered the reading first printed; the above is Canon Raine's final reading, with which I agree.

Brica is, I think, a new name. Sepronius for Sempronius can be paralleled from inscriptions of very various dates.<sup>1</sup>

129. Tombstone of gritty sandstone, found with the preceding; now in York museum. 20 in. across, letters  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. high, not very legible except at the end.



Perhaps . . . *coniug(i) piissimae f(ecit) co(niux) . S(it) t(ibi) t(erra) l(evis).*

<sup>1</sup> C. i. 930, 956, 958 (republic); C. vi. 2120 (A.D. 155); C. x. 7168 (A.D. 431). see Seelmann's *Aussprache des Latein*, p. 281; Schuchardt i. 105.

Copied by myself and Canon Raine. Published by Canon Raine with No. 129. The invocation *sit tibi terra lev.s*, "light lie the earth above thy bones"—is well known in Roman epigraphy, but, like other of the "civilized" epigraphic usages, it is not very common in Britain. Three instances are given in the *Corpus* (index), at Benwell, Greatchesters and Risingham, and of these the second is doubtful.

130. While taking me round the Museum at York recently, Canon Raine was good enough to point out various minor inscriptions on pottery, found in York.

130a. On the side of an amphora five horizontal lines and one oblique in ink. The oblique line is clear but broken after the s ; the rest seems perfect but is very faint.

U I U V A  
J N I  
F E L  
Y S  
I

DOMES

The first line may be *oliva* (compare c iv p 226, n. 2610), the broken word *domesticum*, but I will not venture further. Here, as in the winejar mentioned by Juvenal

*patriam titulumque senectus  
delevit multa veteris fuligine testae.*

130b. Numbers cut into the rims of the mouths (1-7), handle (8), and fragments of sides (9-10), of broken *amphorae* ; 7, 9, 10 are possibly imperfect.

(1) VII  
(3) VIIS  
(5) VI/I  
(7) III  
(9) VIIIv

(2) VII VIII  
(4) VIIS.  
(6) X  
(8) VIIS  
(10) ·VIIIIS—

Copied by myself. In Nos. 3, 4, 8, 10 S stands for *semis* 'a half.' An amphora of proper size held 8 *congi* or 48 *sextarii* : these figures probably state the contents, in *congi*, of the vessels on which they are cut, which may naturally enough have varied somewhat in capacity. It is also possible that the price of the vessels is indicated, but the coincidence of the figures with the average size of the *amphora* makes the former the best supposition. A rim found at Chesters has XII with a fracture before x.

## 130c. Inscriptions in white slip round Castor ware—

- |         |             |                                  |
|---------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) (2) | DA MI       | <i>da mi</i>                     |
| (3)     | MLsCE MI    | <i>mī[s]ce mi</i>                |
| (4)     | VIVATIS     | <i>vivatis</i>                   |
| (5)     | ...ES. M... | <i>? bib]es m[erum ?</i>         |
| (6)     | LAXSAS      | <i>uncertain sense (laxas ?)</i> |

Copied by myself. I have included all but pure fragments for completeness, though some have been printed before (see Canon Raine's excellent *Catalogue*, ed. 8, p. 99; *Arch. Journ.* 1879, p. 297). A good list of similar inscriptions is given in the *Mémoires* of the Society of Antiquaries of France (ix., p. 351.)

130d. Graffiti on pottery (1) rim of black earthenware urn, (2-4) fragments from the sides of large vessels, (5) small white ware, (6-10) Pseudo-Arretine (Samian).

- |     |                        |  |
|-----|------------------------|--|
| (1) | XXIIIIII               | Perhaps n° of <i>sextarii</i> contained      |
| (2) | IGΛINI                 | Canon Raine suggests the name <i>Nigrini</i> |
| (3) | (.N)                   | Also <i>Nigrini</i> possibly.                |
| (4) | A.V.V                  |  |
| (5) | CIVILIS—               |  |
| (6) | Q F                    | (7) GRAY                                     |
| (8) | BIKK                   | (8) IANVAR (perfect)                         |
| (9) | ⧏ ⧐ MITI <i>Domiti</i> | (10) KAT                                     |

Copied by myself: I omit several Pseudo-Arretine graffiti of less importance. In 2 the R is made in the cursive shape which somewhat resembles an A with vertical bar.

## XXIII. EAST RIDING.

131. [C. 263a]. This Malton altar, now in the Whitby museum, is, I think, given incorrectly in the *Corpus*. It is a stone 16 by 8 in. in size, with late lettering and lines drawn for the letters in late style. I read it

D E O M A R	
R I G A E	
S C I R V S D I C	
S A C	V S L M

*Deo Mar[ti]*  
*Rigae*  
*Scirus dic ?*  
*sac(erdos) v. s. l. m.*

The inscription is fractured on the right and below the last line, but is otherwise perfect. *Marti Rigae* is, I think, far more probable than Dr. Hubner's *Marrigae*;

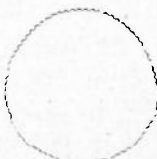
compare the *Mars Rigisamus* on a Somersetshire inscription (C. 61).<sup>1</sup> The third line seems to end DIC, but I am not sure what the letters mean, and the reading is not absolutely clear; the suggestion *sci-rusor* is, however, out of the question.

## XXV. GRETA BRIDGE, BOWES.

132. [C. 279, 280, 281]. The Rev. J. T. Fowler, F.S.A., has been good enough to make enquiry on my behalf for these stones which Prof. Hübner reports, on the late Dr. Bruce's authority, as being at Windlestone, near Bishop Auckland (Durham), in the possession of Sir William Eden. No. 279 is still at Windlestone, and the excellent squeezes, which Mr. Fowler sent me, shew that the published reading is correct (2. ANTONI, 3 GETAE seemingly). But the other two (Nos. 280-281) could not be found. This is the more to be regretted because they mention the division of Britain into two provinces made by Septimius Severus, and, though fragmentary, are of very good value.<sup>2</sup> It is much to be feared that, being fragments, they may have been destroyed.

133. [Eph. vii., 941]. I have lately examined this inscription, now preserved in the parish church of Bowes, the Roman *Lavatrac*. It appears to be distinctly Roman, and I thought to read, after some wholly illegible lines—

V S · A E M  
I I T I I I K



V S . . .  
.....

C L O I R A E F  
P E C I T

<sup>1</sup> *Rigisamus* according to D'Arbois de Jubainville *Noms gaulois chez Cesar* (p. 12) means "having the pleasures of a king." *Riga* would mean "king" simply. It has been suggested to me that the R on the Bossens patera (No. 1) stands for such an epithet of Mars, but this is not likely. I would rather compare it with the R on a ring from Germany, lately published by Prof. Zange-meister (*Westdeutsche Zeitschrift*, xi., 274).

<sup>2</sup> They are quoted for proof of the

division by Prof. Domaszewski in a recent article on Romano-British inscriptions (*Rhein. Mus.* xlviii. (1893), 342). He makes the frontier between Upper and Lower Britain run from the Humber to the Solway, through Greta-bridge. This line would nearly coincide with the great road from York by Catterick and Stainmoor to Carlisle. I am afraid that, though much recommends this theory, the evidence does not seem to me conclusive.

The stone has been turned into a circular millstone, like an African inscription at Lambaesis (C. viii., 3010). Probably five letters were lost in the first surviving line, owing to the central hole of the millstone, so that the name may have been *Aem[ilian]us*. In line 3, *praef(ectus)* seems probable; in line 4, *fecit*. The reading given by Mr. Watkin (*Arch. Journ.*, xxxix., 367) is wrong.

## XXXI. OLD CARLISLE.

134. [C. 348]. This stone, along with eight others formerly preserved at Wigton Hall (C. 346-9, 351-2, 355, 357-8), is now in the Carlisle Museum. It is a piece of red sandstone about 12 inches high, with well-cut and well-preserved letters, which have not been properly read.



*dea]bus Ma[tribus  
pro s]alute M [.Aur  
Sev. Alexa]nd[r]i A[ug.  
et Iu]liae M[amaeae  
. . . . .*

Copied by myself: the third line has been intentionally erased.

The altar, then, was erected to the mother goddesses in intercession for the Emperor Severus Alexander (A.D. 222-235) and his mother, Iulia Mamaea. The name Alexander was erased after his death, as usual,<sup>1</sup> but some letters of it (N, D, I) are legible still. What stood in the fifth and sixth lines I do not know; possibly the text ran on *Matri Aug. nostri] et c[astrorum* as usual.

## XXXIII. MARYPORT, PAPCASTLE.

135. In examining Mr. Senhouse's fine collection of Roman inscriptions, at Nether Hall,<sup>2</sup> near Maryport, I noted various small inaccuracies in the published readings.

<sup>1</sup> See No. 139, *Arch. Aeliana*, xvi., 157.

<sup>2</sup> This collection is, I believe, the oldest in England. The first actual

museum was Tradescant's, which has developed into the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.



(C. 383.) The number of the *cohors voluntariorum* is xviii, not xix.

(C. 406.) The one surviving line of this battered inscription is, I think, DIS-MANIBV, *dis manibu[s]*.

(C. 408.) The lady to whom this tombstone is erected was called *Iul(ia) Martina*, the last letter of the second line being certainly N, not M, as has been usually read. In the gable above there is no star.

136. [C. 415. Eph. iii., p. 130]. Mr. J. M. Brydone has very kindly sent me squeezes of this important inscription, now preserved by Lord Leconfield at Petworth. The published readings seem to be fairly correct. In the first line nothing is legible; the second has EG AVG IN C, but no trace of a letter after C; the third begins NEVM; in the fifth the name of Philip is erased, as Dr. Bruce suggested—probably PHILIP, IL being “tied.” We can, then, accept *cuneum* as correct, and add the *cuneus Frisionum Aballavensium Philippianorum* to the brief list of third century regiments thus styled (Mommsen *Hermes*, xix., 232). The words *in cuneum* probably formed part of some such phrase as *translatus ab . . .* [eg(ato) Aug(usti) *in cuneum Frisionum*, that is, the soldier who dedicated the stone had been transferred by some “legatus Augusti” into the regiment in question (Dessau *Inscrip. selectae* 2635). The date of the inscription lies between March, 244, and September, 249, the limits of Philip’s reign, though the consular dates on it shew that it refers to events which happened in October, A.D. 241-2, when Gordian III. was on the throne.

### XXXV. BINCHESTER.

ADDENDUM.—The altar to the *Matres Ollototae* has been much discussed, especially by Dr. Max Ihm (*Bonner Jahrbücher*, xcii. (1892), p. 237) and M. le Président Schuermans (*Bulletin des Comm. roy. d’Art et d’Archéologie*, 1892, p. 400). Dr. Ihm. (whose notice contains slight slips of detail) favours Grienberger’s derivation of *Ollototae*, not in its literal sense “of all nations,” but as the name of some Keltic tribe on the Rhine, from which the dedicators came. *Ollototae Matres* would, then, be parallel to e.g. *Matres Suebae Euthungae*. But



### ROMAN ALTAR

Found at Lanchester, Co. Durham, about a furlong north of the Roman Station,  
near to the line of the Watling Street, on Saturday, July 15, 1893.

From a photograph by Mr. A. Edwards, of the Excise,  
Blackhill, R.S.O., Co. Durham.

*Ollototae* is an odd tribe-name. The altar itself has been given by Mr. Newby to the Newcastle (Blackgate) Museum.

137. [Eph. vii, 1146]. In 1882 Mr. W. T. Watkin published in this *Journal* (xxxix, 361) an account of an inscribed tile found by Dr. Hooppell at Binchester, and since included by the latter in his *Vinovia* (pp. 40-41). I have lately been able to examine the tile, now in the University Museum at Durham, and the Rev. J. T. Fowler has sent me squeezes. From these squeezes Prof. Zangemeister, the chief living authority on *graffiti*, reads

ARAAEA ME DOCVIT

*arnea? me docuit*

It is not quite clear whether the first word is *aranea* "a spider" (it might be fanciful to compare Robert Bruce) or *arnea*, a hitherto unknown proper name. In the latter case we have the beginning of a hexameter, such as one sometimes finds at Pompeii, for instance (C iv, 1250 *add*) *Candida me docuit nigras odisse puellas*. In any case, I am sure, from my own inspection, that the third word is *docuit* and not *docvii*, and I think, as Mr. Fowler and Dr. Zangemeister both say, that the first word is *arnea*.

### XXXVI. LANCHESTER.

138. Altar, 62 in. high, 24 in. wide, found July, 1893, in some digging connected with the water supply of the workhouse, about 200 yards north of the Roman fort and near the Roman road (Watling Street); now in the south porch of Lanchester Parish Church. The lettering (3 in. tall in line 1,  $2\frac{7}{8}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. in the other lines) is clear.

D E A E G A R  
M A N G A B I  
E T N ! O ! !  
A N I A V G N F E  
S A L · V E X · S V E B o  
R V M · L · o N · G o R · V o  
T v M · S o L V E R V N T · M

*Deae Garmangabi et n(umini) [G]o[r]di[ani] Aug.  
n(ostri), pr[o] sal(ute) vex(illationis) or vex(illariorum)  
Sueborum Lon. Gor(dianorum) votum solverunt m(erito).*

Copied by myself: published by W. Crake, *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, July 24; myself, *Academy*, August 19; *Proc. Newcastle Soc. Ant.*, vi., 55-56; Dr. Hübner *Westdeutsches Korrespondenzblatt* xii. sec. 97. The reading is certain. In lines 3 and 4 o and ANI can be still discerned, the name *Gordiani* having been intentionally erased. The altar is elaborately ornamented with mouldings of the type which sometimes reminds one of Norman work: on the sides are *patera*, *culter*, &c. My comments on this remarkable find follow separately.

## XLI. SOUTH SHIELDS.

139. Large slab, 58 in. long by 39 in. high, found in March, 1893, close to the Baring Street Board schools, within the area of the Roman camp; now in the Town museum. The inscription is singularly well preserved. The letters in line 1 are  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. high, in the other lines 3 in. high. The exact form and arrangement of the letters will be seen on the annexed illustration; the text expanded reads—

*Imp(erator) Caes(ar) Divi Severi  
nepos, divi Magni Antonini fil(ius)  
M. Aurel(ius) Severus [Alexander]  
Pius Felix Aug(ustus) Pontif(ex) max(imus)  
trib(unicia) pot(estate), p(ater) p(atris)  
co(n)s(ul), aquam  
usibus mil(itum) coh(ortis) v. Gallo(rum)  
induxit, curante Mario Valeriano  
leg(ato) eius pr(o) pr(aetore).*

Copied by myself and described, *Archaeologia Aeliana*, xvi., 157. I have also to thank Mr. Blair for a reading. He published the inscription, *Proc. Newcastle Soc. Ant.*, vi., 14. The text is certain. In 3, *Alexander* has been erased, as usual, and no trace of it can now be read. In 6, *curante*, in ligature, is on the stone.

The date of the inscription is A.D. 222, the first year of Alexander's reign, as we can tell, both from the



South Shields.

titulature and from the mention of Valerianus. This officer we know to have been governor in the north of Britain at that time, from two inscriptions found at Netherby and Chesters and dated A.D. 221-2.<sup>1</sup> Nothing further seems to be known about him.

The word *curante* "supervising" is usually applied to lower officials than provincial governors, but there are cases, especially in Britain, which resemble this one and belong to the third century.<sup>2</sup>

The fifth cohort of Gauls is an old friend. It was in existence as a *cohors equitata* in Vespasian's reign; it was in Pannonia in A.D. 84-5, and it probably joined in Trajan's Dacian campaigns. It may possibly have come to Britain with Hadrian, who apparently brought with him some auxiliaries from the Danube, but this is only conjecture. In Britain it is known by an undated inscription at Nether Cramond, near Edinburgh, and by remains (tiles, a fragmentary inscription, some lead seals) found at South Shields.<sup>3</sup>

The inscription belongs to the very large class of building inscriptions, which, in Britain, are especially numerous in the first half of the third century, more particularly perhaps in the reigns of Alexander and Gordian III. (A.D. 222-244). At this time the frontiers of the empire were everywhere objects of much attention, and the troops defending them were becoming more and more territorial, and therefore more and more in need of permanent buildings. This activity in construction and re-construction has, therefore, nothing to do with Septimius Severus, though its results in Britain, and especially in the neighbourhood of the Wall, are sometimes spoken of as though they were his work.

<sup>1</sup> Chesters C. 585; Netherby C. 965.

<sup>2</sup> So at Netherby, C. 964, 965, 967. Abroad, in Germany, Brambach 1608, *Westdeutsche Zeitschrift*, xi., 316.

<sup>3</sup> An Aquileian inscription (C. v. 875) mentions a man who began his career as *praefectus* of this cohort and was afterwards decorated by Vespasian. The Pannonian and Dacian inscriptions are C. iii., p. 855, Eph. v.p. 93, and *Arch. Epigr. Mitt.* xiv., p. 111. For the Cramond inscription see C. 1083, for

the earlier finds at South Shields Eph. iii., p. 143, iv., p. 207-9, vii., n. 1003, *Arch. Ael.* x. 223 foll. The statement that tiles of this cohort have been found at Tynemouth (*Hermes* xvi., 52 n.) is a mistake. I have assumed in this list that all the references to a *cohors v Gallorum* are to the same cohort, an assumption which seems here probable, though in many cases it is dangerous. See further, *Arch. Ael.* xvi., 158.



140. [Eph. iii., n. 97, p. 131.] This fragment, now in the South Shields museum, seems to read



... *oculus pos(uit)*.

Copied by myself. *os* is faint.

141. [Eph. vii., 1162.] Recent researches have made it probable that the inscription around the bronze dish found on the Herd Sands in 1887 ought to be read.

A P O L L I N I · A N E X T L O M A R O M A · S A B  
*Apollini* *Anextlomaro* *M. A. Sab.*

That is "dedicated to Apollo Anextlomarus by (a person whose name, abbreviated, was) M. A. Sab."

We had before read the god's epithet as *Anextiomaro*, and this appears to be a philologically possible form. It is moreover justified by the actual lettering; it seemed to myself and Mr. A. H. Smith, when we re-examined the bowl, that the disputed letter might be *I* or *L*, but resembled *I*. However, inscriptions have been found in France which leave no doubt as to the existence of names *Anextlus*, *Anextlatus*, while no parallel for a form *Anextio* is forthcoming. Fortunately the variation does not affect the sense. As Dr. Whitley Stokes tells me, *Anextlos* (or *Anextios*) would mean something like "protector," *Anextlomaros* (or *Anextiomaros*) "great protector." The *x*, be it added, represents throughout not an *x* but a Gaulish *ch* or Greek *χ*.<sup>1</sup>

## XLI. WALLSEND.

142. Altar of local freestone, 35 in. high by 16 in. wide, found in the spring of 1892, in the Wallsend allotments (plot 20, belonging to Mr. Alexander Arnott), a little west of the Wallsend camp, and technically a few yards inside the boundary of Walker. The letters are 2 in. high in

<sup>1</sup> See Holder *Sprachschatz*, p. 153; Esperandieu *Epigr. romaine du Poitou* No. 82; R. Mowat, *Proc. Newcastle Soc. Ant.*, v., 187. I have assumed, as I

think one may safely assume that Dr. Hubner's rendering *Anextio Maro M(arci) A(ntonii) Sab(ini servus)* is wrong.





Wallsend.

the first line,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. in the last, 1 or  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. in the other lines. Now in the Blackgate Museum, Newcastle.

*I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo)  
coh(ors) iv Lingonum eq(uitata),  
cui attendit Iul(ius) Honoratus  
centurio leg. ii Aug(ustae),  
votum s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).*

Copied by myself. I have also to thank Mr. Blair for a squeeze. Described in the *Newcastle Daily Journal*, May 17 and 26, 1892; *Archæologia Aeliæna*, xvi., 76-80., by myself; *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xiv., 171; *Westdeutsches Korrespondenzblatt*, xi., 57, and elsewhere. The lettering is quite certain.

There are several points of interest in this inscription.

(1) The dedicating cohort, the Fourth of Lingones, is otherwise known to us. From "military discharges" (*diplomata* or *privilegia militum*) it can be shewn to have been in Britain in A.D. 103 and 146. In the *Notitia*, the British sections of which belong to about A.D. 300, it is stationed at the place where this inscription was found. Segedunum or Wallsend, an altar dedicated to Jupiter by its *praefectus*, was found at Tynemouth in 1783 in digging out the foundations of a building connected with the priory.<sup>1</sup> It has been supposed, in consequence, that the cohort had a post at Tynemouth, but it is much more probable that the stone was brought down the river from Wallsend by the monks as convenient building material. There is no trace of any Roman fort at Tynemouth, nor is the situation of the priory a likely one for Romans to select. It is one of those exposed and prominent positions of which our north-east coast offers many instances, none of them characterized by Roman remains.

(2) The cohort was commanded by a legionary centurion "seconded" for this special service. The formula which describes his command, *cui attendit*, seems to be unique, but the position is fairly common. Half a dozen instances occur in Britain alone. The centurion, always an important officer in the legion, seems to have acquired additional importance during the second century, and still more at the beginning of the third century when Septimius Severus carried through his military reforms. At the same time,

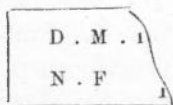
<sup>1</sup> For the *Diplomata*, see C. 1193, Eph. vii., 1117; for the Tynemouth altar C. 493. I have dealt with the history of

the cohort and the alleged fort at Tynemouth more fully in the *Archæologia Aeliæna*.

the appointment of a legionary centurion to command an auxiliary cohort seems to have always been somewhat exceptional. The phrase, *cui praeest*, applied regularly to the ordinary *praefectus*, is seldom applied to the legionary centurion. Instead we have such terms as *praepositus*, *curator*, *cuius curam agit*, or (as here) the strange *cui attendit*.<sup>1</sup>

(3) We may perhaps infer from this feature that our altar dates from after the middle of the second century, but I see no reason for assigning it, as Prof. Hübner does (*Proc. Newcastle Soc. Ant.*, v., 164), to the reign of Septimius Severus in particular.

143. Fragments of rude sculpture in local freestone, found in Wallsend allotments in the summer of 1892. The sculpture seems to have represented Mercury, holding in his left hand his caduceus, and vested in a chlamys fastened by a *fibula* to his right shoulder and hanging over his left arm. The right arm is extended, as though to hold a purse. At his side is his emblem, the goat, and below the beginning of a two-line inscription, in half-inch letters—



*D(eo) M(ercurio)...*



Copied by myself and Mr. A. H. Smith, and printed

<sup>1</sup> Such centurions are mentioned on inscriptions found at Maryport (C. 371), Chesters (C. 587), Birdoswald (Eph. vii., 1071, see No. 154 in this paper), Nether Cramond (C. 1084), Rough Castle (C. 1092), and presumably at Ribchester (C. 218). For foreign examples see Desauv. *Inscript. Selectae* 2615, Mommsen

*Archäologische Zeitung* 1869, A. Müller *Philologus* xli., 482, and Karbe *Dissert. Halenses* iv., 305. The nearest parallels in Latin to *cui attendit* seem to be the post-Augustan uses, like *eloquentiae attendere*, "study eloquence" (Suetonius), or *votis attendere*, "listen to prayers" (Silius viii., 591), but these are not very close.

*Proc. Newcastle Ant.* v. 178, with woodcut. The inscription is noticeable for having stops on the line, and not half way up, as is usual. The first letter of line 2 may be N or NI tied. The figure of Mercury resembles several in the Newcastle (Blackgate) Museum (Nos. 9 and 50).

# XLII—LII. BENWELL—BIRDOSWALD.

144. [C. 510.] I have examined this Benwell altar in the Newcastle museum with Mr. A. H. Smith, and find that Prof. Hübner's text needs correction. The first line ends *ESTR*. In the third and fourth lines, the erasure of some sixteen or seventeen letters is complete; there is no trace of any *s* after *ASTVRVM*. In the fourth line, the word *GORDIANÆ* (or rather *GORDI/NÆ*, there being a fracture over the *A*) has never been erased. At the end of the same line there is room for an abbreviated *nomen* after *T*. We may then read—

*Matr(ibus) tribus Campestr(ibus) et genio alae pri(mae) H[il]sp anorum Asturum [Pupienæ Balbinæ] Gordianæ, T. I. Agrippa praefectus templum a sol[o res]tituit.*

The lacuna caused by the erasure has been filled up as was suggested by Prof. Mommsen (C. III. 6953).

## CHESTERS.

145. Rough bit of sandstone, 7 by 9 inches, found in 1892; there is a fracture before the *D*, but none after *K*.

PE—GHIAK

Copied by myself.

For the bit of alphabet, compare the lead fragment with ABCDEF at Lydney (No. 93). It is extremely common to find alphabets, or portions of them, on all sorts of ancient objects. Sometimes they are meant for ornament, sometimes for reading lessons (with a letter intentionally omitted), sometimes for charms. Some again were due

to mere idleness, some, as among the early christians, had a mystical meaning.<sup>1</sup>

146. Fragment of yellow pottery with brown bands, found May, 1892; on it deeply incised, with fractures before and after the letters—

## R E P O

Copied by myself. R. Blair, *Proc. Newcastle Soc. Ant.*, v. 162.

## NEAR CARRAWBURGH.

147. Centurial stone, 15 by 6½ inches, found by Mr. A. H. Smith and myself in the wall of Wade's Road near the Sewingshields School-house: now in the Newcastle Museum by the gift of Mr. W. D. Cruddas.



COHI  
TERENTI  
CANTAB

*coh(ors) i*  
[*centuria*] *Terenti Cantab[ri]*

Copied and published by myself, *Proc. Newcastle Soc. Ant.*, v., 188, 227. The cognomen Cantaber does not mean that the man was an actual Spaniard. Like Romanus, Italus, Raeticus, Gallus, Noricus, Rhenicus, and many more, it has probably lost whatever national force it may at first use have possessed.

148. Rudely inscribed fragment found near the preceding, now in the Newcastle Museum, 11 by 6½ inches in size.



Seen by myself; sent me by Mr. Blair (*Proc. Newcastle Soc. Ant.*, v., 227). The letters are rough, and might almost be accidental.

<sup>1</sup> See Kalinka, *Mitth. der K. deutschen Instituts* (Ath. Abth.) xvii (1892) 117 foll.; *Arch. Epigr. Mitth.*, v., p. 124,

viii., pp. 46, 80; de Rossi, *bull. Archeol. Crist.*, 1881, p. 139.

## CHESTERHOLM.

149 [C. 724.] I have examined this tombstone with the Bishop of Southwell and Dr. Hodgkin. The right reading appears certainly to be.

INGENV..  
VIXIT. ANNIS      *Ingenu[us.] vixit annis xxiv*  
XXIII. MENSES      *menses iv et dies vii.*  
IIII. ET. DIES. VII

The stone is ansate in shape, 20 by 25 inches in size.

## NEAR CARVORAN.

150. Centurial stone, found in the autumn of 1892, in the turret at Mucklebank, near Walltown, and now there. It is of the usual ansate shape.



*coh(ors) i, c(enturia)*  
*Fl(avii) C..*

I have to thank Mr. D. G. Hogarth, M.A., F.S.A., and Mr. R. Blair for copies. The end of line two is uncertain.

151. Amphora stamp found at the same turret.

QMCCAS

I have to thank Mr. Blair and Mr. J. P. Gibson, of Hexham, for rubbings.

152. Fragment, 17 by 7 inches, walled up at Blenkinsopp Castle with Eph. vii., 1061 (*Arch. Journ.*, xxxviii., 278). Above are traces of some anaglyph, representing the legs of a man or beast. Of the lettering, I could distinguish only

M
V.L

Possibly Sepulchral [*dis*]  
*m(anibus)*.

I could not find Eph. vii., 1062, at Blenkinsopp. As

given by Mr. Watkin (*Arch. Journ.*, xxxvii., 278), it read

TPO SVISL...
-----------------

and possibly this is a misreading of the fragment above.

## LII. BIRDOSWALD.

153 [Eph. vii., 1071]. I have been able with Mr. A. H. Smith to carefully examine this fine altar, which is preserved at Birdoswald. Two points may be noted. M. Mowat (*bulletin épigr.*, 1886, 253), was wrong in suggesting in the third line C·CAM C(aius) Cam(mius), the stone plainly has C·C·A·IVL, that is *cuius curam agit Iulius*. In the fifth line, I thought to detect a small centurial mark before LEG II AVG.

154 [C. 825]. The lettering of this most illegible altar seemed to me to be

I.O.M., | C o H | A E L I . | D A C . . | V M A V G | . . P A V R | . .

That is *I(ovi) o(ptimo) m(aximo) coh(ors) [i] Aeli[a] Dac[or]um aug[us]t[us] [c(ui)] p(rae)est Aur(elius)...*

155 [C. 833b]. This stone is now at Castlesteads, where I have examined it. In line 3 the first letter is I, not O. Dr. Hübner's conjecture *d[omus] di[vinae]* is therefore impossible.

156. (Eph. vii. 1082). This inscription, of Shawk quarry stone, is very illegible; it may be read better than I first read it:—

GENI ..... . BASSI...CRESC...E .... DONO DONAVIT
--

Copied by myself and Mr. A. H. Smith.

Some one, whose name is in the second line, put this up (*dono donavit*) to a genius.





ROMAN TOMBSTONE FROM CARLISLE

## LV. CARLISLE.

157. Red sandstone slab, 20 in. high by 31 in. long, found in the autumn of 1892, face downwards, over a rough board coffin in a Roman cemetery on Gallows or Harraby Hill, close to the main road running south from Carlisle. The inscription is broken below, an attempt having been apparently made to "chad" the stone in two across the seventh line. The lines of lettering are separated by lines ruled across the stone; the general character of the lettering is fourth century. Now in Carlisle Museum.

	D	M
	FLAS ANTIGONS PAPIAS	
	CIVIS GRECVS VIXIT ANNOS	
	PLVS MINVS LX QVEMAD	
5	MODVM ACCOMODATAM	
	FATIS ANIMAM REVOCAVIT	
	SEPTIMIADONI	

Copied by myself and Chancellor Ferguson, by permission of the finder, Mr. Charles Dudson. Published by myself, *Academy*, Dec. 24, 1892; R. S. Ferguson, *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xiv., 262; R. Blair, *Proc. Newcastle Soc. Ant.*, v., 231. The reading is beyond doubt, except in the last (seventh) line, which seems to be SEPTIMIADONI, but the I after the M is not certain, and the D might be B or similar letter.

The stone is a fourth century tombstone, just possibly Christian; though not found *in situ*, it must have come from the surrounding cemetery.

I add detailed comments in my second article.

## TRANS VALLUM.

158. [C. n. 1299]. In 1812 a gold ring was found, with other objects, in the neighbourhood of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and, according to the statement of the man who sold them, at Backworth. This ring is now in the British Museum, and the reading has been disputed:—

<i>Bruce.</i>	<i>Hübner.</i>	<i>Myself.</i>
MATR	MATR	MATR
VM · CO	VIA · C♂	VM · C♂
CO AE	C♂ AE	C♂ AE

I have examined this ring with the help of Mr. A. W. Franks, and have little doubt that the lettering is as I have given it. Expanded it will be—

*Matrum, C. C(ornelius) Ae(lianus).*

or similar names. The genitive, in such dedications, is unusual, but not wholly without parallel.

### LXIII.—LXVI. SCOTLAND.

Professor W. M. Ramsay, of Aberdeen, and myself, in going through the Hunterian (University) museum at Glasgow and the National museum at Edinburgh, noted various details, some of which may be given here.

159 [C. 1091]. The man's name is Necto (or Necio)velius, the second letter being E; the fourth broken at the top. In the fourth line Stuart rightly gives BRIGANS.

160 [C. 1096]. The upper part of this altar is worn beyond certain decipherment, but we could detect nothing at all like Dr. Hübner's *Deo Silvano*.

161 [C. 1103]. This altar was found at Barhill in 1736 (*Daily Gazetteer*, 7 Sept., 1736). The decipherable lettering seems to be

DEO.MAR	
CAMVLO	<i>Deo Mar(ti)</i>
..CIIAVG:I	<i>Camulo</i>
.MARIO...	<i>[el]g ii Aug..</i>
....SC..	

162 [C. 1108]. This centurial stone, 5 by 8½ inches, reads—



Probably *c(enturia) Gliconis* [L?] *Abrucius*, a rather unusual formula for such a stone. Centurial stones are naturally rare along the sod built<sup>1</sup> Wall of Antonine. This example belongs to Croyhill camp.

<sup>1</sup> The recent excavations of the Glasgow Antiquarian Society have shewn that this Wall was literally *caepiticius*,

as it is described by Capitolinus. The layers of cut sods can still be distinctly traced

163 [C. 1130, 1136]. The distances are respectively  
MP III DC | LXVI-S and III CCLXXI.

164. The Edinburgh Museum contains also a large altar from Auchenvole, near Falkirk (*Catalogue*, p. 225, FV 14), 40 inches high by 17 inches wide. On one side is a modern IOM, on the other five illegible lines, somewhat resembling—

.....I  
...COL..  
E.....  
C.....  
S....

I give it only to avoid mistake in the future.

165. Handle of bronze saucepan found in East Lothian, now in the Edinburgh Museum (FT 38', with maker's name very faint, resembling—

CIPPO!...

Copied by myself. Possibly *Cipi Polibi* (see No. 117).<sup>1</sup>

166. [C. n. 1283]. The Rev. W. Gilchrist Clark, of Gateshead, has been good enough to inform me that the gold ornament inscribed IOVI AVG, VOT XX, which was found at Kirkpatrick about 1787, is now in possession of Miss Rannie, Conheath, Dumfries, to whose father it was given (he thinks) by the original possessor, and in whose hands it is well cared for. He has also very kindly sent me photographs of the object. According to his description and the photographs, it is a fibula with a semi-circular bow. The bow is in section a hollow triangle, of which two sides are cut out into patterns and bear, in pierced work, the letters IOVI AVG and VOT XX respectively<sup>2</sup>; the third side, the underside, is plain and has scratched on it—

P O R T O

which none before Mr. Clark appears to have detected. The main inscription should, probably be expanded *Iovi Aug(usto), vot(is) xx*. The *vicennalia* are mentioned on several coins of Diocletian, whose title *Iovius* is well-known. Similar *vota* are mentioned occasionally on fourth century inscriptions; though I do not know of

<sup>1</sup> To the twelve instances of *Cipi Polibi* stamps there quoted, should be added some German specimens, *Bonner Jahrbücher* xc. (1891), 37. See also *Revue*

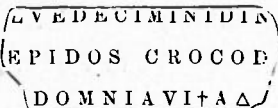
*de numismatique Belge* v. (1873), 197.

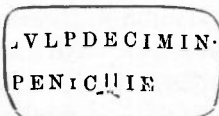
<sup>2</sup> The photograph shows IOVI, not IOV as in older copies; there are also no stops.

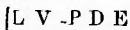
any on smaller ornaments, it is not out of keeping with the ways of the time. One may quote a gold coin of Diocletian (Cohen vi. 393, p. 458), inscribed PRIMI XX IOVI AUGUSTI, where, as on our fibula, it is not quite clear whether *Iovi* is from *Iovius* or *Iuppiter*.

## UNCERTAIN.

167. Oculist's stamp, made of Purbeck marble, fully inscribed on two sides, imperfectly on a third; the corners are worn and some letters lost. Recently presented to the British Museum by Mr. A. W. Franks:—

1. 

2. 

3. 

1. *L. Ulp(ii) Decimini, dia[l]epidos crocod(es) ad omnia vitia.*

2. *L. Ulp. Decimin(i) penicil(lum) le(ne)?*

3. *L. Ulp. De . . never finished.*

Copied by myself, with Mr. Franks' aid. The reading seems certain except that in face 2, line 2, the last letter is very faint, and looked almost like a V. The *provenance* of the inscription seems beyond discovery, but it can be traced to a Colchester owner, and Mr. Franks therefore thinks it may have been found there. The material, Purbeck marble, shews that it is, in any case, British.

A valuable list of these medical oculists' stamps is being published by M. Esperandieu in the *Revue Archéologique*. He gives [xxi. (1893), p. 325], this stamp among the rest, with a reading, based on a squeeze, which is substantially correct, though one or two *minutiae* are not right.

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