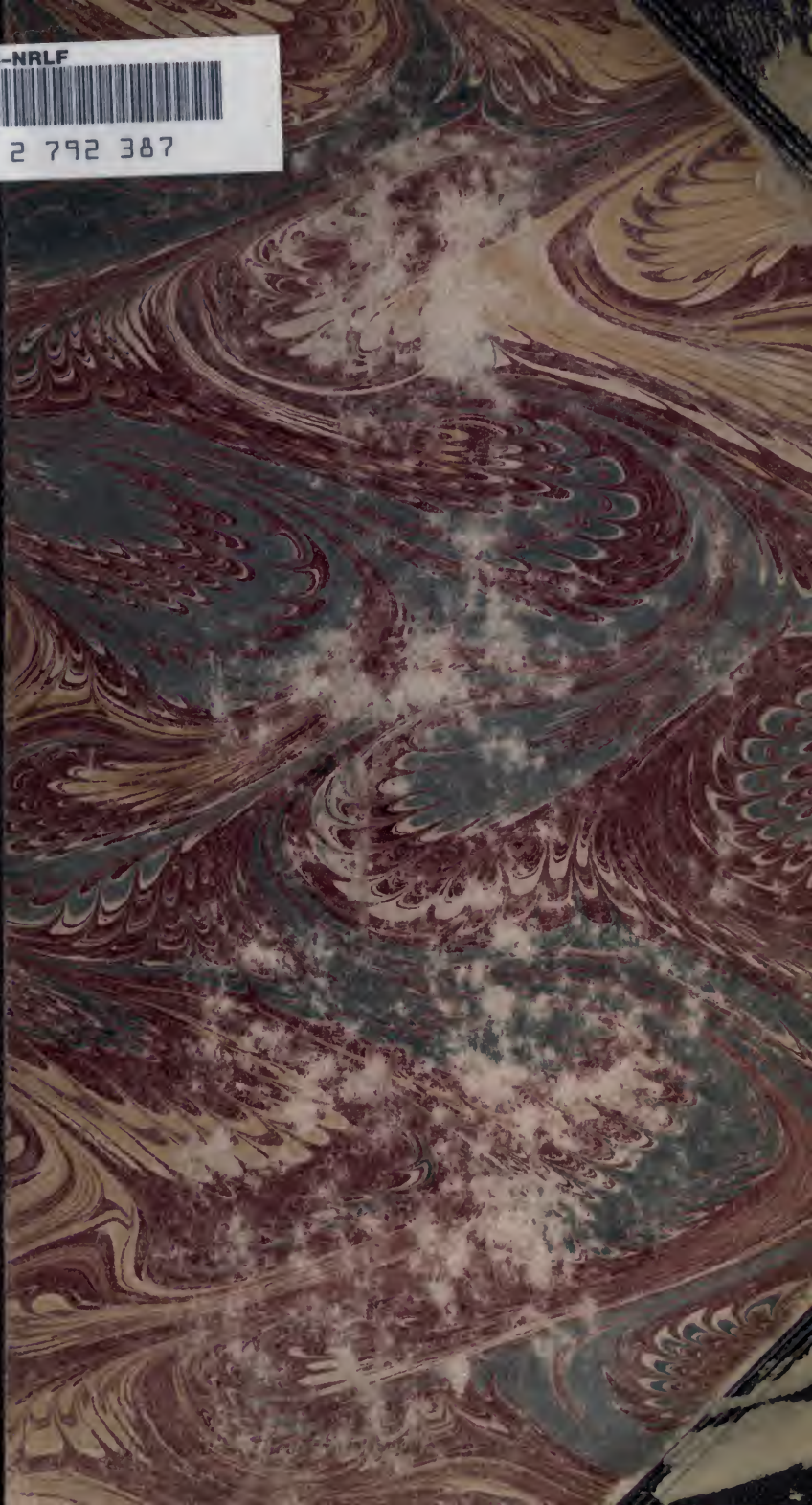


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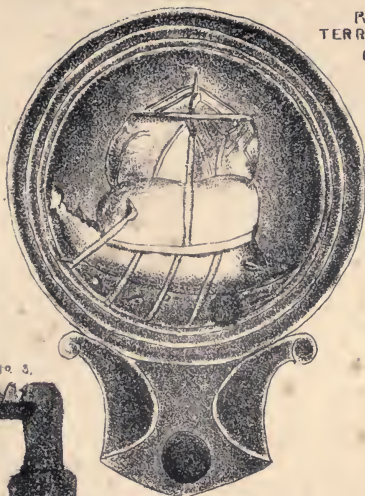
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FRONTISPIECE.

ISCAE DVNMONIORVM MONVMENTA

W. C. LEATHERSTONE LITHOGRAPHER.

ROMAN
TERRA COTTA
LAMPS.



No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.

BRONZE HUMAN KEY

BRONZE HILT OF A ROMAN DAGGER.



No. 4.



GLASS LACHRYMATORY.



No. 6.

COIN OF PTOLEMY SOTER
KING OF EGYPT



No. 7.



COIN OF
TRAJAN.

No. 8.

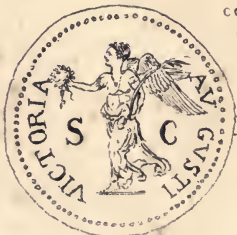


E



COIN OF
NERO.

No. 9.



E

7/6

SYLVA ANTIQUA ISCANA,

NUMISMATICA, QUINETIAM FIGULINA,

OR

ROMAN AND OTHER ANTIQUITIES OF EXETER,

BEING

**A Description and Elucidation of the numerous Ancient Coins,
Samian Ware, and other Relics, lately discovered in
that venerable and interesting City.**

With Plates of the most remarkable Coins, and other curious Antiques.

Πολλὰν δ' καὶς γίνεται παρὰ τὸν — Γνώμῃ Διάφ.

Ex Romanorum Hibernaculis magnam partem hujusmodi crevere urbes, Hospitia scil. Diversoria, Tabernæ, officinæ, villæ, allæque domus, quæ militari usui voluptatique inservierunt, innumeræ demum factæ, et urbis nomen et dignitatem adeptæ sunt. MUSGRAVE, Belg. Brit. cap. XIV, p. 172.

By W. T. P. SHORTT,

OF HEAVITREE, NEAR EXETER.

Member of the Numismatic Society of London, and B. A. of Worcester College, Oxford.



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MAIN

PRELIMINARY DISSERTATION.

IN endeavouring to preserve the memorials of Roman Antiquity, discovered at Exeter, from destruction, or at least oblivion, I have, in the ensuing pages, attempted a few illustrations of ancient religion, rites, manners, customs, festivals, and other interesting matters, connected with explanations of numerous nummological arcana, highly interesting to the antiquary.

It is an established fact, that from the numerous vestiges of antiquity, continually and almost daily discovered in our Island, the real site of many Roman stations, towns, villas, and garrisons may be most distinctly traced; and it is also as indisputable, from monuments, inscriptions and camps, that the ancient Romans conquered, at an early period, and kept military possession of Britain, for upwards of four centuries. This is also clearly proved from numerous Classic Authors, in perusing which our only regret is, that they have treated our Island in a vague, unsatisfactory manner, those parts being frequently mutilated and truncated, which are of the utmost importance to the history of Britain. Badly off should we be indeed, were it not for the only good statistical account contained in Cæsar's Commentaries,—for the excellent information preserved by Tacitus of what occurred in the days of Nero and Vespasian—and his masterly campaign of Agricola, against the Caledonians under Galgacus, their oldest prototype of Wallace and Bruce,—for the few fleeting notices of especially the Northern parts of the province, in the reign of Commodus, in Dion Cassius, ("superficial, vague and fugitive" as Polwhele has designated them,) and his previous campaigns of Claudius.*

* The entire loss of the description of Britain by that excellent writer A. Marcellinus, who lived in the days of Julian, is great and irreparable; so is Pliny's account of the tin trade, for which some amends have, however, been made by what Diod. Siculus has left us on the mines of Dumnonium. We have however a great acquisition, as to Roman stations, in the Itinerary of Antoninus (Emp. Caracalla) which is extremely perfect; in that of Richard, the monk of Clarendon; and in the work of the anonymous Ravennas, edited by Baxter. The *Notitia Imperii*, of the days of the sons of Theodosius, is a mighty and invaluable work on the Military and Civil resources of the Empire; and the *Codex Theodosianus* of the times of the comparative decadence of the noble Mistress of the world, and the reign of the grandson of that great prince (published in 3 vols. folio, at Lyons, 1665.) contains an immense and curious mass of ancient Roman jurisprudence and civil polity.

The 2nd. Book of Ptolemy's Geography, on the position of the British Island Albion, is happily extremely well preserved and perspicuous. Pausanias merely mentions Britain two or three times, and tells us that the good folks of the York ridings (Brigantes) had been well chastised for coming it too much "Yorkshire" over the dear unsuspecting people of North Wales, (Arcad. 32. 19.) and we might almost pardon Strabo for giving us only two chapters on Great Britain, did he not tell us that the ancient Irish were cannibals who used to eat up their fathers and mothers for supper when they died; to say nothing of a very pretty piece of scandal about the Irish Ladies, which considering the graces and *agremens* of those of the present day, we hope for their sakes is unfounded, particularly as the Geographer himself does not touch for the exact truth *ὅς ἐκ ἰσχυρῶς ἀνέστηκεν ἡμετέρας*—Geog. lib 4.

B

The loss of ancient authors, of the Alexandrian library, of that burnt in the Capitol in the reign of Commodus by lightning, and its successor, unfortunately destroyed by St. Gregory's zeal, about 590, A.D., is great and irreparable.

The coins alone of the Roman Emperors, "those savages on thrones," as most of them may be styled, which are found in such great numbers in this Province, (and referring to present matters, in Exeter and its neighbourhood) from the earlier times of Claudius and Nero, to those of Gratian and Honorius, would be sufficient proof of locality and conquest, were even the invaluable pages of History more scant than they really are. They are memorials of historical facts, as Dr. Walsh observes, more certain, because more "permanent and unalterable" than the writings of the Historian — "irresistible evidences which no future historian can controvert, and not liable to the corruptions and uncertainties introduced by copyists (often ignorant monks) into MSS." The Samian ware and Potters' impresses, found in London and Exeter, are valuable also, as establishing locality, and therefore inestimable. An increasing taste for numismatic studies has sprung up of late in this country, and science, based on that pursuit, forms one of the firmest foundations for the historian's researches, while the value of discoveries made in this department, is at once apparent from every account of Roman coins, in whatsoever country they have been found. The greatest erudition is contained on the reverses of ancient medals; they are, in fact, as a distinguished numismatist, J. Y. A., observes "the gazettes which recorded the victories, erection of temples, celebration of games and sacrifices, and records of traditions, of ancient people, which have outlived the grandeur of triumphal arches, sacred fanes, and noble statues." The Roman bankers were good historians and found both profit and instruction inseparably blended together.

The Imperial coins continually found at Exeter, and of late years so frequently dug up (in company with glazed pottery or Samian ware, and fragments indicative of urn burials or sepulchral vases,) in removing old buildings, in the course of the late innovations in the two great markets, and elsewhere, cannot but please and interest every person possessed of taste and research, as illustrating the ancient state of South Britain, and particularly that of our own ancestors, centuries previous to the irruptions of the Saxons and the final expulsion of the Cornish Britons by Athelstan (the conqueror of Anlaf the pagan, 952, A.D.) from Exeter, or Exeancestre as then called. (Malmesbury; Speed, Chron. p. 341.) They appear among us as the ancient currency of this part of the Roman World; and although the majority of them are far from being rare, still I must observe, that it is not always the case that the rarest coins are those which give us the best and most valuable information. It has been aptly observed by the illustrious Johnson, that whatever serves to illustrate the present or the past, raises man in the scale of being. The dialogues of the celebrated Addison are the noblest that have been written on the usefulness of ancient Medals. Nothing can exceed the excellence and utility of such works as that on the Roman coins relating to Britain, lately published by Mr. J. Y. Akerman; his descriptive catalogue of rare and unedited Roman coins, (not forgetting his *Manual*, just published,) is one of the most useful of the Numismatic productions of the day. The efforts of Walker, Stukely, Jobert and Pinkerton, in a past age, are also not to be slighted. The rarest coins are not always, however, the most instructive. Every Roman coin is of itself a little record, be it what it may, of historic bygone times.

Among these rarities, the very abundant first and second brass of Claudius, who (or at least his lieutenant) was the first real conqueror of South Britain, most firmly and evidently points out the formation, at a very early period, (about 51 A. D., probably,) of a hardy colony of veterans in this city. This was possibly when Vespasian conquered the South, some time after the decisive victory achieved by Ostorius Scapula, on Coxwall Knoll, (near Brampton Brian, in Herefordshire,) over the Britons, headed by Caractacus; and veterans probably were then planted in these parts. It is perhaps to be regretted, that these and others are so frequently of the kind found in Roman military stations and camps, and that their reverses do not always tend to illustrate the conquest of the south of Britain, by the Claudian legions under Vespasian, or to personify the island itself more particularly; as very admirable ones of that Emperor, as well as of Hadrian exist, which forcibly bespeak the "Great of old" in South Britain. Still with "their rugged forms and front severe," for many of them are more or less "spoiled by the rapine of time," they mock "oblivion's sway," and talk to us yet of "cohorts and turms" with their centurions "in long file;" and the glorious march of a Cæsar's soldiery, "red battle hurtling as they pass," as at Wookey, in Somerset, where, probably, as antiquaries tell, a great victory was gained over the Britons. Coins are also found at Cheddar, not far from thence. Some of these relics are even met with in the cemented mass of the ancient city bulwarks, lately violated by the labourers' weapons, though still in their last gleam of glory "commingling strife of grandeur and decay." Others are found in various spots, in a mass or *rudis indigesta moles*, and upon these the Roman Soldier stands, armed with his short sword and buckler, who vanquished the naked Aborigines of this Isle, and hurled its painted riders from their Cimbric cars, when Claudius and Vespasian came from Gaul, with their Golden Eagles, "to this land remote, then hid in the Ocean's waste." All are vanished now, like an armed spectre over a field of blood, except on the inscribed brass which oft "unsteady to the stamp gives up its charge."

"'Twas he whose all commanding yoke,"

The farthest Britons gladly took,

Him the Brigantes, in blue arms adored,

When subject waves confessed his power;

Restrained with laws they scorned before,

And trembling Neptune served a Roman Lord."

No doubt every fresh coin was a kind of gazette, that published the latest news of the Empire, and made the virtues and actions of the Emperor circulate.*

* Many of the Exeter Coins are in as beautiful preservation as if fresh from the Roman Mints, but it is remarkable that except one of Commodus, the small brass of the Constantines, coined at London (P. LON.) and those of Carausius and Allectus, which we know were struck in the Island about 296, A. D. not one of them directly alludes in the slightest way to the Conquest of Britain. Others on the contrary as are dim as the dim finger of the goblin, "which points to dark misdeeds of yore" and (LIBERTAS) the Genius of Freedom, which "too oft reminds who and what enthralled" seems as unregarded and worn out on some of them, as the memory of Sparta and Leonidas, although (as in Childe Harold,) we cannot but behold

Its wreck a glory,—and its ruin graced

With an immaculate charm which cannot be defaced.

And although the Niobe of Nations "lies childless and crownless in her voiceless woe," we cannot but rejoice that the voice of Freedom's best and bravest friends was doomed to echo further West, than

The surface of the old ISCAN town has been wonderfully raised by the accumulation of buildings, of adventitious soil, deposits of repeated fires, and the filth and debris of former ages, but that a Roman city once existed at the depth of 20 feet in many places, where coins and pottery are dug up beneath the streets and houses of modern Exeter, is indisputable. The quantity of Samian ware, and sepulchral pottery found is quite surprising. Our old antiquaries, such men as Stukely, Baxter, and Horsely, the last of whom (*mirabile dictu*.) placed the important station of ISCA DUNMONIUM, at Chiselboro!! did not live to see the mighty though mutilated remains of the Cohorts, who bared their "maiden steel," and upraised the eagle of desolation and the olive branch of subsequent mansuetude, on the shores where our aborigines, (in later times, so civilized by Roman Conquest,)

"Dar'd their rudely painted limbs oppose

To chalybean steel and Roman foes,"

issuing from a Cæsar's bold barks, "stemming a deep untried." In those days the warlike legions of Rome viewed, amid the woods and tangling brakes of Britain,

"——— the wondering savage stand,

Unclad and fresh from his Creator's hand,"

with the same emotions as Raleigh and Drake, or Cook, Dampier and Wallis, beheld the natives of the South Seas or the Spanish Main; or, Cartier and Champlain, the Algonquins and Iroquois of Canada, in 1534, and 1603. All it seems were alike savages in their turn, whether tattooed in the one instance, or painted with the *Brith* or sky coloured blue, in the other; —with flint heads for their spears and arrows, and ironwood war-maces; or provided with javelins that rattled defiance on the foe; or riding in war chariots to the battle fray.

That Roman Coins existed in great numbers in ancient Devon, or *Dumnonium*, is evident from the large deposit of imperial *denarii*, found at Poughill, near Wolfardisworthy, on Mr. Melhuish's property, in 1836; the 2000 copper coins found near Kingskerswell, in 1839; those discovered on Mr. Marwood Elton's estate, at different periods, near Honiton; in the barrows on Haldon; at Bickley, near Tiverton, and at Bovey Tracey. In the ancient Cornish Mines we have Borlase's testimony for great stores of Roman money being found at Mopas, Karn Bre, St. Agnes Bâl, &c.*

* As long back as 1723, when Stukely visited Exeter, (*æ. Itin Cur.*) there were three collections of coins found there, one of the great Dr. Musgrave, one of Mr. Lowdham, and another of Mr. Reynolds. A peck of Coins had been found under St. Martin's Church, and many hundreds in Catherine Lane adjoining. Mr. Reynold's Coins are in possession of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, and are very numerous, particularly those of Posthumus and Gallienus, besides many of earlier Emperors.

the "deep blue sky" of Rome; and, since the glorious days of the Reformation, has dispelled the double "Night of Ages," and of Night's daughter, ignorance. Some few of these rarities again, are so inexplicable that they occasionally require the stroke of the Enchanter, Merlin's wand, to unravel their mysteries, and are so chaotic, from lapse of ages, that all we can say of them is *Cætera desunt*!! There were clearly greater quantities of current coin during the Roman sway and the flourishing state of Britain, than for 1000 years after their departure in 426, A. D.; and the great improvements in arts, agriculture, and commerce, while it changed the species, greatly increased the treasures of the Island, and enabled it to add from time to time to its riches, and also to pay its taxes and imposts. The barbarous nations who succeeded the Romans it is most likely neglected the copper money, as of little value, while they took care to appropriate the more precious standard of gold and silver to their own purposes, hence the frequency of the former.

The extensive excavations in progress in this city, like those in the Metropolis, in 1834, described by those two able Antiquaries, A. I. Kempe, and C. R. Smith, for sewers and foundations of houses, bore a great similarity, particularly as respected the two great Markets of our ancient city: in both the projected line of work at depths varying at Exeter from ten to twenty feet, "could not fail to afford the means for obtaining some additional and corroborating information illustrative of the ancient occupation of the soil."

That Exeter was a chief city of Britannia Prima, and much resorted to in the time of the Antonines, whose coins are often found there, is well established. It was one of the 12 Stipendiary towns, paying its taxes in money. Undoubtedly it began to be in repute as early as the reign of Claudius, by whose disbanded veterans, (as at Malden, by the 14th Legion,) the ancient city was, in my opinion, first modelled into a Roman Station, and redeemed from ancient barbarism: This is corroborated by the great number of Coins of that Emperor, many scores of which have been brought to light in the last few years, as I have observed above, by the excavators, during the late city improvements; all or most of them bearing the figure of Mars, as a Roman warrior, Minerva Promachos, or Ceres, *in subsellio*, on their reverses.* I do not mean to assert that Geoffry, of Monmouth, (who wrote about 1125, A. D.) can be trusted as an evidence, when he gravely tells us, that Vespasian succeeded by capitulation, in reducing this city, then under subjection to the questionable Prince Arviragus, to the Roman domination, when sent as Lieutenant to the Emperor Claudius, with an army into these parts. This Arviragus was said to be the second son of Cunobelin, and the same as the Prasutagus of Tacitus; but the fact is disallowed by Stillingfleet. We are also told that in later days, Ordulf, son of Orgar, Earl of Devonshire, (who founded Tavistock Abbey, 961, A. D. as reported, by the admonishment of a heavenly vision,) was a giant, who could break the bars of gates, and "go along the river ten feet broad stridewise," so says William of Malmesbury.† The words of Geoffrey, however, are "Vespasianus cum exercitu Romano, civitatem nunc vocatam Excestre octo diebus obsedit, sed minime prævaluit, Arvirago rege civibus auxilium tunc præstante." The Roman fleets are supposed to have rendezvoused at the *Totonesium Littus*, or Torbay, on this expedition against the Dunmonii.

It fell into the power of the Saxons, in 465, A. D. and appears to have possessed great privileges from their Kings, after Athelstan, the site of whose palace has been traced, it is affirmed, on the site of a Roman edifice, in Paul Street, near Mr. Crockett's Wine Vaults, on the late Mr. J. Pidsley's premises. He drove the Cornish Britons beyond the Tamar, encompassed Exeter with a stout wall, built on the old Roman foundations, and with a fosse and bulwarks. We read in other times that it was plundered by the Danes, in 875, and again totally ruined by *Sueno*, the Dane, "with the forked and angry beard," in 1003, and levelled with the ground from the east to

* That this place was also greatly frequented by the Romans in the later periods of their Empire, is evident from the *glut* of small copper money, of the Constantines, of Magnentius, Crispus, &c, to say nothing of their predecessors, called the thirty tyrants, in the time of Gallenus and Aurelian.

† The enormous thigh or shin bone of Duke Ordulph, exhibited in Tavistock Church, has been suspected to belong to an immense Moosedeer, once a native of Devon, now extinct. Dugdale tells the story of his kicking open the gates of Exeter, and breaking their bars in pieces, like another Sampson. *v. Monasticon*, l. p. 217.

the west gate, on which occasion probably all remains of its Roman magnificence were obliterated.* From Domesday Book we find that, in the time of the conqueror, who at first greatly devastated the town, (which held out against him,) destroying 48 houses out of 348, after besieging it for some time, this city did not *geld*, or pay crown dues only when London, York, and Winchester did, that was at the rate of half a mark of silver "for a knight's fee"† and that in case of an expedition by land or sea "it served after the rate of five *hides*."‡ During the civil wars of the rival houses of York and Lancaster, it was besieged, for some time, by Sir William Courtenay, of Powderham Castle, in favor of Edward IV., on the retreat of the great Earl of Warwick, within its walls, previous to his flight from Dartmouth into France, in 1471.

The Castle had, centuries previously, in the reign of Stephen, sustained a memorable siege, being defended by Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon, in favor of the Empress Maud, for 3 months against the King, to whom, after his expending 1500 marks (£145,000) in machines and arms, it surrendered for want of water, in 1140. In the reign of King John, Lord William de Brewer was appointed to defend the city of Exeter, of which Robert de Courtenay was governor of its castle, when besieged by the army of the Barons.||

The misfortunes of Exeter, from famine and the self-devotion of the citizens, are well known, when leaguered by the counterfeit prince, Perkin Warbeck, in the reign of Henry VII, and by the rebellious Cornish. Also during the memorable period of 1549, after the dissolution of religious houses, when again besieged by the insurgents of Sampford Courtnay, Crediton, and St. Mary's Clist, aided by the Cornish insurgents, at which moment Lord Russell, afterwards Earl of Bedford, came to the aid of the city, and after defeating the rebels, led on by the disaffected monks and friars, at Vennyn-ton bridge on the Otter, and on Clist Heath, and at Bishop's Clyst, raised the siege, encamping his army in the Barnfield and adjoining grounds to the Magdalen Road and Mount Radford, the night previous. This relief took place on the 6th. of August, an anniversary still commemorated by the city bells. The two sieges it sustained in the Parliamentary times, the first in opposition to royalty, and the other in favor of Charles I., have been commemorated by Clarendon, and the latter of these especially in the able pages of the "*Anglia Rediviva*", published by J. Sprigge, of Banbury, in

* This incursion was to revenge the massacre of the Danes, by Ethelred, who wished to get rid of that oppressive tax called Danegelt.

† In Henry 3rd's time, the Knight's fee was £15 in landed property; it varied much both in previous and after times.

‡ The *hyde*, or hide of land, we are told, (*v. Gent. Mag.*, 1839) was six carucates (each 100 acres) or thereabouts. What each was worth in different parts of the kingdom, of course varied extremely; in some places, two carucates were valued in Domesday at 8s.; in others, four were only worth 10s. The *hida* is by many computed at 100 acres, and was the *Familia*, *Mansa* and *Manens* of the Romans—an estate. The £1 of the period of the conquest, was worth about £110 of our present money. A rental of £44 then, has been known to increase to the enormous sum of £8000, at the present day. All Liverpool or Litherpole, (Esmedune or Smedone) held by Edelmundus, (one carucate) was valued in 32 pence!!

|| To this Lord Brewer, King John, for his faithful services, confirmed we are told several manors, allowing him "to inclose his woods at Torre, Cadleigh, Raddon, and Allesbeer, with free liberty to hunt the hare, fox, cat and wolf, throughout all Devonshire," and to build three Castles, one at Stoke, in Hampshire, another at Bridgewater, and a third on his own lands in Devon.

Royal visits were paid to this city in 1285, by Edw. I. and his queen Eleonora; by Edw. IV. 1473 by Richard III. in 1483; by Hen. VII. in 1497; and by Charles I. and Henrietta in 1644.

1647, detailing its surrender to the Parliamentary forces under Fairfax; and it must not be forgotten that in 1688, its ancient portal of Westgate was that by which, under the guidance of the illustrious Burnet, the champion of Protestantism, William III. entered the city.

In the present little work, I have endeavoured, on a limited scale, to track the Romans in our neighbourhood, by their camps and fortifications, the monuments of military glory, which, whether oval or square, were not only needful for the security and concentration of their warlike legions and auxiliaries, as well in the field as on garrison duty in their *contubernia*, but also to fortify and entrench themselves in permanent stations, when they thought proper to advance from cantonments to more extended operations, so as on retiring to their regular *Hibernacula*, or winter quarters in the towns, to make good also the ground they had gained by their arms in the more genial months of summer and autumn.

JULIUS AGRICOLA, the conqueror of the Caledonians, was one of the first who, as we are informed by Tacitus, adopted this useful maxim—*Non alium ducem opportunitates locorum sapientius legisse, nullum ab Agricola positum castellum aut vi hostium expugnatum; tum æstate atque hieme juxta pellebantur*. In Exeter our Roman conquerors have been already sufficiently traced of late by their sepulchral vault, urns, coins, bath and tessellated pavement, to say nothing of the elegant *penates*, or little household gods, found near Broadgate in 1778, and described by Dean Milles, (v. Archæol.) being their little *Lares* and *Dii peculiaries*, said to be Ceres, Mercury, Mars, and Apollo, probably pertaining to a *sacrarium domesticum*. The glazed terracotta, or Samian ware utensils of native or auxiliary troops, are also conclusive evidences of the presence of their soldiers here;—of stipendiaries attached to the legions, and marching under the imperial standard. Although no bas-reliefs are found, no inscriptions of Roman workmanship exist, but one, and few sepulchral lamps from sorrowing friends, such as were discovered in the subterrenes of old Rome, accompanying their urns, as sacred to the manes, to light them on their dreary way to the Styx—the god *Plutus* was, it is clear, worshipped at Isca with nearly as much assiduity as at the present day. In a mercantile city, the emporium of the TIN trade, the best man was the best pay no doubt, from the abundance of money, and it is probable the Romans buried their cash to perpetuate the glory of their nation, out of vanity, or the memory of their conquests, and inclosed coins of their Emperors as little prattlers of the past, in the foundation of their edifices, or in their barrack stations, out of a desire to preserve the glories of their empire, and the memory of the imperial eagles, and to prevent “the iniquity of oblivion from blindly scattering her poppy”—(confounding them with the founders of pyramids, and the ‘misnomer’ of Pompey’s pillar,) as an antidote against the opium of time and chaos ‘that anarch old’ who so often threatens to lose us all ‘in the uncomfortable night of nothing.’ It is however very plain from the abundance of the circulating medium, that little was to be done in those days, any more than in the present, without ‘tipping the blunt,’ or in ordinary parlance being flush of the RINO!! Many things no doubt were rare, but as Don Juan aptly says of other matters, the Exonians of that day deemed, like their successors, in respect “of coming down with the STUMPY,”

“————— It just as true is

A great deal might be bought for fifty *Louis*.”

ANCIENT EXETER,

IN THE ROMAN TIMES.

THE reader of this pamphlet is not to suppose that a clear and succinct account can be given of ancient Exeter, like Mazois' *Ruines de Pompeii*, the works of Sir William Gell, of Samuel Lysons, or even the scientific little works in the Library of Entertaining Knowledge, on the two famous ancient subterraneous cities of Italy. Few vestiges remain of the numerous ancient dwellings with which the Roman *Isca* was formerly studded, and there are but trifling accidental allusions, or occasional descriptions, even in the historians of antiquity, to tell us anything that may be relied on. In fact here, as in other parts of England, the superstructures of Roman edifices have been more completely effaced, than in any other of their provinces. We look in vain, amid our numerous excavations, although we continually find the foundations of ancient Roman dwellings, for the vestiges of any Roman mansion, and were we to do so must outstrip *Palladio*, whose imagination rebuilt so many ruins; or *Bianchini*, the Italian antiquary, with his theoretical arrangements of the palace of the Cæsars at Rome, and the golden house of Nero, on the Palatine Hill. We find no such monumental inscriptions as at Bath, Caerleon, or *House Steeds*, (the *Borcovicus* of the *Notitia*,) the Palmyra, as it has been called of Britain, nor any of the greater memorials of Chester, York, or Silchester.

There once probably did exist, in the ancient capital of Dunmonium many specimens of Roman grandeur. Where are now the broad corridors of the ancient Prothyra, or porticoes of such edifices? the doors of the *Atria* or halls, with their courts, statues, and columns, their panels of marble and arabesques? the Peristyles, or inner courts, with the luxurious *Xystus*, or *Parterre*, in its centre shaded by trees, the inner apartments, *Gynæcea* or ladies' chambers, where the matrons attended to the *Lanificia* or working of curious garments; the *Æci* or saloons, *Exhedrae* or assembly rooms, with their tessellated pavements; the domestic chapels or *Sacraria*, with their sacrificial altars, numerous lamps, and statues of deities? How shall we trace the voluptuous *Thermæ* or baths, with their various sudatories, *frigidaria*, *piscinae*, *tepidaria*, and hypocausts? their *Elæothesia* or anointing rooms; their strigils and shampooing instruments and the oleary *ampullæ*, that dispensed ambrosial perfumes to the bathers? The dining halls or *Triclinia*, of the magnificent Apicians or Gastronomes of antiquity, with the more stately *Basilica* and *Chalcidica* of *Isca*—all these, if they ever existed have vanished, and we cannot even tell, with the exception of one Bath, and that quite ruined, whether, as Mr. King observes in his *Munimenta Antiqua* (1799 vol. 3) the Roman houses here (as supposed in other parts of our Island) consisted of luxurious dwellings above, or were merely a nest or series of small chambers, containing in general one good room only, fitted for the accommodation of a Centurion, Military Tribune or other resident. He supposed that few remains of note or splendor, except

those of a military origin, are to be traced ; and doubted if any superb structures of Roman erection ever existed in Britain. From this decision, we must of course except the Roman villas, or country seats of persons of distinction, of which so many beautiful traces remain in England. Many of the old houses of Exeter, nevertheless, seem to retain a Roman air, by the semblance of ancient *Xysti* or parterres, in the centre of their elongated and almost interminable passages. The *Impluvium* of antiquity, so often visible at Pompeii, may I think yet be traced to a great extent in their courts, being an open part of the *Atrium* or Hall, through which the rain water fell into a square basin or reservoir, and was thence conveyed by leaden or earthen pipes into cisterns for various domestic purposes. Anciently the court, surrounded by columns, in the centre of the *Atrium*, called *Cavædium*, was provided with this *Impluvium*, which was properly an open space in the centre of its roof, with curtains to exclude the sun or rain when not needed. These diminutive oases in the mighty waste of edifices, if we may so style the frequently tasteful and fanciful intervals of the *Xysti* or little gardens, are often seen rising like fairy land even in the centre of elongated houses, which speak forcibly of the reigns of Elizabeth and James, with their protruding gables, fantastic carved work and tracery. Some go so far back as to claim kindred with the civil contests of the rival roses, when this city was frequently the enduring victim of siege and onslaught: in the days of a Henry and an Edward, suffering all the extremes of famine and privation which centuries before had visited it in 1003, A. D., under the devastations of Sueno and his barbaric Cimbric and Runic hordes ; times when dense hostility harried this now highly favoured land, when Danish lances blushed with the best blood of the blue eyed Saxons of Isca, and in the following reign it was the boast and glory of Canute (or Cnut) to repair and make amends for the damage done by the sword and torch of his pagan and unrelenting sire.

Ancient Exeter, in the Roman times was no doubt like Chester (their *DEVA Getica* and *COL. DEVANA LEG. XX. VICTRIX*) of an oblong or rhomboidal form like the Roman Camps, and this character it still preserves. That it was the *Hibernaculum* or winter quarters of the second legion, AD. (adjutrix) VI. (sextum) P. (pia) VI. (sextum) F. (fidelis), is adduced from the testimony of Ptolemy the geographer, who lived in the time of *Hadrian* and the *Antonines*. This is not however recorded in the Itinerary of Antonine (clearly the Emperor Caracalla, son of Severus) who places the second legion in its head quarters at Caerleon in Wales, or Isca Silurum. Their presence in that garrison is corroborated by numerous inscriptions preserved in Camden's *Britannia*, and by others communicated to me, from Bulmore near Caerleon, by my excellent correspondent, C. W. King, Esq. of Trinity College, Cambridge. This legion was also stationed, during the 400 years it was in Britain, at *Aquæ Solis* (Bath) as well as at Caerleon ; it came into Britain A. D. 43, in the reign of Claudius, and took its share in building the walls of Hadrian, Antoninus and Severus. Of the turf wall of Antoninus, between the Friths of Forth and Clyde, it built to the extent of 11,603 passus (Roman paces of five feet) or upwards of 11 miles, as we find by ancient monuments. It was at *Rutupiæ* (under the Count of the Saxon shore) in Kent, in the time of the sons of Theodosius ; and it is commemorated on the coins of billon, of Gallienus and the small brass of Carausius, bearing for its ensigns a Pegasus, a Centaur, Romulus and Remus with a she wolf, a Capricorn, and a Centaur holding a globe and rud-

der, or a club and garland. In the time of Carausius it bore the title of *Parthica*, and at other times of *Macedonica* and *Italica*. Probably a *vepillatio* or detachment was at Exeter in Ptolemy's time, unless we suppose the Legion removed thence in Caracalla's reign. There were altogether 92 cities in Britain, under the Roman government, of which 33 only are of chief note; so Richard of Cirencester informs us. Exeter was one of the 12 stipendiary or minor cities of Britain, which paid their taxes in money. Such cities had not the privileges of municipal government, as St. Albans (*Verulamium*) and Eboracum (York) they were not Colonial as London, Maldon, Richborough, Bath, Caerleon, Chester, Gloucester, Lincoln and Chesterford, nor had they the privileges of the Latian law, enjoyed by ten other cities. The learned Sigonius (quoted by Borremans, *Var. Lect.*, p. 197, Amst. 1676.) observes that the stipendiary cities were not free.—*Ut earum civitatum quæ servitute oppressæ sunt, stipendiariæ proprie dictæ, quæ aliquid populo Romano pependerunt, immunes quæ nihil.*—Liberty consisted in the power of using their own laws and creating magistrates *more patrio*, according to their own established usages.

The *Hiberna*, or winter stations were commonly taken up in some City or town, or otherwise so built and contrived as to make up a town of themselves. Hence antiquaries observe that the modern towns, whose names end in *cester* were originally the *Castra hiberna* of the Romans—the ancient name of Exeter in the Saxon times being *Exan-Ceaster*; as its previous British one was *Caer Isk*, and *Pen-Caer*, meaning the walled city by the water side, and a chief city on a head or elevated spot of land,—also *Penhulgoile*, which has been rendered *prosperous chief city of the Wood*.

Military possession was kept of the adjoining country and territory by means of the *Æstiva*, or summer camps, many specimens of which are scattered over Devon. The *Æstiva* of ISCA more particularly are considered to be the great entrenchment on Stoke hill, opposite Pynes, a smaller one lower down, near the river, adjoining the road from Cowley Bridge to Stoke Canon; and some works, supposed by Polwhele to be Roman, on Duryard.

The form of the Roman camp was quadrangular, divided into two chief partitions or grand divisions, the upper and lower. In the former of these we may suppose, originally at Exeter was the principal garrison, in or near the ancient castle of Rouge-mont. Here stood the mansion of the commanding officer, whoever he was, the *Præfectus legionis castrensis*, or the *Chiliarchus*, perhaps the "*ex officio Magistri Militum*", and probably, also the sacred standards or *vexilla* of the troops, under the care of the *Prinipilus* or chief centurion; here assembled in council, the staff or chief officers serving under him, the tribunes of cohorts, *Præfects* of *numeri* or companies, *Præpositi equitum* or Captains of horse, &c. Coins, some of great antiquity, being found on this spot, seem to strengthen this hypothesis, as well as the great eligibility and commanding nature of the position.

It is probable that in South Street, from the convenience of the adjacent river, and places adjoining Quay Lane and the Westgate quarter, as well as especially the LOWER MARKET, where abundance of antiquities have been dug up, that the *Contubernia*, *Corps de Gardes*, and barracks of the subaltern officers, the centurions, *campi-doctores* and private soldiers existed. Roman Coins, utensils and pottery have been repeatedly dug up there, and in the adjoining streets, in great quantities.

Here the military hive seems to have swarmed,—on the site of this market the Roman British population apparently burrowed in the ground, and the dead rested in peace near the living, at the conclusion of their warlike toils. There were here no doubt “when the trumpet spake to the armed throng” private parades of Roman troops, under their Tribunes and Centurions, and drills of the *tirones* or recruits, under the superintendence of the *Primipilus* or adjutant, and the *campi-doctores*, or Sergeant Majors. The Auxiliaries were probably stationed there.

Bowers and gardens, to please the living, probably spread their umbrageous shelter near these dwellings, and handsome *Cippi* and modest tablets recorded the stipendiary services, age and nations of the gallant legionaries who breathed their last in this remote station of the Empire; the fountains and flowers have however long disappeared, the trees which then put forth blossoms on returning spring, have long fallen under the axe, and the laurel and cypress were also torn down; the inscribed marbles and trophies have all perished in their turn by the cruel vicissitudes of time and the ravages of barbarism.

“Ambition sighed—she found it vain to trust
The faithless column and the crumbling bust;
Huge moles, whose shadow stretched from shore to shore,
Their ruins perished, and their place no more.
Convinced, she now contracts her vast design,
And all her triumphs shrink into a coin.
A narrow orb each crowded conquest keeps,
Beneath her palm, here sad JUDÆA weeps.
Now scantier limits the proud arch confine,
And scarce are seen the prostrate NILE and RHINE,
A small EUPHRATES through the piece is rolled
And little eagles wave their wings in gold.”

Pope, on Addison's Treatise of Medals.

The *Forum Nundinarium* of ISCA may have stood near the spot, and probably was the ancient fair or market for commodities and provisions, and in my opinion the *Quæstorium*, (Exchequer, or Paymasters' offices) from the quantity of money dug up in excavating the main sewer, may have stood near the site of Broadgate and that part of the city extending upwards to it from Milk Lane and the site of the present Lower Market, which was in course of time covered with a great number of mean buildings, shops and stalls, on the old foundations. There probably have existed in various parts of the High Street, detached habitations and villas, inhabited by officers and citizens connected with the official departments of the place, if we are to judge from the sepulchral remains often dug up under houses there, as at Coffin's estate, the Three Tuns Inn, and other spots in making vaults and cellars, the deceased being generally interred in or near the houses, that the *Di Manes*, or spirits of the dead, might be always as it were in the vicinity of their surviving friends and relatives. Polwhele observes that *Athelstan* repaired the city walls most probably on the Roman foundations—the lower part of which is even now a sort of massy concrete or rubble of the firmest kind, and the cement is supposed to have been asphaltic or *bitumen*; that a pavement was found in Pancras Lane, of small square white *lessera*, at the

depth of 8 feet, and another, also a tessellated one, in sinking a cellar opposite the "great gate" of the Close, or Broadgate. The *Penates* found at Mr. Upham's, near the same spot, in 1778, were found about four feet below the pavement of the cellar dug under those premises—and Stukely, who visited Exeter in 1723, imagined an arch of the Portland or Beer stone, in the old Southgate, (now taken down) perfectly round, and in a different style from the rest of the building, to have been of Roman, or Roman British origin. Tradition also seems to hint that a Roman *Prætorium*, Proconsular or Prætorial judgment hall, stood on the site of the founderies in Waterbeer or Theatre street.

ROMAN STATIONS

IN DEVON AND CORNWALL,

And their connection with the great Roman Roads, or Military Ways, called the Ikenild, or Ikening Street, and the Fosseway.



The Roman stations in *Dunmonium*, according to Ptolemy the geographer, who flourished about 138, A. D., are described in his own words thus : Μεθ' ες Δυροτριγας, δυσμικωτατοι Δεμνονιοι (the Dunmonians are the most southerly people, after the *Durotriges*, or inhabitants of Dorset) εν οις πολεις (among whom are these towns) Ουολιβα, Voliba, (Grampound or Listwithiel) Ουεξελα, Uxela, (Saltash of Baxter, and Listwithiel of Camden and others) Ταμαρη, Tamare, (Saltash or Tamerton, Tamaris of Ravennas,) and ΙΕΚΑ Λεγιων ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑ Σεβαστη (Exeter, headquarters of the second Legion, surnamed AUGUSTA)—the winter and most westerly station.

The station of Isca recorded in the 12th and again in the 15th Iter of Antoninus, (or Caracalla) was dreadfully blundered in all the old manuscript copies of the Itinerary. Even in those editions of this famous record published at Cologne, in Germany, in the year 1600 (*Coloniæ Agrippinæ in officina Birkmannica*) by the learned Andreas Schottus of Antwerp, the station is twice named, or rather, most strangely nicknamed, in pages 110 and 111, Iscadum Nuniorum ! as in the Blandinian copy of the MSS. We also find that in the Neapolitan MSS, it is called Scadum-Imminorum (MP. XV.)—and in the Longolian, Scadum Inuniorum, quite as silly, tho' corrected by some wise hand to Mumiorum ! The learned Hieronymus Suritas, in his emendations on the Itinerary, goes on to fix the site of the station, Isca, at Ilchester, in Somerset, which would be excusable, had not Horsley in later days, just as wisely, placed it, as I before observed, at Chiselboro !! Suritas actually thought the Ισχαλις of Ptolemy (*Ivelchester* or *Ilchester*) to be the same as Exeter, and assigns it as such in a note.

The station at *Caerleon*, in Wales (*Isca Silurum*) had also been blundered in a similar way in the MSS. into *Iscaleia Augusti*, *Iscalegi* and *Iscelegie*, by the extraordinary ignorance or inaptitude of the transcribers of the Itinerary.

The two great roads leading to Isca, seem to have been also strangely mixed up together, which may, perhaps, account for the errors in Antonine's Book, of which the various MSS. appear to abound in strange contradictions, and hardly one alike, respecting the miles. Nothing can shew these wretched errors more forcibly than the distance assigned to Cranbourne, (*Vindogladia*, in the *Itinerary*) from Dorchester, VIII, whereas every one knows they are 38 miles apart; this VIII, in the 12th and 15th Iter, would also make it only 15 miles English, from Old Sarum, (*Sorbtodunum*) to Dorchester, instead of 51.

The learned and ingenious *Dr. Musgrave*, of Exeter, published in his *Belgium Britannicum*, (Exeter, 1719) some valuable memoranda on the two great military ways. And Hutchins' Dorset, (Folio, vol. I.) gives also some excellent hints on the ancient communications from that neighbouring county. The words of Musgrave are, with regard to the ways, "quæ cum multæ numero, hac illac quo quoversus eant, et in ejus omnem feré angulum incursent, profecto quidem apertissimé *Romanorum* in hac regione multitudinem, magnificentiam, negotia, commeatus indicant." Speaking of the IKENILD, he observes that it can be traced from London and Wallingford, by the *Itinerary*, from *Venta Belgarum*, Winchester, to *Brigæ*, supposed Broughton, the way also diverging off elsewhere to Southampton and *Regnum*, Ringwood, or Chichester; thence to *Sarum*, (or, *Sorbtodunum*, a famous old Roman station, the derivation of which name has puzzled many,) to *Vindogladia*, (Cranbourne, or Wimborne) from thence further west to *Durnovariæ*, (Dorchester) to *Moridunum*, (Seaton.) He then continues this line of road "per Sidmouth et Woodbury, ad Clist St. George," where the roads (Ikenild and Foss) unite or join from Ilchester and proceed straight on to Exeter. In this point he differs from writers of later days who consider the junction to take place at Streetway Head, 9 miles from that city.

The Fossway he considers to commence at Speen, (*Spinæ*) which the late learned Mr. G. Dyer, of Exeter, derives from *Pen*, a head and S, prefix *the inclosed head land*, thence by the Kennet to Marlborough, to Verlucio, (Westbury or Lackham, and Lacock of others,) then crossing the Avon on the right, to diverge towards *Aquæ Solis*, (Bath) after meeting another road from Cirencester, (*Duro Corinium*) where many curious Roman Monuments and Coins are even now found. Near Bath it approaches the tomb of Julius Vitalis, (*Sepulcretum*) where two Urns were exhumed. He then considers it to divide, and run partly to Abone, (Clifton or Hanham) Trajectum, (*Oldbury*, passage of the Severn) and the country of the *Silures*, Hereford and Monmouthshire. On the west to Ilchester, and *Axiu* (*Axminster*) thence to Honiton (*oppidum antiquum*) to Fair-mile, and soon after, diverging to the left, to Clist St. George, where the other road, or Ikenild, leading from Cirencester to Bridport (*Bridæ Portum*) *Moridunum*, Sidmouth, and Woodbury, meets it and runs straight to Exeter. The Doctor considers the traces of a Military Road most certain between Axminster and Honiton, and particularly towards the *milliare aureum*, or golden milestone or pillar, as he designates Fair Mile, "FAR Saxon, a road." Honiton is considered to have an air of Roman antiquity, from its broad street, running from E. to W.†

The following are given by Musgrave, as tables of distances. From Wallingford or Calleva, the *Ναλκεια*, or *Γαλληνα* of Ptolemy, to

Vindomin, M. P. XVIII. Silchester, chief city of Segontiaci, who with Belgæ and Cangi, inhabited Somerset, Wilts, Hants, &c. (Antonine says XV.)

† My CORRECTIONS of the *Itinerary* will be found in the account of WOODBURY CAMP, &c.

Ventam Belgarum, XXIII. Winchester. (Antonine XXI.)

Claesentum, XI. Old Southampton, (or as we now suppose *Bittern*) lately inspected by Messrs Brandreth, and C. R. Smith.

Regnum, XIX. Ringwood, (*Regnum*, probably Chichester) Ringwood (Camden) wood of the *Regni*; *Rincened*, (Domesday.)

He then gives us the distances from Winchester to

Brigen, M. P. IX. Broughton, supposed by Mr. G. Dyer, *Brige*, a hill, to mean the hill land.

Sorbiodunum, XI. Old Sarum.

Vindogladium, XVII. Wimborne Minster. Boreston, (Stukely) Wimborne Minster, (Gale) Hambleton Hill, near *Cranbourn*, (Horsley) Gussage Cow Down, (Comm. on Richard, Itin.) (Antonine XII.)

Durnovariam, XVI. Dorchester. Camp at passage over a river, (Camden) Water Camp, (Dyer.) (Antonine VII.)

Moridunum, XXVI. Seadown, (vulgo Seaton) Mor-Dun, Mor, Brit. and Cornish for Sea; Dun, Hill. (Antonine XXXVI.)

Iscam Dunmoniorum, XXV. Exeter. (Antonine XV.)

There is a great difference of opinion at the present day, about VINDOGLADIA (assigned to CRANBOURNE more properly,) and not only as to the spot where the learned Doctor assigns the junction of the ROADS, but also as respects the FOSSEWAY, communicating to Exeter by Sidmouth, to Woodbury Hill, (the *Alauna Sylva* of the anonymous Ravennas.) It is generally supposed that the intermediate, or lost station, between *Moridunum* and Woodbury, is either Sidbury Castle or Fort, (overlooking the vale leading to Sidmouth,) the Roman *Tidortis* of Ravennas, (noticed by Baxter and Hutchins) or otherwise the Camp on Blackbury Hill, which, as POLWHELE observes, lies about a mile and a half from Southleigh Church to the South West, on the West side of Southleigh Hill, of an oval form, 200 yards from East to West, and 100 from North to South. This Camp, which is on the property of C. Gordon, Esq., of Wiscombe Park, has a view of the sea from Portland, East, to Sidmouth, West, and an extensive land prospect toward the North East. The grand earth-work is a single entrenchment, but there is a double ditch,* 50 yards beyond the principal or original earthwork. One or other of these two, Sidbury or Blackbury, was the lost station or *mutatio*, on this 25 mile line of road to Isca. Polwhele, who is the latest writer on these roads, informs us that the great Fosseway from Bath, Ilchester, and Chard, (so called evidently from being dyked or ditched on each side, *fossis munita*) evidently points from Somerset towards Seaton, (*Moridunum*.) That from thence it proceeds to the great and mighty circumvallation or encampment, Hembury Ford, with its double rampart, commanding the vale of the Otter, from whence through the parishes of Hembury, to Ferniton, (*Fineton* Domesday, on the *Vine* stream) Talaton, on the Tale, (*Tal*, Cornish high) or *Tala* stream, and Whimble, (the *Wimple terra Willelmi Chieure* of Domesday) along the old Taunton road to Exeter; passing through Layhill, Colstocks, Tale Water, rising in the Black Down Hills, (supposed so called because probably issuing from the end of a Lake) and Talaton common, to Lackbeare, till it falls into the Ikenild street, at the top of Street-way head, 9 miles from Exeter.—For collateral branches of the roads, v. Davidson's Antiquities of Axminster, an intelligent work by a writer of talent.

* Ravelin, or Counterguard.

The Ikenild street, or *Via Iceniana*, I may observe, as is well known, enters Dorsetshire near Woodyate's Inn, about a mile and a half from which are many *tumuli* or barrows, and on the side of the hill to the left vestiges of extensive entrenchments, perhaps the memorials of some great battle; it proceeds to Blandford, enters Dorchester near Trinity Church, proceeds to Bridport, and leaves that county at *Peen Inn*, near Axminster. Polwhele remarks that it falls into the London road near the Axminster Turnpike Gate, runs from thence across Kilminster and Shute Hill, and turning away along Dalwood Down, keeps the ridge till it descends gradually to Honiton. This line of road is much corroborated by the great quantity of Roman coins dug up in 1837, in the Camp on Dalwood down, the property of Marwood Elton, Esq. of Widworthy House; there they were found in great profusion, and many near the surface of the soil. The Ikenild runs from Honiton 16 miles straight to Exeter, *through Honiton Clist parish*, entering probably by the old disused road or lane, passing at the back of Heavitree, which also divided into the Black Boy, the Union Road, or Pester Lane, and that to Mary Pole Head, and the adjoining Stoke Hill Camps. At Honiton Clist it certainly entered the old disused road called PIN LANE, communicating to that at Heavitree, and a branch of it, in my opinion, crossed the marshes near Hayes, above Honiton Clist, as well as the stream above the mill. The vicinity of Axminster probably communicated with these roads by the eight Forts or Camps which exist near it; of these Musbury, of an elliptical shape, and only accessible on the north, supposed a Roman work to defend the East of Devon against the Saxon pirates or invaders, is most worthy of notice; Membury (or Mainbury, the Stone Castle, qy.? Cornish *Meinik* stony, *meini gwyr* or *gayr*, stone men) Castle, supposed of King Athelstan's age, is also highly interesting. These Camps are on the E. and N. of the River Axe, the *Alænus* of antiquity, the mouths of which are the *Αλαινὸς ποτ. ἐκβολαὶ* of Ptolemy.

I have imagined a *via diverticula*, contiguous or diverging Road to exist, from the Fosseway to the old Broadclist Road, over Broadclist Heath, from the discovery of a great number of coins in 1837 near Poltimore, Greek, Egyptian and Roman. From the position of this deposit of Coins directly in advance of the Roman *Æstivum*, or summer camp at Killerton (*Kelli*, in Cornish and Welsh, a grove; *Ar*, land or ploughland) there may have been an *Excubiæ*, outlying piquet or advanced post of Roman troops in advance of the forts at Stoke hill, Duryard, (*Dour* and *Dur*, water; *Herdya*, Cornish, prominent) or prominent headland near the water, and Killerton, near Poltimore (anciently *Clist Mois*, and in Domesday, Pultimore, meaning the great house at the Pool or Pit, in Cornish) to whom these coins may have reference.

The origin of IKENILD has been variously tortured by etymologists. Mr. Dyer observes that the word Ich or Ic, which changes to Uic, Vic, and Wic, is rendered in Saxon dictionaries by *Sinus* and *Ripa*, and that to *Iken* this people added *gld* or *old* to shew that it was a disused or old Road—that the syllable *Ick* was a Saxon term for road, and the root of *Ryk* in *Rykenyld*, the old road land.

The Cornish *Ik* and *yk* is of little service to us, as it is generally a termination of creeks or inlets merely. A learned correspondent writes me that the word comes from *ychen* oxen, being the road leading to the East of England and the country of the *Iceni* (or people of Suffolk and Norfolk) along which the oxen from the West of

England passed!! We have, unfortunately for this derivation, several other Iceníng streets as well as Watling Streets, and the name of the former obtains in roads not at all connected with the *Icení*, the good subjects of Boadicea and the fertile turnip fields and game preserves of one who in modern days was the wealthiest commoner in England. Ych, oich, Ytχ, wtχ, in the words of my correspondent, mean also ocean, as e. g. *Phen-oich*, people of the ocean, Phœnicians; thence och, Oχ, ox, and the animal so called was adopted by them and other maritime people; and most of the coins bearing an ox or ox-head, were coined by a people directly or indirectly maritime. Yks, for Ysk, by transposition, I however allow, means water; hence *Ishka*, Irish—*Isge*, Cornish—*Visge*, Armoric, all imply water, and *Isca Dunmoniorum* is the town of the men, living or dwelling under mountains or in vallies by the *water* side; unless as Camden and others imagine *Dun moína*, hills of tin mines, for which this county was once more noted than on any other account, *Dun* and *Din* signifying a hill in many ancient tongues, and in Cornish *Dunmwyn* signifies a hill of metals; in Welsh, *moonun* and *moonyn*, any fusible metal.

The Watling street is supposed from Guetheling, the high *ridge* or high *dyke* way, as *Wadaldon* in the parish of Whitstone, near Exeter, high ridge land, and Whitstone (Wad or Whid, a hill or ridge) hill or ridge land on a steep.

With reference to what course the *Ikenild* takes to the west, after passing through the *High* and *Fore Streets* of Exeter, Dr Musgrave observes that it crosses the river at "Kenn Ford," or near the old Roman station, *Vercenia* of Baxter, supposed to be Kenton, and then passing over Haldon, "superato monte nunc Halden nuncupato," "ad Ugbrook," near Chudleigh. In Lord Clifford's Park is an ancient entrenchment or camp, as well as others on great and little Haldon. A branch of this road may have led from Pen-hill near Haldon house, by the narrow way to Trusham, opposite Whiteway,* now much out of repair, and thence to Hennock and Ilsington, by Bovey Tracy, where Roman coins were found in 1839. From Ugbrook the road proceeds to the Teign, "ad Neapolin" to Newton "ad Totonesium" to Totnes. Whether it went from Ilsington to Ashburton, and thence across the Dart to Hembury Fort, in Buckfastleigh, by the aforesaid old road through Trusham (Trevesham, the village in the wood) which I well know, being a very bad one, is uncertain, as well as whether the *DURIO AMNE* of the 16th *Iter* of Richard the monk of Cirencester, was actually this Hembury Fort or perhaps *TORNES* (*Todn*, Cornish, lay ground, land on hills or downs, *Is*, water) to which, as antiquaries assert, a road led through Newton, after Teignbridge was built, and by a ferry perhaps before. Some able remarks on this part of the road are given in Borlase's Cornwall, of the Roman ways, pages 331, 332. It appears that the intention was to carry it from Totnes to the banks of the Tamar and to the south coast of Cornwall, in which the Romans had bodies of troops, and worked the mines with great assiduity. That this plan succeeded, is evident from the station *Cenia* of Richard the monk, supposed Tregony (*Gencu*, a mouth, British) which was perhaps at the entrance of the Cenion (Κενιωνος εκβολαι of Ptolemy) the *Giano* of Ravennas; although others assert it lay on the lake between Truro and Pendennis, and consider Ptolemy's Cenion to be Falmouth Haven. The mouth of the Tamarus (*Tam a Rau*, gentle river, or *Tam mawr*, great river) Ταμαρος εκβολαι was Plymouth Harbour or Hamoaze.

* Near Ashton.

Additional Remarks on the Roads, Camps, &c.

The Roman way leading from Totnes into Cornwall, is supposed to pass near Plymouth, towards Liskeard, and another higher up, coming through Somersetshire, and by Torrington, to Stratton, Camelford and Bodmin. A raised track way, pitched with stones, at the West of Stratton, is supposed Roman, called the CAUSEWAY, passing at the head of Bude Haven, towards Camelford; and a square camp is said to exist half a mile from Stratton, where Roman coins have been found. These roads are in many parts much obliterated at present. A chain of posts is supposed to have communicated from the garrison of ISCA, across the JUGUM OCRINUM (Dartmoor) to Hartland, and the triple Clovelly Dykes, or camp, by the famous entrenchments or camps, known as Preston Berry, in the parish of Drewsteignton, Cranbrook Castle, near Moreton,* and Bradberry Castle, in the parish of North Lew, perhaps to maintain a communication with Cornwall—But then the Devon and Cornish Britons were pacific and mercantile, why therefore fortify these passes, unless to give the Roman troops probably something to do “in piping times” of endless peace? Another chain, it is said, communicated, possibly, by the Whitstone hills, to Crediton, and thence to Molland Botreaux, by Posberry Camp, Tedburn St. Mary, and Berry Castle, in Wolfardisworthy, towards South Molton. The road from Molland is supposed to have diverged back again through Tiverton, to Hembury Ford, and thence to the *Alauna Sylva*, (Woodbury Castle) retrograding to the grand station at Exeter, by a different route.

Much of this and other theories is unfortunately open to speculation. We are obliged to take these and many other Antiquarian reveries with reservation, *cum grano salis*, and from the want of authentic records, and the absence of any documents, in dark ages, when not only printing, but even the very rudiments of science were lost and unknown, it is utterly impracticable, perhaps, to state whether these mighty circumvallations were erected in the early British or ante-Roman period, and if they were originally intended as communications or beacons for signals from height to height, across intersecting vallies, or merely as strong holds on high and secure ground. We are equally puzzled whether to assign them to the Roman legions, the Saxons, or the Danes, in the respective periods of all which nations, extensive military operations were carried on in Britain, and the shape of these military works themselves is oftentimes far from being a certain guide. A corroboration of the presence of Roman occupation is indeed afforded by the very interesting deposits of *Denarii*, at Poughill, near Wolfardisworthy, the Centaur of bronze, or Standard, (supposed of 2nd Legion) discovered near Sidmouth, and a coin of Trajanus Decius, found at Crediton. The 2000 small brass coins, dug up near Kingskerswell, would also go a great way to make out a case for Milbourne Down Camp. The road from Kennford over Haldon, it is probable, turned off to the right, skirting the Park at Haldon House, and ascended the high crest of the old Plymouth road, passing on to Ugbrook from Whiteway, and proceeding thence onward to Newton, at which place the bridge was originally of great antiquity, the first undoubtedly of wood, and it appears that there were three successively; a Roman trackway, it is probable led across the grounds of HALDON House, (the elegant seat of Sir L. V. Palk) towards Penhill

* Tumuli have been opened in the parish of Moreton, containing the bones of warriors, ancient armour, battle axes, &c.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS.

camp, and thence to the Trackway or vicinal road through Trusham,* and to another leading through Ashton to Christow, at which place a curious embossed stone or granite sacrificial *patera* was found. We are however again in the dark about the embankments and *tumuli*, on Haldon. Tradition states that when Athelstan expelled the Cornish from Exeter, (at that time an unwalled city) he engaged the forces of that people, under their chieftain Howel, on Haldon, and many of the remains on that spot are probably to be traced to a contest of that æra only, and the total defeat of the Cornish, who were driven into their present territory, beyond the Tamar. A gigantic skeleton, 8 feet long, was found in digging through a Tumulus, near Kenn-ford, in making the new Haldon road. It is generally thought that another branch, or Trackway, from the Ikenild, turning off from ISCA beyond the Bonhay, to the right, crossed the Exe near the St. Thomas' Fields, at Gould's Hays, by a ford under St. David's hill, and proceeded up Greenway lane, by Exwick, to the Whitstone hills, and is traced onwards towards Drewsteington and Whiddon Down, (where Roman coins were found) and even to Hartland point, but, as Mr. Northmore remarks, to Stratton only.

The line of road traced out in a preceding page by the celebrated Dr. Musgrave, (the friend of Stukely) one of the ablest and most distinguished scholars Exeter has produced, must be considered as immediately referring to the Southern branches of the two great military ways, and those only. He of course, means only the Southern line of the FossWAY, when he commenced its career at Speen, near Newbury.†

As respects the Ikenild, which appears only to visit the hill fortresses, evidently appearing first near Taesborough, in Suffolk, and running in a strong Westerly direction, there is a diversity of opinion at the present day. Taking the line of encampments on the high ground, between Beds. and Hertfordshire, and thence "creeping along the hills through Berks and Oxfordshire," we are told it crosses the Thames at Streaily, whence a branch is thrown off to the right, into Wilts, and towards our Southern counties. It is now supposed that Musgrave was incorrect in supposing that a branch of it communicated from London to Wallingford (Calleva;) it is however probable, from the 12th and 15th *Iters* of Richard, that there was some connecting line, as we are able to trace a Roman road from Bath towards Marlborough, by Speen, *Calleva*, and Windsor, to London; and again another from London, by *Calleva*, to Bittern or Southampton, which went back again to London by Canterbury,

* The great circular earthwork or embankment at Penhill, is clearly an ancient camp, and part of its *vallum* is still discernable. The summit of this noble eminence, which is capped by that majestic and elegant structure, the Belvidere, commands an extensive view over the Quantock hills, Brent Tor, and Portland.

† Henry of Huntingdon, who lived in 1154, observes, Hist. lib. I, "Quartus major cæteris incipit in Catenes, (Caithness) et desinit in Totenes, scil. a principio Cornugallie in finem Scottiæ. Hic callis vadit extransverso, a Zephyro australi in Eurum Septentrionalem, et vocatur FOSSA, tenditque per Lincolniam." To use a Devonian phrase, it is "hard twisting" to believe at the present day, that the Foss commenced at Calthness, in Scotland, and ended at Totnes. It is however certain that this noble road ran through a great part of S. Britain, and that more particularly also, it is to be traced from Leicestershire into the S of Northamptonshire, and thence E. into Lincolnshire, by Willoughby, Belvoir, E. Bridgford, Long Collingham and Lincoln. At Cirencester it meets the Akeman Street, which accompanies it to Akeman-ceaster, or old Bath, and is a consular way, very visible in Oxfordsh. and Gloucestersh. traversing also Woodstock Park.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS.

Vagniacæ, and Newbury, &c. The *Ikenild* is considered originally a frontier road of the ancient Keltic tribes, and decidedly BRITISH, and the difference between the roads of that people and those formed by the Romans, is said to be that the latter are decidedly straight, whereas the former more frequently accommodate themselves to the features and character of the country, for visiting stations and camps, &c. For this reason we must not fall into the error of supposing every road in the Itinerary of *Antonine* or *Richard*, to be ROMAN, as an able correspondent observes, that the circumstance of a traveller passing through a country along different roads marked out in the *Itineraries*, would not alter the original or perhaps aboriginal designation of them. Many Roman vicinal ways were doubtless in communication with the old British ones.

WOODBURY CAMP. The *Alauna Sylva* at Woodbury Hill, is from the British *Alaun iu*, evidently signifying the full river, like the *Alænus* or *Ax*, whose embouchure is Axmouth in Devon; which *ostium* or mouth is recorded by Ptolemy as the *Ecbolæ* of the *Alænus*, in his Geography of Britain. The words *Llawn Avon* imply the same, or *plenus amnis*; and the name of the Roman station at Brinkburn on the Coquet, in Northumberland, was *Alauna Amne*; and Christ Church, in Hants, twelve miles from Lymington, was called *Interamna* and *Twynamburne*, being situated a little above the confluence of the Avon and Stour, the former of which CAMDEN infers from Ptolemy to have had the proper British name of *Alaun*, and not *Avon*, an appellative applied by the Britons to rivers in general. The Stirling of Baxter in Scotland, said to be the *Alauna* of Ptolemy, on the Forth, supposed by some to be near Falkirk, on the Roman wall, took its name from a river. *Alau* in Cornish, means Water Lilies. The *Alaunus* supposed by some to be the Tweed, which Ptolemy places next to the Frith of Forth, or estuary *Bodotria*, was probably the Alne, in Northumberland, among its county town is now situated. There was a Woodbury Hill in Worcestershire. V. Camden, p. 527.* The *Woodbury* of Devon was probably once a pebbly sea beach, upheaved by igniaqueous agency, and so were many other hills in the neighbourhood. (Domesday, Terra Regis *Wodeberie*.)

The British names of towns and rivers are deduced from water, or something alluding thereto, and *Lowman* or *Lummon* from the above mentioned root, signifies a rapid stream; as also *Llym* or *Llwm Avon*. The Romans, on taking possession of our island, permitted the British names to continue, only giving them a Latin turn. But as to places of later date, and particularly of parishes, we often find the etymology to be Saxon, and sometimes partaking of both languages, including much Keltic, Cornish and Welsh. Woodbury Camp or Castle "overlooks a great extent of country, to the east the Quantock Hills and Isle of Portland, and to the south Berry Point and the rocky heights of Dartmoor." I visited it 16th May, 1836—it is of an oval or frying pan shape, now planted as well as its *fosses* with fir trees by Lord Rolle.† This station pointed to Hembury Ford, and all the eastern and north-eastern stations, and probably communicated with the Haldon camps, and those on the hills in the vicinity and overlooked as well the vales of the Otter and banks of the Exe. Its area is five acres, and a vicinal road coming from it, meets the two great roads from Somerset at

* Lancaster is supposed *Ad Alaunum*, and Alcester on Aln, another *Alauna*, Warwickshire.

† On the W. and N. W. angle particularly, is a fine double *agger* and *vallum*, but the defences are much lighter on its other flanks.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

Streetwayhead. WOODBURY, as connecting the inland with the maritime camps, was, it is said, of most pre-eminence during the time of Constantine the Great, when the Saxons began to invade the shores of Britain,* and their depredations had arrived at such a height that it was deemed necessary to appoint an officer entitled the Count of the Saxon shore (*Comes Saxonici Littoris*,) and dignified with the appellation of *Spectabilis*, or honourable, to guard the shores from these pirates. His office is recorded in the *Notitia*, and was continued till the Romans quitted the island; being one of the three officers in the west under the Master or General of Infantry, and commanding the second legion, several auxiliaries and two troops of horse. A British camp of a similar, (but styled a paper kite shape) occurs near Banbury. (called Nadbury,) Oxon.

SIDBURY CASTLE, supposed the *Tidortis* of the Romans, (v. Hutchins Dorset, vol. 1, from the anonymous Ravennas,) overlooks the vale leading to Sidmouth. It was evidently connected with the *Hibernacula* at Exeter, and was intermediate from *Moridunum* or Seaton, although no mention is made of it in the 15th Iter of Antoninus. This Iter it is well known is very carelessly and incorrectly handed down to us, and must be read as follows, so far as relates to Devon and Dorset.

From *Sorbiadunum* (Old Sarum) to *Vindogladia* or Cranbourne 15 miles; from thence to *Durnovaria* (Dorchester) 36; from which to *Moridunum*, 36 miles further, correcting the eight between Cranbourne and Dorchester, which would only give us 15 miles English from Sarum to the latter place. From Seaton we have here only 15 miles to *Isca*; this however is far from being correct, and ought to be 25, which is more probable; and the Roman miles are shorter than ours from three to four in the main proportion. We must imagine the intervening stations to be lost, for this (15) never can answer for the distance to Exeter from the important station at *Moridunum*, to which there was a regular chain of encampments from the WINTER station, either at *Dunium* (Dorchester,) or Maiden Castle, to say nothing of the Fosseway and other roads pointing to it. Another station, OTTERY, is the *Odira* of Ravennas, supp. from *Odre*, Water.

Sidbury, in Domesday, *terra episcopi Exon*. SIDEBERIE, derives its name, as is well known, from that small stream called the *Sid*, and the above castle or camp, which is to the south-west of Sidbury church. The *Sid*, which originates in five fountains, 'running through as many combes,' is supposed to take its name from the British *Saeth*, and Cornish *Seth*, an arrow, in which latter *Sethy* means to shoot, referring to the swiftness and activity of the river.* Sidbury was, it is probable, a connecting link with *Moridunum*, and it is likely that the *Exploratores*, under the Count of the Saxon shores, garrisoned it and other posts, having their light frigates, or *naves lusoriæ*, on the coast.

The camp on Sidbury Hill is a small work consisting of a single embankment and ditch, on the summit of a conical eminence, one flank of which is covered with wood.

* Perhaps the Romans adopted the Keltic T or Teutonic Th for S, in *Tidortis*, but the Cornish *Tyd*, British *Tia*, and Welsh *Tydhyn*, all mean land, *Dour* or *Dur* is water, and *Tiz* or *Tuz*, a people, tribe or family, (Brit. and Cornish;) it might mean the people of the land irrigated by the *Sid*, occupying Sandcombe, Harcombe, &c.

ROMAN CAMP OF ISCA.



If we are to suppose, as there is every reason for so doing, that ancient Isca was a winter Camp or station of the Romans, and that the *Prætorium*, Judgment Hall, Palace or Court of the commanding officer, as collected from tradition, stood on the site of the Iron Foundries in Waterbeer or Theatre Street, the *Quæstorium*, traced by the abundance of money found on the spots near Broadgate, may probably have occupied the usual space,* to the left of the *prætorium*, containing the quarters and apartments of the *QUÆSTOR*, or paymaster, and his family, with the treasury, arsenal, and provision stores for the artificers, pioneers, carpenters, (*fabri, ferrarii*,) sappers, and other operatives under the *Præfectus Fabrūm*, attached to the Legion. The *Auguraculum*, (*οικουμένηριον*) or temple, sacred to the soothsayer or augurs, and perchance, the public prison or *carcer*, were attached to this department. The *Forum*, of which the area was sometimes equal to the *Quæstorium*, near the Upper Market probably, may have stood in its proper place, to the right of the *Prætorium*, if the latter is supposed to front the *Via Transversa*: here the public assemblies were held, and the *Tribunal* stood, with its *curule* seat or chair, and here were the *θωκοι* (noticed by Josephus 3, cap. 6.) or seats of Judgment, where the Tribunes and Centurions sat to punish defaulters and offenders, and to decide the controversies or disputes between the private soldiers. This was a sort of military Provost Marshal for the maintenance of discipline. The Eagles and sacred standards of the Legion, with their ensigns or bearers, men of good families and well set up as soldiers, the statues of the gods and of the reigning Prince and his children, were also lodged in this Forum.

The ancient Guildhall, on the site of the foundries in Waterbeer Street, in St. Kieran's parish, was an old Saxon building—the present edifice in the High Street being built in 1464, and much repaired in 1574. The seat of Justice was thus not far removed from that of the Roman times. The Eagles, unless when stuck up in the *Comitia* and *Conventus* or public Courts, were deposited in little Chapels or *Sacella*: from Dion Cassius, lib. 40, we find that in all camps was a small chapel of this kind, where the Eagle of gold, or Legionary Ensign was placed (*αετος χρυσεος ενιδρυται*.) The other ensigns being too long, were stuck on poles in the ground, in the open air; they were generally of silver and bore the effigies of the reigning Emperors. However, Herodian informs us, that it was customary to place them all in one *Sacellum*, lib. 4. (*νεων, ενθα τα σημεια και αγαλματα προσκυνειται*) where they received adoration, and were worshipped, and oaths taken by them as bearing the images and pictures of the deities and princes. The *Principia* of Tacitus, or centre of the camp, and tents of the chief officers, refer to these. The statue of *Sejanus* we find, from the same author, was at one period of his grandeur, venerated among other ornaments of the sacred ensigns. The little Temple, (erroneously called Arthur's oven, from *ωον* an egg) near Falkirk on the Carron, where Carausius is said to have ratified a treaty with the Scots and Picts, is supposed by Pennant to have been a small chapel for the Roman Standards.

Annexed is a diagram of what the ancient quadrilateral Roman Camp or station of

* In some Camps, 375 feet in length, by 200 in breadth.

ISCA may be supposed to have been, if we adhere to the most excellent description given by Polybius in his treatise *de Militiâ Romanâ*, in that part of his 6th Book which has happily escaped destruction. From the remains found in different parts of the city which may be supposed to have corresponded with the old camp—I have endeavoured to track the various divisions and ramifications of the station, observing that the square, oblong, or quadrilateral formation was strictly adhered to by the Romans, wherever the ground permitted, and that the walls of the city in some measure, were probably on part of the old landmarks used on this occasion (not quite the *τετραγωνον ισοπλευρον*.) The Eastgate was certainly near the *Porta Decumana*, or *Quæstoria*, and the Ikenild, passing through the centre of the Camp, communicated with the *Porta Prætoriana*, or *Extraordinaria*, at the Fore Street Hill, from whence it diverged and crossed the river by a ford (where the old Bridge of *Walter Gervais* was erected, in 1218,) on its way to *Vercenia* (Kennford) and thence over Haldon to Newton and *Durio Amne*. The Southgate probably was not the *Sinistra Principalis*, nor was the Northgate the *Dextra Principalis*, as we suppose the North and South Streets to have been the *Transversa via ante Prætorium*, where the main guards and sentinels were stationed, for the safeguard of the commanding officer and his Court, being the *Vigiliæ* or night guards of the garrison. One company, or Maniple (*μια σημαία*) mounted guard every day in turn (*ανα μερος τω στρατηγω παρακοιτεί*) he says, to protect that officer, and also to add a degree of state and military pomp to his rank and station.

Coins of Claudius are repeatedly found in the lower parts of the walls, where the new Dispensary stands, on Northernhay. This was evidently the N. boundary of the Forum, which flank of the Camp was protected by the now inconsiderable stream from Hill's court, which meanders at the base of Northernhay, and in later days afforded a safeguard to the palace of *ÆTHELSTAN*, in Paul Street. The *Porta Decumana* was that gate from which danger was least expected, and the ordinary thoroughfare for the common soldiers, for forage and water, which last was however here most probably procured by the Prætorian Gate, as nearest the river at ISCA. The Prætorian Gate was that most exposed (v. Cæs. lib. 3, de Bel. Civ.) and was on the rear of the Camp (*την οπισθεν πλευραν* of Polybius) while the other was in front of the main fosse or ditch, (*κατα προσωπον πλευραν τε χαρακος*) and called *Decumana*, from the Ten *Ordines*, or military Centuries near it, as it appears, of which every five companies or Maniples of foot consisted—as *Hastati*, *Principes*, or *Triarii*,* and it will be recollected that every three of these companies formed a Cohort along with 120 Velites, Skirmishers, or Light Infantry, and Ten Cohorts formed a Legion; attached to which were ten troops of Horse, of 30 men each, and a number of Auxiliaries or Allies, called *Socii*, *Alæ* of Horse, and *Cornuæ* of foot. These last I have partly placed as *Extraordinarii*, being a 3rd of the foreign Horse, and 5th part of their Infantry, with the *élite* of those Troops, in their proper place, on the left of the *Prætorium*, nearly above the *Quæstorium*, and partly in the Lower Market. The *Extraordinarii* were all picked soldiers, *επιλεκτοι*. The *Via principalis* I have placed in the centre of the Camp; it was usually 100 feet wide—here were the quarters of the officers of rank, both Romans and their allies, extending in general, over a space of 50 feet towards the *Prætorium*. This spot was kept very level and neat, with abundance of care, as Polybius tells us, and was apparently a sort of drill ground, for the daily exercises of the soldiers. The *Via Quintana*, 50 feet in width, I suppose intersected that part of the city, which ex-

* Distinguished by three long plumes in their helmets.

tended from the limits of the Bedford Circus, and Southernhay, across the main street through Musgrave's Alley towards the Castle, so called from the *Quinque ordines* located towards it. In this road, as most convenient for that purpose, was the *Forum Rerum Utensilium*, or Market place for all necessary articles wanted by the troops (by the testimony of Festus) which I have placed across the main street, between the spot where the Roman Vault was discovered and Musgrave's Alley. The *Triarii* Pilani, or Veterans, 600 strong, are placed in the same quarter as the *turmæ* or troops of horse; their senior captain, *Centurio Primipilus* or Adjutant, was however lodged near the *Prætorium*, in the post of honour, and took rank above all the other Centurions, being the senior officer of the right hand sub-division, order, or front rank, of the leading company of the veteran soldiers of the Legion. That useful body of men, the gallant Velites, light companies (or *χροσφομαχοι* of Polybius) was probably quartered along the fosse or ditch, and some of these along with the *Triarii* towards the *Porta Decumana*.^{*} They wore small forage caps of fur or wolfskin.

* It may be said, that by assigning the site of a *Prætorium* to the place above alluded to, the great point in the Castrametation of Polybius has been lost sight of, (Lib. 6, Cap. 27.) As to the *ἐν ἰσότη-
ταίῳ τῷ ἐν ἑαυτοῖς ἄμα καὶ παραγρηλῶν*, or the spot most fitted for a view of the surrounding country, and for intelligence, where the tent or pavilion of the commanding officer was first pitched, we must of necessity select the hill on which stands the Castle of Rougemont; my opinion, however, is that this was also well fortified, but that it was the *Arx* or *παρεμβόλη*, a citadel or strong hold to retire to in case of necessity, like the Acropolis of Athens and other ancient cities. If we trace out the encinte of the ancient Camp, by the present ground encircled by the walls, it will be impossible to place the *Prætorium* where the Castle stands now, for if so, how shall we, after establishing the *παρὰ τῆς σημαίας
τετραγωνος χώρος*, the quadrangular space round the ensign or standard, which was marked out encircling the place selected for the tent or pavilion of the General (in which the said standard was first of all fixed as a guide post to the rest of the troops engaged in throwing up the work) assign the *Quæstorium* and *Forum*? I therefore differ from the usual received opinion, which has been noticed page xrt. As they occupied an area of equal dimensions on each flank of the *Prætorium*, the form of the Roman camp must be dispensed with altogether, if we imagine that most essential part of it to have been confined to Northernhay, out of all communication with its most useful offices and appendages, its Paymaster General's quarters, and its temple, standards and tribunals. The old editions of Caesar, (especially that of Leyden, 12mo. 1684,) agree with the plan of castrametation here laid down for Isca, so does Sir H. Savile, in his commentaries on Roman warfare (*Historia Taciti*. Elz. 1649) a very able performance. A plan is however given in Dempster's *Roman Antiquities* (Geneva 1632) which is a most extraordinary one. In this the *Prætorium* is placed at the North east angle of the camp, with a small guard of Volunteers only. The *Forum* and *Quæstorium* are close together on its left, the Roman Legionaries huddled together in a line with them, and the *Socii* or Allies, instead of being on the flanks of the camp; are made to occupy the centre of the lower part of it, encircled by the Cavalry on each side, and the light troops or *velites*, who were by Polybius expressly appointed to mount guard at night by 10 companies at a time over the fosse and outworks!!

These soldiers mounted in marching order, most likely, and their sentinels were posted like ours probably "with their packs on," being always on active service. Three Guards mounted at the *TAMIA* or *Quæstorium*, by night, as well as those over the tents of the commanding officer, and also of the Tribunes and of the Cavalry, chosen out of each company, besides the private guards from each force and two others over each of the *Elders* and *Counsellors*, who assisted the General in all affairs, and commanded in chief under him. The Guard mounting was conducted with great order and regularity by a *lessera* or watch word given from one Centurion to another, till it came back again to the *Tribune*, who gave it out, and officers answering to our field officer and captain of the day, went the Rounds took notice of all public irregularities, and caused all negligence, &c. committed on guard, to be investigated and punished, as in our modern garrisons. Four night watches or guards were mounted by each company, relieved by as many others every three hours. (Acts, 12, v. 4.) and these guards were visited by mounted or cavalry officers, four times in the night,

REFERENCES TO THE PLATE.

(*Supposing a Legion quartered at ISCA.*)

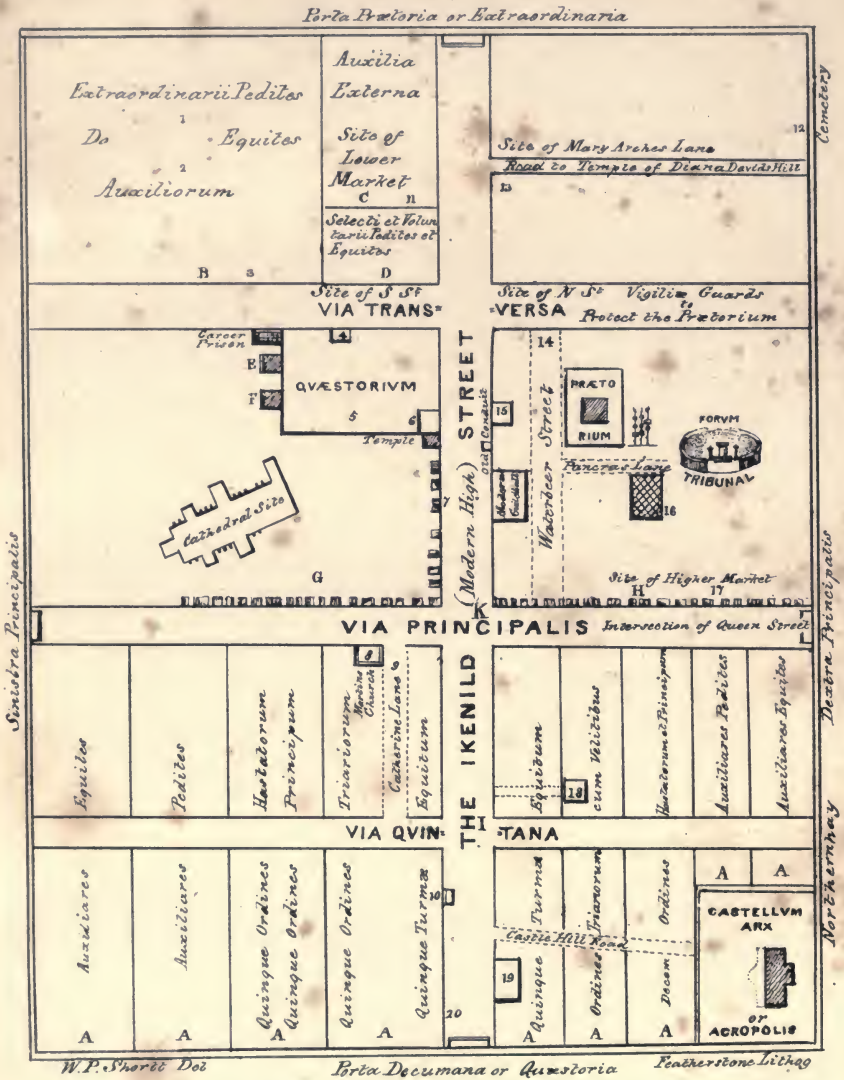
- A A A &c. Centuries or Companies of Roman Soldiers, as young, middle aged, and Veterans, each commanded by a Centurion. Roman Cavalry also.
- B. Foreign Troops, Horse and Foot, or Auxiliaries.
- C. Detached bodies of ditto.
- D. Foreign Volunteers and picked men, body Guard and Prætorians.
- E. Quarters of Præfectus Castrorum, or Quarter Master General who superintended the formation of the Camp, baggage of the Soldiers, and the provisional or medical department.
- F. Quarters of Præfectus Fabrûm or chief Engineer.
- G. Quarters of Foreign or Auxiliary officers of rank. (Tabernacula sex Tribunorum, totque Præfectorum Sociorum.)
- H. Quarters of Roman Tribunes and other chief or field officers. (Tabernacula sex Tribunorum, totque Præfectorum Legionis.)
- I. Market for Troops, or *Forum Rerum Utensilium*, near the *Via Quintana*.
- K. Principia, or centre of the Camp.

No. 1. Coins found, 1835.

- 2. SAMIAN WARE, do. *Aureus* of Nero, do.
- 3. Dagger of MEFITUS, South Street.
- 4. Tesselated Pavement and Roman Bath, on Bel-Hill, South Street.
- 5. Great Deposits of Coins, 1823.
- 6. Roman Penates discovered 1778 (Upham's) Broadgate.
- 7. Coins discovered 1837. (Banks opposite the Guildhall.)
- 8. Deposits of Coins discovered 1723, and in Catherine Lane.
- 9. Subterraneous Passage:
- 10. Roman Vault with Urns, behind Three Tuns Inn.
- 11. Greek and Egyptian Coins, 1840.
- 12. Coins found above the New Cemetery.
- 13. Coins found near Mary Arches Church.
- 14. Coins found at the corner of Waterbeer Street, 1818.
- 15. Tesselated Pavement and Coins. (Rev. Preb. Dennis' House, No. 197, High Street.)
- 16. Roman Pavement of white square stones, Pancras Lane.
- 17. Coins found at various times.
- 18. Intersectino of Musgrave's Alley, with sepulchral Tablet of Camilius Saturnalis to Ulpia, and Signet of Pompeyus.
- 19. Great deposit of SAMIAN WARE, (Coffin's Estate, 1837.)
- 20. Subterraneous Passage to Castle, from near the Grammar School.

The IKENILD turned off most probably into the line of the old Butcher Row, and Stepote Hill, thence traversing part of the Westgate quarter, it crossed the river at the ford opposite, and proceeded through Alphington on its way to *Vercenia*, or Kenn Ford.

CASTRAMETATIO ROMANA ISCANA.



SUPPOSED FORM OF THE ANCIENT ROMAN STATION
(OR CAMP)
OF ISCA DUN MONIORUM.







No. 25.



No. 35.



No. 29.



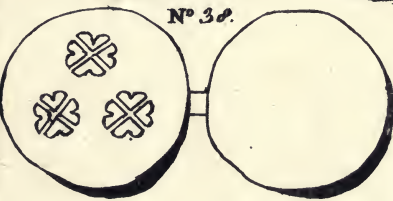
No. 31.



No. 33.



No. 34.



No. 30.



No. 37.



No. 38.



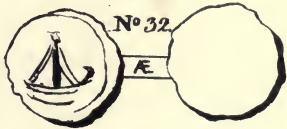
No. 40.



No. 36.

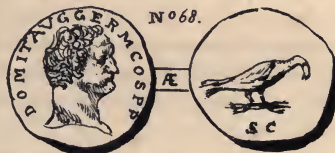
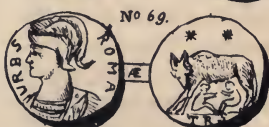
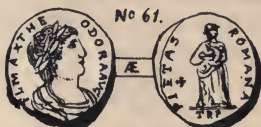
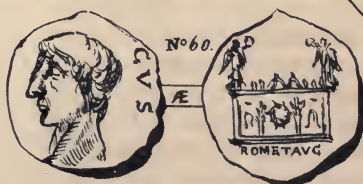
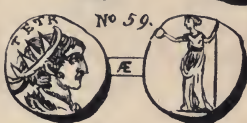


No. 43.



No. 32.





Roman Antiquities, &c. of Exeter.

ROMAN COINS, &c.

FOUND AT EXETER AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.*

1832.

QUINARIUS of SEVERUS, silver, in very good preservation, (Plate 1. No. 1.)—near West of England Insurance office, Fore street, Aug. 24.—Obverse, laureated head, furcated beard, L. SEPT. SEV. PERT. AVG. IMP. PIVS (Lucius Septimius Severus Pertinax Augustus Imperator Pius.) Reverse, Fortune as an emblematical female figure, habited in a robe or *pallium*; in her right hand a rudder, and in her left a cornucopia, or horn of abundance; P. M. TRI. COS, II. P. P., signifying the honors which this warlike Emperor had enjoyed as Pontifex Maximus, Tribune of the people and Consul. The letters P. P. or *pater patriæ* designate a title of honor given to magistrates, and usurped by the Emperors, as preservers or parental in the exercise of their offices with respect to the state. From history we learn that Severus reduced the Caledonians and Mæatæ, in the North of Britain and near the Frith of Forth, to submission, and employed his legions to erect the celebrated Picts' Wall or earthen *vallum*, originally commenced by Hadrian, across the Isthmus, from Solway Frith to Tynemouth, of turf and palisadoes, fortified with stone redoubts and turrets, and 74 Roman miles in length. He died at York, of the gout, in his 66th year, and his remains were interred there with very splendid funeral honors, by his sons Caracalla and Geta A. D. 211.

CONSTANTINE the second—A small copper coin: obverse, CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB. (Constantinus Junior nobilis,) son of Constantine the Great and Fausta, daughter of Maximian and Eutropia,) in the military Cuirass, or *lorica*,: Reverse, two Roman Soldiers, one on each side of a legionary Standard, in the upper compartment of which appears a laurel wreath. *Glor* (IA. EXERCITVS,) a sentiment often found on the coins of that family, who wished to ingratiate themselves with the all powerful legions. The soldiers have a spear in the right, and a bent bow in their left hand. The coin was struck while the elder Constantine was living, in honour of the younger Constantine, then heir apparent to the Empire, who perished afterwards at Aquileia in his 25th year, A. D. 340.

TETRICUS. A small coin supposed of Tetricus, one of the 30 tyrants of the Lower Empire, in the reign of Gallienus, about 258, A. D. Rev: Hope, *Spes* PVBLICA. (3rd brass.)

* All Coins not specified as to size are of the 2nd brass.

TRAJAN. October 23, in High Street, a very handsome and well preserved large coin, of *orichalcum* or yellow brass, obverse IMP. CAESAR. NER. TRAIANVS OPTIM..S. AVG. GER. DAC. (Imperator, Caesar Nerva Trajanus, Optimus, Augustus, Germanicus, Dacicus.) Reverse, a noble figure of the Goddess *Fortuna* in handsome drapery, sitting in a chair, one foot on a small *scabellum*, or stool; the horn of plenty in one hand and rudder of a ship in the other; underneath is the inscription FORT. RED. (*Fortunæ Reduci*) implying a sacrifice made with great solemnity by the Senate to Fortune, for a prosperous journey, when the Prince left the capital on some great warlike expedition, or other public matter. The letters S.C. or *Senatus Consultum*, shew the authority of the Roman Senate, who ordered the inscription, which is more frequently found on the large brass coins than those of silver and gold, intimating, it is supposed, that there was some greater value set upon them than the others, the workmanship being often of more price than those composed of the more precious metals. The inscription on this reverse is much injured ..E. ROMAN...

Trajan was born at *Italica*, (now Seville,) in Spain, in the 54th year of our æra, and reigned 19 years and a half. There are three fine Arches still existing in his honour, viz. that at Merida, in Spain, and two others at Beneventum and Ancona, in Italy. The famous Doric Column, erected by the Senate in honour of his Dacian Victories, is still one of the majestic ornaments of modern Rome.

Two other Coins much detrited, one an ADRIAN, Female figure, S. C. on Reverse; the other much defaced, unknown.

NERO, Dupondius. A very handsome and well-preserved copper Coin, found near the Deanry Walls, SOUTH STREET; Obv. NERO. CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG. GER. P. M. TR. P. IMP. II. Nero Claudius Cæsar, Augustus Germanicus Pontifex Maximus, Tribunitia Potestate; Imperator 2. Reverse, a Winged Victory holding a Globe, on which the celebrated letters are inscribed S. P. Q. R. *Senatus Populusque Romanus*: on each side the letters S. C. Struck in the 2nd year of Nero, or 56, A. D. The Dupondius of Nero generally weighs 229 grs. the As weighing 106 grs., and the SEMIS or $\frac{1}{2}$ As is a medallie gem, with various devices.

GALLIENUS. Plated Coin, or washed with silver. Obv. Radiated Head, IMP. GALLIENVS. P. F. (Pius Felix) AVG. Born A. D. 219, reigned 7 years with his father, Valerian, and 8 alone, and was slain at Milan, A. D. 268, by some of his officers;—a weak and luxurious Prince. This, and the 9 following Coins were found in South Street.

FLAVIUS JULIUS CONSTANTIUS. Small copper Coin. Obv. Laureated Head, FL. IVL. CONSTANTIVS NOB. C. designating him as *Nobilis Cæsar*, and heir to the Empire, as son to Constantine the Great, and grand-son of Constantius Chlorus. Reverse, the Main Gate of the Prætorian Camp, or otherwise only a Building surmounted by a Star, and the inscription PROVIDENTIAE CAESS, possibly implying that he and his brother erected some public edifice of note.

DOMITIAN. A large coin of *orichalcum* or yellow brass, Laureated Head, IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. COS. XI. CENS. POT. P. P. Rev. S. C. four figures, three of which are Roman soldiers, in front of a small altar, seemingly addressed by the Emperor, attired in a robe, as the fourth; for which reason the group

may be designated an *Adlocutio Imperatoris*. It is however supposed by some to be the Emperor and three Soldiers sacrificing. Qy. ? the three Legions, 2nd, 9th, and 20th quartered in Britain during his reign ? No coins of Domitian positively relating to our Island appear, however, to have been struck.

MAGNENTIUS. A copper Coin. Obv. D. N. (Dominus Noster) MAGNENTIVS P. F AVG. Rev. Roman Soldier in the *tunic* and *Sagum*, holding a spear, with a standard, above which a star, in the left hand; a small Victory in his right, on a Globe, holding a crown of laurel, FELICITAS REIPVBLICE. Exergue PSLG, Lyons mint mark. Defeated by Constantius, at Mursa, and on the Cottian Alps; after murdering his benefactor, Constans, killed himself, A. D. 353.

CONSTANTIUS. CONSTANTIVS P. F. AVG. with gemmated or braided crown. Rev. a Roman soldier standing over two fallen enemies, one of whom he pierces with his spear; small round *parma* on the left arm, FELIX TEMPORVM REPARATIO, In exergue P. CON. or Constantinople mint mark. (3rd brass.)

Another Ditto. The same. A Horseman in the act of spearing a fallen enemy. Exergue MTA.

Another Ditto. The same. A Horseman striking down another with his spear, ex. P. AN. Struck at *Antioch* in Syria.

CONSTANTINE the Great: Laureated Head, IMP. CONSTANTINVS P. AVG. Rev. a male figure standing, apparently with a *petasus* or hat, in a loose robe; in one hand a *Cornucopia*, in the other a *patera*, POT. ROM. Exergue ALEXN. partly monograms; mint mark of Alexandria, in Egypt. Probably Thoth or Mercurius Trismegistus, who lived in the time of Osiris, and taught the Egyptians husbandry, and may refer to the corn imported to Rome, which was supplied 4 months in the year, by ships from Alexandria. I consider it, however, to be Serapis, with the corn bushel on his head, and adored in the Serapium, a magnificent temple in that city.

VICTORINUS or Tetricus. Small coin of the Lower Empire, probably of Victorinus or Tetricus, of compound metal. Rev. sacrificial instruments, *gutturium*, or oblong oil vase, (Aul. Gell 1, 17, c. S, and Varro) *lituus*, &c. An ancient Bath, with a great quantity of tessellated pavement, and of white and black *tesserae*, irregular in shape, embedded in very excellent cement, was also found in South Street. Perhaps the site of a Roman *Exhedra*, or Assembly Room to a Mansion.

DIOCLESIAN, (Plate 1, No. 2,) Obverse, Radiated Head, IMP. C. C. VAL. DIOCLETIANVS, P. F. AVG. Reverse, two figures in Roman habits; one nearly naked, holding a lance, seems to present a small statue of Victory to another, who has a sceptre in his right hand. IOVI. CONSERVATORI AVG. That is to Jupiter the preserver of Augustus, of whom, it seems, assuming the name and epithets in his patents, he is called Jovius. Probably relates to his adoption of Maximian, as colleague in the Empire. Between the figures is T. R. the mint mark of Treves, in Germany, and in Exergue XXI, or its Collegium Undeviginti Trevirorum. Born in Dalmatia, and died at the age of 68, about 324 A. D. after abdicating the throne. This coin has been washed with silver, and is of the 3rd brass.

CONSTANTINE the Great. 3rd brass, found in Gandy Street, excavating a saw-pit, (Plate 1, No. 3,) IMP. CONSTANTINVS P. F. AVG. Laureated bust, in a cuirass. Reverse, the Sun standing, rays round its head, a globe in its left hand; SOLI. IN-

VICTO. COMITI. or that Emperor as the genius of the Sun, rarious, running its course; the *Invictus Osiris*, solar fire, or Mithras, venerated at Rome, Bel of scripture and Beltucadder of Britain, Tyrian Hercules, &c. (A rare type) Ex. P. LN. or London mint mark.

PHILIP the YOUNGER, son of M. Jul. Philippus, both slain by Decius, 253, A. D. Laureated Bust, PHILIPPVVS NOB. CAESAR. Rev. Roman Soldier with spear and *parma*, PRINCEPS IVVENTVTIS, title given to the eldest sons of the Emperors, from the time of Augustus; P. AR. on Exergue, Mintmark of Arles in France, still famous for its obelisk and amphitheatre, and a chief town of Gaul Narbonensis (*Arelate*.)

FAUSTINA, wife of M. Aurelius, and younger daughter of Antoninus Pius, a large coin—hair tied up behind. FAVSTINA AVG. Rev. a tall female figure; in one hand a small image of victory, while the other reclines on a shield. (both in Gandy Street,)

P. S. GETA, son of Severus (*Quinarius*), a very handsome (base) silver coin, found in the Shilhay. Bust to the right. P. SEPT. GETA CAES. PONT. Rev. Geta armed, and a warlike trophy alongside. PRIN. IVVENTVTIS. (Plate I No. 4.) Rare type when in gold.

1833.

PROBUS, small coin, found in Gandy Street, June 9. Radiated head, his hand holding a little standard, with an eagle surmounting it. Rev. a figure in Roman habit, in one hand a laurel crown, in the other a shield. XXI. Collegium undeviginti, Inscr. effaced. Born at Sirmium in Pannonia, and assassinated by his soldiers, after 7 years reign, and many glorious victories, A. D. 282.

GRATIAN, son to Valentinian I. and Colleague of the great Theodosius, small copper coin, found in South Street. Head filleted; .N. GRATIANVS. AVG. CAES. Rev. Soldier with standard and *parma* or small oblong shield, GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI. Exergue S. CON. (Rare) assassinated in Gaul, 383, A. D. Built Grenoble in France, called after him *Gratianopolis*, among the ancient *Allobroges*, a people of Dauphiny, Savoy, &c., and had for his tutor the famous poet *Ausonius*, a native of Bourdeaux, or Burdegala.

NERO, of *Orichalcum*, a large coin, found in Friernhay Street, in very fair preservation. Laureated bust. NERO. CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. GER. TR. P. On the Reverse are two female figures, one sitting in a chair, evidently Messalina, his last Empress, typified as a Ceres or Damater, the mother of mankind, the same as ISIS, an ear of corn in her left hand; the other stands in front, attired in a loose robe, and apparently sacrificing, a small altar intervening between them. Legend CERES ANNONA, relates to one of those largesses or donatives of corn given to the people by the Emperors, to secure popularity among them, and struck on one of those occasions, noticed by Suetonius (Cap. 10. in vitâ Neronis) *frumentum menstruum gratuitum*, &c. This medal was found imbedded in solid gravel, nine feet below the surface.

TETRICUS, the Elder, (tyrant of lower Empire) Radiated bust, bearded. Legend, PIVE (Pivesuvius) (Te) TRICVS P. F. AVG. Governor of Aquitaine, in Gaul, about 270, A. D. (*Τερπικος*, Zosim. 1.,) and kinsman to *Victoria* or *Victorina*, through whose intrigues he was chosen Emperor, and with his son, afterwards graced the triumph of Aurelian, against whom he rebelled. Rev. a figure with the apex or sa-

cerdotal cap, probably a flamen or priest, feeding a serpent; in one hand a *patera* in the left a rudder, underneath a small vase, perhaps the *μεταμπτρον* or *poculum sanitatis*, or a *simpulum* to pour wine on the sacrifice, SALVS AVG. We may suppose this to be a supplication for health to Æsculapius, and the *patera* to contain the sacred cake, kneaded with oil and wine. (3rd Brass.)

A BEZANT, or copper coin of the Byzantine Empire, much corroded. It bears a capital V, or Λ, marking also the Epoch of some Emperor of the west, in the times of the Lower Greek Empire. It may be assigned to Constantius 2nd, who reigned about 641, A. D., or to Justin and Sophia, A. D. 565.

CONSTANTIUS 2nd, P. F. AVG. Two winged victories crowning a Palm Tree with wreaths of Laurel. VICTORIA REDVX V. alludes perhaps to his triumph over Magnentius; coined at Treves. (3rd Brass)

VICTORINUS, the Elder (tyrant of Lower Empire.) Reverse indistinct. About 260, A. D. (3rd Brass)

CONSTANTINE the Great, P. F. AVG. Head of Mars, with helm and cuirass, MARTI CONSERVATORI, that is, to Mars the preserver, he bearing resemblance to this Emperor, as it is reported, and both born in Thrace. These last five in South Street.

NERO. Two (same type) found in digging a sewer in front of the new-built houses in South Street, with some more Roman tessellated pavement, of small unequal white cubes of pottery, embedded in cement or concrete, and covered with a thick layer of the same. A quantity of Roman tiles was found on the same spot; the lithostratum or pavement, had, by some of the modern Goths, been well covered with a lime and sand floor. Rev. S. C. a stately peristyle or front of a Temple, supported by 4 pillars: ARA PACIS underneath, evidently the Temple of the double-faced, or *Bifrons Janus* at Rome, shut up, as always in peace time, but open in war. Nero closed it for the 7th time in the 811th year of Rome. The only reminiscence of *Janus*, who was a very ancient King of Italy, (contemporary with Boaz and Ruth,) 2637, A. M. who received Saturn flying from Crete, is the Arch of Greek marble in the *Velabrum*, near the Tiber, supposed of the time of *Caracalla*. 2nd. Brass; (Plate 1., No. 5.)

VESPASIAN, *Denarius* or silver coin, found near the Conduit, (since removed.) CAES. VESPA... Rev. the sacrificing utensils, marking the mystic symbols of Pontifical power, viz, the Quirinal *Lituus* or crooked staff, *aspersorium*, or water-sprinkle, *simpulum*, or little vessel for libation of wine, and lustral vase in the centre. Legend TRI. POT.

NERO. Radiated bust, (a remarkably handsome coin) Plate 1, No. 6... CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. GER. P. M. TR. P. IMP. II. Rev. *Securitas* AVGVSTI. Security as a female in an arm chair reposing on one hand, in the other a sceptre or staff of laurel, S. C. and underneath the numerals II, a stroke above, proving the coin to be the double As, or *Dupondius*, with the mark of the *Duumvir* of the mint. The imperial Sestertius (2½ ases, and worth 1½d. English) was a larger coin of the 1st Brass.

GRATIAN, DN. GRATIANVS. N. (Nobilis) C. AVG. Rev. as before, *Gloria Novi Saculi*. (New Æra opposed to Paganism.) 3rd Brass. (*Rare*.)

ANTONINUS the Elder. A large coin of the elder Antoninus, of *orichalcum*, or yellow brass. (Plate 1, No. 7,) Laureated Bust, IMP. CAES. T. AEL. HADR.

ANTONINVS. AVG. PIVS, P. P. Reverse, a Female with spear and shield, but very indistinct and the figure worn; underneath ROMA, and on each side S. C. He died A. D. 162, aged 74 years and six months, after reigning 22 years and a half.

CLAUDIUS. A large Copper Coin of Claudius in indifferent preservation. Reverse a Female figure in an arm chair, S. C. underneath; a torch in her left, in the other a *Discus* or *Patine*, evidently a CERES.

ROMULUS AND REMUS, (Plate I No. 8.) suckled by a she wolf, a small brass Roman Coin. Above a constellation of two stars, TR. P. (*Treviris percussa*.) Obverse, Head of Mars, URBS ROMA; of the Lower Empire, and of frequent occurrence.

CONSTANTINE the Great. (Plate I, No. 9.) MAX. AVG. Laureated Bust. Rev. two Soldiers and a Standard, *Gloria Exercitus*. In Exergue, TRS. Treves mint mark. These standards or *labarums*, are generally composed of a round disk, crescent and branch of laurel (v. Bryant) and often indicate colonies of disbanded soldiers. (3rd brass.)

Lower Empire, small coin of, IMP. C... Rev. Winged Victory, with a palm VICTORIA AVG. These last eight in South Street.

TRAJAN. (Plate I, No. 10.) Large coin or medal, found near Exeter. Laureated Head, IMP, CAES, NERVAE TRAIANO.....(DAC. P. M. T. R. CONS.... Reverse, a warlike figure seated on a *quadriga*, or four-wheeled chariot,* helmed, right hand supports his head, the left grasps a dagger; the Legend is S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. S. C. In front is a trophy, bedizened with the warlike spoils of various conquered nations.† Commemorates, most probably, Trajan's victories over Decebalus, King of Dacia, (against whom his wars lasted 15 years,) as represented on his Column at Rome. A semi-circular *Clypeus* and *scutum oratum*, two kinds of shields, are on this trophy; also an empty quiver of arrows reversed, a short bow; a military cloak, or *Sagulum*, perhaps of Dacia, with curious lappels or sleeves, surmounted by a sort of barbarian head piece, or cap, (*galerus*

* The Chariot here represented, and seemingly mutilated, would appear to be one of the ancient *Quadrigæ*, which often appears on the reverse of the *Denarius*, and was a chariot drawn by four horses; the spokes of its wheels are clearly discernable. I have my doubts of this, from its size and length; and also because the triumphal chariot of the Roman generals, or *Imperators*, was of a circular shape, with a little victory standing on the top of it, holding a wreath; I suppose that it was a Dacian war chariot or wain, of the kind well known to the Greeks by the name of *αγματοξα* and to the Romans by that of *Rhedæ*;—and this conjecture is greatly strengthened by the shafts which are subjunct on the trophy, and evidently fixed to the *capsus rhedæ*, answering to our box, mentioned by — Pollio, the architect in this manner:—*Ad capsum rhedæ loculamentum figatur*; the word *loculamentum* signifying a box or drawer, or if you like, a book case, or any compartment. The *epidium*, mentioned by Propertius, was peculiar to the Gauls and Britons, as was the *covinus* armed with scythes; the *pilentum* was often used by the Roman matrons at the solemnities of their deities, and the *petorritum* was a four wheeled Gaulish chariot: many more might be enumerated. This evidently therefore, was a Dacian chariot, and why should not Trajan be as well pleased to make a parade of that of *Decebalus*, as our Countrymen of Buonaparte's in Bullock's Museum, after the victory at Waterloo? The broken car of that unfortunate prince formed an apposite feature in the group of arms or armour, in the same manner as we would have added a gun carriage, or a dismantled eight pounder to a trophy of captured cuirasses and eagles.

† S. Erizzo, p. 302, *Discorso sopra le Medaglie* Venice, 1571, says this is Decebalus himself, the Dacian King, and gives this Medal.

incurvus (the letters AVG. barely visible, below the cloak. We are forcibly reminded of Childe Harold, Canto IV. V. 141, on the dying Gladiator.

NERO, found in digging a sewer on the Friars: the head is decorated with the laurel crown, and the inscription is remarkably plain. On the reverse is a figure sitting in an armed chair, playing on the lyre, evidently intended for the Emperor, who excelled on that instrument, and in front of him are the augural *lituus* and *pedum*, two mystic symbols of the priesthood, indicating the *Pontifex Maximus*—the one being the augural staff, the other a knotted shepherd's stick, symbolical of a sacrifice to Bacchus, of the immolation of goats and the revels of the feasts called *Dionysia*: the words on this reverse are, *Securitas Augusti, S. C.* It is probable that this was coined in memory of some sacrifice, and the *Lyre* was added to commemorate the Emperor's talent for music (alluded to at length in *Suetonius*), the emblem of *Security*, being a woman leaning or reposing on one hand, with a sceptre or staff of laurel in the other, it was for this reason he appears also in that sedentary posture.

VESPASIAN, found at the same place, rather smaller in size. On the reverse an Eagle, with the wings expanded (and the letters S. C.) which bird is a common symbol on medals, and often connected with the consecration of the Emperors. Both coins are extremely well *minted*, and have a strong outline. A triangular piece of brass was found in company with the above worthies—and being, perhaps, intended for a cone, or otherwise an *isosceles* triangle merely, might suggest an ample discussion to antiquaries, were they disposed to imagine that it had a mystical or occult meaning, instead of merely coming there by blind chance. The triangle has descended to us as a symbol of fire, and of the Deity, while the *square* symbolized matter, or the womb of things—but the cone and triangle hieroglyphically meant two very different things, the former being an emblem of Venus and Astarte. The Arabians of *Petræa* worshipped a *black cubic figure* as their God, while the sun or deity of *Heliogabalus* was a pyramidal black stone—so is the modern deity of *Juggernaut*—so also, in former days, were Jupiter at Corinth, and Vulcan, and fire symbolized, although Bacchus, the Sun, and Apollo, were more frequently the objects of devotion in that shape. In general, cones were employed as *phalli*, but pyramidal stones were dedicated to the solar fire, and the most ancient temples of India and of Java are of that shape; and while it is certain that the pyramid was the symbol of fire, according to the doctrines of the Platonic school, that ancient *Babel* was of that shape, as well as the Mexican temple of the sun and moon, to say nothing of the mighty wonders of Egypt; why may we not suppose this relic to have had some reference to fire worship, so universally prevalent among all the nations of antiquity, and to have been placed among the smiling household gods of the ancient heathen of *Isca*, in token of his gratitude for the numberless benefits derived from the presiding deity of fire?*

On the 24th of August, a Roman Bath and Pavement were discovered on Mr. Godolphin's late premises, Bel-Hill, South Street, for which v. Part 3.

A Roman Sepulchral Urn, with ashes, and a quantity of Flemish tiles, were found on the site of the Athenæum, Bedford Circus; part of an encaustic Pavement, evidently

* There is an angular piece of brass in the British Museum, bearing the figure of an ox, supposed by Mr. H. Brandreth, to be early Italian, Sicilian, or Phœnician. He also observes that cone-us, quoin, and coin are derived from *cune* an angle, and *pecunia* as likely as from *pecus*, also. V. on *Stycas* of *Northumbria*.

belonging to the ancient Monastery of Benedictines, which stood near this spot, adorned with chevrons, fleurs de lis, arabesques, fishes, and the *vesica Piscis*, (alluding to the name of Christ) and the following Coins : a Vespasian and a Domitian, tolerably perfect—a small coin of Constantine, and a larger one of the

Emperor CAIUS JULIUS MAXIMINUS IMP. C. MAXIMINVS, CAES. Reverse, a female figure attired in loose drapery (*Gloria*) ROMANO(rum) He was, says Jornandes, of barbarian extraction (genere Gothico) born in Thrace, a wretched tyrant, noted for gigantic bulk, ferocity and avarice—assassinated by his own Army before the walls of Aquileia, with his son, A. D. 236.

CLAUDIUS. Two were found in the houses belonging to Mr. Chapple, builder, adjoining the King John, and close to the church of St. George, in South Street; on one a female sitting in an armed chair, in one hand a *patera* or sacrificing platter, in the other a staff. The other has a Roman Soldier in a fighting posture, right arm elevated, in the other a buckler, a very frequent type at Exeter, emblematic of constancy, firmness, and hardihood. Also a

CONSTANTINE the 2nd. (IVN. NOB. CAES.) born at Arles, 312 A. D. Rev. two legionaries and *vexilla* or standards as before—*Gloria Exercitus*. Exergue TRS. *Treveris Signata*, coined in his father's lifetime. (3rd brass) Two small coins with head Mars, and VRBS ROMA (Lower Empire)

VESPASIAN, a coin found in digging a sewer in the College of Vicars. Rev. Female with Cornucopia, S. C. Part of a lead coffin, &c.

CONSTANTINE, (small) *Gloria Exercitus*, as before, P. L. C. *Pecunia Londini Cusa* (above the Globe Inn back entrance) South Street.

CONSTANTINE 2nd. (Flav. Claud.) another small coin, was found among some rubbish in Palace Gate. As before—In exergue CONS. O. or *Constantinopoli Obsignata*.

ANTONINUS PIUS, large brass. Obv. ANTONINVS PIVS. PM. PP. AVG. found in the village of Ide. On Rev. an emblematic figure being the goddess *Libertas* holding the *Pileus* or Cap given to slaves that were manumitted or made free by their masters (*servum ad pileum vocare*, Liv.) after shaving their heads—So in a play of Plautus, *Raso capite calvus capiam Pileum*. The *Pileus* was also bestowed on such gladiators at the Amphitheatres as were slaves, in testimony of their obtaining freedom. In the other hand is the rod *Vindicta*, noted by Horace, with which these freedmen were struck by the Prætor, shewing they were now exempt from being beaten by their Masters. The Romans left the study of medicine, and of many of the liberal Arts to their slaves and freedmen, trades also. The Inscription is LIBERTAS ET CONSVL(atu)s with S. C. and OF. in area, probably answering to Tacitus "*Libertatem et consulatum L. Brutus instituit*," for although the people were degenerate and servile, still the show of freedom was kept up under the Emperors, although the virtues of the ancient Republic, or the "*populi Romani propria libertas*" of Cicero, were never restored.

ALLECTUS, found near the Black Lions Inn, South Street, under the foundation of the house of Mr. Downe, Plumber. (Plate I No. 11.) Radiated bust, bearded, IMP. C. ALLECTVS P. F. AVG. Rev. Peace as a female, with staff and olive branch, PAX AVG. In the field S. A. (Sacrum Æs) in exergue M. L. *Monetarium Londi-*

nt, coined in the Roman Mint at London—Tyrant of Britain, 296, A. D. after being Captain of the Guards, prime minister and bosom friend to Carausius, whom he treacherously murdered, and after three years' usurpation, perished himself in Britain, fighting against the forces of Constantius Chlo rus.* (Rare.)

Also Five other smaller coins. Head of god Mars; on Rev. Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus; In exergue S. CON. above, a crescent and star. Two others, Constantine dynasty, as before, with soldiers and standards, FIDES EXER. exergue P. L. C. or *Pecunia Londini Cusa*. A Tetricus the younger, and another small coin of the same Emperor, evidently with lustral vase, pontifical lituus, simpulum and pedom, or feeding staff, on reverse. In making further excavations on the same spot, a quantity of Samian Ware or Roman Pottery was found, and the bronze guard, or hilt of the dagger of MERITUS the Tribune (Vide Part 3rd.) Also two coins of Claudius, in indifferent preservation—two of the elder Tetricus, a Constantine with helmet; on its rev. Victory with buckler, in Ex. CONST. Small coin, *orichalcum*, of some Emperor. Radiated bust, VIRTUS AVGG. Another of DELMATIUS (rare) nephew of Constantine the Great, who, in the division of the Empire, had for his share, Macedonia, Achaia, and Peloponnesus. FL. DELMATIVS. NOB. C. Rev. Two soldiers and standards, *Gloria exercitus*, a star beneath; P. S. (mint mark of *Siscia* in Pannonia.) A coin called by Camden rare, when of silver; placed in his list, (Introd. p. 98, Gibson.) Pinkerton marks it high, even in small brass; and Akerman (Des. Cat. vol. ii. p. 252.) considers it rare also. A small coin, supposed of MAXIMIANUS HERCULES, the colleague of Dioclesian (died A. D. 310) ...C...MAXIM.... Reverse. PIETAS ROMAN, that is in the worship of idols. Ex. TRS. *Treveris Signata*. Some small coins of Valens. Part of a bronze *fibula* or clasp. The embossed rim of a sepulchral urn, and many bones and teeth of animals; the *ossa innominata* of a skeleton, and a white stone inscribed T. HOST. (T. Hostius) Also a very fine coin of ALLECTUS, 3rd brass, (Plate I., No. 12;) Rev., a galley with five oars—most probably a *Liburna*—pirate bark or expedite ship or pinnace, fitted for cruising along the British coast and taking prizes, as we find Carausius did, whom Allectus succeeded; inscription, LAETITIA AVG.; on Exergue Q. C. *Quæstorio cusa*, i. e. coined in the exchequer at London; unless we read it *Quæstorio Clausenti*, Southampton. By the inscription, this coin was struck on the 11th of February, a day of festivity, sacred to the god Pan, and the genius of the reigning emperor. There were 2 quæstors of the treasury or *ærarium* at Rome, but the provincial quæstors paid the troops in foreign quarters.† The site of the *Clausentum* of Antonine was undoubtedly at Bit-

* To the allegorical Goddess Peace, whose festivals were on the 29th of January, the Ancients sacrificed only the thigh and leg-bones of the victim, which were deposited outside her temple, where blood was forbidden to be shed. She generally appears with a *Caduceus* or olive branch, a cornucopia, laurel, roses, ears of corn, and a Jewel on her breast, or *Bulla*.

† LE VAILLANT, in his valuable work called *Numismata Præstantiora*. 1743, *Romæ*, notices this coin as being *rarity singularis et elegantior*; and particularly the rigging of the little craft—*malus erecta cum rudentibus, absque antenna et velo*. He also observes that the coins of this tyrant, *gente non minus barbarus quam proditione satellites, a Carausio prætorii præfecturâ donatus*, are all rare; and we cannot but join with him cordially in execrating the perfidious memory of one who by base treachery took away the life of his best friend, the noble and high minded CARAUSIUS. This coin is also noticed in Camden's *Britannia*. Introd. 98. Six similar ones were found lately, near Stroud, in Kent.

tern, on the other side of Southampton Bridge on the Portsmouth road, where many Roman coins have been found, and the river *Itchen*, which runs close by, was admirably fitted for a haven for such light privateering vessels as then infested the neighbouring seas, and pillaged the ships of the *Allemands* and *Saxons*.^{*} And it was at the adjacent Isle of Wight (the *Ουηκτις νησος* of Ptolemy which he places south from the Great or *Portus Magnus* Haven, *υπο δε τον μεγαν λιμνα*, supposed Portchester, † 4 miles from Portsmouth) that the fleet of Allectus, after his usurpation, lay in wait for the Romans under Constantius Chlorus, coming against him. The British navy however was prevented by a mist from seeing them, and the Romans landed, and setting fire to their own fleet that there might be no hopes of refuge but in victory, Allectus in a tumultuary skirmish at the head of his foreign mercenaries was killed, near Lymington, in Hampshire, ‡ it is supposed. Seven types in gold, are known of Allectus.

The Romans called the light frigates in their border rivers *Naves Lusoriæ*, for conveying corn up the smaller streams to supply their troops, suppressing the excursions of a neighbouring enemy and making incursions in return, as may be seen in the *Codex Theodosianus* (De Lusoriis Danubii. vii. Titulus 17.) probably at *Karnuntum* or *Presburg*—noticed for the Marines or *Liburnarii* of a cohort of the 14th legion (*Gemina*) and 2nd *Italica* (v. in *Notitiâ de Pannoniâ et Nor. Rip.*) See also Vegetius.

The famous *Cohors Aelia Classica* at Tinmouth in Northumberland, and the *Abulci* at Anderida in Sussex, were employed in these services; so also the Marine cohort above called *Aelia*, at Tunnocelum (Boulness) on the wall of Severus, in the later days of Arcadius and Honorius, when the *Notitia* was compiled.

On making further researches on this spot, a *Næro* with the temple of Janus; on obverse as before, and *ARA PACIS*, but much defaced by time. Such medals mark the universal peace granted to the Empire, *Pace Pop. Rom. terrâ marique partâ Janum clusit*, as on his 2nd. brass coins; and in *Suetonius*, Cap. 13, in *Nerone*, *Janum geminum clausit tam nullo quam residuo bello*. *Dickenson* considered Janus to be the same as *NOAH*, *Delph. Phœn.* p. 156, 174, (1655.) and *Bifrons* or double faced, as having seen the world before and after the flood.

CONSTANTINE the Great. Laureated bust, **CONSTANTINVS P. F. AVG.** Rev. the Sun as a young man with rays on his head, in his right a Globe, the emblem of power, in the other a whip; he is attired in a short tunic and cloak. The ancients of that time imagined that the Sun ran his course out of the east only to gratify their Emperors. From the symbol of the whip, I consider the Egyptian mysteries held here were interwoven with the Roman. The whip with three thongs was an emblem borne by Osiris, who was the same as the Mithras, of Persia, Baal, of Chaldæa, and Beltucadder, of Britain. It was also borne by Orus, his son, the Bacchus of Egypt, said by some to be the most ancient Apollo, son of Vulcan; by others, of Isis, who taught him physic and divination. A star also appears, either an hieroglyphic of the sun, or alluding perhaps to a consecration, or the beatified soul of Constantine. Rev. **COMITI. AVGG. NN.** to the sun, the companion of our two Emperors, Constantine and his son. Exergue, **PLN. Percussa Londini.**

* *CLA*, on Coins of Carausius, supposed Clausentum.

† Portchester, not Poole, as Horsley calls it.

‡ Where there is a Camp, and Coins have been dug up, 13 miles from Southamptou.

CONSTANTINE 2nd. Small coin, IVN. NOB. C. Reverse, within a wreath, VOT. V. & CAESARVM NOSTORVM ; implying that solemn prayer had been made to the Gods, by the Senate, to grant this Prince and his brother Crispus, (probably) a reign of 5 years, and then renew them again ; alluding to the Quinquennial Feasts, or public games, at their entrance into the Cæsarship.

August 24. In digging under Mr. Godolphin's late premises, near Bel-hill, in South Street, behind the Deanery. HADRIAN (2nd brass.) Radiated Bust, and usual inscription. On Rev. effigy of the Emperor standing with left leg elevated ; he holds the *husta* or spear, pointed at both ends, and the *parazonium*, a sort of blunt dagger or sceptre, (like the bâton of a Field Marshal) supposed to signify the clemency of the Prince, or his moderation in inflicting punishment. AVGVSTI being only legible we may infer that *Adventus* preceded. The radiated crown, as *Casaubon* informs us, was a peculiar badge of Deities, and deified princes.

On the same spot the ancient Bath and Pavement was found, great quantities of coarse Roman Pottery and glass, some Samian Ware, and a number of encaustic Flemish Tiles, which had formed a pavement on the spot in later days.

1834

Silver Coin or *Quinarius*, of GORDIAN the 3rd, (called Antoninus.) Laureated bust, PIVS. AVG. Reverse Military Trophy and two captives beneath, probably alluding to his Persian victory, PART (*hicus*) MAX. PONT. TR. P. IIII. The trophy is composed of two shields, a military cloak, or *sagum*, surmounted by a *casque*, or cap, and two arrows. He was venerated as a *God*, at *Carrhæ*, in Mesopotamia.

Silver Coin, or *Quinarius*, of the usurper MAXIMUS, (rare.) Inscription DN. (Dominus Noster) MAGNVS. MAXIMVS. PF. AVG. Reverse, Minerva, armed, seated in a chair, VIRTVS ROMANORVM. In Exergue TRPS *Treveris pecunia signata*, struck at Treves, in Germany.

He was a Spaniard by nation, and after destroying *Gratian* by treachery, was ultimately overpowered by Theodosius, with whom at one time (V. Zosimi, lib. 4.) he had joint command in Britain. (*συμπαρασκευος*) Annoyed at not being also invested with imperial honors, he incited the legions in the British Islands, *τῆς τὰς Βρεττανικαῖς νήσοις ἐνδρῦμενης*, to revolt against *Gratian*, who embarking in their ships, sailed to the Rhine, to make head against that Emperor, in Germany, where being abandoned by his own troops he was pursued by the master of the horse, and killed. *Maximus* was put to death at *Aquileia*, A. D. 388.

This type has at other times AQPS and MDPS in Exergue, the mint mark of *Aquileia*, on the Adriatic, and Milan or Mediolanum.

In sinking a dry well near the entrance of Coombe Street, (Rock Lane) a Coin much mutilated, and reverse indistinct, supposed a *Galba*, but uncertain.

VESPASIAN, (2nd brass,) IMP. CAESAR. VESPASIAN AVG. COS. IIII. hair filleted behind. Reverse, a beautiful eagle, with wings expanded, grasping a globe in her talons, S. C. Also part of a Sepulchral Urn. This type is often met with at Exeter, coined in the latter part of his reign. The wings are hieroglyphics of celebrity, and the displaying of the Roman Eagles' wings is thought to signify protection to the obedient and the extending of her talons, the rending and ruin of all who were

resistant or rebellious. The Eagle is a symbol of long life and of eternity, and marks a consecration also, as does the peacock. (Plate 1, No. 13.)

Near the Precentor's residence, opposite the Bishop's Palace Garden. DOMITIAN, IMP. DOMIT. AVG. GERM.) a handsome Coin, 2nd brass. Reverse, a warlike figure, charging with a pike or lance, probably that Emperor, as Mars, alluding to his German victory; S. C. in the field.

In Deanery Place, CLAUDIUS, with usual inscription. Reverse, a female attired in loose drapery, LIBERTAS AVGVSTA, S. C. She bears the *Pileus* or cap, symbolical of Independance. Libertas had a temple on Mount Aventine, adorned with statues and brazen columns; a representation of the victory gained by T. Sempronius Gracchus, the proconsul, over Hanno and the Carthaginians, at Beneventum, by the assistance of the recruited slaves, was placed in this temple, erected at his father's cost and charges, (V. Liv. Lib. 24,) and the slaves were manumitted for their gallantry. (Plate 2, No. 14.)

Near the King John Tavern. CONSTANTINE the Great. Laureated bust, 2nd brass. Reverse, a military figure in the *paludamentum*, or *Chlamys*, over a short tunic, grasping a legionary standard or vexillum in each hand, of elaborate workmanship, and a small banner is on the summit of each. In the field S. A. *Sacrum Æs*, or sacred money, (coins being struck in the temples; and the *Aerarium*, or treasury at Rome, was a temple also.) Hence *Sacra* became the epithet of Juno, as *Moneta*, and the Jews called their money sacred, the *Shekel* of the sanctuary being made, kept there and issued therefrom. Rev. PRINCIPI. IVVENTVTIS. (Chief of Roman youth.)

The inscription refers to the Epithet given to the heirs of the Empire, and frequently to the Emperors themselves, and those whom they adopted; an appellation of dignity, not family only. The *Paludamentum*, or state robe of the Emperors, was not only of purple, but often adorned with stulds of gold, and the richest scarlet died in grain.

CONSTANS (small) CONSTANS. PF. AVG. (in Zosimus ο Κωνσταντ) youngest son of Constantine by Fausta; made Cæsar 334; an active and warlike monarch, who inherited the provinces of Illyricum, Italy, and Africa, at his father's death. Reverse; a *Phoenix* on the top of a rock or globe, burning itself on the funeral pyre—rays of light encircling its head—FELIX TEMPORUM REPARATIO, a favorite reverse, alluding either to the reforming of the empire, decayed by reason of the misrule of former princes, or, as some say, marking the eternity of Roman rule, and consecration of the prince among the immortal gods. Pliny describes the Phoenix, in his 10th Book (H. Nat.) cap. 2., to which priestcraft and superstition assigned many marvels as the symbol of eternity, and the emblem of hope for happier times, like the sacred ox of Egypt. See also *Mela*, de situ orbis, lib. 3., c. 8. It may have been a type of the evanescent but imperishable essence of the deity in mortal man.

1835.

Western Market. NERO,* (Gold) a very excellent *aureus* or gold didrachm of this emperor was found near the site of the old Three Cranes Tavern. Obverse;

* In a city so abounding with Roman money, considering that the gold coins of Nero are so numerous, it is surprising only two of these should be met with; no silver *quinarii* of his ever occur here. Camden in Britannia (Gibson, p. 767.) notices one of the same description, found near a farm house, called Thornburgh, near Cattaraetonium or Catterick in Yorkshire.

Bust of Nero (NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS) Reverse, Jupiter seated, holding a thunderbolt and sceptre. IVPPITER CVSTOS. It was sold for £2.

Another AUREUS was found some time previous, on Northernhay; reverse, *Salus*, seated with *patera* in a high backed chair—below, SALVS, (goddess of health.)

The first came into the possession of Mr. H. Hooper, Jun., and was presented by him, with 130 other coins, found here, to the Institution of Exeter, in May, 1839. The second belongs to Mr. Larkworthy Jun., both excellent specimens (Plate II, No. 15.)

FAUSTINA, (quinarius) silver, DIVA FAVSTINA, (Plate I, No. 16.) wife of Marcus Aurelius, noted for her gallantries.

TETRICUS the elder, (radiated) small. Another ditto; reverse, Fortuna with stern of a ship.

Nero (2nd brass) CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. GER. P. M. T. P.. Reverse, winged victory with laurel wreath—legend VICTORIA AVGVSTI.

A splendid medal (or 1st brass coin) of NERO, (*adlocutio cohortium*) (Plate II, No. 17.) NERO CLAVD. CAESAR (rare.) Reverse, an *adlocutio Imperatoris*, or address from the military commanders to the army, on which occasions they generally stood on a bank of green turf, made a grand oration, and raised the hopes of the soldiers, by setting forth the glorious rewards of honor and victory. The Roman army in Britain might be typified by the Roman soldiers on this reverse, who might answer to three of the Roman legions then quartered in our Island; the 2nd *Augusta*, whose headquarters were at Caerleon; the 9th Spanish (recruited in Nero's reign with 2000 Roman soldiers, and 8 cohorts of auxiliaries, after its discomfiture by Boadicea)—the 14th, of which the Batavians were auxiliaries, and which from its courage and conduct earned the title of the Conquerors of Britain—the 20th, which came over with Claudius A. D. 43, was also then in the island. Le Vaillant supposes the principal figure to be Nero himself.*

ANTONINUS PIUS, bearded; reverse, a woman naked, sitting on a rock, S. C., perhaps ancient Britain. Faustina (*Diva*) his empress, as usual, her hair wreathed on the top of the head.

VESPASIAN AVG. COS. S.C. &c. and four of CLAUDIUS CÆSAR AVG. &c. all indistinct reverses. MAXIMINUS (the Thracian) C. Jul. predecessor of the Gordians. A small Constantine mutilated, and his eldest son Crispus (helmeted) Altar on reverse. Many small coins of the Lower Empire, of trifling value. Tetricus, &c. radiated: Fragments of ancient glass vases and pottery, and a *sphærule perforata*, or blue adler bead, being a Glain Naidhr, Druidical amulet, or *ovum anguinum* of blue clay. v. Borlase Antiq. Cornwall, p. 142. Camden, p. 697, found at Dolgelly, and Aberfraw, (Anglesey) in Wales. q. v.

New Market, near Paul Street. MARCUS AURELIUS, and Rome on reverse; a massy coin, with the usual titles. Also a MAXIMIN near the same spot. One very perfect of DOMITIAN. Others of Trajan, Constantine, &c. Also of Tetricus the younger, (A. D. 260) with the sacrificial symbols, viz. the *vas*, (or urn) *acerra* (incense box)

* Le Vaillant, Num. Præ-tantiora. *Adlocutio cohortium*. Nero togatus stans in suggestu, figura assistente pariter togata, adloquitur cohortes. *Nummus inter rariores recensetur*. See also Amm. Marcellin. lib 23. *adlocutio* of Emperor Julian. Akerman notices the Medallion and 1st brass *adlocutio* of Nero, vol. i., Des Cat. p. 163.

capeduncula (for taking out incense) *pedum* (or knotted feeding staff or shepherd's crook, emblematic of a sacrifice to Bacchus) *simpulum* (ladle or small vessel for wine libation) and *secespita flaminis* (chopping knife or hatchet) symbols of the Pontifex Maximus and chief augur; the false piety of those times and heathen superstition.

The Friars, near Colleton Crescent. In digging a sewer. TITUS, son of Vespasian, (2nd brass) with many titles, (Plate II, No 18) TI. CAES. IMP. AVG. F. TR. P. COS. VI. (Censor &c) and in the sixth year of his consulship; reverse memorable from presenting the sad emblem of captive Hierosolyma (Jerusalem) sitting on a heap of arms, under a Palm tree, her hands tied, a shield behind her, a type of Palestine, IVDAEA CAPTA S.C. fulfilling the prophecy of Isaiah "and she being desolate, shall sit on the ground." Titus being the instrument in the hands of Providence, for the castigation of that people. Several types with this legend are rare, also of the IVDAEA DEVICTA, for which see Le Vaillant Num. Præstan. Akerman Desc. Cat. &c.

Western Market. NERO (3rd brass) NERO CLAUD CAESAR. That Emperor performing on some musical instrument, and seated on a *scabellum*, or low seat, music being what he most delighted in, particularly a hydraulic instrument recorded in Suetonius. (Plate II, No 19.)

M. AURELIUS CARUS, a warlike Emperor, successor of Probus who defeated the Sarmatians and Persians. After taking Ctesiphon on the Tigris, and Seleucia, slain by a thunderbolt in his tent, and consecrated, 283, A. D. Reverse, a man naked, and S. C. in the field. A very coarsely executed Coin.

Northernhay, under the foundation of the city wall, in the cement. CLAUDIUS, TI. CLAUD. CAESAR. Reverse, a female, S.C.

During the excavations in the summer of 1835, Roman coins increased to such a prodigious degree as to be nearly a drug at Exeter, which no one troubled his noddle about at last, and this city seemed as fertile of Roman pence when dug into, as the teeming soil of modern Italy or Pompeii itself. We may, however, continue to notice the following, and hope our antiquaries have not, as yet, had a surfeit, when it is considered that here a man cannot dig a cellar under his own house, it appears, without half a dozen Cæsars staring him, like so many Frankensteins, full in the face, or the devil Mephistophiles at his heels; he cannot lay a new floor, without trampling on the bones of some dead Roman, or breaking his shins over a vase or chequered pavement; he is at no loss for toys for his bantlings; his children prattle about heroes and Neros, instead of chuck farthing and marbles; the labourers and stone masons become archæologists in times like these, and rave about tesseras and other etceteras, instead of gin-shops and tobacco; ladies' maids prate about Venuses and Ganymedes; builders forget Inigo Jones and Palladio, and quarrel about copying the Pantheon or the Arch of Janus; politicians overlook Corporation Reform; and, to crown the whole, the elderly ladies, over their short whist, will in time probably, wield Roman medals and testoons for counters and markers.

Western Market. Two coins of VESPASIAN; one bears on its reverse an eagle, with wings expanded, marking his consecration and enrolment among the deities, as before.

CLAUDIUS, with the soldier, as before, with his spear and buckler, S.C. Of this

type, and the Minerva Promachos, nearly two handfuls were found, all much detrited and corroded.

New Market. VALENTINIAN (D.N. [Dominus Noster] Emperor of the West, P.F. AVG.) Reverse, that Emperor drawing after him a youth, to show that reform of the times must begin with the rising generation, old men being so confirmed in their ancient habits as to be irreformable. He holds a standard on which the ensign of the Cross is displayed. *Area F. R. Flaminis Rationalis*, the subaltern to the Flamen probably, or sacred person, who had authority to strike money; and A. for *Ærarium*, the treasury. *Gloria Romanorum*—*Ex. P.S. S.C.*—Struck at Siscia, in Pannonia, which city is now called Sisceck, belonging to Austria, and 40 miles from Carlstadt. A beautiful coin. 3rd brass.

GRATIAN (D.N.) Reverse, within a wreath VOT. XV. MULT. XX.—meaning that the public games and rejoicings were solemnly vowed by the people to be celebrated to his honor. both the 15th and 20th year of his reign, if it lasted so long a time; *votis quindecennialibus multiplicatis in vicennialia*—in this instance futile, for he had only reigned eight years altogether, when cut off by Maximus. He was colleague of Valentinian in the West, and nominated the great Theodosius his successor, who saved the empire in its decline. 3rd brass.

CONSTANTINE THE GREAT. Reverse, a warrior holding two of the *vexilla* , spreading on a staff, or cavalry standards—PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS—(to the captain of the young noble families and heir to the empire.) Coined at Lyons in France, (PLG.) (Plate II, No. 20.) Also, smaller coins of his youngest son.

GALLIENUS, killed on the Pyrenees by Magnentius, noted for his victories over the Goths, and for his domestic voluptuousness—an exquisite of the first water, powdering his hair even with gold dust. (small.)

A CONSTANTIUS, very perfect. 3rd brass.

CONSTANS—small; reverse, VICTORIÆ DD. AVGGORVM (*Dominorum Augustorum*.) Constantinople and Rome as two victories, with branches of laurel; D. implying Constantius and his brother, after celebrating their *Decennialia* in the tenth year of their reign.

VALENS (brother to Valentinian), found near the Theatre. Small. Emblematical figure with a wreath: SECVRITAS REIPVBLICÆ. On the exergue, TESA, signifying that it was coined at Thessalonica, a famous city of Macedonia, now Salonica, so called after a sister of the "great Emathian conqueror" who married Cassander; and memorable from being visited by St. Paul, &c. of high interest to the student of Byzantine Antiquities, and containing many Greek Marbles, Inscriptions, Sarco-phagi, and Statues.

Western Market. A large Medal (or first brass coin) (Plate II, No. 21.) of CLAUDIUS. countermarked ROM. on the obverse. It was in excellent preservation, and of *Orichalcum*, or fine yellow brass. A Duplicate was also found, but in an imperfect or detrited state. Reverse within a *Corona Civica*, in large capitals, EX. S. C. OB. CIVES SERVATOS. Such medals were usually struck on the 1st of January, and presented to the Emperor as a new year's offering, or *strenæ*. The Civic Crown, sacred to Jupiter, also called *Civilis Quercus*, of oaken leaves, was more honorable than any other Crown, and generally given by the General, to a soldier who had slain

an enemy, and saved the life of a citizen in battle, and was placed on his head by him who was rescued. Such medals as these may have been distributed among the legionaries at *Isca*, after their victories over the Britons; and we find during the reign of Claudius, that in a great battle with the *Iceni*, of Norfolk, *M. Ostorius*, the Lieutenant's son, had the honor of saving a citizen. The ROM. as a countermark is very unusual at Exeter, among the Claudian coins.

TRAJAN, a very splendid large brass coin. Rev. a Female, attired in a thin vestment, recumbent in a chair, holding a *patera*. S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI, S. C. (Plate II. No. 22.)

VESPASIAN. Rev. a Female reposing on one hand, in the other a staff, *Securitas Augusta*.

CLAUDIUS. Rev. Female in a chair, with horn of abundance, and ears of corn in her hand, probably a *Ceres*.

BRITANNICUS, only son of Claudius, (murdered at the instigation of his stepmother, Agrippina.) Reverse, S. C. TI. CLAVDIVS, &c. and a genius dispensing fruits or offerings.

DOMITIAN, with the vain-glorious epithet of *Germanicus* at full length, PON. M. Reverse, female with *patera*, in *subsellio*:

MAGNENTIUS, P. F. Reverse, that Emperor on a spirited charger, riding over a vanquished enemy, a buckler on the ground, *Gloria Romanorum*. (Plate II, No 23.)

GALLIENUS, (small) and an indistinct coin, with the wolf and star as before.

New Market. A VESPASIAN, but much corroded by time; also, a MAGNENTIUS, and a TETRICUS, with *Spes publica* and a figure of Hope. CONSTANTINE THE GREAT, laurelled; reverse, on the exergue P. L. N. (coined at London.) The Sun as Constantine (represented as a young man) rarious, he being esteemed, as I have before observed, to have the genius and swiftness of the sun when running its course. SOLI INVICTO COMITI.* On the area is T. F. the Monetary or Mint mark, alluding to those who struck the coin, which may be interpreted *Triumviri Fabrorum*, or *Fabri Officinæ*, probably a private mark of the *Triumviri Monetales*, or masters of the mint at London, who coined the piece.† There is, however, a probability of these letters alluding to the *Terminalia Festa*, which were celebrated on the 23rd of February, being festivals sacred to the god Terminus, and first instituted by Numa, with wheaten cakes and the first fruits of the fields (*liba cerealia et frugum primitiæ*) in the open air.‡ The coin would then appear, by this clue, to have been struck on the day of the

* Deo soli Invicto Beltucaddro. See Camden Brit. Invicti Osiris necdum sacris. V. Apul. Metam. lib. xi. Hercules and Isis are also styled numen Invictum.

† Qy.? The tabularii Flamini, who were public collectors of Accounts under the priests at London.

‡ On the boundaries of lands or estates, which were held sacred and inviolable, and over which Terminus presided, *libo et farinâ ac fruge et mole salsâ, incruentum sacrum*. V. Alex. ab Alex. lib. 2,

The country people met on these boundaries and offered such oblations to the god who presided over their limits. His temple at Rome was first erected by Numa, on the Capitoli, near that of Jupiter, and the sacred rites were performed *sexto ab urbe miliario*, at the 6th milestone from the city. Care was taken that no blood was spilt—following the Pythagorean doctrines of Numa—who only offered cakes, flour, fruits or salt meal to the divinities. At the *Ambarvalia*, however, victims were three times led round the fields, to propitiate their future harvests. Songs in honor of Ceres, libations of wine and milk, and the sacrifice of a sow, of a sheep and a bull, called *Suovetaurilia*, accompa-

celebration of that festival in the Roman kalendar, for most of the ancient coins and medals alluded to sacrifices, sacred transactions and deities. *N. Street*, near the Crown and Sceptre—a *CLAUDEIUS* as before, (with the soldier) and two minute coins of some unknown emperor, with the helmet. On one is apparently a soldier and the word *GET.*, referring, perhaps, to one of his legions, if *Getæ* or *Getulians*—on the other, an allegorical figure, and *III.*, from the state of preservation, all very uncertain.

Durham silver penny of Edward I. *Civ. Dunelm.*

In August. Found near Rockfield place under Northernhay. *TRAJAN*, in large brass. (*Æris magni*)—Head laureated—Inscription (all but *IMP. CAES.*) much defaced. Reverse, a female sitting in a chair—in one hand a *patera*, but greatly defaced. The inscription was probably *S. P. Q. R. optimo principi*. The *patera* implies a sacrifice, and is placed in the hands of all the deities, and in those of princes, to mark the sacerdotal power, united with the imperial.

TETRICUS the elder. *Radiant* (small) *PIVESV.* (*Pivesuvius*) *AVG.* This coin like a great many others found in Exeter, being of a diminutive size, and therefore very inconvenient for carrying on commerce, could only have served to pay the Roman private soldiers, whose daily stipend was distributed among them in such *small sums* as rendered it absolutely needful for the *Quæstor* or paymaster of every corps to be provided with a large quantity of small money in his military chest for that purpose.* From this circumstance, it is my opinion that these coins, as well as the *CLAUDIUS* and *CONSTANTIUS* already found (directly under the important Roman fort or citadel on Northernhay,) must have belonged to these soldiers.† The foundations of the Castle walls, originally the Roman *Citadel* or garrison, in which walls other coins have been found, even so far back as *Claudius*, are evidently more ancient than the superstructure; and consist, like those of other such parts of the city walls, of *Thorverton* stone or of *tufa*, and that cement for which the architects of Asia were famous, supposed by a learned author to be bitumen. The hot lime or cement thrown into the interstices of the stones, in a boiling state, presents *both* now, in the solidness of a diaper work, not to be approached by the most elaborate attempts of any imitative builder of the present day; and in South street, one of these Roman walls only yielded at last, when assailed by the expansive force of gunpowder.

The walls of Exeter are in general of the Heavitree stone or *breccia* and the volcanic *Thorverton* and *Pocombe* stone, and are faced with squared pieces of *tufa*, a substance formed by the consolidation of volcanic mud and ashes, like the *Travertine* of Italy; also with the basaltic *lava*, the memorial of some great *igni aqueous* convulsion, produced by the gradual refrigeration of masses of fluid lava, quantities of which abound near Exeter, and of several varieties.

nied these ceremonies. A similar sacrifice was made by the Censors, being a solemn lustration in the name of the people every 5th year. The *terminalia* were, however, in 302, selected by Dioclesian to commence his murderous persecution of christianity;

* Like the Centimes of France, the Cents of the United States, or the small change even now used in Italy.

† Whose *Castra Stativa* it is well known were at Exeter, and their centinels posted no doubt on this spot, below the agger, and on the verge of the fosse or rivulet covering that part of their outworks.

K

Bartholomew Yard. VICTORINUS, (small) reverse, Flamen sacrificing, and *Pietas* AVG.

Northernhay, near Rockfield place. CLAUDIUS as before. CONSTANTIUS, FL. IVL. NOB. C. (Plate II, No. 24.) Rev. a Building or City Gate, PROVIDENTIAE CAESS. above, a star; in exergue, TR Ω mint mark of Treves. The gate is that of the Prætorian Camp.

New Market. Silver coin or *quinarius* of ANTONINUS PIUS, M. ANTON. Laureated bust; PATER PATRIAE. Rev. a Female seated, probably a *Ceres*, TR. POT. XIX. COS. IIII.

Coin of VESPASIAN, CAESAR AVG. COS. Rev. a female sacrificing, as in the Eleusinian mysteries, pouring a libation on the flames of an Altar, from a *patena*. AVG. in field, S. C. She bears a *thyrsus*, the symbol of Bacchus, and is accompanied with fruits and ears of corn, perhaps commemorating the *Cerealia* or *Cereris Sacra*, celebrated by the Roman matrons on the 19th of April, in white vestments, in commemoration of the rape of Proserpine. This might be the *Cereris Græca Sacerdos* of the Palatine Mount, following the Arcadian rites of Evander, and perhaps the *thyrsus* carried the sacred basket of Ceres, *tacita sacra cistarum* (Apul. Met.) with torch borne on a pole at her festivals.

VICTORINUS, AVG. (small) Rev. the sun marching, INVICTVS. (rare)

ANTONINUS PIUS, (large brass coin) found near the Theatre. Rev. a Trophy of the arms of some barbarous nation, large buckler or *Scutum ovatum*, &c.

Western Market. NERO (1st Brass,) (Plate III, No. 25) rare. IMP. NERO CAESAR AVG, GERMANICVS. Rev. Two horsemen, both very fine figures, one bearing a lance, the other a *labarum* or standard, DECVRIO. By this is meant an exercising of the Cavalry, *ad palum* or *palarum*, after the manner of a tilt or tournament (like the *Equiria* of Romulus in the Campus Martius, on the 27th Feb.) When applied to the Infantry, it alluded to their exercises under arms, to make them expedite and active like our light troops. The *Decursio* was also a solemn course of the troops round the funeral pile of an Emperor or general officer. The *Dioscuri* might be intended here, unless Nero himself, as one of the riders. From Suetonius we learn that he took the greatest delight in horse and chariot races, not only at the Circensian shows, but also at the Quinquennial Games, at which, after the Græcian mode, the most famous horse racers, wrestlers, &c., contended for the prize, (*gymnicum equestre quod appellavit Neronia*) and he himself rode in a chariot at the Olympic Games.* *Equorum studio vel precipuè ab ineunte ætate flagravit.* Sueton. in Ner.

New Market. At the depth of 90 feet. AURELIAN, supposed; (small) AVRELI. (A.D. 270.) in his cuirass; reverse, the Sun, to which Aurelian from attachment or thankfulness paid particular devotion, . . A. ROMA . . . On his head, a hat or petasus, with horns as Osiris, (with his whip of three thongs) the great deity of the Egyptians of which the ox was the symbol. VICTORINUS; reverse, a female and rudder, *Fortuna**

* The *Decursio Equestris* was in fact one of the ordinary exercises at the Circensian Games, first instituted to commemorate the rape of the Sabines. In *Le Vaillant, Numismata Præstantiora*, Rome, 1743, this coin is thus noticed: *Decursio*—Duo sunt cum hac epigraphe typi, unus cum duabus figuris decurrentibus—alter cum solo equite, præcurrente signifero, milite subsequente. Posterior altero rarior. Akerman, Desc. Cat. pp. 164-5, vol. 1, considers these coins as rare, both in 1st. and second Brass,

REDVCI. CONSTANS (small) P. F. AVG. Reverse, *Adlocutio* to three soldiers, CAPTO. VI. CONSTANTIUS (small) laureated; reverse, a horseman spearing a fallen enemy. FELIX (Temporum Reparatio) TETRICUS (elder) Fortuna, &c.

Western Market. CONSTANTINE 2nd (IVN. NOB) reverse, VOT. V. CAESARUM NOSTRORUM, in a wreath. (Plate II, No. 26.)

Heavitree Road. MAGNENTIUS ..GNENTIVS. P. F. AVG. in the field A. reverse, two victories holding a wreath, in which VOT. MVL. X. (vota multiplicata in decennialia) Legend is VICTORIAE DD. NN: AVGG. The TR. on his coins stands for Taporus, one of his surnames.

New Market. CLAUDIUS, as before. A VESPASIAN. TRAJAN, NERVA TRA. Also a square coin. DOMITIAN—Radiated—GERM. COS. IMP. A female, perhaps Isis, holding a rudder, &c., but indistinct. CONSTANTINE, SOLI INVICTO COMITI, as before. Another, two victories and an altar, VICTORIAE LAETAE PRIN(cipis) PER(petui); exergue, O SIS. obsignata Sisciae, Mintmark of Siscia in Pannonia. CONSTANS, (small) two victories holding a wreath.

Found under an old foundation. A coin of the lower empire, *Radiant*, or with the Radiated head of TETRICUS the elder, AVGG. proving his son to have been his colleague at the time of his usurpation, both of whom were led in triumph by Aurelian, with *Zenobia*, Queen of Palmyra, and afterwards pardoned for their revolt, about 270, A. D. Reverse, a stone building or tower with a triangular apex, probably the emblem of some colony, or metropolitan city in that part of Gaul, called *Aquitania* most probably, where he at first ruled, or a castle on some passage of a river. The building is composed of four colossal stones of Cyclopean architecture, something like the polygonal Pelasgic walls of *Tiryns*, in Greece, in the country of the Argives.

New Market. NERO; (CLAUD. CAESAR AVG. GERM. P. M. T. R. P.) in rather handsome preservation. It bears on its Reverse, S. C., a winged victory, draped, graceful; holding a globe, the emblem of sovereign power; S. P. Q. R., *Senatus Populus que Romanus*. The temple of the goddess Victoria was on Mount Palatine, at Rome, and said to have been erected by Augustus. Her statue was struck by lightning, but only suffered the loss of its wings, supposed by Pompey to be a favorable omen—quod inde avolare Victoria nunquam posset—not likely to forsake: CLAUDIUS as before—Soldier &c. Another of CLAUDIUS—Isis and Damater, or Ceres (so called from bearing corn, quasi *Geres* a gerendis frugibus) worshipped by Britons, (so says Strabo) seated in a chair; in her right hand ears of corn—a flaming torch in her left, (S. C. CERES AVGVSTA) as kindled by her on Mount Etna: in memory of the rape of Proserpine, her daughter, for which the *Cereales Ludi* were celebrated in April, (19th Prid. Idus,) by the Romans, and the mysteries of Eleusis by the Greeks, first instituted by Eumolpus B. C. 1356—30 years before the first Isthmian Games. The festivals of Ceres were celebrated by matrons, not in sorrow or grief.

St. Mary Arches street, under the church.* Two of CLAUDIUS, as before, with the Roman Legionary on the reverse S. C. bearing the *Scutum ovatum* and *pilum*. VESPASIAN, AVG. COS. IIII.; reverse, an eagle with wings expanded, as before. S. C. marking his consecration among the Deities, *that bird* being sacred to Jupiter,

* This church is one of the oldest in the kingdom, and coeval, perhaps, with Bow Church, London. Stukely thought it originally Roman, and St. John's Bow also.

and the king among the feathered race, as *he* among the Gods. It is probable, from these discoveries, that the present church of St. Mary Arches may stand on the site of an ancient Roman temple, or *sacellum*, perhaps a *Fanum Divi Claudii*, like that at Camalodunum, the royal seat of Cunobelin, in Essex, mentioned by Tacitus, which he calls the "altar of eternal dominion" and whose Priests were the *Sodales Augustales*. Christian churches generally replaced the heathen temples. The name might be possibly derived from an ancient Roman triumphal arch standing on this spot, and the narrow street itself might be an ancient branch of a Roman road, which went across the old *glacis* of the city, near Bartholomew Yard, and communicated with the *radum* or ford at Gould's Hays, in the parish of St. Thomas, and went up Greenway Lane, and into Exwick, diverging thence to Oakhampton, or Stratton, and perhaps to Hartland Point. This arch which may have been a triumphal one, in honor of the conquests of Claudius in Britain, like those erected at Rome and Boulogne, recalls the words of Juvenal—*substitit ad veteres Arcus*; and was probably as famous in our *Isca*, as that of Claudius or Drusus at Rome itself; under the former of which, a gold medal with the effigy of Claudius, and an arch with his equestrian statue, stamped its precise locality.* There is not the slightest doubt but that after the 32 victories of Vespasian in the West, Claudius placed here a hardy band of veterans for a colony, about the year 52, A. D.

Western Market. **COMMODUS**; **ANTONINVS PIVS. FELIX AVG.** bearded; rev. the goddess *Libertas* with the *pileus*, and also the rod called *vindicta*, S. C. the former being such a cap as were given to those who were made free—and so enrolled among the freemen of Rome; the latter alludes to the ceremony of manumission. The words used on that occasion were, *Dico eum liberum esse more Quiritum*. (Large brass)†

ALEXANDER, the successor of Heliogabalus. **IMP. CAES. M. AVR. SEVERVS ALEXANDER. AVG.**, laurelled bust; called before Alexianus Marcellus, born in Phœnicia. Reverse, the allegorical goddess *Peace*; in whose temple the sacred vessels of the Temple of Jerusalem were preserved, after its destruction by Titus. **PAX. AVGVSTI. S. C.** In her right hand, an olive branch, in the other a caduceus. This prince was noted for his piety, moderation and justice. He worshipped our Saviour, and also the patriarch Abraham among his *Lares* or private Gods, and was noted for quoting scripture; he also adjudged a Tavern, which was a subject of controversy, between the Christians and an heathen innkeeper, to the former, for a church, saying that it was better to serve God there in any manner, than to make it a receptacle for debauchery. His disposition was so mild and benign, that in fourteen years, no person was adjudged to the punishment of death. (v. Herodian.) Large brass.

New Market. **GRATIAN** (pupil of the poet Ausonius, A. D. 367.) who was the colleague of Valentinian in the western parts of the Roman empire, and the predecessor of the great and illustrious Theodosius, whose energy made him the last sole potentate of the vast territories of that sovereignty; **GRATIANVS. P. F. AVG.** He is attired in the *chlamys*. The reverse presents the figure of Gratian drawing after him a

* On the *Via Flaminia*, with an inscription to him, (near the Palazzo SCIARRA,) where it joins the *Via Lata*.

† Commodus first used the conjoined epithets, Pius, Felix; after him, Caracalla; Antoninus, never.

captive. This type is common on many coins of that period, and of earlier date, and sometimes implies the subjection of an enemy. In the other hand is the symbol of Christ, a monogram displayed in a cavalry standard, the ensign of the votaries of the cross—who then predominated without danger of persecution, GLORIA ROMANO-RVM. Also M. (Moneta) SISC, on the exergue, proving the coin to have been minted at Siscia, in Pannonia Superior, a city now called *Sisceck*, the chief town of Croatia, built on an island between the *Savus* and the *Colapis* rivers,* 42 miles from Carlstadt, near the borders of the ancient *Pannonia Ripariensis*.† On the area, are the letters F.R., and the monogram AR., which I interpret *Flaminis Rationalis*, *Ærarii* or a *Rationibus*, the official or deputy of the priest, who presided over the mint, being a sacred person, and had power to coin or assay money—that is, unless we suppose he was also appointed public collector of Accounts to the emperor's revenues of Exchequer. These officers were under the *comes largitionum* in the provinces, and also the *comes rei privatae*, (see Salmas, ad Scr. H. A. tom 2.) At Rome, in the time of Aurelian, the *Monetarii* or Minters rebelled, and *vitiatis pecuniis* killed the *rationalis*, (see Eutropius, lib. 9.) The tribunes of the *Ærarium* or Mint had the supervisal of all the monies coined in the city, and also paid the soldiers—the *Quæstors* having the care of all the taxes coming from the different provinces, (see Calvin Lex. Juridic. in voc. Trib. *Ærarii*.) The *Tribuni Ærarii* or *Nummarii Judices* were appointed to act as judges in minor Law cases, which were in subselliis, public seats in the Forum, not pro tribunali jus dictum, pleadings in front of the judgment seat itself, Tribunal or High Court of Justiciary. See Alex. ab Alex. on 7th Satire of Juvenal, Gen. Dier. lib. 2: c: 24:

The Ψ on coins of the Ptolemies is said to have been a monogram of Tyre and nothing else, and is on the silver coins of Ptolemy Soter. It means, probably, the word XPHMA money. But Constantine and his successors applied the monogram to a far different purpose. He placed it both on his coins and military ensigns as the name of Christ, as also the star, for a like reason, as Gratian did after him.

In the New Market. A VESPASIAN, (AVG. COS. IIII.) laureated; eagle with wings expanded as before. A DOMITIAN (AVG. GERM. COS. XIIII. CONS. P.) laureated. The effigy of the goddess Juno Moneta, or tutelar deity of the Mint, clothed in the *stola muliebris*, or matron's robe; her hair tressed up in a high front; S. C. MONETA AVGVSTI, with the balance or scales (*bilanx*), also borne by the symbolical divinity, Equity, though not always happily found in conjunction with monetary or minting matters. She also bears the cornucopia of fruit, or horn of abundance, an emblem common to most of the virtues on Roman medals, in her left hand—(money being supposed to supply all things, while the balance indicates that justice is necessary in buying and selling;)—which custom is supposed to arise from the form of this emblem, as more seemly to the left side, and admitting more grace in the figure from the attitude of the right arm. ANTONINUS.—Fortuna, *Obsequens*, (as in Le Vaillant, Dextrâ temonem proræ navis impositum, sinistrâ cornucopiæ, COS. IIII. see Num. Præst.) with the stern or rudder of a ship, and the

* *Saw and Kulpa.*

† Polwhele imagined the SISC. on such coins, to be *Signata Isc'd*, coined at Exeter!! I noticed this to him (on page 194, Cap. 2., Rom. Brit. period.) the year previous to his decease, as improbable.

cornucopia, S. C., first religiously venerated by Servius Tullius (who erected a temple to her), and also the companion of Fides; and it was a saying—*Cum Fortuna manet, vultum servatis amici*;—alluding to the conduct of mankind to those in prosperity.

PROBUS, small, IMP. C. PROBUS P. F. AVG. in armour—*rad.* The little god or genius Telesphorus, son or grandson of Æsculapius, in his frock or *sagum clausum, tutulatus*, or with a cap. His statue at Smyrna, on a tripod, with his father and Hygiea (see Aristid. Orat. Sacr. 3 and 4.) Emblematic of health, with some herb, or the *Caduceus*, the symbol of convalescence, or recovery from sickness, either of the empire or sovereign; SALVS AVG. Probus was a warlike emperor, and he is said to have planted the vine in Gaul and Britain. The temple of the goddess Salus was on the Quirinal Mount, at Rome. On the area a single letter or notation C. Comitilibus Diebus? ALLECTUS, 296 A. D. small, IMP. C. ALLECTVS. P. AVG. in his cuirass—*radiant*—bearded. Reverse—a handsome galley or *Liburna (Tritemis cum gubernatore ad puppim)* with five oars; so called from the Liburni, a people of Illyricum. VIRTVS AVG. A ship in full sail generally implies joy, felicity, good success, and assurance. I have noticed one of this type before, of Allectus, with reference to his maritime prowess*

September. Quinarius of SEVERUS, greatly defaced—a female on reverse, detriated. A large copper coin of HADRIAN, COS. III. bearded and laureated; armed figure holding the *hasta*. In good preservation. CLAUDIUS 2nd (or Gothicus) *radiated*, a *denarius æreus* or washed with silver. Successor of Gallienus, and called *Gothicus* from his victories in Illyricum and Macedonia. Gothas bello adortus, incredibili strage delevit. Jornandes. Consecrated, and a statue of massy gold, with a shield of the same material erected in the senate, and another in the Capitol, 10 feet high; on it an inscription, Victori ac triumph. semper Augusto Divo Claudio Gothico. Small CONSTANTINE as before, PTR.

South Street, behind the Deanery. VESPASIAN, large brass as before—eagle. Two large coins of CONSTANTINE; on one, Mars with a spear and shield, marching, MARTI PROPVGNATORI; (Plate II, No 27.) on the other, an altar BEATA TRANQVILLITAS. Two others also, 3rd brass, on one of which two captives with their hands tied, at the base of a military standard, expanded—P. LON.; on the other an altar (VOTIS XX.) with fire burning on it, BEATA TRANQVILLITAS. PTR. (see Akerman, Roman British Coins. Page 65, 1836.)

October. GALLIENUS (AVG.) small—much corroded—reverse, a female (perhaps Salonina, his Empress, daughter of Attalus) as Peace with olive branch. (Plate II, No. 28,) PAX (Augusti.)

VICTORINUS, (small) Reverse, various plants and flowers, symbols of a bundance, and store of provision, (Felic) ITAS AVG. CONSTANTINE, SOLI.

* This vessel seems, by its grace, and the ease with which it floats on the waves, to recall the verses of the famous French poet Beranger:

Reine des flots—sur ta barque rapide
Vogue en chantant, au bruit des longs echos;
Les vents son doux, l'onde est calme et limpide,
Le ciel sourit—vogue reine des flots!

We must not forget the muse of Mr. J. Burrington, our talented townsman, on the same subject, the "Pirate Bark" set to music; and the "Ocean Bird" also.

INVICTO COMITI, as before. T. F. in the field ; ditto of his son by *Fausta*, IVN. NOB. as before, Rev. TRS. in exergue, and Gloria Exercitûs. A large iron instrument, like the coulter of a plough, was found, and two foundations of walls, of Roman masonry, as hard as stone itself, and powerfully cemented ; also an immense quadrangular Portland stone, with a square cut in its centre, above which was a mass of oyster shells, and a layer of gravel and stones. There was a great quantity of Roman tiles, bricks, and coarse red pottery also thrown up. An immense number of human bones, of later date, amounting to many waggon loads, and apparently deposited there on cleaning out some ancient Cemetery, were cleared away from this spot. They formed a complete charnel house, or Necropolis, but had nothing to do with the coins, nor any reference to Roman burials, sepulchres, or cremation, nor to any sacrifices to the Manes (v. Part 3rd.) An ancient well was also brought to light, but not of Roman date ; there were neither wells of chalk, nor walls of that material discovered, as in London, in the line of King William Street.

1836.

January. Near the Cemetery in Bartholomew Yard, in forming the present catacombs, on the crest of the ancient *glacis* of the city fortifications. ANTONINUS PIUS (AVG. PIVS. PP. TR.) laureated bust ; reverse, the *Dea Syria* or goddess *Salus*, wife of Æsculapius, in *subsellio*, feeding a serpent out of a sacred platter or *patera*, being a sacrifice for health, or " little cake kneaded with oil and wine, put into the serpent's mouth, to sanctify and envirtue it for the recovery of the sick." The serpent was the emblem of vigilance, needful in superintending a patient ; and the knotty club (*bacillum nodosum*) of the god, signified the difficulty of acquiring a proper knowledge of pharmacy and the healing art. The noble Socrates alludes to the usual sacrifice of a cock to Æsculapius, when he takes the hemlock at Athens. The most famous ancient schools of medicine were at Smyrna, of which Zeuxis and 9 other physicians appear on coins. Rhodes, Crotona, Cos, (the birthplace of Hippocrates) and Cnidos were also celebrated. VALERIAN (LIC. VALERIAN) ; reverse, a winged victory leaning on a shield in her right, her left holding a laurel or palm (*alata victoria stans, dextrâ scutum, sinistrâ lauream**) A coin ill preserved of P. L. VALERIANUS, father to Gallienus. He commenced the 8th persecution against the Christians, A. D. 259, and is memorable for his ill success against the Persians and being ultimately flayed alive by their puissant monarch, Sapoires. This barbarous act was revenged by Odenatus, the prince of Palmyra, the great huntsman of the East, and husband of Zenobia, who checked the inroads of that scourge of the Roman power. The legend on reverse VIC....AVG. appears to allude to this emperor and his son, who was his colleague in the empire. CONSTANTIUS (small) laureated (P. F. AVG.) as before—horseman. &c. (te)MP(orum re)PARAT(io). In possession of Mr. G. Carter.

New Market. A minute coin of the *Tetrici* (PIVES) with plants and flowers (*spicæ et papavera propria Cereri*) emblems of the fertility of a province.

February. An ANTONINE, with female in *subsellio*, near Fore street hill. CLAUDIUS, the second, *Radiant*, and another small coin with the helmeted head of some emperor, both found at the depth of 20 feet, in the Mermaid Yard ; while digging for foundations there.

* Le Vallant.

New Market. At the depth of seven feet. **CLAUDIUS**, venerated by the Britons as the *Divus Claudius* (TI. CLAVD. CAESAR)* as before with the warlike legionary in a fighting attitude, S. C. Many such found here being the pay of his legions, and therefore coeval with A. Plautius, who was his Lieutenant in Britain, and the conquests of Vespasian in the West, A. D. 43. **NERO** (CAESAR AVG.) A victory winged, handsomely attired in the silken *stola*, or transparent female robe of his time (*Coa vestis*) holding a globe on which S. P. Q. R. in token of the empire of the world. Coined perhaps after one of his successful contests at the Olympic games, and the same as his Dupondius in large brass.

Near St. Paul's Church. **CLAUDIUS**, in tolerable preservation, with a military figure on reverse, *galeatus*, seemingly in one hand a *patra*, but indistinct; in his left a spear, S. C. the cloak called *lacerna*, or *vestis militaris exterior* (ad pluviae frigorisque injurias propulsandas) entwined round the right arm. I consider this to be the emblem of *Constancy*, or firmness, holding out the right hand, "as affirming somewhat." Some foreign brown pottery, with the date 1632, inscribed ICH BRINDER HERS LEBSTENVN,+ &c.

St. Paul's Church was rebuilt about a century ago, and is chiefly noted for a costly monument of white marble to the memory of Sir Edward Seaward, son of J. S. of *Clist St. George's Court*, (écuriâ Clistensi divi Georgii) who died in 1703, æt. 70; adorned with chubby-faced cherubs, and swelling with "sculptured stones,"

"Arms, angels, epitaphs, and bones,"

he having been Mayor of this city *sometime*, as well as Alderman. The inscription is placed so high up, that it was evidently not intended to be read very often without a telescope, but it is given in *Polmhele*. One part of it describing the virtues of this Mayor, says *Excellebat abstinentiâ*, which proves even in those degenerate days, it was not the current custom to "eat ones way into popularity by civic feasts." Opposite the church a Roman or British edifice formerly stood, (noticed by Stukely in *Itin. Curios.*) called in ancient times, the house or palace of King Athelstan, (on which stood the premises of the late Mr. J. Pidsley, extending to the city wall) and here it was that he held councils, and established laws, after subduing the Britons of Cornwall, whom he drove beyond the Tamar, after expelling them out of Exeter, about 940, A. D. The western Britons thus removed, he rebuilt the city walls on the old Roman foundations, and added turrets, all of square stone, as *William of Malmesbury* has recorded.

In digging a conduit in Longbrook street, 21 feet below the surface. A small coin of the emperor VALENTINIAN the first, (*corona gemmata*) who ruled the Western part of the Roman world, A. D. 364, VALENTINIANVS P. F. AVG. On the reverse, GLORIA ROMANORVM and Valentinian in a military habit, drawing after him a young man, to show the necessity of reform commencing in early life; in his left hand a *Labarum* or standard, with the monogram of our Saviour XP on it (*Christus*) being two Greek letters, the commencement of that name.† Thus, as Blair has observed, the *Cross* and the name of the Redeemer of mankind became the ensign of victorious armies, after the time of Constantine, in days when the memory of *Pilate* and

* Query. Worshipped in Idol Lane?

† I burn the lovely heart, &c.

‡ V. Page 39.

Herod was accursed, and the ancient people of Solyma became exiles on the face of the globe. It supplanted the idolatrous banners of the heathen legions, and *Jovian*, the predecessor of *Valentinian*, first obliged the army to declare itself christian, forbidding also idolatry and magic. PS. LVG. on the exergue shews the coin to have been minted at Lyons (the ancient *municipium Lugdunum*) in France, where there are still remains of Roman grandeur, and where I have witnessed many curious Roman antiquities, among which, while in that city in 1821, I visited the remains of the temple dedicated to *Augustus* by *L. Munatius Plancus*, governor of *Celtic Gaul*, who had been a firm adherent to that emperor, after abandoning the cause of *Antony* at the battle of *Actium*. They are to be found in the *Eglise Aîsnay*, which is built on its ruins; two Egyptian columns which have been cut into four, still supporting the nave, and a Mosaic pavement and inscription still exist near the altar of the church.* *Lugdunensem primum Lugdunus ornat*. Amm. Marc. The discovery of this coin so far below the present surface of this city demonstrates the great congestion of substance through numerous ages above the site of the ancient *Isca* of *Dunmonium*. And it is also important in another point of view; for as I have already observed in another place, a Roman road proceeded from Longbrook street over Stoke hill, by the ancient camp, and crossed the river by a ford near *Pyne's* house; from this another branch by the *Marypole* and *Black Boy Lanes*, communicated with the two great roads towards *Heavitree*, one of which was the *Ikenild street* from *Dorsetshire*, which at nine miles from *Exeter* met the great *Fosseway* running from *Somerset* to *Seaton*, (*Moridunum*) and *Hembury Ford*, and along the old *Taunton road*. *Valentinian* is noted for re-establishing Britain from its decayed and enfeebled state, and that part of it which was recovered in his time from the *Scots*, *Attacotti*, and *Picts*, (the last of whom *Ammianus* called *Dicuilidonii* and *Vecturiones*) by the valour of the great *Theodosius*, was called by this prince's order *Valentia*, after himself, being situated between the stone wall of *Severus*, (68 miles long) and the *Friths* of *Clyde* and *Forth*, which had been connected by the turf wall of *Antoninus Pius*, constructed by the 2nd legion, and vexillations of the 6th and 20th, aided by some foreign troops, on the track of *Agricola's* chain of forts. *Valentia* thus included all the Southern part of *Scotland*, commonly called the *Lowlands*, and was a consular government under the vicegerent of Britain. He is by *Ammianus* called at first the *Scholæ secundæ sculariorum tribunus*, and was the prede-

* Lugdunum or Lyons, the birth place of the Emperor *Claudius*, was anciently famous for its rhetorical contests, and for the *Lugdunensis Ara*, or altar of *Augustus*,* noted by *Suetonius* in his life of *Caligula*, (being an academy or Athenæum on the site also of the church *Aîsnay*) where the unsuccessful candidates were forced to lick off their compositions with their tongues or be thrown into the *Rhone*, (*Juv. Sat. l. 44.*) Its museum contains many *Etruscan* and *Egyptian penates*, and many Roman utensils, arms, lachrymatories, and images; one of its mosaics represents a circus, and a *quadriga* with its four horses, overset and broken; another the strife of *Pan* and *Cupid* surrounded by birds, and the foreleg of a famous bronze horse taken out of the *Rhone*, is much admired. An adoration of the *Magi* by *Rubens*, with other pieces by *Perugino* and *Snyders* adorn its walls. In the gallery of inscriptions I saw an altar to the austere and rigid *Pertinax*, another to *Antoninus Pius* and others, commemorating *Tauribia* or sacrifices of oxen, one of which to the *Deum Matris Magnæ Idææ* (D. M. I. D.), or great goddess *Cybele*, for the health of *Hadrian* and *Antonine*. Another to the *Nunina Aug. totiusque domus divinæ* et SITVCCC. AVG. LVGVD,† by the *Dendrophori* (or wood cutters or carriers) in some religious procession.

† Civitatis coloniae copiae *Claudia Augusta Lugdunensis*.

cessor of Gratian; is noted by *Zosimus* lib iv, for his fiery and cruel disposition, which historian gives a detail of most of his military transactions, as well as those of his colleague in the East, Valens. In the vestibule of the Gallery of Paintings at Parma, in Italy, I transcribed an inscription to these two emperors as follows: "Æternis venerandis O (optimis) que principibus D.D. N.N. Valentin. .o et Valenti, victoribus ac triumphatoribus, semper Augustis bono R.P. Natis." This was probably after his victories in Gaul, Germany and Africa.

March. A small coin of the Lower Empire, found near the Western Market, at some excavations near a tavern, presents an emblematical figure with *cornucopia* and *patera*; GENIO POP(uli)ROM(ani) head mutilated, probably a Maximian, S.P. (*Sacra pecunia*) on the area. The G.P.R. or Genius of the Roman People is generally depicted with other symbols, but this was probably devised in adulation to the Emperor, conceiving him to be the genius of the commonwealth. The genius presiding over cities was invoked into a statue by sacrifices and conjurations, and the astrologers found out a fortunate position of the heavens under which to lay the first stone, which may perhaps have led to the deposition of the coin here described. Some coarse fragments of sepulchral urns of black sun-baked clay, accompanied the coins in the New Market; probably the funeral repositories of the ashes of Romans, or Romanized Britons, interred at Isca, within the city, near their domestic hearths. Also a small fragment of Samian pottery, part of a *patera*, on which is depicted the water lily or lotus of Egypt, being the calyx of its flower above the stem, commonly dedicated by the Egyptians to Isis or Damater as Goddess of the Earth, and supplying the form of a column, its base and capital at Esneh, or Latopolis (noted by Strabo) on the 18 pillars of the portico of her temple in that ancient city, along with the tufts of palm-trees in bud and branches of the vine, papyrus, or water-reed, &c. the products of Egypt, as an homage of its gratitude to Isis, who presided over the entry of the Nile into the canals, which fertilized that land. The vessel was dedicated (it would appear) to this deity, who was also the *Bona Dea* of the Romans, the Sicilian Ceres, the German and British Nehalennia, and indeed the first female pantheistic Deity of all nations—for these vessels, as well as most medals, frequently alluded to sacred transactions and divinities, and bore sacred symbols.

A copper coin of the Emperor VALENS, the predecessor of the great Theodosius, dug up close under St. Paul's Church. On the obverse he appears *paludatus* and with the *corona gemmata*,* DN (Dominus noster) VALENS. P. F. AVG,—Reverse, *Figura stans*—RESTITVTOR REIPVBLICAE—On the Exergue—P. LVG. (Percussa Lugduni,) struck in Celtic Gaul, at the Roman mint in Lyons. He ruled the Eastern World, about 371 A. D. and was deeply imbued with the Arian heresy, persecuting the Orthodox Christians and monks, and fell at last in battle with the Goths,—as we are informed by Paulus Diaconus, Jornandes, and others,—being burnt alive in a cottage, after sustaining a total defeat from the Barbarians, and receiving a severe wound from an arrow in the action. Called in *Zosimus* Ὁναλῆς ὁ Βασιλεὺς and leaving to the noble and virtuous Theodosius the glory of humbling the Goths, and intimidating the enemies of Rome.

A beautiful coin of CLAUDIUS, with the Goddess Ceres or Damater, in *subsellio*, bearing ears of corn, and in her left hand a torch. CERES. On Exergue S. C.

* Beaded Crown.

(Plate III, No. 29.) Coined on the celebration of the *Cereales ludi* (Prid. Idus Aprilis) by the Roman Matrons. Fragments of Sepulchral Urns of Coarse manufacture, made with sand and grit, memorials of cremation.

Friars Walk. A *Quinarius* (Good silver) of *Dioclesian*, (Plate II, No. 30.) Obverse, *DIOCLETIANVS AVG.* Reverse, four soldiers sacrificing before the gate of the Prætorian Camp. Exergue R. A. Legend *Victoriæ Sarmaticæ*, (43, Akerm. Des. Cat. Vol. 2, p. 133,) *Sarmatis victis*, Eutrop. alludes to his victories over nations beyond the Euxine. (In possession of Mr. Larkworthy, Jun.)

At the New Market. Two small coins, one of *CONSTANS*, *ad pectus cum loried** (*corona gemmata*) Constantinople and Rome as two victories, *VICTORIAE DD AVGGO NN (Dominorum Augustorum Nostrorum) T.R.S. (Treviris signata.)* Noted for his victories over the Getæ and Sarmatæ, and his kindness to the orthodox bishops. The other of *GRATIAN*—(*corona gemmata*) as Nob. Cæsar, or heir to the Empire; *figura puerulum secum trahens, gestans sinistrâ vexillum†* *GLORIA (novi) SAF-CULI.* Struck during his minority, in the time of his father Valentinian the first; famous for his victory over the Allemans, near the town of *Argentaria*, (Colmar of Heylyn,) of whom 30,000 were slain, and whose colleague Theodosius, defeated the Huns at Constantinople, and drove the Goths from the borders of Thrace, as Zosimus and others relate. Britain was allotted to him as his share, along with Spain, and the nations of Gaul, by Valens.

Lower Market—*VALENS* (DN. *VALENS. P. F. AVG.*) COR. GEM. Rev. *Victoria Stans, dextrâ lauream* *SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE. PLN.* (Percussa Lugduni.) Probably during the period after the rebellious Procopius was defeated, and this Emperor foolishly imagined the Goths who had been driven southward by the Huns beyond the Danube, and received by him, *sine ulla fœderis pactione*, would become peaceable vassals to the Roman domination—so much for security!!

In digging under some old Almhouses in Bartholomew Yard. *TITUS*, son and colleague of Vespasian (2nd brass) obverse, *TI. CAES. IMP. AVG. F. TR. P. COS. VI. CENSOR* the title of Censor first adopted by Claudius, and Domitian called himself *Censor Perpetuus*. Reverse, S. C., Rome as a female in handsome drapery, graceful, apparently a young figure, "to shew its perpetuity and eternal vigour," with a helmet on her head, "armed also for strength." N.B. This coin has been presented to the *Athenæum* of this city by a scientific gentleman.

April. Bedford Circus. *FL. JUL. CRISPUS* (son of Constantine) Civic Wreath, *VOT. V. Cæsarum Nostrorum.*

High Street. *MAGNENTIUS*; rev. Soldier with Victoriola and standard, *Felicitas.*

Near Broadgate, laying Pipes. Four of *CONSTANTINE*, Wolf and children, *PTR. CARAUSIUS* (Plate III, No. 31.) Reverse, female with the *hasta*—in area F. O. (Flaminis officialis?) exergue, C., perhaps Catterick in Yorkshire (Catteractonium)—where he had a Mint.

Western Market. *CONSTANS, Victoria, DD. AVGG. NN. (S. T.)* Also a *FAUSTINA.*

Butcherow, Lower Market, April 25. In this *Forum Boarium*, perhaps an ancient *Macellum*, we find some strong traces of the Romans.

CLAUDIUS again appears as before in two coins, one as fitting to a corn market, with the goddess *Ceres* seated in the curule chair, with her Eleusinian torch and

* Cuirassed. † Le Vaillant.

little sample of corn, as the Damater, or Isis, (yellow copper) CERES. She occupied the centre niche of the *Sacrarium*, or private chapel of the great, with a canephora, bearing votive basket. Another much abraded by time, with *Minerva proinachos* and her *ægis*—the emblem of military prudence; the first struck on the Ides of April, in memory of the famous games called *Cerealia*.

CONSTANTINES eldest son by Fausta, *galeatus*, AVG (small) Two captives bound, sitting under a labarum or standard—being his father's pagan rivals, Licinius and Maxentius; (*virtus Ex*) ERCITVS, the memorials of the victories gained in the fields of Hadrianople and Chalcedon, over the former, and of the overthrow and destruction of the latter on the *Ponte Molle* (Milvius) near the eternal city, which scene has been immortalized by the efforts of one of the noblest artists of Italy—and where still roll the deep and turbid waters of the yellow Tiber, as they did then, where Maxentius was drowned. On the *Labarum*, are the characters VOT XX. (*votis vicenilibus*) implying that the people with joyful acclamations wished the Emperor might flourish 20 years, or 4 *lustrums*, on the anniversary of public games to be then celebrated by them. The coin appears to have been struck at Arles, where he was born, 312 A. D., (ARL) or Arelatum, in Gaul Narbonensis, called by the poet *Ausonius*, the Rome of France, (*Sextanorum Arelate*, P. Mela, lib. 2.) anciently a Roman colony, and now the see of an Archbishop,* which had the privilege of a mint, and still displays an amphitheatre and obelisk among its antiquities, being so highly prized that this Constantine (the younger,) after being chosen Emperor by the British legions, intended to have made it the imperial seat in the decline of the empire. Another coin of this Emperor's father, with the two little soldiers, and military ensigns and (*Gloria*) EXERCITUS, is a memorial of the elder CONSTANTINE, and seems to have been coined at the noted mint (RT) of Treves or Triers, in Germany, the metropolis of the *Treviri* of Cæsar, or *Tribori* of Ptolemy, in Belgica Prima, (*Thesaurus*; v, notit.) said to have been founded 150 years before Rome; and latterly the residence of the Vicar or Lt.-General for the whole province of Gaul. *Treviricæ urbis solium, imperû vires quod alit*, Auson. *Τριβεροι* Zozim, lib. 3.

A TRAJAN. (Nerv) A TRAIAN AVG.....AES. Reverse—defaced. The head of Trajan is encircled by the fillet, or light chaplet, *fascia* or *vitta*, of the priesthood, called *stroppus sacerdotalis*, seen sometimes on the coins of Cos, round the head of the bearded Jupiter—"quod pro insigni ponebatur in capitibus sacerdotum" (termed by Vossius and Scaliger *funiculum*) also called *torulus*, being often made of ringlets of hair—as for instance in the Prologue to the *Amphitryo* of Plautus, "*Meo patri autem torulus inherit aureus sub petaso*," spoken by Mercury; and in Am. Marcellinus, l. 29. we find one who used magical incantations in aid of Theodorus, a secretary or notary who aimed at the empire of Antioch, in the reign of Valens, adorned

* Gallula Roma Arelas per quem Romani commercia suscipis orbis. Auson. *Claræ urbes*. It is memorable in Ecclesiastical History for being the seat of a council, at which it is said in 313, that *Restitut*, Bishop of London, and other prelates of the British church assisted—situated in a marshy spot on the mouth of the Rhone, and selected for the royal residence of the ancient French Kings of Burgundy, hence called Kings of Arles. It is also noted for the deep channel cut by the famous C. Marius, for the conveyance of provisions to his camp, in his campaign against the CIMBRI, by Ptolemy, called *Fossæ Marriannæ*, (noticed by MELA, lib. 2, cap. 5,) by the natives *Camargue*, a corruption of the name of the illustrious Roman. Boson, E. of Ardenne, about 900 A. D. was created by *Charles le Gros*, the first King of Arles and Burgundy.—Its arms, *Azure—a cat, Arg. armed Gules*.

with this wreath—*Torulo capite circumflexo*—and elsewhere, 416. Chonodomarius, king of the Allemans, who was defeated by Julian near Colmar, is decorated with the *flammeus torulus vertici*. So also on coins of Cn. D. Ahenobarbus the Consul. A silver coin or denarius of SEVERUS (PERT. SEV.) Reverse, female in *subsellio*. A little copper weight, part of the Roman *uncia* (or English *avoirdupois oz.*) weighing 8 dwts. 5 grs.; anciently divided into 7 *denarii* and 8 *drachmæ*.† It is of the age of Carausius, and bears a galley or trireme. (Plate III, No. 32.) POSTUMUS, a *denarius æreus*, or washed with silver—Radiant IMP. C. (Cassius) POSTVMVS; reverse, a female with two standards, FIDES MILITVM, or the military oath of fidelity. Perhaps the 2nd legion, sometimes called *Exercitus Iscaemicus* quartered at Caerleon, or *Isca Silurum*, in Wales. He was one of the thirty tyrants, about 260, A. D., by nation, a Gaul.

May 6. NERO, (Plate III, No. 33.) Found in the Wesern Market, (a coin considered rare) in excellent preservation, not *Radiant*. Ancient public monuments certainly give to the reverses of medals a peculiar beauty, particularly when they mark some historical event. The temple of Janus and port of Ostia, in Nero's medals for instance, are more rare than the *MACELLUM*, although their structures are not by any means so handsome. Of these, one denotes and records the universal peace granted by him to the empire. But the *MACELLUM* only informs us that he built a public shambles, or butcher market for the accommodation of the people of Rome, and their carnivorous propensities. The inscription is MAC. AVG, with S. C. on each side of the *scalæ*, or steps leading up to the stately building, which is of light architecture, composed of a double peristyle of Corinthian columns, 8 on the second story, and 7 on the upper, the whole surmounted by a small bell-shaped cupola. Being found in the ancient Butcher row of this city, there is a striking coincidence, not inappropriate to such a medal. It appears that at ROME, the church of St. VITIS, which is near the arch of GALLIENUS (of which the great arcade and the two Corinthian pilasters are all that remain) was built on the site of the ancient *Macellum Livianum*, where meat and fish were exposed to sale. It was afterwards called *Macellum Martyrum*, from the execution of a great number of early christians, by their heathen persecutors, on a stone still preserved in this church.—The name was derived from one *Macellus* whose goods had been confiscated (*bonis publicatis*) and himself executed on account of his crimes; (nequam et criminosus, qui in ganeo et lustris vitam egerat propter latrocinia sordesque vitæ, capitali supplicio poenas dedisset, V. Alex. ab. Alex. lib. 3, cap. 23.) A public shambles was erected on the site of his house, by the censors Aemilius and Fulvius—*ubi obsonia venderentur*; although the ancient forum *olitorium* at Rome for roots, sallads, &c., was said to have once been the old shambles, and stood near the theatre of Marcellus, (now the splendid palace of the ORSINI family,) not far from the old gate called *Carmentalis*, built by Romulus; so named from Carmenta, the prophetess, mother of Evander the Arcadian, once King of that part of Italy. Suetonius speaks of the public works which were executed by Nero, whose hobby-horse seems to have been at one time a rage for building, (formam ædificiorum urbis novam excogitavit) and by whom many edifices and public undertakings were patronized. Pity he lived not in a rail-road age!! We are therefore

† This weighs 3 dwts. 18 grs., Troy—probably the Sicillus—the Sextula weighed 3 dwts. Troy.

to suppose that he rebuilt the edifice thus recorded, to please the fickle citizens, whose favour he sought in the beginning of his reign, by various public acts of imperial munificence, omnium æmulus, qui quoque modo animum vulgi moverent. *Suet.* (*Macellario* is a butcher in Italian.) It is said that he performed this act of public service soon after the appearance of prodigies, which terrified him. On this medal he sometimes appears radiated; in this instance only with the laurel.

A prodigious quantity of Roman Pottery of various kinds was also found, including a great variety of very beautiful *TERRA COTTAS* of the ancient celebrated red Samian, or perhaps Etruscan ware—adorned with curious arabesques and subjects from the mythology, and of the chase; gladiators fighting—fauns dancing—Diana, the huntress queen—Orpheus charming the wild beasts with his lyre—Mercury, the merchants deity, with his purse and cap—(the footman of the gods) the trident, emblem of aquatic fecundity—birds, hares, lions, griffins, boars, dolphins, curious scored wavy tiles, &c. Coins *ad libitum*. Constantine—*Victoria Lætæ principis perpetui*, &c. 3rd brass.

The coin of *NERO* with the *Macellum*, is engraved in the work of *Donatus de Urbe Romæ*, p. 306, (ed. 1738.) *Varro* says another *Macellum* stood near the *VIA SACRA*, *ad Corneta*, or near the grove of cornel trees. In very ancient times the Romans had no *Coqui*, or cooks, at home, but procured them from the *Macella*. Thus in the *Aulularia* of *Plautus*. “Postquam obsonavit herus et conduxit coquos,” and *Pliny*, lib. 18, cap. XI. *Nec coquos verò habebant in servitiis, eosque ex macello conducebant*. In later times they had private cooks, (v. *Martial*) *Alex. ab Alexandro*, says there was a *forum Cupedinis*, called *macellum* at Rome, “quod Cupedinarium dicunt, cujus generis in Thessalia, et omni Græcia frequentia fuere. It was a place where made dishes and dainty fare were prepared by cooks, for the palates of the gastronomes of the age.

NERO. Large brass. *Rev. DECURSIO*, in excellent preservation (as before.) *ANTONIA*, mother of *Claudius* and wife of *Drusus*. (*Sueton* in *Claud. I.*) *ANTONINUS PIUS*, radiated crown, *FAUSTINA*, &c. A coin with youth naked, holding the horn of plenty, *Genio Populi Romani*. Obverse defaced. *CLAUDIUS* the 2nd. Gothicus, (3rd Brass.) The bronze crescent, or *Ephippium*, and a quantity of Samian Ware with *Cupids*, *lotus*, and bacchanalian symbols, and *ovolo* mountings were found with these.

CLAUDIUS, as before. *TETRICUS Junior*; *GRATIAN*, coined at *Siscia*, in *Pannonia*, small *Quinarius*, of *TRAJAN*, *IMP. CAES. NERVA. TRAIAN AVG. GERM.* with *COS. IIII*, on Reverse much defaced.

MAXIMIAN, in excellent preservation *D.N. (Domino) MAXIMIANO FE(lici)S(emper) AVG(usto)* laureated. (Plate III, No. 34.) Reverse, *GENIO POP(uli) ROM(ani)*. A genius naked, on his head the corn bushel of *Serapis*, in his right a *patera*; the Emperor being estimated the genius of the nation, animated by the Gods. A *Cornucopia* on the left arm, in exergue, the Lyons mint mark, *PLN.** Most probably *Maximian* as *Serapis*, the Egyptian god, (like *Severus* and others) who was the same as the Patriarch *Joseph*, who preserved the Egyptians from famine, by his providence and intelligence, (as we read in *Genesis*.) His wife *Asenath*, the mother of *Manasses*, was indisputably *Isis*, and daughter of the 2nd personage in the state, (*Potipherah*) the

* Sometimes London.

priest of ON, (the city Heliopolis,) or high priest of the sun. He had a noted temple at Abydos, where Osiris was interred, and one at Memphis. From Tertullian, we find his worship was brought to Rome, 146, A. D. Symbolized as an ox (leader or teacher in Hebrew) so were Manasses and Ephraim his sons, to the last of whom the priests of Egypt for mysterious reasons consigned the ocean. The mysteries of Apis (the sacred ox, dedicated to Osiris or the Sun) as Serapis, are said to be the most ancient known, and entered into all the religious *dogmas* of the primeval nations. The *Hebo* of Campania and Naples, (Bacchus and Baccapeus) was the same deity, being the sun typified as an ox with human face. It is supposed that from ych, oich, och, and ox, (water, ocean,) this animal was adopted as a symbol, by the Phenicians and other maritime people.

MAONENTIUS.—Two victories (with VOT. V. MVL. in a wreath,) (Gloria) EXERCITVS.

June 5. A large medallion of DOMITIAN; strong outline of features, *radiated* Rev. S. C. defaced. Several large coins of NERO, with victory on Rev. and others of the *Tetrici*, CONSTANTINES, &c.

CONSTANTIUS. (Plate III, No. 35.) small; Fel. Temp. (reparatio.) Exergue PLG. (Lyons.) TRAJAN, (1st. brass) IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG. GER DAC PARTHICO on obv. The rev. presents two trophies and Trajan standing between, probably those of the Dacians and Sarmatians conquered by him, S. P. Q. R. at length. (Plate III, No. 36.) COMMODUS, (beautiful execution) Rad. Bust; reverse, a genius sacrificing before an altar—below, COS. VI.—above, S. C. TRP. XII. In the possession of Mr. Jenkins. CARACALLA (*quinarius*) NERO, Victory as before: Medallion of TRAJAN. ANTONINUS PIUS, Mars armed descending to Rhea, who lies on the ground. (See Akerman Des Cat. p. 259.) (Plate III, No. 37.)

LEATHER MONEY. (*De Corio*, See Notit. de Rebus Bellicis, 1552. Tab.) A coin of Buffalo's hide, very ancient, with three wheels or stars. (See Joubert, also Alex. ab Alex lib. iv. cap. 15.) Plate III, No. 38. Possibly a Roman or British *scorteus nummus*.

July 25. Post Office Inn, High Street. VESPASIAN—Eagle on a globe, COS. IIII.

Facing Cathedral Yard, or Close, (behind Pilbrow's Repository, now a Bank.) CLAUDIUS, defaced. HADRIAN, laur. SALVS AVG. a priest sacrificing; in exergue, CON, implying a *congariatum* or donation to the people.* Fragments of Samian pottery with *ovolo* mouldings; with skulls and bones and sculptured fragments of tomb stones, belonging to the ancient cemetery in the Close.

August 12. Bartholomew Yard. VALENS, small, D. N. &c., *Gloria Romanorum*. GRATIAN, ditto, *Gloria Reipublicæ*. ANTONINUS, much defaced. FAUSTINA, AVG. PII. AVG. FIL(ia) (*quinarius*) as the goddess Concord, in subsellio, with cornucopia. CONCORDIA. The temple of Concord is mentioned by Juvenal, Sat. 1, 115. *Quæque salutato crepitat Concordia nido*, alluding to the storks which used to build on its roof, (V. Politian.) While at Rome I have seen galley slaves employed to excavate on its site in the Forum, which is on the right of the temple of Jupiter Tonans. After being burnt, it was restored by Vespasian, and parts of its *cella* and handsome columns

* Donations or largesses were often given to the populace, and money scattered among them, to win their favor. The Congius was the 8th part of the Quadrantale of Wine, (a measure said to be of £80 value) whence these donatives were called Conglaria. Distributions of corn were also frequent, as well as these Congli, and called *Annonæ*.

have been lately laid open. Camillus was the first who vowed a temple to this deity ; one entirely of brass was fabricated by Cn. Flavius in the *Græcostasis* or spot allotted for ambassadors. JULIA DOMNA, wife of Severus, hair plaited ; rev. as Cybele or the great *Mater Deum*, at the feasts called *Hilaria* (25th March) HILARITAS, S. C. She bears the cornucopia and the *fir tree* sacred to Cybele. (Plate 3, No. 39.) JULIAN the apostate DN FLAV. (died A. D. 363) *corona gemmata*, spear and buckler ; reverse, within a civic wreath VOT. X, MVLT. XX. coined at Antioch (ANTA *in imo*) died valiantly at the age of 33, of a lance wound received in Persia (Am. Marcellin. lib. 25.) CONSTANTINUS 2nd. *Junio Nobilis, ad pectus cum lorica* ; reverse, an altar VOTIS XX, P. LON. (London mark) F. E. (area) BEATA TRANQVILLITAS, perhaps F. E. the *Equiria Festa* on the Calendar ; celebrated horse races in the Campus Martius, on 27th of Feb. instituted by Romulus. (3rd brass) (Akerm. Rom. Brit. Coins, p. 64.)

August 18. Western Market. TITUS, son of Vespasian ; on obv. TI. CAES. IMP. AVG. F. TR. P. COS. CENSOR ; reverse, a victory on the prow of a vessel, and palm branch VICTORIA NAVALIS, supposed to commemorate his naval exploits and his victory over the Jews, on the Lake Genesareth (through which the Jordan runs, on its course to the Dead Sea) recorded in Josephus Ant. 2. (Erizzo, p. 247.) Rev. S. C. COS. VIII. (Aker., p. 196, vol. 1.) rare. VESPASIAN, AVG. Goddess *Fides*, in a loose robe, with *cornucopia* and *patra*, FIDES PVBLICA (albo velata panno Hor.) or public credit and allegiance. Her temple (of which the first was by Numa) and that of Terminus, were near the Capitol. Divinos honores meruit. V. Hor., ode 35. Juv. Sat. i, 115. Alex ab Alex, &c. (Plate III, No 40.) CRISPUS, son of Constantine by Minervina, NOB. C. an altar, on which VOTIS X. MVLT. XX. *Beata Tranquillitas*. Ex. P. LON. In area C. R. Qy. ? *Copiarum Rationalis*, or *Comes Remunerationum* ? (3rd brass.)

Sept. 24. A small coin of the usurper TETRICUS, found masoned up in an old chimney, mixed up of course with mortar, originally made on the spot,) and a CONSTANTIVS, found close to the level of the street, DN. CONSTANTIVS PF. AVG. *paludatus* : FEL (ix) TEMP (orum) Reparatio. Some Samian Pottery. CONSTANTINE the Second (Jun. Nob.) Radiated, an altar ; Votis XX. P. LON. with F. R. area. *Beata Tranquillitas*, struck in the London Mint, under the direction of the *Rationalis* of the Flamen or Priest. CONSTANTIVS—P. F. AVG. On Ex. PS. LG. (from the Lyons Mint.) Reparatio. Two other CONSTANTINES—one, VICTORIA, TR. P. on Ex. (from Treves) ; the other, SARMATIA DEVICTA, defaced, a gazette of the defeat of the ancient Russians. Another, SOLI INVICTO COMITI, rare. Another CONSTANTINOPOLIS, and a Victory. A VALENTINIAN, A. D. 364,) P. F. AVG *Cor. Gem.*, Gloria Reipublicæ—OF. II (the 2nd Minting Office,) rare ; made Cæsar by the Army, after the death of Jovian. This coin is memorable from the circumstance of the celebrated Theodosius having, during the reign of this Emperor, personally visited our Island—when he restored the cities destroyed by barbarian incursions, repaired all the Forts and Camps, and re-established for a time the prosperity of Britain. “*Instaurabat urbes et præsidiaria castra*,” &c. V. Amm. Marc. lib. 28, cap. 3. CONSTANS P. F. AVG. *small*, cor. gem. Two Victories *Victoria DD. (Dominorum)* AVGGQ. (*Augustorumque*) NN. (*Nostrorum*) D, area, *Decuriones* ?*

October, Western Market. A copper coin of ANTONIA ; supposed to be the mo-

* Qy, ? Minting Office, No. 4.

ther of Claudius, and sister-in-law to Tiberius. Rev.—a female, or priestess, as a *Canephora*, or basket-bearer, attired in the *stola muliebris*, or female garment. The *Canephoria* were supposed to be festivals in honor of Bacchus and Juno.—Persæpe velut qui Junonis sacra ferret.—Horat. Serm. lib. i. 3.—And Cicero says they were solemnized by the votaries of Diana, when such women as were of nubile years offered small baskets of reeds to that deity, the patroness of chastity, and probably in reference to her functions as *Lucina*, or Juno Pronuba, who presided over marriages.—The *Panathenæa*, at Athens, in honor of Minerva, are supposed to have been the same as the Roman *Quinquatria*, continuing five days, and celebrated on the 21st of March (quinto post Idus Martias) with sacrifices, gladiatorial combats, and processions. At these festivals, a party of the noblest virgins or ladies of distinction were called ΚΑΝΦΟΡΑΙ, from carrying baskets containing the sacred matters pertaining to the rites. While at Milan, I transcribed an inscription from the vestibules of the church of St. Ambrogio, recording a bequest of four (H.S.III.N.) *sestertii nummi* (about 9d. of our money) to the College of Cannofori there, by the Albucia family. The inscription is TI. CLAUDIVS S.C. on this reverse of Antonia. Another, female—coin defaced. VALENS, small, a victory—*Reipublicæ*—LVG. PS. (Lyons mint.)

November 7. In digging the foundations of the New County Bank, opposite the Guildhall, A quantity of Samian Ware, Potter's Impresses &c, and 15 Coins, mostly of Claudius, all in very bad preservation, including one of the lower Empire, much defaced, PRO(videntia). Also a handsome coin of NERO,—laureated bust,—to the left, Rev. IMP. NERO CAESAR AVG. P. MAX. TR. PPP. Victory winged, S. C. VICTORIA, AVGVSTI.* Another CLAUDIUS, as before, defaced. A small copper weight, which if Roman might be the *Sicilius*, or quarter of their *Uncia* (about 4 dwts. 13 grs. Troy.)

In Waterbeer or Theatre street. A QUINARIUS of Trajan, trophy on Reverse. Nine small CONSTANTINES. Pottery &c. HADRIAN, HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS—laureated bust to the right—Rev. S.C. Goddess Salus feeding a serpent out of a platter. Another, much detrited.

In taking down an old house. Two of the plated quinarii, or billon coins of PROBUS (Plate IV, No. 41.) Radiated Bust, *paludatus*, IMP. C. M. AVR. PROBUS P. F. AVG—Rev. RESTITVT. ORBIS. In area, Λ. XXI. or *Collegium Undeviginti*, probably of Sisceck, in Pannonia, his birth place. The Λ is the mark of the *quinarius* or *victoriatus*, here clearly debased, (worth $3\frac{1}{2}$ d of our money) See Alex. ab.Alex. in Probo. The other bears H in area, and XXI. in exergue.

New County Bank. Copper coin of NERO, *As*, (detrited) Bust to the left. CLAVD. CAESAR; reverse, Nero as Apollo, playing on the lyre—S. C. and PONTIF. MAX. PER. This coin makes good the authority of Suetonius (in vitâ Neron. 25.) Item statuas suas citharœdico habitu: qua notâ etiam NUMMUM percussit—signifying that he placed his own statues in the dress of a harper or musician on the Palatine Mount, in Apollo's temple, and struck a coin (to commemorate his feats in music) on which he was represented in that habit. This coin was minted after his return from the Olympic games in the Peloponnesus, where he was the first to introduce premiums for those who excelled in MUSIC at those noble and solemn festivals. He appears dressed in the *palla*

• Vide Frontispiece.

(a purple and variegated robe) or long garment, peculiar to musicians or *citharædi* at feasts. Large coin of TRAJAN—AVG. GERM. &c.

Copper Coins, found in laying Gas Pipes, in Fore Street. VESPASIAN, with eagle, S.C. GALERIUS MAXIMIANUS (about 311, A. D.) made Cæsar by Dioclesian, *Genio Populi Romani*. CARAUSIUS, the great naval chieftain of Britain; near Broadgate (where others of his and perhaps the *only* ones hitherto have been found.) An excellent coin, IMP. C. CARAUSIVS. P. F. AVG. Radiated, Rev. The figure of Peace; in one hand an olive branch, in the other a spear, PAX. AVG.—S.C., alluding probably to his reconciliation with his colleagues Maximian and Dioclesian, after his usurpation of the purple in Britain, 290, A.D. by means of his powerful fleet. (Plate IV, No. 42.) This coin is one of those alluded to by *Le Vaillant*, vol. i, page 65. *Mulier oleâ, sinistra hastam*, &c. who considers his copper coins as very rare, *Non obviunt*: This officer had the command of the Roman fleets against the Frank and Saxon pirates, who infested the British seas about the end of the 3rd Century, and was one of the most undaunted of the Roman admirals; supposed to have been of Irish extraction, from *Menapia*, (Waterford.) Ossian has immortalised him as sovereign of the Seas, and "King of Ships" (vol i.) and the following line in Gaelic and Latin (Temora) alludes to him, (Ed. 1807, by Macfarlane.)

Air chliu aig sruth fuaimar Charuinn.

De ejus fama ad flumen sonorum Carronis.

alluding to the battle of Oscar against *Caros*, supposed to be Carausius. CONSTANTINE the Great, *laureated*, and with the cuirass. A Roman soldier holding two of the military ensigns, and the rare legend—COMMEA(tus D(atus MILIT(ibus,) commemorating some largess or provision of corn to the British Legions. PLN (Mark of London Mint) *Percussa Londini*. A star in the area denoting Christ (as Julian observes) or the *Vota Decennalia*, in his tenth year probably. (Plate III, No. 43.)

In an Alley, POSTUMUS, (17 feet deep) 3rd brass; Lætitia AVGG, &c.

Westgate Quarter. ALEXANDER SEVERUS. *Laureated* bust to the right. Rev. S. C. Mars, a soldier with two military standards, marching. VIRTUS AVGVSTI. A large coin. A smaller coin, with a bust on each side, much *detrited*; perhaps of Alex. Severus and his empress *Memmia*. . . . PALEX, &c. but uncertain.

Exwick Fields.—Faustina the Elder. Diva Faustina. Rev. *Aeternitas*, S. C. The Empress in the long *stola* or gown.

1837.

January. In digging to lay gas pipes in High Street. Four small Coins of CONSTANTINE, VALENTINIAN, &c.

February. (Annona) coin. An interesting neat brass coin, of the Emperor NERO was discovered near the village of Ide. (Plate IV, No. 44.) It is now in the possession of Mr. Larkworthy, Jun., of this city. It commemorates a largess of corn or congiary, given to the people of Rome by the munificence of the Emperor, and bears the bust of Nero, *laureated*, to the right; NERO CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. GER. P. M. TR. P. COS. II, Rev. The Goddess CERES or *Damater* of mankind *in subsellio*—(probably one of his Empresses as *Messalina* so depicted,) in her left the torch emblematic of the Eleusinian mysteries and rape of Proserpine; with her right she is in the act of dispensing corn to two persons in the Roman ordinary garb, between

whom and the deity is a *cornucopia* or horn of abundance. V. Virg. Georg. l, 340. for honors paid to Ceres. The legend is ANNONA. AVGVSTI. CERES. In the exergue is S. C. The coin is evidently of that sort noticed by Walker, p. 17., as of red copper, and has been silvered over, or its surface mingled with tin, as studs or nails sometimes are at present. The *Annona popularis in pane gradili*, or allowance, so called from the steps from which it was received by the populace, seems to be the distribution of corn here commemorated. The *Annonæ* were of five kinds, civil, to the civil magistrates; military, the monthly allowance to the soldiers; expeditional, when the army was on its march, as rations of bread, wine, vinegar, bacon, and *caro vervecina*, or wether mutton, which Hesychius calls ΣΙΤΗΡΕΣΙΩΝ; civic, to those who were really Roman citizens, and popular, as on this medal, to the public in general. But there were also Palatine *annonæ*, to the Ministers and great officers of State, constituting part of their allowances from the crown, if we may so term it. (V. Guther de domo Aug. 1672.) In Julius Cæsar's time two Patrician *ædiles*, called Cereales, superintended the *Annona forensis* and the management of the public provisions. Roman coins having been already found at Ide, in particular one (in my collection,) of Antoninus Pius, in 1833, (with the goddess *Libertas*,) it is probable that the communication to it can be traced from Goulds Hays, over the Exe, the old ford under St. David's Hill, opposite Cleeve, across the Whitstone road, by the lane debouching at Little John's Toll Bar, into the Moreton road. This is directly in the line of the chain of Posts from Exeter, by Cranbrook Castle, &c., towards Dartmoor (that is the *Jugum Ocrinum* of antiquity) to HARTLAND, where the great N. road is supposed to terminate.* In the vicinity of Ide we must not overlook the encampment on the borders of Dunchideock and Dunsford, called Cotley Wood, in Holcombe Burnell.† IDE in Domesday, terra Episcopi Exon, was probably so called from a local saint of that name. It is a perpetual cure and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

Digression on Roman Bread and Biscuits.—Few persons who are partial to this ordinary sort of nutritive diet, are aware of the real origin of it. Our round *biscuits* or *double-baked* cakes (*biscotto* or *biscoctum*) are derived from the *bucellatus panis* of the Romans. The Emperor AURELIAN, who reigned in the year 270 of the Christian æra, was the first who gave this description of bread to the people as a largess or donative, made up in the present circular form, to resemble an imperial crown, he being the first Emperor who wore a diadem. We find, however, that long previous to this, another Emperor, Pescennius Niger, the rival of Severus, a man of very austere habits, not only forbid wine to his soldiers, but also the bakers to follow the army—considering *biscuits* sufficient for them. To the inhabitants of a city like this, where so many coins of CONSTANTINE are found, it may be interesting to remark that this Emperor followed a different line of conduct with respect to the soldier's rations, giving them biscuits (*frumentum bucellatum*‡) every two days in the week, but on the third day *bread*. Wine was also served out to them and vinegar, each on alternate days, as also bacon and wether mutton. They apparently lived well—the vinegar

* It is thought by some to pass through Drewsteignton over Whiddon Down, (where coins have been found) to Stratton only.

† Most likely Danish.

‡ *Bucella*—a *bucca*, a piece or fragment of bread.

mixed with water was called *posca*, and was their ordinary drink ; and the Emperor Hadrian was not ashamed to live, we are told, on the ordinary diet of the soldiers—bacon and cheese, with the addition of this to us rather unsavoury beverage ; as did Scipio, the conqueror of Carthage, and Metellus also in former ages. The Romans were fond of bread baked with oysters, and called *ostrearius panis*.

The *Bucellatum* is mentioned in Amm. Marcellinus, lib. 14, and in that *useful work*, L. Nonni de Re Cibaria, p. 23. *διπυρος δισεφθος*, also in Guther, lib. 2, of Dom. Aug. and Pancirolus, Rerum memor. It was called *διπυρον* and *Ψωμιον* by the Greeks ; Zosimus, Oxon, lib. 1, p. 61, (de Probo) alludes to the baking of bread, (*πειψαντες αρες*) The *panis secundanus* was inferior bread, *Siliginosus* the whitest. The wheat which was grown in Campania, Varro says was the very best, V. Alex. ab. Alex. Lib v. Gen. Dier.

The *opsonia* were military annone or monthly rations, (v. Polyb.) *Οψωνια*, in Romans 6, v. 23, incorrectly rendered *nages*.

Feb. An excellent copper Coin of NERVA was dug up while sinking foundations under the *glacis* of Northernhay, on the ground of Mr. Coleridge. Laureated bust to the right ; IMP. NERVA, CAES. AVG. P. M. TR. P. II. COS. IIII. Reverse—the Goddess LIBERTAS holding the *pileus* or manumitted slave's cap—the badge of freedom ; LIBERTAS PUBLICA S. C. This piece of money was coined 98 A.D. the year that the Emperor Nerva (one of the restorers of the grandeur of Rome) died, —he only reigning 28 months, and in his 72nd year. His coins are uncommon at Exeter.—(Zosim. ΝΕΡΟΥΑΣ.) (Plate IV. No. 45.)

Cathedral Yard.—A VALENTINIAN (coronâ gemmatâ) *Securitas Reipublicæ*. P. CON. Also a little *Urbs Roma*, with Mars Gradivus, the tutelar Deity of Rome ; T. PR. (Treves) Lower Empire. Vetranio ? deposed by Constantius in Pannonia (small.) TETRICUS (PIVS) Post Office Lane, &c.

Ide.—*The Annona Medal*.—As a further illustration of the Roman Cereal or Corn Medal of Nero, ploughed up at Ide, and other coins before, it may be observed that the connection from ancient Isca may also possibly be traced from the hills overhanging Ide (to which we arrive after passing St Thomas's fields) to the entrenchment at Cotleigh Wood in Holcombe Burnell ; both being commanding points, such as the Romans might not neglect to seize,—in the vicinity of the great winter station at Exeter. The silly tradition of the Britons having attempted a city on the site of this camp, before they built on the shores of the Exe, is not worth a moment's attention. The camp, with its fosse, now covered with coppice, if not thrown up by the Romans,* may have been a Saxon or Danish work, as almost circular ; whether or not so, it evidently points to Penhill, near Haldon House, from which, under the Belvidere, an ancient and a very bad Roman road leads through the village of Trusham, towards Hennock ; from which it is imagined by Antiquaries, a communication may be traced by Ashburton to the Camp at Hembury Fort in Buckfastleigh, supposed, unless Totnes was meant, to have been the DURIO AMNE of the 16th Iter of Richard of Cirencester. Both on Great and Little Haldon are various camps, and the ancient way that led from Exeter to Totnes, through Newton, after passing the Ford at Kenton (the *Vercenia* of Baxter,) no doubt communicated not only with that near Dawlish, but also with the entrenchment in Lord Clifford's Park, at Ugbrook, and by the numerous cross roads and

* Originally, and occupied in after times.

coombes from Haldon towards Ide and its adjoining camp or fort. Roman coins are sometimes found in barrows or *tumuli* on Haldon.*

April 25, in the Cathedral Yard. Small leaden coin, (ancient forgery) or Quinarius of JULIAN the Apostate, nephew of Constantine the Great, who ruled the Roman world after the death of Constantius, and lost his life in Persia, A.D. 363, in a campaign against Sapor, after passing the Tigris. FL. (Flavius) CL. IVLIANVS. P. F. AVG. Reverse, a civic crown, VOTIS. V. MVLT. X., signifying the solemn games and rejoicings vowed to be celebrated in the fifth and tenth year of his reign. This coin was struck at Lyons, in France, (LVG.) the ancient Lugdunum. Quinquennialia celebrated at Vienna by him.

Coffin's Estate, High Street. The old Town house of the Abbot of Newenham, near Axminster, (Abbey *de Novo Manso*.) Above the substratum of the *graumacke* was a solid foundation of Roman masonry, of the usual materials, near which were found, at nine feet deep, a coin of DOMITIAN, DOMIT. AVG. GERM. COS. XIII.; and another of VESPASIAN;—Reverse, with an altar, and female or priestess sacrificing to Peace, to which deity a famous temple was dedicated by him at Rome, containing the sacred vessels of the Jewish temple, and burnt afterwards in the reign of Commodus with its library and the works of Galen. Also, a Nuremberg token, with a griffin holding a book; an abbey piece, and farthing of Charles I, the first base currency, the latter, small coin of "poor fabric." Silver penny of Edward II. Civitas Cantor. EDWAR. ANGL. DNS. HIB. The Griffin on the token perhaps imitating the winged Lion of St. Mark, of the Venetians—winged to show their promptness in execution, and holding a book, supposed the Gospel of that Saint—*Siegenant*, to shew they are wise and pacific. See Akerman, Num. J. 8. page 207. The Graswinckle of Delft, made Knight of St. Mark by the Venetians about 1660, may be the origin of this. Hans Krauwinkle's name occurs on many found continually at Exeter.

A massy coin of FAUSTINA the younger, the consort of M. Aurelius the philosopher, was found solidly imbedded in the cement of an old Roman foundation in the Mint, by labourers laying gas pipes. Coins of earlier date, particularly of Claudius, I have seen repeatedly found in the lower masonry of the old city walls, or "Rampiers," near Northernhay, which probably formed the curtains, in later days, of the Castle Towers, or epaulements, after Athelstan repaired the walls, on the old Roman foundations.

* The Fitz-Burnards at the Conquest, and afterwards the Dénns family, as long ago as Henry VI. (succeeding Kaul and Brookes, about 1430.) were lords of the parish of Holcombe Burnell which is in the Deanery of Dunsford, and called in Domesday *terra regis Holcumbe*, and appears to have been part of the patrimony of Walter de Dowal and Ralph de Pomeroy, two of his followers, the last a great favorite, who then held a great many lordships in Devon. The family of *Pomeroy* is of Norman origin. Ralph de Pomeroy had a grant from the Conqueror, of fifty eight lordships in Devon, and others in Somerset. His descendants were summoned to parliament as Barons, and were possessed, for centuries, of Berry Pomeroy, in the county of Devon. A branch of this family was seated at Engesdon, in the county of Devon, which settled in Ireland, of whom we find Henry Pomeroy, Viscount and Baron Harborton, of Carbery, county of Kildare, F. S. A., in the peerage of our own days. The ancient Denys, or Dénns race, was a junior branch of the family of Sir J. Dennis, (1 Edward II.) afterwards settled at Bilton, by helresses. Sir T. of Holcombe, was recorder of Exeter. Another Chancellor, temp. Henry VIII., &c.

These would refer most likely to the æra of the conquests of Vespasian, one of the lieutenants of Claudius. Strong marks of a communication by St. Mary Arches, and the New Cemetery, over the ancient glaciis or slope under Snail Tower, may be traced by coins, &c., to the ancient *vadum* or ford opposite Cleeve, if not to the temple, supposed from the bronze lamp found in 1757 to have been dedicated to Diana, near St. David's Hill. Rev. A female in the long robe or stola muliebris, S. C., perhaps if *Æternitas*, refers to her consecration.

Opposite Castle Street. **CONSTANTINE, Soli Invicto Comiti.** This type is ordinary at Exeter. It proves that however this Emperor may have proscribed Paganism, the great veneration for Tsabaism or the Mithraic sacred fire, was hardly yet extinguished at Rome. He constantly appears as the genius of the Sun, *Radious*, or with rays on his head, a mark of adulation. The S. F. in the area, which occurs on the coins of Carausius and Dioclesian, was supposed by Stukely and others to be *sacris faciundis*, they being struck in the temples, and by sacred persons. The meaning of these marks however is extremely uncertain, and often refers to days in the Roman Calendar when the coins were struck. This might be *stativis Feriis*, marked in the *Fasti*. The Sun or Solar fire, (Solem Mithren sacrum et æternum ignem, of Claudian) the same as the Tyrian Hercules, the Phœnician Beelsamen, the Egyptian Osiris and Thoth, the Baal and Bel of Scripture, and the Budha and Seeva of India, was among our British ancestors, worshipped as Beltucadder, in Cumberland and other Northern Counties.* Camden enumerates several altars to him, one at Kirkby Thore, two at Elenboro' (p. 286, Brit.) and another elsewhere, Deo Soli Invicto Beltucaddro † Thus in Apul. Met lib. xi. Invicti Osiris sacris, &c., and Mithras was honored as Sol. Invictus, at Rome. § The rites were clearly of Druidical origin, and then accompanied with human sacrifices, and the most barbarous superstitions. At St. Just and Sennor in Cornwall, the Druid fires may yet be traced, which heathen rites were common among the Canaanites, and are proscribed by Jeremiah as referring to the worship of Moloch, in the idolatrous days of alienated Judah.

April. New Golden Lion, Market Street. **LICINIUS** (a Dacian) colleague of Constantine, *laureated* LICINIVS P. F. Rev. a genius (of the commonwealth probably) Genio Pop(uli) Rom(ani) Put to death at Thessalonica by his order, after repeated rebellions, 324, A. D., aged 64. **CONSTANTINE, small, galeatus**, much *patined*. **TETRICUS, Rad.** Two military *vexilla*, and female, on reverse.

April 22nd. **DOMITIAN**, much detrited, **DOMIT. AVG. GER.** A **NERO** (victory) excellent. **SEVERUS, quinarius.** **PIVS. AVG.** Reverse, **Libertas, AVG**; and two smaller coins much defaced. A sort of glass *Bulla*, or Amulet was here found.

* Bel, the Sun (originally in Celtic and Irish) Dhu, (God, in many languages) Cadhr, Cornish (strong, powerful.) Bel implies a Lord, and the heavens or Jupiter. Cader, Brit. a fortress or bulwark. So in Irish, Kathaer. Cadnr metalluk (Persian) omnipotent.

† "Τουτον ——— Θεον προμαζον μογον ουραγου κυριον, Βελ σαμην καλουντες, ο εστι παρὰ Φοινικη κυριον ουραγου, Ζευς παρ' Ελλοσι." Philo apud Euseb. Præp. Evang. lib. i. c. 10. Βελιν δε καλουσι τουτον, σεβουσι τε υπερβυλις, Απολλωνια σινας εδιδουτες. Belem vocant indigenæ. magnaue eum religione colunt, Apollinem interpretantes. Herodian. Joseph. contra Apionem lib. i.—P Danet on Belus.

§ There was a statue to Jul. Cæsar, in the habit of Mars or Quirinus, inscribed Deo Invicto, Walkæ, page 162.

*Also a handsome Roman FIBULA of bronze, complete and perfect, being the buckle with which the Ancients fastened their graceful gown or *Toga*; which being semi-circular and without sleeves, was thus confined over the right shoulder by the *Acus*, as in this specimen, *cum æreo filo*, with its brazen tongue or thread, a crescent at the top. The *Chlamys* or military vest, was also thus fastened, as in Virgil,—

Aurea purpuream subnectit fibula vestem,

as well as the Belt or Girdle of the soldier. And the *Flamens* or priests wore a splendid kind of purple *Chlamys* or double gown, fastened by such a clasp round the neck, which gown was called *Læna*. Three of these *Fibulæ* have been found here of late years, and all belonged to the plebeian or lower class of Romans.* *Infini ex ære aut ferro*, says the learned Pancirolus (Hamb. 1612, *Rerum Memor.*,) whose treatise on the *Fibula* and the dress of the ancients is the best of its kind. The nobility and rich persons used such buckles as were of gold only; those of the second grade silver; so did the soldiers, although Aurelian allowed them to use gold. The Emperors had buckles adorned with gems—bidden to all others by a severe penalty: Augustus fancied one of these, it is said. Some SAMIAN WARE was found in this obscure corner,—the handle of an *Amphora* or Wine Jar; and several fragments of Sepulchral Urns; probably a family burying-place, the *fibula* above being buried with the ashes of the deceased, as a small vault was found near the spot, with ossements. Also a *Ligula*, spoon or skimmer of lead. V. Battely, *Antiq. Rutup.* P. 120.

TITUS, son of Vespasian. Bust to the right. TI. CAES. IMP. AVG. F. (*ilius*) TR. P. COS. VI. CEN.. Rev. Judæa sitting under a Palm-tree captive; behind her a heap of spoils—shields, military ensigns,—typical of the Conquest of the Jews by him. (Juda) EA CAPTA. S. C. A memorable coin, evincing the fulfilment of the prophecy in Isaiah concerning that people. The palm tree is the attribute of Phœnicia, of which Judæa formed a part. This coin is the third relating to the subjugation of Judæa I have seen here. The last Titus found here (last August 18) records the *Victoria Navalis* over the Jews on the Lake of Gennesareth or Tiberias. (V. Joseph. Ant. 2.)

In an ancient sewer. Medal of TRAJAN, the handsomest and most perfect type of Antiquity as yet found in Exeter; as fresh as if only now from the Mint, with the “bloom of the die yet on it. IMP. CAES. NERVAE TRAIANO AVG(usto) GER(manico) DAC(ico) P. M. TR. P. COS. V. P. P. (*Patri Patriæ.*) Laureated bust to the right. The reverse presents Trajan, javelin in hand, in a military costume and on a fiery courser, (*shabrack* and *phaleræ* complete,) striding over a vanquished foe, probably a Pannonian; for his victory over which people, and sending a crown to Nerva, he was by him adopted in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. The coin would seem to be minted on Trajan’s accession, 98 A. D., being as above, in his 5th Consulship, which was with Orphitus, (V. the *Chronicon* of Cassiodorus,) and almost immediately preceding the death of Nerva, his patron and predecessor. But as his victories over DACIA and Scythia did not take place till his 6th Consulship was past, I conjecture COS. V. to be an error in the die, unless struck in anticipation. The epithet *Dacicus* seems to corroborate this. The Mintmaster was clearly in error, probably using a die that had not been altered. The horse is excellent, and the medal could hardly

* Gibson’s *Camden* records a curious one found at Caerleon, the city of the Legion, in Wales, p. 608. It was of brass, and chequered in red and blue enamel on the back.

have circulated, from the state it is in. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. Exergue S. C. *Bulla* on Trajan's breast, badge of triumph. V. Macrob. 4, Sat. 6. Frontispiece.

Gandy Street, opposite the New Market.—Large Medal of NERO—Bust to the right—laureated, TR. P. IMP. P. P. (Plate 4, No. 46.) Rare; a memorial of that remarkable specimen of Roman industry—the PORTUS OSTIENSIS, the triumphal Arch at Ostia, or as some suppose the Arches over the Trench or Canal he endeavoured to cut between Avernus and Ostia. The Port was begun by Claudius, but completed by him—thus noticed by Suetonius—Fossam ab Averno, Ostiam usque, ut navibus nec tamen mari iretur.—The harbour has however long been choked up with sand.* Erizzo calls this the arch erected for his Parthian victory, p. 219. CLAUDIUS, with Ceres in *subsellio*, &c.

MAXIMIANVS Galerius, (about 304 A. D.) P. AVG. *laureated*—GENIO. POPVLI. ROMANI. As a Youth naked, with Cornucopia and *Patera*, the tutelar deity of Rome. T.R. (*Treves*). (Plate 4, No. 47.)

New Market.—HER (*Herennia*) ETRVSCILLA AVG. (*usta*) Wife of Emperor Decius (a coin of *Billon* or alloyed metal,) rare type when in gold, Aker. Vol. I, p. 497. (Plate 4, No. 48.) Crescent Bust. Reverse, Pudicitia AVG. or Female Chastity. Seated+ covered as usual with a long veil, &c. (249 A. D.) Emperor GRATIAN (small) 393 A. D. predecessor of the Great Theodosius—CONSTANS *defaced*.

Cathedral Yard.—ANTONINUS PIUS (spiked or radiated Crown) Liberalitas Aug.—Memorial of a donative or public gift.

Cemetery. TRAJAN. OPTIMO AVG (*usto*) GER (*manico*) DAC (*ico*) This coin is a gazette or record of the subjugation of Parthia by this warlike Emperor, who appears seated in the curule chair on a tribunal or *suggestum*, in the act of imposing a sovereign on that hitherto invincible people, placing a crown on a figure personifying the King nominated, and *Parthia* kneeling before him below.—REX PARTHIS DATUS—S. C. Rare in 1st. brass, Akerm. vol. I, p. 221. The Medals of Trajan, respecting his Parthian victories, relate to the taking of Susa, their chief city on the Choaspes (the Ulay of the prophet Daniel,) in honour of which he instituted the famous games called *Trajanalia*. He also recovered Armenia from that powerful nation, so famous for its horsemanship and archery, and of which the badge was the bow and quiver, which had often previously overpowered the chivalry of Rome.

May 1. Laying gas-pipes in Fore Street. A large brass of ANTONINUS PIUS. P. P. TR. P. COS. III., much *patined*.—Also a small CONSTANTINE (Constantinopolis) Victory; S. T.R. Signata Treviris: both coins about 3 feet only under the level of the street.—Double-headed Constantine; *Marti Conservatori* (Market).—Copper coin of ANTONINUS PIUS, in Summerland Street, TR. POT.‡—*Quinarius* (silver) of

* The Porta Trigemina was the Gate on the road leading from Rome to Ostia. Aurelian walled the channel of the Tiber with bricks from Rome a great way towards that Port.

† Pope Adrian I. rebuilt the Church of St. Maria in Cosmedin, 728 A. D., on the ruins of *Pudicitia's* temple, or *sacellum*, which stands in one of the ancient cattle markets at Rome, where also were a circular temple of Hercules, and one of Matuta, the Goddess "of the Morning." A street is also on record, where stood the altar of Plebeian Chastity. Eight columns of the temple still remain, of Greek marble and fluted.

‡ Mars armed descending to Rhea. V. Akerm. p. 259, vol. I, Des Cat.

ditto; the Emperor in the *Paludamentum*, PM. TRP. II. COS. II. P. P. ALLECTUS, a rare coin; IMP. C. ALLECTVS. P. F. AVG., radiated crown; Rev. PAX. AVG. Area S. A. *Sacrum Æs*; M. L. Mark of London Mint. 3rd brass. The successor of the great Carausius, whom he murdered; reigned three years, and killed near Southampton, A.D. 298.—The two last found opposite Mr. Anning's Grocer, corner of Mary Arches Street, under the shop doors.

May 17th. Mr. Sanders', Gandy Street, opposite the New Market. A large Cereal coin or Annona of NERO—Bust to the left—laureated—Pont. Max.—TR. POT. P. P., &c. Commemorates a Congiary or donative of Corn, Rev. *Annona Aug. Ceres*. S. C. This type is nearly similar to the one found at Ide lately; exhibiting on Rev. a *Ceres*, or *Messalina*, his last wife as one perhaps, (a torch on left arm) dispensing corn to a female—probably Rome—in front of her. A Cornucopia, poppy, ears of Corn, all emblematic or sacred to Ceres—the great RHEA, TELLUS, and Damater of Antiquity—introduced.—DIOCLESIAN—In the Cuirass, Rev. GENIO. POPVLI. ROMANI. A figure with horn of abundance—in his right a *patera*, the genius of the commonwealth personified by him. (Plate IV, No. 49.)

June 5th. CARAUSIUS, the great Irish naval emperor of Britain—radiated, (286 A. D.) P. F. AVG.* This coin records the services of the 18th Legion, then attached to this usurper; it seems the Roman Legions were all distinguished by various appellations, e. g. the 4th would be sometimes called *Macedonica* from its services under C. Metellus or Paulus Emilius in Macedonia, the 5th Parthica, the 7th Galbiana or Claudiana (quartered at Gloster under Carausius) the 20th Victrix, 21st Rapax, &c. The ensign of this Legion appears by the coin to have been a Capricorn or fabulous monster, half goat, half fish—the legend is LEG. IXX. PRIMIG(enia) (Plate IV, No. 50.) perhaps raised when the sign Capricorn or sea goat commences the winter solstice in the Zodiac, or alluding to the naval prowess of Carausius, and the piece was minted at London by the letters ML. The 19th Legion (Primigenia) was quartered in Gaul, (V. Itin. Antonini) and sided with Carausius in Britain. It appears on the Billon of Gallienus, in whose time it bore the same Ensign, with VI. P. VI. F. (Akerman. Cat. Vol. 2, p. 28.) In 1839 Mr. C. Roach Smith, discovered a similar one to this of Exeter, at Strood, in Kent. The badge or ensign of the 4th Legion of Carausius (Flavia) was a Centaur, that of the 7th a Bull, (at Gloster,) thus of our 2nd or Queens, a Lamb, 3rd, or Buffs, a Dragon, 6th, an Antelope, 8th, White Horse, &c. The 18th Legion quartered at Durocortorum (Rheims) Sidoloucum (27 miles from Autun) and Noviomagus, Nizeux in Normandy, v. Itin. Antonini. Exeter lays claim to the first discovery of its coin. NERO, *Securitas Augusti*; Security as a female seated reposing on one hand—A little Constantine, &c. Some Samian Pottery also or Roman red ware. Opposite Trehane's, 78, Fore-street, CONSTANTIUS. Fel(ix) Temp(orum) Rep(aratio.) In South Street, laying gas, VESPASIAN *Fortunæ Reduci*, JULIAN the Apostate, (*Galeatus*) VALENTINIAN (small.) Goldsmith street, CLAUDIUS; 15 feet deep (defaced.) North Street, Bridge, HADRIAN (large brass) and on Rev. *Equitas*.

June 20. New Market. CONSTANTINE. D. V. (Divus) P. T. (Pater) AVGG. (Augustorum); *Quadriga*. (Plate IV. No. 51.) small. The Emperor in a chariot, holding up his hand towards another out of heaven. S. N. N. S. (*Sacer Nummus Novus*

* Unpublished before.

Signatus) generally, but on this SMKT.* This rare and interesting, though minute type of Constantine the Great, head veiled (*velato capite*) perhaps to intimate the dazzling splendour of his actions, or the act of sacrificing, is one of those recorded by Eusebius in his life of that Emperor; lib. 4, cap. 73. The coin is much *patinated*, but on its reverse is a chariot as above. In Ans. Solerius (Amst. 1672) *de Pileo* or on the hat or head covering of the ancients, this type is engraved and reference given to a learned note of Octavianus Sada, on A. Augustinus, a well known medallist and Abp. of Tarragona in Spain, Ambassador to England in 1554. It is supposed to have been coined by order of the sons of Constantine, in honor of their deceased parent, exhibiting him, imploring the aid of the Almighty (*summi quasi numinis opem*) not without hope of success—(*non casura in irritum vota.*) Unless the emblem of an apotheosis or of being called into heaven, for his support of Christianity; other commentators suppose the coin to represent the ordinary opinion, both of the Christians and Heathens (who all esteemed him for his great actions,) viz., that he was happy and beatified, dear to the gods, and as such taken up by Jupiter into the abodes of the blessed, by his hand reached out to him. He is drawn in the chariot, from the idea perhaps of ancient philosophers, that the SOUL is the charioteer of the body, or I suppose from the doctrine of Epicurus—that which the soul declares in it, by its senses and affections, its acting and suffering something; the motions by which it impels the members, and from within governs the whole animal substance, turns it about, transports it into dreams, and mixes in one compound with the grosser matter, or what is termed the body. Although in itself a most tenuous or subtile substance, not incorporeal, though composed of the most subtile particles. The ancients generally went bareheaded, or covered themselves with their robe or *pallium* (V. Plutarch) except in cases of grief, travelling, &c. V. *Pancirolo* de fibulâ, R. M. p. 352. The early christians certainly did so. In Hippocrates, Pericles, Tarquin, Augustus, we however find exceptions to this rule, not to name many others.—Idol Lane. PHILIP. Reverse, PAX. AETERN. (a plated or *billon* coin) spiked crown. IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS. The figure on Reverse bears caduceus of Mercury, and an olive branch in the right. An ALLECTUS, as before, with PAX. AVG. S. P. on Reverse, (Sacra Pecunia) Sacred money. Four coins of CLAUDIUS, NERO, &c., defaced, from the Cemetery, and several small ones of VALENS and VALENTINIAN.—George-street, MAGNENTIUS, who killed Constans his benefactor, near the Pyrenees, A. D. 354. Seized on Gaul and Britain. Rev. an armed man holding a little Victory and an Ensign, REIPVB. and R. (Rationalis) Mint Mark.—CRISPVS, son of Constantine. Altar; VOTIS. XX. BEATA TRANQVILLITAS P. LON. London Mark. (Plate IV. No. 52.) small.

June 27. A QUINARIUS, (uncertain) defaced, a hole through it.—The Emperor MAXIMIAN, (about 304 A. D.) P. F. AVG. *laureated*, bust to the right. Reverse, GENIO POPVLI ROMANI. A youth naked, with horn of abundance, and *patera*. Maximian as the Genius or tutelar Deity of Rome. Flowers, wine and frankincense were offered to the good genius. Floribus et vino Genium. Horat. lib. 2, ep. Magne Geni, cape thura libens, Tib.† T. R. (Exergue) mark of the Treves Mint, A. (area)

* Mint Mark of Karnuntum.

† The most sacred oath among the Heathens, was by the GENIUS of the Emperor. V. Tertull. Apol. for the Christians.

Officina Prima.—At the New Cemetery, M. AURELIUS (the Philosopher) who came to the throne A. D. 169. ANTONINVS. AVG. Rev. a Female seated, probably *Roma*; a round buckler by her side, in her right appears to hold a little victory S. C. IM. (Plate IV, No. 53.)—VALENTINIAN 370 A. D. *Securitas Republicæ*. Victory with Palm branch R. AR. mark of Quæstor of the mint. SCISC. Mint Mark of *Seiscia*, a town in Pannonia. (small) The HADRIAN found at North-street Bridge, near the Crown and Sceptre, was of bright yellow copper. The Reverse presents EQUITY (or *Moneta*) with a *cornucopia* in the left hand, as usual with most of the virtues, to represent that plenty which is their attendant or effect. A graceful figure and with a Balance in the left; it being considered that Rome was built under *Libra*, and that its people had therefore a stronger inclination to Equity than most other nations. The wall of Adrian across the Isthmus from Solway Frith to Tyne-mouth, composed of turf, (between Carlisle and Newcastle,) and completed by Severus from sea to sea, was built A. D. 121. S. C. and GVSTI is on the Rev. A NERO, lately found opposite the New Golden Lion, Market Street, bears on Reverse a winged Victory marching to the left, which holds a globe S. P. Q. R. with S. C. The Obverse has IMP. NHRO(sic) CAESAR AVG. P. MAX. TR. P. PP. Such coins of his, which are very numerous at Exeter, may have possibly then been distributed to the Soldiery in Britain, to remind them of the national glory, after the notable Victory in Nero's reign, gained over Boadicea Queen of the Iceni, by the 14th Legion, and the vexillations or flank Companies of the 20th near Verulam. In the commencement of her insurrection, Tacitus informs us that the image of the goddess Victory, at Camalodunum, had without any visible cause dropped down from its pedestal, and in falling turned downwards, as if yielding to the enemy. A sad omen of the ensuing destruction of the Roman Citizens and their confederates in Britain at that period.

Quinarius of DOMITIAN, (found at Pocombe, near Exeter, on the Rev. J. Collyns' property.) Bust to the right, IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. P. VIII. Reverse, Minerva Promachus. IMP. XVII. COS. XIII. CENS. P (*erpetuus*) P. P (*pater patriæ*.) A Quinarius of TRAJAN, was also found at Exeter about this timeCAES. NERVA TRAIANVS. Rev. Victory PM. TR. P. COS.

In Fore Street, on pulling down an old House, EMPEROR LICINIUS, (Sen.) born in Dacia, now Transilvania, A. D. 263; he reigned 15 years. IMP(erator) C. (Caius) VAL(erius) LICIN(ianus) LICIN(ius) P. F.(Pius Felix) AVG.(Augustus. small. Reverse Jupiter standing, naked, to the left—in one hand a little victory; at his feet an Eagle, bearing a laurel wreath in his beak; on the other side is a captive; JOVI CONSER, VATORI, i.e. Jupiter the guardian, protector or preserver of the Empire. Exergue, S.M. K.A. Sacra Moneta Karnutensis, Sacred Money of the city Carnuntum, in Pannonia, or Hungary, where Galerius Maximianus created Licinius Emperor. They sometimes appear together holding a globe, as partakers in the government, with a victory upon it. (Area) X. the *Vota Decennalia*, or solemn vows in his tenth year—II (*Officina Secunda*) F. (*Flamen* or sacred person who issued the piece.) By *sacred money* is meant coins struck in the temples, the persons having authority to strike money being sacred persons, as the *Pontifex*, *Flamen*, *Rex Sacrorum*, &c., like the shekel of the sanctuary among the Jews issued by the authority of the Priest. The place where the coin was struck, the Carnuntum or Carnus of Antoninus, stood near the Danube, and is the modern city of Presburg, in Upper Hungary, 38 miles from

Vienna, and famous for its Gothic Castle on a high mountain. It is on the borders of Austria, and long called by the name of *Posonium* by the moderns, seated in a fertile and salubrious country on the river Lyet, which flows into the Danube. The Castle was the ordinary residence of the Emperors as Kings of Hungary, and after the taking of Buda by the Turks, under Solymán the Magnificent, in 1529, being protected by the vicinity of Austria, it was made the metropolis of Hungary. In 1618, Ferdinand II. of Gratz, afterwards Emperor and then Arch-Duke of Austria, besieged this place and lost Count Dampieri before its walls, in attempting to reduce the Hungarians his subjects, to their allegiance. Licinius became Monarch of the East after the defeat of Maximin, and marrying the half sister of Constantine at Milan, was partner in the sovereignty; he however proved so faithless to him, that after a long series of wars and defeats, being overpowered at last at Chalcedon, Constantine was under the necessity of putting him to death at Thessalonica in Macedonia. Several of his coins have lately been found at Exeter. CONSTANTINE—beaded or *gemmated* crown. CONSTANTINVS MAX(imus) AVG(ustus.) Reverse, two Soldiers and Standards, Gloria Exercitus, Glory of the Army. Exergue, TR. S. Treveris Signata. Treves mint mark. (Small.)

In Summerland Street, September 1837. PROBUS. IMP. M(arcus) AVR(elius) VAL(erius.) Radiated or spiked crown. *Denarius æreus*, or of copper washed with tin. He reigned about A. D. 275. This is one of his numerous coins of *Billon*, being alloyed or rather washed metal. Four of this substance have been found in Exeter this year, and three of these were of this warlike Emperor, who after reigning seven years, and performing the utmost prodigies of valor and conquest against the barbarous nations which infested the empire, (Goths, Scythians, Germans, Sarmatæ, Franks, &c.,) fell a victim to the irritation occasioned by the over strictness of discipline he laboured to enforce among the soldiery, at Syrmium, in Hungary. Among wine drinkers his name will ever flourish, from his being the first to plant the Vine in France, by the iron hands of the Legions, as well as the olive in Africa. That he quelled or suppressed an insurrection in our own Island, we are also informed by ZOSIMUS, the historian, lib. I, ΕΠΙΛΥΣΕΙ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΙΝ ΤΗ ΒΡΕΤΤΑΝΙΑ, &c. He did not, however, visit this part of his dominions. Reverse, CLEMENTIA. TEMP. (*temporum*,) Two figures joining hands, one seemingly intended for the Emperor, the other probably *Clemency*, has a sacrificing dish and a sort of *thyrsus*, (like the sacred basket of Ceres,) at the end of which appear garlands of flowers; perhaps alludes to his kindly rebuilding of ruined cities, or to the peace purchased for the Empire by his numerous victories. MAGNENTIUS, a horseman riding over a fallen enemy. GLORIA ROMANORVM EX. A. P. L. C., supposed Lyons' Mint Mark.

Mermaid Inn. CARAUSIUS. PAX: AVG. NERO, *Genio Augusti*. St. Sidwell's. NERVA, spiked crown (ditto.) Three of TETRICUS Junior, small, with Spes. Augg.; sacrificial emblems; Pietas AVG. A TRAJAN, &c. Red Pottery, with figures of wild beasts, and AVSTRI. of (sicina.) Milk Lane, Two NEROS.—Of these the first, an excellent coin, finely *patined*, P. MAX: TR. P. PP. had VICTORIA AVG-VSTI on Reverse, and the goddess Victory; the other more inferior, *Securitas Augusti*, with security seated in her arm chair, and her staff of laurel, the passport against danger, in her hand.

October. St. Stephen's Church. In digging a vault near the chancel, some massy Norman pillars, with foliated capitals, of Portland stone, supporting the ancient CRYPT, were discovered buried between five and six feet in the ground. A Nuremberg token was found here. The present church was re-built in 1664, and the tower and crypt are all probably that remain of the old structure, except its venerable Saxon arch, under the chancel. The monument of James Rodd, of Bedford House, "who died 1678," on the South wall, records his marriage with a daughter of Sir John Bampfild, of Poltimore, who was, says Sprigge, "a worthy member of the House of Commons," and a rigid Parliamentarian, who gave up his house at Poltimore, as an outpost or garrison for Sir T. Fairfax, in the Civil Wars.

At Duryard, a summer Camp, or *Aestivum* of the Romans. A copper coin of SABINA, (daughter of Matidia, sister of Trajan,) wife of the Emperor Hadrian, about 138 A. D. Bust to the right; hair elegantly plaited. SABINA AVGVSTA HADRIANI AVG(*usta*.) Reverse somewhat defaced—a female seated, or in *subsellio*, seemingly with a little image or *palladium* in her left hand, in the right a staff—probably a VESTA. S. C.—Silver coins commemorating this excellent Princess, have been found already in Devon, among 40 others on the lands of Mr. Melhuish, of Poughill, near Woolfardisworthy, in the spring of last year. *Concordia*, *Venus felix*, &c. appear on them; which, however, seem ill to accord with the sequel of the nuptials of Hadrian and Sabina, who, although a heathen, was a virtuous and grave woman, and much offended with the partiality of her husband for that wretched favourite Antinous.

VESPASIAN.—*Cæsar Vespasian*, AVG. Rev. S. C. square gate of that noble structure erected by him, the Temple of PEACE, in the Roman Forum. PROVIDEN (*tia*.)

W. Market. Two of VALENTINIAN. (coronâ gemmatâ); *Securitas Reipublicæ*. On Exergue, *Secunda* (Mint Mark.) About 370 A. D. Much patined. New Market. CONSTANTINE, much defaced. Rev. The Sun, radiated, or with rays on his head, COMITI AVGVSTI. The heathens supposed the Sun to be the companion of their Emperors.—Another coin, radiant Crown; IMP. *defaced* and broken. Opposite Baring Crescent. CONSTANS. Victoriae D. D. (Dominorum,) AVGGQ. (Augustorumq,) N. N. (Nostorum.) All small brass.

Bartholomew Yard. DOMITIAN.—AVG(*usti*) F(*ilius*) DOMIT.—S. C. CRISPUS son of Constantine, by Minervina. Rev. an Altar, supporting a Globe, VOTIS. XX. Beata Tranquillitas.—Also a large Silver Coin of one of the early Edwards. Longbrook Street, A small Constantine. Constantinopolis, P. TR. with Head of Mars. In Paris Street, Some Samian Ware, with foliage, &c. Also a NERO, with a victory on Reverse. CONSTANS, (small) Gloria Exercitus; PLC. (Lyons' Mint mark,) Standard and Soldiers.

December 20th. Milk Lane. In digging about eight or ten feet below the level of the pavement, three copper coins, all much defaced, and the reverses quite obliterated. NERO. laureated bust to the right.—VESPASIAN....SIAN; ditto.—DOMITIAN.. MIT. AVG. GERM. COS. XI....Struck during one of his latter consulships, of which Suetonius informs us there were seventeen. They seem to have been embedded in lime, and were much calcined. From these relics being so often found directly under

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the basements of the shops, we are led to conclude that the shape of the ancient city corresponded much with its present site. Some Samian Ware, or pottery, was found near the same spot, but none entire.—VALENS (about 370 A. D.) small; laureated and *ad pectus cum lorica*, or attired in the military cuirass; reverse, a Victory to the left; OF. I. *Officina Prima*, or Minting Office, No. 1. *Gloria Reipublicæ*.—Small coin of the Lower Empire, probably VICTORINUS, much defaced. Another coin of NERO, was afterwards dug up near the same spot, in a good state of preservation, supposed an *As*. The *Semis*, or $\frac{1}{2}$ *As* bears a table, Vase, 2 griffins, &c. Certamen quinque. Rom. Co. pillar and helmet, tree on Rev. owl on an altar. Bust to the right and NERO CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS on the obverse; the reverse presents that Emperor as playing on the lyre, and dressed in a long robe peculiar to musicians, or *citharædi*. His passion for music was so great, that he even struck such coins to commemorate his proficiency in that science. (Suetonius in vitâ 25.) We also find in *Alexander ab Alexandro* (Gen. Dies. lib. iv. cap. 15) a notice of this coin, as follows: "*Quare Nero Cæsar in habitu citharædi se nummo inculpsit.*" The legend is PONTIF. MAX. TR. POT. IMP. P. P. (*Pater Patriæ*.) It is singular in the 19th century to find Nero's money at Exeter, reminding us of his talents in music, or his love for singing and playing, 1770 years ago.—An oblong coin, supposed of NERVA, much *patined*. Only TR. POT. legible on reverse.

Castle-yard. CONSTANS (350 A. D.) at a great depth. Beaded crown, and dressed in the *chlamys*, DN. CONSTANS. P. F. AVG. Rev. Constans, in a small galley or skiff, steered by a Victory, holds a *labarum* or standard with the Greek monogram of Christ $\chi\rho$ on it. FEL(*ix*) TEMP(*orum*) REPARATIO.—Alludes to the renovation of the Empire under the Christian Emperors. (small) A coin of DOMITIAN was found under a foundation stone of the Heavltree Breccia. IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. COS. XIII. CENS. PERP. Reverse, Pallas marching to the right (S. C.) with spear and *parazonium*, VIRTUTI. AVGVSTI.

1838.

February. In laying gas pipes, on Fore Street Hill. CLAUDIUS, (bust to the left,) much detrited.—Rev. Pallas. Milk Lane, HADRIAN of orichalcum or yellow brass. Rev. defaced. Paul Street, VICTORINUS, the elder, (P. F. AVG.) on Rev. *Providentia*, AVG. with the globe and other symbols, (small) 260 A. D. Sun Lane, CONSTANTINE the Great, (MAX, AVG.) beaded crown, (Plate 4, No. 54.) Reverse, two legionaries and ensigns—between which a laurel—*Gloria Exercitus*.—S. CONS. (Constantinople Mint mark,) a small coin, great numbers of which appear to have been evidently distributed to the soldiers as part of their pay, *inclinate Imperio*; and of probably the same relative value as the *cents* of the United States, a sort of specie warranted probably by the urgent public necessity of the times, and struck out of small globular pieces of metal of the size of our large S.S.G. Mould or duck shot, (15 to 1 oz.) it is supposed.

March. In repairing one of those beautiful and imposing ornaments, the minarets of the mighty structure which adorns Exeter, a *Dupondius* or double *As* of NERO, was found imbedded in the solid masonry. How this Pagan memorial of a Roman Emperor, with the goddess Victory on it, came to be thus *sublatus in altum*, and to have so long held its idolatrous position on the pinnacle of a Christian fane, like the tempting Fiend who "smitten with amazement, fell at fair Solyma's holy city,

"—where the glorious temple rear'd
Her pile, far off appearing like a mount
Of Alabaster, topp'd with golden spires,"—PAR. REGD.

is matter of speculation. The wonder can only be accounted for by supposing the coin to have become incorporated or mix'd up with the *calx* or lime used in the original masonry, and to have been near the surface where it was made. In the Lower Market a smaller one of the Lower Empire was in like manner found in the stone work of a chimney. This *Nero*, now in the possession of Mr. Ellis, Fore-street, and in good preservation, is of the numerous ordinary class of *Dupondii* (which generally weighed 229 grs.; the *As* weighing 106 grs.;) and has the winged victory, with the globe and S. P. Q. R. frequently found at Exeter. I suppose them to have been distributed to the troops, as mementos of the national glory, after the famous victory gained by Nero's Lieutenant, Paulinus, over *Boadicea*, queen of the Iceni, near Verulam, A. D. 61. The unlucky omen of the goddess Victory* having fallen from her pedestal, at Camulodunum, is well known in the beginning of the revolt of Boadicea, a warlike princess, who like Semiramis in Assyria, Cleopatra in Egypt, and Zenobia in Syria, was of a spirit superior to her sex, and noticed by Xiphilin (in *Nerone*) as *Βουνδοῦκα, γυνή Βρετανίς, γενούς τον Βασιλείου*, &c.† and the worst foe the Romans ever had, The S. P. Q. R. on the Roman ensigns is considered to be the "abomination of desolation," as referring to the sacking of the Temple by Titus. But in our times, although like Satan it has, (but only "used for prospect,") as it would seem

"———on the tree of life
The middle tree and highest there that grew
Sat like a cormorant."

The circumstance is simply a matter of numismatic interest, and we cannot but rejoice at seeing the edifice survive not only those of the Polytheism of Pagan Rome, but even the errors of the days of munificence, in which the piety of a Leofric, a Warlewast, and a Peter Quivil, contributed to erect and beautify these venerable piles.

April 6. In excavating a cellar, (No. 86, Fore Street.)—SEVERUS, 2nd brass, a massy coin, much detrited, 3 feet under the pavement. MAGNENTIUS, excellent, bust to the right; reverse defaced. CONSTANS, small, Victorix, DD. AVGG. NN. Small CONSTANTINE—*Constantinopolis*—helmed head to the left. Some Samian Ware, on which a Gladiator appears, with the short apron or *subligaculum*, garlands of flowers, &c. Also part of a small Roman *calix* or cup.

April 24. Post-Office Lane, VALENTINIAN, *coronâ gemmatâ*, (small) father of the Emperor GRATIAN, (about 370, A. D.) DN. VALENTINIANVS PF. AVG.; Reverse, GLORIA ROMANORVM. Emperor drawing after him a captive, in the left hand a *Labarum* or ensign, with the monogram of Christ, XP—SMAOS. (Plate IV, No. 55.) *Signata Moneta Ostiæ*; Mint Mark of Ostia, at the entrance of the Tiber. A rude Crucifix of ancient execution was also dug up: Also a Roman scored tile. Near Congdon's Subscription Rooms, Two small CONSTANTINES, as usual, with the soldiers, &c. Gandy Street, laying Gas-pipes, near Mr. Pye's, Coin of the usurper DECENTIUS, (brother to Magnentius,) about 350, A. D., DN. DECENTIVS. (Plate IV, No. 56.) Reverse two Victories, between which is a

* *Andrastes* of Britain. (Dio.)

† *Boadicea*, a British Lady of regal race, &c.

wreath, VOT. V. MVL X., or vows of 5 first and many 10 years after. On the area, S.; on exergue Lyons' Mint mark, thus, Δ SLG. Inscription as on Constans above. Killed himself at *Sens*, in France.—Small CONSTANTINE, in Market Street, PLG. (Lyons.)—*Quinarius*, (silver) of SEVERUS, PIVS. AVG. Furcated beard. Reverse, helmed figure seated, .. armed, .. VTOR. AVG. P.—Roman *Acus Crinalis*, or bronze Crisping Pin, (sometimes of ivory or gold,) for the female toilette, Martial Ep. lib. 2, 66, "Inserta non bene fixus acu."*—Perforated Coin or Amulet—Samian fragment, with aquatic bird, &c.—VESPASIAN, AVG., &c., near Castle Street. Behind County Gaol, small CONSTANS, P. F. AVG.—Ditto VALENS, OF. II. CON., a Victory. *Sec. Reipublicæ*.

June. Bartholomew Yard, DOMITIAN, Fortuna, COS. XVII.—In the Close, VESPASIAN, radiated, *patined*, *Fortunæ Reduci*. Shilhay, A DOMITIAN, AVG. GERM. COS. XIV.—VALENS. (small) &c. High Street, VALENTINIAN, CONSTANS, GRATIAN, 2. Market Street, CONSTANTIVS, 2., Fel. Temp. Rep. (small). Cathedral Yard, VICTORINUS, SALVS. AVG. South Street, CONSTANTINE, *Sarmatia Devicta*. GRATIAN, AVGG. AVG. (*rare*). Circus, VALENTINIAN, LVG. SP. (Lyons.) (Plate V. No. 57.) Market Street, Quinarius of GALLIENUS, much debased and alloyed, being of *Billon*, or base silver. Reverse, a male figure standing.

June 10. Fore Street, FAUSTINA, (large brass,) DIVA. FAVS. (defaced Rev.)—Cathedral Yard, (late Chave's)—Two well preserved coins of NERO and VESPASIAN, (2nd brass); also a VALENS, (small.) High Street, Two of GRATIAN, (*rare*) Gloria, &c. on obverse, AVGG. AVG. (Plate V, No. 58.)—DOMITIAN, *patined*. South Street, CONSTANTINE, *Sarmatia Devicta*. Broad Gate, Greek Coin, with *Digamma*. Shilhay, ALLECTUS. Rev. PAX. AVG., in area S. P., well preserved. Another Ditto, galley and rowers on Reverse. *Virtus Augusti*, in exergue Q. C. A TETRICUS, small, &c. (Plate V. No. 59.) In Mr. Luke's Garden, near the Castle, CONSTANTINE, *Soli Invicto Comiti*. Another, Gloria Romanorum, small.

August. In digging up the Fore Street, (Guildhall) ANTONINUS PIUS (2nd brass) laureated bust to the right—TR. P. COS. III. Reverse, S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI S. C. within a garland, across the field (*patined*.) In other spots, a NERO much *patined*, female with Cornucopia. A TETRICUS, the elder, (small) Victory standing, holding a palm branch and a garland, COMES AVG. A VALENTINIAN, (beaded crown) &c. Barnfield, FAUSTINA (the younger) AVGVSTA, large brass, and a small octagonal earthen patine or vessel of red clay. New Market, VALENTINIAN, small, *Securitas Reipublicæ*. SMNOS, mint mark of Ostia. High Street, Six of Lower Empire. Potters Impress, PRIM(itivus.)

September: In lowering the gas-pipes in High-street, near the Guildhall, Three small coins of the Constantine dynasty, two galeated, CONSTANTINOPOLIS, the other of CONSTANTIVS, Gloria Exercitus, TRS. (Treves mark.) A second brass coin of the Emperor Tacitus, who was elected in the year of Rome 1028, or of our æra 275, and died after a reign of about seven months. He succeeded Aurelian. Radiated bust, IMP. CL(*audius*) TACIVS (*sic*, by a fault of the mint master for Tacitus) AVG.

* The *Acus Crinalis*, a Pin sometimes of Ivory or gold, was much used by the unmarried Roman Ladies, to confine their curls. Vide *Isidor*, 16, Orig. *Martial*, Ep. lib. 14. Prudentius, *Psychom*, *Crinalis Acus*, &c. The matrons used another sort of a curved form, to keep their hair divided on the forehead, by which fashion they were distinguished from the "maiden" ladies. V. Tertullian, *Ovid. Met.* 5, 32.

The reverse presents the god Mars Gradivus, naked, with a trophy and spear, marching, in the area B and the legend MARS VICTOR, around him two sacrificing implements, the culter, knife, or secespita, and libatory vase, also the leaf of the plant, quich or dogs grass, sacred to him, supposed to grow on fields of battle, (*gramen caninum*, or *triticum repens*, class *Triandria Monogynia*.) In his short reign, as Zosimus informs us, the Scythians, who had crossed the Palus Mæotis or sea of Azoph, and invaded the Roman provinces Pontus and Cilicia, were subdued. He however, it appears, fell by assassination at Tyana, in Cappadocia, soon after, at the age of 65, leaving behind him a character for prudence, wisdom, and valour. In High-Street, ANTONINUS PIUS, radiated crown, PP. TR. P. XVIII; reverse, Liberty, standing, S. C. Libertas COS. IIII. North Street, a Claudius Cæsar, much defaced, A CONSTANTIUS. NOB. C, and two very small coins of the same family. Opposite the Grammar School, CONSTANS, small; reverse, Victoriæ, in area MA monogram.

Sept. In lowering gas-pipes in Fore-St. a small rare coin of the Empress THEODORA, (unnoticed in Akerman.) FLAVIA MAXIMA or Maximiana, wife of Constantius Chlorus (about A. D. 292,) and daughter of the Emperor Maximian, who forced Constantius to repudiate Helena on investing him with the purple. It appears that at her death, he received Helena again, and died at York, (306, A. D.) FL. MAX. THEODORAE AVG., on reverse, Pietas Romana; Theodora nursing a child; in Exergue TRP. In area a cross, probably adopted after gaining a victory over the Caledonians or Picts. The cross was most likely added by her husband, who is much commended for his piety and adherence to christianity, rejecting the superstition and impiety of worshipping the heathen Gods, and whose good consort, Helena, suppressed idols, and erected a famous church at Jerusalem. Also, a CONSTANTIUS 2nd, (FL. IVL.) Gloria Exercitus, and TRS. A CONSTANTIUS, Victoriæ, DD. AVGGQ. NN. (small) Dupondius or double As of NERO, near the Guildhall; goddess Victory, S.C. (defaced.) In Waterbeer Street, CONSTANTIUS, beaded Crown, as above. In Barnfield, CLAUDIUS, with Minerva Promachus on Rev., &c. VESPASIAN, AVG. COS. VIII. PP. Rev an eagle expanded, S.C. '*volant*'. This is an ordinary type at Exeter, and was coined in the latter part of his reign. GRATIAN, a rare coin, (3rd brass) DN. GRATIANVS AVGG. AVG. Military figure with standard of the cross and resting his hand on a buckler, A.D. 383. Rev. Gloria Novi Sæculi. In area OF. II. in exergue CON. some Samian Ware, &c. FAVSTINA the YOUNGER, a massy coin much defaced.

October 26, a copper coin of CONSTANTINE the Great, was found by a labourer in the river Exe, imbedded in gravel, behind Mr. Bodley's iron works, near the Shilhay. It bears the helmeted head of that Emperor. and on reverse, two victories holding a shield or garland over a *Cippus*, inscribed VOT. PR. (*Vota Perpetua*.) The legend on the reverse is VICTORIÆ LÆTÆ PRIN(*cipis*) PER(*petui*.) In Exergue B. SIS. the minting house No. 2, of Siscia, in Pannonia, where the Romans had a well known mint for striking money. A similar type in gold is considered rare by numismatists. A Dupondius of NERO, in tolerable preservation, was found in Guinea Street, also some remains of powerful Roman masonry. On Northernhay, a VESPASIAN; CARAUSIUS PAX. AVG. CONSTANTINE, CONSTANTIUS, and VALENS, small: Opposite the Guildhall, a small coin with *Constantinopolis*. A CONSTANS and a TETRICUS junr. (small.)

In lowering the pavement of Goldsmith Street, coin of AUGUSTUS, badly preserved and much defaced; obverse, head of Augustus to the left, inscription effaced; reverse, an altar, over which two Victories extend their wings, (V. Akerman, Desc. cat. Vol. 1, p. 146.) the inscription below ROM ET AVG. erased. High Street, VALENS; beaded crown, Reipub. &c. Small Greek coin, defaced. Silver Consular coin, with helmed head of Pallas, and on reverse *Bigæ*, or chariot, inscription defaced. (Plate V, No. 60.)

October. In removing the earth near the opening in the City Wall, on Northernhay, opposite the Gaol, two coins in excellent preservation: one VESPASIAN, AVG. COS III; Bust to the right. Reverse figure of Security seated in her arm chair, as usual SECVRITAS, below, S. C. The piece evidently minted in the 70th year of our æra. The other is of HADRIAN; laureated bust, IMP. CAESAR. TRAIAN. HADRIANVS. AVG.: on Rev. a female, Inscr. PONT. MAX. TR. POT., attired as piety, the right arm extended; across the field PIE. AVG. beneath S. C., supposed to personify either Sabina his Empress or Matidia his Mother-in-law, daughter of Marciana, sister of Trajan, who both appear on medals with such attributes. The city walls at this spot, faced with blocks of volcanic substance, lava and tufa, being a consolidation of volcanic mud and ashes, like the travertine of Italy, are of remote antiquity. A fragment of Roman Ware, inscribed CA (Potters Mark) was also found.

December. MAGNENTIUS; *Victoriæ* DD, &c. Two asses of NERO; a CONSTANS, Fel. Temp. Reparatio, and Constantine, altar, *Beata Tranquillitas*. (small)

At Exwick Mills, VESPASIAN; Victory marching. In Exeter, TRAJAN, S.P.Q.R. (Optimo Principi,) both of *orichalcum*. A small copper coin of the Emperor CONSTANTINE the Second; it is of the numerous class of those which were struck at London during that period, A. D. 337, and the countenance or portrait of this prince on all these, varies much from those of the others of the family; CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB. On reverse a square Altar, inscribed VOTIS XX supporting a Globe. In exergue P. LON, the London Mint mark; and the inscription is BEATA TRANQUILLITAS, shewing that peace, religion, and their concomitant blessings, then seemed to pervade the world, typified by the Globe. This prince reigned, however, only 3 years, his share being Spain, Gaul, Germany, and Britain. By a quaint old author he is said to have been of a peaceable disposition, "very bold, if not rash, yet ambitious of honour and loving wine." In fact he is said to have been killed while in a state of inebriation, in a battle against his brother CONSTANS, at Aquileia, on the Adriatic.

In digging under the spot where the stiff unmeaning statue of a blue coat boy now appears perched on an as inflexible block of granite, at St. John's Hospital, a small coin of one of the sons of Constantine (3rd brass) was found, IVN. NOB, CAES., being Flavius Claudius Julius, who reigned about 340 A.D. Four skulls and many ossments were also found, the spot being a place of interment to the Hospital of St John, founded 1238, by Gilbert and John Long, merchants of Exeter.

1839.

January. Paris Street. EMPEROR JULIAN (*Ισλιανος*, Zosim, lib. 3.) This ancient relic is the second found here of late years, of this Prince, one being dug up in our Cathedral Yard, April 1837, struck at Lyons in France; he was grandson to Constan

tine the Great, and surnamed the Apostate. It is a leaden QUINARIUS, D.N. (Dominus Noster,) FL. (Flavius) CL. (Claudius,) IVLIANVS PF. AVG. Bearded bust to the right. Reverse, VOT. X. MVLTV. XX. within a wreath; in Exergue CONST. the mint mark of Constantinople. The Inscription on the reverse refers to the solemn vows and public games vowed to be solemnised in the tenth and twentieth years of the Emperor's reign, (*decennalia* and *vicennalia*.) which did not always signify that they were fulfilled; Julian unfortunately losing his life in a skirmish with the Persians at the age of 33, after reigning about 6 years and 8 months, 363, A.D. He is well known in history for his abortive attempt at rebuilding Jerusalem, in despite of the prophecy which forbade it; for although he studied Theology and was intended by his father for the Church, he had Paganism in his heart, and placed greater faith in magic and necromancy, although at another period he professed Arianism, but nevertheless restored the Heathen Altars and Temples, and tried with all his might to sow dissension among the early Christians. In the early misfortunes of his youth he bears a strong resemblance to the great Frederick of Prussia, who had also no small tinge of the Sceptic. His expedition against the Persians is brilliantly set forth in the 24th and 25th books of Ammianus, and of Zosimus, lib. 3, through Mesopotamia and Assyria, and bears with it that tincture of romance which we are accustomed to attribute to the exploits of a Richard, a Roland, a Dunois, or a Peterborough, and here he closed his hopes and his life. His route was through many noted cities of those provinces, of which Greek coins are found in our ancient city.

February. NERO's ANNONA. A magnificent brass medallion of Nero, neatly patinated, was discovered in lowering the surface of the street near that part of Bartholomew-yard, opposite the entrance arch to the Cemetery. On the obverse a laureated bust to the right, finely executed, and evidently from one of the best Roman dies. The reverse bears the legend ANNONA AVGVSTA CERES, as before; a female seated, dispensing corn to another; Statius *silvæ* l. 6. Hunc Annona diem superba nescis— Two patrician ædiles in Julius Cæsar's time superintended the annona forensis and management of the public provisions.

March. In Castle Street, a NERO, (Plate V. No. 63) with a Victory on reverse, and a little Constantine, with helmed head, a Victory also on reverse, in Exergue TR, a branch and E. (Treves Mint mark.) in Bartholomew Yard; CONSTANTINOPOLIS round the head. A silver Quinarius of HELENA; F. HELENA AVGVSTA, Securitas republicæ, (PTR) Treves. Friars Walk, Second brass coin of Trajan, radiated bust, female seated with cornucopia, SENATVS POPVLVS; in Exergue FORT(unæ) RED(uci). HADRIAN, (Plate V. No. 64) much patinated. radiated bust, SALVS AVG.; Goddess of health with patera &c., S. C. The silver coin or Quinarius of Helena, is not of the mother of Constantine the Great, as at first supposed, but of Flavia Helena, also called Maximiana, a wife and aunt of the Emperor Julian, and daughter of Constantine by Fausta. She died A. D. 360, in the Christian faith, Akerman (Descr. catal.) notices a gold coin of this Empress which fetched 23*l.* at a sale, but no silver ones. The copper ones are common. The reverse generally as in the one alluded to is a woman in the *stola*, standing, a branch in her hand inverted.

April 6. St. John's Bow, NERO, Magnentius, with Victorix, and also VOT MVLTV. XX. Summerland Street, TRAJAN: VESPASIAN, Duryard Turnpike. CONSTANTIVS, Bartholomew Yard. (small.)

April 22. The following were dug up in various parts of this city. At Clifton Place, GRATIAN, DN. GRATIANVS AVGG AVG.; reverse Gloria Novi Sæculi. In exergue 7 CON. A warrior armed, (small.) Salutory Place, St. Sidwell's, CONSTANS (small) Military Standard between two Legionary Soldiers, Gloria Exercitus. On the standard the letter M the initial of the designation of some Legion, as Martia, Minervia, Macedonica, &c.

May. Barnfield, VALENS, *Reipublicæ*. Barbarous coin, oval; scored tile, &c. Bonhay, HADRIAN and VESPASIAN. Near the Post-office, eight feet deep in making a sewer, NUMERIANUS; a curious coin of the third brass of this Emperor, quite a medallig gem. (Plate V. No. 65) Obverse, radiated bust to the right, attired in the cuirass or lorica; IMP NVMERIANVS AVG.; reverse, Jupiter standing, naked, holding a victory and the hasta or spear, an eagle at his feet, IOVI VICTORI. In the exergue KAB. This type is rare on coins of the same size of his father Carus, and the place where this one was minted was probably the city Cadomum, or perhaps otherwise Karnuntum in Pannonia, which stood near the Danube, and is the modern city of Presburg in Upper Hungary, 38 miles from Vienna. It is noticed in the Itinerary of Antonine and in the Notitia also, as the place where the 14th Legion (Gemina) was in Garrison as marines serving in the fleet of light ships on the Danube (Liburnarii.) Numerian was the younger son of Carus, and made Augustus, after a victory over the Sarmatæ or ancient Russians, and accompanied his father in his expedition against Persia. On his return from the taking of Babylon, he was murdered in his litter, by Arrius Aper his father-in-law, the Prætorian Prefect, in Thrace, A. D. 284. He was an excellent poet and orator, and gave promise of great virtues, but was a sad enemy to the christian converts. In the Bonhay, in levelling the ground, a VESPASIAN, much patined, radiated bust to the right, VESPASIANVS AVG. COS.; reverse, Victory marching to the left, S. C. (defaced.) This relic is similar to one found at Exwick Mills. Small coin of CRISPUS, son of Constantine, by Minervina, born at Arles in France, CRISPVS NOBIL C.; helmeted head and attired in the military cuirass; reverse, BEATA TRANQVILLITAS; a Globe charged with three stars over an altar inscribed VOTIS XX; in the field F. R. the title of the supervising minting officer; in the exergue P LON evidently the mint mark of the Roman British colony, and struck at London. The Bonhay was no doubt formerly a marsh or swamp, and afterwards part of the manor of Exe Island. In ancient times tradition says the tide flowed up as far as Pynes, near which an anchor was in later days dug up in the marsh adjoining. From its low situation near the river, the Bonhay was no doubt frequently inundated; in fact its ancient neighbour, the old Church or Chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, on the opposite bank, which is much higher, was destroyed or rendered useless by the floods, and soon after the reformation the present Church was built. The site of Cowick Priory, a cell to Tavistock Abbey, is opposite the Bonhay, and three of the venerable yew trees still remain close to the river. I was shewn in 1838, at the Victoria Inn, in the Island (Exe Island) adjoining, a Maximian (orichalcum) a Postumus, *Victoria Aug.*, a Victorinus, *Spes Publica*, and a Constantine, found there.

June. On the Friars' Walk. A thick massy coin of the elder ANTONINUS, AVG. PIVS PP., laureated bust to the right; reverse, a woman (perhaps Italy) standing, in her left hand the hasta, at her feet a globe S.C. TR. POT. XIX. the 19th year of his

tribunitial office, which was in his 4th consulship, commencing the 143rd year of the Christian era. If we suppose, therefore, the coin to have been struck that year, which it undoubtedly was, it will give us 1696 years as its exact age. (Plate V, No. 67.) Also, in High Street, opposite Mr. Damerel's ironmonger, in clearing a sewer of the depth of 8 feet, the lower part of a black *terra cotta* sepulchral vessel, or bowl, was found, probably to pour libations to the *manes* of the dead, and ornamented; many other fragments of black sepulchral pottery and a piece of red or Samian ware were found. The spot was clearly a burying place.

July. In lowering the entrance to the New Market from the High Street, near the Swan Tavern.—(The ground here appears to have been very infructuous of antiques, and was a mere mass of bricks, filth, and rubbish, shovelled in at some remote time on this spot. The old Fish Market noticed by Clarendon in his rebellion, book 9, was probably held in the main street, opposite St Martin's Lane. He tells that when Lord Goring was governor for the king, the soldiers used to plunder the fishmongers, and when complained of, the General said that the injury was done by the citizens accusing his men of great swearing, for if they swore, said he, "it was well known that they could catch no fish." His licentiousness and indolence here did great damage to the king's cause in the West, and his subsequent defeat by Fairfax, at Langport, was the precursor of still greater misfortunes to the Royalist party.) VALERIANUS, IMP. C. (*æsar*) P(*ublius*) LIC(*inius*) VALERIANVS AVG. Radiated bust to the right. A coin of *billon*, or rather of copper washed with silver, being the base currency of the times. The reverse is much defaced and patined, but presents two figures standing, meant for Valerian and Gallienus, his son. The inscription now effaced was probably *Concordia AVGG*. This emperor assumed the purple in 254, A.D., and is well known in history for his defeat in Mesopotamia by the Persians; and subsequent captivity, when taken by their powerful king Sapoires the First (or Shahpour,) who flayed him alive. He persecuted the Christian proselytes, and was, it appears, justly chastised. Zosimus, who calls him *Ουαλεριανος*, tells us that Sapor craftily got possession of his person under pretence of attending a conference, lib. i. His misfortunes however were finally retrieved by Odenatus, his ally, husband to the famous Zenobia of Palmyrene, called the great huntsman of the East. CONSTANS, (very small) TRP., Gloria Exercitus, struck at Treves, or Triers.

September 2. On Fore Street Hill on the right, opposite St. John's Bow, a coin of HADRIAN, of yellow copper; bust to the right RIANVS AVG.; reverse (much defaced.) Rome and the Emperor standing. It is of the class of those with Adventus Augusti, rare in gold and silver. Under Northernhay, coin of ANTONINVS PIVS (fourth Consulship); reverse a female figure, much defaced and patined. Excellent base silver or billon coin of POSTUMVS; radiated bust bearded; IMP C. POSTVMVS P F AVG.; reverse a galley or Trireme, with rowers, LAETITIA AVG. evidently struck on the 11th of February, sacred to Pan, a festive day, and to the genius of the Emperor reigning. This type is rare on the brass medallions and first brass of the usurper Postumus, who was one of the thirty tyrants, a native of Gaul, about 260 A. D., and is called by an old writer the most illustrious of them "a valiant and experienced Captain, an excellent statesman and true justicer," chiefly noted for his wars against the Emperor Gallienus. High Street, No. 66, a small CONSTANTINE (defaced.)

T

In laying gas pipes, near the Guildhall, Antoninus Pius, Radiated bust to the right, AN..NINVS AVG. Reverse, Goddess Salus, feeding a serpent at an altar, out of a patera or sacrificing dish, evidently implying a sacrifice for health; probably also alluding to the annual custom of presenting a cake or tart in the sacred grove at Lanuvium to a dragon or serpent, by the Roman single ladies, about which practice there are some romantic stories recorded, (admitting of much latitude,) one of which is that the serpent's acceptance of the cake, was a test of purity on the part of these young females. There was no doubt abundance of room for scandal, nevertheless, even in the coteries of those remote times, although superstition had the ascendant. The serpents were no doubt beguiled in their turn, to serve the purposes of those who could best afford to fee the attendant priests.

In laying gas pipes near St. Johns's Bow, CARAUSIUS, 293 A.D. (Plate V, No 66.) Radiated head of the Emperor to the right; lower part of the coin broken off, IMP. CARAVSIVS AV. Reverse, LAETIT AVG, a woman standing; in her right hand a wreath, in her left an anchor or perhaps an inverted javelin; below C. This type was before undiscovered, certainly unpublished. Two CONSTANTINES accompanied the above coin of Carausius, who reigned over Britain for several years in great splendour, and was famous for his fleets and also for the general improvement he conferred on our island, building it is said, among other works, the city of Cambridge (*Granta*) and making the Akeman road from thence to Bath. The coins were all deposited in depths varying from two to four feet. A coin of NERO much defaced, and another CONSTANTINE, were also dug up, on laying pipes opposite the entrance to the new market. There is no doubt, in accounting for the number and constant occurrence of these coins, that the main street of Exeter was a burial place to the Roman legion or colony planted here. There was also a neat coin of the younger CONSTANTINE, VOT V CAESARVM NOSTROVM, found under Northernhay, and four others, including a CLAUDIUS, HADRIAN, and a CONSTANTINE, VIRTVS EXERCIT (two captives seated under a labarum or standard PTR,) but all in woeful preservation.

November 4, in re-laying the gas pipes by the new company, in the Fore and High Streets, CLAUDIUS CÆSAR, much defaced and worn. Near the Guildhall, a large brass coin or medallion of HADRIAN, much oxidised, and imbedded in a solid mass of the red loamy coarse soil. This coin on being first dug out, was so incrustated with dirt that it appeared nothing better than a coarse pebble stone. On repeated cleansing and applying a mild solution of acid, it displayed a bust of Hadrian to the right, with the legend IMP. CAESAR TRAIANVS.... and on its reverse are the letters (P) ON MAX.... the rest is covered with rust. Near the Western or Lower Market, a large brass coin of Trajan, beautifully patined and preserved. Bust to the right, IMP. CAESAR NERVAE TRAIANO AVG(usto) GER(manico) DAC(ico) PM. TR. P. COS. V. P. P. (pater patriæ.) Reverse a Victory winged, holding a buckler, probably inscribing DACIA on it; S. C. and the famous legend S: P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. In his fifth consulship, his patron Nerva died and the coin was struck that year, which was the 98th of the Christian æra. His triumph over the Dacians and Scythians did not however take place, till the following year. DOMITIAN, (Plate V, No. 68) (third brass,) perhaps the only one of small size found here, DOMIT. AVG. GERM. COS. P. P. Reverse a bird or eagle on a thunder-

bolt; below S. C. Small coin of the third brass of the Emperor GRATIAN, who was the colleague of Valentinian I, succeeding him in the Western parts of the Roman Empire, A. D. 375. Reverse, Gratian, drawing after him a captive, which type is common on this and many others of an earlier date, and sometimes implies the subjection of an enemy; in the right hand he holds a labarum or standard. A small CONSTANTINE much patined, with two Victories, &c. Two others struck at Treves, (Plate V, No. 69) TRS., with Romulus and Remus nursed by a wolf; of the Lower Empire. Another ditto CONSTANTINOPOLIS, helmeted head. Reverse, Victory marching to the left PLC. (Mint mark of Lyons in France) in exergue. CONSTANTINE the Great, a beautiful coin. Reverse, the Sun standing with rays on his head, the right hand elevated, the left holds a globe, SOLI INVICTO COMITI. In area, S. F. (sacris faciundis) in exergue PLN. London Mint mark, (third brass.) This type though rare, is often found at Exeter. Small coin of CLAUDIUS II, A. D. 270, (Gothicus.) Reverse an altar, CONSECRATIO (rare.) Coin of MAXIMIANUS HERCULES, the colleague of Dioclesian, A. D. 286, patined, Reverse, a Genius standing, with cornucopia and patera, the corn bushel or modius of the god Serapis on his head, GENIO POPVLI ROMANI.

In the Island, TRAJAN, radiated bust to the right, inscription much defaced—OPTIMO AVG GER.... Reverse, a female as the goddess Victory standing, at her feet a buckler, in the left hand the spear or hasta. Small CONSTANTINE, helmeted bust, &c. defaced. In laying gas pipes opposite the London Inn, small coin of CONSTANTINUS the Second, FL(avius) IVL(ius) CONSTANT.... Bust of this Prince in a military habit, to the left; reverse (Providen) TIAE CAESS; a building or city gate, below PTR (Treves Mint mark.) He was born 317 A.D. being the second son of Constantine, and died at the age of 44; he was the predecessor of the Emperor Julian, the idolator and apostate, to whom he gave his sister Helena in marriage, and whom he associated in the empire with himself during his life time to defend its western parts against the barbarians of Germany, or Allemans, who had invaded Gaul. They were most signally routed and cut to pieces by Julian, near Colmar, then named Argentaria. Constantius who was a weak Prince and much governed by favourites, was a great supporter of the Arian heresy or controversy which arose in his days. He died at Mopsucrene, in Cilicia, at the foot of Mount Taurus, of fever, aged 44.

In laying gas pipes near Summerlands, a TRAJAN, much patinated; reverse a warlike figure marching between two trophies—(Senatus Populusque) ROMANVS, coin ill preserved. Paris Street, coin of LICINIUS (third brass) about 324 A.D., brother-in-law of Constantine the Great, whose sister he espoused at Milan, IMP CVAL LICIN LICINIVS P F AVG; reverse, Jupiter standing, an eagle at his feet, holding a wreath in its beak, IOVI CONSERVATORI AVG (ustorum.) By the ALE in the exergue, the coin appears minted at Alexandria in Egypt, and in the field or area the letters Q E N are supposed to refer to the solemn festivals on the 17th of February called Quirinalia, sacred to Romulus, as the 1st of that month was to the birthday of Hercules, and the 23rd dedicated to the god Terminus, who presided over the boundaries of lands, and received oblations of wheaten cakes and the first fruits of the fields on that day from the country people. The festivals of the goddess Fornax, who presided over ovens and the baking of bread, took place at Rome on the same day as the Quirinalia, with offerings of barley and barley cakes, the former

sprinkled with salt according to the Pythagorean rites of Numa, barley being the first grain used for food, till superseded by wheat. Whoever neglected the festivals of this goddess was bound to attend the Quirinalia and go through the process of expiation there. The E. N. is generally understood to signify the Endotercisi or Intercisi dies, which were a sort of half-holy days partly common to the gods and to men, the courts being then open on some hours and not on others. This type is only rare in gold.

Good Eating.—Contrast of Christianity and Paganism.—The ancient Romans were forbidden by their king Numa from shedding the blood of animals in sacrifice; he only offered cakes, flour, fruits, or salted barley meal to the gods, following the doctrines of Pythagoras, who only approved of the most pure and innocent oblations. What shall we think however of our British ancestors who were forbidden by law from either eating the flesh of the fowl, goose, or hare, at their tables, or offering it in sacrifice!! We have indeed, were it only as *gastronomes*, gained on our ancestors. It is lucky we live in an age when such fallacies are exploded. What would our gourmands say were they debarred all these niceties, or the "tumult of fish, flesh and fowl" which now smoke on every table?

December. In excavating a sewer behind the houses lately erected by Mr. Luke, in St. Leonard's parish, at the depth of seven feet, a coin of the billon or base silver, of the Emperor Gallienus, who reigned A. D. 253. It was probably a quinarius (at first equal to five Roman ases, or pieces of three farthings, afterwards to eight) of the value of $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. English money, and is much patinated and incrustated with the green mantle of antiquity. It bears the bust of Gallienus, bearded to the right, AVG. and on reverse that sacred animal the goat, with the legend IOVI. CONS. AVG. (Iovi Conservatori Augusti.) This coin is in the list of rare reverses in Akerman's Descriptive Catalogue, vol. 2. p. 26, and the reverse alludes to the favourite goat of Amalthæa, daughter of Melissus, King of Crete, which is well known in the mythology, as having nurtured the infant Jupiter, when exposed in a cavern on the sacred recesses of Mount Ida, in consequence of which the deserving animal (some say the lady herself as a goat) was afterwards made a star or constellation, one of its horns the famous cornucopia or horn of abundance, and with its skin the Aegis or shield of Minerva was covered. Strabo (lib. x.) seems however to infer that the cornucopia was the horn which Hercules broke off the forehead of the river Achelous, in his contest for the hand of the fair Deianira at the court of Oeneus, King of Ætolla, and which he presented to the father as a nuptial present.* Gallienus was fond of making the gods his preservers, for which reason we find the names of Apollo with a centaur shooting to preserve him from the arrows of the Parthians, Diana with her stag, the Sun with an ox, on his coins. The goat considered also as an animal of good omen, was adopted by Domitian on his coins, with a crown, probably yielding to the flattery of his courtiers by wishing to represent himself a Jupiter. The origin of the word tragedy is said to arise from the Greek word for the he goat, anciently the successful actor's prize. The goat appears on the money of several ancient Grecian commonwealths or cities, viz., of Aegæ in Macedonia, Parium in Mysia, and of Edessa in Syria. With-

* Rivers were supposed to have horns, from the rapidity of their currents, and Virgil *Aen.* lib. 8. calls the Tiber *CONNIGER*, or horned, V. Turnebum, *Adv.* 24, on these rivers Bacchus was represented with horns for many reasons, especially as the sun, and with its rays.

out going into all the mysteries connected with this useful animal in the worship of Bacchus and Pan, among the Egyptians and Greeks—we know it was used in sacrifice to Diana, Minerva, Esculapius and Juno, and connected with the first rude origin of comedy at Athens, one part of the performance of which was the dancing on inflated goatskins made slippery with oil, by the actors. It may be remarked that at Mendes in Egypt, female goats were adored and held sacred as emblems of the passive generative attribute, and herein the reason why on Greek monuments we find allusions to that extraordinary worship, originating probably from the same source. (Strabo, lib. 17, Herodotus Euterpe 46.) On his statues the god Pan was represented for mysterious reasons as a goat, and considered by the Egyptians as the true emblem of fecundity, for which and other remarkable qualities he was supposed to possess as the general principle of every thing, they devised that mysterious symbol which formed the monstrous combination of a being, half man, half caprine, who was also the guardian of the fields and shepherds, and to whom in his temple on the Palatine mount at Rome, the dog, the reputed enemy of the wolf, and protector of sheep, was always sacrificed on the 15th of February, at the famous feasts called Lupercalia. Human victims were offered to Pan and Jupiter Lycaeus by the Arcadians, and in Egypt on coins of the Mendesian Nome or province, the goat-headed type of Amoun-Ra, is said to refer to the great deity Chonouphis or Kneph, the chief of the gods of that interesting country.

1840.

April 24. In St. Mary Arches Street, laying gas pipes, CARAUSIUS (third brass,) but in a very imperfect state of preservation, (Plate V, No. 71.) It was probably one of the ordinary PAX types. Rev. A.V.G. defaced and badly struck. Carausius, the chief benefactor of Britain, celebrated the Roman secular games and the *palilia*, or birth day of Rome, also, it is said, at York, about 298, A.D. In sifting or screening the earth which formed part of the wooden and clay (vulgo *rab* and *dab*,) party wall of a house in North Street, a coin of VESPASIAN, made its appearance. Reverse totally defaced, but the obverse presents the bust of that Emperor to the right, IMP. CAESAR VESPASIAN AVG. in tolerable preservation. The coin is of yellow copper, and much worn. It must have become mixed up with the cob or clay originally.

May 1840, in Waterbeer Street, small coin of CONSTANTINE the Great. Reverse Victory treading on a captive, records his victory over the Sarmatians; SARMA-TIA DEVICTA. TRQ Treves mint mark. A minute coin of CONSTANS, in Gandy Street, near the entrance into Paul Street (formerly Fish Street and Corry Lane. V. Stukely, *Itin. Curiosum*, 1724.) Reverse, two soldiers and a standard, much worn. At Stoke Hill, a large coin much patined and defaced, was found in a quarry on the right of the old road. This may probably have reference to the large circumvallation or camp, with a deep *Fosse*, which stands opposite to Pynes, and overlooks the adjoining hills, supposed to have communicated with an ancient road from Longbrook Street, and to have been a Roman summer camp to the Exeter garrison. There appears to have been another field work lower down, where the road probably crossed the river opposite Pynes House. Milk Lane, SEVERUS II. NOB(ilis) CAESAR. This coin, lately found near the Lower Market, proves to be one of those assigned

to FLAVIUS VALERIUS SEVERUS, commonly designated the II.; a native of Illyria, proclaimed by the Emperor Maximian, A. D. 306. He was sent into Italy with an army against Maxentius, who however as we are informed by Zosimus (lib. 2) bribed his troops, chiefly Moorish levies, and forced him to take refuge in Ravenna. Being cajoled from this stronghold by the treacherous overtures of Maxentius, he was circumvented and strangled at a place called the Three Taverns* near Rome. The coin which is rare, is noticed in Akerman, vol. 2, p. 201; the features bear however, a strong resemblance to Caracalla.

In Gandy Street, a Quinarius of JULIAN the Apostate, (about 363, A.D.) base silver, was dug up in laying a new pavement. It is of the class of two others found, (one in the Cathedral Yard, in April 1837, the other in January 1840) and is chiefly composed of lead, being like its two predecessors, a very ancient fabrication. The Inscription is DN. FL. CL. IVLIANVS P. F. AVG. The one found in 1837, was of the Lyons mint, of which the conductors are supposed to have carried on a clandestine mintage, in periods when the coin was debased, profiting by the reduction in silver. Caracalla issued pieces of lead, gilt, Dio. lib. 77. These fabrications were winked at by the later Emperors, who had greatly debased the coin and permitted copper washed with silver, and even tin, to pass as legal tender "under the rose," in those perturbed times. Aurelian however attempted to stop the practice of falsifying the coin, in consequence of which the Monetarii or minting officers excited a dangerous rebellion and murdered the Rationalis or chief officer of the Roman mint, Felicissimus, procurator Fisci, i. e. of the Emperor's revenues or Exchequer, for which reason an army was marched against them by Aurelian, and they were after a severe struggle, put to the sword.† We are however told by others that this officer who answered probably to our master and worker of the mint and comptroller and assayer of the coinages, was himself the cause and leader of the tumult, and doubtless had great interest in debasing the ancient coin ‡

In Jac. Guthrie de Procuratoribus Monetæ cap. 19, of the Off. Domus Aug. lib. 3, Lipsiæ 1672, (an excellent work,) we are informed that the Minting Officers belonged to the *Largitiones Sacræ*, or Royal Treasury of the Emperors, and that their *procurators* or *Rationales Monetæ*, were officers, six of whom in the train or acting in the *bureau*, if we may so speak of the Count of the Sacrorum Largitionum, who was Treasurer General of the Imperial Largesses or Revenue.¶ The Emperor Theodoric used to observe that the liberal conduct or bounty of the Prince was, through the agency of those officials, alluding to this functionary, much enhanced and adorned; meaning that the countenance of the reigning emperor should be thereby faithfully impressed on the cur-

* These Taverns had a long run of business, for we find St. Paul on his journey to Rome, there, Acts 28, 15v., and again in Zosimus, the Τρεῖς Καπηλῖαι still in being two centuries and a half after the days of Nero.

† Suidas. Μονητάριοι ἐκ περὶ νόμισμα τεχνηται, οἱ περὶ Αὐρηλιανὸν διαφύβατον το νόμισμα. Φιληνέσιμον ἀνελοῦντες &c

‡ Aur. Victor et Vopiscus.

¶ His jurisdiction extended over the mines, the mints and public treasuries of the most important cities, foreign trade, and linen and woollen manufactories. A receiver general was under the one who served in Britain and a Præpositus Thesaurorum Augustensium or Lord Treasurer, as also an officer who superintended the Gynægium at Winchester, where was a manufactory for the rich clothing of the Emperor and his troops.

rent coins, and such coins should be struck as would remind future ages of what took place in reigns which had passed away. V. Cassiodori, lib. 6, var. 7. The *Rationales summarum*, or Receivers general of the Provinces, superintended the *minora æraria*, or provincial Exchequers, and were also called Procurators, and the officers were most various, as connected with the mint and treasury, both at Rome and abroad. In our own mint we have had however at the present day, a master and worker, his deputy also, a comptroller, king's clerk of copper coinage, king's assayer, probationer assayer, masters assay master, masters' 1st. and 2nd. clerk, melter and refiner, probationer melter, weigher, teller and stamper of money weights, provost of the moneyers, &c. &c. Among them are no doubt, many officers, analogous to the grander Triumviri, A.A.A. F.F.F. (æris, argenti, auri, flando, feriundo, faciundo) and the host of minting officers down to the *flaturarii* or *flatores*, who blew the *folles* or bellows of the melting furnaces, the *malcatores monetæ*, who prepared the rude masses of gold and silver, the *optiones fabricæ* or monitors, *exactores*, who watched the workmen, *signatores*, who with the hammer stamped the coin with the impression of the die, and were aided by the *suppostores*, who placed the metal in its prepared form, and withdrew the coin after being struck; *Aequatores*, who judged of its proper weight, and lastly the *Nummularii*, who decided whether the current coins were genuine, of proper fineness, quality, of just weight, and standard or counterfeit.

June. An impression of the coin of SEVERUS II., found in this city, was forwarded to Mr. C. Roach Smith, of the Numismatic Society, a distinguished antiquary. That gentleman remarks they are by no means common, although there are not many different reverses. Their general character or design and style, resemble those of Maximian and Dioclesian, and one was once bought at a dealer's in London for a Maximian among other coins. In Bartholomew Cemetery, making a walled grave, a coin (of the first brass) of COMMODUS, in excellent preservation, finely patined. Bust to the right, handsomely bearded, M. COMMODVS ANT.. FELIX AVG. BRIT. Commodus was exceedingly ambitious of bearing the title of Britannicus or British, to which he however had no title, having never visited this province, nor performed the mighty works which gave that title to his predecessors Hadrian and Antoninus Pius. He was entirely given up to his pleasures, and to charioteering, gladiatorial sports, &c. In his reign, however, the Caledonians (or Scottish barbarians) who had broken through the turf wall of Antoninus,* were defeated and driven back by his Lieutenant or Proprætor, Ulpius Marcellus, an officer of great conduct and vigilance, inured to warlike toils by hardihood and abstinence, and who if we are to believe historians, lived only on stale bread brought all the way from Rome.† The reverse is S. C. and Hygeia seated, offering a sacrifice for health, feeding a serpent out of a platter or sacrificing dish. The legend is (P. M.) TR. P. XVIII IMP. VIII C.... by which the date may be assigned to 192 A.D., when he was strangled, this coin being evidently struck in anticipation of his eighth consulship, of which only seven are recorded, and probably commemorates the cessation of the plague which raged violently in his dissolute reign. In Longbrook Street, CONSTANTINE the Great, PROVIDENTIE AVG., a building &c., very perfect. In Westgate Quarter, GAL -

* Between the Friths of Forth and Clyde in the track of Agricola's chain of forts (39 miles 726 paces long.)

† Dio. 72.

LIENUS ditto. The Sun standing, ORIENS AVGG (rare in gold and first brass,) CONSTANTINE II., GLORIA EXERCITVS, and coined at Treves (TRS.); all three small.

Found near the ancient Conduit by St. Lawrence's Church, a TRAJAN, large brass, (young head.) Rev. defaced—a female sitting COS. II. A CONSTANTINE II.; two soldiers and standards, GLORIA EXERCITVS; struck at Treves. The remains of the well or tank and water course or main duct, were discovered on this spot. They formerly supplied the citizens with water in days of siege, near three centuries ago.

August. Northern hay, In excavating for the site of the New Dispensary, opposite the City Gaol, two coins, the one a CLAUDIUS CAESAR, of the same kind so often found in this city, with Minerva Promachus and S. C., the other a VESPASIAN, CAES VESPASIAN.... bust to the right, and on reverse S. C. an elegant figure of Victory, winged, marching to the left, VICTORIA AVGVSTI, both much patined and detrited. Allectus (third brass) a galley with a mast and six oars, VIRTVS AVG.; in exergue Q. C. On obverse, IMP....ECTVS P. F. AVG. (Plate V. No. 72.) From the same spot and taken out of the city wall, where its base rested on a sort of zigzag pitching of pebble stones, (probably to drain off the water,) two coins of CLAUDIUS, as above. The Roman solid concrete or rubble masonry, was visible in several parts, in removing the facing of volcanic or tufa stone which shielded the outside of the wall, and was a conglomerate of chrystallized volcanic mud and scoria or ashes.

Antiquities, &c. of Exeter.

GREEK COINS

FOUND AT EXETER AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

It is an indisputable fact that among many numismatic curiosities dug up in this ancient city, a number of coins have of late years come to light, from the autonomous Greek Colonial Cities, in Syria and Asia Minor, as also a very great many from Alexandria in Egypt.* I was at first extremely sceptical on this point, but my doubts became at last entirely removed, by the repeated appearance and undoubted authentication of these coins. I will not venture to assert, positively, with some old writers, (Izacke, &c.) that Exeter was in existence 1451 years before Christ, (and in the 2855th year of the mundane æra) or with others some centuries later, but I firmly believe that it was considerably older, as a city, hamlet, or habitation, than London, and the primary Emporium of the tin trade in early ages. I will not pretend to swear roundly with the Saxon Chronicle, that the *Dunmonii* originally came from Armenia, after the confusion of tongues, or with Richard of Cirencester, that the *Belgæ* emigrated here from Gaul in the year 3650, A. M. I believe there is however sufficient proof that the *Dunmonians*, who were a mercantile people, traded for ages, perhaps one thousand years before the Christian æra, with the Phœnician, Carthaginian, and Greek Merchants. A colony of *Belgæ* came from Gaul into South Britain three centuries and a half before the Roman Conquest. The Phœnicians and Gauls had traded with the Cornish previously to this. Byron says, he had stood upon "Achilles' tomb and heard Troy doubted," and that time would doubt of Rome. We well know that many of the Roman auxiliary corps were composed of Greek levies, as the Thracian and Dalmatian Horse and Infantry of the *Notitia* sufficiently prove, and from the same important document (Sect. 53,) we find that the *Equites Syri*, who also spoke Greek, were in garrison in the interior of the Province, under the Count of Britain (who bore the title of *spectabilis* or honourable)+ A Syrian Legion in-

• What is still most remarkable is that many Copper Coins of the Ptolemies, some of very early date, were dug up here and in the vicinity; these were generally found at great depths, some twenty feet below the surface; fourteen or fifteen of these have come under my inspection in a perfect state.

† The 1st. Cohort of the Hamian Archers recorded on an Inscription by Camden, of Apamea, were from Cœle Syria and Hamah, or Epiphania, on the Orontes, near Aleppo. The detachment of *Pacenses* (numerus *Pacensium*) v. *Notit.* 63, stationed at Pierco Bridge, Magæ of the *Notitia*, under the controul of the Hon. the Duke of Britain, came from Develtum (Col. Flav. *Pacif.*) in Thrace. The Thracian 2nd cohort was at Newcastle and Gateshead, that of the Dalmatians at Carvoran, their horse at Broughton and also at Brancaster, in Norfolk.

troduced the pantheistic worship of the female genius, recorded on coins of Byblus, of the great goddess Belisama or Astarte, (which they had probably at first in common with the Assyrians and Phœnicians, and the Greeks and Africans of later times,) the presiding male and female deity of Hierapolis. (Pausanias His.) typified as a human figure with the Bull's head, into Britain. She was the same as Europa and Venus at Sidon, and so on coins of Nero. There are two Greek Altars in the British Museum, found at Corbridge in Northumberland, in the Townley Gallery, one of which is dedicated by Pulcher to Astarte, (ACTAPTHC BOMON M'ECOPAC ΠΟΥΑΧΕΡ Μ'ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ) and was twice engraved in the Archæologia. The other has the secespita, a bull's head and inscription to the Tyrian Hercules, by the Arch-priestess Diodora, of which Deity Herodotus records an ancient temple at Tyre. Camden records (p. 926, ed. Gibson) from the work of Solinus, called Polyhistor, that a votive altar, inscribed with Greek characters, was set up in North Britain in honor of Ulysses, this may however be questionable, but that great writer seems not to doubt its authenticity, the Greeks being great travellers both by sea and land. The Merchants of Dunmonium in particular had been long familiar to the Greeks, having traded, it is said, for ages to the Mediterranean, before the invasion of the Romans; and in Borlase, (Cornwall,) mention is made of a tin *patera*, found in 1756, at Bossens in that county, dedicated to Mars, with an inscription. (Livius Modestus Driuli filius Deo Marti) partly Greek and partly Latin characters. The former were λ, δ, Α, Ξ, and η, and the other letters common to both nations, it is thought, should be ascribed to the former, as the rest "are purely Grecian property." Another *patera* and a vase or *præfericulum*, were found along with it, both of tin, and the discovery was made by a farmer, who driving his team from the field, the foot of one of the oxen striking into the earth, uncovered a perpendicular pit in which they were found. Mixed letters of this kind have been found on other inscriptions in foreign countries. I transcribed one in 1821, at Florence, in the Palace of the *Riccardi*, to Pomp. Proclus, a sepulchral tablet, in which the words PROCAO MIA and SVAΔIA (Longina) appeared. The learned Horsley, (v. Gibson's Camden, vol. 3, p. 122) has preserved two Greek inscriptions as found in Britain, one of which was in the county of Durham, Greek on one side and latin on the other; and Pliny informs us that Britain was famous for Greek Monuments, long before the arrival of the Romans. The Gauls used Greek letters in Cæsar's time, in their records and registers of soldiers and their families, so did the Druids, most probably, and such frequently appear on those extraordinary specimens of art, British and Gaulish coins, as may be seen by the tables published of these in the Numismatic Chronicle.*

Junius, (Anim.) calls the Gauls Φιλελλήνες, but says the Belgians possess more Greek words.

Strabo says, Geog. lib. 3, Πρώτηρον μὲν ὅν Φόνικες μέντοι τὴν ἑμπορίαν ἔχοντες ταύτην ἐκ τῶν Γαλάκων,

* A great many Greek words, more in proportion indeed than Latin ones, have been traced in our language, V. Camden's Remanes, p. 25, ed. 1605, and also as a learned writer observes, in that of the present inhabitants of *Dunmonium*, Cornwall particularly; (V. Borlase) Devon had of course become more mixed up with her Saxon conquerors.

No doubt the Gauls who sent bodies of troops into Asia Minor, to the assistance of Nikomedes king of Bithyma, and finally settled in Galatia, and became Greeks, kept up some correspondence with their mother land from thence at times. If the 2nd legion (400 years in Britain) as Ptolemy informs

ἡρώδης ἡρώδης τὸν πλῆν. The Phœnicians of Tyre and Sidon, and their Spanish colonists did thus, we know, for three centuries B. C. at least, carry on an extensive, though clandestine traffic from Gades in Spain with the *Cassiterides* (Sygdiles or Scilly Isles, Sulleh, rocks consecrated to the sun,) which Islands are supposed not only to have included those of Scilly, but also all Cornwall and Devon, which the more ancient navigators may have, (from the Bristol Channel, partly encircling them on the one side, and what is now called the English Channel on the other,) deemed one entire large Island; the Start Point or promontory was probably that of Astarte.* This trade is indisputable, and the commerce was exclusively for tin and lead, and perhaps skins, hides, or wool, while their imports were salt, pottery, and brass or iron ware probably also such trinkets and toys as would please a barbarous nation, like the N. A. Indians at present. It appears that excepting from some few places in Lusitania, and the N. of Spain, all the tin of the ancient world was brought from our island,† although Pliny, who lived in Nero's time, seemed to know very little about it, (A. D. 66.) It was exceedingly precious when first known, and served in later times as well as lead and *lapis caliminaris*, to temper the copper used in forging weapons, for the use of iron came late into the Western parts of Europe, and the ancients, particularly the early Romans, the Lusitanians, Gauls, Cimbri, &c. made their swords, arrow heads, and spear points of brass; so did the Britons and Danes. It is called by Pliny (lib. 34, c. 16) pretiosissimum candidum plumbum, and it is supposed by learned men that the two vessels of fine copper, among the treasures of the temple "precious as gold," enumerated in Ezra, (8, v. 27) were of this highly esteemed material. I deeply regret that the treatise of Polybius respecting this commerce and the preparation of Tin is lost; the only document of importance known to bear on that express subject. He flourished about 170 B. C., at which time the Greeks are supposed to have been first acquainted with our Island; but all that remains of his remarks on it, is contained in one brief sentence. The ignorance of the people of Marseilles concerning Britain, when questioned by Scipio, was no doubt feigned, (Strabo. 4.) Herodotus, who lived about the

us, was quartered in Exeter, might not some of its auxiliaries have introduced their native coins into the station and its neighbourhood? Greek letters had long before this been introduced by colonists, into Massilla (or Marseilles.) They had, by the testimony of Cæsar, been taught to the Helvetians or Swiss, and came thence into Germany, where Greek monuments existed in early times. (v. Tac. Mor. Germ.) and Marsigli found some of later date. Many coins of Athens were dug up in Kent some years since, as Mr. C. R. Smith informs me; it is possible students sent from Britain may have taken the tour of study of rhetoric, grammar and philosophy, to ATHENS, Alexandria, and Rome, this is however merely a conjecture. Bladud, king of Britain, the founder of Bath, son of Rudhudibras, the builder of Caer Kent, on the Watling Street, is said to have studied at Athens, if we are to believe the chronicles; while there he was informed of the death of his father. He was fond of literature, founded Universities at Stamford and Bath, and engaged professors from Athens. The fragments of the Temple of Sul-Minerva, at Bath, are said to resemble the Friezes of the Parthenon. 3085, A. M., was the æra of Bladud.

* I. Sam. chap. 31, v. 10, *Ashtaroth*.

† The TIN collected in the sand or by stream works, on being cleared from dirt with water, was probably fused in rude furnaces, and beaten into cubic forms or squares, the ἀργύρεον κυβισμός of Diodorus. Probably the Phœnicians used TIN as a non colouring retentive ingredient to fix the colour given by the shell-fish dye to their costly and elegant purple, as our scarlet dyes in England, and superfine broad cloths were, by the retentiveness of the finest grain TIN dissolved in aqua forlis.

time of the Peloponnesian war, 445, A. D., expressly tells us (lib. 3.) that he positively knew nothing of the *Cassiterides*, from which tin was, he knew, exported into Greece. He was aware that there was a river in Europe called the Eridanus, (the Po) whence amber was brought, but had tried in vain to meet with any eye-witness who could swear to the truth of the existence either of the one or the other; he therefore lumps both together as fables of the poets, discovers the Eridanus of Italy, to have a Greek name, and therefore to be supposititious, the people there being barbarous, and sits down contented in the belief that our Scilly Islands never existed, and that the Po, (well he might) that runs into the Gulf of Venice, was very unlikely, as he was told it did, to discharge itself into the Northern Ocean, that is, the Baltic coast of Germany, whence amber came. So profound a secret did the wary Phœnicians, settled in the lovely clime of Bætica, keep their intercourse with our European shores. The cat was, however, at last, let out of the bag, for it appears that the Hispano-Phœnician trade with Britain ceased, about 170 B. C. and the Greeks, probably those of Marseilles first, of Ionian origin, succeeded in supplanting that enterprising and intrepid nation in the traffic, which must have been carried on long before 450 B.C. by those great adventurers at sea, the first navigators and builders of ships, and the first that brought Astronomy and Arithmetic to proper systems and method, and are even supposed to have had the use of the mariner's compass, Hodogeta or Pyxis Magnetica, which they kept a profound secret. In fact that learned Antiquary, Sir W. Betham, R. I. Academy, has by the interpretation of characters on some ancient brazen tablets, at Gubbio, 14 leagues N. of Spoleto, in Italy, thrown great light on the probability of their discoveries beyond the Columns of Hercules, also of their knowledge of the properties of the magnet, which is doubted as whether known to Solomon, to the ancient Egyptians, who have left no signs of it on hieroglyphics, to the Tyrians, or the Arabs of Mosambique, as in that very curious book of *Martinus Lepenius*, *Navigatio Salomonis Ophiritica illustrata*. (1660, Halle,) in my possession.

Sir W. Betham, moreover, maintains in his *Gaël and Cymbri*, (p. 426) that the Phœnicians after trading with the Britons for some time, finding both islands rich in metals and other produce, took hostile possession of them, and drove the aborigines out. He also supposes that they got possession of Celtic Gaul soon after, and maintains these adventurers to be Kelts or Phœnician Gaël in origin. The people of Kerry about Killarney, where there are ancient silver mines, have certainly a Spanish air and appearance, and are much superior to the Milesian breed of Irish, who, however, undoubtedly came from Spain also; there was no doubt an admixture of the Phœnician blood settled and matured in Bætica for centuries, in both. By the 6th and 7th Eubœian tables mentioned above, and found in 1444, Sir W. B. collated the Etruscan with the Irish Celtic, and the little *Pointer*, from which the Phœnico-Etruscans derived such benefits in crossing the sea in a certain track, is distinctly recorded in them, by which the sea became shortened in space and trades highway. Some Islands, evidently Britain, are also commemorated as fertile, abounding in sheep, cattle, black deer and fish. The Celtic and Phœnician languages are identified, and the celebrated *CABIRI* sect, or sacred Blacksmiths' Lodge, was confined to them and their colonies. These mysterious characters, who were the same as the *Telchines*, *Idæi Dactyli* of Phrygia, *Curetes* of Crete, and *Corybantes*, enveloped the arts of navigation, mining and

astronomy, in mystic fables and allegories, to conceal them from the vulgar, and thereby succeeded in securing the sovereignty of the seas and entire commerce and wealth of the world, by this species of Freemasonry. They certainly taught the use of tin and of iron and copper, feeding of flocks, use of honey, and moreover of hunting, and lastly the arts of civility and polite conversation.* As these adventurers most likely carried on their commerce and business by barter, and were probably anxious to conceal from whence they came, it is likely they prohibited the circulation of money here for fear lest they should be discovered by that means. Few or no authenticated coins indeed of the Phœnician traders are extant in our Island. Polwhele notes one as found at Teignmouth, which is probable, when we consider the ancient stream works. It is possible that, as Camden observes, both that people and the Greeks concealed the value and usefulness of money, (Brit. Walker.V. Obs.) I have heard of such being found on Dartmoor, but have never been able to ascertain the correctness of the assertion. Others were exhibited by the Rev. T. Rackett, F. S. A. to the society of Antiquaries in London, May 16, 1839, but they were considered of suspicious appearance.

The repeated discoveries in Exeter and its vicinity, of Egypto-Greek Coins of Roman Emperors, (Trajan, Adrian, Antoninus, Severus, &c.) all of the Alexandrian Mint, which are the most numerous, as also of many others, some coined at Antioch, others at Hierapolis, Sidon, Zeugma on the Euphrates, Clazomenæ in Ionia? Chalcis &c. have awakened a new spirit of speculative conjecture respecting the ancient world. These are supposed to have found their way into Britain during the great TIN trade, from that immense emporium of riches, Alexandria, the second city of the Empire, and scarcely inferior to Rome itself, which city it supplied 4 months in the year with corn and the choicest mushrooms which Africa could afford. It probably had as much coin at one period in circulation, as Rome in its days of splendour.

* The learned Bochart says, that the Phœnician Hercules is reported to have conquered Antæus the giant, King of W. Africa, more than 300 years before the expedition of the Argonauts to Colchis about 1263 A. D. and suspects the Phœnicians to have come as far as Tingles (or Tangler,) in Africa about the time of Joshua, which is confirmed by Eusebius about some Canaanites, who fled along the Mediterranean Sea from Joshua, and settled at Tripoli, commemorating their flight by an inscription on two pillars at the Straits. A temple was also erected to the Tyrian Hercules at Tartessus, by some supposed Gades, or *Cádiz*, by others *Tariffa*. The Sun worship of Phœnicia, which was one of the earliest idolatries (for in fact the descendants of those saved in the ARK, became Tsabaists or adorers of the Sun,) was established in Britain by these foreign merchants. Ninus deified his father Nimrod, (the Bel, SUN, or Belus of *Chaldæa*, and Zohak and *Amar Pel* of Persia) and was honoured as the Chaldæan Jupiter and Assyrian Hercules. The intercourse between Britain and Tyre and the Tyrian Colonies of Tarshish and Carthage, caused the religion of Britain to resemble much that of Canaan, and Phœnicia, where the SUN was called Lord of Heaven, (v. Philo apud Euseb. præp. Evang. *Βεδομων*. Herodian. lib. 8: Joseph *contra Apionem*.) by the comparison of idolatrous rites, sepulchres and fragments of Punic Language, patriarchal pillars and altars also, and the Rock Idols, Logan stones &c. still extant, and described by Borlase in his Cornwall. The ancient *Druids* were *Kelts*, and had rites common no doubt to the Priests of Egypt, Brachmans of India, astrologers of Babylon and disciples of Zoroaster, the fire worshipper and King magician of Bactria. They also believed in the metempsychosis or Pythagorean transmigration of souls. The chief Keltic deity was the Mercury of Caesar, *Teuf* of Druidism, or *Teutates*, to whom as well as *Hesus*, human sacrifices were offered.—(Lucan Phars. l. v. 445) the Egyptian *Thoth*, Latinized—originally a stone, but altered into the airy god *Hermes* by the Greeks. The Kelts came from the Hyperborean ocean, and the Palus Mæotis or Sea of Azoph, communicating with the Cimmerian Bosphorus, and were the original progenitors of great part of the W. World.

Polybius, in a fragment of his 34th book, gives a brief geographical notice of this place, and particularizes the three distinct branches of its population, the acute, witty, and politics-loving Egyptian, the wealthy, insolent, and purse proud foreign merchant, and the less contaminated but more superior descendant of the Greeks, originally planted here, now blended with the dense multitude. We must also recollect that the Romans maintained a trade for silk, cotton, and spiceries, with *India*, from that great city of Egypt, by Cosseir, (Myos or Hormos) and Berenice, down the Red Sea, which employed 120 Ships yearly, of the computed freight of 1,200,000 crowns, and is said to have brought in an immense and hundred-fold revenue to their treasury.* What was to prevent the Romans shipping our Tin to Egypt, and thence if required to India, where we know it was actually exported by them? Tin, except in a few straggling places of Portugal and Gallicia, was never procured in a large quantity any where else but in Devon or Cornwall. Pliny, (de Rerum Invent.) says, Lead was first brought from the Isle *Cassiteris* by *Mediacritus*, who probably introduced it into Greece. Strabo is very perspicuous about the trade. Wilkinson, in his work on Egypt, never made a greater error than when he speaks of the Ancients working the Tin Mines of Malacca, where none exists, and those of the I. of Banca, have only been known for half a century. Of course, when the Vandals, Goths, Lombards, and Moors combined to tear the Empire to pieces, all commerce ceased between civilized nations, and consequently the Tin trade with India also, for which diamonds and precious stones were exchanged, as Pliny informs us plainly enough, (lib. 34, Cap. 17, Hist. Nat.) The Tin trade with Europe was however afterwards renewed, and the Indian and Arabian spices and commodities were conveyed, partly by land, partly by water, to Caffa, or Theodosia, in the Taurica Chersonesus, or Crimea, belonging to the Genoese, who held that port from 1266, till 1474. Afterwards the principal Mart was Trebisonde, in Asiatic Turkey, and in later times Samarcand, in Zagathay, (the mother land of Timour) where we are informed the merchants of Turkey, India, and Persia, met to barter their wares. The Turkish merchants conveyed their goods to Damascus, Beyrout, and Aleppo, from whence the Venetians transported them to their own city, and made that the common Emporium of Christendom, and opulent seat of the monopoly of commerce, till the discovery of the Cape by the Portuguese, under Vasquez de Gama in 1499. The riches of the Asiatic Continent were also taken by another route up the Persian Gulf, by the Tigris, to Bagdad, and across the sandy deserts to the ruins of the stately Palmyra, then an entrepôt to the Mediterranean. The Passage by the ports of the Red Sea, was restored for the last time, by the Sol-

* Ptolemy Philadelphus, 277, B. C., was the first who commenced this Navigation. Cosseir being the ordinary Haven from which his mariners sailed for India, and to which they returned with their freights, which were thence conveyed by land to Coptos (Gennah) and so along the Nile 100 leagues to Alexandria, at which the Custom House yielded in the Reign of Ptol. Auletes, 51, B. C., $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions of gold annually. The Roman Conquerors of Egypt enhanced the Customs to double that sum. In the time of Constantius, Batna, (v. Amm. Marc.) in Mesopotamia, on Euphrates, (Zosim. lib. 3rd, p. 160, ed. Oxon.) was the principal place of trade with the Indi and Seres for silk, which probably indeed from the days of Alexander to those of Justinian, was most highly valuable, and as well as byssus, or cotton wool, was brought into W. Asia, probably by caravans, into Bactriana and N. India also, the cotton being the Sanscrit *karpasam* or *καρπᾶρος* of Arrian, and Latin *Carbasus* of Lucretius, for covering the Theatres.

dans of Egypt, of the Circassian or Mameluke race, 1300, A. D., but discontinued entirely soon after the discovery of the Cape. The spice trade from India to Egypt must have been of remote antiquity, and perhaps as early as Joseph's time, when the spice merchants of Midian, bordering on Arabia, traded into Egypt. In the tombs of Thebes, bottles of Chinese manufacture, and with inscriptions in that language, were lately found. On some was the Chinese sentiment "The Flower opens and behold ! another year." Amethysts and lapis lazuli have been found at Thebes, which, previous to the removal of the Court to Memphis, was adorned with Temples, Palaces, Colossal statues, and the tombs of the early Pharaohs, to say nothing of its 100 gates, its Memnonium built by Rameses 2nd. (A. M. 2751) or of its being the royal residence of Busiris or Orus 2nd. who ordered the male children of Israel to be slain. Rosellini and Lord Prudhoe were witnesses to these discoveries. Porcelain Seals with Chinese characters found in Ireland, were submitted to the Irish Academy, March 14, 1840, by Mr. J. Hubard Smith. They most likely found their way there with the Buddhists of Persia and India, who were driven out by the followers of Brahma, and came to Erin or the sacred Isle. In accounting for the introduction of these Greek Colonial Coins into Britain, it may be observed that the Romans who were so exceedingly rapacious and grasping, and took such pains to drain the conquered provinces of their produce and revenues, would hardly permit any foreign nation to be participators with them in the TIN trade of Britain. They probably, however, permitted traffic of other descriptions. That they worked the mines themselves, is evident, from the quantities of Roman Coins, chiefly of the lower Empire, found at Karn Brè, in the parish of Illogan, and at St. Agnes Bâl, and other Cornish Tin works. This profitable trade, and which they first aimed at, when P. Crassus was sent to explore the mines in the Greek times, induced them no doubt to engross it all to themselves from Italy, and to seize upon the mines, the sources of riches, (*metalla pretium victoriæ*) provided with such excellent harbours as Falmouth, Hamoaze, Helford Haven, and Fowey. They also worked the lead mines of Derbyshire, as is evident from the pigs of lead with the names of Emperors and private persons on them, found in that county.* This was however all under fiscal restraints, probably. Little is known unfortunately of the social improvements introduced by the Romans into Britain, or of the advance of intellect of its inhabitants, under their yoke, and unlike Spain, Africa, and Gaul, all fertile of literary characters, of such men as Seneca, Martial, Terence, Ausonius, Apuleius, Lucan, and Mela, there is actually no Romanized British genius on record, although Agricola thought that people did more by wit, than the Gauls by study (*Tac. in vitâ.*) The original Tin trade into Gaul, that is to Marseilles and Narbonne, noticed by Diodorus, ceased probably soon after the Roman Conquest by Claudius. I do not mean to say, however, that there was no resort of Mediterranean merchants to our coasts after that period. The mutilated histories which remain, do not seem to furnish any direct evidence of such being the case, but the Britons we know, did carry on an extensive foreign trade in the Roman times (v. Henry II. vol. 2.) probably under fiscal regulations to Egypt, and other provinces, as well as to Gaul.†

* Dr. Musgrave gives a plate of a leaden Slab or Tablet to Claudius, IMP. XVI. DE BRITAN which he calls a Tropæum, found near Wookey, Somerset. Belg. Brit. p. 181.

† In the Notitia, we find such officers as the following, under the *Comes sacrarum Largitionum*, or

They may have done so with Phœnicia at that period, that maritime country being merely reckoned as part of Syria, and of its five provinces, in the days of the Emperors, to whose armies Syria furnished a Contingent of soldiers, like other tributary states. Coins of Sidon were indeed found at Exeter, with a great many others in 1810, in making the main city sewer—they bore a galley on reverse, and had the Inscription ΣΙΔΩΝΟΣ ΘΕΑΣ.† None of Tyre have however been found, which was thought by many authors to have been a Sidonian colony, and excelled its predecessor in splendour and power, and particularly so as it appears from the time of Salmanazar (v. Joseph Antiq. lib. 9, cap. 14.) although both aspired to the title of metropolis of Phœnicia. Sidon was actually in early time the mother of Tyre, as appears by a coin published by A. Reland (Palest. page 104) once in the French King's Cabinet, and a duplicate of it in others. It appears that after the Romans had settled in Britain, the imports became more various and valuable, the consequence of the natives' imitating their conquerors in luxury and ways of living, which increased the demand for the productions and manufactures of the continent. This we are told, entailed on them a heavy debt, the foreign imports exceeding the goods exported, in value. As the trade of Britain gradually increased, the shipping did consequently in the like proportion, as it also did in every other trading and maritime province of the Empire (v. Codex. Theodos. tom. 5, l. 13, tit. 5.) The Emperor Claudius conferred privileges by law on such ships of burden, as could carry a freight of 10,000 Roman *Modii*, or 312 quarters of corn, English measure. From Zosimus the historian, lib. 3, we find that 800 British bottoms exported corn to the Rhine, and into Germany, by command of the Emperor Julian, 359, A. D., who had ordered these ships to be constructed from the forests on the Rhine, for that purpose, when the German provinces were devastated by famine, and the vicissitudes of war. These fleets were convoyed by armed vessels or ships of war, commanded by an officer styled the *Archigubernus Classis Britannicæ*, or Lord High Admiral, of which rank we find Seius Saturninus, in the reigns of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius (V. *Seldeni Mare Clausum*, 1664, in reply to Grotius's *Mare Liberum*. Leyden 1663; in defence of the rights of British Navigation and fisheries.) on the British Seas. The Emperor Claudius maintained a fleet on the Coast of Britain, after his Conquest of the Island.

It appears that the Frank and Saxon pirates, who swarmed on our coast at the end of the 3rd Century, and occasioned the throwing up of so many maritime camps and forts on our more exposed line of seaboard, were opposed by a powerful British fleet, which became very formidable, under the usurper Carausius, and his successor Allectus, giving the former power to assume the purple, and set the reigning Emperors at defiance. Roman Ships or gallees repeatedly appear on their Coins. Southampton, (then *Clausentum*, and probably Bittern,) was supposed at that time to

Administrator of the imperial revenues or exchequer, viz, the *Rationalis Summarum Britanniarum*, Deputy Receiver General of the taxes of Britain; *Præpositus Thesaurorum Augustensium* in Britanniis; Registrar of the public monies there, *Procurator Gynegii* in Britanniis *Bentensis*, or Superintendent of the manufactory of Imperial vestments of silk interwoven with gold at Winchester.

† Two others near Broadgate in 1823. Rev. a Rhomboidal figure or Tripod Gate with fishes. ΣΩΝΩ (retrograde.)

have been a place of considerable commerce from its excellent marine situation, its vicinity to the Tin Countries and to the Isle of Wight, from which, though I much respect the authority of Diodorus, who so very accurately describes the stream works of Dunmonian Britain in his notice of its Tin Mines, I must certainly doubt the transmission of the Tin ore into Gaul, conveyed in waggons at low water to some Island, (St. Michael's Mount, probably) supposed by the name *Ictis* to be the Isle of Wight, from the improbability of the Western Britons, who had excellent harbours on their own shores, going so far out of their way to transport their wares. *Ictis* was some Island on the Coast, not now clearly ascertained.* Richboro or *Rutupiæ* in Kent, was a great Seaport and place of trade at the same period; we have only to refer to Battely's admirable work (*Antiq. Rutup.*) and the observations of Camden (*Britannia*, p. 201, ed. Gib.) for particulars respecting its importance, being the *Portus Trutulensis*, where the Roman fleets arrived from the Continent, and whence they sailed out of Britain, and for which they embarked their numerous bodies of Troops for the defence of the Province. It was the port in fact, from which the Romans on most occasions, generally departed for the Continent, and for the *Portus Iccius*, in Gaul especially, and where they landed on their return; and was a place of note even in the Saxon times, for it is said that Ethelbert, the first christian King of Kent, had a palace there. He reigned between 561 and 617, A. D. At Winchester was a manufactory expressly for the texture of the Imperial garments, the "*auratæ ac sericæ paragaudæ auro intextæ*," inlaid with gold and silk, and those of the army. V. Notitiam, Guther, de Domo Aug. p. 120, ed. Lips. 1672. Camden, *Brit.* p. 118. London and Verulam were rich and populous cities (v. Tacit. lib. 14, c. 33) and the former was probably founded in the time of Augustus, by the merchants of Gaul and Britain. But *Exeter*, which was in the centre of the TIN trade, producing not only so great a quantity of the usual current coin of this island (part of the mass of treasure, needful for the pay of the Roman Soldiery in a long course of years) but exhibiting Syrian and Alexandrian coins, of Asia Minor, and even of the Ptolemies of a much earlier æra, bears a direct evidence perhaps of an extensive commerce with Egypt and the coasts of the Mediterranean, at a very early period, which was evidently continued by the pacific inhabitants of this commercial County in later times, probably by all the Western Britons. The Phœnicians of Tyre were ousted from the traffic, as I have observed, by the Greeks, about 170, A. D., or perhaps a little earlier. Notwithstanding their acuteness, the latter seem to have then stepped into their shoes, and probably would have served them in the same style as our Drake, Raleigh, and the Buccaneers of America, did the wealthy settlements on the Spanish Main, to a certain degree, in spite of the severities exercised by Spain, on those who ventured into the auriferous Pacific, or on that famed *El Dorado* the forbidden shores of the New Continent† The Greeks clearly frequented the Island for

* Pliny (quoting Timæus) probably meant one of the *Cassiterides*, where he mentions *Mictis* as an Island, six days sail from Britain, producing white Lead. Strabo made no blunder in saying that these Islands were further off from Spain than they were from the coast of Britain.

† They were in fact superseded by the crafty Greeks, pretty nearly the same as their own Tyrian purple, the rich or royal dye of princes, procured from the murex shell-fish, was by the cochineal insect of America in later times. Pennant considers the English *patella* or limpet, which produces the purple dye, analogous to that of the ancients. Zool. vol. iv. p. 119, 20.

trade, and it is doubtful whether they made any permanent settlement, but the Romans engrossed the TIN to themselves, and proclaimed the first Stannary laws. The operations were carried on by shoding and streaming, and these ancient stream works or Moina-staine, noticed by Diodorus, are still to be traced on Dartmoor, at Bovey Heathfield, Manaton, Kingsteignton, Teigngrace, and in Ilsington, the level country through which the river Yealme flows, &c. In the fissures of the granite on Dartmoor, are two varieties of TIN, *Stannum*, with black columnar chrystals, intermixed with decayed feldspar. The other, *Stannum amorphum*, rufonigricans, (Polwhele.) Gold and silver are also said to have abounded in those times. In St. Austell's parish, Cornwall, are vestiges of alluvial operation, being diluvial beds containing TIN ore, generally met with in deep vallies where rivulets flow, and in separating the ore from common pebbles or stones, by its inferior specific gravity. *Pentewan* streamwork has a lower bed consisting of pebbles, gravel or tin ore, and rests on the solid rock; above this bed was a stratum of black vegetable matter, supposed remains of an ancient forest. The streams in Devon are of different breadths, and often (v. Polwhele's Hist. Devon, vol. 1.) "scattered in different quantities over the whole extent of a moor, bottom or valley." They are "composed sometimes of loose stones, sometimes a furlong distant from their lodes, making a course from one to ten feet deep." Tin was originally found in greater quantities in Devon than in Cornwall, even to the period of the reign of our "good" King John, who farmed the tin of the former on Dartmoor and its neighbourhood, for 100 pounds sterling, the latter only 100 marks.* The Greek Coins came here evidently by the foreign auxiliary troops in the Roman Armies, or otherwise by the merchants who traded for the natural products of Britain. They did not certainly come by blind chance. The early coins of the Ptolemies were probably introduced either by the Phœnician sea captains, or those of the Greeks. We know that Ptolemy the 1st. or Soter, reigned over Egypt 323 B. C. and Philometor 180, B. C. The Phœnicians, who seem to have been the general carriers of Nations,† may certainly have introduced some of these into Britain, instead of their own, bearing horses, fishes, &c.; the coasting trade of Palestine and to Alexandria, would tend to put such coins in circulation among the mariners of their fleets. They had however commenced trading with us for more than a century before the first Ptolemy, and perhaps earlier than 450, B. C., which was 18 years before the Peloponnesian war: this trade was however superseded about the period of the reign of Philometor. As coins of both these monarchs are found, however, it is doubtful whether the Greeks, who as Camden observes, arrived here 160 years before Julius Cæsar's invasion (which period was during the 2nd. Punic War) and which is corroborated by Polybius, who flourished about 168, B. C. had not some hand as well as the Phœnicians, in introducing these and others of earlier date, which have also been exhumed in this ancient city, viz, of Agrigentum in Sicily, of Hiero I, King of Syracuse, about 460, B. C. of the city Syracuse, (of which a massy silver one was also dug up in a mine, at Truro) and several

* In the Roman times the *Tin* may have been conveyed into their Imperial storehouses or magazines by the *Præpositi Bastagarum*, of which officers in the *Notitia*, we find one appointed to superintend the merchandise of Gaul, the name implying a sort of waggon train or civil commissariat.

† We even find men of Tyre, (Nehemiah 13, v. 16.) who brought fish, and "all manner of ware" to sell at Jerusalem, about 454, B. C. V. Herodotum, lib. 1, cap. 1.

smaller with the Capricorn and helmed head (perhaps Anazarbus) &c. of high antiquity.* The later Colonial coins of the Proconsular Asia, of Syria and of Egypt, under the Romans, which are very numerous, are accounted for either by merchants or by the intercourse of the Roman Legions and auxiliaries, for it is just as likely that Syrian and Egyptian troops were in South Britain, as the 4th. Wing of British Horse (v. Notit.) in Egypt, and their 26th Cohort in Armenia, and a detachment of Moors were also at Aballaba or Watch Cross, on the wall of Severus in Westmoreland, at the beginning of the 5th century, as well as the Syrian Cavalry in the interior of the Province. As Ptolemy Soter, however, conquered Phœnicia and Syria in 320, his coins might just as likely have been introduced by the new Phœnician tributaries, as by their Greek successors. Great scepticism ensued among the literary characters of London, as to the authenticity of these discoveries. In the Metropolis, which was far removed from the Westerly Emporiums of TIN, but few of such coins had been known to be found, while thousands of pieces of Roman money, and quantities of their Samian Ware, and other pottery, were of frequent occurrence in particular spots. Two of the vast Medals of Ptolemy Soter had however been dug up in the Watling Street of London, which is well known to antiquaries as an old Roman Way, running from S. to N. from Dover to London, through the street bearing its name, to Holborn, Paddington, Edgware, Ellestrie, St. Albans, and Dunstable, at which last place it was traversed by the mighty IKENILD Street, which crossed the Island from E. to W. ; is the main street of Exeter now, and was the 2nd great Roman Military Road in Britain, also communicating with ISCA from Dorchester and Sarum. Another vast medal of the same prince was dug up in a field near Cirencester, the *Corinium* of the Romans, by a farmer, and given to my Friend, Mr. J. Campbell, of Exeter, whose exertions in rescuing such curious matters from oblivion and ignorant hands, cannot be sufficiently lauded and approved. He is also in possession of two beautiful coins, commemorative of Alexander, found in cutting a road a few years since, at Bays hill, between Cheltenham and Gloster. One of these is a silver coin, or Tetradrachmon Stater, bearing the bust of that Prince, strong contour of countenance, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ on its Reverse, and the usual figure of Jupiter, seated in a peculiar kind of chair or *subsellium*, in front Σ. The other, smaller, is of copper, and in front of the seated god is a sort of bayonet shaped symbol.† Mr. Campbell saw both of these coins dug up, and got them for a mere trifle from the excavator. The same Gentleman also procured five Greek copper coins of Alexandria,‡ of Probus, Dioclesian, Aurelian, Philip and Claudius Gothicus, at Usk, in Monmouthshire, the *Burrium* of the Romans ; they were dug up in the vicinity of Ragland Castle, and will be described in another place. A. J. K. a learned antiquary, took up the matter in the Gent's. Magazine, in August 1837, proving

* It must be also observed that although before the reign of Alexander, money of the coins of Persia was struck in Phœnicia, yet their numerals and the name of the town of Acca or Ptolemais, appear on certain gold and silver coins of that prince (v. L'Abbe Barthé) Also it appears that the city Laodicea or Ramitha (Steph. Byz.) in Syria, originally Phœnician, was rebuilt by Seleucus Nicator (Strabo, lib. 16.) They had, it is clear, sufficiently ample correspondence with their Greek brethren.

† Balduinus, de Calceo, cap. 17, tells us that these coins of Alexander were worn on shoes, not only for ornament, but also for good luck by the ancients, and at Antioch especially.

‡ Small brass. Two of ΖΕΥΣΜΑ, one found at Oundle, (near the Nen) and the other at Chester House, Wellingboro, Northamptonshire. [Mr. E. Pretty, (Northton) correspondence of the Author.]

the discovery of a Greek coin in an ancient sepulchral spot, near Chatham. In Sept. a long account of our Exeter discoveries appeared in the same publication, pp. 291-3, to which was appended a list of nearly 20 of these coins—a previous one was published in August and September, 1836. The first coin that was a genuine Colonial Greek one, was a Julia Mammæa, found in January 1836, in forming the Catacombs of the present Cemetery in Bartholomew Yard; it was bought by Mr. Carter, Silversmith, in the High Street, who soon after procured the Greek Lucius Verus, of Amphipolis, on Euphrates, a little bronze Imperial image, and a Roman Coin of Berytus (of Severus, with Caracalla) in Phœnicia, from the Westgate Quarter, about the 12th of March.

In the year 1810. it appears, in making the great *Cloaca Maxima* of Exeter, or main Sewer (in the Fore Street which is the Ikenild,) which extends to the river, and is 20 feet below the level of the present pavement, in the middle of the street, an immense quantity of ancient coin was found in ground never before disturbed; in particular between Broadgate and Milk Lane, a great number of Greek coins of Egypt, among which 8 of the Ptolemies already alluded to, and a number of the Imperial ones, among which were some of the following autonomous cities.—Alexandria, Cyrrhus or Cyrrhestica, (in Syria,) Chalcis, in Cœle Syria, Zeugma on Euphrates, Amisus on Euxine, Antioch on Orontes, Hierapolis, Sidon, Clazomenæ? Cyzicus? Samosata, Rhegium, (Italy, of Hadrian.) Also of Antiochus IX. Cyzicenus (Philopator.) There were 8 *Numismata serrata*, of Syria (one with hare and ox head, another, Elephant's head and horse) two British coins, on one a wheel, the other a horse—many small brass Imperial Alexandrian coins, 8 of Antioch, (A. E. S. C.), two Roman Weights, or *Asses Librales*, and a small consular or family coin, washed with silver (Bigæ.) Many Bezants or coins of the Lower Greek Empire, were also dug up, and these are found occasionally in Exeter, in company with Roman brass coins, which proves to me that most of these pieces of money were in circulation centuries after they had been introduced. For many ages, and most probably in the decay of the Empire, a coin was a coin, and passed for such, whatever it was, like the casks of Birmingham tokens during the war, or in fact any circular piece of copper, were it but a button without the shank! in some of our Colonies, (Canada especially)—Metal was Metal, as a pair of shoes, whether they fitted or not, was still a pair of shoes!

Cleverer heads than ours would be puzzled to tell by what magic they all got crammed 20 feet under ground into this subterranean Babylonish spot, this *byrsa regalis* of ISCA! Mr. Jenkins, the historian of Exeter, who was on the spot at the time, succeeded in preserving nearly 1000 of these rarities, Greek and Roman, now in the possession of his son, who takes great delight in numismatic researches, and has a noble collection. His book, a valuable production, appeared in 1807, three years previously, and had he been a numismatist of the present day, it is probable he would have published something which threw light on old theories and speculations, amid the mass of information which he collected—the truth of the matter was, that nobody gave themselves any concern about all this old Metal, so apparently downright useless and inexplicable, which nobody could explain, and of which the legends, as Greek colonial coins, even the sage Erizzo in 1571, could hardly read. A great quantity of this ancient money was sold it appears, to brass founders and tinkers, while the silver went to the fining pot or the crucible. Much of the copper was of that worn out description, which never could have been originally imported to this Country, to dignify collections which never ex-

isted. In fact I have seen many of the large Imperial brass, of the Emperors, struck at Alexandria, which without a numismatic eye, might well be deemed only fit for old metal, to mend the kitchen bellows, the laundresses' old tea-kettle, or stop the holes in the cauldrons or saucepans which stand on kitchen ranges. So worn and worthless looking were the Ptolemies and Trajans, and the small brass of Alexandria. *Tantum ævi longinqua valet mutare vetustas !* Hamlet never said anything more appropriate than

" Imperious Cæsar, dead and turn'd to clay,
Might stop a hole to keep the wind away."

And Alexander himself in this guise, instead of "patching a wall" or stopping a bung hole, might, (thirsty soul as he once was !) be, mayhap, transformed into a spigot for the beer barrel !

In June, 1838, a small copper coin with the *Digamma*, and which I ascribed to Elis, in the Morea, was offered me for sale. It was dug up near that mine of Numismatic wealth, the site of the old Broadgate, at the entrance to the Cathedral Yard, in 1823, which was erected by royal charter, in Edward 1st's reign, as a gate to the Close, apparently on ancient foundations, in later times. The labourer who found it sold it to another man for a gallon of Cyder, (9d. worth ;) it was deemed, as well it might, something uncommon. A Caracalla, from Milk Lane, (of Antioch) was also exhumed, in April, 1838, and the excellent Aurelian of Alexandria (4th size) was dug up in North Street the same year. This Broadgate has produced several curious coins of Carausius, in my time. In excavations under the old gate, 1823, 120 coins of Constantine were found, and of the lower empire, and several Greek coins, two of which of the Ptolemies (2nd and 3rd brass) four of Hiero, one of Syracuse, two of Sidon, two bigated coins, a double headed coin (supposed of Augusta, in Cilicia) and several others came into the possession of the Rev. (Subdean) Barton at the time, and afterwards of another noted medallist, and finally into that of Mr. Carter, Silversmith, of this city. This spot is close to the place where the famous Roman Penates were found, in July, 1778, by that learned Antiquary, Dean Milles, under Mr. Upham's house, and described in the *Archæologia*, being Ceres, Mercury (2,) Mars and Apollo, accompanied by a bronze cock, the emblem of Mercury (of the god Lunus, and one of Rachel's teraphim) various fragments of Urns, Samian Ware, horns, bones, teeth, cinders, oyster shells, &c. An ancient Temple might have stood on this spot, like that of Saturn at Rome, alike devoted to piety and to public treasures. Perhaps the Roman *Quæstorium* existed here, where the pay-masters of the Legions resorted, or the place of Exchange, the Basilica, or Forum *Nundinarium*, probably of ancient Exeter, for the *argentarii* or *Mensarii*, cashiers and bankers, and *Nummularii*, and *Chirographi* or bond holders, rationales *Summarum* of S. Britain and *Procuratores fisci*, and all the host of Roman officials, connected with money matters, perhaps resorting to transact business.* I recollect a dozen of small Constantines being found there in laying water

* The difference of coin might be accounted for from the money changers or *Nummularii* (Nummorum permutatores) who gave small change for the more precious pieces, or new coin for the old worn ones. In Greek they were called κολλυβισκας and Τραπεζίτας (Qui majoris pretii nummis acceptis, minusculam monetam reddunt, quique veteres nummos mutant cum recentibus et asperis, V. Guthrie de off. Dom. Aug. lib. 3, Lips, 1672, quoting Gloss. Philoxeni et Cujacii lib. 10, cap. 14) The sum they received for this sort of commission was called *Asperatura*, the new coin being sharp and well struck.

pipes, in June 1836, and one of Carausius PAX. AVG. (and F. O. in the field) in company. A great quantity of Samian Ware was carted away as useless, from this spot, some years before I came to Exeter. Five Roman coins were found in North Street, the year Broadgate was removed, under a house belonging to Mr. Arthur, of Northernhay; this house stands at the corner of Waterbeer Street, and is in the line of the Broadgate and Milk Street discoveries, which I consider the Egyptian quarter, and the site of the founderies adjoining is supposed to be the site of a Roman Prætorium of Isca. Mr. Flood informs me that in removing an ancient house, which stood (opposite the statue of St. Peter) directly at the top of North Street, several rudely executed Roman busts were found, many years ago; although of a period which marked the decline of the arts, the citizens were bound to preserve them, but 40 years since such things created no interest, no attention was paid to them; the only thing of the kind in Exeter, is the Colossal bust of JULIA DOMNA, dug up near Bath,* in the portico of Mr. Luke, Solicitor, at the extremity of Musgrave's Alley, looking into his gardens, and a Sepulchral inscription to ULPIA, a Roman matron, in the same place, noticed by Stukely, as belonging to the famous Dr. Musgrave, physician and antiquary, both preserved by being masoned into the walls, for which the proprietor deserves the utmost praise.

Julia looks the proud arrogant old woman to the life, but is well sculptured never-

The barbarians did not withdraw the currency of Rome.. It is probable that a great quantity of this old coin was shovelled into the vaults of the building as useless, and neglected in after times. The barbarous tribes who invaded the Roman empire in its decay, neglected and despised the copper coins, and only troubled themselves about the gold and silver; hence probably it remained among us in such quantities. It is, however, a little surprising that in both the deposits, one of 1810, in making the main sewer of Exeter, and that found near Poltimore, in 1838, many copper Bezants were found of the periods 527, 565 A. D. (Justinian) 610, (Phocas) 668, Constans 2d. and 969, (Niceph. Phocas) in the former. In the latter two only, one of Justin 2nd, and the other apparently of the age of Isaac Comnenus and Constantine XIII, thus giving more than six centuries circulation after the departure of the Romans.

Ruding remarks (Annals of the Coinage, Vol. 1) that the Anglo-Saxon money bears not either in form, type, or weight, the least resemblance to those coins, which at that time were the current *specie* of the Island. This must necessarily have been composed of ROMAN MONEY, with, possibly, a small intermixture of the BRITISH, neither of which could have been the prototype of the Saxon.

The Saxons (Mr. Akerman, however observes, Num. Manual, p. 226) travestied the effigies of the Lower Empire in a barbarous manner, on their "circular thin pieces of metal, previously punched out," and that there are two of their pieces extant, imitations of the very common little brass of Constantine, with the wolf on reverse. This and many others, no doubt, circulated in the country long after the Romans had quitted it. Are we not to suppose, therefore, with Messrs. Ruding and Akerman's guidance, that the hoards of coins found in making the sewers of Exeter, and those found near Poltimore, were part of the current *specie* which had not become disallowed as a circulating *medium*, when CERDIO and KENRIC, CEAULINE, KYNEGILS, INA, AETHELWARD, and BEORHTRIC swayed the sceptre of the West Saxons? Some of these monarchs ruled in troubled times, over a fierce and insurrectionary people, who heeded not their sway, and used the monies peculiar to their former conquerors, and no coins are known of the West Saxons, save the pennies of Aethelward and Beorhtric, in the 8th century.

* Dr. Musgrave conceived this bust to be of the Phrygian Andromache, and actually wrote an essay on it called "*de Andromache Britanno Belgica*," which appears at the end of his work, the *Belgicum Britannicum*, 1719, printed at Exeter. The seal bearing the bust and name of Severius Pompeyus, was also found near this spot. The style of dressing the hair of the Empress, seems like the *Corymbion*, a sort of conical tower or peruke—of antiquity. V. Petron.

theless, worthy mother of such a cub as Caracalla ; her hair is twisted behind into a sort of conical knot.. The inscription is the only one of old Isca extant,

D. M.
CAMILIVS
SATVRNALIS. CA
MILIE. NATV. VLP. PAT.
RONE. MERENTISSIME.
FECIT.

Published by Dr. Musgrave. It was found near this spot, which is close under the precinct of the castle.* In the garden wall are two heraldic remains of later monuments, on one a chevron, in chief a lion *couchant*. On the other, on the Dexter quarter 6 Annulets, 3, 2 and 1, Or, the Musgrave arms, which were borne by the name also of Vypount, on a field gules, and quartered by the ancient Earls of Cumberland.

Leland, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII, in his *Itinerary*, mentions two fragments of Roman Inscriptions, in the city wall, near where Southernhay now stands ; they have both disappeared, unfortunately, long since, having been, probably carried away by some plundering Antiquary. It appears that nobody wrote or took notice of these rarities. No one dreamed of Egyptian coins, and the case will not appear extraordinary, when we consider how few individuals can read even the simplest Roman coin correctly, or know what the letters in the areas and exergues mean ; in fact no person seems to have cared about them, or had any taste for the investigation.

In Mr. Jenkins' Collection, dug up between Broadgate and Milk Lane, in the Fore Street, Exeter, 1810, in making the Main Sewer, 20 feet below the level of the present pavement.

Ptolemy the 1st. (*Lagus* or *Soter*. See Frontispiece, No. 8) one of Alexander's Generals who founded the kingdom of Egypt, after Alexander's death, (as Seleucus that of Syria, Antipater, Macedonia, and Antigonus all *Asia Minor*) and reigned at Alexandria, 323 B. C. died aged 84, B. C. in the 1st year of the 124th Olympiad, and of the world 5689. Carried off the embalmed body of the "Great Emathian Conqueror," his master, in Syria, on its way to interment, and transported it to his newly founded capital in Egypt, where it received divine honours, instead of allowing it to be carried to the Temple of Ammon, (erected as is fabled by Bacchus. and now supposed to be the ruin of OM-BEYDA, in the Oasis of Amun or Sivah. See note,) Fought the battle of Ipsus, with his 4 confederates, against Antigonus and Demetrius, 301 B. C. extended his power over Cyprus, into Cyrenaica, and made himself master of Phœnicia and of the city of Jerusalem: This is one of the vast Egyptian pieces noticed by Pinkerton, p. 240, vol. 2, and is almost equal in magnificence to that of Mr. J. Campbell's found near Cirencester. In the Bodleian Collection, at Oxford, is a similar one (majoris moduli, Aquila fulmini insistsens cum cornucopiâ, v. Catal. Num.) Obr. head of Jupiter Hammon, or Amun-Ra, (one of the great Arkite Deities, whose Lybian oracle was celebrated in antiquity) bearded to the right, ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ.. with Rev. eagle and thunderbolt, left wing expanded, and bearing a cornucopia, the symbol of the fertility of Egypt. The eagle and thunderbolt is a supposed hieroglyphic for King or Pharaoh ; this bird of Jove, as Suidas tells us (Λαγος) being said to have protected and nurtured Lagus (an improbable story) when exposed by

* V. Stukely's *Itinerarium Curiosum*, 1723.

his mother, Arsinoe, on a brazen shield (επ' ἀσπίδος χαλκῆς) in the woods. Ptolemy is by many supposed to have been half brother to Alexander, and actually son of Philip, of Macedon. The eagle is, however, the supposed emblem of Orus or Bacchus, sons of Osiris (*Misraim*, of Genesis) and grandson of CHAM, as the Σωτηρ, or avenger of his father, on his restoration to the throne, (after the death of the murderer Typhon) by his uncle Lehabim. Herodotus tells us that Orus was Apollo, and Osiris Bacchus (lib. 2.) Sebastiano Erizzo (Venice, 1571, p. 455) says that the eagle was the emblem of regal power and majesty, among the Egyptians, being the bird of Jove; the thunderbolt also implying the far spreading reputation of princes, which flies with speed through the world, and gives auspices of great and illustrious deeds. The portrait of Alexander by Apelles the painter, in the Temple of the Ephesian Diana, had one of these bolts in his right hand, perhaps alluding to his mother's dream recorded in Plutarch. (For this symbol see Numis. Chron., Jan. 1839, p. 187.) It was an ordinary device on the medals of Pyrrhus, of Epirus (v. Al. at Alex. 2, 11) of the Antiochi, Kings of Syria, and of many cities of that kingdom or province, of Dia in Bithynia; on Roman coins of Nero and Antoninus Pius, and of many of the smaller brass of Alexandria, and of Antioch and Emesae, the eagle appears in a similar position, though not always with the fulmen or bolt. When treading on a snake it implies the conquest of Thessaly, by Amyntas, (v. Jac. Wilde, Num. Ant. 1692) Areus, King of Sparta, writes to Onias, the High-priest, with a seal of this impression (v. Joseph, l. 13, Ant. Jud. Kirkman de *annulis*, 1657) See also Cicero de Divin. lib. 1. Claudian, Bellum Gildon (476 v.) on Honorius triumphing over Gildo, in Africa. On the enmity between the eagle and serpent, see Leon Augustin and Boissard, on Sicilian coins, sepulchres, &c. Of the ancient writers Pliny may be also cited, likewise Homer's Iliad. 12; Horace, lib. 4, Od. 9, in reluctantes dracones Eggit amor Pugnæ, &c.; also Virg. Aen. 11, 751. Utque volans alte raptum cum fulva Dracōnem, &c.; Ovid. Met. 4, Silius Ital. lib. 12, B. Pun. We may also consult the *Thebæica*, of Nicander, of Colophon, and St. Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, de Salomone, cap. 4. &c. Further observations on this Rev. will be found in my notice of the coins of Antiochus IX, further on.

Ptolemy VI, or Philometor (detrited) double eagle, or rather two eagles on Rev. (Plate 6, No. 1.) He reigned about 180, B. C. for 24 years over Egypt, being son of Epiphanes by Cleopatra Cocce, whose coins, as well as those of his brother Physcon, and his own (as in the present instance) have on them two eagles, there being two sovereigns reigning then, conjointly in Egypt, at times. Double eagles appear also on coins of Ptolemy Auletes, with the lotus, crinon or coloinquint flower. Noted for his abominable cruelties, and was made for a time monarch of Cyprus; Physcon afterwards being placed on the throne, while Philometor was a prisoner in the hands of Antiochus (Epiph.) of Syria, afterwards, for a short period reigned along with him, although subject to continued feud and dissension. He succeeded his brother 145 B. C.

Another coin; eagle; ΟΑΕΜ, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ (Plate 6, No 2.)

Another, ditto; eagle; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ.

Another, ditto; a Female head, uncertain, probably of Berenice, queen of Ptolemy 1, (immortalized by Theocritus Idyll XVII.) which are rare; *unless* of some later princess of the Lagidæ, or of Berenice, daughter of Auletes or Arsinoe, whose full-faced busts also occur in some collections,

Large coin or medal ; sparrow hawk or eagle.

Two smaller coins ; hawk or eagle ; both Ptolemies, but defaced.

Small head of Hammon ; Rev. Victory to right ; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ.

Imperial GREEK COINS of Alexandria. Pinkerton observes, that all Egyptian coins of Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus, are common ; so also the small brass of many Emperors struck in Egypt, which proves the immense quantities minted at Alexandria, which no doubt stamped nearly as much coin as Rome itself, at one period.

Trajan, (1st brass) CGB only, (defaced) Σεβαστος, or AVG.

Another ditto ; much detrited ; Rev. Cynocephalus, or emblem of truth, perfect, being ANUBIS, the Jackal or dog-headed God, the MERCURY of Egypt, and supposed companion, with his standard, on which was painted a dog, (V. Guillim's Heraldry.) of OSIRIS, in his Indian expedition. On coins of Hermopolis is this type, (V. Num. Chron. Oct. 1839, S. Birch,) said to be an emblem of the moon, and the lunar Thoth, having on its head a disk, (V. Lucan 8, V. 231, Alex. ab Alex. 4. &c.) also by Bruce considered the Dogstar, the symbol of the Niles' fertility which begins to swell when the Constellation *Sirius* appears. The class of *κυνιομορφοι*, jackal, or dogheaded deities (v. Walsh) appears on many ancient gems, as on a *Basalt* and bloodstone in the collection of Lord Strangford, which is one of the Gnostic remains ; sometimes with two heads. Anubis was the keeper of the temples and guardian of the mighty principles of heat, humidity and fecundity, even as the Mercury of the Gauls, who appears on a coin of Albinus, as such, with the trident, and on the fragment of Samian Ware which will be described in my account of the Pottery found in our Western Market. In fact he was the same deity, and therefore called by Plutarch *Hermanubis*, and appears on mummies painted red, with the black jackal head, as ruling the ghosts of the departed. Was also supposed to guard the Tropics and prevent the sun from passing beyond them, to which Milton seems to allude (Par. Lost. lib. x. 671.) where the agency of the Angels is beautifully introduced to regulate the motions of celestial bodies, "some say the Sun was bid turn the reins from the Equinoctial road, up to the tropic crab," "to bring in change of seasons to each." Strabo lib. 16, speaks of real *cynocephali*, sphynxes, &c. in Ethiopia!! Sometimes he appears on sculptures with his foot on a crocodile and a star above, in allusion to the Nile and Dogstar, the crocodile emblem of Sebek, or the Egyptian Saturn. In the new sporting Magazine for November 1838 (Spiers) I published a paper called "Fugitive notices of the Dog," in which I remarked that Procyon (or *Anti-Canis*) the Shepherd's dog in the constellation *Gemini*, which rises in July, was the origin of dogs being consecrated to the *Lares* or household deities, the earliest of which, as Stukely observes, were the Antediluvian Jabal and Jubal, guardians of a house, of whom the first was the *magna Pales* of Virgil and god of shepherds. V. Plate 6, No. 3.

Another ditto. Square Temple. Qy. Serapium ? of Alexandria.

Another Ditto. ΑΥΤ ΤΡΑΙΑΝ. Two Centaurs. Plate 6, No. 4.

HADRIAN. ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙC (ap) ΑΙΑ ΑΔΡΙΑΝ. Rev. Female to the right. Λ. ΓΝΝΓ. ΑΚΔ (εκατος) 19th year.

Another ditto...ΑΙΑΝ ΑΔΡΙΑΝ. Rev. Minerva helmeted ; to the right—in one hand a shield, in the other some plant, perhaps *olive* ; Z. seventh year, in the field.

Another ditto, *Quadriga* (or Chariot) ΑΥΤ ΑΙΑ.....

Another ditto. ΑΥΤΚ. ΚΑΙC. ΤΡΑΙΑΝ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC C ΕΒ (αροος) Rev. LIH in the field (18th year) Pharos of Alexandria (Isle and Tower) A Watch Tower or Light House built by Ptolemy Soter on an Island opposite to Alexandria, once a mile distant, but joined to the Continent by the craft of Cleopatra, who out-manceuvred the Rhodians thereby. In front is a Female, Isis Faria perhaps, or merely representing that city personified, with the ακρογολιον or Prow (or as some say, Sail, Qy. inverted jib or gaff top sail ?) of a ship in her hand. Plate 6, No. 13.

Another ditto. Rev. Minerva with Palladium, armed; in the field Δ (year 4) the rest defaced.

Another ditto., the same,

Another ditto. Osiris or Canopus, reclining on a *Crocodile*, the emblem of the Sun, so imagined (v. Achill. Tat.) from the supposition that it has 365 teeth and is a personification of time, indicating a solar revolution. On Gnostic gems, (v. Walsh) it appears a composite symbol with 2 heads, one that of a *hawk*, also representing the sun or Osiris. It was likewise the emblem of the evil genius Typhon. Herodotus tells us that on Lake Mœris and at Thebes, tame crocodiles were worshipped, decorated with earrings of gold and precious gems, with chains on their forelegs, and interred in sacred coffins after death. The crocodile was the living emblem of the Egyptian Seb, Sebek Ra, or Saturn, father of Osiris and Isis, and worshipped more particularly at Ombos; he generally appears on a pedestal or seated on a throne with two other deities. The famous coin with this animal chained to a palm tree, of Nismes in France, is well known to antiquaries.* Aelian says a tame one was the favourite of Ptolemy Auletes, H. An. lib. 8. The deity holds an Egyptian plant in one hand, perhaps the *lotus*, though some may designate it a bull rush.

Two others, same type, (detrited.)

Twelve others, much defaced, one of which is a double-headed coin of Hadrian and Trajan,

Antoninus Pius, (elderly bust) with the Rev. of the *Pharo s*, as in that of Hadrian above. The inscription on Obv. is ΑΥΤΚΤ. ΑΙΑ. ΑΔΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC C ΕΒ (αροος) ΕΥC (ευσεβης) that is Pius. In the field L (annus) under the female ΑΔΕΚΑΤΟC, (12th year.)

Another ditto; L. Z. (7th year) PHAROS as above.

Another ditto; splendid *Quadriga* LIH, (year 18.)

Another, ditto; Charioteer, *Quadriga*, and groom at Horse's heads; ΑΥΤΚ. Μ. ΑΥ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC C ΕΒ (βαρος.) Plate 6, No. 5, LIH (year 18.)

Another ditto; Isis suckling Orus, on Rev.; the Egyptian Ceres, and general emblem of maternal and vegetable fecundity. On coins of Hadrian she often appears, suckling Orus, with a waterpot behind her, water, the emblem of fecundity, consisting in moisture.

Another ditto. Rev. Eagle with legs and wings expanded, as the Colossus of Rhodes was, K A, (year 21) in the field. On the obverse, laureated elderly bust, to the right. ΑΥΤΚΤ. ΑΙΑ. ΑΔΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC.

* Very like the Boar in Guillim's Heraldry; armed, grisled, collared, and chained, OR, tyed to a Holly Bush on a mount in base, both proper. (Arms of OWEN.)

Another, defaced. Female with trident, and a long Egyptian plant, or *lotus* probably, in her hand.

SEVERUS, bearded, and Caracalla on Rev. (Double faced coin) Obv. $\text{I}\Gamma$ (13th year) Rev. $\text{KAIC}(\alpha\rho) \text{C}\Theta\text{B}(\eta\rho\sigma\tau)$ for $\Sigma\epsilon\beta\eta\rho\sigma$. His Egyptian coins rare. V. Pinkerton, p. 289, vol. 2.

ZENOBI^A, called also Septimia, once the unwilling vassal of the haughty Aurelian; Queen of Palmyra. V. Pinkerton, vol. 2, p. 256 (small brass) Ruled over Egypt and Syria as well as Palmyra (the Aram-Zobah of Scripture) Her Egyptian coins RRR: Head of Zenobia to the right. Rev. Head of Odenatus her husband, or Gallienus? $\text{A}\Upsilon\text{T}$. Indistinct inscription on obverse .. $\text{N}\omega\text{BIA}$ seemingly. Her coins are all rare, and all of Alexandria. For Encomium v: Gibben, also Gent. Mag. 1776, p. 366. "She was descended from the Macedonian kings of Asia, equalled in beauty her ancestor Cleopatra, and far surpassed that princess in chastity and valour." How came she to expose the excellent Longinus to destruction, to save herself from the retribution of Aurelian? Plate 6, No. 6.

Small brass of Alexandria and some uncertain cities.

SEVERUS and Caracalla (3rd size) Severus with unicorn's horn, $\text{CON} \dots \text{RM} \dots$ on the field, $\text{I}\Gamma$ (13th year) a pig and Caracalla's head on Rev. (probably a weight)

Small coin of CARACALLA, $\text{A}\Upsilon\text{TK} \cdot \text{A}\Upsilon\text{P} \cdot \text{ANT}$. Rev. turreted head. QNAP . Another. $\text{A}\Upsilon\text{TKT} \cdot \text{A}\Upsilon\text{P} \cdot \text{ANT} \dots \dots \dots$ turreted female head, QP . MACRINUS; bust to the right, $\text{C} \cdot \text{MAKP}$. Rev. turreted head. Two coins, turreted female heads, defaced.

CLAUDIUS GOTHICUS, $\text{A}\Upsilon\text{T} \cdot \text{KAA}\Upsilon\Delta\text{I}\text{OC}$. $\text{C}\Theta\text{B}$: *Fortuna* with her *cornucopia* and rudder. Another ditto. Sparrow Hawk LB , (2nd year)

PROBUS. Rev. Eagle and Thunderbolt. CORNELIA SUPERA, wife of Aemilianus (v. Eckhel) about 254, A. D. $\text{KOPNHAI}\text{A} \text{C}\Theta\text{B}(\alpha\sigma\eta)$ Rev. Female LIB . (12th year) rare. Seventeen others of Alexandria, of Claudius 2nd, Dioclesian, (Hawk,) .. NOC . Aurelian (*Fortuna*.) Hadrian (female in subsellio) small, an Amazon or Diana, IEPA . Another coin; laureated head to the right; Rev. a figure seated, some animal alongside PHAHPO . Severus and Caracalla, the latter's head within a square or rotunda. Also another, (uncertain.) Pharos of Alexandria. $\text{AAE}\Xi\text{AN}$. &c.

Imperial Greek Colonial Coins.

CYRRHUS in Syria, (*Quars*) COMMODUS, small coin; young head, $\text{KOMMO}\Delta\text{OC}$ $\text{C}\Theta\text{B}$. Rev. Jupiter seated; a thunderbolt at his feet. $\Theta\text{EOC} \cdot \text{KAT}\Theta$ ($\beta\alpha\rho\sigma$) evidently of CYRRHUS, or *Cyrrhestica*, in Syria, of which the coins bear $\text{K}\Upsilon\rho\rho\eta\sigma\omega\nu$ as their legend. (V. Akerman, Num. Journal 8, p. 225, on stone worship of the ancients.) One of these was dug up near Broadgate, in 1823.

ANTIOCH, in Syria, (ad Orontem) built by Seleucus; (*Antakia*) Riblah, and Hamath of Scripture, *Riblata* of Josephus, Epidaphne and Theopolis of others. Elagabalus? two coins. (3rd brass) On one of these (bust to the right) $\text{M} \cdot \text{A}\Upsilon\text{P} \cdot \text{ANT}$.; Reverse a Female turreted head to the right ANAA (A & A ligature or monogram) VEX above, $\text{COL} \cdot \text{MET}$. ANT . Colonia $\text{M}\epsilon\tau\rho\pi\omicron\lambda\epsilon\omega\varsigma \text{A}\nu\tau(\epsilon\omega\chi\epsilon\iota\alpha\upsilon\alpha)$. (Qy. AVEX for AAGX , transposed.) The other is much mutilated; the words $\text{ANT} \dots$ visible on its reverse. Plate, 6. No. 9,

A coin of Antioch, among others (with the above of Cyrrhus &c.) was dug up in 1823 near Broadgate, and came into the possession of T. Northmore, Esq. of Cleve. I have seen it; it bore the inscription ANTIOXEΩN EΠI KOYAAΠATOY, which *Quadratus* was governor of Syria in the time of Nero—also ΕΓ ΔΕ. 10th year. Ram running to the right, and star.

Massy coin of CHALCIS in Cœle Syria,* (*Chinserin*) (supp. of Trajan) Rev. across the field ΦΛ. ΧΑΛΚΙΑΔΕΩΝ, thus, that is, Flaviensium Chalcidensium. It was situated E. towards Damascus, and gave the title of King to Ptolemy Mennæus, and his son Lysanias; afterwards Herod Agrippa, 4th. King of Judea, was entitled King of Chalcis. Erizzo mentions a coin of this city, which he erroneously ascribes to Eubœa. There are some of this place in the Bodleian collection, of Trajan and Hadrian, with K.E. &c. (year 25.)

SINGARA in Mesopotamia, on the Tigris (*Sinjar*) (Gordian 3rd.) The reverse presents a turreted female head to the left, above a Centaur shooting (ΑΥΡ. ΣΕΠΙ) ΚΟΑ CINTAPA. This strong fortress was a Colony of Severus, and called *Aurelia Sepimia* on coins. Gordian, we are told by Zosimus, on his Parthian expedition, was at Carræ and Nisibis, in the vicinity of Singara. This fortress was captured by the Persians, in the early part of the reign of Julian, after a noble defence by its garrison and the two legions (1ma *Flavia* and 1ma *Parthica*.) V. Amm. Marc. lib. 20. Singara also appears on coins of the Gordians, seated on a rock, veiled, holding ears of corn—a Centaur above: Obv. Μ. ΑΝ. ΤΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. CΕΒ.

ZEUGMA in Syria Commagene, on Euphrates, (*Zekme*.) Obv. bearded head to the rightΙΤΙΑΚΟΥ. Rev. Castle, tetrastyle Temple, or Tower of Zeugma, on a mount; ladder or staircase each side. ΣΕΥΓΜΑΤΕΩΝ, (Coins of this City RR. Goltz.) Plate 6, No. 10. Zeugma is mentioned four times in the Itinerary of Antoninus, and was a strong city and Castle, near the borders of a vast desert, on a passage over Euphrates. It had a Temple on a high Rock, first built by Vespasian, and repaired by Caracalla, Pliny. 34, c. 15, mentions a mighty chain, with which Alexander it was said, fastened the bridge. V. also Ammian. Marc. 18. 8. Statius Sylv. 5. 3. v. 187. *Zeugmate Persen*. &c. Another of Zeugma, detrited, (supp. Elagabalus) Bust to the right, and the castle or Temple on Rev. as before. This city, well recorded by Strabo, lib. 16, Geog. Another of ditto, M. Aurelius, Rev. within a wreath. ΖΕΥΓΜΑΤΕΙΝ. In the field Γ (year 3) within a wreath. Plate 6, No. 8.

AMISUS on Euxine, in Ponto Galatia (*Amid*.) Plate, 6, No. 7. This city struck many coins, and the present one is similar to that in the Bodleian collection (gazâ Bodleianâ) at Oxford, bearing a beardless head hooded or helmeted (*caput imberbe, cucullatum sive galeatum*) and on Rev. a column or quiver, probably (cui simulachrum ut videtur impositum) with an image on the top, ΑΜΙΣΟ. In silver, an Eagle, a Pegasus and quiver, appear on its reverses (v. Wise. nummi Urbium et Popm. Scriniis Bodleianis recondm. 1750.) In Arrians' Periplus of the Euxine, this city is noted as an Athenian Colony, Πολις Ἑλληνικὴ Ἀθηναίων ἀποικοῦσ. It stood 900 *stades* from Sinope. Strabo calls it Ἀμισος ἀξιολόγος, or worthy of commemoration, lib. 12, Pliny mentions it lib. 6, cap. 3, and Mela 1, 19, as a city of the Chalybes, who abounded in Iron mines. Its mint or *officina monetaria*, noticed by Polyænus 7, c. 21. Petit in his

* Chalcidense.

excellent work on the Amazons, or warlike female tribes, on the Euxine and Thermo-don, (Amsterdam, 1687) dilates largely concerning this city, and gives us a coin from Car. Patinus, representing it under the guise of an Amazon, with the double axe or tomahawk, joining hands over an altar with another female, who personates the neighbouring city Amastris, with the inscriptions AMICOC and AMACTPIC. The Ama-zons are fabled to have first built it.

HIERAPOLIS in Syria Cyrrhestica, *Bambuk* (supp. Hadrian.) Sephar-vaim of scripture. Rev. ΘΕΑC CYPIAC ΙΕΡΑΠΟ. Commemorative of Astarte.

ANTIOCH in Syria, *ad Orontem* (*Antakia*.) Obv. Jupiter seated, spear and thunderbolt. Rev. ANTIOX□ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛ, across the field.

ANTIOCH. Caracalla (Four.) Obv. AVTOKPATOP ANT.... Rev. S. C. in large letters within a wreath—below, Eagle; above, Δ. Ε. for δημαρχικης ἐξουσίας (or populi jussu, Trib. Pot. &c.) Implying the coin was minted by public authority.

Another of GALLIENUS, S. C., Δ. Ε. the same. Four others of uncertain Princes, (all of Antioch.) CLAZOMENE (now Vourla, between Smyrna and Scio) or more likely Antioch. (Three.) Obv. Turreted head. Rev. a Ram running to the right...QN; a star above. (Probably of Antioch if not of this city.) Cyzicus? (*Chizico*) Bust to the right. Rev. a Lion. Another, a cow. SIDON, male and female Bust to the right. Rev. a Galley (Σ) ΙΑΩΝΟΣ ΘΕΑΣ, small concave or oval coin. Another ditto, Galley.* SAMOSATA, (*Scempsat*) capital of Syria Commagene, Aram Maachah of scripture. (Uncertain on what æra) small; head of Cybele (much detrited.) Coin of Severus or Caracalla; Rev. of some Barbarian king, ally to the Romans (perhaps of Edessa or Osroëne, like Ab-garus) in a high grenadier fur cap, or tiara, with sceptre. Rhegium in Italy, (*Reggio*) (Adrian) colonized from Messenia, 723, B. C., nine years after Syracuse was from Corinth. Rev. Lyre of Apollo, ΠΗΤΙΝΩΝ. A COMMODUS; Rev. Female figure, (un-known, the legend defaced) Antiochus IX. (Cyzicenus) of Syria, Philopator, 112, B. C., uncle of Seleucus VI. (Pinkerton 2, p. 244) killed himself 93, B. C. Rev. a Thunderbolt ANTIOX... ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟC. Another do. Σ above P in the field. A 3rd. do. Another, perhaps of EVERGETES. Rev. Cap of Osiris and two horns. In J. Wildes' Num. Ant. (p. 37, 1692) this King of Syria, Philopator, is noted as the son of Antiochus Evergetes, or Sidetes, by Cleopatra, and brother of Antiochus Gry-phus, or Philometor; called Philopator on medals, but Cyzicenus by writers. He was conquered by Seleucus, son of Gryphus, 96, B. C. (V. Joseph. Ant. Jud. lib. 13, c. 21—Trog. P. Proleg. lib. 40) With respect to the Thunderbolt, I will here add that at Se-

* A Phœnician coin has been noticed by Polwhele as found at Teignmouth. The one here noticed of Sidon, is a memorable one, belonging to the most ancient maritime city of Phœnicia, and the northernmost of all those which were assigned to the tribe of Asher, beyond which the country opens to the East into a rich and fertile valley, with mount Libanus on the North and Anti-Libanus on the South, and named from Sidon, son of Canaan, or as imagined by others, from Sida, daughter of Belus. Greek ones of this city have already been found however at Exeter, with a rude galley, the words ΣΙΔΩΝΟΣ ΘΕΑΣ, and were to be seen in another collection. Two others were found at Broadgate in 1823. This city was the mother of Tyre, noted for the skill of its inhabitants, called (Zechariah, chap. 9, v. 2) the wise Sidonians, from whom Solomon and Zorobabel chose their ablest artificers for the temple. The Phœnician trade to these parts for tin, lasted for three centuries at least, per-haps from 450 B. C., till the Greeks came here, 170, B. C., and Exeter was a trading city for ages before London.

lencia, a noble city of Syria, it was the favourite symbol, appearing upon an altar, on its coins, and was consecrated and adored as Jove himself. Appian of Alexandria, in his *Syriaca*, (cap. 125) tells us that after Seleucus Nicator, its founder, was sacrificing on Mount Caslus, and consulting the auguries about a felicitous spot for building a City, he followed that of a thunderbolt falling in a certain region, called Pieria, in the Mediterranean, where Jupiter was worshipped under the name of *Ceraunus*, in after times. On coins of Elagabalus, of that city, the symbol appears as above, $\text{CG-}\Delta\text{EYKEQN}$.

SERRATA NUMISMATA, of Syrian princes; eight; on one is a hare head and horse's head, which last is the symbol of a maritime people and of Carthage; on another, Elephant's head, and horse. Jobert alludes to these saw edged coins, which he calls *dentelez*. Calf, oxhead and oval weights or weight money, are known of great antiquity.* Coin, Imperial bearded head, laureated; Rev. female sitting, PHAHPO. A very ancient coin, with a Bull standing to the left on Rev. (Qy ? of Gela, Parium, or Eubœa ?)

British Coins (two) on one a wheel,† the other a horse. Roman Consular coin, of copper washed with silver; Rev. Bigæ, or chariot; (uncertain of what family.) Roman weight or *As Libralis*, as usual with the Janus Geminus, on obv., and Galley and 7 ROMA on reverse. (V. Akerman, Descr. Cat. vol. 1, p. 18) being the *As* or piece of 12 *uncia*. Another, large laureated head, inscribed on Rev. (as in the Plate 9, No. 1.) The characters seem to be, 1st letter, Oscan ligature, R T, next, MAX, CI; the 5th is the Samnite and Oscan M.; 6th III, Oscan and Samnite ligature, the last, L, Etruscan, Oscan, and Samnite. Among the very many Roman coins, found along with this hoard of Grecian money, I shall only notice an *Aelia Flacilla*, 3rd. brass (*coronâ gemmatâ*) first wife of Theodosius; Rev. Salus Reip.; A victory or stolated female. Rare. (V. Akerman, Des. Cat. vol. 2, p. 335.) A Tacitus, *Clementia Temp.* Radiated bust, CMCL. Mars Pacifer with olive, spear &c, Carinus, & xxx. exergue; Two figures, Virtus Augusti. Several of Philip, Valerian, &c. one of the former of which, with *Milliarium*, above, COS. and S. C. (SARM. in the field.)

Copper Bezants, or coins of the Roman Eastern Empire, from Constantinople.

JUSTINIAN I., Nephew of Justin, died 565, A. D. Rev. $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{M} \\ \Omega \end{matrix}$
DN. IVSTINIANVS on Obv. DN. *Domtnus Noster*.

Aera of Justinian or Phocas. (3rd brass) Effigy of Christ, full faced with the *nimbus* on the head IC. XC. the Greek Initials and termination of J. Christ. Rev. Monogram of the Cross. Another do.

Phocas, (610 A.D.) standing—holds a globe, (A,) and the hasta. Rev. C A $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{M} \\ \text{H} \end{matrix}$

A coin defaced; CANT. XX. Rev. a Horseman galloping to the right, *Nimbus* round

* H. Brandreth Esq. observes, on *Stycas*, "The Ishekel or shekel of the Jews means a weight, such as were used in Egypt, in the reign of Thothmes 3rd, 1495. B. C. It also means an Ox, probably the reason why weights took the names and forms of calves and ox heads, and is the diminution of EK, YK, or Ych: in the Welsh tongue Eekel might mean cattle. The calf weight was a pound, ox head, half a pound, and oval balls, 3 oz. each, origin of *As*, *Semi-As*, and *Quadrans* of the Romans.

† Wheel Money. V. Akerman's Manual, p. 217.

the head. Barbarous fabric. (Phocas ?) JUSTIN 2nd. (578 A. D.) Rev. $\begin{matrix} N \\ N \\ A \end{matrix} \overline{M} \begin{matrix} E \\ O \end{matrix}$

CONSTANS 2nd. and his sons Heraclius and Tiberius. (Son of Heraclius and Gregoria, 668, A. D.) Diadem surmounted by a Cross. Rev. $\begin{matrix} A \\ N \\ N \\ O \end{matrix} \overline{M} \begin{matrix} + \\ X \\ X \\ E \end{matrix}$
 Coined in the 20th year of his reign.

CONSTANS. $\begin{matrix} I & C & | & X & C \\ \hline (Jesus Christ conquers) & N & I & | & K & A \end{matrix}$

Coin. Large bust to the right. Rev. in large characters, $I\eta$ SUS XRISTUS, BACI-
 AGUS BACIAEON.

Some other coins thus :



$\Delta I K$

$I \overline{M} K$

Nicephorus Phocas ? (969 A.D.)
 NIC on obv. with bust.
 $\begin{matrix} I \\ E \\ R \end{matrix}$ Thus, and on Rev.



1812.

Greek Coin of Agrigentum, in Sicily.

A coin of this ancient City, was dug up close to the Castle wall. It bore the usual type of an eagle, driving or tearing a hare, and the reverse of a *Crab*. Also the large countermark of a head, something like *Mionnets têtes barbares* or *Gauloises*. Which some have, though erroneously supposed to be the head of a British Prince, when re-issued for circulation in our Island, whence it may have found its way to our Tin Marts here from Sicily. Mr. Akerman asserts, that such coins occur on the site of Agrigentum, with this countermark, (V. Corresp. Num: Chron. July, 1838.) This coin is in the possession of the Rev. F. V. I. Arundell, of Landulph, near Devonport, and was communicated to the Editor of the Num. Journal, at the request of T. Burgon, Esq., one of our ablest Numismatists. It was not considered by Mr. A. of decided proof, but other coins of Sicily were dug up in 1823, near Broadgate, which prove this was not the only one. The *Crab* alludes to the steep and rugged rocks of Mount Agrasorof the neighbouring coast; and the eagle to the unrelenting spirit, perhaps, of the inhabitants of this great City. In Lord Northwick's collection, is a beautiful medal of this City, with *two* Eagles over the Hare. The temple of Jupiter, miscalled that of the Giants, is the principal Agrigentine ruin of interest remaining. The people of this ancient city, now Girgenti, 50 miles from Palermo, said by some to be a colony from Rhodes or Ionia, were so magnificent and luxurious, that it was reported of them, "that they built as if they should never die, and ate as if they were sure to live no longer." They traded with Tyre, Sidon, and Africa, as well as parts of Sicily.

1823.

Coins found after taking down Broadgate, near which were also dug up 120 coins,

of the lower Empire, and Constantines, &c. Dynasty of Ptolemies, kings of Egypt. Copper coin; Obv. head of a Ptolemy; laureated, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ to the right. Rev. Eagle. (uncertain which.)

A smaller do. (3rd brass.) head of a Ptolemy, to the left, laureated. Rev. Eagle. Hiero I. king of Syracuse, brother of Gelon, prince of Gela. Obv. bearded head filleted, to the left. Rev. ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ; under, a horseman curvetting, spear couched; alludes to his victories at the Olympic games, which inspired the muse of Pindar. He was unpopular with his subjects from covetousness, and died 467, B. C.

Two others ditto, (3rd brass.) A 4th ditto, a horse pawing up the ground. All of Hiero.

A double headed coin. Obv, a large head. Rev. another bust, countermarked AVR. monogram or ligature, A. and V.

Small massy coin of Syracuse; within a wreath of ears of corn; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Obv. female head.

A silver coin of this city, of massy fabric, most likely a *Didrachmon*, was found at Truro, (Cornwall,) in the mines at Mopas; in the 2nd syllable, H for A, in the name of Syracuse, was the difference. (ΣΥΡΗΚΟΣΙΩΝ.)

Sidon: Two massy coins, one 2nd, the other 3rd Brass. Two fishes on each side of a Tripod, ΞΩΝΩ (ΔΙ Ξ) *retrograde*. A thick coin; obv. Bearded head. Rev. Bigæ. C. A smaller do. *Bigæ*; obv. a female head, evidently Roman Consular or Family coins.

Several small coins with the helmeted head, apparently [of Pallas, and on Rev. the Sign *Capricorn*, probably of that famous city Anazarbus in Cilicia, called also Dio Cæsarea, and Cæsar Augusta, and repaired by Augustus. We are aware that this composite sign or symbol was the *Dagon* of scripture, the same as the Neptune of the Philistines at Ashdod or Azotus "upwards man and downwards fish," when the "captive ark maimed his brute image." V. 1. Sam. cap. 5. It was the *Osiris* of Egypt, the goddess *Dirceto*, half *woman*, half *fish*, and the *Vishnu* of India.† (Also is on the coins of Augustus and Vespasian, who as well as Cosmo de Medicis and Charles V., were all supposed to be born under this horoscope.) Pan was changed into Capricorn. V. Walker, p. 245, on coins of Carausius and Gallienus, for Capricorn.

Coins in the possession of Mr. Jos. Gard, of High Street, found in the excavations above St. George's Church, in Southgate or South Street in 1833.

TRAJAN. Large brass coin of Alexandria; obv. ΑΥΤΟΚ.....ΤΡΑΙΑΝΓΙΑ..... ΟΕΒ. Rev. the River Nile as *Osiris* or *Canopus*, reclining on a Crocodile with the *lotus*, offspring of the waters, and the Cornucopia. L. ΔωΔΕΚ (12th year,) V. Plate 6, No. 11.

ΝΙΣΣΑ, (supposed,) near Sangarius River, in Bithynia? (*Isnik*) on Lake Ascanius, issuing from the Propontis, (217 A. D.) Obv. a defaced bust, (apparently.) Rev. C. ΑΥΤ ('αυτονομος) ΝΙΚΕΩΝ ΚΟΑ. The type as on coins of Samosata, occurs. of Cybele sitting on a rock, under her a man, as *Euphrates*, son of Arandax, with his head and arms above water, as some antiquaries assert, the river Euphrates in which he drowned himself, and gave name to it. A. epoch of reign. It is clearly of some au-

* Milton, Par. Lost.

† Megog and Atergates of Hierapolis, Plin. H. N.

tonomous city, and the same reverse appears on coins of Antioch, typifying the Orontes. It generally represents a city sitting on the banks of a river. For *Nicæa* v, Strabo Geog. 12. Large thick coin (of bright copper.) Bust defaced, O... BA-
CIAEOC, probably another coin of the Ptolemies and of Alexandria.

DIOCLESIAN, of Alexandria, (small brass) AK(IMP.) Γ(Γατος). VA(terius) ΔIOKAITIAN (ος) Fortune with cornucopia and rudder. Aurelian, ΑΥΡΗΑΙΑΝ-OC. Rev. defaced. CLAUDIUS GOTHICUS, 269 A. D. ΑΥΤ(Imp) Μ. ΚΑΑΥΔΙΟC CEB. An Eagle standing, L. B. year 2nd. PHILIP, (defaced) Rev. *Dis* or *Pluto*, crowned, perhaps the *Iudi Saculares*, to Pluto and Proserpine, 1000 A. U. C. 43 years after Severus. Mr. J. Y. Akerman says it is an emblem of the city, and a female. L. S. in the field, year 6? Another, ditto; AK. M. IOYAI. ΦΙΑ. Rev. a victory. In the field L. P. 3d. year.

A coin of some African colony, much defaced, Elephant treading on a scorpion; Symbolical of Africa, there being also many Numidian cities of note that were Roman Colonies. SAMOSATA, in Syria, (detrited) supposed of Alex. Severus; Cybele or Rhea *turreted*; goat Amalthæa above, ΜΗΤΡΟ. ΚΟΜΜ(αγνηνης). In the field II. E. and S. C. (7th legion there, V. Notit.) Coin bearing a cow, perhaps Cyzicus in Mysia (cow sacred to Proserpine) A coin of some King of Syria, a *Numisma serratum* or dentelée. There were also the following found at the same time. Copper Bezants. Justinian I, 565 A. D. (24th year.) The Capital I supposed to indicate the number of small pieces into which it was divided. (Jobert.)

O
N I X
N I X+
A IIII

THEOPHILUS, 829 A. D. (probably) ΙηSυS KRIST. S. A. II. on Rev. Also ANTONINUS, (M. Aur.) S. C. Faustina, his wife, (Augusta) *Hilaritas*, S. C. Cybele, with fir branch of Atys. Constantine, Rev. the sun radiant; also *Gloria Exercitus*, P. ARL. (coined at Arles) Constantius, P. F. AVG. Rev. *Reparatio*. (Fel. Temp,) SMNA (Sacra moneta Antiochena.) Another Ditto, Corâ. gemâ. *Glor. Rom.* ANT A (Antioch) Licinius the younger, FL. VAL. LICIN. LICINIUS, Rev. Jovi Conservatori, Jupiter with Victory and wreath, M. K. (Moneta Karnutensium) mint of *Chartres*, in France, (now Eure and Loire department) Constans P. F. AVG, three soldiers, *Glor. Rom.* ANT A. Antioch. Constantius, VOT. XX. and S. M. ANT. in exergue, all small brass. Three of Valens, (cor. gem.) Victory with a wreath, and *Securitas Reip. Virtus, Gloria Rom.*, all struck at Antioch. THEODOSIUS, very small, (cor. gem.) Rev. supp. *Concordia*. Also three Arabic or Cufic coins. In April 1839, one of these being found in Exeter, in company with a Vespasian, I was induced to publish the following notice of these Arabic or Saracenic relics, some suspicion having been cast on the authenticity of coins found in company with them, as it appears that they are often met with by *Coin-hunters* in Syria and Asia Minor, along with Greek Coins.* Did these, as well as the Bezants, come over with the CRUSADERS?

* Near the Post Office, coin of Vespasian, much defaced. Rev. a Caduceus between two Cornucopie, or horns of abundance, a very common type, always emblematic of Felicity. Another coin much defaced, also with Arabic or Cufic characters, was found in company with the preceding. Many such pieces of money having been dug up in Exeter before, must have been introduced into

Greek Coins found

1834.

Near the Cemetery, Bartholomew Yard, in January, in forming the Catacombs, on the ancient *glacis* of the city.

JULIA MAMMÆA (2nd brass) mother to the Emperor Alexander Severus, priest of the sun, with Elagabalus, before he accepted the purple, (V. Herodian.) She was daughter to Julia Mæsa, and sister to the 2nd wife of the first Severus, who was daughter of the Priest of the Sun, at Emesa, in Syro Phœnicia, famous for its Temples of the Sun. Mammæa was wife of V. Genecius, a Syrian, and by some said to be a pupil of Origen, and a christian convert. Obv.... Bust of Mammæa, ΔΙΑ ΜΑΜΓΑ. CEB. Rev. Female with cornucopia, holding a rudder and reclining as it appears on the prow of a Ship, ΑΩΝ. name of the province or city effaced, all except these three final letters. I am unable to assign the place to which the coin belongs. Zosimus, lib. 1, calls her *Mamaia*. She was assassinated with her son, by Maximin, after holding a principal sway in the court, for nearly 14 years. This coin was in the possession of Mr. Carter, of High Street, Silversmith.

March 12th. Supposed Greek coin of Mæonia, or Lydia; New Market. A cast of this coin was transmitted by me to my Antiquarian correspondent, C. R. Smith, Esq. London. He, however, supposes it to be an attempt at coinage by the Romanized Britons. The Obverse is certainly that of Britannicus, and the Reverse, evidently blundered, has the figure of *Mineira Promachus*, so usual on the Reverses of Claudius, struck retrograde, with the S. C. thus ∫. ∞. The inscription seems to be ΚΕΙΟΝΑΙΩΝ, as far as the efforts of a bad Mint-master, and of a cast or molten coin can make any thing certain or discernable on this Reverse. The coin was brought to me by a labourer, of the name of Moore, with an ordinary coin of Claudius, found ten feet under an old foundation.

December 10th. In the Westgate Quarter, along with a small bronze, of Julius Cæsar, which will be described elsewhere, and some other Roman coins, one of which of Alex. Severus. A Lucius Verus, of AMPHIPOLIS; (I assigned it to that of Syria, on the Euphrates, or confines of Arabia, as Syrian coins abounded at Exeter, although others may be induced to consider it of Macedonia. The Syrian city rose out of the ruins of Thapsacus, (Plutarch in Alexandro) and was opposite to the Chaldæan shores, near the Palmyrean desert; ΚΑΙ(ΣΑΡ) Δ(*Lucius*) ΑΡΥΗ (*Aurelius*.) He was colleague of M. Aurelius, A. D. 161. Rev. ΑΜΦΙΠ(ολιτων) ΝΕΩ(Κ)ο(ρω)Ν—

Europe about the year 1300, A. D., by Traders, when the Soldans of Egypt, of the fifth dynasty or Circassian and Mameluke race, (who succeeded the Caliphs or Turkish kings) restored the overland passage by the Red Sea to India. Unless we are to imagine that they came from the Saracens, (originally Arabs of Petræa) who had extended their empire over Persia, Syria, Egypt, Africa, and Spain before 832, A. D. For in fact they had also then conquered Sicily, and introduced the pointed arch of architecture (falsely styled Norman) every where. Cuphic characters are traced on Churches in Palermo in Sicily, built of stones from Saracenic buildings, erected when Arabic was commonly spoken there; on the Nilometer of Cairo, (859) the Mosque of Teyloun. (879) and of Hakem, (1003.) The pointed arch was also carried into Persia, Syria, India and Constantinople by the Saracens. Their inscriptions are still to be seen at Palermo in Sicily, and at Pozzuoli near Naples. The coins with Cuphic or Arabic characters must have come to England from them, by traders for the Tin of Devon and Cornwall, for it was found nowhere else.

A figure seated, or in *subsellio* with a *goatskin*, as it would seem, on its left arm, in its right a *Patera*. The *Neocori* were cities privileged to have sacred games and devotions to their gods and the reigning Emperors, literally in the Greek, *Temple Sweepers*, but really one of the highest honours they could enjoy, (V. Acts 19, v. 35, of Ephesus, in many respects a useful Numismatic reference.) A Phœnician coin, *BERYTUS*; although not with a Greek inscription, I have placed it here, being *Colonial* and of as great importance as any other of that description. Severus and Caracalla; not *Confugate*, but with the two busts fronting each other; *SEPTIMIUS SEVER*.... Rev. an ancient Temple or Rotunda, within is a small Victory, crowning an image, probably Security. On each side of the steps of the Temple *COL. BER.* Berytus was a colony on the coasts of the Mediterranean, near Sidon, re-edified and called, Felix Julia, by the Romans, and noticed by Pliny, and by Mela 1, 12, as Berytos. It was also known as Colonia Berytus, L. V. (Legio Quinta.) Pinkerton, vol. 2, p. 271, Col. Aug. Fel. Ber. &c. It is now well known as *Beyrout*, or *Barutti*, and was originally Geris, from *Gergeshi*, 5th son of Canaan, but took its new name from *Berith*, a Phœnician Idol, adored by its inhabitants, (V. Heylyn Syria, 1660.)* The inscription on this Rev. is *ANTONINVS COS. III.* alluding to Caracalla, assumed as colleague in the Empire, with Geta, by their father, with whom they made a campaign into North Britain, where he died, A. D. 211. Tryphon destroyed this city, as we are told, in the Maccabæan Wars, between the Syrians and Jews; but it was honoured with the privileges of a Roman City, by Augustus, and both Herod and Agrippa took pains to bring it into notice. Berytus also struck money, in honour of Elagabalus, and became an Episcopal see, in the christian times, and a mercantile city. (*Lately captured by a British force.*) In Mr. Carter's collection.

1838.

April 6. Milk Lane. Young *CARACALLA*, (3rd brass.) Antioch; Obv. bust to the right *CC. AYTK. M. A.....NOC. C.....* Rev. S. C. within a laurel wreath, above Δ ϵ for $\delta\eta\mu.$ $\epsilon\epsilon\sigma\sigma.$ below an eagle.

In June. Broadgate. Supposed coin of Elis, (Achæan league,) or of some city, bearing among other symbols on Rev. a Digamma, or double Γ of the ancient *Æolians*. Edm. Dickinson, in his *Delphi Phœnicizantes*, 1655, has most ably explained how the Romans took *Vesta*, *vinum*, *vesper*, *ver*, and other words from the Greeks, changing the aspirate for the *Æolic* digamma.

April 23. Hoard of Greek and Egyptian coins, found on a spot near Poltimore, by a labourer, digging in a potatoe field, and collected by Mr. J. Campbell, † of St. Sidwells. Unfortunately several others previously found had been disposed of. They may have been hoarded in the *Saxon* times.

* Judges 8, 33.

† From the position of these relics, directly in advance of the Roman summer camp at KILLERTON, and pointing towards the Black Down Hills and Hembury Ford, to which the old road ran by the way of Broadcliff Heath, it is clear that such memorials must refer to some subordinate outpost or picquet of the Roman garrison at Exeter, in advance of their forts at Duryard and Killerton, and near to Poltimore. They are also in the line of the famous Roman road called the *Fosseway*, (from Somersetshire), running by Talewater, Talaton common, and Whimble, to which the old Broadcliff road must have communicated: Some of the old villagers had preserved other coins of the above description, for some years, as pocket pieces.

The extension of the Greek language all over the Roman Empire, is well known, and the fact of its

ALEXANDRIA. Female Bust* (I. assign these three first to Cleopatra 3rd, from the likeness of the Busts) to the right; hair circled on the neck; a *stroppus* or garland round the head; if of Cleopatra in reality, they remind us of a Princess whose charms and policy, by her alliance with Julius Cæsar and M. Antony, preserved and aggrandized the kingdom of Egypt. Much *limed*. Rev. Eagle to the left, ΠΤΟΔΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΚΙΑΕΟΚ. A second ditto, much detrited; same Inscr. Eagle. A third ditto; on the field, ΘΞ. Same Inscr. Eagle. A fourth coin; male bust to the right. Rev. Eagle; (*limed*.) ΠΤΟΔΕΜΑΙΟΥ, in the field; Η. Fifth year.

ANTIOCHUS IX, of Syria. Philopator and Cyzicenus. Rev. Thunderbolt. ΦΙΛΟ-ΠΑΤΟΡΣ; above ΟΧ.

Two large brass Medallions, of Alexandria.—ADRIAN; bust to the right,ΔΡΙΑΝ. Rev. two soldiers or warriors with spears and the Military cloak or *lacerna* on their shoulders, probably Adrian and Antonine, after the adoption of the latter. ANTONINUS PIUS; Laureated bust to the right. Rev. Eagle with wings and legs expanded. ΑΥΤΚΤ. ΑΙΑ. ΑΔΡ,.....

Roman Colonial or Imperial Coins.

MARCUS AURELIUS. Samosata in Syria Commagene, on Euphrates. (Aram Maachah) Obv. bust to the right, filleted; AVT. KAI. MAP. AVR. Rev. Head of Cybele, turreted to the right; in front a star; above a goat (Amalthæa) ΘΕΑΚ. ΚΟΜ (μαγνηών) ΝΕΩΝ (Νεοκόρων) Another, much detrited, the same. It was Head Quarters of the 7th Legion in later times. Double headed coin of Severus, (small) Obv. bust to the right, ΑΥΤΚ. Rev. Head of some barbarian Ally of Rome, as Abgarus of Edessa, or some king of Armenia, who aided the Romans with their archers against the Parthians; he wears a high fur cap or *tiara*, like a grenadier's cap,† and bears a sceptre in front: the legend is CYΘΕΥC—but of whom is unknown. CÆSAREA, in Cappadocia (now Kaisar.) GALLUS, (killed A. D. 254, at Interamna in Umbria.)

* Similar busts are ascribed to Tryphena, daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, by Baudelot de Bairval, Hist. of Auletes, p. 148, 1698.

The Greek kings of Egypt, who succeeded Alexander, always appear on their medals in the Grecian style, but on Egyptian monuments in an Egyptian dress, the former not always indicating the individual. The medal of CLEOPATRA is said to be of no value as a portrait. V. ROSELLINI *Iconografia Greca*.

† Qy. Kuzilbash? of the East.

reaching by inscriptions from the valley of the Nile and the Delta, to the obelisk of Axum, in Abyssinia, and established by the works of art belonging to the Ptolemaean age and that of the Romans, proves how intimately that nation became blended with the Egyptians, till at last the Greeks of Egypt, and Romans also, mingling in Isiac worship, almost forgot their primitive character. Levies of such foreign troops in various parts of the Roman Empire, would probably lead to this strange amalgamation of Syrian and Egyptian coins in Britain, which seems to have been, except in a few instances, confined to our county and city. At any rate, many of them must have been long in circulation as *specie* from the difference of the epochs, even perhaps in the Saxon times. The outpost was probably kept up subsequent to the departure of the Romans from Britain; and as we find that the 4th wing of British horse served in Egypt, under the Romans, and the 26th cohort in Armenia, we are equally justified in supposing that Egyptian and Syrian soldiers guarded the South of Britain at the same period, as the Syrian horse we find were in the interior (v. Notit.) of the province, and a detachment of Moors at ABALLABA, or Watch Cross, in Westmoreland, on the wall of Severus, both in the beginning of the 5th Century. The W. SAXONS may have however used these coins, from a paucity of their own circulating medium.

Obv. bust to the right, ΑΥΤΟΚ. Κ (αυτορ) ΟΥΙΒ (Vibius) Γ (Γαιος, Caius) ΤΡΕΒ (onianus) ΓΑΑΑΟC; Rev. Eagle with expanded wings (in exergue S. C. below.) Between his legs Z (off 7ma.) and the inscription is the Greek for Trib. potest. ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞΟΥCΙΑC. Gallus or Trebonianus reigned 3 years. Small Egyptian coin. Obv. Galeated head to the right; also laureated, seemingly of Constantine. ΠΟΛΙC. Rev. Frog between a water-lilly, and bull rush, or *byblus*, ΑΝΤΟΝΙΝΙΑ ΜΕΤ. Mæcenas used a Frog as a Seal, (v. Plin. Alex. ab. Alex. Kirkman de Ann.) Its entrails used in divination by the *Magi*, and it was one of the Ten Plagues. Bryant notices the Frog worship of Egypt; it was like the *lotus*, emblematical of the productive qualities of the waters.

Found in preceding years, on the same ground and about the fields, CONSTANTIUS, Fel. Temp. Reparatio, Horseman &c. exergue ΑΝΤ. area T. Another ditto, Two Captives. Constantine; Jovi Conservatori. CAESS. NN. at his feet a bird, in exergue PLN. Small ditto; Fel. Temp. Rep. ΑΝΑ. Valentinian, Gloria Reipublicæ, Valens. Gloria Rom. (Antloch) all small brass. Also ANTONINUS PIUS. Radiated bust. TR. POT. XXII. COS. II. and on Rev. S. C. Female with thyrsus, on a staff, a wreath inscribed inside VIC. Gordian 3rd. Pius. Bust to the right, IMP. GORDIANVS. PIVS. FEL. AVG. Rev. P. M. TR. P. III. COS. P. P. Female with staff and *patera*, sacrificing. S. C. (about 244 A. D.)

Imperial Egyptian Coins;

TRAJAN (large brass) bust to the right, defaced. Nile as before, reclining on a Crocodile (defaced coin.) ADRIAN. ΑΥΤΚ. ΚΑΙC. ΤΡΑΙΑΝ ΑΔΡ. bust to the right; laureated. Rev. defaced; Female (Alexandria) with Prow of Ship to the right. A Coin with a sort of cinque foil on both sides. Also of Roman coins. ADRIAN, (large brass) bust to the right. . . . RIANVS AVG. Rev. two figures, shaking hands. TRAJAN. Radiated bust to the right; ANO. AVG. GERMANICO, &c. Rev. S P Q R (Optimo Principi.) CARUS. IMP. C. M. AVR. CARVS, P. F. AVG. (A. D. 283) Rev. Two figures standing, holding a victory. *Clementia Temp.* Δ in the field. Bezant; obv. IC. XC. Effigy of Christ, seated, *nimbus* round the head. HA. (unknown of whom, probably about or subsequent to the 8th century.)

June. Coins found at the distance of a field from the last. HIERAPOLIS in Cyrrhescitica, (*Bambuk.*) of ANTONINUS PIUS. Bearded, bust to the left, ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC. Rev. within an oaken wreath, ΘΕΑC CΥΠΙΑC ΙΕΡΑΠΟ (Λιτων) in the field B.* Ditto, bearded, bust to the right ΑΥΤΚΤ. ΑΙΑ. ΑΔΡΙ. ΝΕΙΝΟC. Rev. ditto, ΙΕΡΟΠΟΙΟ in a wreath of oak. CARRHÆ in Mesopotamia. (*Kappai*, Zosim. lib. 3.) of ALEXANDER SEVERUS, (235 A. D.) ΑΥΤΚ. Μ. Α. C. (Severus) ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟC. Rev. (ΚΑΡ)ΡΗΝΩΝ. A sort of Landscape, perhaps representing the Altar on which sacrifice was offered to Gordian, as *Mars Romanus*, or to the Dea Syria, at *Carrhæ*, which had also a famous temple to the Moon, near which Herodian tells us, Caracalla was assassinated. Carrhæ, afterwards a colony from Macedon, near the *Ur* of the Chaldees or birth place of Abraham, was the Haran of Scripture, Mesopotamia being the Aram Naharaim of Psalms 60, and 1 Chron. 19, 6v. and of 2nd Sam. 10, 16v. It was a frontier garrison town of the Romans, and famous for the visit of the Emperor

* Commemorating the worship of the great *Dea Syria Asarte*, in that City.

Julian. V. Amm. Marc. lib. 23, and for the defeat of Crassus by King Orodes in earlier times. (Xappav* v. Acts 7, 2-4v.) Plin. lib. 5, cap. 24.

Commodus. Antioch. AK. M. AN. Bust to the right; Rev. S. C. in the field A, and in Exergue Δ. Γ. δημ. εἶον. all in a laurel wreath. An ALEXANDER SEVERUS, was also found, C: ALEXAND. Rev. a Temple or rotunda, and within it an image, (Provide)NTIA. AVG. a Lozenge shaped coin. Two Bezants; the first, Obv. two figures seated, Justin and Sophia. DN. IVS. Rev.



Elected Emp. of East, A. D. 565. OZZZ V

V. Akerm. Vol. 2, des. Cat. p. 404

Another Obv. an Emperor and the Virgin Mary, standing, holding a cross between them, DNI. Rev. full-faced effigy of Christ, standing, TEM. around his head the nimbus, (uncertain.) Thirteen small brass, mostly of Constantine and Valentinian, and including two of Arcadius, were found near the same spot.

Here ends Mr. J. Campbell's collection from Poltimore, which village is three miles from Exeter, near the princely domain of the BAMPFYLDE family, settled there since the time of Edward I.

Coin of AURELIAN, found the Autumn of the same year;

An Imperial Greek Coin, struck at Alexandria in Egypt, (fourth size) of copper, in beautiful preservation, dug up by Goldsworthy, one of Mr. Harvey's men, at the depth of nine feet, in making the sewer under Mr. Froom's, Druggist, North Street. This coin was struck in the sixth year of Aurelian, or 275 A. D., and bears a sparrowhawk on Reverse, standing, with the Aspic or snake, the emblem of invincible power, transfixing by an arrow. Inscription on Obverse; AK (Imperator, αυτοκράτωρ) Δ (Lucius) ΔΟΜ (Domitius) ΑΥΡΗΑΙΑΝΟC CEB (Σεβαστος or Augustus.) on Rev. in area S. with on the internal margin, the legend, ΕΤΟΥC, year, signifying the sixth year of Aurelian, the year he was slain by Mucapor near Byzantium. A small Greek coin, much defaced, was also dug up in High Street, about the same time; bearded head.†

* The people of Carthage had the epithet of Φιλορωμαῖοι, lovers of the Romans.

† The frequent occurrence of these Alexandrian coins, in this part of Britain, proves that Egypt more than half fulfilled the designs of Alexander, after whose settlement it became thickly peopled, not only with Greeks, but also with strangers from all parts of the adjacent continents, and was as famous for merchandize, as for wit, learning, and philosophy. From the time of this great invading luminary of the ancient world, the history of Egypt may be considered as confined solely to the new capital Alexandria, the foundation of which produced an entire change in the national character, becoming as Strabo calls it, μέγιστον ἀμικτόν της οὐμανότητος, the greatest mart and mercantile emporium of the Universe and styled by Ammianus "vertex omnium civitatum," the birth-place of the beauteous Hypatia, noted for the salubrity of its climate, for its inestimable libraries, and for the learning, science, and music of its citizens. In the reign of Philadelphus, Egypt was the first power by sea, and had great preponderance by land, V. Theocrit, Idyll 7., in praise of Philadelphus, of his father Lagus, and mother Berenice. The old glories of this realm (prior to the invasion of Cambyzes) the memory of Rameses 2nd, and the Memnonium, the lofty car of Sesostris, and the enterprising policy of Necho, were all merged in the new versatile and mighty Entrepot of the Lagide:

The commerce of that city of infinite riches, (μεγαλοφρονὸς πόλις, καὶ ἀνάγκης, Polyb 34.) Alexandria,

Clouted Cream of Devon. The thickened, conspissated, or curdled cream, common in all our Farm-houses, is of Egyptian origin, (*acor jucundus* of antiquity) it is supposed. A late traveller of distinction, and an Egyptian, who visited our city, exclaimed on seeing it at the table of his worthy host, "Why that is the same as what we make in Egypt, and call it the cream of the Pyramids!!" Our cob walls are also supposed to be of the same origin.

was divided into three principal branches. The land trade over Asia and Africa, and the maritime in the Mediterranean, which, probably, brought her seamen acquainted with the British shores, as well as with Rhodes, Corinth, Carthage, and Gades, in Spain. Lastly, the maritime trade in the Arabian Gulf, and also the Indian Ocean. One of the chief routes of the first merchants was over the distant Oxus and Caspian, to the mighty Euxine, and their Caravans extended through the arid plains of Syria and Mesopotamia, to the busy Phœnician ports, and the numerous wealthy Emporiums of Asia Minor. The intercourse with Africa was by Cyrene and into Ethiopia, for the purpose of procuring elephants and ivory. That with India I have already described from Cosseir and Berenice; and the total revenue averaged 4 millions sterling, exclusive of the imposts paid in grain. The city was situated to the West of the Delta, and on a Promontory, opposite what was once the Island of Pharos, the sea covering it on one side, and the lake Mareotis on the other, to which its smaller harbour, the busy seat of commerce, was united by a Canal, and another, proceeding from the lake, communicated with the Nile. Steam boats, carriages, and railroads, were all that was wanting to complete its commercial developements. printing and newspapers, for its epigrammatic denizens, and gunpowder and rifles, to protect its commercial travellers.

Oasis of Ammon, Note to page 93.

Mr. G. A. Hoskins, in 1837, visited this part of Libya. While at Thebes he went to the propylæum of Karnak and resided in the tomb of Rameses the 5th, among the tombs of the Kings. He then visited the great Oasis from the summit of Hazel Bel Badah, 125 miles from the valley of the Nile, and came to the hieroglyphical Temple of El Khargeh. The Oasis of Alexander is that of Amun or Siwah; in marching against it the army of Cambyses perished in the sands, and its oracle was famous in the ancient world. Browne discovered it in 1792, and Hornmann, Caillaud, Drovetti and Minuteli penetrated there also. It is 6 miles long by 5 broad, bounded by mountains, and is filled with date trees, and fruits of all kinds, vine, fig, plantain, banyan, &c. Its population 8000, and its commerce to Barbary and Egypt, is by Caravans. The Temple of Hammon is supposed the ruin OM-BEY DA, close to Ghanny, and S. E. of Siwah-Kibur, 150 to 160 feet in length, constructed of calcareous stone and alabaster blocks. The divinity sits with the Ram's head, (as Amun-Rah) with jackal headed staff, and *crus ansata* in his hands, which figure is often repeated. On the W. is a grove of Palm, and a fountain supposed of the Sun. Fragments of columnar shafts and capitals of the *lotus* form, are scattered about the Temple, the inclosure of which is 390 feet long, and 330 wide.

Figuline Antiquities.



The Roman Pottery and Samian Ware found at Exeter.

THE DRAWINGS ARE FROM THE PENCIL OF MISS E. BIONELL,
MOUNT RADFORD.

The great quantity of fragments of Roman Red Ware, especially of that beautiful description, known to the ancients by the generic term of Samian, is not by any means the least interesting of the curiosities dug up in the city of Exeter, of late years. It has been remarked, with respect to Pottery, and the Potter's art, that vessels of various kinds for containing and preserving liquids, are so needful, that they have been invented in all countries at an early period. In Italy, in the tombs of Peru, in Mexico, in Egypt, in India, Potter's vessels similar to those of the ancient Samian workmanship, are found. Our ancient ISCA produces the same Antique Ware, of Roman origin, called Samian, as Bath, Castor, and London, (for that found in the Metropolis, I refer my readers to Mr. C. R. Smith's observations, *Archæol.*, vol. 27.) As clay is found in every place, is easily moulded into form, and naturally hardens in the sun, fire or kiln, it has been universally adopted in making vessels for different purposes, some for honour, others for dishonour; among the Romans we find some for sacred purposes only, or the *tabulae* of the great, as the Samian Ware, others for culinary preparations, for crucibles, pipkins; some for containing liquids, varying from one quart to two gallons, or *congi*; others again for Sepulchral Urns, for Etruscan vases, lachrymatories, or tear bottles, *simpula*, or little libatory vessels, *gutti* or *gutturina*, for oils, *amphoræ*, for wine, *mortaria*, for preparing corn, or as Mr. R. Smith very aptly remarks, unsuited for trituration, but adopted for a variety of culinary uses. Borlase, (*Cornwall*, page 307,) speaks of a "plain fair Urn," of the finest red clay, found in an arched vault, near the Mansion House at Kerris, in the parish of Paul, and there are other evidences of such Urns made of that substance, being found under similar circumstances.

It is well known that the ancient Britons were provided with earthen vessels, by the Phœnicians, in very early and remote periods, and the same barbarous natives, it is probable, learnt to make rude utensils of a similar kind, for their own purposes at home. In our Southern Britain, Borlase (p. 236, *Cornwall*) records many Urns found in barrows; and Polwhele, and others, bear testimony to several found in the Haldon* *tumuli*, of sun baked clay, manufactured, no doubt, by our British ancestors; such indeed of the shape of rude *butter crocks*, have been exhumed there, and at Gollwa and other parts of Cornwall. The elegant and beautiful forms of common

* A lofty range of Hills on the Plymouth Road, from Exeter.

No I.

No IV.



No II.



No III.



MUSE E. SMALL DEL

ADDER BEAU PAGE 31.

Nº I.



PLATE. VIII.

Nº IV.



Nº II.



Nº V.

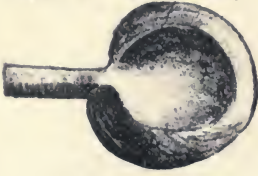


Nº III.



FEARSTONE LITHO. EXETER

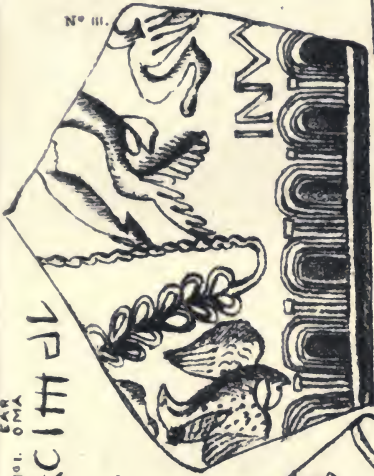
LIGULA OR SPOON PAGE 57.



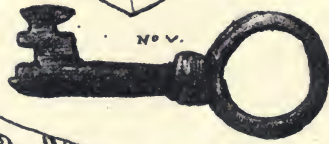
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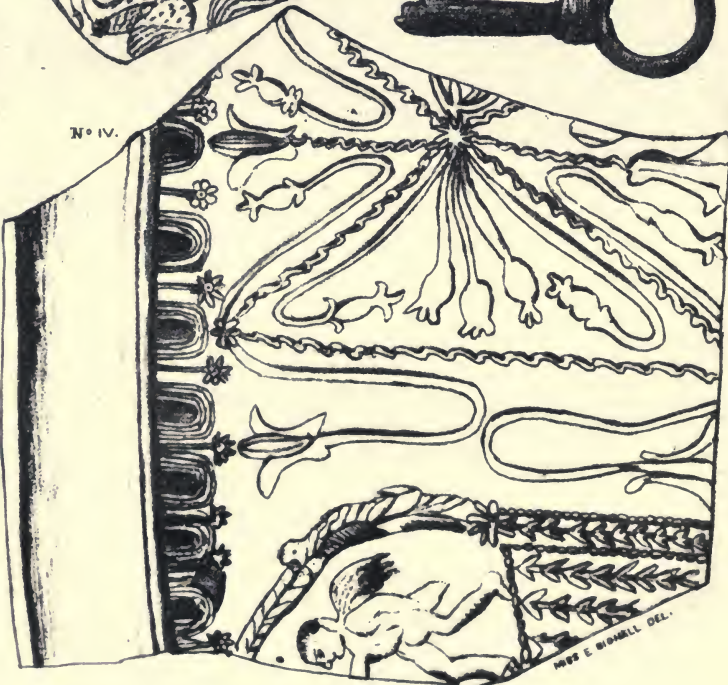
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MRS E. BOWELL DEL.

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W. E. B. D. R.

FEATHERTON LITH. EXETER

utensils in pottery, are an evidence of social refinement, and are met with in the ruins of Egyptian cities. An enormous quantity of broken Pottery is found about the sites of old Egyptian towns, also of those of ancient cities in India. No nation, it is remarked (Egypt. Antiq. Brit. Mus.) "can be low in the scale of social refinement, where the forms of their furniture and utensils are such as have obviously been designed with the view of giving pleasure to the age." In the tombs and sculptured monuments of Egypt, ample proof is given "of the beautiful form given to the common pitcher, as well as to more elaborate articles of luxury." Gibson's Camden, p. 607, notices the curious earthen vessels dug up at *Caer Leon*, the city of the (2nd) legion, where so many valuable inscriptions were found in his time, as well as in our own, (for which last, I am indebted to the industry and research of my correspondent, C. W. King, Esq.) the same with those red *patellæ*, or plates discovered in other parts of England. Heylyn, p. 673, Cosmographic, 1660, speaking of Samos, says the chief commodity is a medicinal earth, useful for chirurgery and physick, of which in former times were those vessels made, called *Vasa Samia*, in great request among the Romans. Apicius (de Arte coquin.) in dressing what he calls *conchiola*, a savoury dish made of beans, tells the cook to use a clean Cumæan red earthen dish, or *patella*. And from Vitruvius 8, cap. 7, it appears that for purity of taste, the ancients preferred earthen vessels to silver. The *Cumana patella* is celebrated by Martial in his Apophoreta.

The Greek Island of *Samos*, was so celebrated for its red pottery, that it might be aptly termed the China of ancient Greece and Rome. It bore a high price in the Imperial city, and must have been of value, as I have seen pieces of it found at Exeter, which had been riveted, as too valuable to be thrown away when broken. The *Terra Cotta* or baked earth, as the modern Italians style many of these fictile productions, may be considered a sort of generic term, and also, in my opinion, made to include the Samian, which at least, although fabricated in many cities.

"Ex luto Samio in rubrum colorem vertente."

still bore a generic name, like the China or Porcelain of modern days, and included the Spanish, or Saguntine *calices*, of Martial and his *rubicunda testa* of Cumæ. It was known at Rome as early as the reign of Augustus,* and the manufacture was introduced into Sicily and Magna Græcia, long before it was established in Etruria. The only authenticated Roman Pottery in Britain, is that of Potter Heigham, in the county of Norfolk, and was a Roman manufactory of Urns, as proved by the Archæologia vol. 23, p. 373. The coarse Roman British Ware, found at Exeter, is always of a rough gritty quality, and whity-brown colour, distinct from the *Samian*.

On the site of St. Michael's Crooked Lane, London, (Archæol, vol. 24, p. 198,) an immemorially ancient consecrated site, antique pitchers, cups, patines, similar to ours at Exeter, were found in abundance in 1831, and in forming the North or City entrance to the New London Bridge. Mr. C. R. Smith discovered many similar curiosities in Wellbrook, Prince's Street, and near the Bank, subsequently. The Romans much affected the use of Earthen Ware, in sacrificing, and often of the coarsest kind, in imitation of the primitive rites of Numa, who instituted the 7th College or company of Potters, at Rome; (Plin. 35, Juv. Sat. 6, Cic. lib. 1, Paradox.) Great numbers of Potter's names, on Samian Ware, have been procured from St. Michael's site, from

* At tibi læta trahant Samiæ convivia testæ, Fictaque Cumana lubrica terra rota. Tibullus, and Ovid Fast. lib. 3. Terra Rubens Crater, &c.

Prince's Street, and Lothbury, and from the Pan Rock off Margate, the *Kaunos* of Ptolemy, where a vessel freighted with this precious Ware is supposed to have been stranded. Numbers also in Lombard Street and Birch Lane, in 1784, and others recorded by A. J. Kempe, as found under London Bridge. Battely, in his *Antiq. Rutup.* records a Potter, *Primitivus*, (whose name occurs at Exeter) *Marsi M.* and some others, and gives a plate of Samian Ware, p. 105; these potters' names or marks are valuable, as proving dates, (*Archæo.* 25, 620) the hinges of argument and almost a real locality.

Pliny the naturalist, proves that the Samian Ware was much used by the Romans of the higher order, at their feasts, both sacrificial and social; Samia in *Esculis lauantur*, lib. 35, cap. 46. Per Maria terrasque ultro citro Portantur, that they were exported. The smaller dishes might have served for plates, salt cellars, &c. Garlands were much worn by the ancients at all their feasts and festivals; hence, probably the prevalence of vine leaves, ivy, or myrtle, garlands of vervain and rosemary, (which last was the emblem of rejoicing, and in christian days of "wisdom, love and loyalty," in married persons, and borne at weddings,) on this ware, woven together with bended twigs or cords, from which acorns and festoons of grapes, or vine tendrils depend. Many of these refer, most probably, to the Bacchanalian feasts of antiquity. Sacred vessels and utensils were not only made of gold and silver and brass, and of precious gems and porphyry, or of asbestos, as the *candelabrum*, in the Temple of Venus, (*Isidore*, lib. 16,) and of the most valuable crystals and glass, of the fragrant *myrrhine* or porcelain, which bore enormous prices, (*murrhinis crystallisque*,) in the Temples; they were even fabricated of wood and osiers, as the sacred pipes or *tibiæ* were also of box-wood, and at the games, of silver or of *mirabile dictu*, the leg bone of an ass; (*tibiæ asininæ osse*, *Gyraldus Synt.* V. also *Cheulium* 17, p. 499.) The vessels of fictile ware are alluded to in *Tibullus* (*Eleg.* lib. 1, iv. 37) and were used by poor and rich.

Adsitis Divi ! nec vos e paupere mensâ

Dona, nec e puris spernite fictilibus. Implying

Be present ye Gods ! despise not offerings from the poor man's table, nor the unsullied purity of vessels of clay.

And alluding to the ancient custom.

Fictilia antiquus primum sibi fecit agrestis

Pocula de facili composuitque luto. Or that

The countryman first made to himself vessels of Pottery Ware, and formed them of easily tempered clay.

In *Persius* (*Sat.* 2, v. 60) *Vestales que Urnas et Tuscum fictile mutat.* A Roman *Amphora* of yellow Pottery, the only one found, it is said, in England, of that colour, has been noticed in the *Archæologia*, 25.

The *Simpula* or *Sympuvia* (small vessels for libation) and *patera* or libatory cups and dishes, buried frequently in the *Busta* of the deceased Heathens, were very often made of the Samian Ware, (*ex terrâ Samiâ*) prescribed for the service of the Roman sacrifices. Thus *Plautus* (*Captivi*) *Ad Rem divinam* quibus est opus, Samiis vasis utitur. It is said "there is this difference between the Red Pottery and the real Samian, that the one is glazed and the other uniformly unglazed, for the fine material of the latter, like the French porcelain, did not require glazing, while the

other formed of native clay was washed and glazed with salt and a small portion of lead." Archæol 25, p. 19. The best certainly did come from Samos, (V. Alex. ab Alex.) As for the Myrrhine vases, noticed by Juvenal, Sat. 6, v. 156. Martial. Apoph. III. which were sold among the Romans at vast prices, and gave a nobler taste to their Falernian wine, one of which was bought by Nero, for the enormous sum of 300 talents (Plin. lib. 37, cap. 2) or nearly £60,000 of our money, being only a *capis*, or drinking cup with handles; I will only observe that they came from the East, and if we are to credit Propertius (Lib. 4, Eleg. 5) were made in Parthia. This porcelain was odoriferous, and presented a variety of colours, white, purple and flaming, all variegated and resembling the rainbow. The fragility, as Seneca observes (de Benef. 7, 9) exalted its price in the eyes of opulence, and the very odour it exhaled, quite as much. Pliny seems inclined to think it was made in Caramania (adjoining Parthia) and which I consider is either the modern Beloochistan, or adjoining it, and was the scene of the drunken, or Bacchic revels of Alexander, on his return from India. Its ancient inhabitants were the posterity of Sabtah, son of Chus, who colonized the country from the Coast of Arabia Felix, and the Island of *Sophta*, in the Persian Gulf. Their chief city was the *Sabis* of Ptolemy.

The flat Samian utensils or dishes found at Exeter, were probably sacrificial *pateræ*, or platters, and some of them of the class used to serve up meat or vegetables (Paropsides leguminis) mentioned by Suetonius, or the *catini* of Horace. Thus Juvenal, *multa magnaue paropside cenat*, and Martial lib. 2, Ep. *Gaudens ancillæ paropside rubra*, Apicius p. 151, ed. 1709. The flat plates or *disci*, sometimes with figures embossed, were not *pateræ*, but answered to the *Apophoreta*, of Isidorus, being plain dishes, in which fruits and viands were carried to table, and were sometimes of brass, (V. Fulvii Ursini, app. ad Ciacconium 1664, Hildebrand Ant: p. 34.) The *catinus*, we are told by Ursinus, was a fictile vase or vessel "in quo apponitur piscis feralibus aliquot in antiquo marmore cenis," in which fish were served up at the feasts, in honour of the dead, as appears by ancient sculptured marbles, and he says, it was used by the poorer sort, not only for fish, but also for fowls and other victuals. "non tantum ad pisces, sed ad pullos etiam et alia obsonia," V. Horat. Serm 1, 11. Juvenal, Sat. 6, notices one of dark clay, *nigrum catinum*, &c. The *Scyphi* were larger Jugs or Bowls, and the large platter for meat or *mazonomum*, is mentioned by Horace, at the feast of the wealthy Nasidienus Sat. 2, 8. We find, in Ausonius Epig. 8.

Fama est fictilibus cœnasse Agathoclea Regem.

Atque abacum Samio, sæpe onerasse luto.

If Kings therefore would condescend to use our Samian Ware on their tables, as early as Agathocles of Sicily, who reigned in the year 3653, of the mundane æra, himself a Potter, we may excuse the Spartans at their sacred feasts, for serving up their first fruits of the soil, cakes and meal, *libaque et farra* (Alex. ab Alex. lib. 4) in fictile vessels (fictili Urna et catino aut simpulo) it being a principle of ancient belief that the gods were best pleased with such simple vessels, as looking to the piety, religion and sincere prayers of the supplicants, not to their wealth or circumstances. A similar custom is recorded of Curius Dentatus, whose simplicity preferred a beechen *guttus*, or oil vase in sacrificing, and his earthen ware to the golden bribes of the Samnite chiefs Terra Cotta statues were at one period more revered than golden ones (*auro sanctiora*

Plin.) and one of them was found some few years since at *Corneto*, on the site of the ancient *Tarquini* in Etruria. At Naples in 1821, I saw several statues in red clay, of Jupiter, Juno, Indian Bacchus, a masked actor, &c., in the *Museo Borbonico*, all from Pompeii. The first image of Jupiter, set up in the Capitol, which was by Tarquinius Priscus, was of Terra Cotta and named *Fictilis* (v. Plin. 35. Justus Rycquius de Capitolio, cap. 18, Leyden, 1669) that of Hercules, of wood, called *Materiarius*. Lastly it is to be remarked that for Emasculation, the *Samia testa*, or fragment was generally used, as practised by the *Galli*, or priests of Cybele. V. Gent. Mag., June 1839, p. 605. Saubert de Sacrif, 1699, quoting Lucil. Sat. 6, Pomp. Læt. Pliny, 35. Juv. Sat. 6, Mart. Ep. 81, lib. 3.

1833.

August 24. A Roman Patera of Samian Ware was found on Bel-Hill in South-street, (Qy. from God Belus? Bel-tucadder of Britain,) on the same spot as the tessellated pavement, discovered some time before, and the Bath on Mr. Godolphin's premises. It was imperfect on one side, but what remains is curious, from its neatly fluted rim, concave shape, and still more from the letters (S)ILVAN within a circle in its bottom or centre. *Silvanus* was a potter of note, and his name appears more than once on the fictile vessels of ancient Exeter. The *patina* or patera, was not only a goblet or species of bowl, but sometimes also a broad platter to receive the blood of the Sacrifice.

Tepidumq. cruorem accipiunt pateris. Virg. *Æn.* Also to sprinkle wine between the horns of the victim, and perform the *libatio*. *Ipsa tenens dextra pateram*, &c. *Æn.* 4 Ovid, Fast. 1. It generally appears on coins in the hands of the deities, and also of Princes, to mark the divine honours due to the former, and the sacerdotal office combined with the power of the latter. This *patera*, is 7 inches in diameter.

In a Roman Bath, South Street,

Fragment of Red Pottery inscribed REGINI. M. (*Manu*) I had at first hoped that this legend referred to the *Regint*, who may have been auxiliary Rhætian Troops, quartered at Isca, and from Reginum (now Ratisbon, formerly Regensburg, in Lower Bavaria) or Rhætopolis, the chief city or metropole of Rhætia Secunda, which city is recorded in the Itinerary of Antonine, "per ripam Pannoniæ, a Tauruno in Gallias," ad Leg. XXX usque (page 55, Ed. 1600.) This Iter proceeded from near Belgrade, through Augsburg, Strasburg, and Cologne, to the head quarters of the 30th Legion (Ulpiæ) at *Vetera Castra*, now Santem in the Dutchy of Cleves. *Reginus* was however nothing more than a potter's name, and that it was well known among the ancients, we may gather from Le Vaillant, Num. Græc. Imp. p. 35. *Reginus*, vox Latina viri nomen, ut in Antistilæ fam. nummo. Antistivus *Reginus* III Vir. Also "in nummo Hadriani" ΕΠΙ ΑΥΡ. ΠΡΗΤΙΝΟΥ. ΜΙΑΗΣΙΩΝ, on a coin of Hadrian. Vide App. Numm. Bodl.

Fragment of a large Samian Vessel, either a catinus or a patera, inscribed RVTHENI. M. This relic was found the same month in digging under the house of Mr. Downe, Plumber, in South Street, on the spot where the hilt of the dagger of the Roman Tribune of the Frisian Cavalry was dug up, mentioned in its place among the bronzes. Many pieces belonging to the same sort of vessels, were found, some with a handsomely worked circle in the centre, but all broken, and the ruins of a black se-

pulchral Urn in baked clay, with many tiles, was also turned up along with a skeleton, and many coins. Like the foregoing, I had hoped that the Inscription commemorated an auxiliary Cohort at ISCA—Ruthenus was however only the name of a Potter, and had nothing to do, I imagine, with any vexillation of the *Rutheni* of Gaul, who inhabited what is now called Ruvergne, in the old province of Guienne; this was in the *Aveiron* department, still retaining the ancient name of the Arverni, who were neighbours to the Rutheni, and conquered by Cæsar, and which still retains the name of a river flowing by Rhodéz (the ancient Segodunum or Rutena) its capital city, and Villefranche, and meets the Garonne below Montauban, 20 miles from Toulouse. This Potter might, however have been originally of that nation, whose city was in Aquitania Prima, and of whose people Camden observes that "lying farthest to the West they are most lusty"; comparing them to the natives of Cornwall, and the *Batavi* of Germany, for firmness of constitution.

Pennant observes that several fragments of Earthenware, were found at *Burrens*, in the north of England, bearing the impress of the Tungrian cohorts, or soldiers of Liege, (at Housesteads) who so greatly distinguished themselves in the conflict on the Mons Grampius (Tac. Agric.) one of which, with part of a Boar beneath a tree, perhaps alluding to the Caledonian forest, (if not an emblem of ancient German superstition) above which was the Inscription II.TVN, and another, SAC. EROR: (Qy. Sacrorum Erogationum Rationalis?) It is very probable that the domestic utensils of the troops were often made by the *Fabricenses* or *Fabri*, who accompanied the Roman armies, and were the artificers of the famous tessellated pavements, found in the provinces. Except in a very few instances it however unfortunately happens, that I cannot with any degree of satisfaction, assign any of these impresses at Exeter to Roman soldiers quartered in the Island. Reginus, if of Reginum, may have possibly borrowed his name from his native city, of which the name was altered from that of the original colony of Tiberius, Augusta Tiberii or *Tiberina*.

Rhodéz, noted for its fairs and cloth manufactures, is placed in the *Nomenc. Geog.* of an edition of Cæsar, Leyden 1684, in the *Seneschaussee de Rovergne*, and called an Episcopal city, *Rodais et Segodunum*, which was its Keltic name. In Joannes de Laëts (of Antwerp) *Comm. de Regno Galliæ* (Elz, 1629) p. 65, *Ruthenorum Provincia* vulgò *Rovergne* occurs, and among the Bishoprics, p. 421, we find XIV. *Rutenensis Rodes Segodunum*, subject to the Tribunal Tholosanum amplissimum, or Supreme Council of Toulouse. Also noticed in Cluv. *Geog. P. Bertius, Brevm. Terrarum*, and other authors. The Potter may have taken the name of his country, and I shall say more on the subject in another place.

March 12, 1836. New Market. Some coarse fragments of black sun baked clay. Urns were dug up, accompanying some coins of Claudius; probably the funeral repositories of the ashes of Romans or Romanized Britons, interred at ISCA, within the city, near their domestic hearths. Also a small fragment of Samian pottery, on which is depicted the water lily or *lotus* of Egypt, being the calyx of its flower above the stem, commonly dedicated by the Egyptians to Isis or Damater, as goddess of the Earth, and supplying the form of a column, its base and capital at Esneh or Latopolis, noticed page 44 of this work. The foliage pods of the *lotus* often occur on our Exeter

pottery, and it was the probable derivation of the Corinthian Capitals, with their delicacy and effeminate refinement, V. Herodot. lib. 2, p. 121, Gron. Ed. The flower was the Egyptian emblem of immortality.

Sepulchral Antiquities.

Many fragments of rude Roman Sepulchral Urns, memorials of spots, where the funeral pyres of those who waved the Chalybæan blades of the legions, once raged, (*ubi ustulatum erat cadaver corpus inane rogo*) were turned up in the New Market. The rims are generally perfect, the composition much intermixed with sea-sand and gritty substances. Had they contained the ashes of the Scipios, or the dust of Aemilius, they would be treated with the same unconcern—for here the tomb seems to have as usual, levelled all—"A calm unstormy wave which oversweeps the world,"

"Varied above, but rough and gross below,

The urn may shine, the ashes will not glow."

Cleopatra's mummy, and Alexander's tomb, are alike uncertain and unknown, in spite of the "madman's wish, and Macedonian's tear!" It was customary to break the vessels used by the deceased, and throw them with other articles, ornaments, &c. used by him, into the pyres, with coins of the reigning sovereigns, (*arma, aurum, vestes aliaque pretiosa rogo injicere.*) V. Caspar Bartholini de Inaur. 148. Roman coins are often taken out of urns found in Tumuli, particularly in Cornwall, for instance, at Karn Bré, and Illogan, in various barrows there, in the parish of Paul, and at Gold-vadneck. Such urns contained the remains of the veterans of Claudius and Vespasian, whose obsequies were celebrated at Exeter, and here sleep the relics of those who were fired by glory's lust, who left behind "their freed spirit, and their fettered dust,"—in Dunmonian climes; of the conquerors of Britain, whose golden eagles glittered in the sun, now passed like "a meteoric gleam" and leaving not even a name behind,—who once dragged the rude and painted islanders to the foot of the tribunal of Vespasian, and the triumphal car of A. Plautius, and drove the sons of Cunobelin from Buckingham to the Isle of Dogs.

* SEPULCHREAL REMAINS, OR VASCULA CINERARIA. Sir Thomas Browne, in his *Hydrotaphia* speaking of "urnal interments, and burnt relics," which lie not in fear of worms, or to be an heritage for serpents like carnal sepulture, observes—"To be gnawed out of our graves, to have our skulls made drinking bowls, and our bones turned into pipes, to delight and sport our enemies, are tragical abominations, escaped in burning burials; for instance, (in Egypt) mummy is become merchandize, Mizraim cures wounds, and Pharaoh is sold for balsams!" Also, "he that looks for urns and old sepulchral relics, must not seek for them in the ruins of temples, where no religion anciently placed them." These were found in a field according to ancient custom, in noble or private burial; urn burial was copied from the eastern nations by Rome. The urns alluded to, lately found in the New Market, by their rims seem to have imitated, "a circular figure in a spherical and round composure." Ancient frugality was not so severe as not to permit coins to be interred with them, for "rings, coins, chalices," lamps and lachrymatories, are often found in such urns. Earthen pots, some containing two gallons, with ashes and bones in small pieces, and charcoal, are frequently found in barrows, (many of which in Cornwall) and in company with Roman coins and utensils of various kinds, and if possible the tomb was always placed near a road. The street of tombs at *Pompeii*, which I visited in 1821, opposite the beautiful suburban villa of *DIOMEDES*, is noted for the sepulchral memorial of this person with two *cippi* erected to his son and daughter; this street is paved with solid blocks of *lava*. There is also a funeral *Triclinium* for the celebration of feasts, in honour of the dead, and a sepulchral chamber with urns, and lachrymatories in recesses around it, called erroneously, the tomb of the Gladiators, to say nothing of the handsome *cippus* of Scaurus, and the monument of the priestess

On Bartlow hill, April 1838, on Lord Maynard's property, a *tumulus* was opened containing a chest, with an urn of red clay, a glass urn with bones, and a glass vase, holding liquor of a straw colour, seemingly water, wine and oil mixed. There were also a *thuribulum* and lamp of bronze, 2 *pateræ* of Samian Ware, and 2 incense dishes. Similar relics were found in a *Tumulus* at Thornboro', Bucks, and were removed to Stowe House in 1839.

Mr. Roach Smith, in observations on Roman Remains found in London, (Archæolog., vol. 27) remarks many such vessels of the common brown and black earth, mostly in a fractured state, near St. Clement's Church, in London. He considers them of "general use among the Romans for domestic purposes," and of colonial manufacture, usually met with wherever Roman Remains are discovered. It is also to be observed that "wherever the ground was moist, highly impregnated with vegetable and animal matter, and of an inky blackness in colour," as Mr. R. Smith observes, in Prince's Street and Wallbrook, London, so also in Exeter, the same sort of places abounded with Roman remains, evidently anciently Cess pools: latrinæ, &c., and here in the Lower Market the Samian Ware most abounded.

It is to be regretted that a few years before I came to reside near Exeter, a great quantity of Samian Ware was carted away from that spot near the Close, so replete with Antiquities, Broadgate, as useless rubbish, on the excavating of a cellar!!!

Such was the abundance of this ware brought me by the labourers, and also of the coarse black Pottery, that I was forced to keep a quantity of it in my garden, out of the way, as all my drawers and repositories, in a small house certainly, were crammed with it. There I also placed a large *Imbrex* or ridge tile, bricks, tiles, with handles of *Amphoræ*, and in fact whatever was of least interest and bearing no marks or embellishments.

In the Western Market, many pieces of the ancient red Samian Ware, curiously figured, were found, seemingly hunting subjects—on one of which a hound in the act of pinning a fugitive hare; on another is a regular *Seeko* (or *fourlegs*, as we call it in Devon) or puss, squatting on her form—"in some lone seat retired—the rushy fen—the ragged furze—the stubble plat—the thick entangled broom." Foliage, *thyrsi*, indicative of Bacchanalia, the feast of the jolly god 'what rides' astride the wine-cask at the tavern door. Also the Eagle or bird of Jove; placed among the constellations, which nurtured the infancy of Jupiter in the caves of Crete and on the sacred hills of Ida, when *Magna Mater* Rhea, consigned him 'her prattling joy' to the care of the priests of Cybele. Specimens of *Romanesque* interspersed with birds of the duck species, and flowers resembling those of the *laburnum* are frequent. The hare is well known as the mystic emblem of the god *Osiris*, but the frequent occur-

Mamia, also the *Utrina*, where the bodies were burnt; none like those are however traced at Exeter. All we can say here is *desunt multa*, respecting many of these matters, like "the ruins of Pompey," scattered all over the globe.

Sir Thomas B. observes "the open magnificence of antiquity ran much in the artifice of clay, of which the house of Mausolus was built, and such as declined burning or funeral urns affected coffins of clay, according to the mode of Pythagoras, and was preferred by Varro." Copper, silver, gold and porphyry urns "circumscribed the spirits of the great."

rence of this timid animal of the chase, 'with head couched betwixt her hairy feet,' on pottery, would almost make us believe that the military occupants of that thickly populated part of old Isca, delighted in field sports, or perhaps kept a well organized pack of harriers in the vicinity, like some of our modern squirearchs. That the Romans were partial to such treats at their sumptuous banquets, may be gathered from the ostentatious feast of the rich *gastronome* Nasidienus in Horace, given to the luxurious Mæcenas, to cite one instance of many:

Et leporum avulsos, ut multo suavius, armos,
Quam si cum lumbis quis edit.

the wings, strange to say, being preferred at table to other parts, and they were brought in here, in the last course, with the savoury titbits of a crane, and the liver of a white goose fed on figs, on the great dish called *mazonomum*. Hares or rabbits appear on Egyptian monuments and pictures, and were used for food by that people. The great estimation of the hare may be also deduced from Martial, who, while he considered *thrushes* the best eating birds, gives the palm to the hare among quadrupeds.

Inter quadrupedes gloria prima Lepus.

Also mentioned in Isidorus lib. 12 *originum*, Varro de Re Rustica, Pliny lib. 28, and foolishly supposed by the ancient Romans, who fattened their animals in *leporaria* or inclosed feeding places, to induce beauty in the countenances of those who fed largely on them, as was said of Alexander Severus—

Pulchrum quod vides esse nostrum regem
Venatus facit et lepus comesus, &c.—LAMPRID.

We may commend the ancients for some taste in cookery. (V. Martialem, Xenia lib. 13) but when we find their epicures delighting in such dishes as young puppies, the *ubera* of the pregnant *sus* or swine, eels dressed with beets, entrails of animals in ragouts, garum sauce made of the foetid entrails of fishes, we are ready to thank our 'stars' for the benedictions of a Glass, an Ude, a Kitchiner, or any other modern Apicius. Hares were exhibited at the *Florales Ludi* or feasts of Flora. Juv. Sat. On the tomb of Scaurus at Pompeii, the hunting feats practised in the Amphitheatre, occur on the bas reliefs of the lower frieze, and in the upper part are hares pursued by a dog; beyond is a wounded stag also pursued by hounds, and a boar and bull are also transfixd by the *bestiarii* or huntsmen, which makes me imagine these *terracottas* relate to the same public sports.

Potters marks OF. RAN., VR. and OF. MOD. (*officina Modesti*) of which *Modestus* specimens were lately found at *Langres* in France, and in different parts of England. (V. Gent. Mag. for 1836, proving that much of the ancient pottery was imported.) The ancient *Figuli* or potters had their *collegia* or companies as other trades, (*secundum artificia sodales*,) the *Tibicines* (*pipers*) *sutores*, (cord-wainers,) *Coriarii*, (tanners and curriers) &c. On another fragment NEHO. FEC (it) inverted R. This potter's name in the old *Sabine*, meant strong or warlike. On a large Patera OF. PRIMI.* On another OF. MVRAN. Also—OF. AQV. (*Officina Aquitani*) OF. CRESTIO. SVORNTED. OF. (the NTE monogram) potter's workshops. Many coins were also found.

* *Primitivus*, a famous Potter. V. Battely. Ant. Rutup. 105, Archæol. 24. Also Petavium in Antiq. Supplect. Smetium Ant. Noviom. p. 166, 1678. A *patera* of his was found at *Reculver*, Kent.

W. Market, June. Ancient red Samian Pottery, &c. Small fragment with Priest of Isis, in his long white vest (candido linteamine cinctum pectorale, Apul. XI,) and close shaven head, (grege linigero et calvo Juv.) a memorial of the universal goddess, or nature impersonated. Another with the *bestiarius* or huntsman overpowered by a wolf, who seizes him by the abdomen; the former being of that class of combatants who entered the arena at the Amphitheatre, to contend with the wild beasts when let loose, as is now practised at Rome and in Spain, at the bull fights—a perilous pastime. Similar scenes are traced on the tomb of Scaurus at Pompeii. Other pieces with very rich tracery and foliage, Cupids, stags, hares, dogs; a wild bull as hunted at the public games, (Martial Ep. lib. 1, 21-33) rushing forward; aquatic birds; stars or wheels; foliage and festoons of flowers. Plate 7, No. 1. Plate 9, No. 4. On a large *Patera*, nearly entire, OF. NIGRI. (V. Archæol. Lombard Street marks.) It is 9 inches in diameter, and was in 3 pieces, but united by the skill of the late Mr. Barbery.

A large *Scyphus* or bowl, adorned with curious tracery, rosemary, and mouldings, and beautifully embossed—OF. MODEST+* (officina Modesti; IT monogram.) V. Saubertum. p. 570, cap. 24. *Scyphi* were offered to Juno and Bacchus. (Samian ware.)

A handsome *Cup*, (calyx or cyathus) OF. MOD. I have already spoken of *Modestus* as a potter elsewhere. Plate 8, No. 4. On another piece of pottery HLLORAM to be read from right to left like Hebrew or Punic: (Marcellus βερερονδον.) (Samian ware.) Plate 10, No. 3.

Ancient Vessels. Of the sort called *sessilis*, an amphora or wine jar†; the upper part perfect, which may have contained "Opimian wine or draughts of consular date;" and two glass *Lachrymatories*‡ (ampullæ vitreæ) or tear bottles, sacred to the *manes* of the dead, or *lemures* (Frontispiece, No. 4.) An unguent vase or urn of the smallest size, of red clay. These last were evident indications of funerals, and of the manner in which surviving friends celebrated the obsequies of the departed, with ointments for their corpses, and hired or purchased tears in *lachrymatories* or vials, (women being hired to weep) which they deposited in the *busta* after burning or cremation; utensils of mourning which had attended the funeral, with articles used during the life of the deceased, (among the politer nations of antiquity,) and vessels of liquors, such as were found in many ancient tombs. The *dii manes* or spirits of the deceased, were the *defunctorum genii*. Plato says that the souls of men were *Dæmones*, formed after death into the *lares* of towns and cities, if their merits were good, but *larvæ* or *lemures* if bad. But that they were *manes*, only when uncertain, whether good or bad. Their worship I suppose, arose from the custom of the Romans of burying in their houses,

* Modestus also occurs on the tin *patera*, found in 1756, at St. Erth, in Cornwall, near St. Michael's Mount, (V. Gent. Mag. 1760, Borlase's Cornwall,) dedicated to Mars by *Livius Modestus Druii filius*. Virtues often gave names to persons; V. Horsley. Brit. Rom. P. E, Modestus, pl. 15, 41. C. Murrius Mod. Miles, pl. 71, 11. (Comes) Modestus, Amm. lib. 19.

† The Goddess *Abundantia* sometimes appears with an *amphora*.

Juv. Sat. v. 30. In these, wines were sometimes deposited for a century, the mouths being stopped with pitch and gypsum, and labelled at the top, *diligenter gypsata*. Petron. Several of these are in the cellars of *Diomedes* at Pompeii. Amphora nigri, sed longe fracta, Falerni. Mart. Lib. II., ep. 9.

‡ Recollect the Royal Psalmist—"Put thou my tears into thy bottle." These vessels are of high antiquity, and one exactly similar was found lately in the I. of Milo, in Greece. Unnoticed by most classic writers.

which they undoubtedly practised to a great degree in ancient Exeter, and the spirits of the dead were supposed to be continually hovering near the inmates for their protection. V. Apul. de Deo Socratis.*

LAMPS. (Vide Nos. 1, and 2, Frontispiece.) June 5, two beautiful Roman Sepulchral Lamps were found, exactly like those dug up at *Herculaneum*. The custom of burying lamps with the dead originated in Egypt. These are of brown *terra cotta*, and of the utmost interest and importance. On one is a galley or trireme, (with three oars) and the *Carchesium* above the sail yard, (like the ship with one mast, on coins of Carausius and Allectus,) nearly the same as the *bas relief* on the tomb of *Nevoleia Tyche*, at Pompeii, in the street of tombs, perhaps "allegorical of the arrival of the tossed bark of life," in a quiet haven. This ship has the formidable rostrum of a warlike vessel; *rudentes*, clavis or rudder, one large yard, and a square sail set. On the other lamp a Lioness running, perhaps relating to the games. The Lion was worshipped at *Heliopolis* in Syria, as the God Genæus or the sun. These lamps or *Lychni* were found at the depth of 15 feet, in a mass of black crumbling earth, (evidently adventitious, or human mould,) and a cavity or subterraneous crypt, in which, accompanying them, was the blade of a Roman soldier's sword, and a quantity of pieces of ancient glass vessels, with the *Cup* and large *Bowl* above-mentioned. The ornaments of these sepulchral lamps are immensely numerous and various. They were suspended and lighted in tombs by the Egyptians, Greeks and Romans, and Eusebius says the people of Egypt were the original inventors. They were used in funeral processions, and the piety of surviving friends deposited them in the family burying-place.† The religious horror of these spots was increased by the glimmering light of such a lamp and altars burning; the magical sacred rites to the *Dii manes* performed at night, and the dark sanctuaries of the oracles of Delphi, Dodona, and Trophonius, all abounding in secret arcane and mystic prodigies and terrors, were alike appalling and terrific. The famous story of the disconsolate Ephesian matron in *Petronius*, by whose appearance in the dismal vault while watching the corpse of her husband, even a *soldier* was at first terrified, as if he had seen some phantom by the light of the lamp burning inside, confirms this practice. Although rather a severe satire on the conjugal love and chastity of the fairer portion of the sex in widowhood, they are (we hope) not *all* so easily persuaded, quite so readily to throw off their weeds as *this* Grecian lady, even to enjoy the company of a gay and gallant son of Mars. Lamps it is said have been found burning in such tombs for centuries; that of the Athenians was said to be inextinguishable on their citadel; so was that of Jupiter Ammon; of Antioch in Venus's temple; so of the Aetnæan Vulcan, of Edessa, burning for 500 years. The body of Pallas, found in 1501, at Rome, was entire with a lamp supposed to have been kindled with perpetual

* The Lares or Penates presided over the hearth, and were the protecting *genii* of every house. This practice was common in Egypt, and the Romans borrowed the worship of the *Lares* from that Country. The Catholics in like manner interred with their priests, chalices and patines, and sometimes wax tapers, crossed on the *patine*, as found at Hereford Cathedral, 1836, and in Bishop Brewer's tomb, in the choir of Exeter Cathedral.

† In the Christian tombs at Rome, Lamps in the form of a ship have been found, symbolical of the calling of Peter and Andrew. V. de la Chausse, *Antiq. Rom.* (Causseus.)

In Sarcophago cum cineribus et urna reconditæ. V. Saubertum, cap. 16, p. 326—de Sacrif.

fire for more than 2000 years, and the lamp in the sepulchre of Tulliola, Cicero's daughter, on the *via Appia* is said to have been lighted 1500 years (V. Kircherum, *Licetum* &c.) So also the Lamps found in the *Thermæ* of the Emperor Titus—V. de la Chausse,* de lucernis Antiq. But these may be fictions; even with the agency of bitumen, naphtha, *amiantus* and asbestos wicks, and a powerful imagination. V. Saubertum, cap. 16, p. 327. De Lucernis et Lampadibus perpetuis, Gisb. Voetium, Part 1, Selectar. Disp.

One of these eternal lamps we are told, was found burning in the Paduan territory by some rustics, about 1500 A. D. near Atheste, in an earthen vessel, accompanied by two phials, or *ampullæ*, one silver, the other gold, filled with some very clear liquor. Polwhele notices a bronze lamp with a crescent attached, as found on St. David's Hill, Exeter, Sept. 1757, similar to one represented in Montfaucon, and supposed to have belonged to a Temple of Diana. The bones of oxen and pieces of pottery were found with it. It came into the possession of Mr. J. Tremlett, of Exeter.*

Post Office Inn. Small sepulchral unguent Vase, or *ampulla*, of dark blue clay.† The following letters are rudely inscribed on it: NAMELIE (ME & LI monograms.) On a sepulchral urn broken—XINI VMXA (VM. monogram) of some infant, if we are to suppose VMX. *vixit menses decem*. A coin of Constans, with a Phoenix burning herself on a rock, and *Felix Temporum Reparatio*, was found in company. Also, several fragments of *Samian Pottery* relating to the sports at the amphitheatre, (*Venatio*.) The Huntsman or *Bestiarius*, (with his veil) contending with an enormous Panther or Tiger, whom, while making the fatal spring, he skilfully baffles by throwing himself on the ground under the enraged animal, who springs over him. Also the central portion of a *Patera*.

* The origin of the use of lamps in sacred ceremonies of the ancients, arose from the rape of Proserpine (the Cora of Sicily) which gave rise to the Eleusinian mysteries, first introduced into Attica by Eumolpus the Hierophant, 1556 B. C. On the 5th day of those mysteries, lamps and torches were carried about, in memorial of Ceres, mother of Proserpine, having lighted her torch from the flames of Mount *Ætna*, while in search of her daughter, carried off by Pluto in Sicily. This was called the sacred day of lamps and torches. Lamps were also used in purifications or lustrations, childbearing, marriages, triumphs after military and naval expeditions, in baths, at feasts, and especially in funeral processions. The early Christians, who abolished these superstitious observances, are said to have instituted in their stead, the festival of the purification of the Virgin (called by the Germans *Lichtmetz*) with lamps and lighted wax tapers. Before the Council of Toledo, the use of these lights is said to have been unknown in the old Church, and for 600 years, until Pope Sergius 2nd, (A. D. 844) introduced them on the solemn procession day, in Feb., called the *Hypapantas*. (V. Stochausen de Culto et usu Luminum; Ant. Hunnius in Apostas. Eccles. Roman.) It appears that they were however, used at an earlier period, on Easter Day, as early as the year 417, and this practice was confirmed by Theodore, Pope of Rome, in 641. The *Orcina Nuptiæ*, or mysteries observed by the Heathens, in memory of the marriage of Pluto with Proserpine, were celebrated at night with lamps and torches. Of the different species of lamps, we find some for chambers, *cubiculariæ*, others pendulous or suspended in houses and temples, others made to place on the table. Some had several wicks or lights, and were called *πολυλυχνοι*, others only one. A lamp called *Tetramphor*, or with 4 burners, was carried about in the festival called *pompa solemn* COMASTORUM; another with 12 burners noticed by Kircher, was found in a tomb or crypt, consecrated to the memory of the 12 Egyptian Princes, it is supposed, who were deified after death. Herodotus (*Eulerpe*) speaks of the curious lamp of

† Thucyd. Ἄγνα θυμῶτα. V. Saubertum, Cap. 24, p. 358, 561. Perfumes were used with the vials. *Nami'ia*, a potters name.

A bronze Roman FIBULA, or buckle of elegant shape and workmanship—the makers initials M. on it; *Infirmi ex ære aut ferro*, Panciroli, R. Mem. p. 314, 1612. The last *fibula* found here was dug up in Bedford Circus, Sept. 20, 1834., one at Ingsdon, (V. Polwhele, Camden, Brit. p. 697.) Many have been found at *Caer Leon*, “the city of the Legion,” and in London—they shew that the Roman *toga* obtained among the painted Britons at last. A scored tile with circles—probably the *Abacus* of an urn—detached pieces of Samian ware, sepulchral urns, and *exuvie* of men and animals—the last, offerings to the Manes, or wandering spirits of the dead; “they joined themselves to Baalpeor and ate the sacrifices of the dead,” (as occurs in scripture) at the LEMVRALIA or EOPTAI THΞ EZ TIAΞ.* Psal. 106, v. 28.

Western Market.—MORTARIUM for preparing corn, of baked white clay, small gravel or grit intermixed to facilitate trituration. The Roman soldiers received an allowance of wheat and barley, as rations. For one of these *Mortaria* or oval circular dishes, V. the plates of the Archæologia, vol. 24, p. 199, found with other relics on the site of St. Michael's Church, Crooked Lane, “an immemorially ancient consecrated site.” In forming the N. or city entrance to the new London bridge, 1831, pottery, cups, and patines similar to ours, were found there in abundance. Cupids are to be seen on walls at Pompeii making bread. The goddess Fornax presided over the oven, but *bread* was not of early date; corn was first sodden into a sort of porridge, and even after its invention, the grain was pounded or brayed in mortars, although the use of a sort of rude stone mill was known, as seen at Pompeii. In Proverbs chap. 27, v. 22, is an illustration of this very ancient trituration custom.

25th July, there was found in the Western Market a small *cup* or *chalice* of Samian Ware, unique in its kind, most likely used for libations; inscribed OPA.. Fragments of other vessels with hunting subjects, hares, dogs, a griffin, naked youth, foliage, lotus, &c.

6th August. Roman PATERÆ—Aquitanus and Masculinus, potters. There was discovered a *patena*, of Samian Ware, in the Western Market, in the old line of road leading to the Butcher Row. The inscription on it is very curious, being read from right to left, after the ancient bull turning or *Βουεροφῆδον* fashion. It is ΙΗΘΑΤ Lucius Aquitanus—the second of that Potter's found here, of these in London AQIT OF AQVITANI, OF AQVIT. occur. (V. C. R. Smith, Roman Remains.) By the neg-

Mycerinus, King of Egypt; this had, probably, many lights, and it appears that others curiously worked, were placed in front of the bull, in which he inclosed the corpse of his daughter, which was in the city of Sais, in lower Egypt, and was to be seen in the age of Herodotus. Some lamps were adorned with hieroglyphics, others represented funeral rites, some sepulchral ones supported an altar or column, on which fire was lighted to the *Dii Manes*. On some are the effigies of Victory in the chariot race, the sun, moon, and the constellation *Charles' Wain*!! Vesta with her torch, Venus naked, this last chiefly in lamps pertaining to *lupanaria*, or brothels. There were also lamps which bore the figure of the sacred Ox, in the temple of Apls, others a Sphinx, Typhon, &c. Of *phallic* Lamps, I saw several in the *Camera Oscena* of the Museum, at Naples, the predominant attribute fashioned in the shape of a dog's head, with weights or pendants, or figured like a lion, a snail creeping out of his shell, &c.

• Also called *Inferiæ* and *Exequiæ*, (V. Beroald, Schol. in Suet. Neron) and attended with numerous ceremonies. *Quibus inferis, defunctisque officia ferebantur*. Sauberti de Sacrif, cap v. and xxv. Sheep were sacrificed to the spirits of the deceased, and blood with milk or wine poured over the tomb—*ad radices tumuli*, to appease them.

ligent disposition of the letters on many of these sacrificial vessels, found at Exeter, it would appear that the figuline types, if not *fusile*, were at least moveable. It is singular that the Romans, whose foresight engraved on their coins and Pottery, (the last by far more durable than the triumphal arch, temple, altar, or bas-relief.) indelible and everlasting records of their power, declaring to latest days how "joined the reign of Glory and of Crime"! and mocking "oblivion's sway," while princely fabrics crumbled into dust—that these illustrious men, so fond of leaving colossal emblems of their power, should never have thought or dreamed of a printing press, or stamping letters on their *papyri*, palimpsests, or parchments, while the slow and hireling profession of the scribe was the only vehicle of learning, with his clumsy and uncial letters. It is equally true, as here, even on the meagre showing of a potter, that the shortest letter which man uses instead of speech, may form a lasting link of ages, and "make thousands, nay millions, think."—On another *patera* OF.MASCVI (MA monogram), the *officina* or workshop of MASCULINUS.

August 18th. Western Market.—Much Samian Pottery and Roman Glass, or *hyalus*, thick and opaque, and of a silvery or opal appearance; a lachrymatory, scored tiles, and sepulchral urn fragments, on one of which MINAY *Minutius Lucius*? On the rim of another (broken) the letter M; portions of the names of the deceased whose bones and ashes they contained, after combustion by pious hands on the funeral pile. Greek and Roman letters are often intermixed on inscriptions of later date. The glass, some of which is very fine and transparent, belonged to small vases or unknown vessels—a valuable commodity among the ancients; *vitrum ductile*, V. Pancirolum, p. 238, Apul. Met. (*chrysellum impunctum*.) I lament these are not entire. Nero is said to have given the value of £30,000 for two small cups with handles or ears, of the *Amphotis* genus (*utrinque aurita*.) *Quæ modicos calices quos appellabant pterotos* H. S. VI. millibus venderet, Pliny lib. 36. Bibis vitro, says Martial of the rich Bassus. Ep. 9. Fulvius Ursinus notices these glass vessels (App. ad Ciaccon), and quotes Pliny to prove their value in the time of Tiberius, p. 361. Gallienus however thought proper to despise glass goblets, and would only drink out of gold. Besides many pieces of black cinerary sepulchral urns, and other funeral vessels,—among which at a great depth were found a *maxilla* and several bones of canine sacrifices to Proserpine and Hecate?—a quantity of glazed Samian Ware, exceedingly handsome, was dug up, some of it tastefully figured with bended twigs or cords, from which depend acorns and oak-leaves, the convolvulus or *nasturtium* and rosemary; a naked youth also appears, &c. Garlands were much used by the ancients at their sacrificial and social feasts. (V. Horace, Od. 23 and 36, lib. 1. Od. 7, lib. 2), Decorations of this nature would tend to prove the use of these vessels at the table. Beechen cups were thus adorned. Virg. Eclog. 3.

POTTERS' MARKS.—Of these there are two—ADVOCIS, a foreign name romanized. F.(Fecit)* barbarous enough and probably Gaulish, if we are to imagine the D to be merely a Celtic prefix, which it undoubtedly is in many words, as in *Dur* water, and *Dee*, the hill-stream. It is supposed to be the Coptic hieroglyphic of the

* This Potter is noticed in Whittaker's History of Manchester. 1771—supposed to have been a master Potter to the Frisian Cohort stationed there. A bowl, of Samian ware, found in the Castle field there bears his name—preserved at Worsley:

Delta or inundated land of Egypt. Aduatica is now the city of Tongres on the Maese, Ptol. *Ἀρσακτρον*, Cæsar Comm. There are many such words, as the mountain of Belgic Gaul, *Vogesus* (Cæsar 4), now the *Mont de Faucilles*, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and that of Vosges; Vocetius was also part of the Jura. The other OF, CELA..... *Officina Cela*..... the rest has been lost—it is *arcanum cela* indeed.

Nov. 7, Samian Pottery found in High Street, in digging the foundations of the new County Bank, opposite the Guildhall. A quantity of this ancient red ware was found in a line with the street, at a great depth. Some was also dug up in excavating a sewer in front of the Lower Market.

The fanciful borders of plants, *ovolo* moulding and garlands of various leaves and flowers, such as were used by the ancients at their feasts, as has been observed, and also employed to crown their *Lares* or household gods, and to grace the festivals in honour of their deceased friends, prevail as usual on all these *terra cottas*, with hares and hunting scenes. They prove that the Romans did not always affect the use of coarse earthen ware in sacrificing, according to the primitive rites of Numa, but preferred the more elegant fictile manufactures of Arezzo and Surrentium, in Italy, and of the Saguntine and Asiatic potteries, both at table, as specimens of domestic convenience, and at the sacrifices to their deities, on account of the purity of the taste, although gold and silver ones abounded.

As affording particular evidence of the sites they occupied here, we may be certain that the original form of the *High Street* has been but little altered, and like *Chester*, ancient Exeter was of an oblong or parallelogram form, like a Roman camp, which form it still preserves in all the purity of the *Hiberna* of the 2nd Legion. Some large flat Roman tiles were also dug up, inscribed with the arch of a circle, and about fifteen copper coins. There were also some *Potter's Marks* found under this Bank, one of which, on the bottom of a small chalice or cup, DIOCHV., was probably of some Grecian Artist, or of Greek origin—we may suppose *Deiochus*, as the I seems a sort of monogram compounded with E, unless meant for the *Æolic digamma* (which the Romans adopted instead of the aspirate,) but not very likely to be so. The other IVIII, unless IVLLI, might be the workmanship of the *figuli* or potters attached to the Eighth Legion (1st Cohort) whose ensign was a Ram or Bull, and served under the Emperor Carausius, of naval memory, in our Island, about 288, A. D., being entitled *Victrix* and *Hispanica*, as well as *Classica*, *Pia Fidelis*, and *Gemina Felix*. Another MOD. of the noted Modestus. The coins were mostly in very bad preservation, all evidently of the Emperor Claudius—with the exception of a smaller one (*PRO videntia AVG.*) of the Lower Empire, but quite obliterated, excepting some faint remains of the types and legends. Some curious pieces of bottles with escutcheons, probably from the Vine Tavern near this spot. A skeleton, &c.

County Bank, High Street. Potter's Mark, MARCELLI. VIII. on the lower part or bottom of what had been a chalice or small bowl. Are we to suppose that this is the 8th Legion, and that the hardy Legionaries in peaceful times, worked at their respective trades, like the French soldiers in Cantonments, or the Foot Guards in London at present? If they or the FABRI of the different Cohorts, as we from good authorities also know, made bricks and tiles, such as we find here, and tessellated pave-

ments, why not also pottery? of which last a coarse description is often met with at Exeter, an imitation perhaps of the better kind imported from abroad (Pliny 35, c. 46) and was possibly manufactured here. They may have known a potters' clay much superior to that found in the parish of Fremington, and also near Honiton. I mention this, because it is stated (Archæol., vol. 23, p. 373), that the only ancient pottery in Britain was Potter Heigham, county Norfolk. Pennant mentions the marks of the Tungrian cohorts (or soldiers of Liege) on their vessels, found at Burrens, in the north of England; and we may have traced similar memorials of other troops at Exeter. That in the Lower Market, IIX. V. II. M., was very probably one of the 8th also.—Cæsar figuli tuæ castra sequantur. Juvenal, Sat. iv, 135. What a pity we cannot get hold of a Roman Squad Roll, as we possess their *Notitia*.

County Bank.—Roman Jar, Lagena, or Wine Vase.—The Roman vessel, or coarse VASE, found under the foundations of this house, belongs, in my opinion, to the dwarfish class of vessels called *LAGENA*, (probably a stone bottle or flagon, for wine or other liquids,) which poetically were sometimes designated *OBÆ*, of which we find *Sessilis Obba* in Persius. Thus also in Juvenal, *Saguntina lagena*; and Martial, *Mixto LAGENAM ad pedes replet vino*. It is of the same coarse Roman-British composition as the *MORTARIUM* for preparing corn, found in our Lower Market, and holds the Roman liquid measure called the *Congius* or six sextaries, about seven pints, old English measure.

Potter's Mark, on a fragment of a Patera. *NICEPH(orus)*, evidently a Greek potter, or of Greek extraction; *ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΣ*, means Victorious; perhaps he was from one of those foreign cities ennobled by Pliny, *insignibus rotæ officinis* (lib. 35, 12), for their *chef d'œuvres* of figuline art. The Prænomen of Nicephorus was common to three of the Eastern Emperors, from 802 to 1081, A. D. Samian vessels were used for sacred purposes in Greece long before the subjugation to the armies of Macedon.

Waterbeer Street.—A quantity of fragments of Samian Ware; some with the usual alto-relievos in hunting scenes; Diana with her bow, and the hart or stag (*venatrix Dea*), the hare, and other animals; two bears in the act of contending under a tree (allusion to the public sports); rude figure of Venus, (or some sea nymph) perhaps as *Anadyomene*, or rising from the sea, with her veil, &c.; Romanesques, Cupids, rosemary, and other garlands.—An *Imbrex*, or large Roman Ridge Tile of a *Compluvium*, or Eaves. It has two segments of a circle inscribed on it.—Two handles and mouth of a coarse *Amphora* or wine vase; broken sepulchral urns, &c. (Mr. Snell's)

Bedford Circus.—A large piece of a red Samian vessel. The devices and ornaments were rather of coarse workmanship, but they displayed the figures of three sword-players or gladiators of the Samnite order, such as used to figure at the funerals of the great, to propitiate by their blood the departed *manes*, and at the public shows in the Circus and Amphitheatres of ancient Rome, to glut the barbarous taste of the fickle Quirites.

Tier above tier, those circling seats arise,
Whence erst 'mid shouting throngs, Imperial pride
Look'd down unpitying—while her children died—

What time the white-rob'd Vestal's stern command
Bade Hero Ruffians lift the hiring hand.—

THE COLISEUM.—Oxford Prize Poem.—Ormerod.

Between these *Samnites*, on separate compartments, appear the infuriated forms of two wild bulls, evidently relating to the hunting-scenes at the Amphitheatres (*Venatio*) and the feats of the *Bestiarii* or huntsmen, (Plin. 8. 45) in those dangerous pastimes.*

A Potter's Mark near this spot also, on the upper part of another fragment, perhaps of the same vessel, bears the legend *SENNIVS F* (ecit) *Qy. S. ENNIVS ?*; and might be of some city in Calabria, such as *Rudix*, on the Gulf of Tarento, (and claim kindred with the poet Ennius,) red pottery being made in those parts of Magna Græcia in very early times. Two of the Gladiators had, however, already appeared on a piece of Samian ware found in the Lower Market last May, which will be now briefly described for the first time.—These figures on the larger *pocula* are exactly similar to those on the frieze of the *bas reliefs* of the tomb of Aricius Scaurus at *Pompeii*, in the Street of Tombs. Combats of these fencers or swordplayers were, however, seldom seen in the decorations of noble houses, but in dwellings of the lower class at *Pompeii*. (V. Hor. Sat. 7, lib. 2.) Our *Exonian* fencers both wear helmets with visors and plumed crests, and have the square shield or *scutum*; the first, a *Samnite*, in particular, wears the *subligaculum* or short apron fixed with a girdle round the waist; on his legs are *ocrea* or greaves, and he wields a crooked scymetar or *falx supina*. The other is armed more after the Gaulish fashion, with the heavy sword of that nation and the *Scutum imbricatum*, or oblong buckler. He is the *Mirmillo* of antiquity, and is making a rapid retreat from the *Samnite*, his antagonist, having it would seem the worst of the fight, although he bears off one of the peacock's *plumes* of his helmet, which marks him out as a *Pinnirapus*, or one whose dexterity despoiled the crest of his adversary—*Lustravitque fugâ medium gladiator arenam*.—Juv. Sat. 2, 44. (Plate 10, No. 1.)

Those of the Bedford Circus have a sort of conical helmet, with the square shield narrowing at the base, and the short sword or *Sica*—not to forget the apron as above.

Gandy Street.—Two small fragments of a vessel of Samian Ware, on one of which is a candelabrum, by way of ornament. This was one of the most elegant articles of furniture used by the ancients, originally perhaps only a rustic reed for a light to stand on, then a socket for a wax candle, (*cereus*), or plinth for the more luxurious lucerna or lamp which lighted their apartments. The workmanship was carried to the highest perfection, as those found at *Pompeii* clearly demonstrate. This seems to stand

* We cannot but lament the ravages of age on all these ancient vessels of the Pagan times, very few of which have been found perfect: they, however, are often more interesting than even the Roman money, and record the rites, manners, games, and feasts of that people. The public, therefore must take them as they are, after 18 centuries of concealment under our streets and houses, to say nothing of the felon hand and barbaric sword of the Danes. Perhaps the "bigot rage" of the early Christians may have smashed these frequent concomitants of heathen sacrificial superstition and idolatry, from the same angry spirit which prompted the image-breakers or *Iconoclasts*, when Christianity was first remodelled, to break the Medicean Venus, and throw its pieces into the Baths of Caracalla, to deface the handsome statues of Idols, "or Devils adored for Deities," and cause the ruined Temple, with its "channelled triglyphs and dropping base," to nod

O'er mouldering fragments of its prostrate Gods.

on two feet, something like dolphins' heads ; the stem appears to throw out buds, and to be formed of a liliaceous plant, divided into two branches, connected by tendrils.

ORPHEUS.—He appears in a short tunic, and bears a long robe or *palla*, shaped like the palm leaf, which was sacred to Apollo, the patron of music. The idea, perhaps, alluded to NERO's *penchant* for musical studies, if the vessel was of his time. In the 3rd Eclogue of Virgil, v. 46, we find the two cups of the noble artist Alcimedon, described as bearing an Orpheus.

Orpheaue in medio posuit, silvasque sequentes.

This allegorical subject is frequently introduced on tessellated pavements found in our island, as recording the æra of music. At Withington, for instance, (nine miles from Cirencester,) the *Corinium* of the Romans, where some interesting sepulchral monuments were lately found. At Woodchester, in Gloucestershire, and at two other places in Lincolnshire, one near Lincoln (*Lindum*), the other Winterton, the *Ad Abum* of the Romans, or station on the Humber, (the *ABOË* of Ptolemy.) On our pottery he is evidently charming the animals, which surround him with the magic spell of his lyre, by which all nature seemed soothed and animated. The story of Orpheus and his beloved Eurydice, is immortalized by the 4th Georgic of Virgil.

Thee, lovely spouse, thee fated to deplore,
He mourn'd melodious on the desert shore ;
Thee when the day—spring dawn'd, with tuneful tongue,
Thee when night gloom'd, he solitary sung :
But now his love an awful proof intends,
To hell's detested shades the youth descends—
His wondrous lyre charm'd Erebus around,
And raised soft raptures with the magic sound, &c.

Hares and rabbits seem to abound among the animals introduced: The hare is often met with on these fragments of Samian ware—it was the emblem of Osiris, as seeing and hearing all things, identified in the character of Bacchus and of the Dionusus Luaios. V. Num. Chron. Oct. 1839, p. 103. The rabbit implied fecundity, (tepus cuniculus,) and was the device of ancient Spain, where these animals abounded. Plate 9, No. 2.

Angelo Poliziano (or Politian) a famous Italian poet of the æra of the great Lorenzo de Medicis, in the 15th century, has left a very pretty little pastoral tragedy on the pathetic tale of Orpheus and Eurydice, embodying the catastrophe which befell the latter, as in Virgil above.* It is called "Orfeo," and is well conceived,

Dancing Fauns. These sylvan men seem to be celebrating or assisting at the lesser *Dionysia*, or feasts of Bacchus, in the fields, called *TA KAT AΓΡΟΥΣ*, or in the country. They are perfectly naked—one has a torch, and seems, *uno sublevato pede*, to step with his left foot on a *fir* tree, which, as well as the vine and ivy, was sacred to

* Che seguendola un glorno per amore,
Fu cagion del suo fato acerbo e reo,
Perche fuggendo lei vicino al acque
Una serpe la morse e morta giacque
Orfeo, cantando allo Inferno la tolse, Poliz.

Bacchus. The *fir* was also consecrated to the great goddess Cybele, "mother of a hundred gods," to whose *towered* majesty *ATYS* the shepherd is often a companion, reclining on the *fir*, into which it was fabled he was transformed by the goddess, after she became enamoured of him in Phrygia. (V. Catull. de Berecynthia et Atty.) A hare *forming* on her seat is in the next compartment.

Hunting Scenes. The presence of Diana with her bow, and the hind *Arge*, the *venatrix Dea*, the *Luna* or *Isis* of the ancients, and Hecate of their infernal regions, indicates a variety of subjects relating to the chase (*venatio*) like those also on the tomb of Aricius Scaurus at Pompeii, in the street of tombs, and which adorn the steps supporting the *Cippus* of Scaurus. They probably have allusion to the *bestiarii*, or that class of huntsmen, like the *Carpophorus* of Martial, the Van Ambergh of his days, (Epig. 17, de Spectaculis,) who engaged with wild beasts on the *arena* of the amphitheatres at the public shows, and slew the boar, the lion, and the pard, the buffalo, bear, and bison. Among the animals we distinguish the wild boar, stag, lion, and different kinds of dogs; also an abundance of the more timid creatures of the hare and rabbit kind. Aquatic birds are frequent on the decorations, and a great portion of the ornaments and flowers seem clearly to allude to *Bacchanalia*. The *lotus*, emblematical of *Isis*, and a sort of water pimpernel, or aquatic leaf, is most abundant both on the *pateræ* and on the ornamental parts of other vessels. A cupid feeding a bird, and the griffin, sacred to Apollo, are among other designs, with a priestly figure of Egyptian character, which seems to bear a *lituus*, or crooked augural staff.

The *vasa fictilia*, or vessels of red ware above, were no doubt part of the furniture of the *triclinium*, or chamber of some wealthy Roman officer at Isca in ancient days, possibly of his tomb.

Mercury. The fragment of some ancient vessel also of Samian ware or red clay, (*scyphus*) the workmanship of Silvanus, on which is the figure of *HERMES* or Mercury as a beardless youth, naked, his *petasus* or winged cap on his head, no *talaria* on the feet: right hand holds a loose garment or cloth over the *pudenda*; left a purse, as tutelary god of merchants, and inventor of commerce. He has a roguish, knowing look, quite Egyptian (and of the slave,) and is undoubtedly the Hermes of the Greeks, or god *Thoth* of that superstitious nation the Egyptians. A bird appears in front of him, probably a stork, sacrificed to him in Egypt, or an ibis. We see also the Trident of Neptune, (stolen from that god by Mercury,) to indicate the fruitfulness derived from water. Plate 8, No. 2.

On a medal of the Emperor Albinus, this god appears as the Mercury of the Gauls, being the great genius of the world, and author of fecundity, with the trident. Inscr. *Sæculo. Frugifero Cos. II.**

* Statues of Mercury, of wood or stone, called *HERMÆ* by the Greeks, were placed in the high Roads and porticoes of houses, to keep off other thieves, (of which class he was the deity) these had no feet, but ended in a quadrangular base or epistyle, nor had the figure any hands, it was however as Herodotus has it, *εὐστατηνὸς καὶ οὐχ ἔχων*, that is *fascino erecto*. This was peculiar to the statues representing him as an old man, by the testimony of Plutarch. Longinus alludes to the implety of certain persons who had mutilated these statues. Those who had committed this piece of sacrilege at Athens by night, were called *Ermeopidæ*. (*Mercurii statuæ collis et veretris circumcisæ*.) Thucyd. Plutarch. The origin of the name of the god was from *mercium curd*, taking care of merchandize or *quasi*

Two of the Roman Penates, or little household gods, in bronze, found near Broadgate, Exeter, in 1778, proved to be of Mercury—one $4\frac{1}{2}$, the other $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long; each held a purse, one had the *petasus* and *talaria*, the other, wings between his hair, instead of the former, and a long loose garment. A bronze cock, the emblem of vigilance, sometimes dedicated also to the god Lunus, (supposed by Stukely one of Raphael's teraphim,) accompanied them. The Romans sacrificed to Thoth, the Egyptian Mercury, on the 19th Sept.

On the other fragments appear an eagle, and divers birds of the duck or spoonbill tribe; also the tail of a dolphin, and small Romanesques. The letters (SIL)VANI F. are also legible, as the name of the artisan. The workmanship is, apparently of the most perfect era of the arts. The dolphin, in connexion with the trident already mentioned, marks liberty of trade and the empire of the sea. Plate 9, No. 3.*

July 25, 1837. A Fragment of Roman Pottery and Potter's Inscription,† found near the Western Market, evidently belonged to a Roman bowl or vessel of the scyphus class, which were larger jugs or bowls, quite different from the flat dishes or platters, which often however answered to the Apophoreta of Isidorus, in which fruits and viands were carried to table and were distinct from the pateræ used in the sacrifices for libations, &c. These bowls or hollow vessels of red ware are illustrated by the Terra rubens Crater of Ovid (Fast. lib. 3) and Tibullus (El. lib. 2.) Pocula de facili composuit luto. The vessel by its embellishments, seems devoted to the chase, being embossed with scenes illustrative of the sports at the amphitheatres. Such have been found at Exeter before, and commemorate the public games, bull fights and shows of gladiators in ancient Rome. Here we see an enormous wild goat,‡ (probably the Rupicapra, with crooked horns, of Pliny) pursued by a huge animal of the dog or wolf genus; a lion in the act of making his fatal spring on the other side. The other decorations are cinque foils, &c. and the name of the artist appears above, AVS-

medius currens, because speech or eloquence is the medium of communication between man and man. He was the same as the *Toutates* of the Gauls, the principal of the Keltic Deities and *Teut* of the Druids, to whom human sacrifices were offered.

* Veneration of ancients for Earthen Vessels in Temples—*Simpula*. Justus Rycquius de Capitolio (p. 222, ed. 1669,) remarks that in the early days of Rome, it was customary to swear by their *ficile* gods, before going into battle. Libations were made from fictile or earthen *sympula*, in preference to those of crystal or myrrhine, which were of vast price, but from want of simplicity not so pleasing to the gods. An excellent Essay on the *Sympulum*, or *Symputium*, and Samian vessels, is in Hadr. Junius, Animadv. lib. 2. (Rotterdam, 1708) and this is considered as a small vase, (often of different shapes) or cup, not unlike a little pot or *cyathus*, for libations of wine, and the origin of the word from the Greek *συμπιπνεν*, to drink in company with another. *Capedines* were great pitchers and jugs, with handles, and *Cululli* vases or pitchers, used in the sacred rites of the Pontifices and Vestal Virgins.

† That the names of the Roman Artists were often placed on their articles of manufacture, is clear from the Aretine Vase, with the figure of Fame bearing the name of Nimis the maker (v. Martial in Apophoretis) and of Tuscan workmanship. Thus also Wedgewood, Spode, &c. of the present day. Appellari enim vasa solita esse ab artificibus, ostendunt Thericlea, et quod ait Juvenalis—auctoris nomen habentem. V. Fulv. Ursini App. ad Clacconium. This proves the vessels to have been also frequently called by the names of the makers.

‡ Rupicapra; Rosch haschana, רֹשֶׁךְ Buccina Novi Anni. V. Reiland, Num. Sam. p. 221.

TRI. OF. (officina) the workshop or manufactory of Auster. He is the first of the name found here, bearing the designation of the south wind called also Notus, which wind is the forerunner of heavy rain and showers, and is introduced by Virgil to wreck three ships of Æneas. To propitiate these winds, altars were erected and sacrifices performed in various parts of Greece and Italy. (Milton Par. Lost, lib. x. Notus and AFER black with thunderous clouds, from Serra Liona.) In our times he would have been styled South. Camden in his remains (1605) says the first imposition of names was upon future good hope of the parents for their children, and their first and principal wishes towards them, but that if we compare the Roman names with our own we shall find even the great names of Fabius, Lentulus, Cicero, Piso, and Stolo, nothing more in our tongue than Beanman, Lentill, Chick-pease, Pease-codman, Branch, &c.*

Several pieces of vases and relics of pottery, evidently, from their good workmanship, by tasteful artists, were again dug up on the site of the Western Market. Fanciful borders of a sort of *ovolo* or egg and tongue moulding, seemed to prevail, resembling the upper ornaments of a *prætorium*, or general's pavilion in the camp. Circles of beads, with flowers and festoons, or *thyrsi*, most of them indications of *Bacchanalia*, were very frequently met with. Among these flowers, that of the *lotus*, as on the tripod at Pompeii, evidently Isiac, and its leaf, greatly prevails; the lily, appropriate to Juno, as well as the poppy, sacred to Diana, Ceres, and Juno. A [plant, resembling *nasturtium*, the convolvulus and the acorn of Jove, also appear, but the *lotus* or type of the Nile seems universal. Vine leaves, ivy or myrtle, garlands of vervain and rosemary, birds of the duck kind, probably the *ibis* of Egypt, sacred to Mercury, the dolphin, sacred to Apollo, cupids disporting, and various animals of the chase, are favourite subjects. Plate 8, No. 3., Plate 9, No. 4. Two of the *ibis* birds seem to be devouring a serpent, which they hold between them in their bills: that bird is supposed to have been a species of *curlew*, and has now quite deserted Egypt. Some pieces belong to *scyphi* or *pocula*, being drinking vessels: others to *pateræ*, or flatter dishes. There are also fragments of walls painted in fresco, generally of a bright green colour.

A great quantity of Roman glass, or *hyalus*, was found at various times. In Pompeii, glass vessels of the kind, called *oxybapha* by the Greeks, are found—so called from the liquor issuing out *guttatim*, or drop by drop; also glass funnels and wine strainers, and once also a *siphon* or wine taster. Quantities of pieces of black cinerary sepulchral urns were found in these markets; as also of pipkins (*cacabi*,) *dolia* and other vessels of coarse earth, (*catini fictiles*,) which, as well as many of the coins, bore testimony to the ravages of the fires of the pirate Danes, under King *Sueno*, in A. D. 1003. Part of an *amphora* or wine jar, (*favissa*,) being the conical base of such a vessel, (the pottery evidently of British clay,) generally used for libations to the infernal gods, to wash the bones, and put out the funeral fires. V. Battely, p. 108. A bronze urn, evidently a *præfericulum*, of which the *ansa* or handle was entire, as also its mouth and bottom. The former of these last was trigonal or three cornered; the latter orbicular, containing within itself a number of concentric circles, "orb in

* Thus also Naso, Bottle Nose; Pansa, Broad foot; Crispus, Curl-pate; Pedro, Longshanks; Hortensius, Gardener; Strabo, Squint-eye; Labeo, Blobber Lip; Varus, Bow Legged; Scaurus, Knobbed Heel.

orbs." It was broken and decayed in other respects. The little god ORUS, as a naked child, with his whip in the right hand, appears on the lower part of the *ansa*: The large fictile vessel or *discus*, in red clay, being a deep broad platter or *patera*, already mentioned, page 119, was found at a short distance from this urn. It was probably the broad *patera* carried before the priests in the hands of the *officialis* or attendant, containing cakes, *mola salsa*, (salt meal,) the *Simpulum* and smaller *pateræ*. Varro de Ling. Latin, lib. IV., says that Liquor was carried in it on festival occasions: Such are generally found buried in the *busta* of the deceased. In its centre is the potter's mark. OF. NIGRI, as already mentioned. The fantastic and imaginary representation of animals and foliage, sometimes called *Romanesque*, first brought from Egypt, was adopted by the Greeks, and received amongst the Romans in the age of Augustus: and panels of rooms with flowers, have been found even at ancient Thebes, in Egypt. Those of our terracottas may have been of the Neronian period. Pliny says that the Samian vessels used at table by the Romans, were manufactured at Arretium (*Arezzo*;) Surrentum, Asta, Tralles, and Pollentia, in Italy;* in Spain at Saguntum. V. Martial,

Sume Saguntino pocula facta luto. Saguntina lagena, Juv.
and in Asia at Pergamos and Mutina.

Sept. W. Market. Part of an ancient vessel, the rim of which is adorned with *lotus* leaves—most likely a sacrificial *patera*, not like the larger ones, to receive the blood of the victim, as an offering on the altar, but probably to offer libations of water, oil, and wine, or to be used at public feasts. It was no doubt, when entire, of proper proportions and beauty, indicative of ancient elegance, (*Latum ac patens*), and certainly not a flat plate or *discus*, as the *Apophoreta* spoken of by Isidorus, for holding apples at the Saturnalia, and other trifling gifts, and in which fruits and other luxuries were carried to the tables of the great. These seemingly trifling cups or dishes are sometimes found inscribed to a peculiar deity; the *lotus* was, we know, dedicated to Venus and Apollo, and its leaf is the most common emblem on the pottery discovered at Exeter. The ancient Egyptians gave it a more distinguished place in their theocracy, as the offspring of the waters, and implying generation; and it appears from Herodotus, that it constituted a considerable portion of their food—the flower was emblematic of immortality. It is well known that this plant, which grows in abundance on the waters of Egypt, was particularly consecrated to Isis, with the vine, palm and papyrus, as visible on the pillars and decorations of her temple at Esneh or Latopolis, (in gratitude to her who presided over the entry of the Nile to fertilize their land)—the portico of which is still well preserved. The river Nile, (worshipped by them as Jupiter,) which irrigates and fertilizes the Delta, appears on a coin of Vespasian, with towers on his head and the lotus flower, (in reality a species of water lily, and its leaf like the water plantain,) of which part they actually made bread, in his hand. So also on our Egyptian medal of Trajan, found in South Street, the Nile as Osiris or Canopus, which preserved the land from famine by its annual rise, appears reclining on a crocodile with the *lotus*, offspring and emblem of the fecundity of the

* Rhegium, Cos, and Cumæ were also famous for the Samian Ware.—Plin 35, 12.

waters, and the *Cornucopia*. This is of Alexandria, coined in the 12th year of Trajan (L. ΔωΔΕΚ). Garlands of acacia, bay leaves, and lotus are found on the heads of mummies. Canopus was supposed to govern the waters, and the genius of nature consisted in moisture. And on a coin of Hadrian, Isis appears suckling Orus her infant, (the most ancient Apollo,) the 3rd King of Egypt and advancer of Joseph, and the emblem of the SUN, with an *Urceolus* or waterpot behind her. This denotes the fecundity of nature, which consists in moisture, derived from her the *omniparens Dea*, and her consort Osiris; a pot of water being always carried in their processions, like the Roman *præfericula* or vases which bore the holy water or other sacred liquor to the altar: Anacreon (Od. 4), speaks of the *lotus* and fragrant myrtle, as forming a couch to the lover of wine, and calls in Cupid to act as cupbearer, like an Egyptian slave, his tunic fastened with a knot of the papyrus. The God Apis has a *lotus* flower between his horns. Isis and Canopus appear with a flower larger than the lily, called ABPOTONON by the Greeks. The Egyptians symbolically represented the supreme divinity sitting on a *lotus plant*, which attitude was supposed to signify the most sacred, immortal, and venerable of beings (*ore perenni*) as utterly at rest, reposing within himself. Water being supposed by them to be the first principle of all things,* they attributed great honours to this most general aquatic plant, which the father of history, Herodotus, lib. 2, tells us they used for food, cooking or baking its central part in the fire, and using the root, which was bulbous and of the size of an apple, for the like purpose, as well as other water lilies, and the *byblus* or water reed also. Pliny also relates that bread was made of the seed of this plant, called *lotometra*, and its fruit, which was of the size of a bean, was very pleasant to the taste. Its flower was the supposed distinction on coins of Auletes. Venerating this water plant, they therefore impersonated Nature as the offspring of water or moisture, and making her a distinct principle, deified her under the name of Isis, the most universal deity of antiquity, and the same as the Juno and Io of Greece:

Cujus Numen unicum, multiformi specie, ritu vario, nomine multijugo, totus veneratur orbis. Apuleius Met. lib. xi.

The difference of which essence from her consort Osiris, (the Bacchus Bugenes, first parent, or BULLMAN of Greece, and the *Hiram* of the Freemasons,) the mind or reason, an original, unmixed, pure and holy principle, resembled that of the Moon from

* Cicero (de Natura Deorum, I, cap. 25,) considers a chaos of water to be the beginning of all things, but that God was the master mind, by which every thing was made from water. From this opinion of the heathens, the theory took its rise of the origin of air, fire, and light; also of love, and an invincible or SUPREME WILL, from the union of Oceanus and Tethys, both powerful marine deities. In Egypt, the precarious state of agriculture, dependent on the rise or failure of the waters of the Nile, gave rise to the honours paid to that river, and to WATER in general. Even now, under the rule of the famous MAHOMET ALI, the value of land in Egypt depends on its level above the Nile, as on that depends the cost of the cultivation, the irrigation being performed by manual labour, and is of course the chief expense to the cultivator. That extraordinary man, lately so humbled by our arms, still sways the sceptre of the Pharaohs, and governs the kingdom of the Ptolemies: by his genius Egypt has again risen from its ashes, and civil arts and political wisdom have awakened from the tomb, and in spite of history, and almost even prophecy, we have seen this once obscure servant of the Seraglio wresting the sceptre from the Sultan, and giving commerce, arts, laws, and enterprise to the land of Cham, of him the "servant of servants, to his brethren," while his revenue exceeds four millions yearly.

the Sun, "or as the schoolmen speak," of *natura naturata*, from *natura naturans*. Her divine ladyship comprehended the pantheistic universe or centre of the arcane religion of Egypt, understood only by its priests, who possessed all the sciences, that they might place a barrier between themselves and the people, and wrapped them in emblem and mystery : being, as DENON observes, the slaves of abject and hypocritical despots, for which reason we see incessantly temples, but no other public edifice, in their now ruined cities, that could have resisted the ravages of time. No royal palace is to be traced there, no circus, *arena*, or theatre ; for pleasures they had ceremonies, for luxuries, sepulchres and mummy pits, vases containing deceased cats and Ibis birds. MAHOMET ALI in our own days only, has roused Egypt from its slumbers. Thus were the arts and their genius borne down, and the clarifiers of these mysticisms are only found among a few of the moderns of our own days, such as Salt, Belzoni, or Champollion, and Wilkinson. The universe, as in the *Mensa Istaca*, their general system of religion and superstition, occupied the centre, in Isis on her throne, of all their ancient secret mysteries. Her priests were in most countries, men of dignity in the empire, powerful and rich, dressed in white vests, (*grege linigero et grege calvo*, Juv.) and eggs, (the emblem of generation, and by Pythagoras considered a symbol of creation, from which reason an egg-shaped vehicle may be traced on hieroglyphics with the first man and woman sailing through space,) were chiefly used in the expiations and purifications of her votaries. The *Suevi*, between the Elbe and the Vistula, sacrificed to her ; but Tacitus is at a loss to know how her worship was there introduced. Among the Romans it was very general till the time of Tiberius, when her statue was thrown into the Tiber, (V. Joseph. Ant.) in consequence of the young Mundus, disguised with a mask, or dog's head, as Anubis, having ventured to injure the virtue of a Roman matron of rank, (Paulina, wife of Saturninus, Governor of Syria,) in her temple. Her worship, suppressed from the debauchery and licence attending it, but reestablished by Augustus, was, however, restored in the College of the *Pastophori* at Rome. Apuleius, the Philosopher, who was a member of it, and a priest of this deity, gives a full account of her religious procession at *Cenchreae*, near Corinth. (Met. lib. xi.)*

When at Pompeii, I visited her temple, still very entire, and with its *lavacrum* or bath, and two altars, complete. The shrine, or secret *adytum*, still exists, in which her priests dispensed oracles, or mystic words, as of an invisible dæmon, conducted in a tunnel by two apertures, perhaps by the potent art of ventriloquism.

April 6, 1837. Roman *PRÆFERICULUM*, or sacred Vase, found in the Western Market. Unless buried in the tombs or *busta* of the dead, this bronze vessel and others found here, may be said to mark the site of an ancient temple on the spot, probably to the universal goddess Isis. A bronze crescent, or *lunula ænea*, was dug up there, perhaps attached to a lamp, and alluding to Diana as Isis, (symbolical of the moon, and feminine gender,) like the one recorded in Montfaucon's *Antiquities*, unless the *cphippium* or ornament for the trappings of a war horse, such as we see on the column of Trajan at Rome. Plate 7, No. 3. Battely, Ant: Rut. p. 131, gives a notice of one of these found on the shore at Reculver, in Kent. The *præfericulum* was certainly used to carry the holy lustral water to the altar. We are told by Cicero, (pro S. R. Amerino,) that the best brazen vessels, *ætæa vasa*, of this description, were of Corinthian or Delian

* The Catholic procession at the *Fête Dieu* is apparently a strong imitation of it.

workmanship. On coins of some Emperors, particularly of the younger Tetricus, this vase appears in all its beauty, with other symbols of the pontificate, the *simpulum*, or little vessel to pour wine on the sacrifice, water sprinkle or *aspersorium*, *acerra*, or incense box, and also *secespita* or sacred knife.

We have it on record, (v. Borlase Cornwall, Gent. Mag., 1760, p. 322,) that one of these Vases, made of tin, containing four quarts one pint wine measure, was found in Cornwall in 1756, at Bossens, in the parish of St. Erth, (3 miles N. E. of St Michael's Mount.)

Three bowls or pateræ of fine GRANITE, were found also, one at Ludgvan, the others at St. Just; also a VASE of the same in the glebe at Ludgvan, finely turned and polished. As the learned Varro informs us, (lib. IV.) such *pateræ* or flat vessels were used to pour out libations of wine and blood in honour of the deity to whom the sacrifice was offered, and at feasts, "in publico convivio Antiquitatis retinendæ causa."

TRIAD, or ancient TRIANGLE MYSTERY. Isiac Vase (above.) What Plotinus of Alexandria, the Platonic philosopher, and tutor even of Porphyry, the arch enemy of Christian Doctrines, observes in his 5th *Ennead*, is correct, viz, that the doctrine of a Trinity (the *Elohim* of Genesis,) father, mind, and soul, is not a recent invention, but a very ancient tenet. *Cujusvis est errare*, the notion of a Trinity or sacred Triad, is found in the writings of many ancient heathen philosophers, being an idea of three divine hypostases. Authority, light, and life, seem to the eye of reason to support, pervade, and animate this mundane system on the one hand, while in the microcosm here, they appear preserving soul and body, enlightening the mind, and moving the affections. This Vessel was probably a mystical Isiac Vase, as the tergeminous or triquetral mouth of many of the sacred vases, alluded to the triangle mystery, entertained by the disciples of the Platonic school; Isis being *nature* herself, as is well known to every man of letters, and the *most* universal divinity of antiquity. The words "Hæc e plurimis elementis ad unum redacta esse; et ignem quidam et æra et aquam habere originem atque principium ex Trigonis qui sit angulis rectis non paribus." (Apul. de dogm. Platonis.) imply that fire, air, and water, arose from a triangle of three unequal right angles: The earth from right angles, &c., "directis quidem angulis": "Trigonis et vestigiis paribus esse." Xenocrates considered the Equilateral Triangle, an emblem of the deity: Scalene, of mortal man: Isosceles of dæmons or spirits. In the administration of all things, there must be authority to establish, law to direct, and justice to execute—viz., the first, the Fons Deitatis, or grand source of all perfection; 2ndly, the supreme *reason*, order, or ΛΟΓΟΣ (admitted by Plato); and lastly the spirit, which vivifies or inspires. That is, we are *imprimis*, from the Father; irradiated in our intellectual powers by the Son; and moved or instigated by the Spirit: bearing analogy to the Sun, light, and heat, or principle, mind and soul. The disciples of Pythagoras, and the wise men of Egypt and Chaldæa, entertained the same tenets, although of course unknowing of Revelation. Many of the greatest philosophers of the Heathen World held a Trinity in the Godhead, being a great TO EN, incorporeal and pervading all nature and elements, as the universal *hypostasis* or principle in the Divinity. Also an universal spirit, author of all life and motion; and a *mind* also universal, irradiating and ordering all things. The first being the Soul of the World, and of whose substance they considered the souls of mankind (created in God's own

essence) were a portion. If the unenlightened Heathens, who longed in vain for "mightier truths than Athens ever knew," could thus set the *doctrine* of Unity at nought, it may appear ridiculous in this enlightened age, to try to explain away by "traditions of men," "vain wisdom all and false philosophy," and worldly conceits, that which is considered as founded on the Rock of Ages, graven by words that shall "not pass away;" even if the earth and the works that are therein should fade from sight, and reek once more on that funeral pyre which would consume all things.

July 18, 1838. A quantity of the beautiful red Samian ware or Roman pottery, was lately dug up opposite Coffin's estate, Fore Street, evidently an ancient place of sepulture, figured very tastefully with oak leaves, garlands, and festoons of flowers, &c.; a lion, figures of *genii*, Hercules killing the Lernean Hydra, God PAN, &c.; evidently fragments of *simpula* and *pateræ*, vessels buried in the tombs or *busta* of the deceased heathens of ancient Isca, as nearly a bushel of pieces of black sun-baked sepulchral urns were found in the same spot, in the red clay; and many handles and pieces of their coarse *amphoræ*, or wine jars. Potter's Mark, METO.. imperfect, with a monogram. The letters L. SL. P. and P. AV. R. are on the handles or *ansæ* of two of the vases or *amphoræ*, which are of Roman British fabric. The other decorations of the Samian ware are—chariot race of cupids, as on the cornices of the *frigidaria* of the baths at Pompeii; panthers, goats, thyrsi, vine, grapes, branches of ivy, rosemary, birds, (the magpie, sacred to Bacchus,) all memorials of the Bacchanalian revels of antiquity, and the feasts called *Dionysia*; stags, lions, and other wild beasts, &c. *Genii* or Cupids are numerous—they flit among the foliage like so many Ariels or airy spirits, wild and fantastical, so many Oberons attendant on the Queen of the fairies, as in sublime Spenser's fanciful poem, or the Midsummer Night's dream of our illustrious Shakspeare. V. Plate 7, No. 2, Plate 10, Nos. 2, 4, and 6.

SAMIAN WARE. SALII. Two of the Salii or dancing priests of Mars, first instituted by Numa, performing their antick dance with the ANCYLIA, or sacred shields; so called a *Saliendo*. (Plutarch in Num.) One of these *fascino erecto*, the other has a brass helmet peculiar to the Salii. (*W. Market.*)

The APOLLO. Two fragments of a large drinking bowl (*Scyphus* or *trulla*,) were dug up at a great depth. Apollo seated, playing on his lyre, appears on one of the decorations, and also a lion, (*in circuitu brevibus signis*,) with the usual *ovolo* mouldings.

God CABIRUS, on Samian ware.—A figure actively employed at the anvil, evidently one of the *Cabiri*, (or *Semones*) sons of Vulcan and Cabera, daughter of Proteus, who were the same as the *Idæi Dactyli* of Phrygia. Sacred blacksmiths, whose mysteries were confined to the Phœnicians and the colonies of that people, and taught mankind the use of fire in working metals, &c., invented the Pyrrhic and Panoplian armed dances of antiquity, and were great benefactors to mankind, a sort of freemasons of early times, greatly venerated at Samothrace in the Aegean sea. Do.

In Waterbeer Street. A fragment of Samian Ware, which records a quoit thrower or Discobolus, who appears naked, in the act of hurling that missile—(*aeris libratum in auras*, Ovid)—immortalized by the muse of Homer and many other poets, and which exercise was often performed in the Roman circus. The other ornaments are the head of Medusa, with its serpent locks, thunny fishes, emblematic of the productive

qualities of the waters, and a common generative symbol of the Phœnicians ; *Cistæ* or baskets, &c. All of the era of NERO. The figure of the Athlete is stiff, and evidently not a copy of Myron, or the gladiator in the Townley Gallery.

Northernhay. August, 1840.—Several fragments of ancient red pottery were found, on one of which is a beautiful Bacchanalian figure of a Faun or young male votary of Bacchus naked, carrying a *thyrsus* across his left shoulder, the right considerably thrown back bears a lighted torch ; a light robe of fine texture flows around him, probably one of those transparent silk and cotton scarfs called *multicia* and *galbana* by Juvenal, Sat. 2 ; in front of him a bunch of grapes. A rosemary pattern adorns the base of this specimen, probably a Roman drinking cup or *scyphus*. The scene commemorates the Dionysia or feasts of Bacchus, the god of wine, celebrated in the night with great debauchery and licentiousness by the ancient heathens (*omnis libidinis et lasciviæ seminaria*) called also *Orgia* from the Greek word *οργη* fury, because females worked up into a state of insanity assisted at them, and *Trieterica*, because celebrated with greater solemnity every third year. (V. Ovid. lib. 6, Met. fab. 8.) In the Roman Kalendar the feasts of Bacchus appear to have been in November. The *thyrsus* was a Bacchanal spear or pole, encircled about the point with ivy or grapes, the symbols of the presiding deity of wine, for that reason also called *Thyrsgiger*, armed with which and provided with pipes, drums and other musical instruments, he and his followers are said to have conquered India or perhaps Ethiopia only, in early times. This spot, directly outside the City Walls, appears to have been an ancient fosse or moat, and a landing place for rubbish, for perhaps more than a century and a half. (*Foundations of the Dispensary.*) Plate 8, No. 5.

June 1840. *The Mint*. The upper part of a Roman vessel or jar was dug up, which if not a *Præfericulum*, or vase of that description used to carry the sacred lustral water or other liquor to the altar, was most likely used as an attendant on the funeral of one of the departed Roman denizens of ancient Isca. It was of black clay, of Roman British workmanship, and of the same materials as the ancient black sepulchral vessels continually dug up in this city in company with the red or Samian pottery. The handle or *ansa* is broken off, and the neck, which is exceedingly narrow, opens into a curious hour glass shaped mouth with two apertures of a broad leaf shape, (similar to the figure 8,) so that the liquid could have been poured out of either when used as a spout. A similar double spouted mouth piece of a vessel of the same material was dug up in the Lower Market, in 1836—in company with many other curious relics. The one now recently found in the Mint, was accompanied by a small embossed fragment of light rose coloured Samian ware, of the shape of an obtuse angled triangle, probably a portion of the urn which contained the ashes of the deceased or some sacrificial vessel interred with them.* The class of vessels called *præfericula*, not sepulchral, contained wine for libation, as well as the lustral or purifying water ; from them it would appear the wine was poured into the broad deep vessels called *pateræ* at the sacrifices.

Vinaque marmoreas paterâ fundebat in aras.—*Ovid. Met. v. 106*•

* The ancient vessels found here all relate in my opinion to burials, and to those visionary and unsubstantial proceedings, the offerings to the Manes or wandering spirits of the dead at the feasts called Lemuralia (and also the Inferiæ and Exequiæ or funeral solemnities) attended with numerous ceremonies. Black pottery is however, at times, found in the Roman villas.

The CRATER, in the opinion of the learned Scaliger, was a huge wine vase which was placed on the middle of the table, from which wine was dispensed in cyathi or goblets. A bronze vase, all in pieces, except the mouth and handle, on which was the effigy of a naked youth, supposed to be the god Horus, holding a whip, has been already noticed, page 133. There were other vessels for the holy or lustral water of a different kind, called Favissæ and Futilia, which were large mouthed, but so designedly narrow at the bottom that they could not stand on end, for which reason they were obliged to be fastened up to the walls of the temples; to prevent the expiatory fluid from being contaminated or mixing with other matters. From this ancient custom may have arisen the piscinæ for holy water in Catholic Churches, in which the aspersorium or water-sprinkle of the heathens, to sanctify the altar, vessels, and people, is still used. It appears on ancient coins in company with the vase, secespita or sacrificing knife, lituus, or crooked augural staff, &c.

In 1837, a massy coin of Faustina, the younger, was found embedded in the solid masonry of a Roman foundation in the Mint. The mouldering and shattered relics of those days scattered about this city, may excuse their being here recorded, "not merely from superior excellence or long and venerable age, but as the creations of a heathen people living under a dispensation, a moral economy and reason distinct from ours; but whose noblest virtues being built on incorrect views and erroneous motives, alien from the truth, the models on which they formed themselves have long since crumbled to the dust or been scattered to the winds."

Summary of ROMAN POTTER's IMPRESSES discovered at EXETER.

OF. (*Officina*, Workshop.) M. (*Manu*,) F. (*Fecit*.)

SILVANI F.	OF. PRIMI (tivi)
SILVAN.	ÆJJORAM (<i>Marcellus</i> impressed back-
OF. SEVERI (VE monogram or ligature.)	wards.) M and A monogram.
OF. MASCVI (Masculini.)	CIFN. M.
OF. MVRAN.	INQA....J (<i>Aquitanus</i>)
OF. CRESTIO.ERF. and OF....RAN.
OF. NIGRI.	.ORA.; and .VR, (fragments.)
OF. BASSI.	ARBO.... (Plate 10, No. 5.)
O. DIO. (<i>officina</i> Dionysii ?)	REGVIVES.
OF. MODESTI.	·NEHO. FEC.
OF. AQV. (<i>Aquitani</i> .)	L. VARIV.
OF. NOV.	M. VINIL.
OF. CELA.....	ADVOCIS. F.
OF. MO (desti) MOD.	DIAIXLIMV (<i>Divixtuli Manu</i> , M and V
SVORNTED. OF. (NTE monogram.)	monogram.) One of his found at Albury,
REGINI. M.	Surrey.
RVTHENI. M.	NAMILIA (<i>Cath. Yard</i> . A & M monogram.
S. ENNIVS. F.	METO.... (E, T, and O, monogram or
MAR..	ligature.)
NICEPH (orus.)	DIOCHV.
IIXVHM (Qy. IIX Legio 8va. V <i>Victrix</i> . IVIII (or perhaps IVLLI.)	
H <i>Hispanica</i> .)	AVSTRI. OF.
MARCELLI. VIII.	LIIF. M.

Initial Names of Potters, on handles of *Amphoræ*, of coarse gritty composition.

L. FO. Qy. Lucius Fonteius, or Fontanus ?

L. SL. P. (if any where but on a Vase, these sepulchral characters imply *Locum sibi libertis posteris.*)

P. AV.R. (A and V. ligature. Qy. Publius Aurelius Rufus ?

On the flat handle or rim of a coarse Vase, Σ. VERIVS. VERANIVS.

The name of *Veranius* was borne by greater persons than mere potters. In Tacit. Ann. 14, we find a proprætor of Britain of that name, in the reign of NERO, two years previous to the great revolt under Boadicea. He warred with the *Silures* of Herefordshire, rather unsuccessfully, and governed this province two years—another is noticed Ann. lib. 3, as opposing PISO. Verius and Verrius were most probably the same; one of that name was tutor to the grandchildren of Augustus. The present instance is however only the name of an artist, probably a Roman British citizen, and the vessel was of that manufacture, of a light brown or tawny colour, often found. A large fragment lay about the rubbish of the Lower Market, and was only preserved from oblivion by its being thus inscribed. It was most likely an *Urceus* or Pitcher for water, if not a culinary vessel.

Curious Signet, or Seal of SEVERIUS POMPEYUS, discovered in the Gardens between the end of Musgrave's Alley and the Castle Walls. Plate 7, No. 4.

This antique Seal was a handsome Cornelian, which came into the possession of Mr. Hind, formerly proprietor of the house and grounds now belonging to Mr. Luke, Solicitor, through whose kind attention we are enabled to give the annexed plate, from a cast which was taken from an impression in wax, now in the collection of Mr. Ellis, Silversmith, of this city. The ancients were exceedingly superstitious about engraved Seals, attributing many virtues to them, particularly the amethyst, which Pliny tells us, if graven with the name of the Sun and Moon, and hung round the neck with the hair of the Cynocephalus, or the swallow's feathers, was an antidote to poison. History is silent respecting this scion of the house of the great Pompey; he was probably a grandson or descendant of the noble conqueror of Mithridates, and vanquished champion of Rome, on the bloody plains of Pharsalia. The Seal bears an elderly laureated bust to the left, and over the right shoulder is an anchor, which stamps the affinity to the family. It was a plebeian one and among its branches were recorded the Ruffi, Magni and Fostuli. Tacitus notices Longinus, Propinquus and Urbicus, of this race. There are 33 varieties of coins known of this family. (V. Akerman Des. Cat. vol. 1, p. 74) in gold, silver, and brass. Maritime emblems abound on many of these; on the reverse of one of silver, is a sceptre between an eagle and a *dolphin*, MAGN. PRO. COS. On a second, the prow of a vessel, and on another of Pompey is Neptune, between the two brothers of Catana "his right foot resting on the prow of a vessel, the figure head or *acrostolium* in his right hand," PRAEF. ORAE. MARIT. ET. CLAS. S. C. Severus and Severianus were ordinary names among the Romans. Sextus Pompeius, the gallant son of the unsuccessful rival of Cæsar, is noted in history for the stand he made after his father's death, against the victorious *triumviri*, with his powerful fleet, but being at last overpowered by the combined forces of those great Rulers of the ancient world, in a naval action, it appears very soon after, that an end was put to his prospects and his life. The Emerald was thought by the Egyptians

as well as the Amethyst, to be of service in interviews with sovereigns, and to avert hail stones &c. if engraved with the figure of an eagle, *scarabæus*, or beetle!* Among the people of Cyrene, these seals bore a great price, and the figure of a man graven on one of them, was thought to be more valuable than the man himself; Aelian, Pliny, lib. 37.

If the proprietor of this curious relic in the Roman days of ISCA, was an officer of rank, prætor or proconsul, bearing the name here inscribed and recorded, we have much to bewail the ravages of time, which have left his bones to dust, "his grave a blank," his *nation* to be sure, but as for his station, generation, &c. as Byron observes, it is "A thing or nothing," although a scrap like this, "survives himself, his tomb and all that's his."

Ancient Roman THERMÆ or Bath, and tessellated Pavement, discovered in South Street, 24th August, 1833.

The spot behind the Deanery Walls in South Street, at the rear of the late premises of Mr. Godolphin, upholsterer, which attracted public attention from its displaying an elegant encaustic pavement, adorned with crosses, arabesques, fishes, (the *vesica piscis*) and escutcheons, is now indisputably proved to have been an ancient Bath, and the square flat ornamented tiles, of which this is composed, are clearly of Flemish origin, and imported perhaps about the year 1250, (the period of the 5th Crusade) when the Bath may have been repaired afresh, by individuals seated near this spot, if not by the adjoining college of Vicars, established in 1338:

The flue which heated these *Thermæ* was in the wall, to the left, proceeding no doubt originally from an *Hypocaust*, stove or furnace outside, and close to it, directly under the wall, and on a level with the pavement, was found a small coin of the Lower Empire, supposed of one of the usurpers (Rad. and Aug.) in the days of Gallienus, but in very indifferent preservation, probably placed there to mark the original date of the walls, which are partly of the Heavitree *breccia* or red friable stone, and partly of brick. It is more than probable that the Monks, brought here by Athelstan, who once inhabited some old buildings near the Cathedral, following the footsteps of the Romans in their THERMÆ, may have appropriated this BATH to their own use in days long prior to the dissolution of religious houses and even their own removal to Westminster. I submit therefore that these *Thermæ* were at first of pure Roman origin, as Roman *tesserae* were found in great numbers on the same spot, indicating the existence of a tessellated or chequered pavement, probably in the same apartment. A large pavement of plain *tesserae*, black and white, embedded in fine concrete was uncovered close by; also fragments of Roman sepulchral URNS of black sun-baked clay, intermixed with bones, cinders, and pieces of red or Samian ware; on one of which was the inscription REGINI. M. already noticed. On further researches being made great quantities of Roman POTTERY and GLASS were brought to light, but very little in a perfect state: of the former was an entire Vase, on which was depicted the green figure of a bird, evidently painted on its exterior, and of British workmanship, clearly. If used for religious purposes, it may have referred to the *Auspex* or soothsayer, who took his auguries from the chattering, singing, or playing of birds. Two pitchers and an earthen pan, with a circular hole in it, of rude workmanship, and the iron part of

* A stone resembling the *Sardonys*, found on Mt. Drimyllus, near Euphrates, was an antidote to dimness of sight, and worn in the diadems of Princes. Plut.

some instrument, probably a large axe or hammer, were also dug up. These vessels were, it is most likely, the original concomitants of the Bath, for we read that it was customary, after using the *Strigiles*, or scrapers, which were a sort of smooth curry combs and flesh brushes, made of gold, brass, ebony, and other materials (with which the attendant slaves skilfully shampooed their customers,) for the Bathers to be washed from head to foot by pails or vases of water poured over them. The *LABRUM* was a great basin or round vase, into which the hot water bubbled through a pipe, in its centre, and served for the partial ablutions of those who took the Vapour Bath, and glass pots containing perfumes and odoriferous unguents, or balsams of various sorts, were used to anoint the bathers on emerging from the Bath, which was generally performed by Slaves appointed for that purpose, these vessels being kept in a chamber called *ELEOTHESIUM*. The *Hypocaust* was in general a furnace under ground, the bottom forming an inclined plane, and according to Vitruvius, the internal side sloped gradually to that part of it, or *præfurnium*, where the fuel was inserted, and the flues all proceeded from the back or roof of the *hypocaust*, which was supported by a series of pillars, of brick or stone, two feet high. A quantity of bones, evidently belonging to birds, was found, a sort of compromise between paganism and Christianity, if we are to suppose burials took place among the chaos of matters found combined with the Bath. On referring to Saubert de sacrificiis (p. 526, Lugd. Bat. 1699) we find that cocks were offered to Mars, being a combative bird, and to Mercury, for vigilance; also to the Sun, and to Night, to the Lares, and to Aesculapius. We find on the fragment of an inscription, *PRO. GALLO. HOLOCAVSTO. X.I.L.* (Lucii Conlibertus?)* Also hens, to Aesculapius, as good for renovating invalids, and those which had yellow legs and beaks were always rejected. Of other birds, sparrows by leprous persons, storks to Concord, crows, swans, and a sort of hawk called *Perdicoteris* to Apollo. Quails were offered to Hercules by the Phœnicians. Flamingos, bustards, guinea hens, pheasants, were also sacrificed, and the partridge was sacred to the goddess *Pudor*, or chastity, as a bird of retiring habits.

A Jews harp, which was a very ancient instrument, (probably a sort of *sistrum*) and sometimes met with in Urns, (v. Sir T. Browne's *Hydrotaphia*) was also found among the debris. The large Roman Pavement had been covered, strange to say, with a lime and sand floor!! which stuck pretty tightly to its superficies. Polwhele thinks that bathing was fashionable in this island, probably before the advent of the Romans, and that the warm baths of Britain attracted the notice of these conquerors as early as the 18th year after their first wintering in it, as noticed by Dio. He also asserts that the *ὑδρα θερμα* of Ptolemy, *Thermæ* of Richard, the monk of Cirencester, and *Aquæ Solis* of Richard and Antoninus, all at Bath, were indisputably British before the Romans visited our shores. The nine hot springs of Buxton, in Derbyshire, also greatly engaged their attention, and Camden thinks they were easily known, from the adjoining Roman Causeway, called Bath Gate, extending to the village of Burgh. (V. p. 494, Gibs:) It is well known that this luxurious nation devoted a great deal of its time to the voluptuous enjoyment of the Bath. An excellent account of Roman Baths is to be found in the treatise or App. of Fulvius Ursinus, ad Ciacconium de Triclinio, Amsterdam, 12mo. 1664. At *Lavatræ* (Bowes) in Yorkshire, it appears by an inscription preserved in Camden (page 767 Gibson.) that Virius Lupus, proprætor of Britain, res-

* X.I. means one *Denarius*, or 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., sacrificial expences for cocks!!

tored the *Balneum* or Bath for the benefit of the 1st Cohort of the Thracians, in garrison there, after being burnt; *vi ignis exustum*.

SEPULCHRAL URN, 1835.

———*Ad sint*

Plebeii parvæ funeris exequiæ.—*Proper*.

A Roman Sepulchral Urn was found, with two others broken, under the house of the gallant veteran Mr. Peter Lisson, of the Acland Arms, in St. Sidwells.* It is formed of coarse black clay, baked in the usual manner, and contained a considerable quantity of burnt bones and ashes, deposited in it evidently after the process of cremation. In appearance it was similar to many before found in this city, and among the bones, there were some of the *vertebræ* of the spine, and other osseous fragments, quite perfect. From the rudeness of the workmanship of this urn, and as well in respect of matter as fashion, we might suspect it to be rather Barbarian than Roman, although it has been well observed, that we cannot well define how unskilful some artists among the Romans might have been, especially in this more remote part of the province, where probably few of them besides military persons may have settled at the period of the description of Urn burial, similar to the one now discussed. In the times of Paganism, the rites and customs in religion must have been disseminated from one country to another, and therefore there is as great a probability of this urn being British, as of its being that of a Roman or Foreign auxiliary soldier. Burning is well known to have been a common and ordinary practice among the Romans, as well as interring, at Exeter. There are here no indications of pomp or useless expenditure "of wines and unguents in a golden vase," such as were used at the funerals of the great and opulent.—The heathen who was interred under the jovial hearth of Peter Lisson, the temporary grave of many, not defunct exactly, although perhaps potation dead for a time, realizes the veracity of a Young—(*Night Thoughts*)

O'er desolation we blind revels keep,

Whole buried towns support the dancer's heel—

It was a *funus vulgare*—the "*minus molestiarum funus tacitum*" of Seneca (*de Tranq. Anim.*) like those buried outside the Esquilian gate at Rome; the funeral garment was in this instance, if a soldier, his military cloak; if a civilian, the *toga* he wore when allied to the living; he was carried to the tomb outside the walls of ancient Isca, according to the law of the Decemvirs, perhaps deposited in a spot then belonging to a private family, and buried in some part of a field or garden which lay contiguous to the public road. The Urns were always placed near these roads, and the Romans kept up the same custom at Isca, as their countrymen did on the Flaminian, Latin, and Appian Way at home, when they thus buried their comrade; namely, to remind the passengers of their *ultima domus*, and to preserve the most serviceable portion of the laud intact. Here then the *corpus inane rogo*, was consigned to the flames by the hands of pious friends, who afterwards gathered up the bones and ashes with careful hands; here the funeral oration was pronounced over the dead, who has now reposed upwards of 1500 years, unplied and unknown, to be at last exhumed,

* Mr. Lisson, who belongs to the 5th Regiment of foot, was at the storming of Badajoz, and in most of the other distinguished actions in the Peninsula.—His house is famous for the "Queen's Ale. St. Sidwells is an extensive suburb to Exeter, so named from SATIVOZA, a British Lady of great piety, (and a martyr) who owned part of its lands.

shall we say, under "a beer barrel?" The tomb of the departed heathen is marked by no commemorating stone; no coin to pay his ferry over the gloomy Styx, to the "choirs of infernal inhabitants," accompanies his ashes. We regret not to have been able to tell his name.

May, 1836. Roman Sepulchral Vault at Exeter, being an ancient *Fornix* or *Antrum concameratum*. A Roman family Sepulchral Vault, seven foot square, arched over, and containing five coarse strongly baked cinerary Urns, arranged in niches round its interior, was discovered behind the Three Tuns Inn, High Street. These the finders ignorantly broke, supposing them to contain hidden treasure, but like the goose that laid the golden eggs, in the fable, the Urns yielded nothing, or simply bones and ashes, *vacua et inania*, nothing to assuage the living with *Sir John Barleycorn*, from the dead, for the ancient undertakers had even forgotten old Charons' Fee—a skull, empty also of its contents, if ever it had any, was found at some distance from the Urns. The Urns were evidently those of a family burying place, and were arranged in *columbaria* or niches. The ancient Roman Houses in this part of the Ikenild, (now High and Fore Streets) were evidently quarters in the vicinity of the VIA QUINTANA, with gardens, &c. and family sepulchres. On the adjoining site of the Post Office Inn, the fragment of Samian Ware, with *panther*, &c. was found, and an unguent vase. I also picked up a bronze *fibula* there. Nothing can match the Vandalic spirit, which prompted the wanton destruction of the Urns at the Three Tuns, a loss not to be repaired again, I fear, in our ancient Isca; prompted by gross indiscretion on the one hand, and the vilest cupidity on the other. Borlase (Cornwall, p. 307) records a vault 8 feet long, and 6 high, at Kerris, in the parish of Paul, the floor paved with stone, and the roof arched, containing an Urn of fine red clay, full of earth or ashes. Also at *Golvadnek*, in opening a Barrow of stones, another vault and a chequered pavement, which together with the Urn, were broken to pieces by the workmen. In both were coins. In 1733, (page 234,) he notices 50 Urns found at Chikarn (St. Just,) in removing a barrow, probably a family sepulchre, surrounding a central one finely carved, which alone, because it was neater than the rest, was preserved, and the others thrown away and broke, as of no consequence.

1840. ROMAN URN. (V. Plate 8, No. 1.) An Urn of coarse black clay, was dug up at the depth of six feet in front of Palmer's almshouses, Magdalene Street. It was of small dimensions, like that found near Bath (v. Musgrave, p. 192,) and holding exactly an English pint, (the Roman sextary nearly,* and sixth part of the ancient congius or Gallon) could only have contained the ashes of a child of tender years, the corpse of which consisting chiefly of fluid and evaporating on the funeral pyre, would simply leave a small deposit of ashes or cinerary matter, with the

* The Roman Sextarius was rather more than our Pint, in liquid or wine measure; the Greek Sextary or Cotyle, Hebrew Log, or Roman Hemina, was three quarters of a pint. The Hebrew measure of capacity, in scripture KAB, explained by Josephus as Σέκτος Sextary, does not appear till the reign of Jehoram, King of Israel, (2 Kings 6, 25) about 890 B C., and then as a dry corn or fruit measure at Samaria, and about two pints and 5-6 English. The Log (Lev. 14, 10) properly signifies that small measure of oil, offered by Lepers for their cure at the temple, and was, (says R. Kimchi, and other Jewish writers) of the quantity of six eggs. In liquid measure, the KAB being the sixth part of a modius or measure, and eighteenth of the Ephah, contained three pints and one third English. The Roman Hemina, singular enough, was marked with a character the same as the Hebrew Lamed, and each of their measures had a distinguishing symbol.

exception of what was derived from its bones. The three found under Mr. P. Lisson's, St. Sidwell, were those of grown persons, and evidently of the lower order, as little expence or taste was lavished on such funerals by ancient frugality. That these urns as well as the one lately found, were those of Romans, so close to a Roman garrison, is no obscure conjecture. The Holloway without South gate, is imagined to be Roman, and the old South gate itself contained a circular arch of the Portland or Beer stone, supposed long anterior to the Saxon times. From Izacke we learn (page 144) that the deep way between Wynard's Hospital and St. Mary Magdalen's "without" this gate, was filled up and paved in 1599, and Holloway repaired and levelled in 1606, (3rd James I.)

December, 1836. Westgate Quarter.—A small BRONZE FIGURE, supposed of Julius Cæsar, about three inches in height, was found in removing some old walls. It is unique in its kind; and was evidently modelled from some ancient statue of note. The countenance bears a young resemblance to the *Divus Julius*, and a laurel encircles its bald head; it is covered with the *paludamentum*, (a rich military garment or robe of purple or scarlet interwaved with gold and rich studs,) or Imperial Robe, and wears the military vest or tunic, and a sort of *caligæ* on the feet; the right arm curved upwards, has the globe or orb, the emblem of power, and the other gracefully holds what I should call the *perizonium* or martial bâton, thrown back over the left shoulder.—Mr. G. Carter was possessed of this little *Icon* of the perpetual Dictator, and it is now in the British Museum.

These images were no doubt prized in later times, when the painted Britons were civilized by Roman conquest, and left their woods and tangling brakes, to cultivate the arts of peace, and enjoy the municipal rights of Roman citizens. The one here noticed was found in company with the Greek coin of Amphipolis and that of Severus of Berytus, elsewhere described. I believe this to be the only bronze of note found here, besides the Dagger Hilt and the Penates or little Gods at Broadgate, in 1778, described by Dean Milles, *Archæolog.* vol. vi. It may have adorned a standard.

A Roman vessel of the class *Ampulla* or *Guttus*, used in baths by the ancients, was dug up in Market Street. It is of Roman British manufacture, and of baked white clay, the same material as the fragments of Roman *Amphoræ*, the *Mortarium* for preparing corn, &c., found here. It is of a bulbous or turnip shape, and had, when entire, a narrow neck, that the oil might drop out *guttatim*, or drop by drop, as Varro informs us—"Ad ungenda corpora post lavationem in balneis." V. A. Gell, 17, c. 8. Libatory vessels of this shape were used in sacrifices to moisten the entrails while burning, with oil. They were also appointed to anoint the corpses of the departed, and hence the frequency of these small unguent vases in the sepulchres of the deceased Romans, with lachrymatories or tear bottles, &c. This was no doubt sepulchral, and had attended the obsequies as an utensil of mourning.

The HILT of the DAGGER of MEFITUS, the Frisian, (a Roman Pugiunculus or Parazonium) was dug up under the foundation of the house of Mr. Downe, Plumber, South Street, in 1833.* This bronze relic was handsomely worked, belonging to a corps of German Auxiliary Troops from the Rhine, as will be seen by the name of the military TRIBUNE who owned it, and who commanded, it would appear, a body of Frisian Horse

* V. Frontisplece, No. 5.

in those days. On the under part of it is the inscription tolerably plain, Σ . MEFITTI. T. EQ. FRIS. [EQ. thus EO.] Servii or *Marcii* Mefiti Tribuni Equitum Frisiorum. The dagger or poignard (*sica*) was worn on the left side, the legionary sword on the right, that it might not be in the way of the shield.* It is here rather singular to see the Greek Sigma used for S, (unless an M transposed, which I think it is) but we have evidence from the "alphabetum *Bouterovii*" (eruditissimi) that it often appears in that way as well as in 9 different other shapes on ancient coins. There were ten tribunes in every Legion.† The *Frisoness*‡ above mentioned who now inhabit Friesland, and were a hardy race of soldiers, were the ancestors of the present inhabitants of that part of Holland and Westphalia. They are recorded in inscriptions, but not in the *Notitia*, and their 4th cohort of foot (*quarta Frisonum*) has left memorials in Britain.|| The ancient dagger known by the name of *sica*, and called $\epsilon\gamma\chi\epsilon\rho\iota\delta\iota\omicron\nu$ by the Greeks, was the original of the bayonet of modern days, and that weapon, now in use about 150 years, was at first a short sword or dirk *without a socket*, and the handle was fixed into the muzzle of the firelock. The dagger of this tribune was probably his *Parazonium*, peculiar to his rank, and buried with him in his quarters in South Street. In Tacitus this nation is called *trans Rhenanus Populus* and *trans Rhenana gens*, and very often mentioned, particularly respecting their frequent rebellions against the Roman power. It would far exceed these limits to go into their general history, or even what he says of them in his *Germania*.

Butler in *Hudibras* has so humourously touched off the dagger, that we cannot but subjoin a few verses, v. 375.

This sword a dagger had, his page,
That was but little for his age ;
And therefore waited on him so,
As dwarfs upon Knights Errant do.
It was a serviceable dudgeon,
Either for fighting or for drudging ;
Toast cheese or bacon, though it were,
To bait a mousetrap twould not care.
It had been 'prentice to a brewer,
When this and more it did endure,

This weapon, of which the iron blade was destroyed, was of the class called *παρὰμνη-
ρια, arma femoralia*, et gladioli in femore penduli (Julian), *παρὰμνηριον* pugionem ver-

* But in Alexander ab Alexandro, Gen. Dier. VI. Etiam *Sica* Romanis frequens et peculiaris fuit: quippe Romani Milites utroque latere serebant sicas, *dextrâ* brevior, *Sinistrâ* Longior. The sword was two feet long, and used to thrust only, *punctum*.

† This officer is denominated in Amm. Marc. *Equitum turmae tribunus*. The *Frisii* appear on a manumission plate, authenticated from the Temple at Rome, where the original was fixed, "in muro Pa. Templum Divi Ro.....minis," found on the *Rivilin* near Sheffield, as discharged legionaries who settled there, part of Hadrian's army. I. FRISIA. M. VETI. SALIN. The plate gives the Emperors' titles, the names of the soldiers, their commanders and services, also the privileges granted, and names of persons soliciting the favour.

‡ COHO. I. FRISIN O (centuria) MASAVONISP XXIII.

|| The 1st. cohort of Frisians was at *Mancunium* or Manchester in the Castle Field. V. Camden, Lancashire, p. 787, Mancunium supp. Alpark.

tit Paulus in Hist. Miscellan. *μονοκοντια* (V. Gutheri, de off. Domus. Ant. lib. 3, Lips. 1672) The *Spatharia* or manufacturing places for sword cutlery of the Romans, were at Lucca in Italy, and at Rheims, and Amiens in Gaul, (p. 672, ibid.) * It was customary at the funerals of the ancients, to throw the helmet, sword, and spear of the deceased soldier into the funeral pyre, as in other cases the ornaments of the deceased, with lamps, lacrymatories, &c. If the body was not burnt, the sword which was laid under the head would be found entire. V. Borlase Cornwall, p. 238, of Urn Burial. Hildebrand Antiq. Rom. 1713, says, *minorem gladium Latinâ voce pugionem Græci parazonium vocabant*. The *Parazonium* was the badge of the Tribunes.† The Dirk was a weapon used by the ancient Caledonians, as we learn from Dion Cassius, speaking of the expedition of Severus against that people. V. Xiphilin Epit. Dionis. 72. The *Mattucashlash* was the arm-pit dagger used by the Highlanders, besides a pistol stuck in the belt. V. Pennant's Scotland.

KEYS. Two ancient bronze keys, of curious mechanism, accompanied the Roman relics in the Western Market: they no doubt answered to very intricate locks, which, could they be now found, would puzzle Braham's patent to unriddle. These probably secured the sacred treasures or mysteries from the gaze of profane and uninitiated persons—that is if we are to imagine that a temple stood there. Such keys have been however found in burial places, belonging to chests containing Urns.—V. Archæol. (Frontispiece, No. 3, and Plate 9, No. v.)

* Fabricenses Armorum, *ἡ τῶν ὀπλῶν δημιουργοί*, Cedreno. *Τεχνηται τῶν ὀπλῶν*. Isidor. lib. 1, c. 13.

† *Militiæ decus hoc, et grati nomen honoris,*

Arma tribunicium cingere digna latus.—Martial. Apoph., 30.

An inscription occurs at the ancient city of the Volsci, *Antina*, (noted for its Cyclopean remains,) to the Goddess Mephitis, who presided over sulphureous odours, damps, and exhalations, *MEFITI*. D. D. (V. *Dionigi Viaggi nel Lazio*.) She is alluded to by Virgil, Pliny, and by Tacitus, (Lib. 3, Hist) at Crenlona, where she had a temple, and also on the Sulphureous Lake, Amsanctus, near Capua. Our hero, most likely, was named after her.



Featherstone, Printer, Exeter.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

- P. I, note. for "*Dumnonium*," read *Dunmonium*.
- P. v, line 2 from bottom, for "lates," read latest.
- P. vi, line 8 of note, for "Cœtera" read *Cætera*. After Chiselboro read "near N. Petherton, Somerset."
- P. xii, line 15 from the bottom, "in or near," read imagined in or near.
- P. xiv, line 16, "most southerly," read most important southerly,
- P. xv, line 25, "the Foss-way" read S. line of Foss-way. Line 26, "S prefix," read S, prefix.
- P. xvii, after 8th line, insert "at the Turk's Head Inn it is very conspicuous."
- P. xviii, line 10, for "ll," read all.
- P. 25, note, for "signyfying," read signifying. Ditto for "Trajan" read Trajan.
- P. 30, 2nd line from bottom. Add "the Roman *Aureus* varied at different times from £1. 4s. 3½d. to 16s. 1½d. worth within 3d. of the English guinea at first."
- P. 32, line 17, for "a Hydraulic," read an Hydraulic.
- P. 49. LEATHER MONEY. For wheel money and coins of Marseilles (*Massilia*) V. Akerman, *Manual*, p. 217. Guillim (*Heraldry*) gives the coat armour of Sir Payne Rouet, Knt. of Hainault, father-in-law of the great Geoffry Chaucer, and of John of Gaunt, D. of Lancaster, 3rd son of Edward 3rd. Gules, 3 wheels, Or.
- P. 61, line 26, for "QUINARIUS," read DENARIUS.
- P. 74, for "Ætolla," read *Ætolla*.
- P. 79, line 2, for "the autonomous," read the autonomous and imperial. Note 2nd, 1st. line, after Apamea, add "by some now called *Famiah*."
- P. 80, line 6 of note, for "Bithyma," read Bithynia.
- P. 85, line 8 from bottom, add after study, "it is indeed recorded that AMPHIBILUS, who was Bishop of Anglesey, and suffered martyrdom about 291, A. D. under Dioclesian, was a native of *Exeter*. He studied at Rome, and was a zealous propagator of the faith among the Caledonians as well as Britons."
- P. 89, line 10 from bottom, after Tetradrachmon Stater, add "in intrinsic value worth 2s. 7d. of our money, the *drachma* being 7½d. and *didrachmon* 1s. 3½d."
- P. 92, line 8, for "Flood," read Floud. In note, 2nd line from bottom, for "drsssing" read dressing.
- P. 93, line 19, dele "B. C." after 84.
- P. 94, line 4, for "sons," read son of Osiris. Line 16. add "also," after Province. line 18, for "Emesæ," read Emesa. Line 38, dele "afterwards."
- P. 95, line 8 from bottom, add "Anubis appears on coins of Julian the Apostate."
- P. 98, line 12 from bottom, for "within a," read within the wreath.—Line 11 from do., after No. 7, (*Amisus*) add "3rd Brass."
- P. 99, line 18, SIDON, for Bust to the "right," read left.
- P. 100, line 13, for "sittling," read sitting.
- P. 101, line 5,

IC	XC
NI	KA

 add "these are the characters on the leavened loaf used at the Eucharist of the Greek Church."
- 101, line 2 from bottom, add "Pindar has celebrated the feats of Midas, a flute player of Agrigentum, and also its chariot racers. V. Num. Chron., Oct. 1840, p. 78.
- P. 102, last line, for "A, epoch of reign," read A, mark of mintmaster.
- P. 103, line 19, after Bezants, add "GUILLIM, in his *Heraldry*, remarks that these coins were borne on a bordure, by Richard Plantagenet, King of the Romans and Earl of Cornwall, son to King John, and brother to Henry III. Or, a bordure Sable, charged with *Entoyre* of 8 Bezants. So also, Gules, 3 bezants, borne by John de Lylde, 18th Bishop of Ely.
- P. 108, for E, in lines 3 and 4 from bottom, read "G" Add "V. Achill. Tatium, p. 257, Ed. 1640." last line in note.
- P. 113, line 21, for "ancillæ," read *ancilla*.
- P. 121, line 15, after dark blue clay, add "V. Plate 10, No. 7." In note, after COMASTORUM, read "feats of Bacchus, or cœtus Baccho ministrantium?" For such orgies V. Alex. ab Alex. lib. VI. Gen. Dier.
- P. 137, line 22 for "POTTER's Impresses," read POTTERS' Impresses.

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