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.

Πολλάν ὁ καῦσος γέγονε ταύταν: — Γνώσις Διάφ.


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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 Caesar'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 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 Chrechester; 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 policy.

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 agreeableness 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 υς εκ ηχοντις ὑποστρεφομενοι ὁμομονος—Geog. lb. 4.

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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 500, 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' imprints, 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 Exancestre 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 "obli-
vion's sway," and talk to us yet of "cohorts and turms" with their centurions "in long file;" and the glorious march of a Caesar's soldiery, "red battle hurrying as they pass," as at Wookey, in Somerset, where, probably, as antiquaries tell, a great vic-
tory 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 bul-
works, 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, ex-
cept 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;
Restained 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 world and actions of the Emperor circulate.*

* Many of the Exeter Coins are in as beautiful preservation as if fresh from the Roman Mint, 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 are dim as the dim finger of the goddess, "which points to dark misdeeds of yore" and (LIBERTAS) the Genius of Freedom, which "too oft reminds who and what enthral" 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 "is 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, they
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 flith 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 indiscutable. The quantity of Samian ware, and sepulchral pottery found is quite surprising. Our old antiquaries, such men as Stukely, Baxter, and Horsey, the last of whom (mirabile dictu,) placed the important station of Isca Dumnoniorum, at Chiselboro ! I 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 Caesar's bold larks, "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 1608. All it seems were alike savages in their turn, whether tattooed in the one instance, or painted with the Britil 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, Kern Bre, St. Agnes Bâl, &c.*

* As long back as 1723, when Stukely visited Exeter, (e. 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. Reynolds' 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 Catena 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 subellio, 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, 931, 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 Malmsbury.† The words of Geoffrey, however, are "Vespasianus cum exercitu Romano, civitatem nunc vocatam Excestre octo diebus obsedit, sed minime praevulit, Arvirago rege civibus auxilium tune praestante." The Roman fleets are supposed to have rendezvoused at the Totonesium Litus, or Torbay, on this expedition against the Dunkonii.

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 Dane, in 875, and again totally ruined by Sweyn, the Dane, "with theforked and angry beard," in 1003, and levelled with the ground from the east to

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* 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 Gallienus and Aurelian.

† The enormous thigh or shin bone of Duke Ordnith, 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. "Monasticon, l. p. 217.

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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 (£142,000) 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 Courtmay, Crediton, and St. Mary's Clit, 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 Veneyton bridge on the Otter, and on Clit Heath, and at Bishop's C.lyst, 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 hide, or hide of land, we are told, (v. Gent. Mag., 1839) was six carucates (each 100 acres) or thereof. 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 Mancus 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 Lawrence, (Esmedune or Smedone) held by Edelmundus, (one carucate) was valued in 32 peace !

† 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 Ailesbeer, 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 1255, by Edw. I. and his queen Elizabota; 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 Agricolâ positum castellum aut vi hostium expugnatum; tum exsate atque hieme juxta pellebantur. In Exeter our Roman conquerors have been already sufficiently traced of late by their sepulchral vault, urns, coins, bath and tesselated 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 peculiariæ, 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 paid 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 River!! 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 Caesars at Rome, and the golden house of Nero, on the Palatine Hill. We find no such monumental inscriptions as at Bath, Caerleon, or House Stedens, (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, Gynaeceae or ladies' chambers, where the matrons attended to the Lanificio or working of curious garments; the Geci or saloons, Exhedrae or assembly rooms, with their tessellated pavements; the domestic chapels or Sacrararia, with their sacrificial altars, numerous lamps, and statues of deities? How shall we trace the voluptuous Thermae or baths, with their various sudatories, frigidaria, piscinae, tepidaria, and hypocauts? their Elaethesia or anointing rooms; their strigils and shampooing instruments and the oleary ampulae, that dispensed ambrosial perfumes to the bathers? The dining halls or Triclinia, of the magnificent Apicians or Gastronomes of antiquity, with the more stately Basilicae and Chaleidicae 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 Casaudium, 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 Gatica 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. (sexxtum) P. (pia) VI. (sexxtum) 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 Aque 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 11,003 passus (Roman paces of five feet) or upwards of 11 miles, as we find by ancient monuments. It was at Rutupiae (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 Italic. Probably a vexillatio or detachment was at Exeter in Tolemy’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 19 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 quae servitute sunt, stipendiariæ proprie dictae, quae 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 Estiva, or summer camps, many specimens of which are scattered over Devon. The Estiva 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 Roughmont. Here stood the mansion of the commanding officer, whoever he was, the Praefectus legionis castrensis, or the Chiliararchus, perhaps the “ex officio Magistri Mititum”, and probably, also the sacred standards or vexilla of the troops, under the care of the Priniciplus or chief centurion; here assembled in council, the staff or chief officers serving under him, the tribunes of cohorts, Praefects of numeri or companies, Propositi 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 triones 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 unmeaning 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
victories have all perished in their turn by the cruel vicissitudes of time and the rava-
ges 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 Judea 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
Quaestorium, (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
officials 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 es-
tate, the Three Tuns Inn, and other spots in making vaults and cellars, the deceased
being generally interred in or near the houses, that the Divi Menes, 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 tesserae, at the

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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 Stukeley, 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 Praetorium, Proconsular or Praetorial 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 Dumnonium, according to Ptolemy the geographer, who flourished about 138, A. D., are described in his own words thus: Ῥωμαῖοι Ἑπτυριγεῖς, ὀνομασκωτατοὶ Δημονοι (the Dumnonians are the most southerly people, after the Durotriges, or inhabitants of Dorset) ἐν οἷς πόλεις (among whom are these towns) Θωλαβία, Βολίβα, (Grampound or Listwithiel) Ουεκέλα, Οξέλα, (Saltash of Baxter, and Listwithiel of Camden and others) Ταμαρη, Ταμαρε, (Saltash or Tamerton, Tamaris of Ravennas,) and ISCA 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 Caracal la) was dreadfully blundered in all the old manuscript copies of the Itinerarium. Even in those editions of this famous record published at Cologne, in Germany, in the year 1600 (Coloniae Agrrippinae 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 Numiorum! as in the Blandian copy of the MSS. We also find that in the Neapolitan MSS, it is called Seadum-Imminorum (MP. XV.)—and in the Longolian, Seadum Inunciorum, 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 Ἰσχαλίς 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 Iscaeleia Augusti, Iscalegi and Iscelegie, by the extraordinary ignorance or inaptitude of the transcribers of the Itinerary.
ROMAN STATIONS

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, (Sorbidunum) to Dorchester, instead of 51.

The learned and ingenious Dr. Musgrave, of Exeter, published in his Belium Brittanicum, (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, “quae cum multae numero, hac illac quo quoversus cant, et in ejus ommem ferre angulum incurvant, profecto quidem aperissimé Romanorum in hac regione multitudinem, magnificentiam, negotia, commenaeus indicanc.” Speaking of the Ikenild, he observes that it can be traced from London and Wallingford, by the Itinerary, from Venta Belgarum, Winchester, to Briga, supposed Broughton, the way also diverging off elsewhere to Southampton and Regnum, Ringwood, or Chichester; thence to Sarum, (or, Sorbidunum, a famous old Roman station, the derivation of which name has puzzled many,) to Vindogladia, (Cranbourne, or Wimborne) from thence further to Durnovariae, (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, (Spinae) 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 Aqua 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 Urus 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 Axium (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 (Brida 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 Νακεων, or Γαλλαγνα of Ptolemy, to

Vindomin, M. P. XVIII. Silchester, chief city of Segontiaci, who with Belgae 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.

E
ROMAN STATIONS

Ventam Belgarum, XXIII. Winchester. (Antonine XXI.)
Clausentum, 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; Rineved. (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.
Vindogladiam, XVII. Wimborne Minster. Boreston, (Stukely) Wimborne Minster, (Gale) Hambleton Hill, near Cranbourn, (Horsley) Gussage Cow Down, (Comm. on Richard, Itin.) (Antonine XII.)

Durnovarium, XVI. Dorchester. Camp at passage over a river, (Camden) Water Camp, (Dyer.) (Antonine VII.)
Moridunum, XXVI. Seadown, (vulg Seaton) Mor-Dun, Mor, Brit. and Cornish for Sea; Dun, Hill. (Antonine XXXVI.)
Isca 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 Fossway, communicating to Exeter by Sidmouth, to Woodbury Hill, (the Aluna Sylea 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 Wimborne 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 Fossway 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, (Finetom Domesday, on the Vine stream) Talaton, on the Tale, (Tel, Cornish high) or Tale stream, and Whimple, (the Wimple terra Wilhelmi 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 Icenitana, I may observe, as is well known, enters Dorsetshire near Woodate’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 Kilnhington 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 gwyry or gayry, 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 Aelænus of antiquity, the mouths of which are the Aleyne tor, aëbolae 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 Pottimore, Greek, Egyptian and Roman. From the position of this deposit of Coins directly in advance of the Roman Estivum, or summer camp at Killerton (Kelli, in Cornish and Welsh, a grove; Ar, land or ploughland) there may have been an Excubia, outlying piquet or advanced post of Roman troops in advance of the forts at Stoke hill, Duryard, (Dour and Dur, water; Herduya, Cornish, prominent) or prominent headland near the water, and Killerton, near Pottimore (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 yld 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 Icenian streets as well as Watling Streets, and the name of the former obtains in roads not at all connected with the Icen, the good subjects of Bondicia and the fertile turnip fields and game preserves of one who in modern days was the wealthiest commoner in England. Ych, oich, YtX, oX, in the words of my correspondent, mean also ocean, as e.g. Phen-oich, people of the ocean, Phœnicians; thence och, OX, 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, Armorice, Ill imply water, and Isca Dunmoniorum is the town of the men, living or dwelling under mountains or in valleys by the water side; unless as Camden and others imagine Dun moina, hills of tin mines, for which this county was once more noted than on any other account, Dun and Dinsignifying a hill in many ancient tongues, and in Cornish Dunmowyn signifies a hill of metals; in Welsh, moorns and moowyn, 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 Ikentlil 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, Vercenica 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 Henmock 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 Totnes (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 (Kevnynoc evbolai 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) Tamares evbolai was Plymouth Harbour or Hamoaze.

* Near Ashton.
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 Whitestone hills, to Crediton, and thence to Molland Botreaux, by Posberry Camp, Tedburn St. Mary, and Berry Castle, in Wolfastisworthy, towards South Molton. The road from Molland is supposed to have diverged back again through Tiverton, to Hembury Ford, and thence to the Alavna 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, cumigrano 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 Wolfastisworthy, 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 Ugbrooke 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 era 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 Kennford, 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 Whitsone 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 Strealtly, 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 *Iers* 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 *wallum* 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. 1, "Quartus major castra incipit in Catenes, (Caithness) et desinit in Totenes, scil. a principio Cornugallie in finem Scotiae. Hic callis vadit extransverso, a Zephyro austreli in Eorum Septentrionali, et vocatur FOSSA, tenditique per Lincolniam." To use a Devonian phrase, it is "hard twisting" to believe at the present day, that the Foss commenced at Caithness, 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.

Vagniacae, 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 in, evidently signifying the full river, like the Alenus or Ax, whose embouchure is Axmouth in Devon; which ostium or mouth is recorded by Ptolemy as the Ecbolce of the Alenus, 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 Tnyamburne, 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 Sifting 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, on which 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 igneous 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 Lummom 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 Alanum, and Alcester on Aun, another Alena, 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.
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 Sorbiodunum (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 Durnum (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 lusoriae, 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 Tis, and Welsh Tydlyn, all mean land, Dow or Dur is water, and Tis 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 Praetorium, 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 Questorium, traced by the abundance of money found on the spots near Broadgate, may probably have occupied the usual space,* to the left of the pretorium, containing the quarters and apartments of the Questor, or paymaster, and his family, with the treasury, arsenal, and provision stores for the artificers, pioneers, carpenters, (fabrici, ferrarii,) sappers, and other operatives under the Praefectus Fabrum, attached to the Legion. The Auguraculum, (oivντηριον) or temple, sacred to the soothsayer or augurs, and perchance, the public prison or career, were attached to this department. The Forum, of which the area was sometimes equal to the Questorium, near the Upper Market probably, may have stood in its proper place, to the right of the Praetorium, 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 Commitia 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 χρυσος ενισημηται.) 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 ημεια και αγαλματα προσκυνεται) 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.

E **
ROMAN CAMP

Isca may be supposed to have been, if we adhere to the most excellent description given by Polybius in his treatise de Miliar Romand, 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 πτεργαλών υποπλευροβ.) The Eastgate was certainly near the Porta Decumana, or Quastoria, and the Ikenida, passing through the centre of the Camp, communicated with the Porta Praetoria, 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 1918,) on its way to Vercinia (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 ant predecessor, where the main guards and sentinels were stationed, for the safeguard of the commanding officer and his Court, being the Vigilie or night guards of the garrison. One company, or Maniple (μικαωμα) mounted guard every day in turn (ανα μερος τω ραθυφωπ παρακοντις) 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 flanks of the Camp was protected by the now inconceivable stream from Hill's court, which meanders at the base of Northernhay, and in later days afforded a safeguard to the palace of Atthelstan, 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 Pratitorian Gate, as nearest the river at Isca. The Pratitorian Gate was that most exposed (v. Cas. lib. 3, de Bel. Civ.) and was on the rear of the Camp (ρως οπισθων πλευραν of Polybius) while the other was in front of the main fosse or ditch, (κατα προςους πλευραν τω χαρακος) 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, Ala of Horse, and Cornua 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 elite of those Troops, in their proper place, on the left of the Praetorium, nearly above the Quastorium, 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 Praetorium. 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 Utenilium, 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 turmae 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 γραφήμαχον 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 plan above alluded to, the great point in the Castrametation of Polybius has been lost sight of, (Lib. 6, Cap. 27.) As to the ἱστηκτατον εις συνων δευτερόγραμα, 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 Aristocrates, 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 enceinte 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 we, as we are urged to do by Seetel, in his commentaries on Roman warfare (Historia Taetit. Ets. 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 Questorium 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, or 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 TA-MIA or Questorium, 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 tessera 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 Praetorians.

E. Quarters of Praefectus 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 Praefectus Fabrum or chief Engineer.

G. Quarters of Foreign or Auxiliary officers of rank. (Tabernacula sex Tribunorum, totque Praefectorum Sociorum.)

H. Quarters of Roman Tribunes and other chief or field officers. (Tabernacula sex Tribunorum, totque Praefectorum 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 Camillus 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 Stepcote 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.
SUPPOSED FORM OF THE ANCIENT ROMAN STATION
(OR CAMP)
OF ISCA DUNMONDORUM.
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 patria 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 Maeatae, 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 pallsadoes, 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 nobilitis,) 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 legirionary Standard, in the upper compartment of which appears a laurel wreath. Gloria (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, Spec 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 sebellum, or stool; the horn of plenty in one hand and rudder of a ship in the other; underneath is the inscription FORT. RED. (Fortuna Reducta) 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 era, 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 Caesar, Augustus Germanicus Pontifex Maximus, Tribunitia Potestate; Emperor 2. Reverse, a Winged Victory holding a Globe, on which the celebrated letters are inscribed S. P. Q. R. Senatus Populusique Romanus: on each side the letters S. C. Struck in the 2nd year of Nero, or 66, A. D. The Dupondius of Nero generally weighs 220 grs. the As weighing 106 grs., and the Semis or ½ As is a medallion 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 Caesar, and heir to the Empire, as son to Constantine the Great, and grand-son of Constantius Chlorus. Reverse, the Main Gate of the Praetorian 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 gammadted 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 patella, 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 Serapion, 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, gullturnium, or oblong oil vase, (Aul. Gall 1, 17, c. S, and Varro) liituus, &c. An ancient Bath, with a great quantity of tessellated pavement, and of white and black tessera, irregular in shape, embedded in very excellent cement, was also found in South Street. Perhaps the site of a Roman Exedra, 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, radious, running its course; the Invictus Osiris, solar fire, or Mithras, venerated at Rome, Bel of scripture and Belteucader 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, PHILIPPVS 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. FONT. 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, Inschr. 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, and 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 vita Neronis) frumentum menstruum gratuitum, &c. This medal was found imbedded in solid gravel, nine feet below the surface.

Teuticus, the Elder, (tyrant of lower Empire) Radiated bust, bearded. Legend, PIVE (Pivesuivius) (Te) TRICVS P. F. AVG. Governor of Aquitaine, in Gaul, about 270, A. D. (Tertius, 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-
corded 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 *μερανωτροφ* 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 baked, kneaded with oil and wine. (3rd Brass.)

A Bezant, or copper coin of the Byzantine Empire, much corroded. It bears a capital *V*, or Α, 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 611, 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 tesselated 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* *Juno* at Rome, shut up, as always in peace time, but open in war. Nero closed it for the 7th time in the 8th year of Rome. The only reminiscence of *Janus*, who was a very ancient King of Italy, (contemporary with Beaz 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 I, 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 *Litius* or crooked staff, *aspersorium*, or watersprinkle, *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. CAESA 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 1¼d. 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 *orichalceum*, or yellow brass. (Plate I, No. 7,) Laureated Bust, IMP. CAES. T. AEL. HADR.
ROMAN ANTIQUITIES

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 7½ 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 Patina, 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 laborums, 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 seutum ovatum, 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 Quadrigae, 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 aqua quata, and to the Romans by that of Rheda;—and this conjecture is greatly strengthened by the shafts which are unjoined on the trophy, and evidently fixed to the capsus rhedae, answering to our box, mentioned by —— Pollio, the architect in this manner:—Ad capsurn rhedae loculentum figatur; the word locuma mentum 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 coevius armed with scythes; the pilenum was often used by the Roman matrons at the solemnities of their deities, and the petorratum 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 dismounted eight pounder to a trophy of captured culasses and eagles.

† S. Erizzo, p. 302, Discorsi sopra le Medaglie Venice, 1571, says this is Decebalus himself, the Dacian King, and gives this Medal.
the coins for it was to the 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 Petraea 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 Baeus, 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 cune-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 chevronels, 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 CALIUS 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—assasinated 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. TREVIRIS SIGNATA, coined in his father's lifetime. (3rd brass) Two small coins with head Mars, and VRDS ROMA (Lower Empire)

VESPAlian, 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 Obignata.

ANTONINUS PIUS, large brass. Obv. ANTONINVS PIVS. PM. PP. AVG. found in the village of Ide. On Rev, an emblematical figure being the goddess Libertas holding the Pileus or Cap given to slaves that were manumitted or made free by their masters (servum ad pialeum 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 Praetor, 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(atus) 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. ALLECTUS 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-
uf, 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 Chlorus.* (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's 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, simulum and pedum, 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 Mefitus 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, VIRTVS 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, Gibbon.) 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. PIE-TAS 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. Quaestorio Cusa, i.e. coined in the exchequer at London; unless we read it Quaestorium 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 quaestors of the treasury or ararium at Rome, but the provincial quaestors paid the troops in foreign quarters.† The site of the Clausentum of Antonine was undoubtedly at Bir-
The Romans called the light frigates in their border rivers Naves Lusoriae, for conveying corn up the smaller streams to supply their troops, transporting the excursions of a neighbouring enemy and making incursions in return, as may be seen in the Codex Theodosianus (De Lusoriiis 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 Notitia d Panon. et Nor. Rip.) See also Vegetius.

The famous Cohors Aelia Classica at Timsmouth 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 latter days of Arcadius and Honorius, when the Notitia d compiled.

On making further researches on this spot, a Qnea 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. Phcen. 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 Chaldaea, 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. Exerque, PLN. Percussa Londini.

* CLA, on Coins of Carausius, supposed Clauentum.
† Portchester, not Poole, as Horsey calls it.
‡ Where there is a Camp, and Coins have been dug up, 13 miles from Southampton.
OF EXETER.

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 C:ispus, (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 Gorsian 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. III. 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 Carræ, 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 TP.SS 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. (σενταεισαμενος) Annoyed at not being also invested with imperial honors, he incited the legions in the British Islands, τις τας Βροτανικas επος ενδριμενς, 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. III. 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. 18.)

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 AVG VSTA, S. C. She bears the Pilus or cap, symbolical of Independence. 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 Es, 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 stufs of gold, and the richest scarlet died in grain.

Constant (small) Constant S. P. AVG. (in Zosimus ο Κωνσαυγ) youngest son of Constantine by Fausta; made Cesar 384; 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 to the reforming of the empire, decayed by reason of the misuse 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 priesthood 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. S. 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 Catterick 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 Northwestern; 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, (quinarii) 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 CLAVDII CAESAR 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 sphaerula perforata, or blue adorer bead, being a Glain Naidhr, Druidical amulet, or ovum anguinum of blue clay.


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)

Eapeaduncula (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 secspita 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, Titius, 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. Pæstam. Akerman Desc. Cat. &c.

Western Market. Nero (3rd brass) NERO CLAVD CAESAR. That Emperor performing on some musical instrument, and seated on a seabbellum, 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. Claudivs, TI. CLAVD, 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 Caesars 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 archaeologists in times like these, and rave about tesseras and other etceteras, instead of gins and tobacco; ladies' maids prate about Venusas 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.

Claudivs, 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 49 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 quindicennalibus multiplicatis in vicenatia—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. AVG.GORVM (Dominorum Augustorum.) Constantinople and Rome as two victories, with branches of laurel; D. implying Constantius and his brother, after celebrating their Decennalia 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, Sarcoplaghi, 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 strenue. The Civic Crown, sacred to Jupiter, also called Civitis Querceus, 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 legions at Isca, after their victories over the Britons; and we find during the reign of Claudius, that in a great battle with the Icenis, 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. T. L. 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 subscellio.

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 she 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) radiant, 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 Officinarum, 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 Termintalia 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 cerealiter et frugum primiatis) in the open air.‡ The coin would then appear, by this clue, to have been struck on the day of the

* Deo sol Invicto Beltuaddro. See Camden Brit. Invicti Osrils neodem sacra. V. Apul. Metam. lib. xi. Hercules and Isis are also styled numen Invictum.

† Qy.? The tabularii Flaminia, 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 farind ae fruge et mole salix, incrustum 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 Capitoll, near that of Jupiter, and the sacred rites were performed sexto ab urbe miliario, at the 6th milestone from the city. Cara was taken that no blood was spill—following the Pythagorean doctrines of Numa—who only offered cakes, flour, fruits or salt meal to the divinities. At the Amboralia, 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 calendar, for most of the ancient coins and medals alluded to sacrifices, sacred transactions and deities. N. Street, near the Crown and Sceptre—a Claudio 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 Getul or Getulians—on the other, an allegorical figure, and III., from the state of preservation, all very uncertain.


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. (Pivesvius) AVG. This coin like a great many others found in Exeter, being of a diminutive size, and therefore very incommodious 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 Questor 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.

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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, TR2 mint mark of Treves. The gate is that of the Praetorian 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. III.

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 *patera*. AVG. in field, S. C. She bears a *thyrsus*, the symbol of Bæcchus, and is accompanied with fruits and ears of corn, perhaps commemorating the *Cerelia* or *Cereris Sacra*, celeb- rated by the Roman matrons on the 19th of April, in white vestments, in commemo- ration of the rape of Proserpine. This might be the *Cereris Graecæ Sacerdotes* 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. Two horsemen, both very fine figures, one bearing a lance, the other a *labarum* or standard, DECVRSIO. By this is meant an exercising of the Cavalry, ad palum or palaria, after the manner of a tilt or tournament (like the *Equi- ria* of Romulus in the Campus Martius, on the 27th Feb.) When applied to the In- fantry, 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 Græcan mode, the most fa- mous horse racers, wrestlers, &c., contended for the prize, (gymnicum equestre quod appetiavit Nerónia) and he himself rode in a chariot at the Olympic Games.* Equirum studio vel precipué ab ineunte estate 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, *Fortunæ*.

* The Decursio Equestri 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 Praetstantia*, Rome, 1743, this coin is thus noticed: *Decursio*—Duo sunt cum hac epigrapha typi, unus cum duabus figuris decurrentibus—alter cum solo equite, precurrente signiferi, militie subsequente. Posterior altero ra- rior. 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. CAESA-RUM NOSTRORUM, in a wreath. (Plate II, No. 26.)

Heavitree Road. MAGNENTIUS . . . GNENTIUS. P. F. AVG. in the field A. reverse, two victories holding a wreath, in which VOT. MVL. X. (vota multiplica in decennalia) Legend is VICTORIAE DD. NN; AVGG. The TR. on his coins stands for Taurus, 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(cipi) PER(putui); exergue, O SIS. obsignata Siscia, 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 Aquitanica 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 Pastic 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 posse—not likely to forsake: CLAUDIUS as before—Soldier &c. Another of CLAUDIUS—Isis and Damater, or Ceres (so called from bearing corn, quasi Ceres 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 Scentum 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. Sunkly thought it originally Roman, and St. John's Bow also.

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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 Panum 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 Areus; 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; Antoninus Pius. Felix AVG. bearded; rev. the goddess Libertas with the pileus, and also the rod called vindicata, 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 Phcenicia. Reverse, the allegorical goddess Peace; in whose temple the sacred vessels of the Temple of Jerusalem were preserved, after its destruction by Titus. PAX. AVGVSSTI. 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 Lareae 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 innskeeper, 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 serene, 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 ROMANORVM. Also M. (Moneta) SISCI, on the exergue, proving the coin to have been minted at Siscia, in Pannonia Superior, a city now called Sisicek, 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 A.R., which I interpret Flaminis Rationalis, Ærarri 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 nsvi privata, (see Salmas, ad Scr. H. A. tom 2.) At Rome, in the time of Aurelian, the Monetarri or Minters rebelled, and vititatis pecunis killed the rationalis, (see Eutropius, lib. 9.) The tribunes of the Ærarium or Mint had the supervision of all the monies coined in the city, and also paid the soldiers—the Ques- tators 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 subseilis, 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 sign 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. III.) laureated; eagle with wings expanded as before. A DOMITIAN (AVG. GERM. COS. XIII. CONS. P.) laureated. The effigy of the goddess Juno Moneta, or tutelar deity of the Mint, clothed in the stola mutiebris, 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 tenonem prorae navis impositum, sinistrâ cornu- copia, 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 IOCH, 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. PROBVS P. F. AVG, in armour—radiant. The little god or genius Telesphorus, son or grandson of Εαςκληπιος, in his frock or σαγων εκλαυσμ, 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. Comitialibus Diebus? ALLECTUS, 296 A. D. small, IMP. C. ALLECTVS. P. AVG. In his cuirass—radiant—bearded. Reverse—a handsome galley or Liburna (Triremis 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, detracted. 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 aureus or washed with silver. Successor of Gallienus, and called Gothicus from his victories in Illyricum and Macedonia. Goths 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, Victor ac triumph. semper Augusto Divo Claudio Gothic. 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, 1830.)

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 abundance, 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 échos;
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 Exercitús. A large iron instrument, like the coulter of a plough, was found, and two foundations of walls, of Roman ma-
sory, 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 cata-
combs, on the crest of the ancient glacies of the city fortifications. ANTONINUS PIUS
(AVG. PIVS. PP. TR.) laureated bust; reverse, the Dea Syria or goddess Satus,
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 ser-
pent’s mouth, to sanctify and environt 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 anci-
ent schools of medicine were at Smyrna, of which Zeuxis and 9 other physicians ap-
pear 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
sceutum, sinistrâ lauream*) A coin ill preserved of P. L VALERIANUS, father to Ga-
lienius. He commenced the 8th persecution against the Christians, A. D. 259, and is in-
memorable for his ill success against the Persians and being ultimately flayed alive by
their puissant monarch, Saporès. 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
VICiae....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(i)o. In possession of Mr. G. Carter.

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

February. An ANTONINE, with female in subsellio, near Foro street hill. CLAU-
dnius, 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 Vaillant.
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 patera, but indistinct; in his left a spear, S. C. the cloak called laecerna, or vestis militaris exterior (ad pluviae frigoris-que 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 some-what.” Some foreign brown pottery, with the date 1632, inscribed ICH BRINDER HEBES LEBSTENVM,† &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, (écuul Clistensi divi Georgi) who died in 1703, æt. 70; adored 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 abstinentid, which proves even in those degenerate days, it was not the current custom to “eat ones way into popularity by civil 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 Ro- man 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 (Chris-tus) 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 Cælic 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 Ainsay, which is built on its ruins; two Egyptian columns which have been cut out into, 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 Pynes 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 Dicadidonii and Vecturiones) by the valour of the great Theodosius, was called by this prince's order Valenia, 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. Valenia 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 Schola secunda scutariorum 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 Ainsay) 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, lacrymatories, 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 Tauribolia or sacrifices of oxen, one of which to the Deum Matris Magnæ Iadææ (D. M. I. D.), or great goddess Cybele, for the health of Hadrian and Antonine. Another to the Numina Aug. totusque domus divinæ et SITVCCC. AVG. LVGVDT, by the Dendrophori (or wood cutters or carters) in some religious procession. 

† Civitatis colonie copia 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 Ó (optimis) que principibus D.D. N.N. Valentin. o et Valenti, victoribus ac triumfatoribus, 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 Neha-jennia, 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 REIPVBLCAE—On the Exergue—P. LVG. (Perussa 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 Ὀναλής 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 subseelho, bearing ears of corn, and in her left hand a torch. CERES. On Exergue S. C.

* Beaded Crown.
OF EXETER.

(Plate III, No. 20.) 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 Praetorian Camp. Exergue R, A. Legend VICTORIAE SARMATICAe, (43, Akerm. Des. Cat. Vol. 2, p. 133.) Sarmatia 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 toricel (corona gemmata) Constantinople and Rome as two victories, VICTORIAE DD AVG—GO NN (Dominorum Augustorum Nostrorum) T.R.S. (Treviris signata.) Noted for his victories over the Getes and Sarmatians, and his kindness to the orthodox bishops. The other of Gratian—(corona gemmata) as Nob. Caesar, or heir to the Empire; figura puerulum secum trahens, gestans sinistra vexillum+ GLORIA (novi) SAT.

CULI. Struck during his minority, in the time of his father Valentine 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 Securitas REIPVBLCAE. 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 faderis 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.


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 officials?) 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 oc-
pied the centre niche of the Sacraerium, or private chapel of the great, with a can-
ephora, bearing votive basket. Another much abraded by time, with Minerva pro-
chos and her aegis—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 de-
struction 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
vicinalibus) implying that the people with joyful acclamations wished the Emperor
might flourish 20 years, or 4 lustrum, 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 Au-
sontius, 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 Trieris, in Germany, the metropolis of the Tre-
viri of Caesar, 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. Trewiricæ urbis solium, imperii vires
quod alit, Ausen. Трабсепо Zozim, lib. 3.

A TRajan. (Neru) A TRAIAL AVG........ AES. Reverse—debased. The
head of Trajan is encircled by the fillet, or light chaplet, fascia or villa, of the priest-
hood, called stroppus sacerdotalis, seen sometimes on the coins of Cos, round the
head of the bearded Jupiter—"quod pro insigni ponebatur in capitis 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 inerit aureus sub petaso," spoken by Mercury; and in Am, Mar-
cellinus, l. 20. we find one who used magical incantations in aid of Theodorus, a secre-
tary or notary who aimed at the empire of Antioch, in the reign of Valens, adorned

* Gallula Roma Arelas per quem Romanli commercia suscipis orbis. Auson. Clara urbes. It is
memorable in Ecclesiastical History for being the seat of a council, at which it is said in 313, that
Rexititius, 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 Cimeri, by Ptolemy,
called Fossa Mariana, (noticed by Mela, lib. 2, cap. 5,) by the natives Camargue, a corruption of
the name of the illustrious Roman. Boson, E. of Ardennes, 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 flammca torus vertici. So also on coins of Cn. D. Ahenobarbus the Consul. A silver coin or denarius of Severus (PERT. SEV.) Reverse, female in subellio. A little copper weight, part of the Roman uncia (or English avoirdupois oz.) weighing 8 dwts., 5 grs.; anciently divided into 7 denarius and 8 drachmae. It is of the age of Carausius, and bears a galley or trireme. (Plate III, No. 32.) Postumus, a denarius aureus, 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 Iscamicus quartered at Caerleon, or Isca Silurum, in Wales. He was one of the thirty tyrants, about 269, A.D., by nation, a Gaul.

May 6. Nero, (Plate III, No. 33.) Found in the Western Market, (a coin considered rare) in excellent preservation, not Radiant. Ancient public monuments certainly give to the reverse 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 scala, 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. Vitus, 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 criminosis, qui in gano et lustris vitam egerat propter latrocinia sordesquae vitae, 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 edificiorum urbis novam exagovitat) 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 Sicilius—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 emulsus, qui quaque modo animum vulgi moverent. Suet. (Macellaro 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 Leto princps perpetui, &c. 3rd brass.

The coin of Nero with the Macellum, is engraved in the work of Donatus de Urbe Româ, 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 Au- tularia of Plautus. “Postquam obsonavit herus et conduxit coquos,” and Pliny, lib. 18, cap. XI. Nec coquos verò habebant in servitiis, cosque ex macello conduce- bant. In later times they had private cooks, (v. Martial) Alex. ab Alejandro, says there was a forum Cupeditinis, called macellum at Rome, “quod Cupedinarium dicunt, cujus generis in Thessalia, et omni Graecia frequentiaرع. It was a place where made dishes and dainty fare were prepared by cooks, for the palates of the gastronomes of the age.

Ner. Large brass. Rev. Decursio, in excellent preservation (as before.) Antonia, mother of Claudius and wife of Drusus. (Sueton in Claud. I.) Antoni- nus Pius, radiated crown, Faustina, &c. A coin with youth naked, holding the horn of plenty, Genio Populi Romani. Obverse defaced. Claudius the 2nd. Gothi- cus, (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, III, on Reverse much defaced.

Maximian, in excellent preservation D.N. (Domino) MAXIMIANO FE(lici)S(em- per) AVG(usto) lauraeatate. (Plate III, No.34.) Reverse, GENIOPP(uli) ROM(an)I. 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 Cornu- copia on the left arm, in exergue, the Lyons mint mark, PLN.* Most probably Max- imian 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 Bacc癖us) was the same deity, being the sun typified as an ox with human face. It is supposed that from ych, olch, och, and ox, (water, ocean,) this animal was adopted as a symbol, by the Phœnicians and other maritime people.

Magnentius.—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. (reparation.) 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 scortetus nummus.

July 25. Post Office Inn, High Street. Vespasian—Eagle on a globe, COS. III.

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 congiarium 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. Quaque saluteo 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 donations were called Cougiaria. Distributions of corn were also frequent, as well as these Congii, and called Annonas.
have been lately laid open. Camillus was the first who vowed a temple to this deity; one entirely of brass was fabricated by Ca. Flavius in the Gracostasis or spot allotted for ambassadors. Julia Domna, wife of Severus, hair plated; 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 vewet 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. Junior Nobilis, ad pectus cum lorica; reverse, an altar VOTIS XX, P. LON. (London mark) F. E. (area) BEATA TRANQVILLITAS, perhaps F. E. the Equirus 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 patera, FIDES PVBLICA (also velata panno Hor.) or public credit and allegiance. Her temple (of which the first was by Numæ) and that of Terminus, were near the Capitol. Divinos honores meruit. V. Hor., ode 35. Juvi. 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 Constantius, 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. Constantius—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 Republicae—OF. II (the 2nd Minting Office,) rare; made Caesar by the Army, after the death of Jovian. This coin is memorable from the circumstance of the celebrated Theodesius 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 præsidia varia castrum,” &c. V. Amm. Marc., lib. 28, cap. 3. Constans P. F. AVG. small, cor. gem. Two Victories Victoriae DD. (Dominorum) AVGQ. (Augustorvmque) 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.—Persepe veut qui Junonis sacra forret.—Horat. Serm. lib. i. 3.—And Cicero says they were solemnized by the votaries of Diana, when such women as were of noble years offered small baskets of reeds to that deity, the patroness of chastity, and probably in reference to her functions as Lucina, or Juno Prœnuba, who presided over marriages.—The Panathenaea, at Athens, in honor of Minerva, are supposed to have been the same as the Roman Quinquatrus, continuing five days, and celebrated on the 21st of March (quinque post I dus Martias) with sacrifices, gladiatorial combats, and processions. At these festivals, a party of the noblest virgins or ladies of distinction were called KAN—HΣPOI, 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 (II.S.III.I.N.) sestertii nummi (about 9d. of our money) to the College of Cannofore there, by the Albucia family. The inscription is TI. CLAVDIVS S.C. on this reverse of Antonia. Another, female—coin defaced. Valens, small, a victory—Reipublicae—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 handsomœ 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 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. PROBVS P. F. AVG—Rev. RESTITVT. ORBIS. In area, A. XXI. or Collegium Undeviginti, probably of Sisceck, in Pannonia, his birth place. The Α is the mark of the quinarius or victorius, here clearly debased, (worth 3½d. of our money) See Alex. ab.Alex. in Probo. The other bears Η 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 statues 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 citharaeali at feasts. Large coin of Trajan—AVG, GER, &c.

Copper Coins, found in laying Gas Pipes, in Fore Street. Vespasian, with eagle, S.C. Galerius Maximianus (about 311, A.D.) made Cesar 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. CARAVSIVS. 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. 1, page 65. Mulier olea, sinistré hastam, &c. who considers his copper coins as very rare, Non obviit sunt: 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 daunted of the Roman admirals; supposed to have been of Irish extraction, from Memphidia, (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 suaimh Charuinn.
De ejus fama ad flumen sonorum Caronis,
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 possibly. (Plate III, No. 43.)

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

Westgate Quarter. Alexander Severus. Laureated bust to the right. Rev. S. C. Mars, a soldier with two military standards, marching. VIRTVS 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.


1637.

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 Idæ. (Plate IV, No. 44.) It is now in the possession of Mr. Larkworthy, Jun., of this city. It commemorates a largess of corn or coniary, 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 subsettio—(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. 1, 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 graditi, 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 Annones 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 versecina, or wether mutton, which Hesychius calls ΣΕΥΤΡΕΞΙΟΝ; civic, to those who were really Roman citizens, and popular, as on this medal, to the public in general. But there were also Palatine annones, 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 Caesar's time two Patrician adiles, 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 Ocrinium 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 Burnett. + Ide in Domestay, terra Episcopi Exon, was probably so called from a local saint of that name. It is a perpetual cure and a peculiarity 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 biscoetum) are derived from the bucclattus panis of the Romans. The Emperor Aurelian, who reigned in the year 270 of the Christian era, 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 forbade 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 bucclattum++) 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 Drewsteigton over Whiddon Down, (where coins have been found) to Stratton only.
++ Most likely Danish.
+++ Bucclla—a buccâ, 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 διηφος*, also in Guther, lib. 2, of Dom. Aug. and Pancirolus, Rumor memor. It was called *διπυρον* and *Ψωμιον* by the Greeks; Zosimus, Oxon, lib. 1, p. 61, (de Probo) alludes to the baking of bread, (*πεψαντες αρτος*) 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.) *Ωφωνια*, in Romans 6, v. 23, incorrectly rendered *wages*.

Feb. An excellent copper Coin of NERVA was dug up while sinking foundations under the *glacies* of Northernhay, on the ground of Mr. Coleridge. Laureated bust to the right; IMP. NERVA, CAES. AVG. P. M. TR. P. II. COS. IIIII. 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 25 months, and in his 72d year. His coins are uncommon at Exeter.—(Zosim. N EPOYAS.) (Plate IV. No. 45.)

Cathedral Yard.—A *VALENTINIAN* (coronâ gemmata) *Securitas Reripublicae*. P. CON. Also a little *Urbs Roma*, with Mars Gradivus, the tutelar Deity of Rome; T. PR. (Treves) Lower Empire. Vetrario ? deposed by Constantius in Panmania (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 Cotley 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 *Dunio 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 Quinarus of Julian the Apostle, 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. Quinquennalia celebrated at Vienna by him.

Cofflin's Estate, High Street. The old Town house of the Abbot of Newenham, near Axminster, (Abbey de Novo Mars breeding Above the substratum of the grunauke 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 show they are wise and pacific. See Akerman, Num. J. 8. page 207. The Graswineke of Delft, made Knight of St. Mark by the Venetians about 1600, 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 Northerhay, 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 Deens 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 Dunford, 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 Harberton, of Carbery, county of Kildare, F. S. A., in the peerage of our own days. The ancient Deens or Dennis race, was a junior branch of the family of Sir J. Deens, (1 Edward II.) afterwards settled at Bicton, by heiresses. Sir T. of Holcombe, was recorder of Exeter. Another Chancellor, temp. Henry VIII., &c.
These would refer most likely to the era of the conquests of Vespasian, one of the lieutenants of Claudius. Strong marks of communication by St. Mary Arches, and the New Cemetery, over the ancient glacis 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 Aeternitis, 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 proscrib'd 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 sacrif factundis, 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 aternum ignem, of Claudian) the same as the Tyrian Hercules, the Phoenician Beelsamen, the Egyptian Osiris and Thoth, the Baal and Bel of Scripture, and the Buddha and Seeva of India, was among our British ancestors, worshipped as Beltecadder, 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 Beltecadder † 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 Sennen in Cornwall, the Druid fires may yet be traced, which heathen rites were common among the Canaanites, and are proscrib'd 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 Populi Romani Put to death at Thessalonica by his order, after repeated rebellions, 324, A. D., aged 64. Constantine, small, galeatus, much patinated. Tet- ricus, Rad. Two military vexilla, and female, on reverse.

April 22nd. Domitian, much detri'ted, DOMIT, AVG. GER. A Nano (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) Dhú, (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. Cadar metalluk (Persian) omni-potent.


§ There was a statue to Jul. Caesar, in the habit of Mars or Quirinus, inscribed Deo Invicto, Walkir p. 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 aere 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 Flamen or priests wore a splendid kind of purple Chlamys or double gown, fastened by such a clasp round the neck, which gown was called Lava. Three of these Fibulae have been found here of late years, and all belonged to the plebeian or lower class of Romans.* Infami ex aere aut ferro, says the learned Pancrælus (Hamb. 1642, Rerum Memori,) 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— forbidden 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. 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 Mpt, 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 Patriae,) Laureated bust to the right. The reverse presents Trajan, javelin in hand, in a military costume and on a fiery courser, (shabrack and phalere 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. 40.) Rare; a memorial of that remark-
able 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 ietur.—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.

Maximianus Galerius, (about 304 A. D.) P. AVG. laureated—GENIO. POP-
VLI. 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. (usto) Wife of Em-
peror Decius (a coin of Billon or alloyed metal,) rare type when in gold, Aker. Vol.
I, p. 407. (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 Gra-
tian (small) 383 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 Ist. brass, Aker. 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 Trevisia: 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. 1, Des Cat.
ditto ; the Emperor in the Paludamentum, PM. TRP. II. COS. II. P. P. Allectus, a rare coin ; IMP. C. ALLECTVS. P. P. AVG., radiated crown ; Rev. PAX. AVG. Area S. A. Sacrum AE3; 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 Messorina, 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.—DIOECISION—In the Cuirass, Rev. GENIO, POPVLI. ROMANI. A figure with horn of abundance—in his right a patella, the genius of the commonwealth personified by him. (Plate IV, No. 40.)

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 apppellations, 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 Gallianna or Claudiana (quartered at Glaston 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. IIIXX. 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 18th Legion (Primigenia) was quartered in Gaul, (V. Itn. 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 Glaston,) 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. Itn. 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 Treheane's, 78, Fore-street, CONSTANTIUS. Fel(ix) Temp(orum) Rep(araio.) In South Street, laying gas, VESPASIAN Fortune REDUCED, JULIAN the Apostle, (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. (DIVVS) P. T. (Pater) AVGG. (Augustoroom); 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 Piteo 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 tenuious or subtle substance, not incorporeal, though composed of the most subtle particles. The ancients generally wen, bareheaded, or covered themselves with their robe or pallium (V. Plutarch) except in cases of grief, travelling, &c, V. Panceirolum de fibula, 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. AETERNA. (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 Valentiniann.—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 TRANQUVLLITAS 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, laurreated, 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. Magn 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. Antoninus. 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. 55.)—Valentinian 370 A. D. Securitas Republicae. Victory with Palm branch R. AR. mark of Quaestor 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 corneuopia 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 Tynemouth, 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. NHirO(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. GER.M. P. M. TR. P. VIII. Reverse, Minerva Promachus. IMP. XVII. COS, XUl. CENS. P (erpetus) P. P. (pater patriae.) A Quinarius of Trajan, was also found at Exeter about this time . . . . . . . CAES. 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) LIC(inianus) LIC(inus) 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 Carnutensis, 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 Solymon the Magnificent, in 1520, 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 partne 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 1637. PROBUS. IMP. M(arcus) AVR(elius) VAL(erius). Radiated or spiked crown. Denarius ærcus, or of copper washed with tin. He reigned about A. D. 275. This is one of his numerous coins of Bilson, 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, Sarmatae, Franks, &c.,) fell a victim to the irritation occasioned by the over strictness of discipline he laboured to enforce among the soldiery, at Symium, 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, ΕΙΠΑΥΕΕ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙΝΑΣΤΑΣΙΝ 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 (fica.) Milk Lane, Two Neross.—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 August, 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 diggin^ 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 Hampfield, of Pottsmore, who was, says Sprigge, "a worthy member of the House of Commons," and a rigid Parliamentarian, who gave up his house at Pottsmore, 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 188 A. D. Bust to the right; hair elegantly plaited. SABINA AVGVSTAE HA-
DRIANI AVG(nsia.) Reverse somewhat defaced—a female seated, or in subsectio, 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 feliz, &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.

Vespuian.—Cesar Vespuian, AVG. Rev. S. C, square gate of that noble structure erected by him, the Temple of Peace, in the Roman Forum. PROVIN
den (tia.)

W. Market. Two of Valentinian. (coronâ gemmatâ; Securitas Reipublicae. 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. Constanti. Victoris D. D. (Dominatorum,) AVGQQ. (Augusto
toruni.) N. N. (Noslorum.) All small brass.

Bartholomew Yard, Domitian.—AVG(usti) F ili us) 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. laurated bust to the right.—Vespuian...Sian; ditto.—Domitian. MIT. AVG. GER. COS. XI. Struck during one of his latter consulsships, 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
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 loricâ, or attired in the military cuirass; reverse, a Victory to the left; OF. I. Officina Prima, or Minting Office, No. 1. Gloria Reipublicae.—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 ¼ 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 citharédi. 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 Caesar in habitu citharédi se nummo inculsit." The legend is PONTIF. MAX. TR. POT. IMP. P. P. (Pater Patriae.) 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 patinated. 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 Χ 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 Heavitre Brecchia. IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. COS. XIII. CENS. PERP. Reverse, Pallas marching to the right (S. C.) with spear and parazonium, VIRTVITI, 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, inclinant 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, (16 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 calix 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 Βουνόνουκα, γυνή Βρετανίς, γενοὺς τον βασιλέα, &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. M. N. E multitius, excellent, bust to the right; reverse defaced. CONSTANS, small, Victoriae, D. D. AVG. 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, corona gemmata, (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—SMAIOS. (Plate IV, No. 55.) Signata Moneta Ostia; 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

* Andraste 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, ɔSLG. Inscription as on Constans above. Killed himself at Sens, in France.—Small Constantine, in Market Street, PLG. (Lyons)—Quinarius, (silver) of Severus, PIVS. AVG. Furcate beard. Reverse, helmed figure seated,. armesd,..VTOR. AVG. P.—Roman Acus Crinalis, or bronze Crispig Pin, (sometimes of ivory or gold,) for the female toilette, Martial Ep. lib. 2, 66, "Inserta non bene fixus acus."—Perforated Coin or Amulet—Samian fragment, with aquatic bird, &c.—Vespuian, AVG., &c., near Castle Street. Behind County Gaol, small Constans, P. F. AVG.—Ditto Valens, OF. II. CON., a Victory. Sec. Reipublicae.


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, AVG. 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) laurate 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) AVG. VSTA, large brass, and a small octagonal earthen patine or vessel of red clay. New Market, Valentinian, small, Securitas Reipublicae. SMNOS, mint mark of Ostia. High Street, Six of Lower Empire. Potter's Impress, PRIM(itius.)

September: In lowering the gas-pipes in High-street, near the Guildhall, Three small coins of the Constantine dynasty, two galeate, Constantiopolis, the other of Constantius, Gloria Exercit. TRS. (Trevies mark.) A second brass coin of the Emperor Tacitus, who was elected in the year of Rome 1028, or of our era 275, and died after a reign of about seven months. He succeeded Aurelian. Radiated bust, IMP. CL(audius) TACICUS (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 "madden" ladies. V. Tertullian, Ovid. Met. 5, 32.
The reverse presents the god Mars Gradius, 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 secspita, 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 Azeph, 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. III. North Street, a Claudius Caesar, much defaced, a Constantius, NOB. C, and two very small coins of the same family. Opposite the Grammar School, Constans, small; reverse, Victoria, 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. 202,) 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. THEODORA AVG., on reverse, Piaetas 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 worshiping 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, Victorie, 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 AVG. AVG. Military figure with standard of the cross and resting his hand on a buckler, A. D. 333. Rev. Gloria Novi Sæculi. In area OF. II, in exergue CON. some Samian Ware, &c. Faustina 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(cipta) 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 Constant 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. I, 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 Bigae, 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 era. The other is of HADRIAN; laurented bust, IMP. CAESAR. TRAIAN. HADRIA-NVS. 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; VICTORIAE DD, &c. Two asses of Nero; a Constans, Fol. Temp. Reparatio, and Constantine, altar, Beata Tranquillitas. (small)

At Exwick Mills, VESPASIAN; Victory marching. In Exeter, TRAIAN, 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. 387, 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 ossuaries were also found, the spot being a place of interment to the Hospital of St John, founded 1288, by Gilbert and John Long, merchants of Exeter.

1839.

January. Paris Street, EMPEROR JULIAN (Ἰωάννος, Zosim, lib. S.) 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 Apostle. It is a leaden Quinarius, D.N. (Dominus Noster,) FL. (Flavius) CL. (Claudius,) IVLIANVS PF. AVG. Bearded bust to the right. Reverse, VOT. X. MVLT. XX. within a wreath; in Exergue CONST. the mint mark of Constantineople. The Inscription on the reverse refers to the solemn vows and public games vowed to be solemnised in the tenth and twelfth 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 Arlanism, 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 patined, 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; Status silve 1. 6. Hunc Annona diem superba nescis—Two patrician ædiles in Julius Caesar’s time superintended the anonna 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; Constantiopolis round the head. A silver Quinarius of HELENA; F. HELENA AVGVS- TA, Securitas repubecae, (PTR) Treves. Friars Walk, Second brass coin of Trajan, radiated bust, female seated with cornucopia, SENATVS POPVLVS; in Exergue FORT(uncæ) RED(ucii). Hadrian, (Plate V, No. 64) much patined, 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£ 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 Victoria; and also VOT MVLT XX. Summerland Street, Trajan. VESPASIAN, Duryard Tumpike. Constantius, 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 Seculi. In exergue 7 CON. A warrior armed, (small.) Salutary 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, Minerva, Macedonica, &c.

May. Barnfield, Valens, Reipublicae. 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 medallic gem. (Plate V. No. 65) Obverse, radiated bust to the right, attired in the cuirass or lorica; IMP NUMERIANVS 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, 58 miles from Vienna. It is noticed in the Itinerary of Antonine an.1 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 (Liber-narii.) 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 Praetorian 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 Carus, son of Constantine, by Minerva, 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 (orichalum) a Postumus, Victorina 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 1690 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 intractuous 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. (caesar) P(ublius) LIC(binus) 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 AVG*. 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 Sapor the First (or Shapour,) who flayed him alive. He persecuted the Christian proselytes, and was, it appears, justly chastised. Zosimus, who calls him οὐαλκριανος, 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 Exereitus, 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 Northenlay, coin of ANTONINUS PIUS (fourth Consulship); reverse a female figure, much defaced and patined. Excellent base silver or billon coin of POSTUMUS; 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.)
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 see the attendant priests.

In laying gas pipes near St. John's Bow, CARAVSIUS, 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 NOSTROKVM, 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 incrusted 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 patriae.) Reverse a Victory winged, holding a buckler, probably inscribing DACIA on it; S. C. and the famous legend S\(^2\)P. Q. R OPTIMO PRINCIP. 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 69) (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, helmeied 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—OP. TIMO AVG GER.... Reverse, a female as the goddess Victory standing, at her feet a buckler, in the left hand the spear or haste. Small Constantine, helmeied bust, &c. defaced. In laying gas pipes opposite the London Inn, small coin of Constantius the Second, FL(avius) IYL(tius) 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 signaly 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 war-like 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 CVL LICIN LICINIUS P F AVG; reverse, Jupiter standing, an eagle at his feet, holding a wreath in its beak, IOVI CONSERVATORI AVG.& (constorum.) 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 Fortuna, 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 Endoretces 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 33d. English money, and is much patinated and incrusted 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 Amalthea, 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 Aetolias, 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 *tragody* is said to arise from the Greek word for the hog, anciently the successful actor's prize. The goat appears on the money of several ancient Grecian commonwealths or cities, viz., of Aegae in Macedonia, Parium in Mysia, and of Edessa in Syria. With-

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* Rivers were supposed to have horns, from the rapidity of their currents, and Virgil *Aen.* lib. 8, calls the Tiber *Cornium*, or horned. V. *Turnebum, Adv.* 34, on these rivers Bacchus was represented with horns for many reasons, especially as the sun, and with its rays.
OF EXETER.

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, Aesculapius and Juno, and connected with the first rude origin of comedy, 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 Lyceus 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 Chonousphis 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 patiltia, 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. TR. 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 circum-
vallation 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 Long-
brook 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, SEVVERUS II. NOB(ili) 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 Apostle, (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 Monetaril 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. Gutheri de Procuratoribus Monetae cap. 10, of the Off. Domus Aug. lib. 3, Lipsie 1672, (an excellent work,) we are informed that the Minting Officers belonged to the Largitiones Sacrae, or Royal Treasury of the Emperors, and that their procurators or Rationales Monetalum, 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 Τρεις Κατεδάφα still in being two centuries and a half after the days of Nero.

† Suidas. Μουντάφιον δι' αυτή ημοσφαίρα τεχνητόν, δι' αυτή Λεχυλόν δαφλίμον το ημοσφαίρα. Φοιάνεσται διελεύσεις &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 Praepositus Thesaurorum Augustensium or Lord Treasurer, as also an officer who superintended the Gymnium at Winchester, where was a manufactury 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 regnas which had passed away. V. Cassiodori, lib. 6, var. 7. The Rationales summarum, or Receivers general of the Provinces, superintended the minora auraria, 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 stapler of money weights, provost of the moneymakers, &c. &c. Among them are no doubt, many officers, analogous to the grander Triumviri, A.A.A. F.F.F. (aeris, argenti, auri, flando, ferundo, faciundo) and the host of minting officers down to the flatuariti or flatores, who blew the folles or bellows of the melting furnaces, the malleatores monetae, who prepared the rude masses of gold and silver, the optiones fabricae 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 ANTV. 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 chariotteering, 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 Propretor, Ulpius Marcellus, an officer of great conduct and vigilance, inured to warlike toils by hardiness 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, PROVIDENTIAE 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.
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 chrystractized 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, 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. 58,) 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 Coele Syria and Hamah, or Epiphania, on the Orontes, near Aleppo. The detachment of Pacenses (numerus Pacensium) v. Notit. 63, stationed at Pierce Bridge, Magæ of the Notitia, under the control of the Hon. the Duke of Brisku, came from Devellum (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.
roduced 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'EPOCAC POUAXEP M'ANEONKEN) and was twice engraved in the Archaeologia. The other has the scene of 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 Dumnonium 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 Driulius Deo Marti) partly Greek and partly Latin characters. The former were λ, ι, Α, ζ, 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 prafericulum, 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 SVADIA (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 Caesar'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, Προσφέρει μὲν οἱ Φιλελλήνες μόνοι τὴν νικηφόραν Εὐδοξὴν ταῦτα ἐκ τῶν Γαλατῶν,

* A great many Greek words, more in proportion indeed than Latin ones, have been traced in our language, V. Camden's Remaines, p. 25, ed. 1605, and also as a learned writer observes, in that of the present inhabitants of Dumnonium, 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
The Phoenicians 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, Suleih, 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 indispensible, 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 calaminaris, 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 that all 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 Massilia (or Marseilles.) They had, by the testimony of Caesar, 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 Rudnudilbas, 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 era of Bladud.

* I. Sam. chap. 31, v. 10, Ashlavoth.
† 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 anagvaxov phikan of Diodorus. Probably the Phoenicians 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 fortis.
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 suppositional, 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 wily Phoenicians, settled in the lovely clime of Bœtica, keep their intercourse with our European shores. The cat was, however, at last, let out of the bag, for it appears that the Hispano-Phoenician 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 bræzen tablets, at Gubbio, 14 leagues N. of Spoletio, 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 Ophirica illustrata. (1600, Halle,) in my possession.

Sir W. Betham, moreover, maintains in his Gaël and Cymbri, (p. 426) that the Phoenicians 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 Phoenician blood settled and matured in Bœtica for centuries, in both. By the 6th and 7thEu-gubian tables mentioned above, and found in 1444, Sir W. B. collated the Etruscan with the Irish Celtic, and the little Pointrez, 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 Dactylι 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 Phoenician traders are extant in our Island. Polkhele notes one as found at Teyningmouth, 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 Egypt-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, Clazomenae in Ionia? Chalcis &c. have awakened a new spirit of speculative curiosity 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 Phoenician Hercules is reported to have conquered Anteus 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 Phoenicians to have come as far as Tingis (or Tangier,) 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 Cadiz, by others Tarifa. The Sun worship of Phoenicia, which was one of the earliest idolatries (for in fact the descendants of those saved in the ARK, became Teubals or adorers of the Sun,) was established in Britain by these foreign merchants. Ninus deified his father Nimrod, (the Bel, SUN, or Belus of Chaldea, and Zohak and Amor Pel of Persia) and was honoured as the Chaldean 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 Phoenicia, where the SUN was called Lord of Heaven, (v. Philo apud Euseb. prep. Evang. Babylonic. Herod. lib. S: Joseph contra Apionem,) by the comparison of idolatrous rites, sepulchers 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 worshipping 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, Teut of Druidism, or Trutates, to whom as well as Jesus, human sacrifices were offered—(Lecani 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 Mesol or Sea of Azoph, communicating with the Cimmerian Bosphorus, and were the original progenitors of great part of the W. World.

X
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 spices, 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 Mediaeeditus, 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 1200, till 1474. Afterwards the principal Mart was Trebison, 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, 61, B. C., 74 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 karpasas; of Arrian, and Latin Cardusus of Lucullus, 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. Hubbard 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 victorium) 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 Gaulls 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 11ist. 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 Salamazar (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 Archiguberus Classis Britanniae, or Lord High Admiral, of which rank we find Seius Saturninus, in the reigns of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius (V. Selden Mare Clausum, 1664, in reply to Grotias'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 occasionally the throwing up of so many maritime camps and forts on our more exposed line of seaward, 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 gallies repeatedly appear on their Coins. Southampton, (then Clausentum, and probably Bittrn,) was supposed at that time to

Adminstrator of the imperial revenues or exchequer, viz, the Rationalis Summarum Brittaniarum, Deputy Receiver General of the taxes of Britain; Praepositus Thesaurorum Augustensium in Britannia; Registrar of the public monies there, Procurator Gynegli in Britannia Beneventa, or Superintendent of the manufacture of Imperial vestments of silk interwoven with gold at Winchester.

† Two others near Broadgate in 1828. Rev. a Rhomboidal figure or Tripod Gate with fishes. 孲Ω (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 _Rutupiae_ 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 Trutulentensis_, 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 Ictius_, 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 "aurate ac sericea paragaudae auro intextae," inlaid with gold and silk, and those of the army. V. Notitiam, Guthier, 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 era, 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 Phoenicians 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

* Pilay (quoting Timaeus) probably meant one of the _Cassiterides_, where he mentions _Metis_ 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 ochineal insect of America in later times. Pennant considers the English _patella_ or limpet, which produces the purple dye, analogous to that of the _natives_. 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 shodding and streaming, and these ancient stream works or Moins-
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 chrysals, 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 (r. 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 other wise 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 Phoenician 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 carriœrs 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 Caesar'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 Propostitii Bastagarum, of which officers in the Notitia, we find one appointed to superintend the merchandise of Gaul, the name implying a sort of waggion 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. I, 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. Notiti.) 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 Emporiaus 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, Edgeware, Ely, 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 he 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, AÆZANAPóY 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, Dioeclesian, 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 Ptolemias, appear on certain gold and silver coins of that prince (v. L'Abbe Barthy) Also it appears that the city Laodicea or Remitha (Steps, 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.

† Baldulnus, 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 Zευγμα, one found at Oundle, (near the Nene) 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 Mammaea, 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 Phoenicia, 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,) Chalics, in Ceale Syria, Zeugma on Euphrates, Amillus on Euxine, Antioch on Orontes, Hierapolis, Sidon, Clazomenæ? Cyzicus ? Samosata, Rhgium, (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, (Δ. E. S. C.) two Roman Weights, or Asses Librales, and a small consular or family coin, washed with silver (Bign.) 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 ISGA! 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-
listed. 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 avi longinqua valet mutare vetustas! Hamlet never said anything more appropriate than

"Imperious Caesar, 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 Ellis, 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, (6d. 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. Inexcavations 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 Fenates were found, in July, 1778, by that learned Antiquary, Dean Miles, under Mr. Upham’s house, and described in the Archaeologia, 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 Urna, 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 Quaestorium 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 argentarit or Mensarit, cashiers and bankers, and Nummularit, 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 Nummularit (Numerum permutatores) who gave small change for the more precious pieces, or new coin for the old worn ones. In Greek they were called αλλαξεων and Τεραφων (Qui majoris pretii nummis acceptis, minuculam monetam reddunt, quique reters nummos mutant) cum recentibus et aspersis, V. Gutheri de off. Dom. Aug. lib. 8, Lips., 1672, quoting Gloss. Philoxeni et Cajacii 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 1833, 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 despoiled 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 Pollimore, 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 2d, and the other apparently of the age of Isaac Connenus 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 quit 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 Pollimore, were part of the current specie which had not become disallowed as a circulating medium, when Credio and Kenric, Credeline, Kynegils, Ina, Aethelward, and Beorhtwine swayed the sceptre of the West Saxons? Some of these monarchs ruled in troubled times, over a fierce and insurrectionary people, who headed not their way, and used the monies peculiar to their former conquerors, and no coins are known of the West Saxons, save the pennies of Aethelward and Beorhtwine, 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 Britanniæ 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 Empess, seems like the Corymbia, 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.
ROKE. 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 city 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 Phoenicia 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 Girencester. In the Bodleian Collection, at Oxford, is a similar one (majoris moduli, Aquila fulminis insistens cum cornucopiat, v. Catal. Num.) Obv. head of Jupiter Hammon, or Amun-Ra, (one of the great Arkite Deities, whose Libyan 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 (Δαυος) 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 (εν τε ασπίδως Χαλκίς) 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 swarmp, 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. 1539, p. 187.) It was an ordinary device on the medals of Pyrrhus, of Epiphrus (v. Al. at Alex. 2, 11) of the Antiocchi, 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 Antioc 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. Jae. 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. Kirktman 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 Egit amor Pugnae, &c.; also Virg. Aen. 11, 751. Utque volans alte raptum cum fulva Draconem, &c.; Ovid. Met. 4, Silius Ital. lib. 12, B. Pun. We may also consult the Theriacae, 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 Coccce, 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 coloquint 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; ΟΛΕΜ, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ (Plate 6, No 2.)

Another, ditto; eagle; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ.

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; BACTIAIóc.

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) CCB only, (defaced) σεβαστος, or AVG.
Another ditto; much deftreted; Rev. Cynocephalus, or emblem of truth, perfect, being ANUBIS, the Jackal or dog-headed God, the Mercurius 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 κυνομορφης, jackal, or dogheaded deities (v. Walsh) appears on many ancient gems, as on a Basalt and bloodstone in the collection of Lord Strengthford, 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, sphenx, &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. AYT TPAIAN. Two Centaurs. Plate 6, No. 4.

HADRIAN. AYT KAIĆ (ap) AIA ΔΑΠΙΑΝ. Rev. Female to the right. L. GNNE. ΑΚΔ (εκατος) 19th year.

Another ditto...AIAN ΔΑΠΙΑΝ. 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) AYT AIA......
Another ditto. AYTK. KAIC. TPAIAN AAPIANOC C CB (αγος) Rev. L/HH 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-manevred the Rhodians thereby. In front is a Female, Isis Faria perhaps, or merely representing that city personified, with the αρχοκολων or Πρω (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, reclinint 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 Moeris 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 AYTKT, AIA, ΔΑΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC CCB (αγος) GYC (νοσοφης) that is Prus. In the field L (annus) under the female ΑΩΔΕΚΑΤΟC, (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; AYTK. M. ΑΥ, ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC CC (βαγος,) 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, ΚΑ, (year 21) in the field. On the obverse, laureated elderly bust, to the right. AYTKT. AIA, ΔΑΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC.

* Very like the Bear in Guillim's Heraldry; armed, girted, 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. II' (13th year) Rev. KAI'C(αρ) CGB(προς) for Σαβανος. His Egyptian coins rare. V. Pinkerton, p. 250, vol. 2.

ZENOBIA, 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? AYT. Indistinct inscription on obverse ..NuBIA 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, CON... RM... on the field, II' (13th year) a pig and Caracalla's head on Rev. (probably a weight)

Small coin of CARACALLA, AYT.K. AYP. ANT. Rev. turreted head. ΩNAP, Another. AYT.KT. AYP. ANT........ turreted female head, ΩP. Macrinus; bust to the right, C. MAKP. Rev. turreted head. Two coins, turreted female heads, defaced.

CLAUDIUS GOTHICUS, AYT, ΚΑΑΥΔΙΟC. CGB: Fortuna with her cornupecia 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. KOPNHAI AGB(aey) Rev. Female LIB. (19th year) rare. Seventeen others of Alexandria, of Claudius 2nd, Dioclesian, (Hawk), ..NO. 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 PHAHFO. Severus and Caracalla, the latter's head within a square or rotunda. Also another, (uncertain.) Pharos of Alexandria, ΑΑΕΖΑΝ, &c.

Imperial Greek Colonial Coins.

CARIUS in Syria, (Quart) COMMODOUS, small coin; young head, KOMMADOC CGB. Rev. Jupiter seated; a thunderbolt at his feet. οΓO. KATG (βαρος) evidently of CARIUS, or Cypriestica, in Syria, of which the coins bear Κυπρηςων 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, Epipaphne and Theopolis of others. Elagabalus? two coins. (3rd brass) On, one of these (bust to the right) M. AYP. ANT.; Reverse a Female turreted head to the right .... ANAA (A & A ligature or monogram) VEX above, COL. MET. ANT. Colonia Μηπροταλεως Αυτ(ειωχειανα.) (Qy. AVCX for AAGX, transposed.) The other is much mutilated; the words ANT.... 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 Cleeve. I have seen it; it bore the inscription ANTIOXΩΝ ΕΙΙ ΚΟΥΛΙΑΡΑΤΟΥ, which Quadratus was governor of Syria in the time of Nero—also EΙ ΔΓ. 10th year. Ram running to the right, and star.

Massy coin of Chalcis in Cœle Syria,* (Chinserin) (supp. of Trajan) Rev. across the field ΦΑ. ΧΑΛΚΙΑΔΩΝ, thus, that is, Flavensium Chalcidiensium. It was situated E. towards Damascus, and gave the title of King to Ptolemy Menneus, 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 Euboea. 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 (AYP. ΣΕΗ) ΚΟΑ ΚΙΝ'ΑΡΑ. This strong fortress was a Colony of Severus, and called Aurelia Sephima 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. M. AN. ΠΩΡΙΑΝΟC. CEB.

Zeugma in Syria Commagene, on Euphrates, (Zekme.) Obv. bearded head to the right .... ΙΤΙΑΚΟΥ. Rev. Castle, tetrastyle Temple, or Tower of Zeugma, on a mount; ladder or staircase each side. ΣΤΥΡΜΑΤΩΝ, (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. ΖΕΤΙΜΑΤΕΙΝ. In the field Γ (year 3) within a wreath. Plate 6, No. 8.

Amius 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 bearded head hooded or helmeted (caput imberbe, cucullatum sine galeatum) and on Rev, a column or quiver, probably ( cui simulachrum ut videtur impos tum) with an image on the top, AMIΣΩ. In silver, an Eagle, a Pegasus and quiver, appear on its reverses (v. Wise. nummi Urbium et Popm, Scriiniis Bodleianis recondm. 1750.) In Arrians' Periplus of the Euxine, this city is noted as an Athenian Colony, ΠΟΛΕ ΕΛΛΗΝΙC 'ΑΘΗΝΑΩΝ ΑΝΩΚΟΥ. It stood 900 stades from Sinope. Strabo calls it 'ΑΜΙΣΟΔ ΑΞΙΟΛΟΓΟC, or worthy of commmemoration, 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 Polyæus 7, c. 21. Petit in his

* Chalcidene.
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 neigh-
bouring city Amastris, with the inscriptions AMICOC and AMACTPIC. The Amaz-
ons are fabled to have first built it.

Hierapolis in Syria Cyrhestica, Bambuk (supp. Hadrian.) Sephar—vain of
scripture. Rev. ΟΕΑΓ CYΠΙΑΕ ΙΓΠΑΙΟ. Commemorative of Astarte.

Antioch in Syria, ad Orientem (Antakia,) Obv. Jupiter seated, spear and
thunderbolt. Rev. ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΑ, across the field.

Antioch. Caracalla (Four.) Obv. AVΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡ ΑΝΤ. . . . Rev. S. C. in large
letters within a wreath—below, Eagle; above, Δ. C. for δημαρχιας του επαρχα (or
populi iussu, Trib. Pot, &c.) Imposing the coin was minted by public authority.

Another of Gallienus, S. C., Δ. C. the same. Four others of uncertain Princes, (all
of Antioch.) ΚΛΑΖΟΜΕΝΕ (now Vourla, between Smyrna and Seio) or more likely An-
tioch. (Three.) Obv. Turreted head. Rev. a Ram running to the right. . . . ΩΝ ; 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) ΙΔΙΟΝΟΣ ΘΕΑΣ, small concave or oval coin. Another ditto, Galley.* ΣΑΜΟΣΑΤΑ,
(Scempasat) capital of Syria Commagene, Aram Maachah of scripture. (Uncertain on
what era) small; head of Cybele (much detrited.) Coin of Severus or Caracalla; Rev.
of some Barbarian king, ally to the Romans (perhaps of Edessa or Osroene, 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, PHIΛΙΝΩΝ. A COMMOTUS; 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 ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. . . ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΤΟΠΟΣ. Another do. Σ above P in the field.
J. Wildes’ Num. Ant. (p. 37, 1092) this King of Syria, Philopator, is noted as the
son of Antiochus Electron, 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. 18, c. 21—
Trogi. P. Proleg. lib. 40) With respect to the Thunderbolt, I will here add that at Se-

* A Phoenician coin has been noticed by Polwehele as found at Teignmouth. The one here noticed
of Sidon, is a memorable one, belonging to the most ancient maritime city of Phoenicia, and the nor-
thernmost 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
ΙΔΙΟΝΟΣ 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 Zoroabel chose their ablest artificers for
the temple. The Phoenican trade to these parts for tin, lasted for three centuries at least, per-
haps from 650 B. C., till the Greeks came here, 110, B. C., and Exeter was a trading city for ages before
London.

2 B
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 Syrinx, (cap. 125) tells us that after Seleucus Nicator, its founder, was sacrificing on Mount Casius, 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, CG-

SERRATA NUMISMATA, of Syrian princes; eight; on one is a bare 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 dentelees. Calf, ox head and oval weights or weight money, are known of great antiquity. * Coin, Imperial bearded head, laureated; Rev. female sitting, PHAHPH. A very ancient coin, with a Bull standing to the left on Rev. (Qy ? of Gela, Parium, or Euboea †)

British Coins (two) on one a wheel, † the other a horse. Roman Consular coin, of copper washed with silver; Rev. Bige, or chariot; (uncertain of what family.) Roman weight or As Libralis, as usual with the Janus Geminius, on obv., and Galley and 7 ROMA on reverse, (V. Akerman, Descr. Cat. vol. 1, p. 13) being the As or piece of 12 unciae. 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 Flaccilla, 3rd brass (coronâ gemmatâ) first wife of Theodosius; Rev. Salus Reip.; A victory or statuted female. Rare. (V. Akerman, Des. Cat. vol. 2, p. 335.) A Tacitus, Clementia Temp. Radiated bust, CMCL. Mars Pacifer with olive, spear &c, Carinus, € xxr. exergue; Two figures, Virtus Augusti. Several of Philip, Valerian, &c. one of the former of which, with Miltatium, above, COS. and S. C. (SARM. in the field.)

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

JUSTINIAN I., Nephew of Justin, died 565, A. D. Rev. †

DN, IVSTINIANVS on Obv, DN. Dominus Noster. QM

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

m C

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

* H. Brandreth Esq. observes, on Stycas, “The Shekel 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.

OF EXETER.

101


CONSTANS 2nd. and his sons Heraclius and Tiberius. (Son of Heraclius and Gregory, 608, A. D.) Diadem surmounted by a Cross. Rev. A + N M X O C

Coined in the 20th year of his reign.

CONSTANS, I C | X C
(Jesus Christ conquers) N I | K A

Coin. Large bust to the right. Rev. in large characters, ΙνSUS ΧΡΙΣΤUS, BACI-
AEGUS ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ.

Some other coins thus:

I C
I + Η
ME

Δ Ι Κ
I M K

Nicophon Phocas ? (609 A.D.)
N I C on obv. with bust.
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 Agragasorof 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 Constantine, &c. Dynasty of Ptolemies, kings of Egypt.

Copper coin; Obv. head of a Ptolemy; laureated, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ 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. ΙΕΡΩΝΩΣ; under, a horseman curvetting, spear couched; alludes to his victories at the Olympic games, which inspired the muse of Findar. 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 Mopsas; 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, ἘΣΟΝΩ (ΔΙΣ) retrograde. A thick coin; obv. Bearded head, Rev. Biga. C. A smaller do. Biga; 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 Cassarea, and Caesar 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 Directo, 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 and South Street in 1833.

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

Nicæa, (supposed,) near Sangarius River, in Bithynia? (Isnik) on Lake Ascanius, issuing from the Propontis, (217 A. D.) Obv. a defaced bust, (apparently,) Rev. C. ΆΥΤ (αυρωβυγεμ) ΝΙΚΕΩΝ KΩΑ. 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.
† Magog 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 Nicea v, Strabo Geog. 19. Large thick coin (of bright copper.) Bust defaced,..........O... BA-
CIAOC, probably another coin of the Ptolemies and of Alexandria.

DIOCLESIAN, of Alexandria, (small brass) AK(Imp.) I(Patoj). VA(terius) AIOKAITIAN (oc) Fortune with cornucopia and rudder. Aurelian, AYPHAIAN-
OC. Rev. defaced. CLAUDIUS GOTHICUS, 269 A. D. AYT(Imp) M. KAAVΔIOC CEB. An Eagle standing, L. B. year 2nd. PHILIP, (defaced) Rev. Dis or Pluto, crowned, perhaps the ludi Sacrares, 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 fe-
male. L. S. in the field, year 6? Another, ditto; AK. M. IOYAL. FIA. Rev. a victory. In the field L. P. 3d. year.

A coin of some African colony, much defaced, Elephant treading on a scorpion; Symbo lical of Africa, there being also many Numidian cities of note that were Roman Colonies. SAMOSATA, in Syria, (detried) supposed of Alex. Severus; Cybele or Rhea turreted; goat Amalthaea above, MHTPO. KOMM(αγγης,) In the field 3t. 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 servatum or dentelleé. 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
X
A
III

ri, Jupiter with Victory and wreath, M. K. (Moneta Karuntensium) mint of Chartres, in
curitas 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 Cornucopia, 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

2c
GREEK ANTIQUITIES

Greek Coins found

1834.

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

JULIA MAMMEA (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 Syria 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, ΑΙΑ. ΜΑΜΓΑ. CÇB. Rev. Female with cornucopia, holding a rudder and reclining as it appears on the prow of a Ship, ΑΓΝ. 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 Minerva Promachus, so usual on the Reverses of Claudia, struck retrograde, with the S. C. thus Ι. Ω. The inscription seems to be ΡΕΙΟΝΑΙΩΝ, 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 Claudia, 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 Alexander) and was opposite to the Chaldaean shores, near the Palmyran desert; KAIΣΑΡ Δ(Lucius) ΑΡYΗ (Aurelius.) He was colleague of M. Aurelius, A.D. 161. Rev. ΑΜΦΙΠΙ(ολιτως) ΝΕΩ(Κ)ο(ω)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 Petra) 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 came to England from them, by traders for the Tin of Devon and Cornwall, for it was found no where else.
A figure seated, or in subseftio with a goatskin, as it would seem, on its left arm, in its right a Patrea. 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 Phenicians 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 Conjugate, but with the two busts fronting each other; SEPTIMIVS 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 I, 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 Beyrouth, or Barutti, and was originally Geris, from Gergeshi, 5th son of Canaan, but took its new name from Berith, a Phoenician Idol, adored by its inhabitants, (V. Heylyn Syria, 1660.) The inscription on this Rev. is ANTONINI 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 Maccabean 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.


In June. Broadgate. Supposed coin of Elis, (Achaean league,) or of some city, bearing among other symbols on Rev. a Digamma, or double Π of the ancient ΑΕΛΙΑΝ. Edm. Dickinson, in his Delphi Phenicizantes, 1655, has most ably explained how the Romans took Vesta, vinum, vespers, ver, and other words from the Greeks, changing the aspirate for the ΑΕΛΙΟΙ digamma.

April 23. Hoard of Greek and Egyptian coins, found on a spot near Poltimore, by a labourer, digging in a potato 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 5. 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 Humbury 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 Talieswater, Talaton common, and Whimple, 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 Busta) to the right; hair circled on the neck; a strroppus 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 Caesar and M. Antony, preserved and aggrandized the kingdom of Egypt. Much timed. Rev. Eagle to the left, ITOAEMAIOY BACIAEIOC. A second ditto, much detrited; same Insr. Eagle. A third ditto; on the field, ΣΣ. Same Insr. Eagle. A fourth coin; male bust to the right. Rev. Eagle; (timed.) ITOAEMAIOY, in the field; Α. Fifth year.

ANTIOCHUS IX, of Syria. Philopator and Cyzicenus. Rev. Thunderbolt. ΦΙΛΟ-ΠΑΤΟΡΩΣ; 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. ANTONINvs PIUS; Laureated bust to the right. Rev. Eagle with wings and legs expanded. ΑΥΤΚΤ, ΑΙΑ. ΔΑΠ.,.....

Roman Colonial or Imperial Coins.

MARCUS AURELIvs. Samosata in Syria Commagene, on Euphrates. (Aram Maa-chah) 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 (Amalthaia) ΘΕΑΚ. ΚΟΜ (μαγνων) ΝΩΝ (Νευορων) 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 scepvre in front: the legend is ΖΥΘΥΣ—of whom is unknown. CΣΑΣΑΡΕ, 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 Bairvel, Hist. of Auletes, p.148, 1698.

The Greek kings of Egypt, who succeeded Alexander, a lways 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. ROMELINt Iconografia Graec.

† Qy. Kuzziffahs? of the East.
Obv. bust to the right, AYTOK. K (avtapot) OYIB (Vibius) P (Taece, Caius) TPG (onianus) TAAAOOC; 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. 

\[\Delta H\text{MAPX } 5\text{ OYCIAC.} \]

Gallus or Trebonianus reigned 3 years. Small Egyptian coin. Obv. Galeated head to the right; also laureated, seemingly of Constantine. 

\[\text{...HOALC. Rev. Frog between a water-lily, and bull rush, or byblus, ANTONINIA ...MGT.} \]

Meneas 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.


Imperial Egyptian Coins;

TRAJAN (large brass) bust to the right, defaced. Nile as before, reeling on a Crocodile (defaced coin.) ADRIAN. AYT. KAI. TPAIANS AΔP. bust to the right; laureated. Rev. defaced; Female (Alexandria) with Prow of Ship to the right. A Coin with a sort of cinque foili 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. A 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 Cyrrheticca, (Bambuk.) of ANTONINUS PIUS. Bearded, bust to the left, ANTWNINOC. Rev. within an oaken wreath, ΟCAC CYPICAE IGPAIO (λατων) in the field B. * Ditto, bearded, bust to the right AYTKT. AIA. AΔP. NENOC. Rev. ditto, ICPOIO in a wreath of oak. CARRHAE in Mesopotamia, (Kappae, Zosim. lib. 3.) of ALEXANDER SEVERUS, (233 A. D.) AYT. M. A. C. (Severus) ΑΔΕΛΝΑΝΟΟC. Rev. (KAP)PHNWN. A sort of Landscape, perhaps representing the Altar on which sacrifice was offered to Gordian, as Mars Romanus, or to the Dea Syria, at Carrhae, which had also a famous temple to the Moon, near which Herodian tells us, Caracalla was assassinated. Carrhae, 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 67, 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 Atarite, in that City.

**Commodus.** Antioch. AK. M. AN. Bust to the right; Rev. S. C. in the field A, and in Exergue Δ. δημ. έκου. all in a laurel wreath. An **Alexander Severus,** was also found, C. ALEXAND. Rev. a Temple or rotunda, and within it an image. (Providé)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. οντος επι.


Another Obv, an Emperor and the Virgin Mary, standing, holding a cross between them, DNI. Rev. full-faced εψγy of Christ, standing, TCM. 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 BAMPYLDJE 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 sparrow-hawk on Reverse, standing, with the Aspic or snake, the emblem of invincible power, transfixed by an arrow. Inscription on Obverse; AK (Imperator, αυτοκρατωρ) Δ (Lucius) ΔΟΜ (Domitius) ΑΥΡΠΑΙΑΝΟC ΕΒ (Σεβαστος or Augustus.) on Rev. in area S. with on the internal margin, the legend, ETOYC, 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 Φιλομαμιας, 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 populated, 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, μεγέθους έν είκοσι έκατόμην, the greatest mart and mercantile emporium of the Universe and styled by Ammianus "verox 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 Cambyses) 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, (υπερβολος κόσμοι, και ανδρίγης, Polyb 34.) Alexandria,
Clouted Cream of Devon. The thickened, conspissated, or curdled cream, common in all our Farm-houses, is of Egyptian origin, (acer 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 adjacent plains of Syria and Mesopotamia, to the busy Phoenician 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 Cossell and Berenice; and the total revenue averaged 4 millions sterling, exclusive of the import 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 developments. 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 propylaeum of Karak 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, 123 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 Siwhah; 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 Hormann, Caillaud, Drovetti and Minutel 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 Ghany, and S. E. of Siwhah-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 crux 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 enclosure of which is 300 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 tables 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 congii; others again for Sepulchral Urns, for Etruscan vases, lachrymatories, or tear bottles, simpula, or little libatory vessels, gutti or gutturnia, for oils, amphora, 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.
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 patellae, or plates discovered in other parts of England. Heylyn, p. 673, Cosmographical, 1660, speaking of Samos, says the chief commodity is a medicinal earth, useful for chirurgery and physic, of which in former times were those vessels made, called Vasa Samia, in great request among the Romans. Apulius (de Arte coquin.) in dressing what he calls conchicla, a savoury dish made of beans, tells the cook to use a clean Cumanæan red earthen dish, or patella. And from Vitruvius S, cap. 7, it appears that for purity of taste, the ancients preferred earthen vessels to silver. The Cumanæa patella is celebrated by Martial in his Apotheora.

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 fickle 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 catices, 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 Graecia, 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. 108,) 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

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* At tibi imita trahant Samian convivia testa. Ficialeque Cumanæa 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 Birchin Lane, in 1784, and others recorded by A. J. Kempe, as found under London Bridge. Bately, 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 laurantur, lib. 35, cap. 46. Per Maria terrasque ultra 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 murrhine or porcelain, which bore enormous prices, (murrhinis crystallisque,) in the Temples; they were even fabricated of wood and osiers, as the sacred pipes or tibiae were also of box-wood, and at the games, of silver or of mirabile dictu, the leg bone of an ass; (tibiae asininae osse, Gyraldus Synt. V. also Cheullum 17, p. 400.) The vessels of fictile ware are alluded to in Tibullus (Eleg. lib. 1, iv. 37) and were used by poor and rich. Adsitis Divi i nec vos ea paupere mensa Dona, nec e puris spernite fictilibus. Implying Be present ye Gods I 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 fectis agrestis Pocula de facili compositique 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 Archaeologia, 25.

The Simpula or Sympuwia (small vessels for libation) and pateræ 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, Samils 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.'" Archaeol 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 Sophita, in the Persian Gulf. Their chief city was the Sabis of Ptolemy.

The flat Samian utensils or dishes found at Exeter, were probably sacrificial paterae, 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 magnaque paropside cenat, and Martial lib. 2, Ep. Gaudens anecilla paropside rubra, Apicius p. 151, ed. 1709. The flat plates or disce, sometimes with figures embossed, were not paterae, 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 Ciaconium 1664, Hildebrand Ant. p. 34.) The catinus, we are told by Ursinus, was a fictile vase or vessel "in quo apponitur piscis feralisibus 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 vietuals. "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 cenaasse Agathoelea Regem.

Atque abacum Samio, sepe oerasse bulo.

If Kings therefore would condescend to use our Samian Ware on their tables, as early as Agathoeles of Sicily, who reigned in the year 3653, of the mundane era, 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 suppliants, 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 years since at Corneto, on the site of the ancient Tarquinii 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 Rycquis 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 Sacrific, 1699, quoting Lucil. Sat. 6, Pomp. Let. Pliny, 35. Juv. Sat. 6, Mart. Ep. 81, lib. 3.

1833.

August 24. A Roman Patena of Samian Ware was found on Bel-Hill in South-street, (Qy. from God Belus? Bel-duckadder of Britain,) on the same spot as the tesselated 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. Sileanus 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 accipiant pateris. Virg. Æn. Also to sprinkle wine between the horns of the victim, and I perform the libatio. Ipsa tenens dextra pateram, &c Æn. 4. Ovid, Fast. I. 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, a fragment of Red Pottery inscribed REGINI. M. (Manu) I had at first hoped that this legend referred to the Regini, who may have been auxiliary Rhaetian Troops, quartered at Isca, and from Regnum (now Ratisbon, formerly Regensberg, in Lower Bavaria) or Rhaetopolis, the chief city or metropolis of Rhaetia Secunda, which city is recorded in the Itinerary of Antonine, "per ripam Pannoniam, 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 (Ulpi) at Vetera Castra, now Santem in the Duchy 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 Antistia fam. nummo. Antistius Regius III Vir. Also "in nummo Hadriani" EΠI ΑYP. ΡΗΓΙΝΟΥ. ΜΙΛΗΣΙΩΝ, 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 Rouergue, 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 Caesar, and which still retains the name of a river flowing by Rhodez (the ancient Segodunum or Rutona) 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 Housesteeds) 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 imprints 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.

Rhodez, noted for its fairs and cloth manufactures, is placed in the Nomenc. Geog. of an edition of Caesar, Leyden 1654, in the Seneschaussee de Rouergue, and called an Episcopal city, Rodais et Segodunum, which was its Keltic name. In Joannes de Laëts (of Antwerp) Comm. de Regno Galliae (Elz, 1629) p. 63, Ruthenorum Provincia vulgo 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 Chalybean 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 Bartholoni de Insur. 14S. Roman coins are often taken out of urns found in Tunumi, particularly in Cornwall, for instance, at Karn Bré, and Illogan, in various barrows there, in the parish of Paul, and at Goldvadneck. 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.

*Sepulchral 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, Mirrals 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 ancienly 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 1831, opposite the beautiful suburban villa of Dromedes, 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 ced, and a sepulchral chamber with uras, and lachrymatories in recesses around it, called erroneously, the tomb of the Gladiators, to say nothing of the handsome cippi of Scaurus, and the monument of the priestes.
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 thuribleum and lamp of bronze, 2 paterae 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 Loncon, (Archaeol., 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. latrines, &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 Imbres or ridge tile, bricks, tiles, with handles of Amphorae, 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 Seebo (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 occurr-

*Mania, also the Ustrina, 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 E. 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 gastronom Nasidienus in Horace, given to the luxurious Maecenas, to cite one instance of many:

Et leporum avulsos, ut multo suavius, armos,
Quam si cum lumhis 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. 18) but when we find their epicures delighting in such dishes as young puppies, the umbera 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 feasts 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 transfixed by the bestiarii or huntsmen, which makes me imagine these terra-cottas 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 Figui or potters had their collegia or companies as other trades, (secundum artecia sodales,) the Tibicines (pipers) sutoros, (courdainers,) Coriarrii, (tanners and curriers) &c. On another fragment NEQO. FEC (it) inverted R. This potter's name in the old Sabine, meant strong or warlike. On a large Patera OF. PRIML.* On another OF, MVRRAN. Also—OF. AQV. (Officina Aquitani) OF, CRESTIO, SVORNTED. OF. (the NTE monogram) potter's workshops. Many coins were also found.

W. Market, June. Ancient red Samian pottery, &c. Small fragment with Priest of Isis, in his long white vest (candico linteamine cinctum pectorale, Apul. XI,) and close shaven head, (gresse liniger 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, 21-83) 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. Archzol. 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 Scephi or bowl, adorned with curious tracery, rosemary, and mouldings, and beautifully embossed—OF. MODES+* (officina Modesti; IT monogram.) V. Saubertum. p. 570, cap. 24. Scephi 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 3ILLQRAM to be read from right to left like Hebrew or Punic: (Marcellus βετοφόρον) (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 "Opian wine or draughts of consular date;" and two glass Lachrymatories+ (ampullae vitreae) 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 de-functorum genii. Plato says that the souls of men were Daemones, formed after death into the lares of towns and cities, if their merits were good, but larves or le-mures 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,


† 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 gypsumae. Petron. Several of these are in the cellars of Dioskredes at Pompeii. Amphora nigri, sed longe fracta, Falerii, 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.
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 Neveolica 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 war-like vessel; rudentes, clavus 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 Helioptolis in Syria, as the God Geneus 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 Aetnean Vulcan, of Edessa, burning for 800 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 palaœ, 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. (Causœus.)

In sarcophago cum cineribus et urna recondita. 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, Lietum &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 ampullae, 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 Corna of Sicily) which gave rise to the Eleusinian mysteries, first introduced into Attica by Eumolpus the Hierophant, 1536 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, childbirth, 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 Lichtneta) 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. 644) introduced them on the solemn procession day, in Feb., called the Hypapantasia. (V. Stochausen de Culto et usu Luminum; Ant. Hunsius 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 611. The Orcina Nuplia, 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, cubicularies, others pendulous or suspended in houses and temples, others made to place on the table. Some had several wicks or lights, and were called μαθωλόχος, others only one. A lamp called Trepaeolodus, or with 4 burners, was carried about in the festival called pompa solenis autocomarum; 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 (Exerpe) speaks of the curious lamp of

† Thucydid 'Apyn θυσιατρ. V. Saubertum, Cap. 24, p. 355, 361. Perfumes were used with the vials. Numinia, a potter's name.
A bronze Roman fibula, or buckle of elegant shape and workmanship—the makers initials M. on it; Ins fini ex were aut ferro, Panciroli, R. Mem. p. 314, 1612. The last fibula found here was dug up in Bedford Circus, Sept. 29, 1834., one at Ingsden, (V. Polwele, 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 exuviae 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 TH EΙ ΤΙΑΣ." Psalm 106, v. 22.

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 Archaeologia, 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 Fornix 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 triturating 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 PATERE—Aquitanus and Masculinus, potters. There was discovered a patera, 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 Βοτρόαφοδον fashion. It is ΙΩΧΑΤ 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 Div 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 Apis, others a Sphynx, 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 small creeping out of his shell, &c.

* Also called Inferiae and Exequiae, (V. Beroald, Schol. in Suet. Nerou) 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 figurine 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 has-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 age', and " make thousands, nay millions, think."—On another patera OF. MASCVI (MA monogram), the officina or workshop of Masculins.

August 18th. Western Market.—Much Samian Pottery and Roman Glass, or kyalus, 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. Pan-cirulum, p. 238, Apul. Met. (crystallum 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 (utrique aurita.) Quæ modicos calices quo 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 Ciacon), and quotes Pliny to prove their value in the time of Tiberus, 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. Armazerov, Caesar Comm. There are many such words, as the mountain of Belgic Gaul, Vogesus (Caesar 4), now the Mont de Fauvelles, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and that of Voges; Vocetius was also part of the Jura. The other OF, CELA...... Officina Cela,...... the rest has been lost—it is arecanum 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 Deochoe, as the I seems a sort of monogram compounded with E, unless meant for the Æolico digamma (which the Romans adopted instead of the aspirate,) but not very likely to be so. The other IVIII, unless 1VLLI, might be the workmanship of the ßuguli 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 tesselated 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, II.X. V. H. M., was very probably one of the 8th also.—Cæsar figuli tus 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 O παξα, of which we find Sesstis Obba in Persius. Thus also in Juvenal, Saguntina lagena; and Martial, Mixto Lagenan ad pedes replct vino. It is of the same coarse Roman-British composition as the Montarium 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; ΝΙKHΦΟΡΟΣ, 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-relieves in hunting scenes; Diana with her bow, and the hart or stag (renatrix 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 Imbres, or large Roman Ridge Tile of a Com- pluvium, 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 hireling 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. S. 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 Rudiae, on the Gulf of Tarento, (and claim kindred with the poet Ennius,) red pottery being made in those parts of Magna Grac- cia 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 relief's of the tomb of Arietus Scaurus at Pompeii, in the Street of Tombs. Combats of these fencers or swordplayers were, how- ever, 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 substigaculum or short apron fixed with a girdle round the waist; on his legs are oercae or greaves, and he wields a crooked scymetar or fals 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 Pinnirapu, or one whose dexterity dispoled the crest of his adversary—Lustravitque fuga medium gladiator arenam.—Juvin. 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 high- est 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 Iconoclastae. When Christiani- anity was first remodelled, to break the MedicanVenus, and throw its pieces into the Baths of Caracalla, to deface the handsome statues of Idols, "or Devils adored for Delites," 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 *pallia*, 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 Aleimadon, described as bearing an Orpheus.

Orpheus in medio posuit, silvasque sequentes.

This allegorical subject is frequently introduced on tessellated pavements found in our island, as recording the era 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 *ABOS* 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, (lepus 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 era 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 feast of Bacchus, in the fields, called *TA ΚΑΤ ΑΓΡΟΥΣ*, 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 *fīr* tree, which, as well as the vine and ivy, was sacred to

* Che seguendola un giorno per amore,  
  Fu cagion del suo fato acerbo e reo,  
Perche fuggendo lel vicino al acque  
Una serpe la morse e morìa giacque  
Orfeo, cantando allo Inferno la tole, Poliz.

2 H
Bacchus. The *fur* was also consecrated to the great goddess Cybele, "mother of a hundred gods," to whose *toner*d majesty *Atys* the shepherd is often a companion, reclining on the *fur*, into which it was fabled he was transformed by the goddess, after she became enamoured of him in Phrygia. (V. Catull. de Bercynthia et Aty.) 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 Ariclus *Scaurus* at Pompeii, in the street of tombs, and which adorn the steps supporting the *Cippus* of *Scaurus*. They probably have allusion to the *bostiar*ii, or that class of huntsmen, like the *Carpophorus* of Martial, the Van *Amberg* 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 *paterae* 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 *litus*, or crooked augural staff.

The *vasa factilia*, 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, *(sephulb)* 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 tallaria* on the feet: right hand holds a loose garment or cloth over the *pdenda*; 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. Inscri. *Sculco. Frugifero Cos, II.*

* Statues of Mercury, of wood or stone, called *Hermes* 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, *entrammellato mai ophiacovo, that is fascine erecto*. This was peculiar to the statues representing him as an old man, by the testimony of Plutarch. Longinus alludes to the impetly of certain persons who had mutilated these statues. Those who had committed this piece of sacrilege at Athens by night, were called *Ermeopides*. (Mercurii statum collis et cereris circumcurs.) Thucyd. Plutarch. The origin of the name of the god was from *mercurium curd*, taking care of merchandise 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 4½, the other 4½ 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 Rachel'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 Romanes ques. 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 paterae 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 compositu luto. The vessel by its embellishments, seems devoted to the chace, 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 currans, because speech or eloquence is the medium of communication between man and man. He was the same as the Testates of the Gauls, the principal of the Keltic Deities and Tent of the Druids, to whom human sacrifices were offered.

† Veneration of ancients for Earthen Vessels in Temples—*Simpula*. Justus Rycbuctus de Capitolo (p. 222, ed. 1669,) remarks that in the early days of Rome, it was customary to swear by their *fictile* gods, before going into battle. Libations were made from fictile or earthen *smpula*, 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 *Sypulum*, and Samian vessels, is in Hadr. Justinus, Animad. 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 *cyatium*, to drink in company with another. *Copedines* were great pitchers and jugs, with handles, and *Calulli* 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 Nims the maker (v. Martial in Apophoretis) and of Tuscan workmanship. Thus also Wedgewood, Spode, &c., of the present day. Appelliari enim *vasa* solita esse ab artificibus, ostentand Thericles, et quod ait Juvenalis—uctoris no. men habentem. V. Pulv. Ursini App. ad Chacconium. This proves the vessels to have been also frequently called by the names of the makers.

† Rupicapra; Rosch haschana. ‡ V. Buccina Novi Anni. V. Reqland, Num. Sam. p. 221.
TRI. OF. (officina) the workshop or manufactury 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 Lisbon.) 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 Isis, 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 S, 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 patera, or flatter dishes. There are also fragments of walls painted in fresco, gene rally 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 guttatus, 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 (cacabii,) dolia and other vessels of coarse earth, (cutini, fictiles,) which, as well as many of the coins, bare 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 praefericulum, 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; Pedo, Longshanks; Hor tensius, Gardener; Strabo, Squalat-eye; Labeo, Blobber Lip; Varus, Bow Legged; Scaurus, Knobbed Heel.
orbs." It was broken and decayed in other respects. The little god Osus, 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 paterae. 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. NIGR1, 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 factura 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, (Lateum 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

* Rheimium, Cos, and Cumae 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. Δωδέκ.) 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 advance 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 prafericula 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, lotus 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, 1, 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 fallure 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 MANOEM AXL, 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 humbied 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 wrestling 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 Istacea, 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 lingiero 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 Genethrea, near Corinth. (Met. lib. xi.)*

When at Pompeii, I visited her temple, still very entire, and with its laurus 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 daemon, conducted in a tunnel by two apertures, perhaps by the potent art of ventriloquism.

April 6, 1837. Roman Prefericulum, 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 aenea, 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 ephip-pium 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 prefericulum 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, aere vasa, of this description, were of Corinthian or Delian

* The Catholic procession at the Fete 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 simpu-
lum, or little vessel to pour wine on the sacrifice, water sprinkle or aspersorium, acer-
ra, 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 patere 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 pol-
ished. As the learned Varro informs us, (lib. IV.) such patere or flat vessels were used
to pour out libations of wine and blood in honour of the deity to whom the sac-
ifice was offered, and at feasts, “in publico convivio Antiquitatis retinendae causa.”

TRIAD, or antient 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 sup-
port, pervade, and animate this mundane system on the one hand, while in the micro-
cosm here, they appear preserving soul and body, enlightening the mind, and moving
the affections. This Vessel was probably a mystical Isiac Vase, as the termigernous or
triquetral mouth of many of the sacred vases, alluded to the triangle mystery, enter-
tained 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
“Haec et plurimis elementis ad unum redacta esse; et ignem quidam et aer et aquam
habere originem atque principium ex Trigono qui sit angulis rectis non paribus.”
(Apel. 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 demons 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 ΩΟΟΕ (admitted by Plato); and lastly the
spirit, which vivifies or inspires. That is, we are imprimis, from the Father; irra-
diated 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 Chaldea, 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, 1638. 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 Lernan Hydra, God Pan, &c.; evidently fragments of simpula and paterae, 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 amphorae, 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 amphorae, 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 Bacchana-llian revels of antiquity, and the feasts called Dionysia; stags, lions, and other wild beasts, &c. Genii or Cupids are numerous—they sit 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 Salicendo. (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 brevisbus 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 Idaei Daecyli of Phrygia. Sacred blacksmiths, whose mys-teries were confined to the Phcenicians 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 missive—(aerias 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 lasciviae seminaria) called also Orgia from the Greek word ὀψια furious, 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 Calendar the feasts of Bacchus appear to have been in November. The thyrsus was a Bacchanalian spear or pole, encircled about the point with ivy or grapes, the symbols of the presiding deity of wine, for that reason also called Thyrsiger, 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 Praefericulum, 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 praefericula, 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 paterae at the sacrifices.

Vinaque marmoreas paterā 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 Exequiae 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 Scalliger, was a huge wine vase which was placed on the middle of the table, from which wine was dispensed in cyathis 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, litius, 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. (Mans.) F. (Fecit.)

OF. PRIMI (tivis)

OF. PRIMI (wards.) M and A monogram.

SILVANI F.

SILVAN.

OF. SEVERI (VE monogram or ligature.)

OF. MASCVI (Masculini.)

OF. MVRRAN.

OF. CRESTIO.

OF. NIGRI.

OF. BASSI.

OF. DIO. (Officina Dionysii.)

OF. NOV.

OF. CELA......

OF. MO (desti) MOD.

SVORNTED. OF. (NTE monogram.)

REGINI. M.

RTHENI. M.

S. ENNIVS. F.

MAR..

NICEPH (oros.)

IIXVHM (Qy. IIX Legio Sva. V Vietrix. IVIII (or perhaps IVLLI.)

H. Hispanica.)

MARCELLI. VIII.
Initial Names of Potters, on handles of Amphorae, 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 proprietor 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 Pompeius, 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 seal 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 Rufi, 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 Caesar, 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.
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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, scarabaeus, 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, pretor 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 Thermae of Bath, and tesselated 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 Thermae 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 Thermae, 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 Thermae were at first of pure Roman origin, as Roman tesserae were found in great numbers on the same spot, indicating the existence of a tesselated 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 Sardonyx, 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 praefurnium, 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. 1609) 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 (Lucili 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, crown, swans, and a sort of hawk called Perdicoteros to Apollo. Quails were offered to Hercules by the Phoenicians. 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 superfi cies. 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 15th year after their first wintering in it, as noticed by Dio. He also asserts that the νυκα 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 Ciaconium de Triclinio, Amsterdam, 12mo, 1664. At Lavatre (Bowes) in Yorkshire, it appears by an inscription preserved in Camden (page 767 Gibson.) that Virius Lupus, præтор of Britain, res-

* X.I. means one Dygarius, or 73d., sacrificial expenses for cocks!!
tored the Balneum or Bath for the benefit of the 1st Cohort of the Thracians, in gar-
risen there, after being burnt; *vi ignis exustum.*

**SEPULCHRAL URN, 1885.**

---Adsint

**Plebeii parvae funeris exequiae.—Propert.**

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 cre-
mation. In appearance it was similar to many before found in this city, and among the bones, there were some of the *vertebrae* 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 art-
ists 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 land 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, unskilful and unknown, to be at last exhumed,

* Mr. Lisson, who belongs to the 5th Regiment of foot, was at the storming of Badajos, 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 *Sativola*, 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, va •• et inania, nothing to assure 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 Iceniiid, (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 fio ••ta 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 Golvdndek, 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 nearer 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 Ercyn Sextary, does not appear till the reign of Jechoram, King of Israel, (2 Kings 6, 22) 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 B. 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 expense 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 Wynam'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 interwoven with gold and rich studs,) or Imperial Robe, and wears the military vest or tunic, and a sort of caligae 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 Hilte 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 Amphora, 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 Meritus, the Frisian, (a Roman Pugunciulus 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. Frontispiece, No. 5.
in those days. On the under part of it is the inscription tolerably plain, \( \text{\textsuperscript{\textregistered}} \) MPE\textsuperscript{T\textdegree}, T. E. Q. FRIs. [EQ, thus EO.] Servii or \textit{Marcelli} Mefiti Tribunum Equitum Frisorum. The dagger or poignard (\textit{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 "\textit{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 \textit{Frisones} 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 \textit{Notitia}, and their 4th cohort of foot (quarta Frisonum) has left memorials in Britain. The ancient dagger known by the name of \textit{sica}, and called \( \text{\textsuperscript{\textregistered}} \) \textit{gyxuricov} 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 \textit{without a socket}, and the handle was fixed into the muzzle of the firelock. The dagger of this tribune was probably his \textit{Parazonium}, peculiar to his rank, and buried with him in his quarters in South Street. In Tacitus this nation is called \textit{trans Rhenanus Populus} and \textit{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 \textit{Germania}.

Butler in \textit{Hudibras} has so humourously touched off the dagger, that we cannot but subjoin a few verses, v. 375.

\begin{quote}
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,
\end{quote}

This weapon, of which the iron blade was destroyed, was of the class called \( \text{\textsuperscript{\textregistered}} \) \textit{παραμηρια}, \textit{arma femoralia}, et gladioli in femore penduli (Julian), \( \text{\textsuperscript{\textregistered}} \) \textit{παραμηρον} pugionem ver-

* But in Alexander ab Alexandro, Gen. Dier. VI. Etiam Sica Romanis frequens et peculiaris fuit: quippe Romani Milites vtroque latere serebant sicas, \textit{dext\textdegree} breviorem, \textit{Sinistra} Longiorem. The sword was two feet long, and used to thrust only, \textit{punctum}.

† This officer is denominated in Amm. Marc. \textit{Equitum turma tribunus}. The \textit{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 \textit{Rivellia} 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 (\textsuperscript{\textdegree}centuria) \textsc{Masononi}SP XXIII.

|| The 1st. cohort of Frisians was at \textit{Mancunium} or Manchester in the Castle Field. V, Camden, Lancashire, p. 787, Mancunium supp. Alpark.
tis Paulus in Hist. Miscell. μουσεια (V. Gutheri, de off. Domus, Aus lib. 3, Lips. 1672) The Spaharia or manufacturing places for sword cutlery of the Romans, were at Lucca in Italy, and at Rheims, and Amiens in Gaul, (p. 62, edit.) 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. Heldbrand Antiq. Rom. 1713, says, minorem gladium Latinum voce pugionem Graeci 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, η του άγαλλον δαμαξαγγα, Cedreno. Μετρ. της άγαλλον. Isidor. lib. 1, c. 13.  
† Militæ decus hoc, et grati nomen honoris,  
Arma tribunicium cingere digna latus.—Martial. Apoph., 30.

An inscription occurs at the ancient city of the Volsci, Antium, (noted for its Cyclopean remains,) to the Goddess Mephitis, who presided over sulphureous odours, damps, and exhalations, MEFITI. D. D. (V. Dionigi Viagi nel Latio.) She is alluded to by Virgil, Pliny, and by Tacitus, (Lib. 3, Hist) at Cremona, 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. —

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ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

P. 1, note. for "Durnonium," read Dumnonium.

P. v, line 2 from bottom, for "lates," read latest.

P. vi, line 9 of note, for "Catena" read Catena. 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. xvii, after 8th line, insert "at the Turk's Head Inn it is very conspicuous."

P. xviii, line 10, for "II," read all.

P. 25, note, for "signifying," read signifying. Ditto for "Trajan" read Trajan.

P. 30, 2nd line from bottom. Add "the Roman Aureus varied at different times from £1. 4s. 3d. to 15s. 1d. worth within 3d. of the English guinea at first."

P. 32, line 17, for "a Hydraulic," read an Hydraulic.


P. 61, line 26, for "Quinarius," read Denarius.

P. 74, for "Etolia," read Etolia.

P. 79, line 2, for "the autonomous," read the autonomous and imperial. Note 2nd, 1st line, after Apamaea, add "by some now called Famiak."

P. 80, line 6 of note, for "Bithyma," read Bithynia.

P. 85, line 8 from bottom, add after study, "it is indeed recorded that Amphibius, who was Bishop of Anglesey, and suffered martyrdom about 201, 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 72d, and didrachmon 1s. 3d." "

P. 92, line 8, for "Flood," read Fiouad. In note, 2nd line from bottom, for "dressing" 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 "Emesa," read Emeisa. 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 (Amusia) add "3rd Brass."

P. 99, line 18, Stodon, for Bust to the "right," read left.

P. 100, line 13, for "sitting," read sitting.

P. 101, line 5, IC | XC add "these are the characters on the leavened loaf used at the Eucharist of the Greek Church."

P. 101, line 2 from bottom, add "Findar has celebrated the feats of Midas, a flute player of Agrigentum, and also its chariot racers. V. Num. Chron., Oct. 1849, p. 78."

P. 102, last line, for "A, epoch of reign," read A, mark of mintmaster.

P. 103, line 19, after Bezants, add "Gillim, 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 Entoyres 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 "C" Add "V. Achill. Tatnum, p. 257, Ed. 1640." last line in note.

P. 113, line 21, for "ancilla," read ancillas.

P. 121, line 15, after dark blue clay, add "V. Plate 10, No. 7." In note, after Comastorum, read "feats of Bacchus, or cultus 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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