

III. Inscriptions¹

By R.S.O. TOMLIN

A. MONUMENTAL

1. **City of London** (*Londinium*, TQ 318 807), Thames foreshore (FIG. 1). Fragment of a slab of white marble, 74 by 135 mm, c. 60 mm thick, found² in 2007. In well-cut letters 34 mm high, now rather worn: [...] | [...] ^ D[...] | [...]D[...].³



FIG. 1. City of London, fragment of inscribed marble (No. 1). Width: 74 mm.
(Photo: Portable Antiquities Scheme)

¹ Inscriptions on STONE have been arranged as in the order followed by R.G. Collingwood and R.P. Wright in *The Roman Inscriptions of Britain* Vol. i (Oxford, 1965), henceforth cited as *RIB*. Citation is by item and not page number. Inscriptions on PERSONAL BELONGINGS and the like (*instrumentum domesticum*) have been arranged alphabetically by site under their counties. For each site they have been ordered as in *RIB*, pp. xiii–xiv. The items of *instrumentum domesticum* published in the eight fascicules of *RIB* II (1990–95), edited by S.S. Frere and R.S.O. Tomlin, are cited by fascicule, by the number of their category (*RIB* 2401–2505) and by their sub-number within it (e.g. *RIB* II.2, 2415. 53). When measurements are quoted, the width precedes the height.

The editor gratefully recalls his long collaboration with Mark Hassall since 1975. He retired in 2007, after first joining the late R.P. Wright as joint-editor in 1973.

² On the surface by M. Tugwell (PAS ref. LON – 89C164). Sally Worrell sent details and a photograph.

³ The photograph suggests a medial point, set rather low, to the left of the upper D; and the bottom edge of a letter in a line above. There may also have been a space to the right of the second D. This would suggest a dedicatory text ending with an abbreviated formula like L D D D, *l(oco) d(ato) d(ecreto) d(ecurionum)*, rather than a tombstone, but it would make for rather a narrow stone; and the lettering seems rather small for a large public inscription.

2. **Cherington** (ST 90 98), Glos. Fragment of a slab of oolitic limestone, 238 by 250 mm, 80 mm thick, found⁴ in 2007 (FIG. 2). The right edge is original, with a plain moulded border, so the inscribed surface must have been recessed. The first line of text to survive, at *c.* 60 mm high, is twice the height of the next two. In irregular capitals now badly worn: [...] | [...]V[S | [...]N·XII | [...]V | [...], perhaps *[D(is) M(anibus) | ...]us | [vix(it) a]n(nos) XII | [m(enses) ... d(ies) ...]V | [...]*. ‘To the shades of the dead. [...]us lived 12 years, ... months, 5 (or more) days ...’

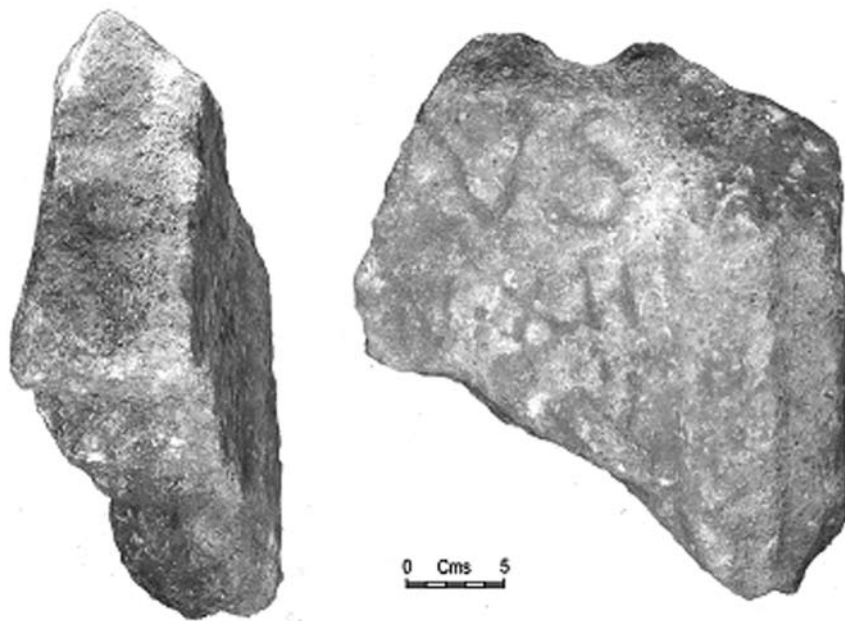


FIG. 2. Cherington, fragment of inscribed limestone (No. 2). Width: 238 mm.
(Photo: Portable Antiquities Scheme)

3. **Colchester** (*Camulodunum*, TL 992 252), Essex, Balcerne Heights (FIG. 3). Fragment of a Purbeck marble panel, 120 by 241 mm, 30 mm thick, found⁵ in 2004 in levelling deposits associated with the destruction of a building of Period 4 (mid to late third century), by which date it must have been residual.⁶ Inscribed in well-drawn letters: [...] | ..[...] | PΛ[...] | ET[...] | *vacat*, perhaps [...] | *[filio] | pa[ter] | et [mater]*. ‘... to their son, (from) his father and mother.’⁷

⁴ By B. Vaughan (PAS ref. NMGW – 552838). Sally Worrell sent details and photographs.

⁵ During excavation by Wessex Archaeology for McCarthy and Stone Ltd, to be published in *Essex Archaeology and History*. Grace Perpetua Jones sent a photograph and drawing, and other details. The stone will go to Colchester Museum (acc. no. 2003.278).

⁶ The lettering and the use of Purbeck marble suggest a date before the mid-second century. The location is appropriate to a tombstone.

⁷ The spacing of the first two letters, the bottom of an upright and the tip of a bottom serif, suggests that the first was F, P or T. The diagonal edge of A is visible in the break of the second line. The lines were evidently centred. The space below ET suggests that the text ended with this line, but a short formula such as F C, *f(aciundum) c(uraverunt)*, may have been centred below.



FIG. 3. Colchester, inscribed fragment of Purbeck marble (No. 3). Width: 120 mm. (Photo: Wessex Archaeology)

4. Unknown provenance, but said to be from the area of **Colchester** (*Camulodunum*, TL 99 25), Essex (FIG. 4).⁸ Lower left-hand portion of a copper-alloy plaque 2–3 mm thick, 54 by 42 mm, inscribed in capitals: [...] | ET ^Δ DEAE[...] | NE ^Δ ARIQ[...] | VARIA ♠ R[...] | D ♠ S [...], [...] | *et deae [...]* | *n(a)e ARIQ[...]* | *Varia R[...]* | *d(e) s(uo) [...]*. ‘... and to the goddess [...]na ARIQ[...], *Varia R[...]*a gave this from her own resources.’⁹

⁸ According to the present owner, a dealer in antiquities, who bought it with this vague provenance after it had passed through several hands. Guy de la Bédoyère sent photographs and information. Without being distinctively Romano-British, it looks genuine; and for examples of votive copper-alloy plaques found at Colchester, see *RIB* 191 (Mars Medocius), 194 (Silvanus Callirius), 195 (Silvanus), II.3, 2432.8 (Jupiter). But none of these resembles it in style.

⁹ 1–2. Possible goddesses include Bellona, Diana, Epona, Fortuna, Juno Regina, Nemetona. Diana is regularly linked with Apollo, Epona with numerous deities in *RIB* 2177 (Auchendavy), Juno Regina regularly with her consort Jupiter Dolichenus, and Nemetona with Mars Loucetius in *RIB* 140 (Bath).

2. ARIQ[...]. O is more likely than C or Q, but they cannot be quite excluded. This might be the name of a second dedicator followed by *et*, but possible names are Celtic and rare (*Ario* and *Ariola*, *Ariomanus*), and for one to be conjoined with a Roman-citizen woman’s name seems unlikely. Alternatively it might be the cult-title of the goddess, perhaps compounded from **ari-* (‘in front of’), but none seems to be attested.

4. There are various possibilities for the dedicatory formula, depending on the width of the tablet; they include D S D, D S D D, and D S P and its elaborations.



FIG. 4. Unknown provenance, fragment of a bronze plaque (No. 4). Width: 54 mm.
(Photo: Guy de la Bédoyère)

5. **Inveresk** (NT 34 72), East Lothian (FIG. 5). Lower half of a cavalry tombstone in reddish-brown sandstone, 0.92 by 1.05 m, up to 0.22 m thick, found¹⁰ in 2007 at Carberry (NT 37 70), c. 2 km south-east of the Roman fort. The upper half is missing, but would have carried the usual scene of a cavalryman riding down a barbarian, of which all that remains is the figure of the barbarian, apparently naked and apparently dead, and the rear hoof of the horse and the foot of the rider.¹¹ In the lower half is a recessed and moulded ansate panel, somewhat pitted and worn, and cut by a diagonal score which has removed two letters. The six-line inscription reads: D M | CRESC[.]NTIS EQ | ALAE SEBOSIA | EX N EQ SING | S[.]IP XV | H F C, *D(is) M(anibus) | Cresc[.]ntis eq(uitis) | alae Sebosia(nae) | ex n(umero) eq(uitum) sing(ularium) | s[.]ip(endiorum) XV | h(eres) f(aciundum) c(uravit)*. ‘To the shades of the dead (and) of Crescens, cavalryman of the Ala Sebosiana, from the unit of Equites Singulares, of 15 years’ service; his heir had this set up.’¹²

¹⁰ Dumped on the edge of a field, apparently after ploughing (cf. p. 277). Fraser Hunter, of the National Museums of Scotland, Edinburgh, where the stone is now stored, sent photographs and a detailed assessment by himself and Lawrence Keppie, who first transcribed the inscription. David Breeze sent comments of his own and by other members of the Roman Northern Frontier Seminar. It is only the ninth Roman tombstone to be found in Scotland, and the first since 1834 (see *RIB* 2142).

¹¹ For this style of tombstone, which is widespread, but especially in Britain and the two Germanies, see M. Schleiermacher, *Römische Reitergrabsteine: die kaizerzeitlichen Reliefs des triumphierenden Reiters* (1984); and in Britain most recently, *Britannia* 37 (2006), 468, No. 3 (Lancaster). It is the first example found in Scotland. The abbreviation of *Dis Manibus* and *stipendiorum*, like the lettering, suit an Antonine date.

¹² The *equites singulares (consularis)* were the mounted constituent of the provincial governor’s bodyguard, for which see M.P. Speidel, *Guards of the Roman Armies: An Essay on the Singulares of the Provinces* (1978). He observes (23–24) that guardsmen cavalry and infantry were organized as separate units, but in the absence of evidence

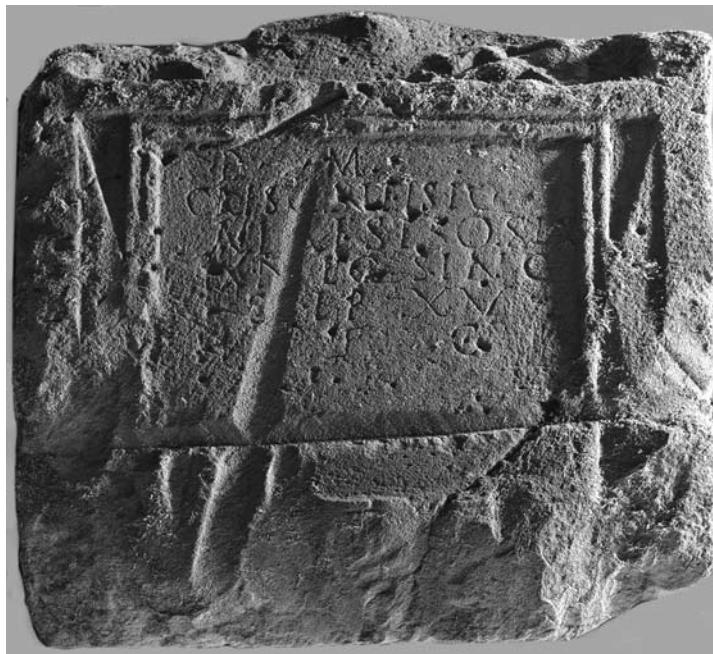


FIG. 5. Inveresk, fragment of a tombstone (No. 5). Width: 0.92 m.
(Photo: National Museums of Scotland)

to the contrary, suggests that they were referred to collectively as the *numerus singularium*. The Inveresk stone now shows that this was not so: there was indeed a distinct *numerus equitum singularium*. This 'unit' (*numerus*) was recruited from the province's auxiliary cavalry, principally *alae* but including *cohortes equitatae*, the guardsmen being seconded from an *ala* to which they continued to belong for administrative purposes; for this reason, the *ala* is often specified in their inscriptions, the Inveresk stone being an example. At first sight, the term *ex numero equitum singularium* is ambiguous: was Crescens still a guardsman, or was this his previous posting? However, in actual usage, the term *ex numero* was equivalent to the genitive *numeri*. In the case of the Emperor's mounted guardsmen (*equites singulares Augusti*), see M.P. Speidel, *Die Denkmäler der Kaiserreiter: Equites Singulares Augusti* (1994), nos 337, 530, 688b, 688e. The analogy is not exact, since these were not retained on the books of their previous *ala*, but epitaphs can also be found of provincial guardsmen *ex numero singularium* who were explicitly guardsmen when they died. See Speidel, *Guards* (cited above), no. 36 (*CIL* iii 7800, Apulum), for Dasas *eq(uiti) alae Batavorum ex n(umero) sing(ularium) stip(endiorum) XV*. He is buried in the provincial 'capital' by his heir, a decurion *ex n(umero) eodem*. The formulation is exactly that of the Inveresk stone, as is Speidel no. 82 (*AE* 1951, 41, Mactar), for an *eq(uiti) alae Thracu[m] ex n(umero) sing(ularium) ex provincia M(auretania) Caesariens(i)um stipendiorum V*, aged only 25. He too must have been seconded from his *ala* when he died. Note also Speidel, no. 81 (*CIL* viii 9292), for a *duplic[ar]ius ex numerum singularium qui ad monte Zelel interfectus est, an eques singularis* who died in action.

It follows that Crescens, originally of the *ala Sebosiana*, was an *equus singularis* attached to the provincial governor when he died. But most *equites singulares* are attested, understandably, in provincial 'capitals', whereas he was buried on the northern frontier far from London, which has produced the only stamped tile of the *eq(uites) s(ingulares)* (*RIB* II.5, 2489.14). There are at least four possible explanations. (1) The Antonine garrison of Inveresk is not known, but it was probably an *ala*. Whether it was actually the *ala Sebosiana* is unknown: our knowledge of its movements is insufficient to confirm this or deny it. Crescens may have been visiting his original unit when he died, or even requested that he should be buried there. This is possible, but something of a coincidence. (2) He may have been on detached service as a courier, or rather, serving in some supervisory capacity: compare *RIB* 725+add. (Catterick), an altar dedicated to 'the god who devised roads and paths' by a *s(ingularis) c(onsularis)* which was later restored by a *b(ene)ff(iciarius) c(onsularis)*, the implication being that they played the same role in this communications-centre. Significantly, it has yielded the only lead sealing of the *eq(uites) s(ingulares)* (*RIB* II.1, 2411.91). The same

B. INSTRUMENTUM DOMESTICUM

DORSET

6. **Lillington** (ST 62 12) (FIG. 6). Fragment of a silver finger-ring consisting of the shoulders and a projecting oval bezel, 11 by 10 mm, found¹³ in 2007. Crudely incised within the bezel: TRV, probably *T(itus) R(...)* *V(...)*.¹⁴

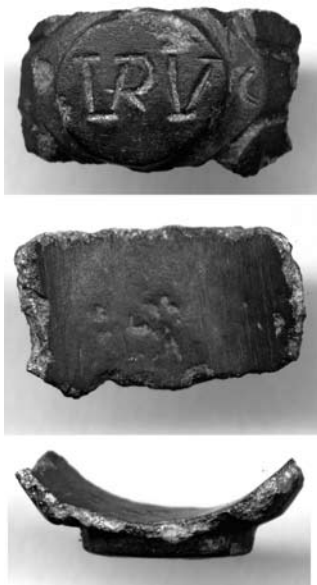


FIG. 6(a). Lillington, fragment of a silver finger-ring (No. 6). Width of bezel: 11 mm. (Photo: Portable Antiquities Scheme)



FIG. 6(b). Lillington (No. 6). (Drawing: M. Trevarthen)

explanation is likely for the S C, *s(ingularis) c(onsularis)*, attested at High Rochester (*RIB* 1266) and Vindolanda (*RIB* 1713), two important forts garrisoned by infantry; the nearby forts of Risingham and Housesteads have yielded altars dedicated by *beneficiarii consularis* (*RIB* 1225 and 1599). Only at the cavalry fort of Ribchester is S C likely to mean *s(ummus) c(urator)*, the quartermaster of an *ala* (*RIB* 594). (3) The governor himself may have been visiting the northern frontier with Crescens in attendance, an hypothesis which is supported by the altars dedicated at Inveresk by the procurator of Britain, Q. Lusius Sabinianus (*RIB* 2132+*add.*; *Britannia* 8 (1977), 433, No. 30). They confirm the fort's importance, but this would support either (2) or (3). The parallels adduced make (2) more likely, but since Crescens was commemorated by an 'heir' who may have been his comrade-in-arms, with a tombstone which implies that he was on 'active' service at the time, (3) is an attractive possibility. It also introduces (4), the possibility that he was actually attached to Lusius Sabinianus. The procurator of a province seems to have had *equites singulares* as of right only if he was also the governor: compare Speidel nos 78 (*CIL* viii 9354) and 79 (viii 9355) (Mauretania Caesariensis). But in Bithynia at least, Trajan assigned ten *beneficiarii* to the procurator; his subordinate, the freedman Maximus, was then allowed another six 'soldiers' (*militis*) for a special mission, to whom the governor added two mounted bodyguards (*tutela causa ... duos equites*) (Pliny, *ep.* 10. 27, confirmed by Trajan, 28). Lusius Sabinianus, a much more important figure, would certainly have been escorted on his mission to the northern frontier; a century earlier, his predecessor Decianus Catus had two hundred men at his disposal (Tacitus, *Ann.* 14. 32).

¹³ By R. March with a metal-detector (PAS ref. DOR-7ABF37). Sally Worrell sent details and photographs.

¹⁴ T and R share a long lower serif, intended to balance that of V, a resemblance further suggested by the forward slope of R. The first letter might also be L, but T looks a little more likely.

CO. DURHAM

7. **Chester-le-Street** (*Concangis*, NZ 2745 5175), Newcastle Road, c. 500 m north of the Roman fort (FIG. 7). Small sherd of a Gallic amphora, probably Gauloise 4 (Peacock and Williams 27), found¹⁵ in 2006. Incised after firing in cursive letters: [...]*R*ICI, [...]*rici*. Probably '(property) of [...]*ricus*.'¹⁶



FIG. 7. Chester-le-Street, graffito on amphora (No. 7). Scale 1:1. (Drawn by R.S.O. Tomlin)

ESSEX

8. **Bures** (TL 90 34) area (FIG. 8). Gold finger-ring (c. 94–97% fine), weight 4.04 gm, probably third- or fourth-century in date, found¹⁷ in 2007. An oval hoop, externally 21.7 by 15.3 mm, internally 17.8 by 13.5 mm, expands into a flat ovoid bezel 5.2 mm wide neatly incised in Greek capitals with bold serifs, which retain most of their niello inlay: EYTYXI, εὐτύχ(ε)ι. 'Be happy'.¹⁸



FIG. 8(a). Bures, gold finger-ring (No. 8). Diameter: 21.7 mm. (Photo: British Museum)
FIG. 8(b). Bures (No. 8). Width (top to bottom): 5.2 mm. (Photo: British Museum)

¹⁵ During excavation by Pre-Construct Archaeology (North), for which see *Britannia* 38 (2007), 263–4. Jenny Proctor made the sherd available.

¹⁶ It is not certain which way up to read the graffito, but the first letter looks more like an incomplete cursive R, rather than (other way up) an incompletely-formed D followed by ILI for *Dili[gens]*. The name-ending *-ricus* is quite common, even if none of the names is particularly common; but for Britain, compare the centurion Flavius Noricus (*RIB* 1664, 1812 and *JRS* 50 (1960), 237, No. 11).

¹⁷ By metal-detector. It was examined at the British Museum by Ralph Jackson, who sent photographs and a copy of his report (2007 T386), which forms the basis of this entry. It has been declared Treasure, and is awaiting valuation; it may go to Braintree Museum.

¹⁸ For other gold rings from Britain inscribed in Greek, see *RIB* II.3, 2422.1, 6, 10, 12, and (gold-plated silver) 43. For the inscription, compare *RIB* II.3, 2423.10, a sardonyx cameo with εὐτύχ(ε)ι ὁ φερών. The imperative εὐτύχ(ε)ι, which is equivalent to Latin *feliciter*, is found alone or in combination with other formulas on engraved gems; see M. Henig, *The Content Family Collection of Ancient Cameos* (1990), 17–21, Nos 29–39.

9. **Colchester** (*Camulodunum*, TL 992 252), Balcerne Heights (FIG. 9). Dark grey jar in a sandy fabric with reddish core (CAM 268), found¹⁹ in 2004 as one of three jars set with their necks flush to the floor of a small room within a building of Period 3 (late second / early third century). It is largely complete, but now fragmented into conjoining sherds. Two graffiti have been scratched after firing. (a) Just below the rim, in small clumsy letters: [...]*MBICAP*...[...], [*A*]*mbicap[iti]*. (b) On the wall, in much larger clumsy letters but probably by the same hand: *MBICAPITI*, (*A*)*mbicapiti*. ‘(...) of *Ambicapitus*’.²⁰

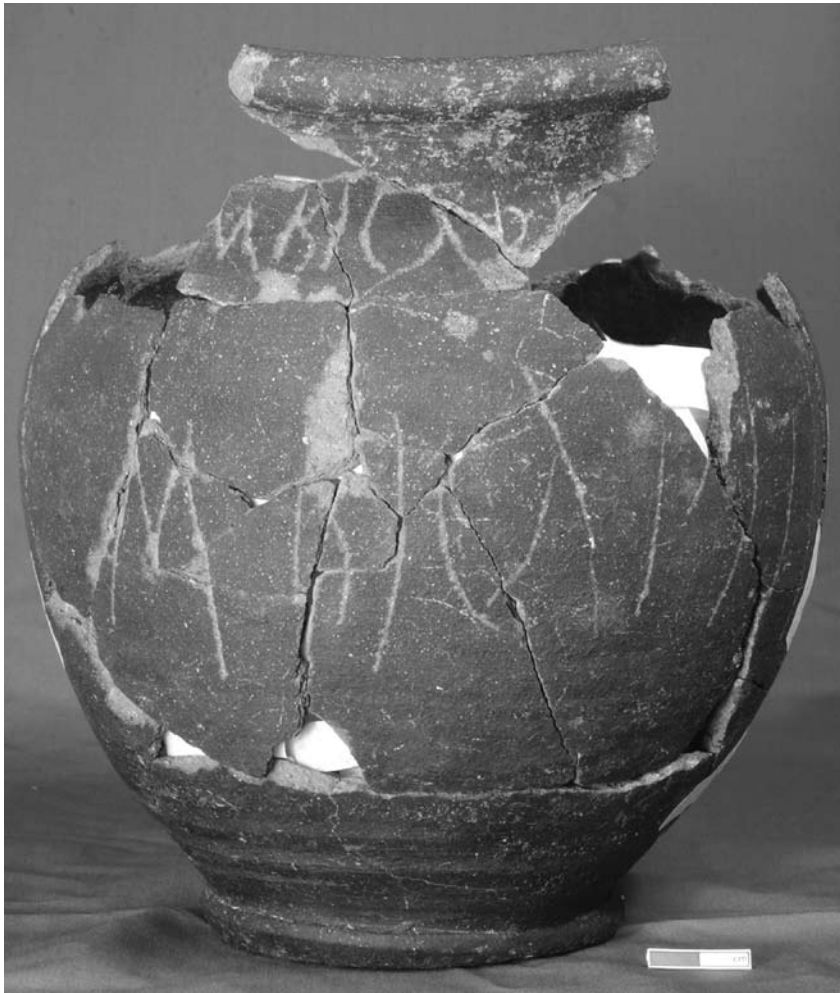


FIG. 9. Colchester, jar with two graffiti (No. 9). (Photo: Wessex Archaeology)

¹⁹ During excavation by Wessex Archaeology for McCarthy and Stone Ltd, to be published in *Essex Archaeology and History*. Grace Perpetua Jones sent a photograph and drawing, and other details. The jar will go to Colchester Museum (acc. no. 2003.278).

²⁰ The letters in both are irregular, but probably by the same hand since B and C are distinctively formed in the

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

10. **Cirencester** (*Corinium*, SP 029 014), 9 Prospect Place (FIG. 10). Rim sherd of a plain-rimmed black-burnished (BB1) dish, found²¹ in 2007. Scratched after firing, in irregular letters: [...]TAV[...], probably *Tau[rus]* or *Taur[rinus]* (etc.), in the nominative or genitive case.²²



FIG. 10. Cirencester, graffito on rim sherd (No. 10). Scale 1:3. (Drawn by R.S.O. Tomlin)

KENT

11. **Springhead** (*Vagniacis*, TQ 6180 7275) (FIG. 11). Sherd from a samian bowl (Drag. 31, C.G.), found²³ in 2000–2003, above a Roman road in the sanctuary/temple area. Scratched after firing, just above the carination: SIINNA[...], *Senna*.²⁴



FIG. 11. Springhead, graffito on samian (No. 11). Scale 1:1. (Drawing: Wessex Archaeology)

same way, and the name is repeated. It is not clear whether the jar was funerary, with the implication that *Ambicapitus* was the name of the deceased, or whether it was simply the owner's name. It is apparently unattested, but initial *Ambi-* is a constituent of many Celtic personal names.

²¹ During evaluation by Briege Williams of the Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service, who sent it with details. The assemblage in which it was found has been dated by Jane Timby to the early third century.

²² It is not certain that T is the first letter, but the spacing and the letter's enlargement both suggest this. For the name, compare *RIB* II.6, 2496.5, *Taurus* (a mortarium-maker); II.8, 2503.292, *Tau[...]* and 423, *Taurif[...?]* (owners' names). *Taurus* ('bull') is a Latin cognomen, and is explicitly so understood in the tile graffito *RIB* II.5, 2491.124. But like the cognate forms *Taurianus*, *Tauricus* and *Taurinus*, it is well attested as a samian potter's name, and *Taurinus* in particular is frequent in *CIL* xiii as a personal name. So this group of names was probably thought to 'conceal' the name-element found in Celtic tribal names such as *Taurini* and *Taurisci*.

²³ During excavation by Wessex Archaeology directed by Philip Andrews for Union Railways (North) Ltd. Rachael Seager Smith sent full details of this and nine other graffiti on samian (4) or coarseware (5) which are too fragmentary for inclusion here. 41 single-letter graffiti after firing, mostly V or X, were also found. For further details, see P.E.F. Andrews, E. Biddulph, A. Hardy and A. Smith, *Settling the Abbsfleet: CTRL Excavations at Springhead and Northfleet, Kent – the Late Iron Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Landscape*, forthcoming.

²⁴ For this masculine name of Celtic etymology, see *RIB* II.8, 2503.411 (Carlisle) with note.

LINCOLNSHIRE

12. **Scawby** (SE 98 05). Handle-end, 60.7 mm long, of a copper-alloy *trulla* found²⁵ in 2007. Immediately to the right of the terminal disc, 47 mm in diameter, is the beginning of an impressed stamp: CIPI[...], *Cipi* [*Polibi*].²⁶

13. **Great Hale** (TF 14 42). Silver finger-ring found²⁷ in 2003 (FIGS 12 and 13). On the flattened face is a rectangular panel, 13 by 8 mm, formed by four incised lines with cross-hatching, and within it two incised letters; their bases coincide with two punch-marks, between which is a third, the three forming a triangle: T(O)T.²⁸

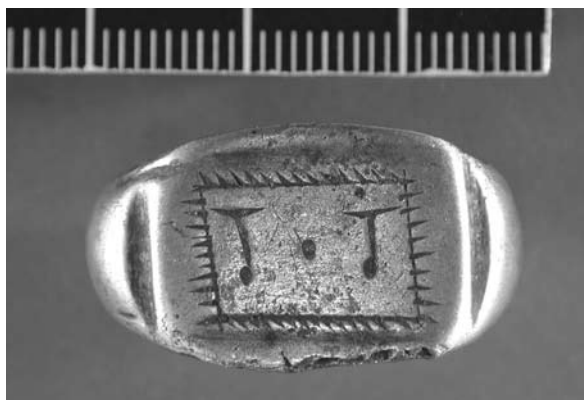


FIG. 12. Great Hale, silver finger-ring (No. 13). Panel width: 13 mm.
(Photo: Portable Antiquities Scheme)

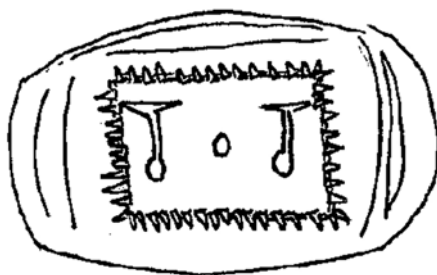


FIG. 13. Great Hale (No. 13).
(Drawing: Adam Daubney)

14. **Well** (TF 44 75) (FIG. 14). Fragment of a silver finger-ring consisting of a circular bezel, 10 mm in diameter, between two triangular shoulders, found²⁹ in 2007. Incised on the bezel: [.]T, probably [T](O)T.³⁰

²⁵ By J. Lockwood with a metal-detector (PAS ref. NLM-BOA171). Sally Worrell sent details and photographs.

²⁶ For other *trullae* stamped by this Campanian bronzesmith (c. A.D. 65–85), see *RIB* II.2, 2415.17–26 and *Britannia* 38 (2007), 363, No. 30. This seems to be one of the stamps without initial P, *P(ubli)*. The (genitive) cognomen is variously *Polibi* or *Polybi*.

²⁷ By D. Pantom with a metal-detector (PAS ref. LIN-D212A5), recorded as Treasure (2003 T266). Sally Worrell sent details and a photograph.

²⁸ For other silver TOT rings, thought to be dedicated to Toutatis, see *RIB* II.3, 2422.36–40.

²⁹ By E. Ely with a metal-detector (PAS ref. LIN-1901F7). Sally Worrell sent details and photographs.

³⁰ It is not clear from the photograph whether the first 'letter' is an area of damage or a symbol, but for a similar ring, also from Lincoln, which reads T[.]T, see *RIB* II.3, 2422, 36.



FIG. 14. Well, fragment of a silver finger-ring (No. 14). Bezel diameter: 10 mm.
(Photo: Portable Antiquities Scheme)

LONDON

15. **City of London** EC2 and EC4 (*Londinium*, TQ 324 811), 72–80 Cheapside, 83–84 Queen Street, 9–12 Pancras Lane (FIG. 15). Part of a Gaulish mould-made picture lamp in Lyon colour-coated ware, 58 by 23 mm, found³¹ in 1991 in a context dated to the period A.D. 45–65. On the underside of the foot-ring is a numeral in relief, formed by a graffito in the original mould: XXXII, ‘32’.³²



FIG. 15. City of London, underside of lamp (No. 15). Width: 58 mm.
(Photo: Giles Standing)

³¹ During excavation for Wates (City) Ltd by the Department of Urban Archaeology, directed by Julian Hill and Aidan Woodger: see J. Hill and A. Woodger, *Excavations at 72–75 Cheapside/83–93 Queen Street, City of London*. The lamp itself is not published, but was examined in 2007 by Giles Standing during his cataloguing of Roman lamps found in London. He sent a photograph and other details. It is now in the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre.

³² The final digit is elongated, either deliberately or because the *stilus* slipped. The numeral, which presumably identified a mould or batch, is the only example found by Standing (see previous note) on a Roman lamp from London.

NORFOLK

16. **Caister-on-Sea** (TG 5198 1228), Holy Trinity Church (FIG. 16). Rim sherd of a grey mortarium found³³ in 2005 in a dump of pottery waste outside the Roman fort. Incised before firing on the inner rim, in letters clumsily formed but complete: NOM, presumably *Nom(us)*.³⁴

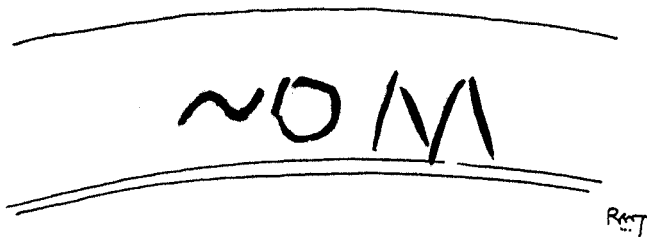


FIG. 16. Caister-on-Sea, graffito on rim sherd (No. 16). Scale 1:1. (Drawn by R.S.O. Tomlin)

17. **Hockwold cum Wilton** (TL 754 872), Leylands Farm. Inscribed strip of lead, c. 250 by 30 mm, 1 mm thick, now in five conjoining pieces, found³⁵ in 2001 in the area of the Roman settlement and temple-site. When found, it had been folded upon itself four times, so as to form a rectangular lump 54 by 32 mm, 11 mm thick, which was then pierced with an iron nail c. 4 mm thick of which traces remained. Only the inner face is inscribed, in reversed (mirror-image) capitals written from right to left.³⁶ They were carelessly formed, and are now rather faint.³⁷ Some have been lost altogether in areas of surface crazing, and especially where the tablet was folded or pierced. There are two and a half lines of text.

Transcript³⁸

(Line 1) LITTERAS H[.]S [2]OLEXER[2-3][c.5]VM̄ IN MVRT̄ | EVM̄ NE ANTE LODVN|TVR NE ILEŃCE[1-2?]

(Line 2) E[3]ENTVR | [.]VEONS[.] ET BEA[.]R [.]VRTVM̄ ET AC|CVŞATORE[.] . . NEGE[.] | MVRT̄VM̄

(Line 3) CELIANVŞ | IN FVRTVM̄ FE[3] *vacat*

³³ During excavation by Archaeological Project Services, for which see *Britannia* 37 (2006), 413. Norfolk site code 8683 CBY, s.f. 016, to be illustrated as No. 12 in the forthcoming report. Maggi Darling made the sherd available.

³⁴ NOM (etc.) is also the stamp of a South Gaulish samian potter, *Nomus*. The name, presumably Celtic, is found elsewhere in Gaul and (of freedmen) at Rome; as *Nommus* it occurs at Trier (*CIL* xiii 3707).

³⁵ By Derek Woollestone with a metal detector, who reported the find to Norfolk Archaeology, and made it available for study. It was opened and cleaned by Esther Cameron, and is now owned by Norwich Castle Museum. Two other 'curse tablets' (*tabellae defixionum*) have been found in the same area of settlement: *Britannia* 25 (1994), 293, No. 1 (Brandon, Suffolk), and 296, No. 2 (Weeting with Broomhill, Norfolk). For the site, see P. Salway, 'Excavations at Hockwold-cum-Wilton, Norfolk, 1961–62', *Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc.* 60 (1967), 39–80.

³⁶ The same method of reversal, mirror-image capitals written from right to left, is found in the Weeting with Broomhill tablet cited in the previous note. The only other British examples are *Britannia* 18 (1987), 360, No. 1 (b) (London Bridge), and 24 (1993), 310, No. 2 (Ratcliffe-on-Soar).

³⁷ A is 'open' (without crossbar) and liable to confusion with M and N, since they are all written with the same slope; D is lower-case; E is not reversed; the first F in line 3 is reversed, the second is not; the down-stroke of T curls to the right, i.e. not reversed.

³⁸ Retaining the line-sequence, since the unscripted space in 3 suggests that the text ended here, but reversing the letter-sequence. Words which can be recognized, including *in* and *et*, have been separated to make them more clear, but there seems to have been some word-separation in the original. In the transcript, vertical lines mark the four folds where the text is broken and damaged, and numerals within brackets indicate the approximate number of letters lost in these folds or in the nail-holes. Dotted letters are incomplete or otherwise uncertain.

Reconstructed text³⁹

- (1) *litteras h[a]s [a]dolexer[] []um in [ff]urt(um) eum ne ante loduntur ne ILENCE[]*
 (2) *e[xig]entur [.]VEONS[.] et BEN[.]R [ff]urtum et accusatore[m] . . nege[t] [ff]urtum*
 (3) *C(a)elianus in furtum fe[ci]t*

‘... these letters ... against him theft ... lest they are praised before ... they be exacted ... theft and accuser ... deny theft ... Caelianus made against theft ...’

The text, even when complete, must have been grammatically incoherent. It was evidently written against ‘theft’ (*furtum*) by someone called Caelianus, who apparently took words and phrases at random.⁴⁰

NORTH YORKSHIRE

18. **Brompton** (SE 93 86) area, north-east of Malton (*Derventio*) (FIGS 17 and 18). Five fragments of a bronze military diploma, all from its first leaf (tabella I), found⁴¹ in 2007: (a) 82 by 80 mm; (b) 45 by 45 mm, with two small conjoining fragments; (c) 28 by 24 mm. The largest fragment (a) (outer face) extends almost to the bottom edge, so that (a) (inner face) must extend almost to the right edge. There is half of one binding-hole in the top edge of fragment (b) (outer face), and thus midway in the left edge of (b) (inner face). Fragment (b) can be placed to the left of (a), and just touching it. Fragment (c) is entirely detached, with its outer face above (b), and its inner face to the left of (a) and (b).⁴² The combined fragments read as follows.

Inner text (intus: tabella I)

PONTIF MAX
 III PRO
 B XXXVII QVAE APP
 ● VNGR ET II AST E
 ANA ∞ C R ET G
 NA MI GALL ET AVG CONT C
 ∞ ET I CE C ET I AFR ET I LING
 ∞ C R ET I HAM SAGI
 ERN C R ET I MORIN
 ATAV ET I TVNGR ET I H
 AC ET II LING ET II AST ET II DE
 III BRACAR ET III LING ET II
 C ET IV DELM ET V RAET ET V
 AC QVAE SVNT IN BRITAN
 . . . GINTI STI
 M FAL

³⁹ With unresolved sequences left in capitals. Square brackets mark letters which have been restored or corrected; round brackets, letters omitted by the scribe. See further, next note.

⁴⁰ *litteras h[a]s* is perhaps the object of *C(a)elianus in furtum fe[ci]t* (‘Caelianus made these letters against theft’). *Caelianus* is not a common cognomen, although in Britain it is borne by a legionary legate (*RIB* 2034). *[a]dolexer[]* may be a form of *adolescere* (‘grow’). The scribe wrote *MVRT* and *MVRTVM*, apparently a visual error for *furtum* (as correctly in 3) due to his beginning the reversal from the end of the word. *furtum* (‘theft’) may be a confusion for *furem* (‘thief’), as in *Tab. Sulis* 102, since it carries the masculine demonstrative *eum*, even though *furtum* is neuter. *ne ante* suggests curses which act until stolen property is returned (*Tab. Sulis*, p. 65), but *laxentur* might have then been expected, not *loduntur* < *lauduntur*. For *e[xig]entur*, the ‘exaction’ of stolen property, see *Tab. Sulis*, p. 64.

⁴¹ By S. Hodgson with a metal-detector. He deposited them temporarily in the British Museum, where Ralph Jackson made them available for study and also photographed them.

⁴² The measurements are according to the outer face (extrinsecus), which carried the whole text on one page, in lines therefore more closely spaced than those of the inner face (intus), which carried the text on two pages. The axis of the outer text is at right-angles to that of the inner text. The fragments can be placed in relation to each other with the help of the Brigetio diploma, for which see next note.

Outer text (extrinsecus: tabella I)

... C
 ET I FRIS
 AQVITA
 ET I SVNV
 LL ET II V
 ...

●
 RIT[]MIS
 NE[]VORVM
 TERISQVE EORVM CIV
 NC HABVISSENT CVM
 T CVM IIS QVA
 AS *vacat*

QVINQV
 MISSION
 SCRIPTA SVN
 DIT ET CONVB CVM
 IIS DATA AVT SI
 XISSENT []MTAXA
 XVI *vacat* []

TRASIO FLAMIN
 TORVM CVI P
 IVS DEXTER MAVRET
 X P[]TE *vacat*
 ... TIS F AV
 M EX TABVLA AEN
 V

Conflated text⁴³

[*Imp. Caesar divi Traiani Parthici f. divi Nervae nepos Traianus Hadrianus Augustus*], **pontif(ex) max(imus)**, [*trib(unicia) pot(estate) VI co(n)s(ul)*] **III pro[co(n)s(ul)]**, [*equitib(us) et peditib(us) qui militaverunt in alis XIII et cohorti]b(us) XXXVII quae app(ellantur) [(1) I Pannonior(um) Sabinian(a) et (2) I Pannon(iorum) Tampian(a) et (3) I Hispan(orum) Astur(um) et (4) I T]ungr(orum) et (5) II Ast(urum) et [(6) Gall(orum) Picientiana et (7) Thrac(um) Classiana c(ivium) R(omanorum) et (8) Gall(orum) Petri]ana (milliaria) c(ivium) R(omanorum) et (9) G[all(orum) Sebosiana c(ivium) R(omanorum) et (10) Vetton(um) Hispan(orum) c(ivium) R(omanorum) et (11) Agrippia]na Mi[niata et (12) Aug(usta)] Gall(orum) et (13) Aug(usta) [Vo]cont(iorum) c(ivium) R(omanorum); et (1) I Nervia German(orum) (milliaria) et (2) I Ce[ltiber(orum) et (3) I Thra]c(um) et (4) I Afr(orum) [c(ivium) R(omanorum)] et (5) I Ling(onum) [et (6) I fida Vardull(orum)] (milliaria) c(ivium) R(omanorum) et (7) I Fris[iav(onum) et (8) I Vang(ionum) (milliaria) et (9) I Ham(iorum) sagi]t(aria) et (10) I Delm(atarum) et (11) I] Aquita[n(orum) et (12) I Ulp(ia) Traiana Cug]ern(orum) c(ivium) R(omanorum) et (13) I Morin(orum) [et (14) I Menap(iorum)] et (15) I Sunu[c(orum) et (16) I Betas(iorum) et (17) I B]atav(orum) et (18) I Tungr(orum) et (19) I H[ispan(orum) et (20) II Ga]ll(orum) et (21) II V[asc(onum) c(ivium) R(omanorum) et (22) II Thr]ac(um) et (23) II Ling(onum) et (24) II Ast(urum) et (25) II De[lm(atarum) et (26) II Nerv(iorum) et (27) III Nerv(iorum) et] (28) III Bracar(augustanorum) et (29) III Ling(onum) et (30) II[II Gall(orum) et (31) IV Gall(orum) et (32) IV Breu]c(orum) et (33) IV Delm(atarum) et (34) V Raet(orum) et (35) V [Gall(orum) et (36) VI Nerv(iorum) et (37) VII Thr]ac(um) quae sunt in Britan[nia sub A. Platorio Nepote, quinque et vi]ginti sti[pendiis eme]rit[is di]mis[sis honesta] mission[e per Pompeiu]m Fa[lco]ne[m, q]uorum [nomina sub]scripta sun[t, ipsis liberis pos]terisque eorum civ[itatem de]dit et conub(ium) cum [uxorib(us) quas tu]nc habuissent cum [est civitas] iis data aut si [qui caelibes essen]t cum iis qua[s postea du]xissent [du]mtaxa[t singuli singul]as. [a. d.] xvi [Kal. Aug. Ti. Iulio Capitone L. Vi]trasio Flamin[ino co(n)s(ulibus) coh(ortis) V Rae]torum cui p[rae]est Cornel[ius Dexter Mauret]anus ... e]xp[edi]te [...]tis f. Au[...]. . . descriptum et recognitu]m ex tabula aen[ea quae fixa est Romae in muro post templum di]v[i Aug(usti) ad Minervam.]*

⁴³ The restored (and conflated) text is essentially that of the outer face of the Brigetio diploma (*JRS* 20 (1930), 16–22 = CIL xvi 69), after deleting the ‘ghost’ (*ala*) *Gallorum*, and adding (*cohors*) *IV Lingonum* from the inner text. It is

The diploma evidently belongs to the same issue as the great Brigetio diploma which lists 13 *alae* and 37 cohorts on 17 July 122, but there are minor differences in lineation, format and abbreviation.⁴⁴ The name of the recipient is lost, but he was an infantry soldier of Cohors V Raetorum, whose presence in Britain is thus confirmed.⁴⁵ His cohort-commander was Sextus Cornelius Dexter of Saldae in Mauretania Caesariensis, at the beginning of an equestrian career which culminated in the procuratorships of Asia and of Belgica and the two Germanies.⁴⁶



FIG. 17. Brompton, bronze diploma (No. 18), inner face of fragment (a).
(Photo: Ralph Jackson and the British Museum)

unclear whether these errors were also made by the Brompton diploma, and what form the numeral took, whether IIII or IV. The Brompton diploma abbreviated the unit-titles still more (see next note), and this practice has been followed in the restoration. Surviving letters are printed in bold for greater clarity, except for C in line 1 of the outer text: here the previous incomplete letter is probably R, but might be A, so it is difficult to choose between [I AF]R C [R] and [I THR]AC.

⁴⁴ Unlike the Brigetio diploma, Brompton (inner face) writes XXXVII for *triginta et septem*, and the milliary symbol for *milliaria*, and abbreviates *pontifex maximus* and *appellantur*: note that APP is followed by the tip of the suprascript bar of the numeral following. Its abbreviation of unit-names is also more extreme, for example DELM for Brigetio's DELMATARVM; the evidence comes mostly from the inner text, but note also [GA]LL in the outer text. The Aldwinckle diploma fragment (*Britannia* 35 (2004), 343, no. 20) probably belongs to the same issue, but is too slight for useful comparison.

⁴⁵ It is listed only by the Brigetio diploma (see Roxan in R. Goodburn and P. Bartholomew (eds), *Aspects of the Notitia Dignitatum* (1976), 61), but was detected by Eric Birley on an altar from Carrawburgh (*RIB* 1529+*add.*). After cleaning and conservation, it may be possible to read more of the un-Roman name of the father of the recipient. The latter's origin, AV[...], suggests a place-name rather than a tribe, but there are many possibilities, including *Augusta Vindelicum* in Raetia.

⁴⁶ *PIR* II² C1344; Devijver, *PME* C 234. Since Dexter was decorated in his third command during the Jewish

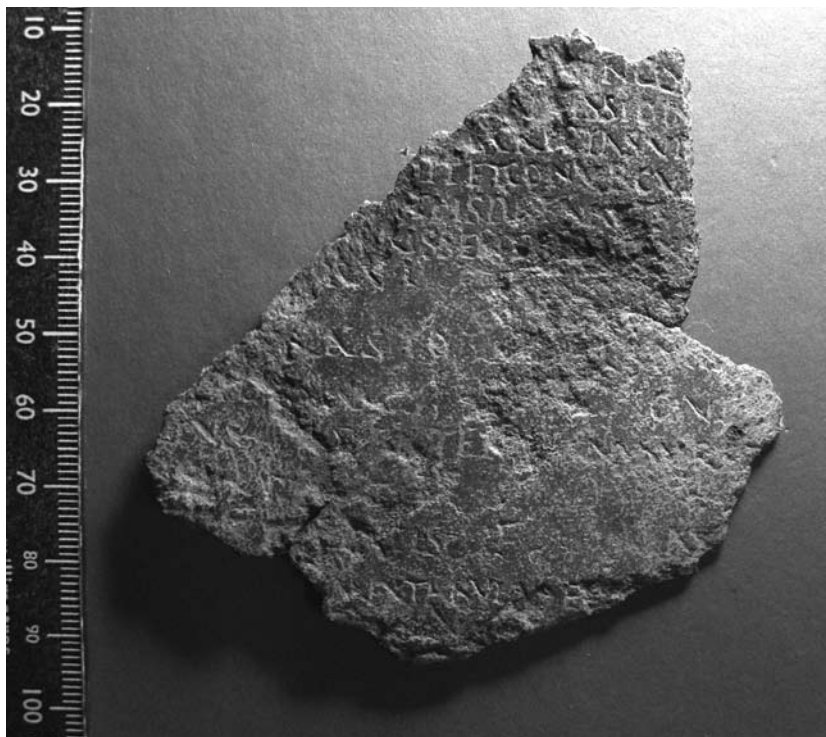


FIG. 18. Brompton (No. 17), outer face of fragment (a).
(Photo: Ralph Jackson and the British Museum)

NORTHUMBERLAND

19. **Vindolanda** (NY 768 663) (FIG. 19). Copper-alloy strip, 137 by 27 mm, perhaps part of a helmet vizor, found⁴⁷ in 2007 in a context of *c.* A.D. 150/200, probably Antonine. In letters formed by punched dots: CARANTI CARA, *Caranti Cara(anti)*, '(property) of Carantus'.⁴⁸

War (A.D. 132–5), it is evident that his first command, the prefecture of *coh(ors) V Raetorum*, was early in the reign of Hadrian (*ILS* 1400, *Saldae*; 'perhaps in Britain', as Devijver cautiously notes. This diploma is now the earliest to give the origin of a unit-commander: see the list appended to G. Alföldy, 'Die Truppenkommandeure in den Militärdiplomen', reprinted in *MAVORS* III, 120–6, and supplemented by M. Roxan and P. Holder, *Roman Military Diplomas* IV (2003), 663. The origin is unusual in being a province, not a town or city, even though *Saldae* was a Roman *colonia*, but for other instances see *CIL* xvi 110 (*RMD* 47), *Picen(o)*; *RMD* 156, *Afer* (where the previous word [...]*Jalis* must be his cognomen); and *RMD* 170, *Narb(onensis)*. The nomen is not distinctive, but the memory of Cornelius Dexter was later recalled by two great-grandnephews at *Saldae* (*ILS* 5484), so the tribune C. Cornelius Peregrinus, *ex provincia Maur(etania) Caesa(riensi) domo Sald[i]s d[e]c(urio)* perhaps a century later (*RIB* 812, *Maryport*), may also have been related.

⁴⁷ During excavation directed by Andrew Birley. Robin Birley sent details including a photograph.

⁴⁸ The second CARA is formed in larger letters of somewhat different style, and was left incomplete, apparently because the scribe ran out of space. This Celtic personal name, like its derived nomen *Carantius*, is well attested; in Britain it is found in *RIB* 1266 (High Rochester) and 1442 (quarry-face near Chesters, *Carantinus*).



FIG. 19. Vindolanda, inscribed bronze strip (No. 19). Length: 137 mm.
(Photo: Vindolanda Trust)

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

20. **East Stoke** (*Ad Pontem*, SK 75 49) (FIGS 20 and 21). Fragment, 8 by 6.5 mm, of a narrow band of silver 2 mm thick, weight 0.7 gm, found⁴⁹ in 1989. Neatly incised in capitals with marked triangular serifs, inlaid with niello: [...]**VAS**[...], perhaps [... *vi*]/*vas*. ‘Long life to you, [*the owner’s name in the vocative case*].’⁵⁰



FIG. 20. East Stoke, inscribed silver band (No. 20).
Width (top to bottom): 6.5 mm.
(Photo: Liverpool Museums)



FIG. 21. East Stoke (No. 20).
(Drawing: Liverpool Museums)

TYNE AND WEAR

21. **South Shields** (*Arbeia*, NZ 365 679). Fragment of a flat tile (T395) found⁵¹ in Barracks II and III in a third-century context (after *c.* A.D. 222). An impressed stamp reads (in relief): [LE]G VI V.⁵²

⁴⁹ By metal-detector (PAS database No. LVPL-21B073). It is registered under Farndon (SK 768 519), but is thought to come from the nearby Roman site. Frances McIntosh, Finds Liaison Officer at Liverpool Museums, sent a photograph and drawing, and other details.

⁵⁰ The sample is too small for secure dating, but the letters are acceptably fourth-century. They suggest a fillet applied to the neck of a silver vessel, acclaiming the owner: compare *RIB* II.2, 2414.32, *Desideri vivas*.

⁵¹ During excavation by Arbeia Roman Fort and Museum. Alex Croom sent details including a photograph and drawing.

⁵² The type is *RIB* II.4, 2460.48. This is the first stamped tile of the Sixth Legion to be found in modern excavations on the site.

WEST YORKSHIRE

22. **Castleford** (*Lagentium*, SE 425 255) (FIG. 22). Wall sherd of a south-Spanish oil amphora (Dressel 20, inv. no. 142) found⁵³ in 1987 in an Antonine context. Inscribed in flowing cursive before firing: [...]**CTIS** | [...].⁵⁴

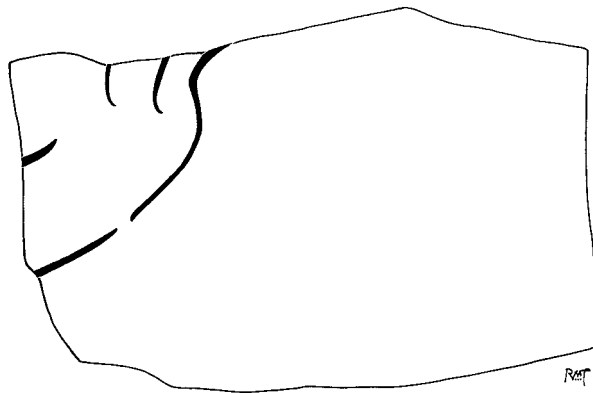


FIG. 22. Castleford, graffito on amphora (No. 22). Scale 1:3. (Drawn by R.S.O. Tomlin)

23. *Ibid.* (FIG. 23). Base sherd of a samian dish (Drag. 18/31R, inv. no. 94), found in 1987 in an Antonine context. Incised after firing underneath, within the foot-ring: **FIRM**[...], *Firm[us]* or *Firm[inus]*.⁵⁵

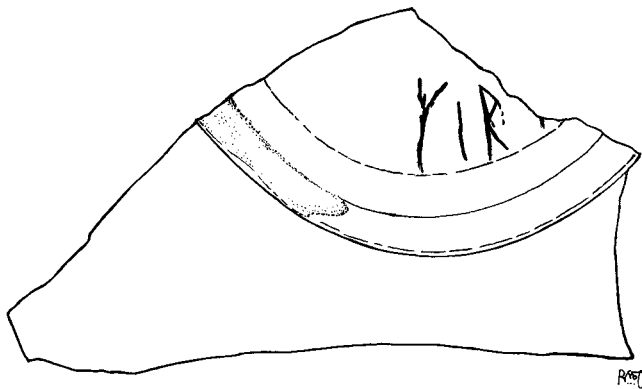


FIG. 23. Castleford, graffito on samian (No. 23). Scale 1:3. (Drawn by R.S.O. Tomlin)

⁵³ With the next three items in excavations by West Yorkshire Archaeological Services funded by the Manpower Services Commission. Hilary Cool made them available, and they are now in Wakefield Museum.

⁵⁴ The space before the last three letters was apparently filled by a large C, of which only the lower tip survives. The differences in inclination of the next two letters suggest that they are not II, but T ligatured to I. The graffito is part of a potter's signature probably of mid-second-century date, consisting of name(s) and date.

⁵⁵ Two examples of the graffito FIR are known on samian (*RIB* II.7, 2501.186 and 187), but the scratch after R is made by the same instrument, and its inclination is appropriate to the tip of M; compare *RIB* II.8, 2501.188, FIRM[...].

24. Ibid. (FIG. 24). Rim sherd of a samian cup (Drag. 33, inv. no. 213), found in 1987 in a Hadrianic / mid-Antonine context. Scratched after firing on the wall: [...]ΛELI[...], probably *Aeli* or *Aeli[ani]*, '(property) of Aelius or Aelianus'.⁵⁶

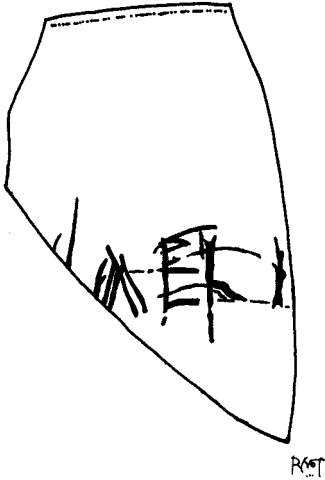


FIG. 24. Castleford, graffito on samian (No. 22). Scale 1:2.
(Drawn by R.S.O. Tomlin)

25. Ibid. (FIG. 25). Wall sherd of a whiteware flagon (inv. no. 1255), found in 1988 in a Hadrianic / mid-Antonine context. Neatly incised after firing: XIIIN[...]. The graffito may be complete, so perhaps: '13 N(...)'.⁵⁷

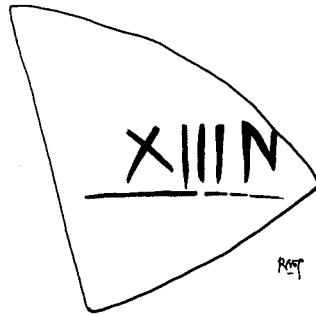


FIG. 25. Castleford, graffito on a sherd (No. 22). Scale 1:2.
(Drawn by R.S.O. Tomlin)

⁵⁶ The two scratches to the left of L are probably casual; they can hardly belong to *Caelianus* or *Laelianus*. The imperial nomen *Aelius* has already been found as a cognomen on samian: see *RIB* II.7, 2501.29 and 30.

⁵⁷ The diminishing thickness of the sherd suggests that the graffito should be read this way up, the way in which the letters seem to have been formed. It would be more usual for an abbreviation to precede a numeral, perhaps N for *nummos* ('sesterces'), but IIIX would be difficult; a dyslexic reversal perhaps. The graffito is possibly a price.

WILTSHIRE

26. **Blunsdon St Andrew** (SU 1408 8935), Groundwell Ridge Roman villa (FIG. 26). Rectangular sherd of samian ware, 25 by 20 mm, 9 mm thick, found⁵⁸ in 2004 in the Roman-period fill of a post-hole. It seems not to be casual, but to have been roughly but deliberately broken and trimmed into shape. The incised graffito, to judge by its central position, was made afterwards. It consists of two lines intersecting at an acute angle, perhaps joined by a third; but the latter, like other apparent ‘lines’, may only be casual abrasion. The graffito is certainly not a Roman letter, and unlikely to be a mark of identification or the Greek letter delta (or numeral ‘4’). However, since the sherd weighs 7.04 gm, it may have been marked as a weight, one-quarter of a Roman ounce (*uncia*) or one *sicilicus*, which would formally have weighed 6.822 gm.⁵⁹

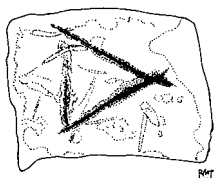


FIG. 26. Blunsdon St Andrew, graffito on samian (No. 26). Scale 1:1. (Drawn by R.S.O. Tomlin)

SCOTLAND

PERTH AND KINROSS

27. **Dalginross** (NN 782 217) Roman fort and camp. Biconical lead weight, maximum diameter 34 mm (face 26.5 mm), 21 mm high, found⁶⁰ in 2007. Weight 135.9 gm, but rather damaged and pitted with corrosion. One face has three punched conical dots set in a T-formation; it has presumably lost two further dots, forming a quincunx. ‘Five (*unciae*).’⁶¹

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

(a) **RIB 1602** (Housesteads). This altar dedicated to Hueteris was found in 1910 ‘partially underneath the south-west corner of the foundations’ of the interval tower between the east gate and the south-east angle tower.⁶²

(b) **RIB 2068** (somewhere on Hadrian’s Wall). This fragment of an altar dedicated to Veteris

⁵⁸ During excavation by English Heritage in conjunction with Swindon Borough Council, for which see *Britannia* 37 (2005), 424. Dr P. Wilson, English Heritage, made the sherd available.

⁵⁹ Only one example of such a weight is known from Britain, *RIB* II.2, 2412.28 in bronze, weighing 7.32 gm. This also is marked with two strokes meeting at an acute angle, two-thirds of a triangle, although the proper symbol for *sicilicus* was a ‘sickle’-shaped crescent (see *RIB* II.2, p. 2).

⁶⁰ By metal-detector, with a Flavian harness junction (*phalera*), but not itself datable. Fraser Hunter, of the National Museums of Scotland, Edinburgh, sent full details.

⁶¹ For this quincunx, compare *RIB* II.2, 2412.78 (bronze weight from Colchester). Three ounces would be only 81.9 gm, whereas five would be 136.4 gm, almost exactly the actual weight.

⁶² F.G. Simpson (ed. G. Simpson), *Watermills and Military Works on Hadrian’s Wall* (1976), 131, a reference sent to Georgina Plowright by the late Dr Grace Simpson.

was found in 1910 at Housesteads, between the east gate and the interval tower to its south where *RIB* 1602 was found.⁶³

(c) ***RIB* II.2, 2414.40*** (Risley Park). The copy⁶⁴ of this lost silver *lanx* which came to light in 1991 has now been exposed as a modern forgery, so its reading (*RIB* II.8, 2505.2) has no authority. It is an inaccurate version of the reading published by Stukeley in 1736.⁶⁵

(d) ***RIB* II.6, 2497.19** (Wallsend). Rim sherd of a mortarium, said to be lost. It has now been returned to Arbeia Roman Fort and Museum, and is stored at Segedunum Roman Fort, Museum and Baths.⁶⁶ It reads: NERTORIŞ[...], perhaps an error for *Nestoris*, '(property) of Nestor'.⁶⁷

(e) ***RIB* II.7, 2501.549** (Wallsend) is the same as **2501.802** (Wallsend), which should be deleted. This samian graffito was inadvertently included twice.⁶⁸

(f) ***Britannia* 19 (1988), 492, No. 10** (Lanchester). A second fragment of this altar was found⁶⁹ in 2007, consisting of most of the capital and upper portion of the die, which conjoins the first fragment and confirms the dedication. The combined text reads: *[I(ovi)] O(ptimo) M(aximo) | [c]oh(ors) I Ling(onum) | [e]q(uitata) c(ui) p(raeest) | [.] [F]ulvius | [Fel]ix praef(ectus)*. 'To Jupiter Best and Greatest, the First Cohort of Lingones part-mounted, which its prefect [.] Fulvius Felix commands.'

(g) ***RIB* III**. The text has been finished of *The Roman Inscriptions of Britain*, III, by R.S.O. Tomlin, the late R.P. Wright, and M.W.C. Hassall, which collects inscriptions on stone found or notified between 1955 and 2006 inclusive. There are 550 entries and about 1,000 photos or drawings. Publication by Oxbow Books is expected in spring 2009.

⁶³ Information from F.G. Simpson's diary, communicated to Georgina Plowright by the late Dr Grace Simpson.

⁶⁴ *Britannia* 25 (1994), 313 Addendum (a); *RIB* II.8, 2505.2.

⁶⁵ Conveniently reproduced as S. Piggott, *William Stukeley: An Eighteenth-Century Antiquary* (1985), pl 26.

⁶⁶ Information from Alex Croom, who sent a photograph and rubbing.

⁶⁷ The published drawing is accurate; the third letter is certainly R.

⁶⁸ As the editor had already noticed, but brought to his attention by Alex Croom.

⁶⁹ By John Gall when demolishing a wall at Hollinside Old Farm (NZ 158 463). Nicholas Greenwell sent photographs and other details.