

### III. Inscriptions<sup>1</sup>

By R.S.O. TOMLIN

#### A. MONUMENTAL

1. **Greater London** (*Londinium*, TQ 24544 75480), Wandsworth Reach, the Thames foreshore (FIG. 1). Two conjoining fragments of a rectangular copper-alloy plaque, 16 by 36 mm, 1 mm thick, found<sup>2</sup> in 2012 in the river gravel between tidemarks. The top edge is original, and so are the top right-hand corner and part of the right-hand edge. Inscribed in good capitals: [...] AE ° DEAE | [...]B ° AVG | [...]BOGIVS | [...]PANNO | [...]VM *vacat*. [...] *jae deae* | [*et numini*]b(us) *Aug(ustorum)* | [...] *bogius* | [*natione*] *Panno*/[*nus vot*]um. 'To [...] goddess and the Divinities of the Emperors. [...]bogius, by nationality a Pannonian, (paid his) vow.'<sup>3</sup>



FIG. 1. Greater London, copper-alloy plaque (No. 1). (Photo: Bob Wells)

<sup>1</sup> 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) and (slightly modified) by R.S.O. Tomlin, R.P. Wright and M.W.C. Hassall in *The Roman Inscriptions of Britain* Vol. iii (Oxford, 2009), which are henceforth cited respectively as *RIB* (1–2400) and *RIB* III (3001–3550). 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 (Gloucester and Stroud, 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.

<sup>2</sup> By Bob Wells with a metal-detector. Information from him and Jenny Hall, who sent photographs.

<sup>3</sup> The bottom edge is broken, but the space after [*vot*]um in line 5, and the general sense, shows that the text ended here. *votum* is usually abbreviated, especially in the V S L M formula, but a few dedications end with *votum* without a verb: see *RIB* 1604, 1775, 1803, 2069. The certain restoration of [*et numini*]b(us) in line 2 shows that *c.* 7 letters have been lost from the beginning of the other lines. The cult of the imperial *numina* is often coupled with that of another deity, but no restoration is possible here. A goddess is required by *deae*, which unusually follows her name, as in No. 5 below

2. **Caerleon** (*Isca*, ST 338 902), the Roman building complex south of the fortress (FIG. 2). Small fragment of an inscribed slab of Red Sandstone, 130 by 95 mm, only 25 mm thick (but this is original), found<sup>4</sup> in 2011. Inscribed in well-drawn capitals 70 mm high: [...]*AVG*[...], [...]*Aug*(...) [...].<sup>5</sup>



FIG. 2. Caerleon, slab (No. 2). (Photo: R.S.O. Tomlin)

3. **Maryport** (*Alauna*, NY 038 372), Camp Farm (FIG. 3). Red Sandstone altar, 0.35 by 0.78 m, 0.325 m thick, found<sup>6</sup> in 2012. Inscribed on the die in well-drawn capitals: I \* O \* M | COH \* I \* BAE|TASIORVM | C ^ R ^ CVI PRAEEST | ATTIVS TVTOR | PRAEF ^ V ^ S ^ L ^ L ^ M, *I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo) | coh(ors) I Bae|tasiorium | c(ivium) R(omanorum) cui praeest | Attius Tutor | praef(ectus) v(otum) s(olvit) l(aeta) l(ibens) m(erito)*. ‘To Jupiter Best and Greatest, the First Cohort of Baetasians, Roman Citizens, which is commanded by Attius Tutor, prefect, willingly, gladly, deservedly paid its vow.’<sup>7</sup>

(Vindolanda); the only other British instances are *RIB* 149, 247 and *Tab. Sulis* 65.2. M.-Th. Raepsaet-Charlier has shown, as A.R. Birley notes (see below, note 11), that this usage is likely to be early Hadrianic. The dedicator describes himself as ‘Pannonian’, in a phrase like *ciu(is) Pann(oni)us* (*RIB* 1713) or *d(omo) Mursa ex Pannon(ia) Inferiore* (*RIB* 894), and the simple restoration [*natione*] *Panno[n]ius* would fit well. [*mil(es) coh(ortis) I] Panno[n]ior(um)*] (compare *RIB* 1667) would also fit, but London is an unlikely place to find an auxiliary soldier. Conceivably he was seconded to the governor’s bodyguard, but he would surely have identified himself as *singularis consularis* (or similar). The dedicator’s name is Celtic, since it is compounded with *-bogi*; an attractive possibility is *Vercombogius*, which is found in Pannonia as *Vercombogio(n)* (*CIL* iii 13389), and twice in Noricum as *Vercombogius* (*CIL* iii 4732, 15205).

<sup>4</sup> During excavation directed by Peter Guest, and noted in *Britannia* 43 (2012), 279; described more fully in P. Guest, M. Luke and C. Pudney, *Archaeological Evaluation of the Extramural Monumental Complex (‘The Southern Canabae’) at Caerleon, 2011: An Interim Report* (2012). It was residual in Trench 1 (CSC 11:108, sf 1013). Mark Lewis made it available at Caerleon Museum.

<sup>5</sup> The groove which cuts the bottom edge, below *VG*, is casual damage. Both by findspot and appearance, this is part of a building-inscription, not a tombstone. No expansion or restoration is possible: most likely is the title of Legion II Augusta, but also quite possible is part of the titulature of the emperor or the imperial propraetorian legate. It is undoubtedly an ‘official’ inscription.

<sup>6</sup> During excavation for the Senhouse Museum Trust directed by Ian Haynes and Tony Wilmott. Information from Ian Haynes, who sent photographs.

<sup>7</sup> The text is identical with *RIB* 830, except in omitting Attius Tutor’s praenomen *L(ucius)*. The style of altar is almost identical, and there are many similarities of lettering and layout. The two inscriptions are clearly by the same hand(s), which should probably be credited also with Tutor’s other two altars, *RIB* 837 (to Mars Militaris) and 842 (to Victoria Augusta).



FIG. 3. Maryport, altar (No. 3). (Photo: *Senhouse Museum Trust*)

4. Ibid. (FIG. 4). Small fragment from the die of a Red Sandstone altar, 110 by 85 mm, 63 mm thick, found<sup>8</sup> in 2011. Inscribed: [...]. | [...].IS | [...], probably *[I(ovi) O(ptimo) ] M(aximo) / [coh(ors) Ī H]is(panorum) / [eq(uitata) ... ]*. ‘To Jupiter Best and Greatest, the First Cohort of Spaniards, part-mounted ...’<sup>9</sup>

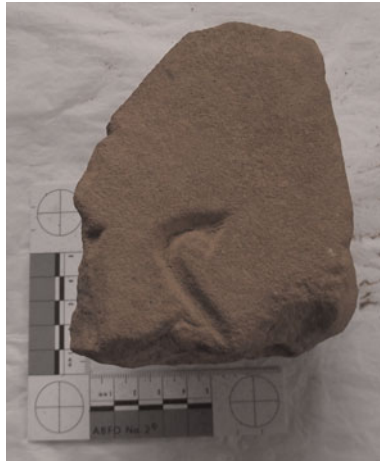


FIG. 4. Maryport, altar fragment (No. 4). (Photo: Senhouse Museum Trust)

5. **Vindolanda** (NY 768 663) (FIG. 5). Upper right-hand portion of a buff sandstone dedication slab, 0.48 by 0.32 m, 0.105 m thick, found<sup>10</sup> in 2012. Inscribed within a circular panel defined by a wreath carved in high relief: AHVARDVAE | *vacat* DEAE *vacat* | [...].H Ī TVNGR[.] | [...].[... ] | [...]., *Ahuarduae* | *deae* | *[coh(ors) Ī Tungr[o]rum ... | ... ]*. ‘To the goddess Ahuardua, the First Cohort of Tungrians ...’<sup>11</sup>

<sup>8</sup> During the same series of excavations as the previous item, but (as noted in *Britannia* 43 (2012), 294) in the fill of a curvilinear ditched enclosure.

<sup>9</sup> This restoration is prompted by the identity of lettering and layout with the top right-hand corner of the die of *RIB* 823. The nick in the diagonal break above I was apparently made by a chisel, and would be appropriate to the bottom-right serif of M. The right-hand edge is too abraded to be certainly original, but the space after S strongly suggests that it is. The letter preceding S could be either H, I or N, but although ]NS is a possible word-ending, ]IS is more likely, especially in view of *RIB* 823.

The fragment does not fit any of the altars dedicated to Iuppiter Optimus Maximus by *cohors I Hispanorum equitata* and its commanders, a long series (*RIB* 815–829) which must be almost complete. The only possible exception is *RIB* 821, now lost but attested by Dugdale’s drawing, which is blank in the appropriate place. But this may not have been dedicated by the cohort (see *RIB* 821 + *add.*), and a possible fragment of the first two lines (Cat. no. B 49, drawn by Collingwood for *RIB* 821) cannot be reconciled with the present item, since it implies that IS was to the left of M in the line above.

<sup>10</sup> During excavation by the Vindolanda Trust directed by Andrew Birley. It lay face-down on the northern edge of a filled-in ditch of the Period 4 fort (c. A.D. 105–122), 12 m south of a second-century temple from which it may have come: the archaeological context is discussed by Andrew Birley in ‘A dedication by the Cohors I Tungrorum at Vindolanda to a hitherto unknown goddess’, by A.R. Birley, A. Birley and P. de Bernardo Stempel in *ZPE* 186 (2013), 287–300, of which A.R. Birley sent an advance copy.

<sup>11</sup> A.R. Birley (see previous note) provisionally restores the text as *Ahuarduae* | *deae* | *[coh(ors) Ī Tungr[o]rum (milliaria) e]x [voto / posuit]*, on the basis of a line-drawing which reconstructs the panel as oval and thus admits only one quite short line after 4 with its ‘X’, where he sees the horizontal marks either side as cracks in the stone, not deliberate. But the photograph shows the surviving portion of wreath to be one-quarter of a circle, as might have been



FIG. 5. Vindolanda, slab (No. 5). (Photo: Vindolanda Trust)

expected: for other circular wreaths enclosing inscribed panels see *RIB* 281, 844, 1159, 1164, 1234, 1398, 1410, 1428, 2163, 2208, 2209; the only exceptions are two small wreaths subordinate to a larger design, *RIB* 1167 and 2061.

Reconstructing the wreath as circular, not oval, admits four lines after line 4, the first three of them containing (in Birley's words) 'the name of the commander, preceded by *cui prae(est)*, which is so frequently found in comparable dedications'; the fourth and last would be quite short, and would neatly accommodate *PRAEF* for *prae(ectus)*. Birley shows (after Robin Birley) that the Tungrians garrisoned the Period 1 fort (c. A.D. 85–90), and were probably enlarged (compare *Tab. Vindol.* II 154) to become the first garrison of the much larger Period 2 fort (c. A.D. 90–100), before being replaced there by the Ninth Cohort of Batavians. The Tungrians were explicitly milliary by A.D. 103, but their commanders retained the anomalous title of 'prefect'. They returned to Vindolanda in Period 4 (c. A.D. 105–120), and remained there during Period 5 (c. A.D. 120–130). M.-Th. Raepsaet-Charlier has shown that the rare formulation of *deae* after the deity's name (compare item No. 1 above) is likely to be early Hadrianic, so this date should be assigned to the present item, making it contemporary with the Vindolanda tombstone *RIB* III, 3364.

The reconstruction offered here is *Aharduae | deae | [co]h(ors) Ī Tungr[or]um (milliaria) cui | praeest* praenomen nomen | cognomen | *prae(ectus)*. The difficulty is 'X' in line 4, where Birley reads *[e]x [voto]*, despite the suggestion by Robin Birley that 'X' is part of the milliary sign. Birley is constrained by considerations of space which are unfounded (see above), but he also notes that 'there is no trace of the normal side strokes' to make 'X' into a milliary sign. However, three of its arms are broken off, and only the fourth (top-right) survives entire; the surface to the right is worn, leaving the question open. It may even be conjectured that the three elements of the sign were separated. On this reconstruction, there would also have been a space either side of the sign, between *RVM* (the end of *Tungror[um]*) and *CVI*, but this is quite acceptable: the placing of *DEAE* in line 2 shows that the designers did not mass the lettering to fill every available space.

The goddess *Ahvardua* was previously unknown, but the findspot is very close to springs which supplied the nearby bath-house, and the likely derivation of her name from Celtic *ardua* ('high') and Germanic *ahua* ('water'), cognate with Celtic *akua*, is fully discussed by de Bernardo Stempel. She was probably a water-goddess.

## B. INSTRUMENTUM DOMESTICUM

## DORSET

6. **Dorchester** (*Durnovaria*, SY 690 908), Colliton Park (FIG. 6). Stone roundel (2682-b), 22 mm in diameter, found<sup>12</sup> in 1938. Three scratched lines: capital A

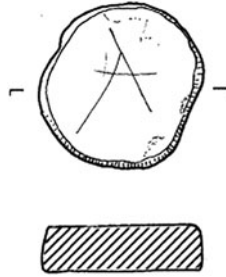


FIG. 6. Dorchester, stone roundel (No. 6). (Drawing provided by Emma Durham)

7. *Ibid.* Stone roundel (2702-c), 16 mm in diameter, found in 1938. Two scratched lines: cursive A

8. *Ibid.* Stone roundel (C954) with roughly chipped edges, found in 1937. Two scratched lines: probably cursive A

9. *Ibid.* Stone roundel, 13 mm in diameter, found in 1937. Scratched on both faces: capital B

10. *Ibid.* (FIG. 7). Stone roundel (2797-a), 16 mm in diameter, found in 1938. Scratched: capital BB



FIG. 7. Dorchester, stone roundel (No. 10). (Drawing provided by Emma Durham)

11. *Ibid.* (FIG. 8). Bone roundel (773), 22 mm in diameter, found in 1937. Obverse: in the centre, two very small 'letters' scratched; perhaps TG. Reverse: three intersecting lines, forming a 'star'.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>12</sup> With the next ten items during excavation, for which see *JRS* 30 (1940), 219. The finds are now being published by Mike Fulford with the assistance of Emma Durham, who made 21 roundels available, but those which are not inscribed or bear only casual scratches have been omitted here. Unusually (see *RIB* II.3, p. 96), they are mostly made of stone; only four are of bone. They are identified by Dorset County Museum numbers in brackets. Compare *RIB* II.3, pp. 106–9, for a tabulation of numerals (most often 'V' or 'X') and single letters or pairs of letters scratched on bone roundels.

<sup>13</sup> T could also be read as C. G is made like cursive Q with incomplete loop, but the alignment suggests it is G with a long downstroke. The 'star' on the reverse is possibly a denarius sign: see *RIB* II.3, p. 106.

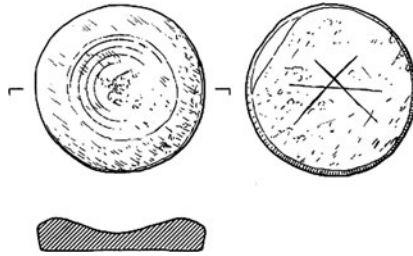


FIG. 8. Dorchester, bone roundel (No. 11). (*Drawing provided by Emma Durham*)

12. Ibid. Stone roundel (2797-b), 17 mm in diameter, found in 1938. Two scratched lines: V

13. Ibid. Stone roundel (81A), 16 mm in diameter, found in 1937. Two converging lines, each scratched twice: V

14. Ibid. (FIG. 9). Bone roundel (C754), 21 mm in diameter, found in 1937. The reverse has been neatly divided into quadrants by two scored lines: X

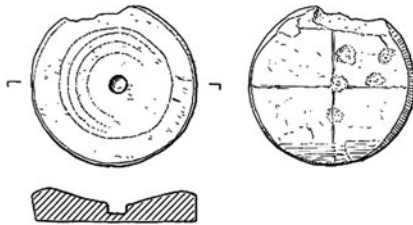


FIG. 9. Dorchester, bone roundel (No. 14). (*Drawing provided by Emma Durham*)

15. Ibid. (FIG. 10). Bone roundel (4081), 22 mm in diameter, found in 1937. Obverse: neatly turned with concentric circles. Reverse: two scratched lines intersecting at right-angles: X

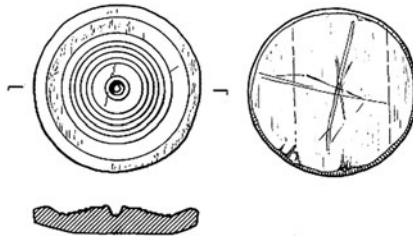


FIG. 10. Dorchester, bone roundel (No. 15). (*Drawing provided by Emma Durham*)

16. Ibid. Stone roundel (3649), 14 mm in diameter, found in 1938. Three intersecting lines, forming a 'star'.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Like the 'star' on the reverse of item No. 11 above, this is possibly a denarius sign: see *RIB* II.3, p. 106.

## KENT

17. **A2 Pepperhill–Cobham** widening scheme (TQ 6215 7229–6919 6927). Inked inscription (*dipinto*) on the shoulder of a handled jar (sf 682) found<sup>15</sup> in 2007, deposited in a rich cremation burial (grave 6260) of about the time of the Claudian conquest or shortly after. In neat capitals 10 mm high, but badly worn and incomplete: NI. . .

18. *Ibid.* (FIG. 11). Graffito made before firing on the wall of a flagon (sf 1538) in North Gaulish whiteware fabric, found<sup>16</sup> in 2007, deposited in a rich cremation burial (grave 6635) of the mid-first century A.D. The graffito consists of *c.* 10 cursive letters, but is so abraded as to be illegible.

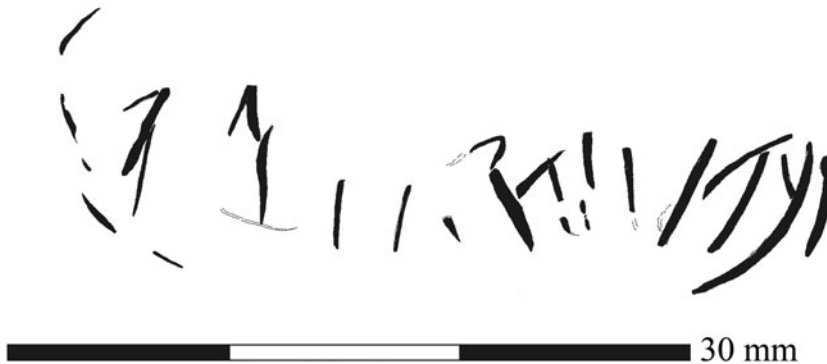


FIG. 11. A2 widening scheme, graffito on flagon (No. 18). (Drawn by R.S.O. Tomlin)

## LINCOLNSHIRE

19. **Lincoln** (*Lindum*, SK 97756 71711), the Bishop's Palace (FIG. 12). Lower part of the handle of a South Spanish oil amphora (Dressel 20), found<sup>17</sup> in 2012. Scratched after firing on the inner face of the handle: VITAL, *Vital(is)*. '(Property) of Vitalis.'<sup>18</sup>

<sup>15</sup> During excavation for Skanska Construction (UK) by Oxford Archaeology directed by Tim Allen, noted in *Britannia* 39 (2008), 332–3, and published in T. Allen, M. Donnelly, A. Hardy, C. Hayden and K. Powell, *A Road through the Past: Archaeological Discoveries on the A2 Pepperhill to Cobham Road-scheme in Kent* (2012). Grave 6260 and its contents are described, *ibid.*, 325–54; the jar, 330 and 333, and the *dipinto*, 428–9. Edward Biddulph sent details, and made this and the next item available.

<sup>16</sup> During the same excavation as the previous item. Grave 6635 and its contents are described, *ibid.*, 354–73; the flagon, 360–1, and the graffito, 428–9.

<sup>17</sup> During excavation by Allen Archaeology (site code LIBI1, context 402, sf 402), in association with fresh pottery of the first and second centuries. Ian Rowlandson made it available.

<sup>18</sup> The siting of the graffito is unusual, and incidentally forced the writer to incise the cross-bar of T with two (diagonal) strokes instead of the usual one, so that it resembles 'Y'. *Vitalis* is a popular Roman cognomen, well attested among legionaries in Britain, but not previously found at Lincoln.



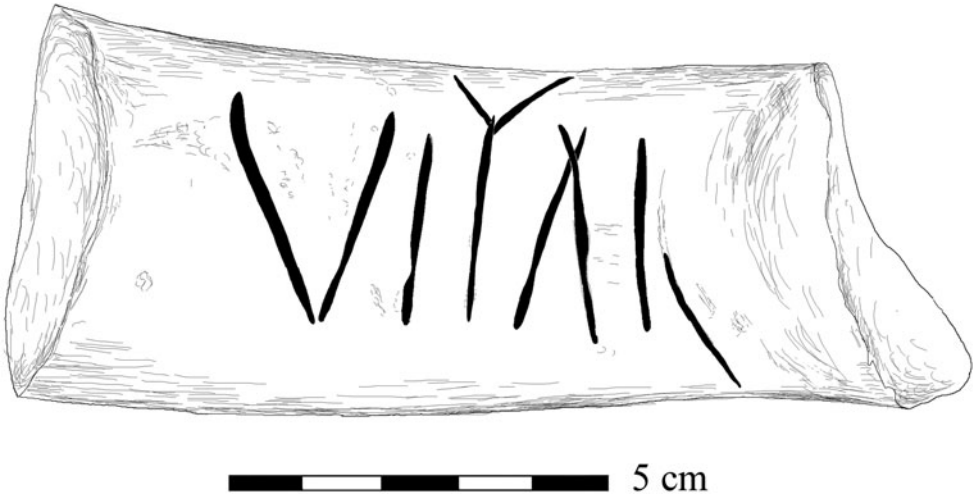


FIG. 12. Lincoln, graffito on amphora (No. 19). (Drawn by R.S.O. Tomlin)

20. **Grantham** (SK 94280 32870) (FIG. 13). Copper-alloy strap buckle, the rectangular front and back plates 52 by 19 mm, found<sup>19</sup> in 2008 at a Roman villa just south of Grantham. The D-shaped loop is plain, except for a double border-edging made with strokes of a fine chisel-pointed punch also used for the back plate. On the back plate, two rivet-heads and a border-edging on three sides consisting of a scribed line and punch-marks; and within it, 'X' followed by capital letters made with the punch over surviving traces of preliminary scribed lines: CARINIANI, '(property) of Carinianus.'<sup>20</sup>

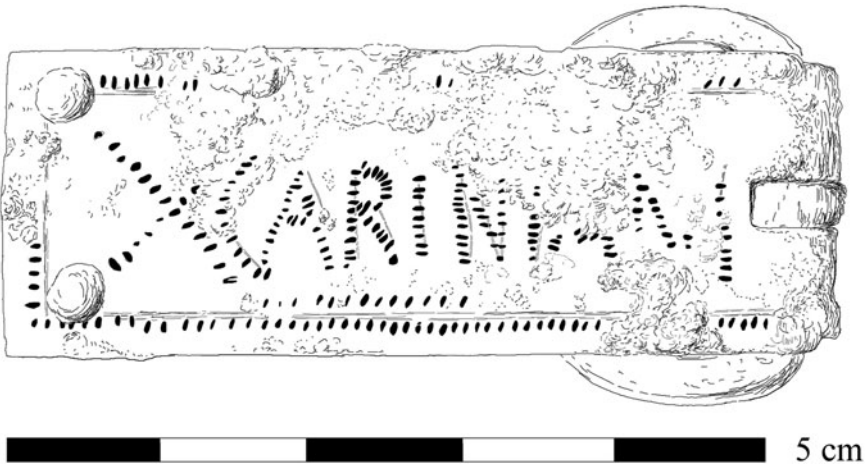


FIG. 13. Grantham, copper-alloy strap buckle (No. 20). (Drawn by R.S.O. Tomlin)

<sup>19</sup> During excavation by Grantham Archaeology Group, and reported to the PAS. It is now in The Collection, Lincoln, and was made available by Anthony Lee and John Goree. It has been drawn before the complete removal of corrosion products.

<sup>20</sup> The 'X' is not a centurial sign, but apparently a decorative space-filler. Since the loop and the back-plate were both incised by the same tool, and the rivet-heads are subsequent to the border-edging, the inscription must be part of the

## LONDON

21. **City of London** (*Londinium*, TQ 3236 8080), Upper Thames Street, EC4 (FIG. 14). Thin pewter strip (approximately Sn 45% to Pb 55%), 48 by 130 mm, found<sup>21</sup> in 1989 on the site of the Roman Thames foreshore, originally rolled up for insertion into an amulet case. It is inscribed in 'book hand' with 30 lines of metrical Greek.<sup>22</sup> These incorporate six hexameters, as well as magical words and religious invocations. Despite some textual corruption, most of the text can be translated.<sup>23</sup> It is a protective spell or phylactery against 'plague', probably the Antonine Plague of the late 160s: 'Abrai Barbasō Barbasōch Barbasōth. †euliōr (?) of divine form, send away the discordant clatter of raging plague, air-borne, †tanuchizon, †nudrolees, infiltrating pain, heavy-spiriting, flesh-wasting, melting, from the hollows of the veins. Great Iao, great Sabaoth, protect the bearer. Phoebus of the unshorn hair, archer, drive away the cloud of plague. Iao, God Abrasax, bring help. Lord Phoebus ordered mortals to refrain from †chileōn. Lord God, watch over Demetrios.'<sup>24</sup>

manufacturing process. The name is conceivably that of the craftsman, but is more likely to be that of the man who commissioned the buckle. The Latin cognomen *Carus* and its derivative *Carinus* are popular in Britain, probably because they seemed to incorporate the Celtic name-element *caro-* ('dear'). The developed *Carinianus* is much less common, but has occurred once before in Britain, in a third-century list of names at Bath (*Tab. Sulis* 51, 11).

<sup>21</sup> In the same excavation by MoLAS as the pewter tablet published as *Britannia* 30 (1999), 375, No. 1. Jenny Hall first made it available, and Caroline MacDonald provided the photographs which were used to make the line-drawing. It is now in the Museum of London, and is published by R.S.O. Tomlin with full commentary in R. Collins and F. McIntosh (eds), *Life in the Limes*, forthcoming.

<sup>22</sup> They are transcribed to the right of the line-drawing in FIG. 14, letter by letter and line by line, but words have been separated and proper names capitalised; punctuation, breathings and accents have been supplied, except for magical words and words like εὐλιωρ which are corrupt. A letter lost to damage has been restored in square brackets, two letters omitted by oversight have been supplied in round brackets, and Latin R for Greek ρ has been tacitly corrected in three places. But divergent spellings and forms, such as λυμοῦ for λοιμοῦ and κύρι for κύριε, have not been normalised; and copying-mistakes such as εαρκο|τακέε (i.e. ααρκο|τακέε) and ἄπαξ (i.e. ἄναξ) have not been corrected. On all these points, see further the commentary cited in the previous note.

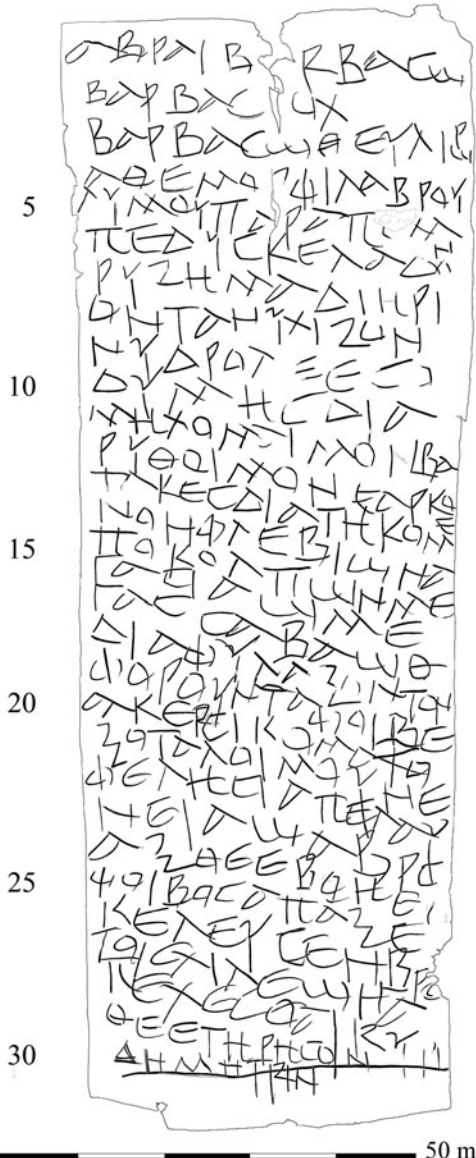
<sup>23</sup> Taking into account the corrections referred to in the previous note. Transliterated in italics are four magical words, and four words apparently corrupt which have been marked with an obelus (†).

<sup>24</sup> For many details reference should be made to the full commentary cited above in note 21. Iao, Sabaoth and Abrasax are magical deities invoked in many protective spells, but the metrical invocation of Phoebus (Apollo) in lines 19–23 is remarkable: Φοῖβε | ἀκερκεκόμα, τοῖξότα, λοιμοῦ νεφέλην ἀπέλαυνε ('Phoebus of the unshorn hair, archer, drive away the cloud of plague') is a variant of the hexameter Φοῖβος ἀκειρεκόμη λοιμοῦ νεφέλην ἀπερύκει ('Phoebus of the unshorn hair keeps away the cloud of plague') which was circulated by Alexander of Abonuteichos against the Antonine Plague in the late 160s. This is reported by his critic Lucian (*Alexander* 36), but the only other example is a fragmentary stone inscription from Syrian Antioch (L. Robert, *À travers l'Asie Mineure* (1980), 404). The verse is also quoted by Martianus Capella (1.19), but he attributes it erroneously to Homer.

This association gives a probable date and context for the document, but its provenance is also remarkable. Although it was inscribed in Greek for a man with a Greek name, it was found in the Thames at London quite near other pewter tablets, two of which were inscribed in Latin. Many of the Bath 'curse tablets' are inscribed on pewter, which is an alloy particularly associated with Britain and Gaul, and there is also a broad hint in the letter-forms that the scribe was familiar with Latin: three times he wrote Latin R for Greek ρ (in lines 1, 20 and 30) and corrected it once (in 20); evidently it was a mistake, and he recognised it as such. Also, in writing Greek κ with a flourish in 28, he produced a letter indistinguishable from Latin R. This would suggest that he was bilingual, with Latin as his first language, with the added implication that he was writing in the Latin-speaking West, perhaps even in Britain.

The Antonine Plague reached as far as 'Gaul and the Rhine', according to Ammianus Marcellinus (23.6.24), but its impact was evidently also felt in Britain. This has already been deduced from epigraphic evidence by R. Duncan-Jones (*JRA* 9 (1996), 121, n. 118), who notes that the series of dated lead ingots from Britain ends in A.D. 164/9, and by C.P. Jones (*JRA* 18 (2005), 293–301, and 19 (2006), 368–9), who associates the Plague with a group of dedications made 'according to the interpretation of the oracle of Clarian Apollo'. They include *RIB* 1579 (Housesteads).

α	Α	Α	Α
β	Β	Β	
γ	Γ	Γ	
δ	Δ	Δ	
ε	Ε	Ε	Ε
ς	Ζ	Ζ	
η	Η	Η	
θ	Θ	Θ	
ι	Ι	Ι	
κ	Κ	Κ	Κ
λ	Λ	Λ	
μ	Μ	Μ	
ν	Ν	Ν	
ξ	Ξ	Ξ	
ο	Ο	Ο	
π	Π	Π	
ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ
σ	Σ	Σ	
τ	Τ	Τ	
υ	Υ	Υ	
φ	Φ	Φ	Φ
χ	Χ	Χ	
ψ			
ω	Ω	Ω	Ω



αβραι β[α]ρβασω  
 βαρβασωχ  
 βαρβασωθ, ευλιωρ  
 αθεμορφι, λάβρου  
 5 λυμοῦ παράπεμ-  
 πε δυσκέλαδον  
 ρύζημα, διήρι-  
 ον, τανυχιζον,  
 νυδρολεεσ, ὀ-  
 10 δύμης δια-  
 μηχόμαιμον, βα-  
 ρύθοιμον, εαρκο-  
 τακέσ, διατηκόμε-  
 15 νον, φλεβίον ἀ-  
 πὸ κόλπων. μέ-  
 γασ Ιάω, μέ-  
 γασ Καβαώθ,  
 διαφύλαξον τὸν  
 φοροῦντα. Φοῖβε  
 20 ἀκερικόμα, το-  
 ξότα, λοιμοῦ νε-  
 φέληςι ἀπέλαυ-  
 νε. Ιάω, Ἀβρ(α)σ-  
 ἀξ θεέ, βοη(θ)εῖ.  
 25 Φοῖβος ἄπαξ ἐ-  
 κέλευσεν βρο-  
 τοῖσ χιλεων ἀ-  
 πέχεσθαι. κύρι  
 θεέ, τηρῆσων  
 30 Δημητριν

FIG. 14. London, pewter phylactery (No. 21). (Drawn by R.S.O. Tomlin)

## GREATER LONDON

22. **Brentford** (TQ 17125 76959), Syon Park Waldorf Astoria (FIG. 15). Sherd from the shoulder of an Alice Holt Farnham ware storage jar, *c.* A.D. 250–400 in date, found<sup>25</sup> in 2008. Scratched after firing: SENICIANV[...], *Senicianu[s]*.<sup>26</sup>



FIG. 15. Brentford, graffito on jar (No. 22). (Photo: MoLAS)

## NORTH YORKSHIRE

23. **Norton** (SE 79 70), Primary School site (FIG. 16). Wall sherd of a South Spanish oil amphora (Dressel 20), found<sup>27</sup> in 2011 in ditch fill (soon after *c.* A.D. 270). Inscribed before firing in cursive letters: [...]*b*li[...] | [...]*d*esi $\eta$  [...]<sup>28</sup>

<sup>25</sup> During excavation by MoLAS directed by Robert Cowie, for which see *Britannia* 40 (2009), 262. Information from Amy Thorp, who sent a photograph.

<sup>26</sup> After SENIC, the scribe began to write A, but corrected his mistake by scratching I over it. The converging strokes of V are visible in the break. The Latin cognomen *Senicianus* is popular in Gaul and Britain, probably because it seemed to incorporate the Celtic name-element *seno-* ('old').

<sup>27</sup> During excavation by MAP Archaeological Practice. Alex Croom made it available.

<sup>28</sup> The dotted letters are incomplete, and word-division (if any) is uncertain. This is the potter's signature, inscribed near the basal knob, but very fragmentary; for examples see *CIL* xiii 10003; *CIL* xv 3584–3617; E. Rodriguez-Almeida, *Il Monte Testaccio* (1984), 254. It must comprise or include a personal name, but there is no sign of a date.



FIG. 16. Norton, graffito on amphora (No. 23). (Drawn by R.S.O. Tomlin)

### WALES

#### NEWPORT

24. **Caerleon** (*Isca*, ST 33930 90410), Priory Field (FIG. 17). Rectangular tag cut from lead sheet 1 mm thick, 35 by 15 mm, found<sup>29</sup> in 2010. A hole has been pierced for attachment, and to the right of it is inscribed: CANDE|DI, *Candedi*. '(Property) of Candidus.'<sup>30</sup> The tag was evidently used twice, since the other face (not drawn) is also inscribed: LAN, probably *L(ucius) A(... ) N(...)*.<sup>31</sup>



FIG. 17. Caerleon, lead tag (No. 24). (Drawn by R.S.O. Tomlin)

<sup>29</sup> During the excavation noted in *Britannia* 42 (2011), 323–4, in a context (2090) which produced pottery dating from the first to the late second century (CPF 10, sf 2388). Mark Lewis made it available at Caerleon Museum, with another tag found here in 2008 (*Britannia* 42 (2011), 459, no. 33).

<sup>30</sup> The tip of D was not made because it coincided with the upper edge, and the upper stroke of E was displaced for the same reason. The cognomen *Candidus* is quite common and already found at Caerleon (*RIB* 357); the form *Candedus* is a 'Vulgarism' due to confusion between unstressed [i] and [e], which is attested in the feminine form *Candeda* (*ICUR* 5, 12923; 7, 17505).

<sup>31</sup> Names in *Lan-* are very uncommon (the only British example being *Lanuccus* in *RIB* 1743), and since also this is likely to be a legionary, LAN should be taken as *tria nomina* abbreviated. The tag may have identified an article of clothing left for cleaning or repair.

## SCOTLAND

## STIRLINGSHIRE

25. **Camelon** (?*Colania*, NS 8667 8078), Dorrator Ironworks site (FIG. 18). Rim sherd of an Antonine black burnished (BB1) dish with lattice decoration (not drawn), found<sup>32</sup> in 1998. Scratched outside after firing: SVTTO, *Sutto*.<sup>33</sup>



FIG. 18. Camelon, graffito on dish (No. 25). (Drawn by R.S.O. Tomlin)

<sup>32</sup> During excavation by Geoff Bailey, who made it available. Now in Falkirk Museum (acc. no. 1998–50–162).

<sup>33</sup> The first two letters are of exaggerated size. The Celtic name *Sutto* is already attested at Binchester (*RIB* II.8, 2503.616a, with note), and can be deduced from the feminine form *Sutta* (*CIL* iii 8021; v 3809) and the derived nomen *Suttonius* (*CIL* v 8110, 325). Perhaps also a variant of the well-attested *Satto* (*RIB* II.8, 2503.155, with note).

## ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

(a) **RIB 371** (Caerleon), tombstone of CAESORIA CORO[1–2]CA. The cognomen is better restored as *Coro[ti]ca*.<sup>34</sup>

(b) **RIB 430** (Caernarvon) (FIG. 19). Line 4 of the transcript should read: *|riuos] aquaeductium vetus*<sup>35</sup>

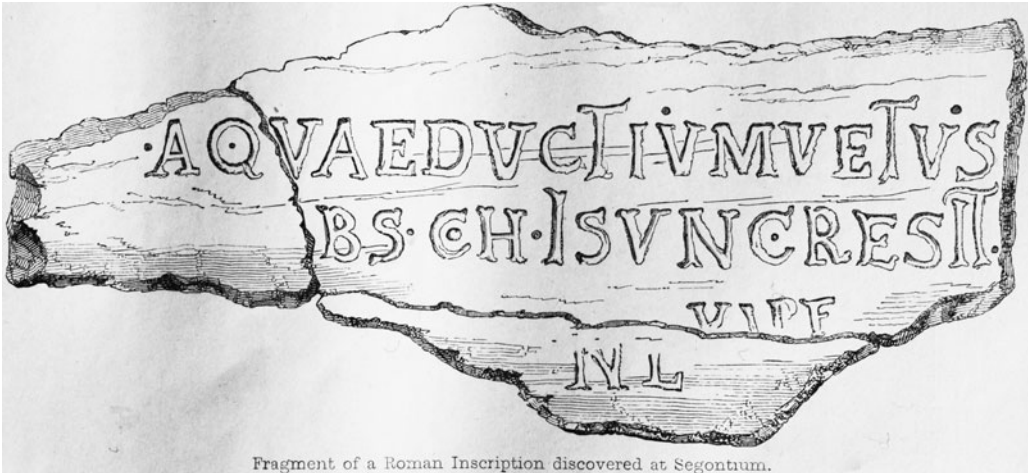


FIG. 19. Caernarvon, part of *RIB* 430 (Add. (b)). (Drawing from *Arch. Cambrensis*)

(c) **RIB 823** (Maryport). The missing corner of this altar was found in 2011, in the same pit as that from which the main portion was recovered before 1725. Re-excavation of these ‘altar pits’ showed that the altars were not ritually deposited, but were used as packing for the timbers of a very large late Roman building.<sup>36</sup>

<sup>34</sup> Wright restores *Coro[ti]ca*, after the unique name *Corocus* (*CIL* ii 5611), but the name *Corotica* is now attested by *RIB* III, 3053; in the masculine form *Coroticus* it is borne by the fifth-century king to whom St Patrick addressed his Epistle. This restoration has also been suggested by A. Kokoschke, *Die Personennamen im römischen Britannien* (2011), 318, s.v. *Coroccus*.

<sup>35</sup> *RIB* reproduces Collingwood’s 1929 drawing of fragments (a) and (b), but the 1852 drawing of (b) when it was discovered, published by Foster in *Arch. Camb.* n.s. 4 (1853), 73, shows in spite of some inaccuracies that a minor fragment to the left preserved the AQ of *aqueductium*. This was noticed by A.R. Birley, *The Roman Government of Britain* (2005), 187, n. 23.

<sup>36</sup> *Britannia* 43 (2012), 294. Horsley’s drawing (P.192.N.49, Cumberland LXII) shows the left bolster missing.

(d) **RIB III, 3230** (Brougham Castle) (FIG. 20). This altar has now been located by English Heritage in its Helmsley Archaeology Store (acc. no. 81029044). The correct dimensions are 0.26 by 0.39 m, depth 0.08 m.<sup>37</sup>



FIG. 20. Brougham Castle, *RIB* III, 3230 (Add. (d)). (Photo: English Heritage)

(e) **RIB III**. A volume of Epigraphic Indexes is in active preparation, but ‘partial epigraphic indexes’ are available.<sup>38</sup>

[roger.tomlin@wolfson.ox.ac.uk](mailto:roger.tomlin@wolfson.ox.ac.uk)

<sup>37</sup> Information from Susan Harrison of English Heritage, Curator (Collections), North Territory, who sent a photograph.

<sup>38</sup> Compiled by A.R. Birley as an appendix to his review of *RIB* III in *JRA* 24 (2011), 679–96. The volume of Epigraphic Indexes by Roger Goodburn will complement his index to *RIB* I.