ROMAN FORT, RIBCHESTER

DETAILS

FOSSE FILLED UP IN MODERN TIMES

SITE OF GATE OR TOWER

Rectory Grounds

CHURCH

RECTORY

TURRET WALL A-B

INTERIOR FACES C-D

FOUNDATIONS E-F

WALLS

FOUNDATIONS

FACED OUTSIDE

NOT FOLLOWED

SPECIAL FEATURES

SCALE

WATER CHANNEL MOD. SURFACE

PILERS FROM MODERN GRAY

J.G. 1902.
Communications.

LIST OF ROMAN REMAINS FROM RIBCHESTER.

WITH A PLAN.

OWING to the way in which the Roman Remains from the Roman station at Ribchester have become scattered, it may be useful to have a classified list of them at hand, with a few references, notes, and brief description sufficient for identification, as well as the present location of each object, so far as that is known.

The following notes have previously appeared at various times in newspapers and elsewhere, but the Editor thinks it desirable that they should be printed in a permanent and collected form. The lists are tabulated chiefly from the descriptions given by W. T. Watkin in his Roman Lancashire, and from the results of enquiry and investigation made since that work was printed. It has not been deemed necessary to give an expansion of the inscriptions, which may be found in the Corpus Inscrip. Lat., vii; nor to refer, as a rule, to the sources of Mr. Watkin's descriptions in the works of earlier
antiquaries. Further details may be found in the writings of Leland, 1540; Camden, 1603; Dodsworth, 1622; Leigh, 1699; Blundell, 1722; Stukeley, 1729; Horsley, 1732; and Whitaker, (History of Whalley, &c.) 1823. The following contractions are used:

- C. I. L.—Corpus Inscrip. Lat., vol. vii (Hübner), and Ephem. vii, to same (Haverfield).
- W.R.L.—Watkin, Roman Lancashire.
- E.—Denotes that the object referred to is engraved or illustrated.

**List of Relics.**

**Altars (nine).**

1. To "Apollo Maponus." Dug up at Ribchester in 1578. Removed from Salesbury Hall to The Holme, Cliviger, and thence (by the will of Dr. Whitaker) to St. John's College, Cambridge; where it remains. Height 50 inches, thickness 17 inches, the breadth is broken. (W.R.L., p. 131, E.) The inscription tells of a Numerus of Sarmatian Horse . . [stationed at] Bremetennacum, and records that the monument was set up by one Antoninus—centurion of the Sixth Legion—the Victorious. (C.I.L., 218.) The date of this altar may be A.D. 238-244.

2. No dedication. Generally supposed to have been dedicated to the Goddess Mothers, on account of a ms. of Camden in the British Museum. Mr. Haverfield, however, has come across another ms. of the same antiquary without the words Deis Matribus, which is evidently the original copy. Thus Deis Matribus, "to the Goddess Mothers," was a guess of Camden's. (C.I.L.,
Communications.

221). It was found in a house at Ribchester, by Camden, in 1603. Removed to Salesbury Hall; thence to Dinkley Hall; and thence to Stonyhurst, where, in a somewhat weathered condition, it is still preserved. Height 33 inches; about 20 inches square. (W.R.L., p. 135, E.) The inscription tells of a cavalry wing (auxiliary) of Astures.


5. Uninscribed; found in cellar of White Bull Inn, Ribchester, 1818; remained there until 1860, but now lost. (W.R.L., p. 144.)


9. Uninscribed Altar. Found in 1888, built into the wall of a house adjoining the Rectory, by Mr. James Bertwistle, F.S.I. Retained at the Rectory; where it is still preserved. It has been partly cut down for building purposes, and shows no inscription. It is 24 inches by 11 by 8. (See, however, No. 5 above.)
Communications.

Anta or Corner Stone.

1. Excavated in churchyard, grave, 1813, 54 inches from base (5). Now lost. "Like a low-backed seat, 30 inches high, 22 inches broad in front, 17 inches at the sides." (W.R.L., p. 148.)

Bases of Columns (seven).

(Six of these bases, five of which retain part of their columns, are uniform in character. The remaining base (7), at Salesbury Hall, corresponds with the Capital (i), at "The Holme," Cliviger.)

1. To the right hand of the entrance to the Rectory grounds, Ribchester.

Broken top of shaft, at 23 inches from ground, diameter 18 inches.
Bottom of shaft, at 9 inches from ground, circumference 56 inches.
Upper torus, from 6 to 9 inches from ground, circumference 77 inches.
Middle scotia, from 4 to 6 inches from ground, circumference 64\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches.
Lower torus, from 0 to 4 inches from ground, circumference 77 inches.

Grooved vertically at opposite ends of a diametral section, to a depth of \(\frac{1}{2}\) inch in the shaft, and thus quite through the mouldings of the base. (G.R.R., p. 5; and W.R.L., p. 145.)

2. To the left hand of the same entrance. (W.R.L., p. 148).

Top of shaft, at 24 inches from ground, diameter 18\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches.
Bottom of shaft, at 10 inches from ground, circumference 65 inches.
Upper torus, from 7 to 10 inches from ground, circumference 98\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches.
Scotia, from 4 to 7 inches from ground, circumference 79 inches.
Lower *torus*, from 0 to 4 inches from ground, circumference $98\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

3. To the left of, and more within, the same entrance; the base mouldings alone remain.
   - Upper *torus* of base, from 6 to 9 inches above ground (weathered.)
   - *Scotia* of base, from 4 to 6 inches above ground, circumference 66 inches.
   - Lower *torus*, from 0 to 4 inches above ground, (weathered.)

4. At Lower Alston Farm, near an out-building.
   - Top of shaft, at 18 inches, diameter 18 inches.
   - Bottom of shaft, at 9 inches, circumference 60\frac{1}{2} inches.
   - Upper *torus*, from 6 to 8 inches, circumference 69\frac{1}{2} inches (chipped).
   - *Scotia*, from 4 to 6 inches, circumference 65\frac{1}{2} inches.
   - Lower *torus*, from 6 to 4 inches, circumference chipped.

- Grooved vertically like base (1).

5. Excavated in grave, 1813; 34 inches from *anta*, and now lost. Measurements of Dr. Whitaker, "Less than 3 feet high, and 27 inches in diameter at base"—[evidently the lower *torus*.] (W.R.L., p. 148).

6. Recorded by Stukeley, 1725, as seen in the "Red Lion," Ribchester. Now lost. 30 inches high, diameter shaft 17 inches, of base (probably a chipped lower *torus*) 22 inches. Mouldings of the base "a scotia between two *toruses*." (W.R.L., p. 129).

7. Base, with a portion of shaft, on square pedestal, or plinth (all cut together), now at Salesbury Hall, and recorded by several antiquaries. A line is traced round the upper *torus*. (W.R.L., p. 149).
Communications.

Broken top of shaft, at 20 inches above plinth, 37\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches circumference.
Bottom of shaft, at 6 inches above plinth, 37\(\frac{1}{4}\) inches circumference.
Upper torus of base, from 4 to 6 inches above plinth, 43\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches circumference.
Middle scotia of base, from 3 to 4 inches above plinth, 38 inches circumference.
Lower torus of base, from 0 to 3 inches above plinth, 44 inches circumference.
Plinth, height 6 inches, square 14 inches by 14.

Capitals of Columns (two).

1. Removed from Salesbury to "The Holme," where it now remains. Height of capital 6 inches, consisting of a torus (around which runs a thin line), and a decoration of 8 symmetrical carvings. Height of portion of shaft 12 inches; circumference near capital 37 inches; near bottom 37\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches.

These last-mentioned two objects form part of the same column, and are in a state of good preservation, especially the base. Their workmanship, too, is good. (G.R.R., p. 13, E.)


[Note: the object described by Watkin as seen by Mr. Allen, is not to be found at Salesbury; but it was probably No. 1, subsequently removed. A half capital lies in an out-house, but it is of Gothic character.]

Columns (fourteen).

1. Portions of five on the bases of 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, having diameter of 18 or 19 inches, and showing a uniform "entasis," or gradual diminution towards the top.
2. Portions of one on the base 7 and the capital 1; base diameter about 12 inches.

3. Four columns (Roman Doric), forming the portico of the White Bull, Ribchester; taken from the river bed opposite the church. One appears restored at its bottom. Each about 6 feet high, surmounted by a capital of debased type, being an "abacus" upon a "fillet," above a square moulding, which surmounts a hexagonal one: Diameter 12 inches. (W.R.L., p. 149, E.)

[Note: a close examination shows that these columns are not single stones; but they are so thickly painted that it is not possible to give more accurate measures. See below. No. 6.]


5. Two columns now at the entrance to the almshouses, Ribchester, each 5 feet long, 45 inches in circumference at the bottom, 33 at the top. Their origin is doubtful, but they are of the same stone as the bases 1, 2—from Dutton quarry. They are fixed to separate bases and capitals, which are probably not ancient.

6. Two short columns found in course of excavations, 1899, from vicinity of the Granary; preserved in the Rectory grounds; 3 feet 6 inches high and 1 foot in diameter. [G.I.R.]

Inscribed Column (portion.) Found, 1899, vicinity of west gateway: in the museum at Blackburn. The letters read

\[V I N - T O\]

the \(N\) and \(T\) being joined (possibly \(Q \ V I N T O\)). The column is of about 18 inches in diameter. [G.I.R.]
Communications.

Inscribed Stones (three).


3. Stone found by D. Geddes in 1882, in the Ribble bank, 800 feet above Ribchester, now in Blackburn museum. Only a portion of the inscription remains. (W.R.L., p. 161, E.) The following reading is due to Mr. F. Haverfield:—

NAIA CURAMIIG LISDIICFILIVS.

That is: "Curam eg(it . . ) lis Dec(urio) filius." A son erected this stone to the memory of his father. The son was a decurion in rank, and his name ended in lis (as Natalis.) The size of this stone is 31 inches by 12, and it was probably the inscription to the Sculptured Tombstone (2), that stands near it in the museum.

Mile Stones,—Milliaria (two).

1. Emperor Decius. (A.D. 249-251.) "A piece of round pillar at Ribblecester."—Dodsworth, 1612. "A pillar, about 19 inches in diameter, with
"letters upon it, found several yards underground, "at Ribchester."—Leigh. The engraving by Leigh
(I, 20) represents the pillar as about three diameters
in height. The pillar is lost. Inscription, accor­
ding to Dodsworth:—

(e). N  D(ominio) N'ostroj
IMP. CAES  Imp(erator) Caes(are)
S. MES. IOQ  G(aio) Mes(sio) q(uesto)
DEC. IO. TRN  Decio Tr(aio)n(o) . . C.I.L.

2. Emperor Marcus Aurelius. (A.D. 161-168.)
"Lying in a garden at the west end of the town "and near the river."—Horsley. His engraving
represents the pillar as about 5 diameters in height
(Lancs. III.) The stone is lost. His reading is:—

At top of pillar
IMP. CAES  Imp(eratori) Caes(ari)
MA  M(arco A(ureliio)
CO. P. MAX. TI  Co(nsuli) P(ontifici Max(imo)
Tr(ibunitia)

At bottom.
OM . . L

CIGA
SEIFE.

This reading is doubtful; indeed Dr. Hübner con­
siders the two stones to be the same. (C.I.L. 1171;
W.R.L., pp. 140-1.)

Sculptured Stones (four).

1. Three armed men, about 18 ins. by 18 ins., seen
by Dodsworth, 1622, now lost. (W.R.L., p. 142.)

2. Soldier with Vexillum, 16½ inches high; dug
from a grave in the churchyard, now at Standen
Hall, Clitheroe (p. 142, E.)

3. Hercules, 30 inches high, found at Osbaldeston
Hall; now at the Old Hall, Tabley, Cheshire (p.
145, E.) Hercules is represented as holding a club
in his right hand, while over the left shoulder is
thrown the skin of the Nemaen lion.
Communications.

4. Lion (architectural), excavated 1812, a few yards east of grave, (p. 148); now at The Holme, Cliviger; height, 15 to 10 inches; length, 24 inches. This carving is much weathered, but the form and tail are quite traceable. (G.R.R., p. 13, E.)

Note.—The so-called "Shears of Fate" stone, preserved at the Rectory, is not of Roman work. It is more probably of the same post-Norman period as the sculptured tombstone within the church.

Bronze Sculptures (two).

1. Bust of Minerva, with Gorgon's head, 3½ inches (W.R.L., p. 151, E.)

2. Bronze helmet, with human features and Greco-Roman design; 10¼ inches high. (W.R.L., pp. 152-3; also Vetusta Monumenta, vol. iv, d. 5.) Both these objects were found in 1796, at a depth of 9 feet in the bank of the river, opposite the Rectory gates. Now in the British Museum.

Tombstones (three).

1. Inscribed: "D.M. GAL. SARMATA." The sculpture is described by Camden as "The portraiture of a naked man on horseback, without saddle or bridle, brandishing a spear with both hands, insulting over a naked man prostrate, who defends himself with something in the form of a square." The form of the tombstone seems to have been as usual. The letters D.M. (representing Dis Manibus) or "To the shades, gods (of the lower world)" are also common. The g following, however, was probably misread. If it were c, it would read:—(DE)C. AL. SARMATA—a decurion of the Wing of Asturians. That is, a division commander of a detachment of auxiliary Spanish cavalry. (W.R.L., p. 157; C.I.L., 230.)

2. Sculptured: Horse soldier spearing a fallen
foe. Found 800 feet above the camp on the farther bank of the Ribble, in 1876; now in the Blackburn Museum. 60 inches by 30. The inscription (inscribed stone 3), was found at a later date, and also mentions the rank of decurion.

3. Inscribed: "In this earth is held the last of "Aelia Matrona,—She lived twenty-eight years "two months and eight days; and Marcus Julius "Maximus, her son,—he lived six years three "months and twenty days; and Campania Dubitata, "her mother, she lived fifty years. Julius Maximus, "a 'singularis consularis' of the Wing of Sarma-"tian Cavalry, the husband, placed this monument "to an incomparable wife, and to a son most dutiful "to his father, and to a mother-in-law very dear."
(C.I.L., 229.)

Wall Stones (two).

1. "Leg. xx. v. v. Fecit" or "Leg(io) xx, V(aleria) "V(ictrix) Fecit." "The xxth Legion, Valiant and "Victorious, made this." The end shows the Legion's emblem, the wild boar. Found in the wall of a small house near the church, by Pen- nant, in 1773. Removed by Dr. Whitaker, now at St. John's College, Cambridge. Length, 28½ inches; height, 10 inches. (W.R.L., p. 130, E.)

2. "Coh. x Titiana. OP.xxvii."—"The century "Titiana of the xth Cohort, built xxvii feet." Found by Dr. Whitaker. Height, 9½ inches; breadth, 11¼ inches. (W.R.L., p. 130, E.)

Hypocaust, 30 feet by 15 feet, discovered in 1853, in the garden of Dr. Patchett, adjoining Duddell Brook. (W.R.L., p. 149.)

Steps (5), 48 inches by 14 by 4, discovered with altar (4), 1833. (J.B.A., 1851.)

Stone Slab, grooved in centre, dug up in church- yard recently; now destroyed.
Ornaments.

2. Ruby, with figure embossed, 1699. (W.R.L., p. 154.)
3. Gold ring, with cornelian, of somewhat unusual type, showing a raven, surrounded with the inscription "AVE MEA VITA"—"Hail, my life." Picked up near the river. Recorded by Pennant, Whitaker, and Watkin (p. 154). At Trewyn, Abergavenny. [From the description given, it is not clear that this is Roman.]
4. Bronze fibula (brooch) and ring of brass, also a "bulla" (pendant), found with altar (4) in 1833.
7. Bronze fibula, found at Harwood Fold, on the opposite side of the river, near the Roman road from Manchester, in 1834.
8. Gold fibula or brooch, found outside the north gateway of the fort, at 7 feet depth, in 1884. Now in the Blackburn Museum. Its weight is 373 grains. It is "harp shaped, and measures two inches by one inch across the bow," being quite perfect. Mr. Arthur John Evans, M.A., F.S.A., who traces the development in a paper, "On two fibulae of Celtic fabric from Æsica," communicated to the Society of Antiquaries in 1896, kindly writes:—"The gold fibula from Ribchester belongs, in my opinion, to the second century of our era—to the age of the Antonines. The loop at the end is for a clasp at the other end, and which was attached to a fibula of the same kind, according to an old Celtic usage. The loop and its collar is a purely British development."
9. Stone pendant, about ¼ inch, in the shape of a hoof, neatly worked, found in 1888, now in possession of Mr. James Bertwistle, of Blackburn.
Communications.

The Holme Collection.

Capital of column and lion (as described). Two grindstones, parts of a handmill; top of a large two-handled jar (18 inches high, 6 inches diameter).

The Rectory Collection.

Top of large two-handled jar (which must have been 36 inches high), with both handles, one being broken away; top of a smaller two-handled jar; tops of two one-handled jars; rim and spout of a jar; 3 rims, 5 fragments. 1 handle, 2 burnt pieces: all of yellow ware.

41 plain fragments, 13 ornamented fragments of Samian ware; 1 bowl, partially restored (from 7 fragments), with beautifully worked hunting scenes.

2 glass beads, 1 light blue, the other dark blue; 1 piece of sea-green glass, showing portions of 7 teeth, like a hair-comb.

2 keys, the one of iron, the other bronze. Pieces of iron rusted within bronze case (? lead pipe end).

7 beads, with string of a necklace; pieces of burnt timber; potter’s marks and coins, as below.

The Leagram Hall Collection.

Neck of large jar, clayware, 7 inches diameter; 1 large handle of the same, and 2 fragments; 3 pieces of red ware, and 4 fragments of Samian jars. A silver coin of Severus, found in 1871.

(Many valuable MSS and drawings, illustrative of the Archaeology of Lancashire and the North.)

The other chief collections are now at St. John’s College, Cambridge; at the British Museum; the Old Tabley Hall; the Harris Museum, Preston; and the Blackburn Museum; but many miscellaneous curios are unfortunately scattered.
Communications.

A Roman Christian Lamp, 6 inches long, is exhibited as a loan in the Museum at Blackburn. This is the only Roman Christian relic found in Lancashire: the ware is certainly not local, but probably continental. The emblem of Christianity is contained in the letters X P (Chi-Ro) in the form of a monogram; representing the "Chr" of Christ. (G.R.R., p. 14, E.)

[Note.—This monogram has occurred in three Roman villas: at Frampton, in Dorset, it has been set into a fourth century mosaic, adorned with a head of Neptune; at Chedworth (Cirencester) on 4 building stones; at Corbridge (near the Hadrian Wall), on a silver cup; at Fifehead Neville, Dorset, on 2 silver rings; at York, on a bronze object, and on a few lamps. Toleration was shown to the Christian religion by the Emperor Constantius, A.D. 305, and direct protection by Constantine, A.D. 323.]

Miscellaneous.

7 bronze vessels, 1 mortarium (1888), 3 querns, 2 steel-yards (1811 and 1874), 2 bodkins, fragments of clay and Samian ware.

Potters' Marks.

Recorded by Watkin (W.R.L., p. 161.)

(1) (AL)BINVS (2) VAL IX
on vessels of white earth.
(3) BORIEDI OFFICINA
on a mortarium.

Samian Ware:—
(4) "FAPRO" (5) "OFVIEA" (6) "VVVOWW" (7) MAXIMI

At the Rectory:—(8) PECULIARIS FECIT.

1 See a paper by F. Haverfield in the English Historical Review, July, 1896.
Communications.

At Blackburn Museum:

(9) OF SILVINI (10) ALBINIOF

(11) L. COS. VIRIL (12) ? RECVSSE

(13) - - - ID (14) IN - - -

(15) MA. T. I - - (16) - - (Graffito)

On Mortarium: — (17) GRAT - - -

On Handle Amphora: — (18) - - ISV-P—(?)

Gold Coins (five).

<table>
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<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Emperor</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>64-68.</td>
<td>NERO.</td>
<td>Rev.: JUPPITER CUSTOS. God Jupiter seated, L, holding thunderbolt and sceptre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98-117.</td>
<td>TRAJAN.</td>
<td>CON. VPP. SPQR. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. In exergue: ALIM ITAL. Emperor wearing toga, distributing food to two infants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FAVSTINA.</td>
<td>Obv.: DIVA FAVSTINA. Rev.: AETERNITAS. Eternity represented by a figure standing to L, holding globe and sceptre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>276-282.</td>
<td>PROBUS.</td>
<td>IMP. C.M. AVR. PROBVS AVG. Bust of Probus, R, bearded, laureate, hair short, wearing cuirass. Rev.: VIRT VTI AVGVSTI. Hercules standing, R, holding helmet, and in left a club.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.D. 278.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>367-379.</td>
<td>GRATIAN.</td>
<td>Obv.: DN. GRATIANVS. PP. AVG. PRINCIPI VM JVVENTVTIS. (Ex) SM TR. Emperor standing, holding a spear transversely, and a globe.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Communications

#### Silver (ten)

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<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Emperor</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Vitellius</td>
<td>Obliterated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68-79</td>
<td>Vespasian</td>
<td>Obliterated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-81</td>
<td>Titus</td>
<td>(i.) Concordia. Fem. figure seated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(ii.) Obliterated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81-96</td>
<td>Domitian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98-117</td>
<td>Trajan</td>
<td>(i.) P.M. TRP. COS II. PP. Female figure seated; in right hand a censer, in left a cornucopia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(ii.) S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117-138</td>
<td>Hadrian</td>
<td>Romvlo conditori. Rom., head uncovered, marching, right carrying spear and trophy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>193-211</td>
<td>Severus</td>
<td>Obliterated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>364-367</td>
<td>Valens</td>
<td>VRBS. ROMA. In ex.—T.R.P.S. City of Rome; Rome represented by seated fem. figure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Bronze Coins

<table>
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<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50-100</td>
<td>Nero or Domitian (2nd brass)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-6</td>
<td>Vespasian</td>
<td>Five, (i.) 1st B. S.P.Q.R. OB. CIVES. SERVATOS, within a wreath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(ii.) do. s.c. Mars standing, spear right hand, trophy left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(iii.) 2nd B. IMP. CAES. VESPASIAN. AVG. COS. II. Head of Vespasian laureate to right.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A.D. EMPEROR. DESCRIPTION

(iv.) 2nd B. cos VIII. FIDES PVBLICA. s.c.
(v.) do. cos III. s.c. Inscription doubtful, probably same as iv.

7-II. DOMITIAN. Seven.—

(i.) 1st B. Mentioned by Stukely.
(ii.) do. Obv.: IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG.
CONS. XI. CENS. PERP. PP.
Rev.: s.c.
Fig. L, holding ivory staff in right hand; in left a spear resting on ground; spurning with right foot a captive seated.

(iii.) do. Head L, undecipherable.
(iv.) do. Undeciphered.
(v.) 2nd B. FIDEI PVBLICÆ s.c. (Cos xii).
Fig. stoled, to right; holding in left hand a patera; in right, ears of corn and a poppy.

(vi.) do. Cos. xii. or xiii.
(vii.) do. Illegible. Excavated 1898. Head to left.

4. NERVA.

2nd B. IMP. II. COS. III. PP. s.c.
Fig. standing; right hand a ploughshare; left a cornucopia.

15-17. Three Coins. One 1st br., two 2nd br., probably first century.

A.D. 100-150.

18-20. TRAJAN. Three.—

(i.) 2nd B. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI, s.c.
(ii.) do. Head right. Rev.: three figures, middle armed, arms up.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AD.</th>
<th>Emperor</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>21-23.</td>
<td><strong>HADRIAN</strong></td>
<td>Three.—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i.)</td>
<td>1st B.</td>
<td>Head left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii.)</td>
<td>2nd B.</td>
<td>Head left. Excavated 1898.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii.)</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td><strong>FORTVNA. AVG. S.C.</strong> Two figs., male and fem., standing, holding hands; fem. holding in left hand a cornucopia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24. **FAVSTINA.**

2nd B. Struck after her death in 141 A.D.

A.D. 150-200.

25-27. **ANTONINVS PIVS.**

Three.—

1st B. Obv.: **ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS. PP. IMP. II.** Head laur. right. Rev.: **TR. P. XX COS III** Stole to L, with patera in her uplifted right hand, and cornucopia in left.

do. Head laureate L.

do. Undecipherable.

28. **MARCVS AVRELIVS.**

2nd B. **ABVNDANTIA AVG.** Figure of Plenty standing holding cornucopia.

29. **COMMODVS.**

2nd B. Fortune sacrificing at an altar.

A.D. 200-250.

30. **CARACALLA.**

Obv.: **SEVERVS ANT P E R T.** Head of Septimus Severus. Rev.: a fem. figure seated.

A.D. 250-300.

31. **VALERIAN.**

2nd B. **FELICITAS AVG.**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Emperor</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Rev. effaced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34-35</td>
<td>Claudius Gothicus</td>
<td>Two. (i) Jupiter Stator. (ii and iii) Claudius, or imitation thereof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37-42</td>
<td>Tetricus</td>
<td>Six. (i) Obv.: IMP. Tetricus. PIVS. AVG. Head of Tetricus R, bearded, laureate, radiate. Rev.: Laetitia AVG N. Fig. standing with expanded hands. (ii) Rev.: Concord. (iii) &quot; Salus. (iv) &quot; Victory. (v and vi) Imitations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43-46</td>
<td></td>
<td>Four imitations of Claudius Gothicus or Tetricus.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Communications.

A.D. Emperor. Description.

outstretched, oval resembling shield, with letters between.

(v) Rev.: soli. invicto. comiti.
   T.F. P. TR.

(vi) Rev.: gloria exercitus.

53 Constantia (2nd Brass.)
54-5 Constantinus II. Two Coins.
56-7 Constantius II. Two Coins.
58. Constans. Description unrecorded.

Several undeciphered, 3rd Br. Coins, third or fourth century.

Totals:

A.D. 50-100: 1 gold; 5 silver; 17 copper: 23.
100-150: 2 ; 3 ; 7 ; 12.
150-200: 0 ; 0 ; 5 ; 5.
200-250: 0 ; 0 ; 1 ; 1.
250-300: 1 ; 1 ; 16 ; 18.
300-350: 0 ; 0 ; 12 ; 12.
350-383: 1 ; 1 ; 0 ; 2.

5 ; 10 ; 58 bronze: 73.

THE RIBCHESTER TEMPLE.

The object of this note is to enquire briefly into the probable character of the Roman Temple, which apparently stood within the walls of the fort at Bremetennacum, where it seems to have been erected at some time in the second century. The restoration suggested by Dr. Whitaker, in his History of Whalley (pp. 17 et seq.), would have