

name, we sometimes find new names apparently originating with the conquered nations attached to the most familiar gods of Roman Mythology. There is an altar found at Ribchester in Lancashire the inscription upon which, as given in Gough's Camden, is justly characterised by Dr. Bruce when he says of it: "Never perhaps was so unmeaning a concatenation of letters submitted to the gaze of a bewildered antiquary," but which by the united labours of several learned men, and not least of Dr. McCaul, as given in the volume before us, is shown to be the dedication of the altar conjointly to Apollo and Diana, to the former by a body of Sarmatian cavalry, to the latter by a soldier of the VIth Legion, and it will be perceived that to the name Apollo is added his British designation as it is believed to be. Dr. McCaul's interpretation of the restored inscription is as follows: "To the holy god, (called) Apollo (by the Romans), Maponus (by the Britons) for the health of our Lord (the emperor) the detachment of Sarmatian cavalry (stationed) at Bremetennacum: To the Ores'can Diana Antoninus (a soldier) of the sixth Legion (styled) the Victorious, a native of Melitene (erected this altar)."

Of the practice here noticed of identifying Barbarian deities with Roman by uniting the names other instances occur. One of the features in the religion of the Romans which to our view most strangely shows their facility in admitting deities and the ideas they entertained respecting them, is their worship of their emperors as expressed in such inscriptions as these: "To the deities of the Augusti, (the emperors—there being in that time more than one) the fourth cohort of Gaulish cavalry placed this" and "To the deities of the Augusti and to the genius of the second legion called Augustan, in honour of the whole divine family (Imperial family) the prosperous Julian Isca," *i. e.* Isca Silurum, a British Roman town, the remains of which have yielded a rich crop of antiquities to the modern investigator, (dedicates this). The latter is an imperfect and very obscure inscription restored with great probability by Dr. McCaul's labours. The first, however, admits of no doubt.

Illustrations of Roman military arrangements and customs are amongst the most numerous and interesting results of the British inscriptions as might be expected under the circumstances. There are stones recording the work done by certain bodies of soldiers, as on the Roman wall—there are others marking, according to our author's ingenious explanation, the number of feet to be occupied in the camp by a particular *centuria* or company as "The Company of Candidus, 24 feet." Again we have memorials of the restoration of buildings, as soldier's quarters, public granaries, &c. In illustration of information derived from inscriptions confirmatory of history, we may refer to those which show where certain Legions and auxiliary forces were stationed, and even afford some evidences as to the time they continued in the same quarters. A remarkable case of this kind is thus introduced by Dr. McCaul, § 7, p. 12:—"From a well-known passage in the *Agricola* of Tacitus, c. 35 [36], we learn that among the Roman auxiliaries serving in Britain in A. D. 84, were two cohorts of Tungrians. The numbers of these cohorts are not stated, but the inscriptions which have been found warrant the belief that they were the first and second. The continuance of the first in the island, is attested by many memorials, and was long ago known to Archæologists, but