

(h) *In Basilica* :— 83.

VICTOR IN PACE FILIVS EPISCOPI VIXORIS
CIVITATIS UCRESIVM VIXIT ANNIS XXXIXIII
MENSIBVS VII DECES D XI KAL · NOVEBR · CONSVLATV
d. n. honor IVI AVG DEPOSITVS IN BASILICA SANCTO
rum NASARI ET NABORIS SECVNDV ARCV IVXTA
fENESTRA

(*In vico quodam ad S. Mariæ supra Minervam* ; De Rossi, n. 534.)

Victor in pace, filius Episcopi Vixoris (Victoris) civitatis Ucresium. Vixit annis XXXIX mensibus VII. Decessit die XI Kalendas Novembres, Consulatu Domini Nostri Honorii sextum Augusti. Depositus in Basilica Sanctorum Nasarii et Naboris secundo arcu juxta fenestram.

“Victor, in peace, son of Bishop Victor of the City of the Ucrenses. He lived 39 years 7 months. He departed on the 11th day before the Calends of November, in the Consulship of our Lord Honorius, for the sixth time, Augustus (i. e. October 22nd, 404 A. D.) Buried in the Basilica of Saints Nasarius and Nabor, in the second arch near the window.”

The Italics in the text are De Rossi's restorations. I have followed him in substituting Q for C in the 2d line, and in reading I for T, before VI, in the 4th line.

1. 1. *Episcopi Vixoris* (Victoris). This is the usual order—not *Victoris Episcopi Civitatis Ucresium* : thus also *Papa Hormisda*, *Papa Ioanne*. See De Rossi, n. 989.

In an inscription, found at Narbonne, (Mai, p. 83, Gruter, 1059, 1) of the year 445 A. D.—*Valentiniano Aug. vi.*—we have—

RVSTICVS · EPVS · EP̄ · BONOSI · FILIVS · EP̄ · ARATORIS ·
[DE · SORORE ·
NEPVS · EP̄ · VENERI · SOCI · IN · MONASTERIO COMPRB ·
[ECCLE · MASSILIEN, &c.

Rusticus episcopus, episcopi Bonosi filius, episcopi Aratoris de sorore nepos, episcopi Venerii socius in Monasterio, compresbyter ecclesiæ Massiliensis.

1. 2. *Ucresium*. De Rossi regards this as used for *Urcensium* or *Urgensium*. There was a town called *Urgi*, in Numidia, and another called *Urci* in proconsular Africa. Each of these had its own Bishop in the fourth or fifth century.

Nasarius (or Nazarius) and Nabor, soldiers, are said to have been beheaded at Rome, in the persecution of Diocletian and Maximian.