

As light infantry, they may have been connected with a legion, as our light company is with one of our regiments. From the *Notitia*, it appears that there was a *cuneus armaturarum* in Britain, at *Bremetenracum*, possibly (as Böcking suggests) detached from the sixth Legion. According to this view, *armatura* in the inscription may be translated, a light-infantry soldier;* according to the other, a life-guardsmen.

36. Another stone found at Lydney bore the inscription :

PECTILLVS
VOTVMQVOD
PROMISSIT
DEO NVDENTE
M DEDIT

which I read,—*Pectillus votum quod promissit Deo Nudenti magno dedit. Promissit* is used for *promisit*, and *Nudente* for *Nudenti*, by an orthographical irregularity not uncommon in epigraphy.

37. The most interesting, and most difficult, of the three Lydney inscriptions, is the following, which is engraved on a leaden or pewter tablet :—

DIVO
NODENTI SILVIANVS
ANVLVM PERDEDIT
DEMEDIAM PARTEM
DONAVIT NODENTI
INTER QVIBVS NOMEN
SENICIANI NVLLIS
PERMITTAS SANITA
TEM DONEC PERF * RA *
VSQVE TEMPLUM NO
DENTIS

* Some have regarded the *armaturæ* as cavalry; e.g. Camden (*Brit. Gibson*, p. 835) "those *armaturæ* were horse armed cap-a-pee, but whether they were *duplares* or *simplices* (Veget. II, 7,) my author has not told us." Thus also Vales, in his note on Ammianus Marcellinus, xv. 5, citing Julian in Orat. 1, ad Constantium, p. 48 ed Spanh. and Orat. II. i. f. asserts—"Armaturæ equites fuisse apparet; but the examination of the passages, cited by Vales, shows that they do not warrant his inference. The term *cuneus*, however, designating the body at *Bremetenracum* favours the opinion that they were cavalry, for *cuneus* in the *Notitia* is never applied, so far as I am aware, to infantry; although Vegetius iii. 19, defines it as "multitudo *peditum*."