

PAGVS, in both inscriptions, I regard, not as a proper name, but as the ordinary term, used by Cæsar and Tacitus, for "a district." Vide Cæsar, B.G. i. 37; iv. 1; and Tacitus, Germ. 39. CONDRVSTIS (or perhaps CONDRVSTVS—a form used in the middle ages) and VELLAVS are, in my judgment, ethnic adjectives, the former derived from CONDRUSI, the latter from VELLAI. The *Condrusi* and *Vellai* are both mentioned by Cæsar (B.G. ii. 4, and vii., 75.) The *Condrusi* were neighbours of the *Eburones*, who were succeeded by the *Tungri*. The *Vellai*, *Vellavi*, *Vellavii*, *Vellauni*, or *Velauni* were a people of Gallia Celtica, or Aquitania, as the latter term was extended in signification under Augustus.

They are noticed by Strabo, (iv. 2.) and Pliny, (iii. 20,) and their name is found in inscriptions: c. gr.

ETRVSCILLAE
AVG· CONIVGI
AVG· N̄
CIVITAS VELLAVOR
LIBERA.

The Etruscilla mentioned in this inscription is Herennia Cupressenia Etruscilla, the wife of the emperor Trajanus Decius, which fixes the date to the middle of the 3rd century after Christ.

Libera of course indicates the independence of the Vellavi, which they enjoyed, however, in the time of Strabo, although in that of Cæsar, (B.G. vii. 75,) they were in subjection to the Arverni.

For other inscriptions relative to this people, vide Mem. des antiquaires de France, iv., pp. 87 and 528.

MILI (or MILT) and MILIT are abbreviations of *militans*—not of *militavit*, as Henzen states, for the verb is in the omitted final formula—SIVO (or SIVOD, the ancient form of the dative and ablative, as given in the illustration,) is an erroneous reading of SILVIO, as appears from the following inscription also found at Birrens:

MARTI ET VICTO
RIAE· AVG· C· RAE
TI MILIT· IN COH
II TVNGR· CVI·
PRAEEST SILVIVS
AVSPEX PRAEF·
V S L M.

The names of the goddesses, as they appear in the inscriptions, I regard as VIRADESTHI, (or VIRADETHI, as it is given in the lithographic representation in the "Caledonia Romana,") and RICAGM-