13. On another of these gravestones is the following inscription:

O MANNIVS Claius | Mannius. C[aii] f[ilius], Pol[lia]tribu, Secu-CF POL SECV NDVS POLLEN ndus, Pollen tial. MIL LEG XX mil[es] leg[ionis] XX. ANORVLII an[n]oru[m] LII, stip [endiorum] XXXI, STIP XXXI ben [eficiarius] leg [ati] pr[incipalis]. BEN LEG PR HSE Thic | Tsitus | efst |.

Mr. Scarth remarks, that this inscription "may be thus rendered: —Caius Mannius Secundus,* son of Caius, of Pollentum, a soldier of the twentieth legion, aged 52 years; having served 31 years in the legion and being the beneficiary of the principal legate. He rests here."

Of this rendering I would suggest the following emerdations:—
the insertion of the words "of the Pollian tribe" after "son of
Caius," "Pollentia" for "Pollentum," and "principal beneficiary
of the legate" for "beneficiary of the principal legate." As to the
first of these, it is plain that the words proposed to be inserted were
inadvertently omitted. The substitution of Pollentia for Pollentum
is recommended by the consideration, that there were three ancient
towns so called,—one in Liguria, another in Picenum, and a third in
the Balearic isles; whilst there is no authority, so far as I am aware,
for Pollentum. In the following inscription found at Zurzach in
Switzerland, (Orelli, n. 455,) we have the name almost complete:—

.... GIACVS ... POLIASVPER PO .. ENTIA MILES LEG-XI-C.P.F.7 SALNI MAXIMI ANNORV XXXV-STIP ...

[•] The writer in the The Gentleman's Magazine, already referred to, gives the name of this soldier as Caises Marinius Secundars Pollentius; and adds that he "was also a pensioner of the first legion (i.e., beneficiarius legionis prima), but both these readings are inanifestly erroneous.

[†] The word "principal," as ordinarily used in English, does not convey the meaning of principalis as applied to a Roman soldier. The Latin term means that the person so styled was one of the principales, a designation given to sub-officers or officials, in contradiatinction to manifices or gregarii, which denoted the common soldiers or privates. Vide Veget de re Militari, ii. c. 7.