The Constantinian monogram is, as might be expected, of frequent occurrence on Christian sepulchral stones, but a great object of search relative to this symbol has been to find an example before the year 312 A.D. It was believed that one was found on a stone discovered by Boldetti, of the date 291 A.D., but De Rossi, n. 17, has, I think, correctly regarded this figure as merely an ornamental point. He himself, however, gives an example (n. 26), which may be, but cannot certainly be proved to be, of the date 298 A.D. The \*earliest that I have noticed is of the date 331 A.D.

(b) Locus cmptus:— . 77.

COSTATINOS · EMIS
SE IANVARIVM · ET · BRI
TIAM LOCVM ANTE DO
MNA EMER ITA AEOSSO
RIBVS BVRDONE ETMICI
NVM ET MVSCO RVTIONE AVRISOLI
O VM VN SEMES · CONS · D · D · N · N · THAE
ODOSIO · ET · VALENTINIANO · II ·

(In coenobio S. Pauli; De Rossi, n. 653.)

Co(n)stat nos emisse, Januarium et Britium, locum ante domna (dominam) Emerita (Emeritam), a eossoribus (fossoribus) Burdone et Micinum (Micino) et Musco, ratione auri solidum (solidi) unum (unius) semessem (semissis), Consulibus Dominis Nostris Theodosio et Valentiniano iterum.

"It is unquestionable that we Januarius and Britia bought a place in front of (the sepulchre of) Lady Emerita from the diggers Burdo and Micinus and Muscus for the consideration of one solidus of gold and a half in the Consulship of our Lords Theodosius and Valentinian for the 2nd time," i. e. 426 A. D.

The formula constat nos emisse is not rare in monuments of this age, whence it appears that the line between costat and nos is merely a mark of punctuation. The sepulchre of Saint Emerita was in the cemetery of Commodilla, behind the basilica of St. Paul.

She and Digna are said to have suffered death at Rome, under Valerian and Gallienus.

<sup>\*</sup> I do not take into account the use of crosses and monograms before Christianity, the meaning of which was of course different from the Christian signification. Examples of the gammadion occur on Roman alters found in Britain,