

already cited by Liddell and Scott, and φῶδον, given by Suidas. QVECVMIQ I regard as a contracted form of *quæcumque*, the E being used for AE, and the final Q for QVE, both of which uses are familiar to those conversant with Latin epigraphy. DELICTA is the participle of *delinquere*; or is used for *derelicta* from *derelinquere*, as in Ennius "delicto Coclite" (if that be the true reading) for "derelicto Coclite;" or it may be that the correct reading is RELICTA. The word thus admits of two interpretations, either "badly treated" or "given up." The meaning of the inscription, according to the reading which I propose, may be expressed thus: "The blistering (collyrium) of Titus Junianus for such (hopeless) cases as have been given up by the physicians."

If PHOEBVM be the true reading, I am inclined to regard the designation as selected with a view to the supposed superiority of Apollo to his son Æsculapius, and of course to the *medici* the sons of Æsculapius.

This universal specific was, perhaps, used on the principle of counter-irritation. Another panacea is noticed on the stamp found near Cirencester (the ancient Corinium) in 1818, and described by Buckman and Newmarch:

MINERVALIS MELINV [m]
AD OMNEM DOLOREM.

It may, I think, be safely inferred from the Bath inscription, if my interpretation be correct, that the stamp did not belong to a regular *medicus*, but to an empiric, possibly one of the *iatroliptæ*.

The difficulty in interpreting another legend on this stamp arises from the impossibility of determining the true reading of one of the words. In the books of the Society of Antiquaries the legend is given thus:

T. IVNIANI DIEXVM AD VETeRES CICATRICES.

Dr. Simpson conjectures DIAMYSVM (the name of a well known collyrium) for the inexplicable DIEXVM; but from the copy by Gough it appears that the letters between D and M are in a rude Britanno-Roman character, and that "the disputed word may perhaps be more correctly read DRYCVM or DRYXVM," which Dr. S. interprets as a preparation from the bark, acorn, or galls of the *Drys*, i.e. oak. Can it be that the word is formed from *Druidæ* or *Dryidæ*, and that both the appellation and the characters were adopted with a view to securing its sale amongst the native population?