

(k) *Sarcophagus* :—

85.

DEP	FL·IVLIVS ZACONVS ET
IVL	AVRELIA MERIA CON
ZACO	IVX EIVS HOC SARCOFA
NIS	GVM SIBI VIBI POSVERVNT
DIE IIII	SI QVIS POST NOSTRAM PAV
NOVEM	SATIONEM HOC SARCOFA
BRES	GVM APERIRE VOLVERIT IN
DATIA	FERAT ECCLESIAE SALON·AR
NO ET	GENTI LIBRAS QVINQVAGINTA
CEREA	
LE COSS	

(Salonis ; Muratori, 381, 2.)

Flavius Julius Zaconus (Diaconus) et *Aurelia Meria* conjux ejus hoc (hunc) sarcophagum (sarcophagum) sibi vibi (vivi) posuerunt. Si quis post nostram pausationem hoc (hunc) sarcophagum aperire voluerit inferat ecclesiæ Salonitanæ argenti libras quinquaginta.

Depositus Julius Zaconis (Diaconus) die IV [Kalendas] Novembres, Datiano et Cereale Consulibus.

"Flavius Julius, a deacon, and Aurelia Meria his wife, whilst living, erected this sarcophagus for themselves. If any one after our decease shall take on himself to open this sarcophagus, let him pay as the penalty fifty pounds of silver to the church at Salonæ."

"Julius, the deacon, was buried on the fourth day before the Calends of November, in the Consulship of Datianus and Cerealis," i. e. October 29th, 358 A. D.

l. 1. *Zaconus*. See note on epitaph 65. Muratori observes :—

"*Zaconus et Zaconis est pro Diaconus et Diaconis, uti Zabulus pro Diabolus, Zeta pro Dieta.*"

I have regarded *Zaconis* as given in mistake for *Zaconus*, and think that the correctness of this view is confirmed by the name "*Julius*."

l. 7. *Inferat*, &c. The naming of a penalty for violation of the grave is of very common occurrence in Pagan epitaphs, both Greek and Latin.

There is scarcely one of the *designations of the place of burial used in Christian epitaphs, so far as I recollect, that is peculiar to them. *Locus, tumulus, memoria, cubiculum, sepulchrum, sarcophagus*, &c.,

* I have not observed *quadrisomus* in any Pagan epitaph.