

I. *An Account of a Roman Inscription, found at Chichester.* By Roger Gale, Esq; F. R. S.

THIS Inscription, *Fig. 1.* as curious as any that has yet been discovered in *Britain*, was found the Beginning of last *April* at *Chichester*, in digging a Cellar under the Corner-house of *St. Martins-lane*, on the North Side as it comes into *North-street*. It lay about four Foot under Ground, with the Face upwards, by which it had the Misfortune to receive a great deal of Damage from the Picks of the Labourers as they endeavoured to raise it; for besides the defacing of several Letters, what was here disinterred of the Stone was broke into four Pieces: The other Part of it, still wanting, is, in all Probability, bury'd under the next House, and will not be brought to light till that happens to be rebuilt. The Inscription is cut upon a grey *Suffex* Marble, the Length of which was six *Roman* Feet, as may be conjectured by measuring it from the Middle of the Word *TEMPLUM* to that End of it which is entire, and is not altogether three Foot *English*, from the Point mentioned. The Breadth of it is two and $\frac{3}{4}$ of the same Feet, the Letters beautifully and exactly drawn, those in the two first Lines three Inches long, and the rest 2'.

Being at *Chichester* in *September* last with *Dr. Stukeley*, we took an accurate View of this Marble, which is now fixed in the Wall under a Window within the House where it was found, and that we might be as sure of the true Reading as possible, wherever the Letters

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ters were defaced, we impressed a Paper with a wet Sponge into them, and by that Means found those in the fifth Line to have been as we have express'd them above, and not as in other Copies that have been handed about of this Inscription.

The only Letter wanting in the first Line is an N before E P T V N O, and so no Difficulty in reading that. As to the second, though it was more usual in Inscriptions of this Nature to express the Donation by the Word S A C R V M only, referring to the *Temple* or *Altar* dedicated; yet we have so many Instances in *Gruter's Corpus Inscriptionum* of T E M P L V M and A R A M also cut on the Stones, that there is not the least Occasion to say any Thing farther upon that Point.

The third Line can be no other Way fill'd up, than as I have done it by the prick'd Letters: I must own, however, that I have had some Scruple about the Phrase of D O M V S D I V I N A, the same Thing as D O M V S A V G V S T A, the *Imperial Family*, which I cannot say occurs, with any Certainty of the Time it was used in, before the Reign of *Antoninus Pius*, from whom, down to *Constantine the Great*, it is very frequently met with in Inscriptions. This kept me some Time in Suspense, whether this found at *Chichester* could be of so early a Date as the Time of *Claudius*: But as we find several Inscriptions in *Gruter* with those Words in them, or I. H. D. D. *In honorem Domus Divinae*, which is much the same Thing, without any Mark of the Time when they were cut, they may have been before the Reign of *Antoninus Pius*, and then only came into more general Use; and as the Time that *Cogidunus* lived in, will not let this be of a later standing, I think we may offer it as an Authority
for

for the use of this Piece of Flattery to the Emperors long before that excellent Prince came to the Purple.

The third Line, as I believe, was EX AVCTO-
RITATE. TIB. CLAVD. and the fourth CO-
GIDVBN I. R. LEG. &c. that is, *Ex Auctoritate Tiberii Claudii Cogidubni Regis, Legati Augusti in Britannia*; for the following Reasons: We are informed by *Tacitus in Vita Agricola*^a, That after Britain had been reduced to a Roman Province by the successful Arms of *Aulus Plautius*, and *Ostorius Scapula*, under the Emperor *Claudius*, *Quaedam Civitates Cogidubno Regi erant donatae, is ad nostram usque memoriam fiddissimus remansit, vetere ac jam pridem recepta Populi Romani consuetudine ut haberet instrumenta servitutis & Reges*. This *Cogidubnus* seems to be the same Person as *Cogidubnus* in our Inscription, the Letter B in the third Syllable making little or no Difference in the Word, especially if pronounced soft, as it ought to be, like a V consonant.

It is so well known to have been the Custom of the Roman *Liberti* and *Clientes*, to take the Names of their Patrons and Benefactors, that it would be wasting of Time to prove the constant Usage of that Practice. Now as this *Cogidubnus*, who, in all Probability, was a petty Prince of that Part of the *Dobuni* which had submitted to *Claudius*, and one that continued many Years faithful to him and the *Romans*^b, had given him the Government of some Part of the Island by that Emperor, nothing could be more grateful in regard to *Claudius*, nor more honourable to himself, after he was *Romanised*, than to take the Names of a Benefactor

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^a Cap. 14.

^b V. Tacit, ut supra.

stor to whom he was indebted for his Kingdom, and so call himself TIBERIVS CLAVDIVS COGIDVBNVS.

I suppose him to have been a *Regulus* of the *Dobuni*; because we are told by *Dion Cassius* ^c, that *Aulus Plautius* having put to flight *Cataractus* and *Togodumnus*, Sons of *Cunobelin*, part of the *Boduni* (the same People as the *Dobuni*) who were subject to the *Ca-tuellani*, submitted to the *Romans*; and the Name *Cogidubnus*, or *Cogidumnus*, *Coc o Dubn*, or *Dudn* ^d, signifying expressly in the *British* Language PRINCEPS DOBV NORVM, seems to put the Matter out of all doubt.

How far his Territories extended, it is impossible to define. Bishop *Stillingfleet* ^e supposes them to have lain in *Surrey* and *Suffex*; *Suffex* certainly was Part of them, since the Temple mentioned in this Inscription was erected in it by his Authority; and it is not unlikely, that besides the *Regni*, who were the People of those two Counties, he might have that Part of the *Dobuni* which had submitted to the *Romans*, and seems to have been his own Principality, together with the *Ancalites*, *Bibroci*, and *Segontiaci*, whose Countries lay between the *Dobuni* and the *Regni*, bestowed upon him; the Words *Civitates quaedam* in *Tacitus*, not importing no more than some few *Towns*, but several *People*, the Word *Civitas* always signifying a *People* in that *Historian*.

Before I proceed any farther, it will not be amiss to observe, that *Togodumnus* and *Cogidubnus*, tho' their Names are so much alike, were two distinct Persons: The first was Son of *Cunobelin*, King of the *Trinobantes*,

^c In lib. LX.
DORVNI.

^d V. Baxteri Glossar. in verbis COGIDVMNV. &
^e Orig. Britan. p. 63.

tes, vanquished and killed in Battle by *Aulus Plautius*. The second a Prince that submitted to *Ostorius Scapula*, and continued in his Fidelity to the *Romans*, in *nostram usque memoriam*, says *Tacitus*, who was born at the latter End of *Claudius's* Reign; so that *Togodumnus* was probably dead before *Cogidubnus* had his Government conferred upon him.

I call it his Government, for tho' by the Letter *R* standing in the Inscription with a Point both before and after it, by which it plainly denotes an entire Word of itself, it may seem that it was intended for *COGIDVBNI REGIS*, and I believe was so in respect of his *quondam* Dignity, yet it is evident, that he had' condescended to take the Title of *LEGATVS AVGVSTI IN BRITANNIA* from *Claudius*; and that too must have been only over those People that he had given him the Government of, *Aulus Plautius*, *Ostorius Scapula*, *Didius Gallus*, *Avitus Veranius*, and *Suetonius Paullinus*, having the supreme Command successively about this Time in this Island, the second and last of which are called expressly *Legati* by *Tacitus* ^f. The *Legati Caesaris* or *Augusti* were those, *qui Caesaribus subditas regebant Provincias*.

The sixth Line has lost at the Beginning the Letters *COLLE*, but so much remains of the Word as makes it to have been indubitably, when entire, *COLLEGIVM*, and the following Letters are an Abbreviation of *FABRORVM*.

These Colleges of Artificers were very ancient at *Rome*, as ancient as their second King *Numa Pompilius*,
if

^f Lib. xii. Ann. cap. 32. & Vit. Agric. cap. 15.

if we may believe *Plutarch*^g, who tells us, that the People were divided by him into what we at this Day call *Companies of Tradesmen*, and mentions the *Telöves* or *Fabri* among them, tho' *Florus*^h says, that *Populus Romanus a Servio Tullio relatus fuit in Censum, digestus in Classes, Curiis atque Collegiis distributus*. But as the Power of the *Romans* extended itself, it carry'd the Arts of that great People along with it, and improv'd the Nations that it subdued, by civilizing, and teaching them the Use of whatever was necessary or advantageous among their Conquerors, from which most wise and generous Disposition, among other beneficial Institutions, we find these *Collegia* to have been established in every Part of the Empire, from the frequent mention of them in the Inscriptions collected by *Gruter*, *Spon*, and other Antiquaries.

Several Sorts of Workmen were included under the Name of *Fabri*, particularly all those that were concern'd in any kind of Building, whence we meet with the *Fabri Ferrarii, Lignarii, Tignarii, Materiarii, Navales*, and others; the last named may have been the Authors of dedicating this Temple to *Neptune*, having so near a Relation to the Sea, from which the City of *Chichester* is at so small a Distance, that perhaps that Arm of it which still comes up within two Miles of its Walls, might formerly have wash'd them. The rest of the Fraternity might very well pay the same Devotion to *Minerva*, the Goddess of all Arts and Sciences, and Patroness of the *Dædalian* Profession.

As no less than five Letters are wanting at the Beginning of the sixth Line, there cannot be fewer lost at the Beginning of the seventh, where the Stone is
more

^g In vit. Numæ.

^h Lib. I. cap. 6.

more broke away than above; so that probably there were six when it was perfect. What we have left of them is only the Top of an S; I will not therefore take upon me to affirm any Thing as to the reading of them, which is so entirely defaced; perhaps it was A. SACR. S. *a sacris sunt*; perhaps it was HONOR. S. *Honorati sunt*: As to the former, we find these *Collegia* had their *Sacerdotes*, therefore *Qui a sacris sunt*, which is found in Inscriptions ⁱ, would be no improper Term to express them; or it might have been SACR. S. *sacerdotes sunt*, since we find such mentioned in the following Inscriptions ^k.

MAVORTI SACRVM
 HOC SIGNVM
 RESTIT -----
 COLL. FABR. ARICINORVM ANTIQVISS.
 VETVSTATE
 DILAPSVM ET
 REFECER. CVR. L. LVCILIVS
 LATINVS PROC. R.P. ARIC.
 ET T. SEXTIVS MAGGIVS
 SACER. COLL. EIVSD.

Mavorti sacrum hoc Signum restituit Collegium Fabricorum Aricinorum Antiquissimum, vetustate dilapsum, et refecerunt. Curabant Lucius Lucilius Latinus, Procurator Reipublicæ Aricinorum, et Titus Sextius Maggius Sacerdos Collegii ejusdem.

ⁱ L.

ⁱ V. Grut. Corp. xxix. 8. cxxi. 1. dcxxxii. 1.

^k Spon. Miscell. Erud. Antiquit. p. 58.

L. TERTENI AMANTI
 SACER. COLL. LOTORVM
 HVIR C. SARTIVS C. F.
 ITERINVS ET L. ALLIVS
 PETELINVS D. D.

Lucius Tertenius Amantius Sacerdos Collegii Lotorum, Dnumviri Caius Sartius, Caii Filius, Iterinus, et Lucius Allius Petelinus Dedicaverunt.

As to the latter, those Members of the College that had passed through the chief Offices of it, as that of *Præfectus*, or *Magister quinquennalis*, had the Title of HONORATI conferred upon them: You have several of these HONORATI mentioned in *Gruter*, particularly a long Catalogue of them in *Collegio Fabricorum Tignariorum*, p. CCLXVIII. I. and in *Reinesius's Syntagma*^m there is an Inscription.

EPAGATHO TVRANNO
 HONORATO COLLEGI
 FABRVM TIGNARIORVM
 ROMANENSIVM &c.

So that the Vacuity in our Inscription may very well have been filled up with one or other of these Words, and the three next Letters that follow them D. S. D. *de suo dedicaverunt*, will agree with either of them, and what precedes them.

The

^l Ibid. p. 64.

^m Pag. 605.

The last Line has been PVDENTE PVDENTINI FILIO; but there must have been a Letter or two of the *Prænomen* at the Beginning of it, unless it was shorter than the rest at that, as well as at the latter End of it; and from what I have said, the whole may be read as follows.

Neptuno & Minervæ Templum pro Salute Domus Divina, ex Auctoritate Tiberii Claudii Cogidubni Regis, Legati Augusti in Britannia, Collegium Fabrorum, & Qui in eo a Sacris [or] Honorati sunt, De suo Dedicaverunt, Donante aream Pudente Pudentini Filio.

Chichester, by this Inscription found at it, must have been a Town of Eminence very soon after the *Romans* had settled here, and in Process of Time seems to have been much frequented, by the *Roman Roads*, still visible, that terminate here from *Portsmouth*, *Midhurst*, and *Arundel*, tho', what is very strange, we have no *Roman Name* now known for it. I once thought it might have put in its Claim for *Anderida*, which our Antiquaries have not yet agreed to fix any where, being situated, very near, both to the *Sylva Anderida*, and the *Southern Coast* of the Island, the two Properties of that Cityⁿ: But *Henry of Huntingdon*, who lived in the Time of *Henry II.* telling us, that the *Saxons* so destroyed *Andredecester*, that *Nunquam postea reedificata fuit, & locus tantum quasi nobilissimæ urbis transeuntibus ostenditur desolatus*^o, it could not be *Chichester*; for that was not only rebuilt before his Time, but was a Place of such Note, that when the Bishops, soon after the Conquest^p, removed their Churches

R r r

from

ⁿ V. Camb. Brit. and Sonner's *Roman Ports and Forts*.

^o Pag. 312. V. Dr. Tabor's *Discourse of Anderida*. *Philos. Transf. N. 356.*

^p A. D. 1076.

from small decay'd Towns, where several of them were then seated, *in Urbes Celebriores*, *Stigand* then Bishop of *Selsey* settled his Episcopal Chair at that Place.

I shall conclude with observing, that when this Inscription was dug up, there were also two Walls of Stone discovered close by it, three Foot thick each, one running North, the other East, and joining in an Angle, as the *North-street* and *St. Martins-lane* now turn, which, in all Probability, were Part of the Foundations of the Temple mentioned on the Marble.

Octob. 31. 1723.

II. *De Structura Diaphragmatis. Epistola Domini Antonii van Leeuwenhoek, R. S. S. ad Societatem Regiam.*

Delphis, 31 Maii 1723.

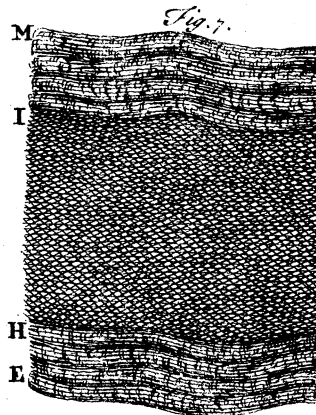
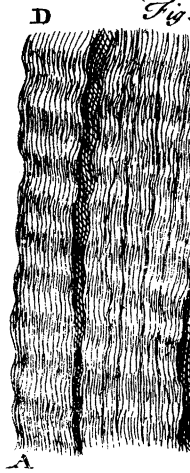
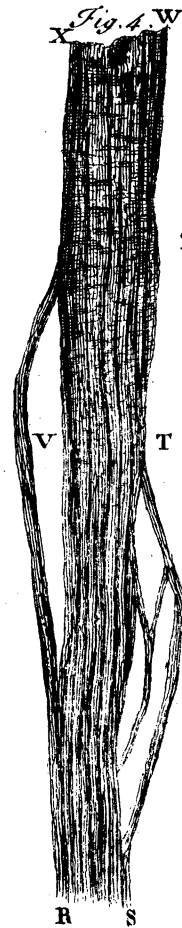
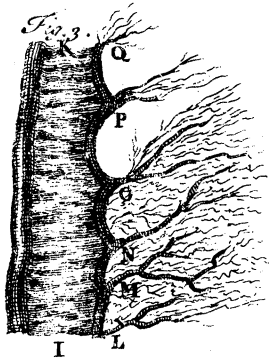
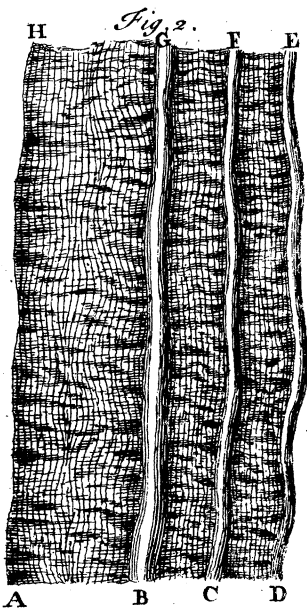
IN epistola illa, quam ad Dominum *Jurin* nuper perscripsi, paucis aperueram opinionem meam de morbo, qui nuperrima hyeme me invaserat. Statuebam enim malam affectionem Diaphragmatis originem morbo præbuisse.

Ut autem de hac Diaphragmatis affectione omnem mihi dubitationem eximerem, Diaphragma ovis anniculæ ad me deferendum curavi; partem illius Diaphragmatis in minuta frustula confectam, ope microscopii, qua potui diligentia consideravi; comperique Diaphragma ex parte compositum esse ex tenuissimis fibrillis; quæ sine microscopio inspectæ latum circiter capillum inter se distant.

Cum

NEPTVNO · ET · MINERVAE
 TEMPLVM
 PRO · SALVTE · DOMVS · DIVINAE
 EX AVCTORITATE · TIB · CLAVD ·
 CO GIDVBNI · R · EQV · MAG N · BRIT ·
 COLLEGIVM · FABROR · ETQVI · IN · EO ·
 T · · · · · D · S · D · DONANTE · AREAM
 PV DENTE · PV DENTINI · FIL ·

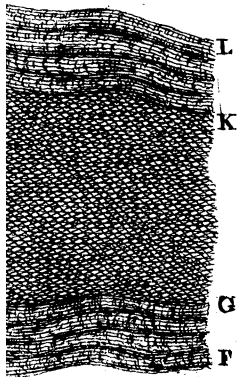
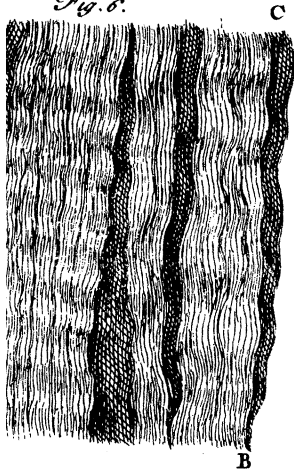
† A. SACRS.
 OT HONOR.S.

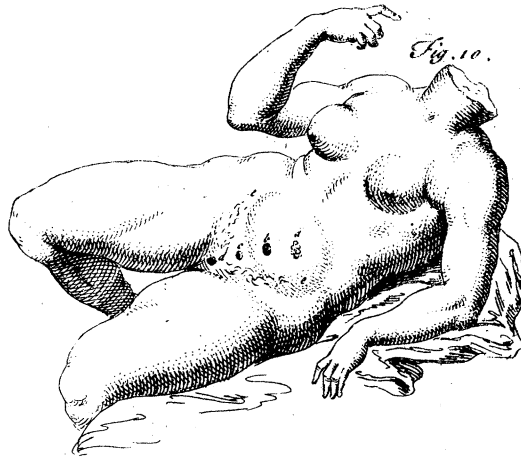
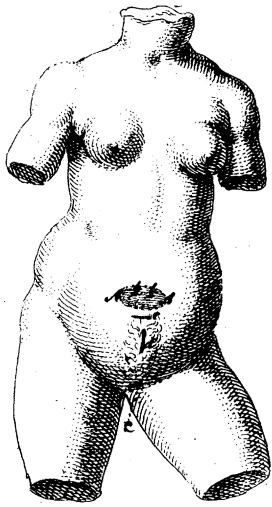


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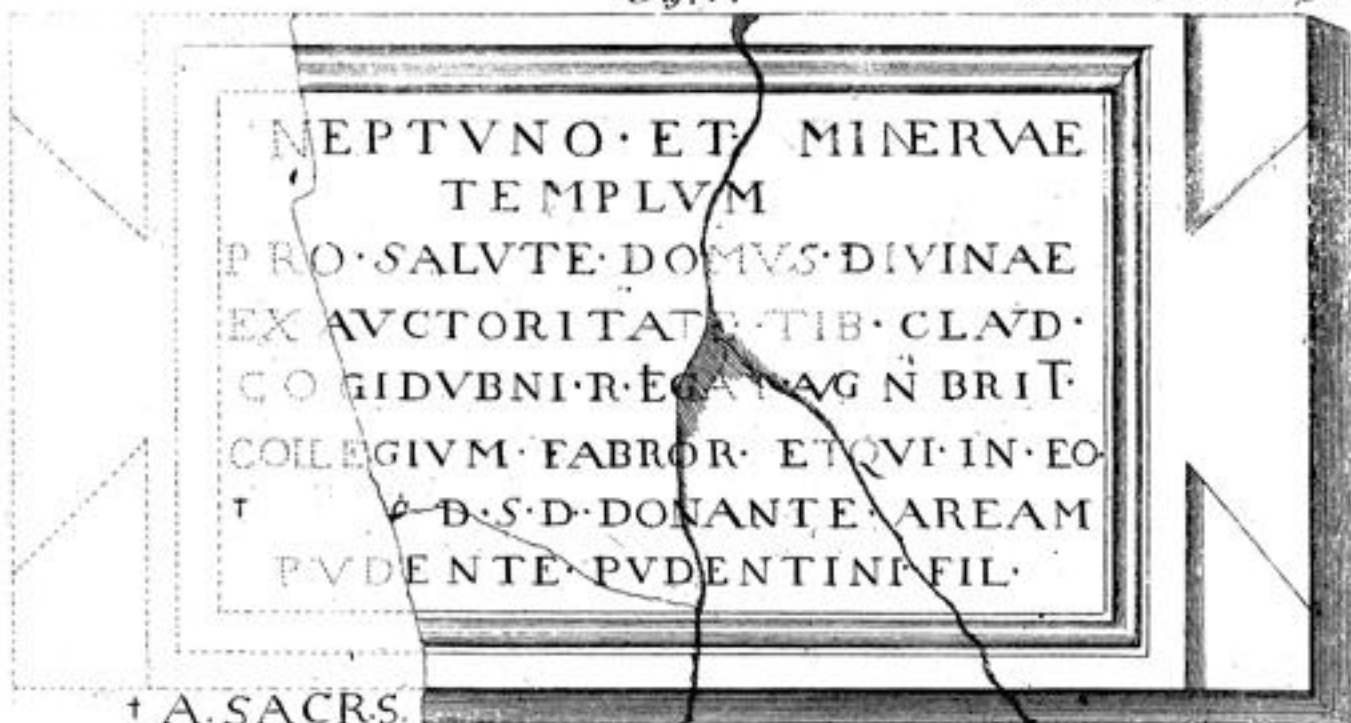


Fig. 6.









† A. SACRS.
OT
HONOR.S.

