

THE AUCISSA FIBULAE.

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The practice of inscribing *fibulae* with makers' names was probably not very widespread in the Roman world. The recorded instances of *fibulae* thus marked are few, and though others doubtless exist in public and private collections, ignored and undescribed, these can hardly be numerous enough to swell the total to a great size.

Probably the least rare of these *fibulae* are those which bear the maker's name AUCISSA.¹ They all, so far as is recorded, belong to one and the same type of *fibula*. It is a simple type, devoid of elaborate devices or complicated ornament, but it possesses definite features. Instead of the usual spiral coil or spring to control the pin, it has (like some other Roman types) a hinge working inside a tiny cylinder, which is so short as hardly to project sideways beyond the breadth of the rest of the object. The name Aucissa is in each case placed just above this cylinder. The pin is straight; the sheath in which its point rests, when it is fastened for use, is plain and small and often terminates in a knob. The bow is roughly semicircular; it is a flat narrowish band of metal, widest near the hinge and decorated only by lines and beading which run along it. Enamelling seems in no case to be used. This type of *fibula* is not confined to the name Aucissa. It occurs occasionally with other names. It occurs exceedingly often uninscribed, having been found very commonly in many parts of the Roman Empire north of the Mediterranean, and outside it; Almgren quotes an example found as far away as the Government of Tomsk in Siberia, and Tischler mentions instances from the Caucasus.

The following is, I believe, a completer list than any yet published, of the specimens marked with the name Aucissa, and it includes two unedited items from Britain (16, 17). I have put first in the list those found in

¹ I assume the commoner form rarer Augissa a variety or an Aucissa to be correct and the error.

Italy or close to it, then those found in Gaul, and lastly those from other places. As several of the specimens are of uncertain or unknown *provenance*, it is possible that we may in some cases be dealing with duplicate notices of the same object, seen at different times in different dealers' shops.

(1) Found near Rome, in excavations on the Via Nomentana, about 1830, inscribed AVGISSA. Kestner, *Bulletino dell' istituto di corrispondenza archeologica* (Rome), 1831, p. 42. He does not say whether the *fibula* was found associated with objects of any particular date. Hence Dressel, C.I.L. XV. 7096, reading AVGISSA.

(2) Found at Rome in the river Tiber; now in the museum at the Baths of Diocletian. Inscribed AVCISSA. Dressel, C.I.L. XV. 7096.

(3) Uncertain provenance, but probably found in Rome: seen there in a private collection. Inscribed AVCISSA. Dressel, C.I.L. XV. 7096.

(4) Castel d'Asso, in Etruria. Inscription faint, read as AVGISSA. Bormann, C.I.L. XI. 6719, 2.

(5) Arezzo (Arretium) in Etruria. Inscription read as VSSDAV but plainly AVCISSA like No. 7. Borman, C.I.L. XI. 6719, 2, from an old MS. source (*Cod. Maruc. A*, 198, fo. 529).

(6) Found (apparently) near Chiusi in Etruria. Inscribed AVCISSA. Gamurrini, *Appendice* (Florence, 1880), No. 495: hence Milani, *Strena Helbigiana*, p. 194, etc.

(7) Found near Marzabotto, in the Apennines south of Bologna, now in the Marzabotto Museum. Inscribed AVCISSA. G. Gozzadini, *Di un' antica necropoli* (Bologna, 1865), pp. 31, 54, and plate xvii. 17; Montelius, *Civilisation primitive en Italie* (Stockholm, 1895), I. fig. 184, with a cut here reproduced (fig. 1):

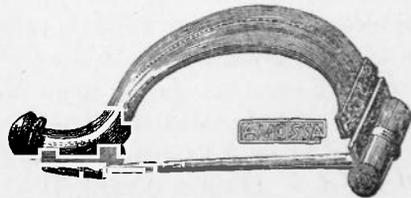


FIG. 1.—FOUND AT MARZABOTTO, ITALY. (Full size.)

hence Almgren, *Nordeuropäische Fibelformen*, No. 242, Milani (as above); C.I.L. XI. 6719, 2. The remains found at Marzabotto are mainly Etruscan, in some part Gaulish;

few appear to be later than the Roman conquest of the district in the third century B.C. But this *fibula* differs widely from the other Marzabotto finds; the actual place of its discovery is not recorded, and Tischler is doubtless right (*Gurina*, p. 30), in separating it from the remains with which it is usually classed.¹ The reading of the name was at first taken to be *aurssa*, but *aucissa* seems to be certain. The Q is merely CI coalescing, as on Nos. 5, 12, 14 and 16.

(8) Uncertain *provenance*: seen in a private collection in Naples. Inscribed ·· AVCISSA ··. Parascandolo, *Cariatidi* (Naples, 1817), p. 88, note 139, with cut; hence Milani (as above), Mommsen, C.I.L. X. 8072, 22. I reproduce the cut from Milani (fig. 2).

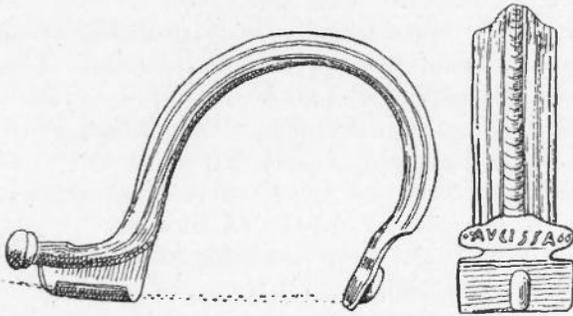


FIG. 2.—FOUND PROBABLY NEAR NAPLES.

(9) Uncertain *provenance*: seen in a dealer's shop in Florence. Inscribed AVCISSA or AVGISSA. R. Garrucci, *Sylloge inscriptionum lat.* (Turin, 1877), No. 2272; Bornmann, C.I.L. XI. 6719, 2. It is not, however, clear whether these two writers refer, between them, to one, or two, or possibly three *fibulae*.

(10) Found at Isera, near Nemesino, in North Italy; now in the Innsbrück Museum. Said to be inscribed AVESSAI or AVGSSAI. H. Pais, *Supplementa Italica ad C.I.L. V.* (Rome, 1888), 1087, 2 (from Orsi). Plainly *Aucissa*, misread or imperfect.

¹ It is usually asserted that all the Marzabotto finds are pre-Roman, but Gozzadini's plates include a few pieces which are pretty certainly much later.

They may have been found separately. Tischler's view is accepted by Brizio, *Monumenti Antichi*, i. (1859), 330.

(11) Siscia (Sissek, in Croatia); now in the museum at Vienna. Inscribed AVCISSA. C.I.L. III. 12,031, 2 (from Kubitschek).

(12) Dalheim, near Luxemburg, now in the Trier Museum. Inscribed AVCISSA. F. Hettner, *Westdeutsche Zeitschrift*, iii. 186; A. Riese, *Correspondenzblatt*, xvi. 136. I am indebted to Dr. E. Krüger for casts of the inscription. The V is faint; the CI coalesce (or almost so); at the end is an upright stroke of which the top is lost, possibly F for *fecit*, possibly ornament. Numerous Roman remains have been found at Dalheim, and among them uninscribed *fibulae* of the Aucissa type and objects datable to the commencement of the Empire: see *Publications de la soc. pour la recherche . . . dans le grand-duché de Luxembourg*, ix. (1854), and xi. (1856), p. lxxi.

(13) Mainz or near it (? Rheinzabern); now in the Mainz Museum, No. 2272. Inscribed IIIAVCISSA. Becker, *Römische Inschriften des Museums der Stadt Mainz* (Mainz, 1875), p. 113; Brambach, 1821, etc. all reading backwards VASDAVIII; corrected by Riese (as above), and Körber, *Inschriften des Mainzer Museums* (Mainz, 1900), No. 155, with a cut here reproduced (fig. 3). The three lines at the beginning seem to be rude ornament, with no special meaning; they recur on No. 17.

(14) Uncertain *provenance*: bought from a dealer at Alzey in Rheinhessen and probably found near that town, now (or recently) in private possession of Dr. Fliedner in Monsheim, near Worms. Inscribed ··AVCISSA··.

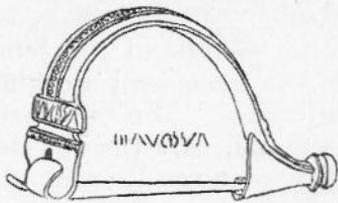


FIG. 3.—FOUND NEAR MAINZ, GERMANY. (Full size.)

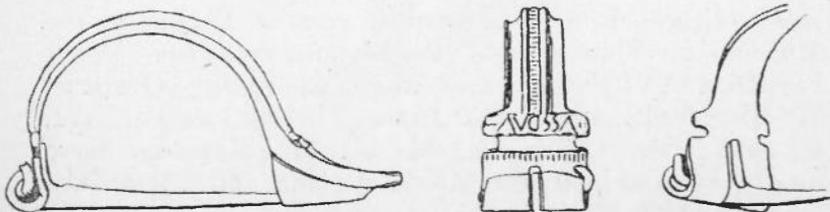


FIG. 4.—FOUND IN RHEINHESSEN, GERMANY.

O. Olshausen, *Verhandlungen der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie*, 1897, p. 286, with cut here reproduced (fig. 4). The pin of this *fibula* has a small spur close to the hinge which fits tight against the bow (behind the hinge) when the pin is fastened in its sheath; No. 17 has a similar spur and so have several uninscribed specimens which I have seen.

(15) Uncertain *provenance*: bought from a dealer in Paris in 1875 and now in the St. Germain Museum, No. 22,266. Inscribed AVCISSA. Maxe-Werly, *Bulletin de la Societe des Ant. de France*, 1883, p. 291 (figure of the inscribed part), R. Mowat, *Bulletin Epigraphique*, iii. 273.

(16) Found at Charterhouse-on-Mendip, in Somerset; now in private possession of Mr. A. C. Pass, of Clifton, Bristol. Inscribed AVCISS or AVCISS. Unpublished: my copy. I am not sure if the pin is the original one nor whether the CI of the inscription coalesce quite entirely. There is room for an A at the end, but no sign of it. This and the following item were found about 1875 in some lead workings on the site of the Roman lead mines. The circumstances of their discovery were not noted. Of the objects found at the spot about 1875 a few seem pre-Roman; the rest are Roman of various dates from about A.D. 49 onwards (fig. 5, upper part).

(17) Same place and history. Inscribed IIIAVCISS. Unpublished: my copy. There are two doubtful strokes which are faintly indicated in the cut (fig. 5), viz. a fourth stroke before \wedge and a second before S; I think these are probably accidental. There is no space for an A at the end. The three strokes before \wedge , doubtless mere ornament, recur on No. 13; the pin has a spur like that of No. 14.

(18) Found at Hissarlik in the Troad, in the uppermost (Graeco-Roman) stratum; now at Berlin in the Museum für Völkerkunde (Schliemann collection 6532). Inscribed AVCISSA. Olshausen, as above; Götze in W. Dörpfeld's *Troja and Ilion* (Athens 1902) p. 414, fig. 436; Dr. Gotze and Mr. C. H. Blakiston have kindly re-examined the *fibula* for me and attest the reading which I give.

(19) Found in the Kuban region, in the Western

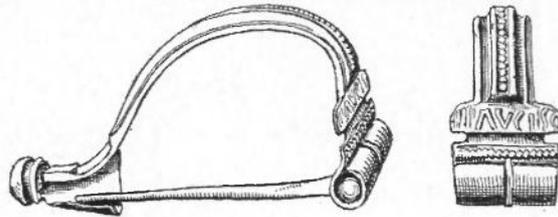
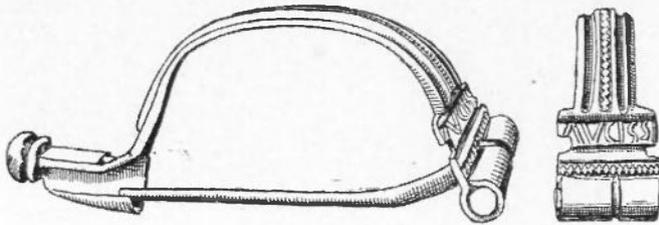


FIG. 5.—FIBULAE FOUND AT CHARTERHOUSE ON MENDIP,
NEAR CHEDDAR, SOMERSET. (Full size.)



FIG. 6.—PERHAPS FOUND IN ROME. (Full size.)

Caucasus; now in the Berlin Museum für Volkerkunde. Inscribed AVGSS[!]. Olshausen, as above; re-examined for me by Dr. Gotze and Mr. C. H. Blakiston.

(20) Found at Kurtatija in the Caucasus, now in the Berlin Museum für Volkerkunde. Inscribed AVCSSA. Unpublished: communicated to me by Dr. Gotze and Mr. C. H. Blakiston.

(21) Unknown *provenance*: now in the Berlin Antiquarium (from Gerhard's collection). Inscribed AV. CISSA according to C. Friederichs, *Berlins Antike Bildwerke*, ii. (Kleinere Kunst), p. 100, No. 263; hence Furtwängler, *Olympia*, iv. (Bronzen), 183, etc. Dressel, C.I.L. XV. 7096, gives AVGISSA and suggests that the piece came from Rome. By the kindness of Dr. Pernice, of the Antiquarium, I am able to give an illustration (fig. 6). He tells me that the lettering is really AVCISSA and so it appears on the photograph, and on a cast which he has kindly sent me. But it is a C that is very like a G.

Two observations must naturally occur to any reader of this list. In the first place, the records of the finds are throughout so imperfect that they help very little in determining the date of the *fibulae*. And in the second place, the distribution of the finds is so strange that it leaves us in considerable perplexity as to the place of their original manufacture. Two views have been held on these questions. Italian writers, like Milani, consider the Aucissa *fibulae* to be Etruscan, or at least Etrusco-Roman; they refer them to the third or second century B.C., and explain Aucissa as an Etruscan name. On the other hand, German writers, like Schumacher, Riese, and Ritterling, call them Gaulish, and perhaps eastern Gaulish (Rhenish or Alpine) rather than Gaulish proper, and date them to the beginning of our era and the first century A.D. The available evidence seems on the whole to favour the latter view, but it is conflicting and justifies hesitation.

In the first place, as to the date. The records of the Aucissa *fibulae*, as I have said, do not help in this matter; none of the twenty-one specimens is known to have been found with objects by which it could be dated. But the uninscribed *fibulae* of the same type lend some

light. One, figured by Montelius (plate xiii. fig. 183, whence fig. 7 here) was found at Carrù in Piedmont in

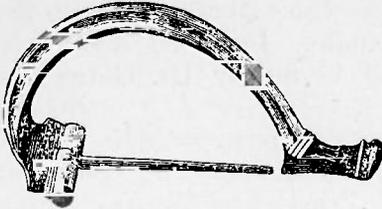


FIG. 7.—FOUND AT CARRÙ, ITALY.
(Full size.)

a grave with a coin of the Emperor Tiberius.¹ Others have been found at Haltern (perhaps the Roman Aliso) in Germany (fig. 8), at Andernach on the Rhine and at Mont

Beuvray in France, on sites which belong to the beginning of our era and

along with datable objects such as coins of Augustus.² On the other hand they are rare at Heddernheim (near Frankfurt am Main), a site first occupied about A.D. 80,³

and they appear not to occur at all in the forts of the Rheno-Danubian Limes, which belong to the second and third centuries of our era.

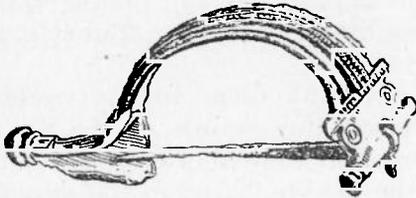


FIG. 8.—HALTERN, GERMANY.
(Three-quarter size.)

The few facts that I have been able to collect about uninscribed Aucissa *fibulae* in our island tend in the same direction. No specimens seem to have been found in the north, in the region of the two walls, nor at York, nor again at Caerwent: places where the Roman occupation dates, at earliest, from the later years of the first century. But a specimen has been found at Hod Hill, where the remains belong to the first half of the

The few facts that I have been able to collect about unin-

¹ Fabretti, *Atti della società d'archeologia per la provincia di Torino* ii (1879), pl. IV. fig. 6, cited by Milani in *Strena Helbigiana*, 149.

² E. Ritterling, *Haltern*, 116; O. Hirschfeld, *Sitzungsberichte der kgl. preuss. Akademie*, 1897, 1103. See also Tischler's article in A. B. Meyer's *Gurina*, p. 30, and K. Schumacher, *Westdeutsches Korrespondenzblatt*, 1895, 25-28. Hettner, in his *Drei Tempelbezirke im Trevererlande* (Trier, 1901), p. 26, cites an example found with a coin of Nero. Bianchetti, *Sepolcreti di*

Ornavasso in *Atti della società di archeologia di Torino*, vi. (1895), 224, plate X. 16, cites an example found with a coin of Augustus (B.C. 12). Ghirardini in *Notizie degli Scavi*, 1883, p. 410 (plate xvii. 13) cites another from Este. I should add that Milani cites an example with added carving from Populonia and connects it with objects of B.C. 250—150, but it is not clear that the fibula was actually discovered with those objects.

³ A. Riese, *Mittheilungen über römische Funde in Heddernheim*, II. 33.

first century, and at several sites in the south which might be connected with the earlier years of the Roman Conquest. A specimen found near Meols in Cheshire is matched by British coins found at the same place. On the other hand, Mr. Lawson's museum at Aldborough (*Isurium*) contains a specimen, and we can hardly place the occupation of *Isurium* earlier than the latter part of the first century.¹

These indications of date are in harmony with the general characteristics of the *fibulae* themselves. We cannot, indeed, decide on our present evidence either the place where or the time when the hinge was first adopted in place of the spiral coil for the attachment of the *fibula* pin. But it is a device which belongs to the Roman Empire much more than to the earlier periods in the long history of the *fibula*, and we can hardly attribute it to so early a date as the second or third century B.C. Again, the ornamentation of the bow of the Aucissa *fibulae*, while it finds analogies in other *fibulae* used during the early Empire, differs considerably from most of the earlier work.²

More difficulties arise when we proceed from the question of date to that of place. The distribution of the Aucissa *fibulae*, as I have said, is perplexingly wide and affords no certain clue.³ *A priori* we might argue that bronze objects of the period in question are more likely to have been made in Italy and exported to Gaul, than made in Gaul or on the Rhine and exported to Italy. Instances are well enough known of bronze work made in Italy, stamped with Italian makers' names and exported to Northern and Western Europe; it may be sufficient in passing to refer to the *paterae* of the Cippi and Ansii made in Campania.⁴ But instances of export

¹ One specimen, in the Ashmolean, is said to have been found at Gloucester with coins of Tiberius and Antonia Drusi, but the exact facts are doubtful (James Douglas, *Nenia Britannica* (London, 1793), p. 133, plate xxvi).

² Compare such specimens as those in *Bonner Jahrbücher*, 101, pl. IV. fig. 4, 5, 15, 18. Hildebrand and Montelius both connect the Aucissa type with the Certosa and la Tene group of *fibulae* (*Antiquarisk Tidskrift för Sverige*, vi.

189, viii), but one wants to limit the field more narrowly than this.

³ Tischler remarks that the wide distribution of these *fibulae* suggests export from Italy. But it might equally well be argued that the Danube provides an easy route from eastern Gaul to the Black Sea and the Caucasus.

⁴ C.I.L. X. 8071, 8072; H. Willers, *Die römischen Bronzebeimer von Hemmoor*; *Archaeological Journal*, XLIX. (1892), 228.

from Gaul into Italy are much harder to find. In agreement with this *a priori* probability is the fact that about half the recorded examples of the inscribed "Aucissa" type have been found in Italy, while less than a third can be assigned to Celtic lands, Gaul and Britain. And as Tischler observed, the type of *fibula* to which the Aucissa specimens belong, is not particularly like any early Celtic type; though, for that matter, it is not very much more like any early Italian type.

On the other hand, the name Aucissa appears to be Gaulish, or at least Celtic. It has been called Etruscan or Etrusco-Roman, but names in *-issa* do not occur in Etruscan,¹ while in Latin they first appear in the Romance period and then only as feminines. On the contrary, they are common, as masculines, in Gaul and in the Celtic lands of Central Europe.² The first part of the name is also explicable as Celtic, since names beginning with Auc- and Auci- are not uncommon in Gaul, and the whole name, Aucissa, seems to occur on a broken piece of "Samian" found in Paris about a hundred years ago.³

Moreover, a Gaulish *fibula*-maker is no novelty. The Gauls are well-known to have been skilful in the manufacture of small metal objects like *fibulae*, and we can point to definite traces of actual work in *fibulae*, which constitute a good parallel to Aucissa. Mowat has recorded in the *Bulletin épigraphique*⁴ about a score of names inscribed on *fibulae* found in Gaul. They are obviously makers' names and, while about half of them are ordinary Roman names, about half of them are Gaulish names, Accu, Atrectos, Boduos,

¹ There was in Etruscan a large class of names in *-isa*, but these seem to be feminine genitives (or the equivalent thereof). It is conceivable that one of these might have been transliterated into a Latin nominative in *-issa*, but no instance of such a change seems to exist. I do not think the forms Pabassa, Hanossa, Gargossa, in Pauli's *Corpus Inscr. Etrusc.*, 832, 1295 and 1955, are adequate parallels, as they seem to be Etruscan genitives, not Latin nominatives. Nor does any such name as *Auc-isa or *Aug-isa seem to occur in Etruscan.

² Holder, *Sprachschatz*, s.v. *-issa*; Indices to C.I.L. III. etc.

³ Grivaud de la Vincelle, *Antiquités gauloises et romaines recueillies dans les jardins du palais du sénat* (Paris, 1807), pl. VII. fig. 97, but with no reference to it in the text. The fragment is broken at the beginning and reads √ CISSA, but there seems no real doubt that the name is Aucissa. From Grivaud, Schuermans *Sigles*, 630; *Bulletin épigraphique*, II. 120; C.I.L. XII. 10010, 219. The object is apparently lost.

⁴ III. 261; IV. 31, 116, Plates. Compare *Bulletin de la Soc. des Antiquaires de France*, 1883, 291.

Carillus, Durnacus, Iovincillus, Iulios Avo, Litugenus, Nertomarus and the like. The *fibulae* which bear these names vary in character, but some belong to the Aucissa type, as for instance, the *fibula* of Durnacus, which I here reproduce from M. Mowat's article (fig. 9). Now these names are not only Gaulish, but most of them occur only in Gaul; they do not belong to any eastern Celtic district in Central Europe. And it is to be added that the whole practice of placing makers' names, whether Gaulish or Roman, on *fibulae* seems especially Gaulish. That country has yielded the largest number of recorded

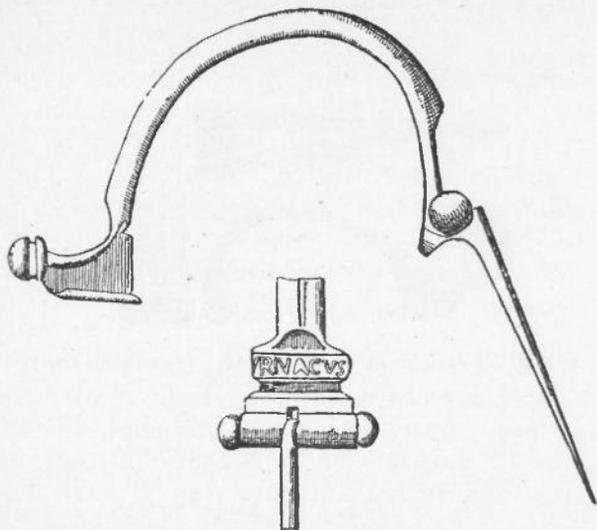


FIG. 9.—FOUND AT NAIX, FRANCE.

fibulae thus inscribed. In other provinces the inscribed *fibulae* are generally of a different kind; they bear such inscriptions as *Constanti vivas* or *utere felix*, and they usually belong to a far later date than that which we have assigned to the Aucissa species.¹ It is possible that we should go on to trace some connexion between the practice of stamping "Samian" ware made in Gaul, and the practice, a much rarer practice, of stamping

¹ For example, a silver *fibula* marked >VTERE FELIX< was found in 1858 at Selce near Djakovo in Slavonia in a grave, along with a lamp, bronze vase,

and coins of Constantine and Licinianus, S. Ljubic, *Inscriptiones quae Zagrabiae asservantur* (Zagrabiae, 1896), 69.

fibulae made in Gaul. But the Gaulish potters copied an Etruscan fashion, and the Gaulish *fibula*-makers might have done the same, so that the argument is not much advanced by such a consideration. On the whole, the balance of direct and indirect evidence favours the view that the *fibulae* stamped with the name Aucissa were made in Gaul, or at least copied from Aucissa *fibulae* made in Gaul. It does not follow that the uninscribed *fibulae* of the same type were Gaulish or that the type had a Gaulish origin. In deciding these questions, caution will be desirable, and until further evidence be discovered, the verdict may be reserved.

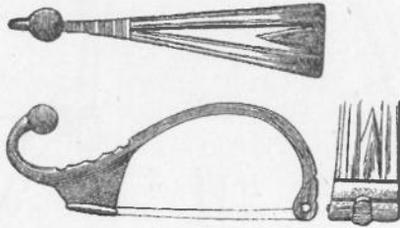


FIG. 10.—FOUND NEAR CHIUSI, ITALY. (Two-thirds size.)