

II. *A Letter from Dr John Harwood, LL. D. and F. R. S. to Dr Hans Sloane, R. S. Secr. concerning the forementioned Hypocaustum. With Part of two Letters from Mr William Baxter to Dr Harwood, relating to Wroxeter, and the Hypocausta of the Ancients.*

S I R,

**T**He first notice I had of the *Hypocaust* discover'd at *Wroxeter*, was from a Letter Mr *Baxter* communicated to me, which he received from the Reverend Mr *Markham*, the present worthy Incumbent of that Place; which gave me occasion of making farther enquiry, by writing to the Reverend Mr *Richard Lloyd* of *Salop*; who, at my request, was so obliging as to take a Journey and view it: The Remarks he then sent me, being mislaid, I must refer you to Mr *Lyster's* accurate Model and Description, which I am glad to hear you are about publishing in the *Phil. Transactions*. I have for some years cherisht an Acquaintance with Mr *Lyster*, whose Assistance in the late Edition of *Camden* ought not to have been past over in Silence, but deserv'd a more publick Acknowledgement; sure I am, had it not been for this Worthy Person, the Memory of so remarkable a Piece of Antiquity wou'd in all probability have been lost to Posterity.

I think it not impertinent, upon this occasion, that some Account shou'd be given of the Place where it was dis-

discover'd, as likewise of the nature or kind of the Antiquity itself: And certainly *Wroxeter* was one of the most Considerable Military Stations or Colonies the *Romans* had in this Island; the City Wall, as appears from a Survey taken by Mr *Lyster*, was not much less than three Miles in Circumference; 'tis not improbable, but that it was founded by *Suetonius Paulinus*, or after by *Agricola*, in their March to subdue *Mona*, now *Anglesey*: But not to trouble you with my own Conjectures, I send you along with this an Extract out of a Learned Work (which I hope will e're long see the Light,) I mean A *Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum*, which was transmitted to me, by the obliging Author, my worthy Countryman, Mr *Baxter*, whose Skill and Knowledge in our *British*, *Roman* and *Saxon* Antiquities, as well as in all other useful Literature, is sufficiently known to you, and the rest of the Learned World:

The other Paper I send you, is A Letter I received some time since from the same Worthy Person, in Answer to some Enquiries relating to the *Hypocausta* of the Antients.

Since I did my self the Honour of presenting Mr *Lyster's* *Module* to the Society, I have been inform'd by the justly-admir'd *Vitruvius* of our Age and Nation, Sir *Christ. Wren*, that he discover'd the remains of such another *Hypocaust*, when they were laying the Foundation of the Kings House at *Winchester*.

Mr *Christ. Hunter*, in a Letter to Dr *Lyster*, dated May the 15th, 1702. since publish'd in the *Transactions*, gives an Account of an Antiquity of this kind dug up in *Torkshire*, as appears from the Description he gives of it, (in the *Phil. Trans.* for the Months of *March* and *April*, *An. Dom.* 1702. Numb. 278. p. 1131.

The Ingenious Mr *Edward Lhmyd* in his useful Additions to *Camden*, takes notice of another discover'd at *Kaerhyn* in *Cesernarvonshire*; one of the Hollow Bricks or Tun-

nels whereof he there describes, and gives a Figure of it, in the Table of the Curiosities added at the end of the *Welsh Counties*; it occurs Numb. 8. to which I refer you.

Mr *Camden* himself mentions an *Hypocaust* discover'd at *Hope* in *Flintshire*, an Account of which is to be met with in his *Britannia*, Pag. 688, of the *English Edition*.

You see, Sir, how ready I am to comply with your Commands, and shou'd be glad of any other occasion, of farther approving my self

Your Obliged Humble Servant.

*Mr Baxter's first Letter to Dr Harwood, concerning Wroxeter.*

I Now transmit to you what I have Written in my *Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum* concerning *Wroxeter*.

VEROCONIUM Antonini, atq; Ptolemæi Ravenati Monacho prodigiôsè, ut ferè omnia, UTRICONION est CORNONINORUM, pro VERIGONIUM CORNOVIORUM, undè discimus VEROCONIUM, seu VERICONIUM, fuisse CORNAVIARUM, sive CORNOVIORUM caput. Saxonibus VRECENCEASTER, nobisq; hodiè correptè WROXETER est, pro WEROCCESTER. Nomen dedit hæc Urbs vicino monti WREKEN appellato, atq; etiam vicino vico WROCWARDIN, quod ARCEM sonat VEROCONIENSE M. Nennio Britanno CAERURNACH appellatur; verum corruptè puto pro CAERUARNAÛAG, sive CIVITAS ad CERVICEM AQUÆ. De URNACO enim Gigante, de quo crepant Britannorum Fabellæ, piget quicquam referre. Neque sanè VEROCONIUM ipsum quicquam aliud sonat, quàm ÛAROCNÛI, sive, CERVIX AQUÆ PRIN:

**PRINCIPIS**, vel **SABRIANÆ**. Nam & **COND**, & **KEND** Britannis erat pro **CAPITE**, & **PRINCIPLE**. Idem igitur **CONDŪI**, sive **CONŪI** quod & **SAVRIAN**, sive **AMNIS REGINA**. Extat etiam antiqui operis insignis **Parietina**, accolis vocati **THEOLDWORK**, sive **ANTIQUUM OPVS**, vel **ÆDIFICIUM**: quod equidem conjecerim ex Arcuum vestigiis Romanum fuisse **Balneum**. Antiqua durat inter plebem fama, hanc Urbem fuisse, immixtis de **VEROCONIO** monte **Passeribus**, à **Danis** incensam; quod quid sit alij forsitan melius dicent. Certè vel ferreum sigillum ibi erutum cui **Reguli** cujusdam **Christiani** caput **Romano** **Diademate** cinctum, & **promissâ comâ**, sub hac **Inscriptione** **CAPUT SERVI DEI**, satis indicio est, eam non fuisse à **Saxonibus** deletam. Hujus **Sigilli** **Ætypon** aliquot retro annis perquam humaniter mecum communicavit modò **Reverendus** **VEROCONIENSIS** **Ecclesiæ** **Presbyter**, *Thomas Markham*. Imò & crediderim vel ex **Ravennatis** **Itinerario** eam ad ejus tempora, hoc est penè ad **Octavum** **Sæculum**, adeoque aliquanto diutius, floruisse, & caput fuisse **CORNAVIORUM**, forsitan etiam **Regia** **Merciorum** **Sedes**. De tantæ urbis **rueribus**, melioribus, uti quidem speramus, auspiciis caput suum extulit **VEROCONIUM NOVUM**, non ita longe à **vetere** positum, de **Alneto** **Britannis**, ut **vuigo** fertur, dictum **PEN GŪERN**; cum nobis ex **Autoritate** **vetustissimi** cujusdam **Bardi** **PEN GŪERN POWYS** sit in **VENDOTIS** in **Agro** **Montegomerico**. **Saxonibus** appellatur **SCROBESBYRIG**, quod est **CIVITAS** **INDUMIS**. **Britannis** etiam hodie eodem plane intellectu **AMWITHIC**. Siquidem **WYDH**, sive **GWYDH**, vel, ut in **Legibus** **Regis** **Howel** scriptum legimus, **WYTH** **Britannis** dicitur **SYLVA**, additâq; **Præpositione** **AM**, quod illis, ut & **Latinis** *circum* est, **AMWYTH** dicentur *humiliora fruticeta*, **Saxonibus** **SCROBES**, & **vernacula** **Dialecto** **SHRUBS**. De **AMWITH** etiam

Adjectivum effingitur A M W I T H I C, five D U M O S A. Normanni tandem, complanato agresti sono, de S C R O B E S B E R I E fecere S L O P E S B E R I E, de quo Latinizantium S A L O P I A, ut & S A L I S B E R I E de S A R I S B E R I E. Hæc equidem eo libentiùs commemoro, quo antiquæ Patriæ meæ memori- am redderem illustriorem. Siquidem in hâc Urbe duobus retro sæculis Majores mei Duumviratu, summo ejus loci honore, functi sunt, posteriq; eorum civitate gaudent perpetuâ: quod de Romano antiqui V E R O C O N I I jure tractum existimo.

*A second Letter from Mr Baxter to Dr Harwood, concerning the Hypocausta of the Ancients.*

S I R;

**T**He Ancients had two sorts of *Hypocausta*; the one called by *Cicero*, *Vaporarium*, and by others, *Laconicum*, or *Sudatio*, which was a large Sweating Bath. In which were *Tria vasaria ænea*, called *Caldarium*, *Tepidarium*, and *Frigidarium*, from the Water contained in them. The other sort of *Hypocaustum* is not so distinctly handled by Antiquaries, and it was a sort of a *Fornax*, or Kill to heat their Winter Parlours, or *Cœnatiuncula Hybernæ*. *Erat & Dieta, sive Cœnatiuncula* (saith *Argol* upon *Panvinus*) *sub quâ ignis accendebatur: Unde & Cœnatio Hypocaustum. Cœnati- ones Æstivæ & Hybernæ*, are mentioned by *Cicero* in *Epistolis*. The Terrace Floor is called by *Virruvius*, *Testudo*. *Testudines Alveorum in Cœnatiuncula Hypocausti cabefucientur*, saith the same Author. This *Hypocaustis* was called *Alveus*, and *Fornax*: And the Man that tended the Fire *Fornacator*. The *Tubuli* seems to have been contrived to convey away the smother, that otherwise would choke the *Fornacator*. This kind of Stove seems to be graphi- cally described by *P. Statius* in *Balneo Hetrusci*.

— *Ubi Languidus ignis inerrat  
Ædibus, & tenuem voluunt Hypocæsta vaporem.*

Of the Terrace Argol has these words: *Testudines sunt pavimenta sub quibus Fornax ardet.*

P. S. By the way, I take the word Stove to be derived from *Æstus*, quasi *Æstivium*: there wanting hitherto a probable Etymon.

III. *A Letter from Dr William Musgrave, Fellow of the College of Physicians, and R. S. to Dr Hans Sloane, R. S. Secr. concerning the Jaundice, occasioned by a Stone obstructing the Ductus communis biliaris, which was afterwards voided by Stool.*

### S I R,

Being of late at *Clifton*, in *Dorsetshire*, the Seat of Mr *Harvey*, Nephew to the Celebrated Physician of that Name, I was there shewn a Curiosity, which I thought remarkable, and may perhaps be worthy your notice.

It is a *Stone*, that Gentleman voided, some years since, by Stool; and which he represented to me, as having come from the *Ductus communis biliaris*: But the Largeness of it is such, as made the latter part of the account seem, at first hearing, somewhat dubious.

The Figure of this *Stone* is Oval; the Length almost an Inch; the Breadth, (or shortest Diameter)  $\frac{7}{8}$  of an Inch: It weighed 59 Grains, when I saw it; but, at its coming off, was (as I am inform'd) above a Dram in weight:

Some