

the great Irish wolf-hound, that giant of the species. The legs of the antique are exactly his, much too fine for the massy supporters of the mastiff, which besides has a squarer, shorter muzzle.' My colleague Dr. Rolleston, on the contrary, in his notes on the species or variety of dog here represented, published by Mr. Lee, did not consider it to be intended for either the variety known as *Canis domesticus Luparius* (Albanian or Hungarian wolf-hound) or the *Canis leporarius Hibernicus* (Irish wolf-hound), or any other sub-variety of *Canis leporarius*, believing it to be intended for a *Canis molossus mastivus*, being very like an English mastiff then at Oxford, and because it answered Fitzinger's description of such dogs published in the *Sitzungsbericht* of the Vienna Academy, Bd. liv, lvi.

The figure of the now extinct Irish wolf-hound published by the late A. B. Lambert, Esq., in the third volume of the *Transactions of the Linnean Society* (to which Dr. Rolleston does not refer), represents an animal with much longer legs and a sharper muzzle than is shown in the Caerleon sculpture, thus confirming Dr. Rolleston's opinion.

Another large stone is represented by Mr. Lee (Plate IX), now 52 inches high by 40, but which appears to have originally been circular, having a large head sculptured in the centre, entwined round with snakes, bearing a striking resemblance, though of far inferior workmanship, to that which is now preserved in the Museum at Bath. This head has been considered to be that of Medusa, although Dr. Thurnam suggested (*Crania Britann.*, p. 130) that it was intended for the Celtic Apollo, and Mr. George Scharf (*Archæologia*, vol. xxxvi) also considers that it does not represent Medusa. Mr. Lee however urges that it agrees with many ancient representations of Medusa in which a full round face twined round with snakes is seen, agreeing in almost every particular with the Caerleon head.

PLATE XCII. FIG. 4. (Hübner, *Inscr. Brit.*, p. 39.)

This inscription was found in 1602 in a meadow near Caerleon, and was communicated by Bishop Francis Godwin of Llandaff to Bishop Gibson. It has probably perished.

ISVS CL
 FILIVS Q.N
 HATERIANVS
 LEG AVG PR PR
 PROVINC CILIC.

It is described and figured in Camden, 6th Ed. (1607), p. 490; Burton, *Itin. Anton.*, p. 429; Horsley, p. 322; Gough's Camden, iii. p. 108; also in the *Brit. Mus. MS. Julius F.* vi. f. 281, in which Bishop Godwin mentioned his having incorrectly misread the first word as *Drusus*; and is mentioned in Lee's *Isca Sil.*, p. 105.

PLATE XCIII. FIG. 1. (Lee, *Isca Sil.*, Pl. VI. Fig. 2; Hübner, *Inscr. Brit.*, p. 41.)

This stone measures 45 inches by 31 inches, and was brought from Bulmore. It was raised to the memory of the widow of the veteran Julius Valens (commemorated on the stone represented in Pl. XCVI. fig. 4) by their son Martinus, also thereon named. It is to be

read, D ϕ M et memoriae Juliae Secundinae matri piissime vixit annis lxxv. Caius Julius Martinus filius faciendum curavit.

Hübner's identification of this stone with that of Julia Esseunda mentioned below must be rejected. Gruter (dxxxix. 2) has given an inscription beginning exactly with the same words—D M et memoriae.

The letters are well-formed capitals: the M with the first and last strokes splayed, and the M and E in the word PIISIME conjoined, the fourth stroke of the M forming the down stroke of the E.

PLATE XCIII. FIG. 2. (Lee, Isca Sil., Pl. VII. Fig. 5, and Suppl. to ditto, p. 21; Hübner, Inscr. Brit., pp. 39 and 306.)

This stone, 46 inches high by 26 inches wide, was mentioned in Camden (6th Ed. 1607), p. 491, Horsley, p. 322, and Gough's Camden, ii. p. 430 (ed. alt. iii. p. 109), where the following reading is given of it:—

Gough.	Hübner.
IM p	IM p. caes
MAV <i>relio</i>	M.AV <i>relio</i>
ANTO <i>nino</i>	ANTO <i>nino</i>
AVG	AVG <i>pio</i>
SEVER.L <i>vcii</i>	VETER <i>ani</i>
FILIO	ET HO <i>norati</i>
LEG. II A <i>ug. p.</i>	LEG. II <i>aug.</i>

This inscription, formerly at Caerleon, had been moved long ago to Mathern, a house of the Bishop of Llandaff; whence however, subsequent to the publication of 'Isca Silurum,' it has been restored to the Museum of Caerleon, where it has been visited by Dr. Hübner, who (in Rhein. Mus., vi. 1856, p. 6, and in his Epigraphische Reise in the Monatsbericht of the Berlin Academy, 1867) proposes the corrections and reading of it printed above, adding, 'The inscription indicates throughout the time of Antoninus Pius. The *honorati* cannot, as Professor Mommsen (Act. Acad. Berol. 1866, p. 798, and in Hermæ, vol. vii. 1872, p. 308) has remarked, be considered as military officials. For *honor* and all that is connected with it belong entirely to civil arrangements, consequently the *veterani* are, as customary, to be considered as a college, and the *honorati* those who held some office in this college.' The letters are well formed, but partially defaced.

PLATE XCIII. FIG. 3. (Lee, Isca Sil., Pl. IV. Fig. 3; Hübner, Inscr. Brit., p. 38.)

This inscription (28 inches high by 9 inches wide) was first figured in the Journal of the Archaeological Institute, viii. p. 158, and is carved on one side of what was evidently a

stone conduit-pipe, having a semicylindrical groove on the other side. It is dedicated to the Goddess Fortune, and is read by Hübner

Deae Fortunae (Iun)ius (. .)ussus Praefectus Castrorum.

Many altars were inscribed in this country to Fortune (Horsley, *Britann. Rom.* 233; Bruce, *Roman Wall*, 403; and see ante, p. 212, Pl. XCI. fig. 1). The functions of the praefectus castrorum or quartermaster of the legion, as we learn from Vegetius, concerned the formation of the camp and its internal economy.

PLATE XCIII. FIG. 4. (Lee, *Isca Sil.*, Pl. VII. Fig. 1; Hübner, *Inscr. Brit.*, p. 41.)

This stone, measuring 46 inches by 31 inches, was also found at Bulmore, and was erected by a mother to her daughter. Several letters are broken off at the beginning of the first line, but the inscription is read by Hübner—*Julia iberna vixit annos xvi. me(nse)s sex f(aciendum) C(uravit) Fla(va) Flavina mater.* The first line ends with *s* after *vx* (for *vixsit*). The number of years and months are also put in the nominative, whilst in many other instances from the same tomb they are put in the ablative. The Roman scribes were however careless in this respect, Gruter (*mxxxv.* 10) giving one inscription, '*vixit annis xix. et menses vi.*'

PLATE XCIII. FIGS. 5, 6, 7. (Lee, *Isca Sil.*, Pl. XXIII.)

These figures represent some of the numerous potters' marks given by Mr. Lee in his Plate XXIII. as remarkable specimens of Roman palæography, the letters in fig. 5 being written backwards and of an archaic form. Several other of these potters' inscriptions are also written backwards. The one here figured occurs on the fragment of a mortuary rather more ornamented than usual, and is doubtfully read *Gattius Mansinus* by Mr. Lee (*Isca Sil.*, p. 42; Pl. XXIII. fig. 1). The peculiar form of the reversed *Λ* in the upper line, as compared with its *Λ*-like shape in the lower line (conjoined as it there appears to be with the next letter *N*), will be noticed.

In five of these potters' marks the words *LEG II AVG* are given more or less contracted. In two of these (figs. 16 and 18) the *Λ* and the *v* are conjoined so as to form a *N*, with a cedilla beneath the *Λ*.

I have added in figs. 6 and 7 two other potters' marks (from Lee's Plate XXIII) on account of the palæographic character of the *Λ* in the word *ALBUM*, and *Æ* in the name *MEMBVS*.

PLATE XCIV. FIG. 1. (Lee, *Isca Sil.*, Pl. VII. Fig. 2; Hübner, *Inscr. Brit.*, p. 41.)

This stone, measuring 46 inches by 32 inches, was also found in the Bulmore tomb. It bears a ruder inscription than any of the other Caerleon stones, and is much broken at the top,