

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 mortuarium 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,

where the DM are almost lost, followed by IVLIE SENICE VICS ANOS LX, i. e. Dis manibus Juliae Senicae vixit annos lx. Here the word VIXIT is spelt more rudely than in the preceding inscription, but Horsley (*Britann. Rom., Cumberland, lxxv.*) gives a similar instance.

The L is extended below the line, the bottom stroke being made obliquely; the M in the upper line and the v in the second are very ill-shaped. The letters vary in height from 3½ to 4½ inches.

PLATE XCIV. FIG. 3. (Lee, *Isca Sil., Pl. III. Fig. 3*; Hübner, *Inscr. Brit., p. 40.*)

This sepulchral inscription, 31 inches by 29 inches, was found in the excavations for the railway near Caerleon, and was first published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, iii. p. 371. It may be read, Dis manibus Aurelius Herculanus aequus vixit annos viginti octo conjux faciendum curavit. The error in the spelling of the knight's title, AEQVES, the insertion of the I in the third, fourth, and fifth lines above the line, and the carving of the last letter T by itself in the middle of the bottom line, are noticeable.

The letters in this inscription are beautifully-formed Roman capitals dilated at the tops of the strokes, the E having the upright stroke, the V the first stroke, and the N the middle stroke very thin. The I is often very small and placed above the line, resting on the top of the preceding letter. The letters are 2½ inches high, bounded at the top and bottom by fine cross-lines.

PLATE XCIV. FIG. 4. (Lee, *Isca Sil., Pl. III. Fig. 2*; Hübner, *Inscr. Brit., p. 38.*)

This votive tablet, 23 inches long by 16 inches wide, was erected for the health (or safety) of Severus and his two sons, Antoninus and Geta, by the same individuals who erected the altar described and figured in p. 213 and Plate XCI. fig. 4. It was discovered more than 200 years ago, and was then in the possession of Bishop Gibson, the Editor of Camden's *Britannia*, 6th Ed. (1607), p. 491, in which it was copied somewhat inaccurately, as also by Gough, vol. iii. p. 108, and Horsley, p. 321. It is now deposited in the Caerleon Museum. The inscription may be read—

PRO SALUTE AUGUSTORUM NOSTRORUM SEVERI ET ANTONINI ET GETAE CAESARIS
PUBLIUS SALLIENUS PUBLI FILIUS MAECIA (ET) THALAMUS HADRIA(NUS?)
PRAEFECTUS LEGIONIS SECUNDAE AUGUSTAE CUM AMPEIANO ET LUCILIANO.

In Mr. Lee's work the first name of those who erected the tablet is given as Saltienus, but the letter following the L is injured, and appears to me to have been another L similar in shape to the first, and decidedly not a T as read by Mr. Lee; also between the N and V there is no I, although one occurs in that position on the altar. The name of the tribe Maecia is exactly the same in both inscriptions: it is used in the same manner as in the times of the Republic, e. g. C. Claudius Palatinâ. It will be further observed that Mr. Lee introduces ET between the words MAECIA and THALAMUS,—omitted by Gibson but wanting

to complete the sense,—Mr. Lee considering that the τ at the commencement of the latter word serves also for the second letter in the $\epsilon\tau$ and is conjoined with a reversed ϵ , of which a portion is slightly visible on the altar, and that on the tablet the ϵ appears as a confused small incision above the τ . In both monuments the v in *THALAMVS* is omitted, being probably replaced by the two middle strokes of the m ; the last three letters of the name *HADRIA(NUS)* are also omitted, the second a being very small and marginal; and on the tablet the m in *CUM* is also omitted. It appears on the altar.

In the Supplement to the *Isca Silurum* (Newport, 1868, p. 22), Mr. Lee has given the readings of the name of the præfect and his sons as corrected by Dr. McCaul and Dr. Hübner, the præfect's style being *P[VBLIVS] SALTINIENVS* or *SALLINIENVS P[VBLII] F[ILIVS] MAECIA [TRIBV] THALAMVS HADRIA*; to which Dr. McCaul (*Brit. Rom. Inscr.*, p. 103) adds, 'Horsley reads *HADRIA[NUS]* and Orelli *HADRIA[NALIS]*; neither seems to me as probable as *HADRIA*, scil. *Hadria* in *Picenum*, as his birthplace.' The name of Geta is partially obliterated, as is so often the case, from the jealousy of his brother Antoninus.

The letters in this inscription are Roman capitals, varying from $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in height and irregularly formed.

PLATE XCV. FIG. 1. (Lee, *Isca Sil.*, Pl. II. Fig. 1; Hübner, *Inscr. Brit.*, p. 40.)

This centurial stone, measuring 14 inches by 5 inches, was found in the Castle villa. It is now generally considered that the reversed angulated $c (>)$ followed by a name in the genitive case stands for the word *Centuria*, and not for *Centurionis*, and indicates that the company or century would be called after the name of its officer, and that a certain portion of work was done by such a century, or that the stone pointed out its quarters. The present inscription, within a *tabula ansata*, therefore is to be read (*Cohors quinta centuria Paetini*); beneath which are rude representations of the eagle and two capricorns much defaced; which also occur on inscriptions erected by the second legion in Scotland (Horsley, *Br. Rom. Scotland*, iii. p. 195). On each side of the stone is a circle with eight radii, and Mr. King referred them to the devices on the shields of the different legions as given in the '*Notitia Imperii*.' The shields of the '*Secundani*,' however, bore a circle with four radii, whilst here there are eight, and on the inscription in Plate XCVII. fig. 1 there are seven, not agreeing with the devices given in the '*Notitia*.'

The letters in this inscription are nearly 2 inches high, of the rustic form, being very thin, with very short cross-strokes, and the p with a very small loop. It is doubtfully referred to the second century by Hübner.

PLATE XCV. FIG. 2.

This interesting stone was discovered in 1874 at *Caerleon Moor*, and was described and figured by the Rev. C. W. King in the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*, xxxii. p. 330. It is now preserved in the *Caerleon Museum*. It is of unusual interest, as it relates to the erection of some governmental building, and is the first of its kind found at *Caerleon*. It is a facing-stone about 18 inches long by 6 inches wide, bearing within the customary