

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 *ετ* 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

ansated tablet, in neatly cut letters, of a very tall and narrow form, an inscription which, though in part defaced, Mr. King thinks may be supplied and read without much risk of error as follows—

COH. II. > LIVINIANA P F XXXII.¹

i. e. "Cohortis Secundæ Centuria Liviniana per passus duodetriginta fecit."

The date of the inscription is inferred by Mr. King from the form of the letters, which closely resemble, although narrower than, those of the inscription given in my Pl. XCVIII. fig. 6, recording the rebuilding of the barracks by order of Valerian and Gallienus, and which is also the latest of those found at Caerleon, the date of which is positively fixed.

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

This centurial stone measures 15 inches by 6 inches, and is rather difficult to interpret. Probably in this case the centurial mark is to be read as by Mr. Lee 'centurionis,' and the inscription as 'Cohors sexta hastati primi centurionis Roesi Moderati;' the meaning suggested by Mr. Roach Smith being that 'it was set up on account of some work done by order or direction of Roefus' (as Mr. R. Smith reads it), 'a centurion primus hastatus in the sixth cohort.'

The letters are 1½ inch high and rudely cut; the A in the upper line has the top of the second stroke prolonged above the line; the T is very irregular. The fifth character in the lower line is of a very unusual form, with a small stroke or incision in the middle of the right side of the stroke, which would make it F, the bottom of the letter not being strongly turned up as in the S in the upper line. The stone was first recorded by an anonymous writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1835, p. 601.

PLATE XCV. FIG. 4. (Lee, *Isca Sil.*, Pl. II. Fig. 2; Hübner, *Inscr. Brit.*, p. 40.)

This centurial stone (also first mentioned by an anonymous writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1835, p. 601) measures 23 inches by 15 inches, and was found near the Hanbury Arms Inn at Caerleon. It records the second cohort and the century of Valerius Flavius:—Cohors secunda Centuria Valeri Flavi. Compare with this the stone recently discovered at Llanbadarn Vawr Radnorshire, inscribed ' > Val Flavinis noticed in the supplement.

The letters are 2½ inches high, well-formed capitals, the V and A conjoined in the second line.

PLATE XCV. FIG. 5. (Lee, *Isca Sil.*, Pl. II. Fig. 4; Hübner, *Inscr. Brit.*, p. 40.)

This stone measures 19 inches by 15 inches, and is inscribed to the memory of a veteran of the second Augustan legion, and erected by his wife:—Dis *ſ* manibus Quinti Juli Severi Dinia Veterani legionis secundæ Augustæ conjux faciendum curavit.

Here it will be observed that the letter E in LEG, at the beginning of the bottom line, is formed of two straight vertical strokes (11). This has been ascribed to the carelessness

¹ I must observe, however, that the space between the second I and the penult N is not sufficient, even allowing for conjunction of letters, for the three additional letters NIA to complete the word LIVINIANA, and consequently prefer to read the word LIVIANA.

of the mason, but may it not be a relic of Etruscan palæography, in which this is precisely one form of the Etruscan ϵ ? See Drummond and Walpole, *Herculanensia*, Plate II; and a curious inscription found at Pompeii in 1845 (*Athenæum*, Feb. 15, 1845), in which the double ι stands not only for ϵ , but also for the diphthong ϵ : and see also the Caerleon stone figured in Plate XCVIII. fig. 4.

The letters in this inscription are neat, well-formed capitals, tipped at the ends of the strokes, the top strokes of the ϵ and τ ending obliquely; the tail of the q is united with the bottom of the next ι , forming it into a \jmath . The stops are small and triangular.

Hübner omits the dedication in the top line, and adds, 'Dinia Bodionticorum Galliæ Narbonensis populi oppidum est a Galba formulæ provinciæ adjecti, ex Plinio 3. § 37, et Ptolomæo 2. 10. 19 notum.

PLATE XCV. FIG. 6. (Lee, *Isca Sil.*, Pl. III. Fig. 4; Hübner, *Inscr. Brit.*, p. 37.)

This inscription, 26 inches by 16 inches, records the rebuilding of the Temple of Diana by Titus Flavius Postumius Varus. It was found in 1603, and described and figured in Camden, 6th Ed. (1607), p. 490, and in subsequent works, and is to be read, Titus Flavius Postumius Varus vir clarissimus legatus Templum Dianæ restituit.

The letters are small, 1½ inch high and broad, some being conjoined, as in the word *TEMPL*, where the first stroke of the m forms the down stroke of the ϵ , of which the cross-strokes are formed backwards, whilst the last stroke of the m forms the down stroke of the following p ; the ι here is also of unusual form, the bottom stroke being prolonged below the line extending beneath the following d . After various wanderings the stone has been restored to the museum at Caerleon. According to Mommsen, Fea, and Henzen, quoted by Hübner, Postumius Varus was the 'præfectus urbi' in A.D. 271.

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

This sepulchral stone, 32 inches by 31 inches in size, was found in an orchard at Bulmore, about a mile and a-half from Caerleon. It has been chiselled with great care; the letters are all well formed, and in many cases a degree of ornament has been attempted both at the top and bottom of them (not shown in my small figure copied from Lee). It appears evidently to have commemorated a lady (*Cæsoria*), and to have been erected by her husband and three sons. It may possibly be read, with Hübner, *Dis manibus Cæsoria Coroca vixit annos xlvi. Remus (?) conjux (eius) et Munatius et (Cæ)lestinus et Leontius filii ejus fecerunt.*

PLATE XCVI. FIG. 2. (Lee, *Isca Sil.*, Pl. V. Fig. 3; Hübner, *Inscr. Brit.*, p. 41.)

This large sepulchral stone, measuring 51 inches by 30 inches, was also found in the orchard at Bulmore. It is dedicated to the memory of a wife by her husband, and is to be read:—*Dis manibus Juliæ Nundinæ vixit annos xxx. Agrius Cimarus conjunx piissimus faciendum curavit.* The inscription, as are several others from the same locality, is inscribed at the upper part of the stone, as if intended to be placed upright in the ground. There are also two small holes near the top, as if originally fastened against a wall.