of the mason, but may it not be a relic of Etruscan palæography, in which this is precisely one form of the Etruscan E? See Drummond and Walpole, Herculanensia, Plate II; and a curious inscription found at Pompeii in 1845 (Athenæum, Feb. 15, 1845), in which the double I stands not only for E, but also for the diphthong E: 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 E and T ending obliquely; the tail of the Q is united with the bottom of the next I, forming it into a J. 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 E, of which the cross-strokes are formed backwards, whilst the last stroke of the M forms the down stroke of the following P; the L 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 xlviii. Remus (?) conjux (eiu)s et Munatius et (Cæl)estinus 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.

PLATE XCVI. Fig. 3. (Lee, Isca Sil., Pl. VI. Fig. 4; Hübner, Inscr. Brit., p. 40.)

This inscription, from Bulmore, is rather rudely executed on a tablet 43 inches by 31 inches, in memory of another veteran of the second legion, by his wife, and has been read:—Dis manibus Caii Julii Decumini veterani legionis secundæ Augustæ (vixit) annis xxxxv. c(onjux) f(aciendum) c(uravit).

The letters are large, being 2½ inches high, partaking somewhat of the rustic form, the cross-stroke of the E and L not being longer than half an inch. The stops are formed of semicircular curves; the two strokes indicating the numeral II are united by a cross-stroke at the top, and the following A is very rudely formed. There is some confusion in the middle letters of the fourth line, and Hübner suggests they should possibly be read 'Decuminiani legionis,' etc.

PLATE XCVI. Fig. 4. (Lee, Isca Sil., Pl. VI. Fig. 1; Hübner, Inscr. Brit., p. 40.)

This stone measures 36 inches by 33 inches, and was also found in the orchard at Bulmore. It commemorates a veteran of the Augustan legion aged 'c,' and was raised to his memory by his wife and son Martinus:—Julius Valens veteranus legionis secundæ Augustæ vixit annis c. Julia Secundina conjunx et Julius Martinus filius faciendum curaverunt. The tomb-stone of the widow Julia Secundina is represented in Pl. XCIII. fig. 1.

The form of the letter A with a cedilla is worthy of notice, as well as the two ornaments at the top of the stone.

The letters in this inscription are 2 inches high; they are Roman capitals with a rustic tinge, as shown by the forms of the L, v, T, x, M and F. The v and N are conjoined at the end of the fourth line with a very small x; the stops are triangular, and the stroke above the numeral II in the second line is curved.

PLATE XCVII. Fig. 1. (Lee, Isca Sil., Pl. I. Fig. 1; Hübner, Inscr. Brit., p. 41.)

A sepulchral stone found at Pil Bach, a farm near Caerleon, near two tesselated pavements. It may be read, Dis manibus Tadia Vallaunius vixit annos sexaginta quinque et Tadius Exuper(a) tus filius vixit annos triginta septem defuntus (sic) expeditione Germanica Tadia Exuperata filia matri et fratri piissima secus tumulum patris posuit.

It is difficult to decide which of the German expeditions is here referred to, as, with the exception of the shape of the letters, there are no data to enable us to form an opinion. The Rev. C. W. King remarks that the characters are of the form used in the time of Severus and his immediate successors. Hübner thinks them 'sæculi fere secundi.' Two different interpretations may be given of the words defunctus expeditione Germanica. The first would render them 'served or performed his part in the German expedition 1;' the other (and the more probable) would translate them 'died in the German expedition 2.'

Mr. King remarks that 'unless the stone were a cenotaph, the deceased hero must have

¹ As in Gruter, p. 349. 2.

² As in the Oxford Marbles, LXXXV., and in Gruter, p. 831. 8 and 925. 7 (also in Petronius and Pliny), and in an inscription given in Maitland's Church of the Catacombs, p. 288, 'Defunctus K. Sept.'