

There are several peculiarities worthy of notice in this inscription. The title *Regina* applied to *Salus* does not occur in any of the inscriptions given by Gruter, although there are examples of its being given to *Juno*, *Diana*, *Isis*, and *Fortuna*; and Horace may be quoted for the application of *regina* to a personification: 'Et genus et formam regina Pecunia donat' (Epist. i. 6. 37).

The name *Sallienius*<sup>1</sup> does not occur in Gruter; *Salenius*, *Salanius*, and *Salienus*, however, are there met with. *Thalamus* occurs frequently, and *Luciliana* is found as a woman's name. The name of the tribe *Maeciâ* is used in the same manner as in the time of the republic, e. g. *Q. Verres Romiliâ*, *Q. Claudius Palatinâ*.

In addition to the Roman altars above described, there is another in the Museum (Lee, I. S., Pl. VIII. fig. 4) which once bore an inscription, of which it is now impossible to decipher any portion<sup>2</sup>. Another fragment, being the upper portion of an altar, is represented in his Pl. VIII. fig. 3, but no letters are to be found upon it: on the right side is however to be traced the figure of part of a *præfericulum* or sacrificial vessel. Various other fragments of stone carvings with mouldings and other slight ornamental devices are also represented in Mr. Lee's plates. One of these (Lee, I. S., Pl. VII. fig. 7) is here (Pl. XCI. fig. 5) represented, on account of the likeness which it bears to the Christian monogram; probably however this is merely the result of accident. It was found in making a drain near the Red Lion Inn.

PLATE XCI. FIG. 7. (Lee, *Isca Sil.*, p. 22; Hübner, *Inscr. Brit.*, p. 40.)

This small stone (9 inches long by 4 wide) is represented as a woodcut in Mr. Lee's *Isca Silurum*, p. 22, and was found built in an old wall at the parsonage of Malpas. It consists simply of the centurial mark and four letters, which appear to me to be intended for *PIAN*; but Mr. King and Hübner considered the second letter to be an ill-formed *L*, so that the whole inscription as read by them is intended for *Centuria Plan(c)i*, probably indicating work done by the Century of *Planecus*.

PLATE XCI. FIG. 6. (Lee, *Isca Sil.*, Pl. VII. Fig. 4; Hübner, *Inscr. Brit.*, p. 41.)

Portion of a sepulchral inscription, measuring 13 inches by 12 inches, from the burying-place between Caerleon and Bulmore. Only a very small portion now remains, containing the following letters—(D) M . . . . . ORVI (AN)NIS XVII, read by Hübner (D.) M . . . . . (C)ORVI (VIXIT) ANNIS XVII, or possibly (VICT)OR VI(XIT) ANNIS XVII. It was found used as the cover of a cinerary urn.

PLATE XCII. FIG. 1. (Lee, *Isca Sil.*, Pl. VII. Fig. 9.)

This fragment, measuring 23 inches by 12, was found in the Castle grounds. It bears a figure of a child (possibly *Cupid*) riding on a dolphin, designed with spirit, and formed of rather deeply-incised lines. My figure is drawn by camera from a careful rubbing.

<sup>1</sup> 'SALTINIUS primum incisum erat sed delevit quadratarius postea I litteram alteram utpote errore adiectam.' (Hübner, *l. c.*)

<sup>2</sup> Hübner (*Inscr. Brit.*, p. 38, No. 102) however gives seven lines to this inscription, commencing  
VICAPA—GP/ OVSAVCN—/—MNILCA/—DIA/—/—ΓΓ/V.S.L.M./

## PLATE XCII. FIG. 2.

This small fragment, measuring only about 6 inches across, is marked with incised lines, and may possibly be mediæval. The lower figure looks like the upper part of the body of a heraldic lion rampant, above which is a boat with a semicircular raised part above the middle, and at the top are what look like birds' claws, or possibly the fore-legs of another animal. Across the middle of the stone has evidently run an inscription, of which only  $\frac{1}{2}$ E . . . L remain, the top and bottom of the letters bounded by thin lines, as is seen on some of the other Roman stones here preserved. The E and L are of the genuine Roman capital form. There is also another thin parallel cross-line above the boat. This stone has not been represented before.

## PLATE XCII. FIG. 3. (Lee, Suppl. to Isca Sil., p. 14, Pl. IV.)

About 1865, in making an excavation for drainage in a garden at Caerleon, the sculptured fragment here represented from my rubbing was discovered and presented to the Museum by Serjeant Povall. It represents a dog apparently fastened to the stump of a tree by a strap<sup>1</sup> which has been destroyed by a crack of the stone, and about to attack some wild beast, probably a lion, of which only the head remains. It will be seen that the dog is sculptured with much spirit. The fragment remaining is nearly 3 feet wide, and the cracks have been carefully repaired with cement.

The drawing of the stone having been submitted to various learned persons, Mr. Lee has given their opinions, at length in the Supplement to his *Isca Silurum*. The Rev. C. W. King supplied a series of references to classical writers who have mentioned British dogs and the great estimation in which they were held.

Thus Martial in his *Epitaphium Canis Lydiæ*, xi. 69, records a dog Lydia, evidently famous in the sports of the amphitheatre, and which lost her life in a battle with a wild boar:—

‘Amphitheatrales inter nutrita magistros  
Venatrix, sylvis aspera, blanda domi  
Lydia dicebar, domino fidissima Dextro,’ &c.

In the St. Aignan Cabinet is a red jasper gem on which is depicted a combat between a wild boar and a dog, very similar to the Caerleon dog. Further references are also made to Strabo (iv. 5, p. 200); Gratius (contemporary with Ovid), v. 173; Claudian (v. 301, ‘*Magnaue taurorum fracturæ colla Britannix*’), and see Gough’s *Camden*, 1806, i. 168; Nemetian (*Cyneget.* i. pp. 124, 125), and Oppian (*Cyneget.* vi. l. 465). In the British Museum there is also an inscribed epitaph on a dog called Margarita, which although said to be ‘unquestionably modern’ in the description of the Townley Gallery, Lond. 1836, ii. p. 306, is pronounced ‘undoubtedly’ genuine by Dr. Hübner (*Epigraph. Reise*, p. 802).

Mr. King further observed: ‘I was much struck with the resemblance of your dog to

<sup>1</sup> In Mr. Lee’s figure the strap or cord fastening the dog’s neck to the tree is not represented (not appearing on the stone), but the whole attitude of the animal, especially the drawing of the hind legs, clearly shows that it is straining to the utmost against the strap round its neck, which must have disappeared in the restoration of the stone.

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