

land, in which *M. Mænius Agrippa* is named, may be referred to a year between 120 or 121 A.D. and 138 A.D., probably at the beginning of this period. See *Monum. Hist. Brit.* nn. 11, 92.

62. In Mr. Lee's *Isca Silurum*, and "Delineation of Roman Antiquities found at Caerleon," a slab is figured, which bears the following inscription:—

IMPP·VALERIANVS ET GALLIENVS
AVGG·ET VALERIANVS NOLILISSIMVS
CAES·COHORTI VII·CENTVR·AS·A SO
LO RESTITVERVNT·PER·DESTICIVM IVBAM
VC·LEGATVM AVGG·PR PR·ET
VITVLASIVM LAETINIANVM LEG·LEG
II·AVG·CVRANTE·DOMIT·POTENTINO
PRAEF·LEG·EIVSDEM

As the interpretation is fully discussed in my "Britanno-Roman Inscriptions," it is not my intention to take up this part of the subject again. There is a question, however, relative to the date, that I now desire to examine. In a review of Mr. Lee's *Isca Silurum*, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for August, 1862, the author remarked:

"As this [restoration] took place in the reign of Valerian and Gallienus, when Valerian, the son of Gallienus, was Cæsar, the date of the inscription must be between A.D. 253 and A.D. 259, just before the revolt of Postumus in Gaul, when the young Cæsar was murdered."

In *Brit. Rom. Inscip.*, p. 125, I rejected these statements as erroneous, observing: "Gallienus was not associated in the empire until A.D. 254, nor was his son Saloninus, the 'young Cæsar,' killed until A.D. 260;" and I appended the note, with the object of doing justice to a previous enquirer,—“Mr. Newton, *Monum. Hist. Brit.*, gives the correct dates.” The same critic, in reviewing my book in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for April, 1863, notices my observation in the following terms:

"We are quite willing to rest upon the dates we have given, which are usually accepted; and refer Dr. McCaul to the elaborate paper on the family of the Emperor Valerian in the Baron Marchants' *Lettres sur le Numismatique et l'Histoire*."

To this the note is appended:

"Paris, 1851. 'Comme il est positif que Salonin est mort in 259,' &c, p. 440. A.D. 253, is even more generally admitted as the year in which Valerian admitted Gallienus as his imperial associate."