

with respect to the letters D (M) there need be no difficulty, as 'for several centuries Christian inscriptions retained this formula without reference to its original meaning, as may be seen in many examples from the Roman Catacombs. The form of the letter M on this stone is only found in inscriptions of very late date.' Hübner however objects to the Christian origin of this inscription, and adds a broken A above the D.

PLATE XCVIII. FIG. 1.

This is a small fragment of an inscription in the Caerleon Museum not included in Hübner or Mr. Lee's works. It measures 1 foot by 6 inches, and is to be read—

(EIV)SDEM EX
VOTO PO
VSVIT.

The letters are 1½ inch high and are rudely-formed Roman capitals.

PLATE XCVIII. FIG. 3. (Lee, Isca Sil., Pl. VII. Fig. 3; Hübner, Inscr. Brit., p. 40.)

This stone, measuring 33 inches by 20 inches, was found in the church of the adjoining village of Kemys, used as the support of the font. It is now much injured, but when found an exact copy was made of it, which was as follows, the second inscription, except the D, CO, having disappeared:—

M	MC
GENIALIS	VI
EG. II AVG. EX	M
FERO SE IV	D
NECIANVS	CO
F C	

Whence it would appear that, unlike any other of the Caerleon stones, it originally bore two inscriptions, possibly, as suggested by Hübner, to a soldier and his wife; the left-hand inscription being read by him—

[*M. Ae*]M[*ilius M. f.*]? GENIALIS (l)EG. II AVG(*ustae*) EX (*signi*) FERO
SE(*nt*)IV(*s ae*) NECIANVS (*heres*) F(*aciendum*) c(*uravit*).

The hole in the centre of the stone was probably made to fit it for the font.

PLATE XCVIII. FIG. 4. (Lee, Isca Sil., Pl. VI. Fig. 5; Hübner, Inscr. Brit., p. 40.)

This small stone, measuring 15 inches by 5 inches, was found fixed in the wall of the ruined bath at Caerleon (now pulled down), and has been the subject of some difficulty, having been even considered as containing a Bardic or Runic inscription, the letters having been read with the upper side downwards, as by Donovan. The Rev. C. W. King however, looking at it the other way, considered that it reads—COH (?) VIII CANONIANI, the A being of a very late form (almost like the Greek λ), as we see in the Christian epitaphs; observing

further that the next station to Camulodunum in the Antonine Itinerary is CANONIUM, so that the apparently uncouth name of the deceased is regularly enough derivable from it. Mr. Franks however read the inscription as beginning with the centurial mark, followed by C IVLII CAECINIANI, the two straight strokes in the second line being used for æ, as in Pl. XCV. fig. 5, described above, p. 221.

The reading of this stone by Dr. McCaul, Mr. Roach Smith, and Hübner agrees with that of Mr. Franks. Mr. Berrington informs me that this stone has been broken into several pieces and is partly lost.

PLATE XCVIII. FIG. 5. (Lee, *Isca Sil.*, Pl. IV. Fig. 1; Hübner, *Inscr. Brit.*, p. 40.)

This inscribed stone measures 13 inches by 5 inches, and is very rudely sculptured, the inscription being PRIMVS TESERA, within a tabella ansata, being dedicated to the memory of the first Tesserarius, probably of the Augustan legion, though not expressly so stated. The latter word is not very common in inscriptions, this being probably the first time it has been noticed in Britain; several instances, however, are given in Gruter. The duty of the Tesserarius (Vegetius, ii. 7, &c.) was to receive the watchword from the commanding officer and to publish it to the army. Mr. Lee also gives an extract from the *Lexicon Universale* (Hofmann, iv, and Pliny, vii. 56) explaining the use of the Tessera militaris.

The letters are very rude and irregularly formed, partaking somewhat of the rustic form, and varying from 1 inch to 1½ in height.

PLATE XCVIII. FIG. 6. (Lee, *Isca Sil.*, Pl. 5. Fig. 1; Hübner, *Inscr. Brit.*, p. 39.)

This fine inscription measures 36 inches by 29 inches, and was found in 1845 in the excavation made at the foot of the Castle mound. The letters are clearly but coarsely cut. It is to be read—

Imperatores Valerianus et Gallienus Augusti et Valerianus nobilissimus Cæsar cohorti septimæ centurias a solo restituerunt per Desticium Jubam virum clarissimum Legatum Augustorum Proprætorem et Vitulasium Lætinianum legatum legionis secundæ Augustæ curante Domitio Potentino Præfecto legionis ejusdem; with a terminal leaflet.

The inscription evidently refers to the restoration of some building to which the word centurias is applied (otherwise the inscription is not sense), and it has been suggested that the word in question refers to the barracks of the century as well as to the century itself, though this use of the word centuria is quite without example in any known writer. Dr. Hübner (*Neues Rhein. Museum*, 1856) accepts this interpretation of the word centurias, adding '*ut in titulis Africanis.*'

The Desticius Juba of this inscription, according to Dr. McCaul of Toronto, is probably the same that is mentioned in the *Museum Veronese*, p. 377, as patronus of the town 'Concordia.' He is here styled Proprætor (under Valerian) some years later than the time of the Emperor Gordian, whose three proprætors or imperial legates were considered by Horsley (*Brit. Rom.*, p. 72) as last mentioned in any inscription in Britain.

The letters of this inscription are tall Roman capitals, 2½ inches high, tolerably well

formed, the strokes tipped at top and bottom, the stops in the shape of commas, the conjoined letters numerous and unusual, the vowels occasionally introduced of small size. See especially the *LE* in the second line, the *OR* and the *EN* in the third line, the *RE* and *ER* twice, the *VB* and the *AM* in the fourth line, &c., as well as the compressed form of the *o* and the shortened bottom of the first stroke of the *Λ* in the sixth line.

PLATE XCXIX. FIG. 1. (Lee, *Isca Sil.*, p. 104; Hübner, *Inscr. Brit.*, p. 41.)

This inscription was figured in Gough's *Camden*, ii. Pl. XV. fig. 6 (iii. Pl. V. edit. alt.), and is given in Horsley, *Brit. Rom.*, lxi. p. 192. It is to be read—

D.—M.
G VALERIVS G F
GALERIA VICTOR
LVGDVNI SIG LEG II AVG
STIP XVII ANNOR XLV CV
RA AGINT AMNIO PERPITVO B

i. e. Diis manibus. Gaius Valerius Gaii filius Galeria (tribu) Victor Lugduni signifer legionis secundæ Augustæ, stipendiorum 17, annorum 45 cura agente Amnio perpetuo bene merenti.

Lugdunum relates to Lyons, and if Victor is not a name placed out of order, it may refer to some victory he gained at Lyons. Hearne takes the last letter *B* for beneficiario, but this is not usually applied to an ensign: Hübner says of it, 'Ultima littera incerta est, tam *L* quam *F* esse posse iudicare in re præsentî; ut vix dubitem *H* [for herede] fuisse.' Hearne adds, 'curam agere is in Livy,' and it occurs in eight inscriptions in Gruter. It is also found in the Julianus inscription, Pl. C. fig. 2.

This stone is now in the British Museum.

PLATE C. FIG. 1. (Hübner, *Inscr. Brit.*, p. 89.)

(Coxe, *Hist. of Monmouthshire*, ii. App. p. 438; Lee, *Isca Sil.*, p. 105; Lee, *Suppl. to Isca Sil. in Proc. Monm. and Caerl. Antiq. Assoc.*, Newport, 1868, p. 6, Plate II.)

In Coxe's work above quoted, published at the beginning of this century, the stone (of which the inscribed portion in its present state is here copied from Mr. Lee's Supplement) was discovered in building and repairing a house near the churchyard whilst digging a saw-pit. It was 8 feet long and 2 feet broad. It contained two inscriptions—one on the broadest side was defaced by the mason, and the other on the narrowest side was only partially legible. At the time of the establishment of the Caerleon Museum the stone could not be found, and is therefore omitted in the body of Mr. Lee's work. Very shortly however after the publication of that work, in 1862, the stone was rediscovered in pulling down a cottage near the church¹, and has been restored to the Museum.

¹ Other inscribed stones were also found in the walls of the cottage, but so defaced by the mason that only one or two letters remain on the two fragments, 'but it is certain that they are portions of the other inscriptions copied by Coxe.'