

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 *A* 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 church<sup>1</sup>, and has been restored to the Museum.

<sup>1</sup> 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.'

The following is Coxe's reading of the inscription :—

DEDICATV | VRF | OG . . . . ES | VE . . . . NIO | MAXIMO IE | FVRPAN° | COS | .

Dr. McCaul of Toronto read the above as affording an exact date to the monument, namely, the year when Maximus and Urbanus were consuls, as indeed had been stated by Coxe. The former remarks, 'This inscription evidently records the dedication or inauguration probably of a building. In the second and third lines the day seems to have been mentioned, for it is not improbable that the third should be read OCTOBRES. The fourth probably contained the name of the dedicator, and the remaining stated the year, for there can, I think, be little doubt that the fifth and sixth are misreadings for Maximo II. et Urbano,' who were consuls in A. D. 284.

The rediscovery of the stone enabled Mr. Lee to state that the reading of Coxe is defective in several minor particulars. The second line certainly does not contain VRF, and the latter part of the fifth line is not an E but II, as conjectured by Dr. McCaul. The former seems to commence with V; the next letter is almost certainly E; the third may possibly be N followed by an upright stroke, the remainder being quite lost.

Mr. King moreover seems to have little doubt that part at least of the word TERTIVM is to be made out, and that the whole line may be restored as A. D. TERTIVM (Kal., Id., or Non.). Hübner reads the inscription, 'Dedicatu(m) a(nte) d(iem) illum (Kalendas . . .) Octobres . . . . . Maximo II et Urbano co(nsulibu)s.'

The following thirteen additional Roman inscriptions have at various times been found at Caerleon, of which no facsimiles have been preserved, and which are no longer to be found.

1. (Llwyd in Gibson's Camden, 1695, p. 604; Gough's Camden, iii. p. 118; Gale, It. Anton., p. 126; Lee, Isca Sil., p. 104; Hübner, Inscr. Brit., p. 38.)

IOVI O M. DOLICHV  
I ONI O AEMILIANVS  
CALPURNIVS  
RUFILIANVS . . . EC  
AVGVSTORVM  
MONITV.

Read by Hübner, 'Jovi (optimo) m(aximo) Dolich(eno et) I(vn)oni Cornelius Aemilianus Calpurnius Rufilianus (vir clarissimus leg(atu)s Augustorum, monitu(s)?.' Hübner, *l. c.*, and p. 306, comments on the names Dolichenus and Rufilianus (Rutilianus). The stone was found in 1680, near St. Julian's.

2. (Camden, 1607, p. 492; Gough's Camden, iii. p. 109; Lee, Isca Sil., p. 105; Hübner, Inscr. Brit., p. 40.)

\* > VECILIANA.

3. (Camden, 1607, p. 492; Gough's Camden, iii. p. 109; Lee, *Isca Sil.*, p. 105; Hübner, *Inscr. Brit.*, p. 40.)

(*Coh.*) VIII  
> VALER  
MAXSIMI.

4. (Gough's Camden, iii. p. 118; Lee, *Isca Sil.*, p. 105; omitted by Hübner.)

DEAE | DIANAE SA | CRV AEL | TIMO P | VS TLM.

5. (Coxe, *Hist. Monmouthshire*, App. ii. p. 433, No. 2; Lee, *Isca Sil.*, p. 106; Hübner, *Inscr. Brit.*, p. 39.)

NN | AVGG | GENIO | LEG | II AVG | IN H<sup>o</sup> N<sup>o</sup> |  
REN MI'T | M VA | F H | I V | L E | S C | PP | DD.

This fragment was found whilst sinking a saw-pit near the church at Caerleon. It and the following stone were supposed by Coxe to be evidently parts of one stone, the dimensions of both together being 9 feet long by 19 inches wide.

6. (Coxe, *Hist. Monmouthshire*, App. ii. p. 433, No. 3; Lee, *Isca Sil.*; Hübner, *Inscr. Brit.*, p. 39.)

DD | VIII | OCCB | PRCR | EIML |  
COS | CVR | VRSO | AGTæ | EI:IVS.

This stone was found with the preceding, apparently forming together part of a kind of pillar, of which the basal plinth was also found. Dr. McCaul of Toronto communicated to Mr. Lee his reading of this inscription, affirming that it was not only erected in the year 244, but that even the very day is named. He reads as follows,—

VIII Octob. Prgr et Emil Cos,

i. e. Sept. 23, A.D. 244, in which year Peregrinus and Æmilianus were consuls, supposing that, as usual, there were some of the letters not only in this, but also in the preceding inscription, united by nexus or conjoined. The two inscriptions are read by Hübner, 'Pro salute dominorum nostrorum Augustorum [i. e. Philippus and his son] Genio legionis II Augustæ in honorem milit(um . . . . .) Dedicatum VIII Kalendas Octobres Peregrino . . . . et Aemiliano . . . . Consulibus curante Urso actario? legionis ejusdem.'

7. (Coxe, *Hist. Monmouthshire*, p. 82.)

TERMIN.

In Coxe's *History of Monmouthshire*, p. 82, the author says, 'In crossing the stile on the other side of the Broadway at Caerleon, Mr. Evans pointed out to me a Roman terminus, used as one of the cap-stones, bearing the above inscription.'

8. (Manby's *Guide*, 1802; not given by Hübner.)

IV . L . . | IVL CA . | RIVS FIL | V . ANN XXV | OPTIO . AN . II | F . C.

This inscription is recorded by G. W. Manby in his 'Historic and Picturesque Guide from Clifton through the Counties of Monmouth, Glamorgan, and Brecknock,' &c. (Bristol, 1802, Append. p. 286), by whom it is described as a sepulchral cippus found 5 feet below the surface at Caerleon, and procured for him by the Rev. Mr. Evans. It is engraved in that work, and the reading was given to him by the Rev. T. Leman of Bath as follows:—

Julii Licii | Julius Cate | rius filius | vixit annos xxv | optio animo libenti  
faciendum curavit |

This is considered by Mr. Watkin, who republished the account of the stone in the Journal of the Archæological Institute (vol. xxxi. p. 347), as erroneous, although the shattered condition of the upper part of the stone renders it impossible to determine the names of the persons commemorated; but from the position of the word Filius, with the name preceding it being apparently in the nominative case, he thinks that a father and son are both commemorated. The last three lines he would read, Vixit annos xxv Optio annos ii heredes (or heres) faciendum curaverunt (or curavit). Dr. McCaul of Toronto suggests that the letter H for heres or heredes immediately before the terminal R. C. has become obliterated.

The office of Optio was equivalent to that of lieutenant, the centurion being sometimes the superior officer and sometimes the Optio. This however is the only known Roman tomb-stone in England in which this designation is employed.

9. (Manby's Guide, 1802; not given by Hübner.)

D. CONDD | FIIAD.

This inscription is also given complete in Manby's Guide. It has the appearance of a centurial stone, and has a moulding round it with ornaments at the sides. It was found in a bathing-house where the light was very faint, so that Mr. Manby could only see it imperfectly.

10. (Manby's Guide.)

VIBI | PROCIS.

This inscription is also given in Manby's Guide. It has the appearance of a centurial stone, and has a moulding round it with ornaments at the sides. It was found with the last, so that Mr. Manby's figure of it was necessarily imperfect.

11. (Manby's Guide.)

AL—TR.

This inscription is also given in Manby's Guide, having been discovered shortly before the publication of his work in 1802.

12. (Gentleman's Magazine, 1789; Hübner, Inscr. Brit., p. 41, sub No. 124.)

D. M IVLIA ESSEVND A VIXIT ANNOS XXXV.

This stone was first mentioned in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for December 1789, lix. p. 1072, as being in a carrier's yard at Caerleon; and in the same work for November 1799, p. 934, another writer mentions it as a flat stone in the form of a tomb-stone, with the following inscription badly engraved on it:—

IVLIA ESSEVND A FIXXIT ANNO XXV.

Mr. Manby in his *Guide* mentions it as being so covered by whitewash as nearly to obliterate the letters, his figure of it only showing the letters

D M | IVLIA | . . . IVNDA | X . . . ANNO XXX | .

The Rev. T. Leyer in his *History of Bristol* (1821, vol. i. p. 134) incorrectly mentions this stone as the only inscription found at Caerwent, and Dr. Hübner considered that the inscription was part of a larger one still preserved in the Caerleon Museum (ante, Pl. XCVI. fig. 2), but Mr. Watkin (*Journ. Arch. Inst.*, vol. xxxi. p. 349) considers that this is impossible. In his *Inscriptiones Britannicæ* Dr. Hübner also gives it as identical with the stone of Julia Secundina (ante, p. 211, Pl. XCIII. fig. 1), which is equally untenable.

13. (*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1835.)

I O M (Iovi optimo maximo).

An altar of reddish stone from Caerleon bearing this inscription is stated in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1835, p. 601) to have been sold at Thomas's Auction Rooms in Covent Garden, London, a few years previously. Can this be the stone above mentioned in p. 280, No. 1?

Hübner (*Inscr. Brit.*, pp. 41 and 42) has also described the following five fragments of inscriptions preserved in the Caerleon Museum, which I omitted to figure and rub. He considers Nos. 2 and 3—as well as 4 and 5—to be portions of two separate inscriptions, which Mr. Berrington assures me is not the case.

1. (D) M/ (IULI) > I: ONAT/ (O VI)XIT. ANN./
2. —VIA/ OS. XVI/ C-V/.
- 3<sup>1</sup>. —VA/ TE/.
4. —RA.
5. —CI/G/.

PLATE XCXIX. FIGS. 2 & 3. (Lee, *Isca Sil.*, Pl. XLIV. Figs. 1 & 2.)

This interesting fragment of a cross, measuring 18 inches by 16 inches, was found at Bulmore, and (with the exception of the piece represented in the following figure) is the only relic of the Anglo-Saxon period hitherto discovered amongst the ruins of the Roman

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Berrington informs me that this fragment reads VA/ STE/, the s and one half of the top of the T having been overlooked by Hübner.