

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.

town and neighbourhood. It evidently represents a portion of the head of an elaborately ornamented cross, having a small Greek cross within a circle at the junction of the arms of the larger cross. The arms have evidently been united by a circular band with an incised fret, outside of which in the angle remaining is a not ill-shaped beast with a gaping mouth and long-curved tail quite well defined. The double interlaced ribbon-knots were probably extended down the stem of the cross, as well as in its upper and right-hand portions. The interlacement is in several places not regularly continuous. My figure is made by the camera from a careful rubbing.

The back of the stone is much plainer, being occupied by a large plain cross having a rudely-formed frog-like animal represented in low relief in one of the upper angles.

PLATE XCVIII. FIG. 2. (Lee, *Iscæ Sil.*, Pl. XLIV. Fig. 3.)

This fragment of another cross was found in the churchyard of Caerleon. It appears to have had the arms united by circular bars (like the Irish crosses), and it bears the figures of two supporting angels of the rudest possible form on one side of the fragment, which measures 17 inches by 18 inches. It will be noticed that in the spaces between the double ribbon interlacements small raised circular bosses are introduced, such as are seen on some of the Glamorganshire stones (*ante*, Pl. III. V. VI. &c.), but the insertion of figures of angels and animals on these stones is very peculiar, as most of the Welsh interlaced work is destitute of zoomorphic designs.

The stone was first described by the Rev. H. L. Jones in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1856, p. 311.

PLATE XCIX. FIG. 4.

ROMAN INSCRIPTION AT USK.

We are indebted to A. D. Berrington, Esq., for an account of the recent discovery of a Roman inscription at Usk (of which he communicated a notice to the Meeting of the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Antiquarian Society in the autumn of 1878) dedicated to a child (three years old) of a soldier of the second Augustan Legion. My figure is made from a rubbing and tracing of the stone forwarded to me by Mr. Berrington. The stone is in a broken condition, and several of the letters, especially in the third line, are nearly effaced, so that the proper reading is much disputed. Mr. Berrington suggests it to be—

--- A AN(NORUM) III | (QV)INQVE | CVD F . LEG | II AVG(VSTÆ)  
F(ILIA) C. P. | M(ATER) FIL(IÆ) F M,

i. e. . . . a (the child's name ending in A) lived III years and 5 (months or days) cud? F (fabricienis? see Hübner, p. 49) LEGIONIS II AUGUSTÆ F(ilia) C. P. (either the gens? as Cespia, or the mother's name) M(ater) FIL(iæ) F(ecit) M (monumentum).

The inscription is on the face of a split sandstone boulder roughly squared. The stone was found by Judge Falconer during the building of the new Court House at Usk in 1876. It had been turned out with other stones in digging the foundations, and from the old