

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 XCVIII. FIG. 2.

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

obliterating marks upon it could not then have been in situ. It is intended to be placed, with other Roman remains found by Mr. Berrington on the same site in 1877 and 1878, in the Caerleon Museum.

PLATE C. FIG. 2.

ROMAN STONE AT TREDONNOCK CHURCH.

In Gibson's Camden, 1695, p. 605, Horsley's Britannia Romana, lxi. p. 192, Gough's Camden, iii. Pl. V, Lee, Isca Sil., p. 104, and Hübner, Inscr. Brit., p. 40, a Roman inscription is given which is now preserved in Tredonnock Church, fastened to the wall, in very good condition. When discovered it was fastened by four pins to the foundation of the church, and has thence been supposed to relate to the martyr St. Julius, who was massacred at Caerleon. The inscription is as follows:—

D. M. JUL JULIANVS | MIL LEG II AVG STIP | XVIII ANNOR XL | HIC SITVS
EST | CVRA AGENTE | AMANDA | CONJVGE.

It will be seen that the formula of the inscription corresponds in several respects with that of Valerius given in Plate XCIX. fig. 1. Hearne notices that 'curam agere' occurs in Livy, and also in eight inscriptions given by Gruter.

PLATE C. FIG. 4.

MONUMENTAL STONE AT LLANVETHERINE, OR LLANVERIN.

In the churchyard of Llanverin lies a monumental slab, 6 feet 8 inches long by 2 feet 8 inches wide at the bottom and 2 feet 6½ inches at the head, and about 5 inches thick. On it is sculptured in relief, raised about 2 inches from the rest of the stone, a figure of a priest vested in the alb, stole, and tunic, with the maniple hanging on his left arm. The head is tonsured, the right hand, much injured, is raised in the act of benediction, and the left hand rests upon a book lying on the breast. Upon this book, and extending below it upon the flat surface of the stone, runs the inscription s. VETTERINVS, whilst near the edges of the stone at its top left angle the words IACOB PSONA were carved. From constant treading these words are no longer legible. They however appear in a drawing of the stone in one of the 'additional MSS.' in the British Museum, and in the figure of the effigy given in Arch. Camb., 1847, p. 249.

The stone was found about 130 years ago, buried deep in the ground, in digging a vault in the chancel. It was then laid by the south wall on the outside of the church, where it has been so much injured and defaced, that when visited by the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association on August 16, 1876, the features and markings of the dress, as well as the marginal inscription, were no longer visible. The neck is however represented in the engraving above referred to as too short, with the sides parallel, and the cowl (?) standing up straight behind the neck. With the exception of the e's, which are uncials, the inscription consists of Roman capitals, the r's being rectangular, and not