

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

of the rounded uncial form. They are nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch high, and extending 12 inches down the centre of the figure beyond the book, so that it seems evident that they were a subsequent addition, and that the monument really commemorates a parson of the parish named Jacobus, and not St. Gwytherin ap Dingad (Latinised into Vetterinus), after whom a church in Denbighshire is named.

## PLATE C. FIG. 5.

## INSCRIBED STONE AT MITCHEL TROYE CHURCH.

The inscription here represented is engraved upon one of the corner stones of the south-west angle of the tower, and was evidently placed there when the building was erected. It is about 5 feet from the ground, and the upper line is 3 feet 10 inches in length. The letters are Lombardic capitals, probably of the eleventh or twelfth century, and are to be read

+ ORATE PRO GODEFRI-  
DO ET IOHANNE.

The  $\Lambda$  in both lines is made very wide, truncated at the top, with a cross line extending beyond the left hand of the letter. In the second line the first  $\kappa$  is misshaped almost like  $\mathfrak{H}$ , as though the carver had begun the next word Iohanne omitting the  $\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{R}$ ; the  $\mathfrak{N}$ s are also reversed. No account exists as to the identification of the two persons here commemorated, who were probably the founders of the church. (Arch. Journ., 1847, p. 80.)

In the churchyard is an elegantly formed cross, the top of which was restored by Mr. Wyatt, agent to the Duke of Buckingham.

## SUPPLEMENTAL ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 3. THE KEVN GELHI GAER STONE.—Professor Rhys (Arch. Camb., 1875, p. 370) gives an account of the present condition of this inscribed stone, thinking it possible to be read (?) TESR(?)oihi.

## Page 15. PLATE CI. FIGS. 3 &amp; 4.

## CARVED STONE AT LLANCARFAN, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

I am indebted to G. E. Robinson, Esq., of Cardiff, for a drawing and notice of a fragment of a sculptured stone at Llanccarfán. It is 35 inches long, 12 inches wide at top, and 11 inches at the bottom. It has been used as the sill of a window, having been found built into the walls of the church. On one side of the face it bears the letter  $\mathfrak{D}$  and two oblong marks on the edge, which are however only trials of a mason, while on the other side are traces of letters which look like  $\mathfrak{X}\mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{.S}\mathfrak{T}\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{R}$ , as shown in my figure copied from Mr. Robinson's drawing. On the face also occurs an interlaced ribbon-pattern rudely executed, represented in fig. 4, from a rubbing also furnished by Mr. Robinson.