

Of course the above is a very imperfect copy, but I have transcribed it as accurately as possible.'

BRYN EGLWYS, below Towyn and Tal-y-llyn.—In the Arch. Camb., 1855, p. 275, it is stated that a number of stones have often been found here, some of them bearing marks of an early alphabet, which the informant calls cuneiform, with the suggestion that these stones may have come from some ancient burial-place, as may be conjectured from the name of the spot. In the same work (1856, p. 72) it is stated that the spot had been visited by a member of the Cambrian Archæological Association (W. W. E. Wynne, Esq.), who found a large space of the slate quarries laid bare and covered with scratches or cuttings in all directions, crossing each other in the most capricious manner. The rubbings made by this gentleman were forwarded to the Rev. H. L. Jones, then Editor of the Journal, and by him were sent to me, and they are now lying before me, agreeing with Mr. Wynne's description.

The ancient wooden figure of St. Dervel Gadarn at LLANDDERFEL, to which a curious legend was attached, and which was regarded with great veneration and placed over the roodscreen in the church, was removed to London in 1538, and used as part of the fuel which consumed Friar Forest, who was burned in Smithfield for denying the king's supremacy.

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## CAERNARVONSHIRE.

### PLATE LXXXI. FIGS. 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9.

#### THE ROMAN STONES IN THE MUSEUM AT CAERNARVON.

In the ill-cared-for museum now deposited in the Castle of Caernarvon are several inscribed Roman stones here represented, which have from time to time been found at the Roman station *Caer Seiont* or *Segontium* close to the town. One of these (fig. 5) is but a small fragment with part of the two letters *AM* nearly 4 inches high, which must have been a fine inscription when entire. Figure 6 represents another small fragment with the letters *SE*, the *E* being very narrow in form, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches high. Figure 7 represents a piece of a handle of a Roman vessel made of red pottery, in which the two conjoined letters *VR* are followed by + . . . . *FES*. Mr. Watkin, who has paid so much attention to the Roman inscriptions in Britain, considers this to be a potter's mark. It is here represented of the natural size, the letters being raised within a sunk oblong space. Figure 8 represents a broken slab, first described in Arch. Camb., 1846, p. 77, which was found in the preceding month of November, used as the cover of a flue or drain, being 18 inches long by 8 inches wide, the letters tall, beautifully formed, the *L* and *T* being of the rustic form, and the words occasionally separated by triangular stops indicating contractions. It is to be read—

. . . . *EPTASEVERVS PIVS PER . . .*  
 . . . . *VRELANTONINVS . . . .*

and doubtless refers to the Emperor L. Septimius Severus, A.D. 193–211, and to his son Marcus Aurelius Severus Antonius Caracalla, who was declared Cæsar by his father A.D. 196, and associated to the empire as Augustus A.D. 198. At the end of the last word in the second line is the trace of the upper part of the letter s. (Mr. James Foster, Arch. Camb., loc. cit.)

We are also indebted to Mr. Foster for a notice of the stone represented in fig. 9 (Arch. Camb., 1853, p. 72), which is all that now remains of the inscription given by him upon three fragments, two of which were not found at the museum during the Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1877. It is to be read—

(AQ)VAE DVCTIVM VETVS  
 . . . . BS. COH▲I▲SVNC. RESIT▲  
 . . . . VIPF . .  
 . . . NL . .

Mr. Foster adds, that in reading the upper line *Aquæ ductium Vetus*, and comparing it with the site of Segontium, it is difficult to conjecture how it can apply to any military operations which have been erected on the spot, for nearly the whole of the rising ground on which Segontium stood is at this day literally springs of water. In the second line the first cohort of the Sunuci is recorded.

This fragment is 18 inches long and 7 broad, the letters being slightly smaller than those of the last described stone. (Becker, *Mus. Rhenan.* p. 13, 1858; Hübner, *Inscr. Britann.* vol. vii. 1873, No. 142.)

Another fragment, discovered at the same place by Sir R. C. Hoare, is mentioned in his *Giraldus Cambrensis*, vol. ii. p. 94, as existing in a wall of a field adjoining the turnpike-road, and which he says was found in a subterraneous vault near the spot, and that it bore the letters *svc*, which Mr. Watkins regards as a misreading of *svnc*, referring to the Sunuci (*Journ. Arch. Instit.* xxxi. 350).

## PLATE LXXIX. FIG. 1.

## THE DECIUS STONE AT LLANRUG.

In the year 1854, James Foster, Esq., sent me a rubbing of a fragment of a Roman stone fixed on the lawn of the Vicar of Llanrug, at his residence at Pantavon, in an upright position. The letters are Roman capitals, varying from 3 to 3½ inches high; they are much debased in their form, several of them being evidently reversed. They form five lines, and are to be read

IMP | QTRO | DECIO | IGVI | IE : |

The *κ* in the first line has the first and last strokes splayed; the first letter of the third line is clearly a reversed *ϛ*; the first stroke of the fourth line is very obscure; the second sickle-shaped character is a *α* of a form not unusual in these early stones and