

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

MSS.; the third letter is probably a *v* reversed, followed by a doubtful letter. The only clear letter in the bottom line is an *ε*. (J. O. W. in Arch. Camb., 1855, p. 6.)

In a note in the same volume, p. 213, Mr. W. Wynn Williams suggests that the letters should be read

IMP. Q. TRO. DECIO. I. GAL.

i. e. Imperatori Quinto Trajano Decio Julius Gal-lienus (posuit); adding, Decius was slain A. D. 251, after a reign of two years.

The stone was removed to Pantavon some sixty years ago from Dinas Dinorwig, and was visited by the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association during the Caernarvon Meeting in August, 1877.

PLATE LXXXI. FIG. 1.

THE INSCRIBED STONE AT LLANFAGLAN OLD CHURCH.

This interesting stone originally formed the lintel of the north entrance into the old and now disused church close to the shore at Llanfaglan, two miles S. W. of Caernarvon, from which position it was removed in 1854, at the instance of James Foster, Esq., into the church, where the whole of the inscription can now be seen, and where it was visited by several of the members of the Association during the Caernarvon Meeting in August, 1877. The stone is 5 feet long and 15 inches wide, the inscription, owing to the large size of the letters (which are about 4 inches high), occupying two-thirds of the entire stone, and being inclosed in an oblong space by incised lines. A figure and description of the stone was first published by me in Arch. Camb., 1855, p. 8: (Hübner, Inscript., p. 51, No. 147). The reading is evidently

Fili Lovernii
Anatemori

the initial *F* being of a debased semi-minuscule form, the two *L*'s having the bottom stroke very oblique, and the two *R*'s with the loop angulated, all the other letters being good Roman capitals. In Arch. Camb., 1877, p. 337, the second word is incorrectly read *LOVERNII*; and Hübner (*ut supra*) reads the inscription *Anatemori fili Lovernii*.

PLATE LXXXI. FIGS. 2 & 3.

TWO CROSSED STONES AT LLANFAGLAN CHURCH.

These two stones, about 5 feet long and 17 inches wide, are now used as the lintels of an opening in the porch on the north side of Llanfaglan church, a portion of the head of each being imbedded in the walls. Each of them bears on the upper end a Greek cross within an incised circle, a long stem of the cross formed of two parallel incised lines extending down the whole length of the stone. One of these bears near the cross a small transverse oblong label, possibly intended for a misplaced titulus or a scabellum; the other has a figure like a crescent formed of four lines, from the middle of which extends an upright stem crossing the stem of the cross, and seemingly representing a rude boat with a mast.