

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