

The letters in the upper line extend about a yard in length, the average height of each letter being about three inches. As above stated, the first stroke was considered to be a C. Sir G. Wilkinson supposed it to represent the word *Corpus*, and not the initial of a prænomen *CAIUS*, as had previously been read.

A subsequent inspection of the stone during the Carmarthen Meeting in August, 1875, made by myself in company with Prof. Rhys (who objected to the first letters being C and M), has proved that the top part of the C is united to the top of the following vertical stroke, that the bottom part of the C is quite detached, that there is no junction between the top of the following vertical stroke and the top of the first oblique stroke of the following V, and that the top of the second stroke of the V is certainly united to the top of the following E, making the names to read—

¹QVENVENDAN—
FILI BARCVN—

as read by Prof. Rhys (*Arch. Camb.*, 1877, pp. 360, 377).

The letters are Roman capitals of a debased form, the B being somewhat unusual in its form in having the two semicircular loops not united in the middle of the straight stroke, and the A having the cross bar angulated.

The philological peculiarities of the first name upon this stone has employed the skill of Prof. Rhys (*Arch. Camb.*, 1874, p. 245; 1875, p. 186), and the late Mr. R. R. Brash (*ibid.*, 1874, p. 335).

PLATE L. FIG. 3.

THE MERTHYR MONACH STONE.

This stone is now fixed as a seat in the north porch of the newly rebuilt church of Merthyr Monach, near Cwrt Derllys, three miles west of Carmarthen. It was found by the sexton in digging a grave two yards distant from the south wall of the present church, two feet below the surface, having formerly been crossed by the south wall of the Derllys Chapel, which formed part of the former church. It had never been dressed, and appears to be of grey grit, measuring 51 inches long, from 15 to 18 inches wide, and 8 inches thick. The inscription had been published by Prof. Hübner in the *Additamenta* to his *British Christian Inscriptions*, p. 88, no. 231, from an 'ectype' sent to him by Prof. Rhys. The form of the seventh letter resembling a S, the name had been read *CATVRVS*, especially as the top of the letter has been injured, but as Prof. Rhys read the letter as a G of the minuscule form (of which various other instances in Carmarthenshire have been pointed out), and moreover considers that he has seen a prostrate I' following this seventh letter (omitted however by Hübner), the name should be read—

CATVRVG—
FILI LOVERNAC—

¹ The peculiar formed q in the Talorus inscription, Plate XLVI. fig. 3, may be compared with the first letter of this inscription.

The inspection and rubbing which I made of the stone during the Carmarthen Meeting only indicate this terminal π very faintly, but on a subsequent visit to the stone made by Prof. Rhys with better light (Arch. Camb., 1877, p. 138) he became convinced of its existence, and has moreover made some philological observations on the stone in Arch. Camb., 1875, p. 359.

In an extended article in the local newspaper called 'The Welshman,' published at Carmarthen on August 20, 1875, the connexion is suggested of this Caturugus with Cadwr son of Ednyfed son of Macsen Wledig, an early British bishop, and of Vernacus with St. Bernach the confessor, whose life is given in the Welsh MS. Society's publications, an abbot commemorated on the 7th of April, who sailed from Brittany to Milford, and subsequently settled at Coed Henllan in the middle of the sixth century (to which date this stone may be referred).

PLATE LI. FIG. 6.

THE TACITUS STONE.

This miliary stone was described by Edward Lhwyd in a letter to the Rev. John Lloyd, dated Llandeilo, Dec. 20, 1697, published in the Arch. Camb., 1858, p. 346. It was found at the time it was discovered built into the corner of a small farm-house at Dinevwr (Dynevor), but is now apparently lost. The inscription should be read—

IMP. C. M. CL. TACITO

P. F. INVICTO AVG.

(Imperatorī Cæsari Marco Claudio Tacito Pio Felici Invicto Augusto), being the only known instance of an inscription to the Emperor Tacitus having been found in Britain.

PLATE LI. FIG. 7.

ROMAN STONE AT CARMARTHEN VICARAGE.

This fragment is built into the wall of an outhouse of the vicarage of Carmarthen. It is inscribed in fine Roman capitals, of which there only now remain—

O RP NATO

as shown in my figure made from a rubbing taken by myself. But in its perfect state in 1855 it appears to have read 'bono r. p. [reipublicæ] nato,' as we read in the 'Beauties of England and Wales,' No. 18, p. 354: 'Several other vestiges of the Roman occupation of Caermarthen have of late years been brought to light. The Rev. W. H. Baker, the present very respectable and learned Vicar of St. Peter's, has in his possession two Roman altars in a very perfect state. One has a depressed patella for the oblation, on the upper surface; the other is a cube measuring 18 inches each way, having the following inscription on one of its sides—BONO RP NATO. Some coins of the lower empire have also occasionally been met with.'