

stone altar is preserved, the upper surface of which bears the inscription represented in its partially defaced condition by the late Rev. H. Longueville Jones (*Arch. Camb.*, 1861, p. 137). It is of the old red sandstone formation, inclining to split off in laminæ, which has injured some of the letters, the inscription reading—

CAMV ORIS—
FILI FANNVC—

‘The missing letters may have been LL or CL, but there is some degree of uncertainty about them¹.’

A plaster cast of this stone had been exhibited at the Archæological Institute of Great Britain in November, 1851, by the Rev. J. M. Traherne, in the notice of which the reading was given CANTORIS—FILI FANNVCI or FANNACI (*Arch. Camb.*, 1852, p. 70). The elongated s in the first line and the debased H-shaped N’s in the second line merit notice, and led with other characters to the stone being regarded as not later than the seventh century.

PLATE LIII. Figs. 1, 2.

THE CILGERRAN STONE.

This stone stands erect on the south side of the church within the churchyard of Cilgerran, 2¼ miles S.S.E. from Cardigan. It measures about 8 feet high, by a foot and a half wide, and about the same thickness. It is formed of the hard greenstone of the neighbouring Preseleu hills, and half of its length was buried in the ground and had to be excavated. It is to be read—

TRENEGUFFI FILI
MACUTRENI HIC IACIT

The letters are very irregular in size, some being 2 and others as much as 4½ inches in height. They are of a mixed character, showing quite a different style of writing from that of many of the Carmarthenshire stones. Thus the sixth letter of the first line is a minuscule g with a transverse top bar, the ss are f-formed, the H in the second line is an angulated minuscule. The initial T is semi-uncial, with the bottom of the vertical stroke bent to the right. Every E has the middle bar greatly elongated. The terminal T is quite minuscule, with a dash for the top cross stroke. The U of the second line might possibly be read LI conjoined.

¹ In his account of the Fardel stone given by Mr. H. L. Jones (*Arch. Camb.*, 1862, p. 142) he has given the reading of this stone as CAMVLORISI FILI FANNVCI, a sagacious reading, fully confirmed by the discovery of the leaden coffin at Rhyddgaer, Anglesea, on which the name CAMVLORIS occurs (*Arch. Camb.*, 1878, p. 136). The father’s name, Fannuci, also possibly occurs on the Fardel stone, as noticed by the Rev. H. L. Jones (*ut supra*).

Mr. J. R. Phillips has suggested to me that the *Macu* at the beginning of the second line may be a duplication of the word *fili*, adding that a farm-house in the parish is called Penallt Trene—Trene's Hill—not Macutrene; the Rev. D. Evans giving the name of the farm Penallt-Treini, the first word being the common prefix to the name of the first builder of the house, as Penallt Cadwrgan, Penallt Hywell, both in this parish. (Arch. Camb., 1859, p. 340.) It will be further noticed that the word Trene, portion of the son's name, is involved in the Treni forming part of the father's name.

On the north side of the stone, that is, on its north-east edge (for the inscription faces the east), there is an Ogham inscription running all down the edge.

The rubbings which I received, and from which my figures here reproduced were made (Arch. Camb., 1855, pp. 9, 10), do not exhibit these incisions very clearly, but there are two groups of five oblique dashes of equal length near one end, and towards the other end are two similar dashes preceded by a single one; there are also traces of another pair still lower, and the edge of the stone seems to be notched all the way down.

Prof. Rhys (Arch. Camb., 1874, pp. 18, 20, 21) gives the reading of the Oghams of this stone as clearly *Trenagusu magi magitreni*. In the same volume (p. 334) he gives the last Ogham word as *Maquitreni*.

In a paper read by Dr. Samuel Ferguson before the Royal Irish Academy, the writer dwelt on the colloquial form of the name *Trengus* in the Ogham text of the Cilgerran stone as contrasted with the expanded Trenegussus of the Latin, showing that ceremonial forms of name were not peculiarly Oghamic (Arch. Camb., 1874, p. 92).

In the middle of this side of the stone is a rudely-formed plain cross, with the arms of equal length slightly incised.

Mr. Whitley Stokes in his 'Three Irish Glossaries' (p. iv, note) refers to this stone, the locality of which he incorrectly gives at St. Dogmael's.

PLATE LIII. FIG. 3.

THE CLUTORIGUS STONE AT LLANDYSSILIO.

This stone was recorded by Lewis (Top. Dict. Wales, under the name of the Village), and was more fully described and figured by myself in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1860 (pp. 53—55) from rubbings which I had recently made and from drawings sent me by the Rev. H. L. Jones.

The inscription was read by Lewis—

LUTORICI FIL. PAULIN MARINILATIO.

The stone is of irregular form, 3 feet wide in the broadest part, and 3 feet 9 inches high. A portion of the upper face has scaled off, the scaling commencing with the first letter, which a careful examination of the margin shows to have been a *c*, followed by the letters *LUTORIG*, and a very indistinct upright terminal *i*. The third letter may possibly be *u*. The rest of the inscription is plain, the whole being—