

(Arch. Camb., 1855, p. 9). Catlo he identifies with Catleu (Lib. Landavens, pp. 132, 135). 'The only difference between Catlo and Catleu is that the o is diphthongised in the latter and retained without modification in the former. Compare *llo-er* and *lleu-ad*. Possibly Tren and Catlo were the persons who had the monument erected.'

Dr. John Jones (Hist. Wales, p. 316) gives the following as the reading and translation of the Roman letters:—

'Truncatus hic jacet filius Maglagni—Here lies the beheaded or basely murdered son of Malgwyn,—referring to Rhys son of Malgwyn, who was hanged and beheaded in 1211 at Shrewsbury by Robert Vipont.'

This is a specimen of reading monuments by history with a vengeance!

The stone was visited by the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association during the Meeting at Lampeter in August, 1878, when it was found resting against a bank and hedge about one hundred yards to the south of the ruined house of Llan Vaughan.

PLATE LXVI. FIG. 1.

THE BANDUS STONE, SILIAN.

Several rubbings of this stone were placed in my hands by the late Rev. H. L. Jones without any note of its locality, and it was published by myself in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1876, p. 196. In August, 1878, the church of Silian was visited by the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association during the Lampeter meeting, when the stone was found built into the outside of the south wall of the recently restored church near its south-west angle. The inscription is clearly to be read

BANDUS IACTI,

but an incised cross of the Latin form has been cut through the first and second letters, evidently subsequently to the date of the inscription; there is also a narrow stroke seen through the upper limb of the cross, which may be (and I believe is) simply a flaw in the stone.

The stone is 22 inches long and 8 inches wide, the letters varying from 3 to 2 inches in height. They are Roman capitals, the first stroke of the second letter A being nearly upright, whilst the bottom of the second stroke of the same letter is conjoined with the base of the first stroke of the next letter N. The s is of a rather unusual shape, more like an Anglo-Saxon z, the upper part short and nearly horizontal, and not extended to the left. In Hübner's 'Inscriptiones,' p. 41, No. 117, the stone is represented, but the last two letters are erroneously represented as conjoined n.

PLATE LXVII. FIGS. 4 & 5.

THE ORNAMENTED STONE AT SILIAN.

These two figures represent the two sides of an elegantly sculptured stone about 2 feet long and 1 foot wide, which at the present time is placed loosely against the east

end of the outside of the church of Silian. In figure 4 the ornaments consist of incised diagonal lines bent continuously at right angles, forming an elaborate never-ending pattern constantly seen in Chinese metal and other work, and which is also found in the finest Hiberno-Saxon illuminated manuscripts.

The pattern on the other side of the stone (fig. 5) consists of an interlaced raised ribbon forming an endless series of knots. These patterns are 20 inches long by 11 inches wide. The latter will be seen to be identical with that on the Llanfihangel Ystrad stone next described.

This stone is noticed by Lewis (*Top. Dict. Wales*, vol. ii), who however was not acquainted with the inscribed stone above described. I suppose it is also the stone alluded to by Dr. John Jones (*Hist. Wales*, p. 317) as a monumental stone with an inscription in runic knots. 'The difficulty in deciphering such inscriptions consists in finding out the commencement of the inscribed sentence<sup>1</sup>.' (!)

PLATE LXVII. FIG. 3.

THE LLANFIHANGEL YSTRAD STONE.

In Sir S. Meyrick's *Cardiganshire*, Pl. V. fig. 1, is given a wretched representation of an ornamented stone 'covered with runic knots and circles, such as are ascribed to chisels of the ninth century,' then standing in a field called Maes Mynach, near Cwm Mynach Valley, in the parish of Llanfihangel Ystrad. The stone now lies by the road-side near the mill at the entrance of the little valley in question, about six miles north-west from Lampeter, where it was visited by several members of the Cambrian Archæological Association in August, 1878, by one of whom it was suggested that the shape of the stone here represented might, from its rude resemblance to a monk in his cowl and cloak, have suggested the name Maes Mynach for the field in which it stood. It is about 6 feet high, 2 feet wide, and 19 inches thick, the ornamented side being uppermost. The size of the stone prevented our turning it over to ascertain whether there were not an inscription or other device on the reverse of the stone. It will be seen that the design of the ornament is identical with that of the Silian slab (fig. 5). It is proper to add that my figure has been made from sketches and rubbings of the stone, as it seems scarcely credible that Sir S. Meyrick's figure could have been drawn otherwise than from memory, being so ludicrously inaccurate.

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<sup>1</sup> Prof. Rhys (*Notes on Welsh Stones*, p. 5) states that Mr. Jones of Glandennis, a member of the Cambrian Arch. Association, had assured him that he had often seen at Silian an Ogham-inscribed stone. No such stone was however found on visiting Silian in August, 1878, and it is probable that one of the other stones at Silian had been mistaken by Mr. Jones for an Ogham one, as it had by Dr. John Jones for a runic inscription.