

and at Kirkmadrine and Whithorn, Wigtonshire, Scotland. Its presence here seems to indicate a very early date, probably of the fifth or sixth century.

Whether the Carausius commemorated on this stone was one of the Roman rulers of Great Britain (Marcus Aurelius Valerius Carausius¹), as has been suggested, is scarcely possible, the Labarum of Constantine not being in use till ten years after the death of the Roman ruler. Carausius is said to have been slain at York in 297 by Alectus, a Briton.

The statement that the deceased was buried under a mound of stones (in hoc congeries lapidum) is, so far as I am aware, the only instance on record of such a fact, and proves that the raising of cairns or mounds of stones is not necessarily evidence of the paganism of the person interred beneath the mound. (J. O. W., in Arch. Camb., 1863, p. 257; Hübner, Inscript., p. 48, No. 136.)

PLATE LXXXII. Figs. 2 & 3.

THE CANTIORUS STONE AT PENMACHNO.

At the Bangor Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association (Arch. Camb., vol. vi. p. 363), the late Rev. H. L. Jones, in giving an account of the then recent discovery of several inscribed stones, mentioned one which had been known to Pennant and which had been preserved by Mr. Wynne of Voelas Hall, which describes a person as a Venedocian; and in the Report of the same Meeting given in the Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1860, p. 97, the inscription itself is given—

CANTIORIC HIC JACIT
VENEDOTIS CIVE FUIT
CONSOBRINO,

and on another side of the stone—

MA FILI
MAGISTRATI.

This inscription is quite unique, both as indicating the deceased as a citizen of Venedotia and as introducing the word magistrati, the precise meaning of which in a Welsh inscription of the sixth or seventh century is open to enquiry. The penultimate line is much defaced, and the rubbings before me show no trace of the letters *ri* which Mr. H. L. Jones introduced, probably from the letters *li* at the end of the line suggesting the usual formula *fili*. The letters of the remainder of the inscription are mostly Roman capitals, the second and third letters of the first line being closely conjoined together and formed of three strokes, the second oblique stroke of the *Λ* forming the first of the *N*. Moreover, between the *τ* and *ο* there is a short upright thin stroke, which may possibly represent an *ι*, but it is so indistinct that I at first overlooked it in making the drawing from the rubbings with the camera lucida. The *R* in the first word has a very large top loop and a very small second oblique line. The *N* in the second line is united with the following *ε*, its second oblique

¹ Sir Gardner Wilkinson (Arch. Camb., 1871, p. 141) disproves the supposed Menavian (South Wales) origin of Carausius as supposed by Stukeley and others, showing him to have been 'Bataviæ Alumnus,' according to Eumenius.

stroke joining it in the middle of the first stroke of the \mathfrak{R} , whereas the oblique stroke of the \mathfrak{N} repeated twice in the third line is of the normal form. The \mathfrak{d} in the second line is exceedingly rude, as is also the angulated \mathfrak{s} in the middle of the second line, whereas it is more regularly shaped in the third line. The \mathfrak{g} in the last line is rudely minuscule, without a top bar, and the terminal \mathfrak{l} is recumbent \sim . J. O. W., in Arch. Camb., 1871, p. 257; Hübner, Inscript., p. 48, No. 135, who adds,

‘Venedotis cives creditur esse civis Venedotiæ, i. e. Guenedotæ sive Guenedotiæ, hodiernæ Gwynedd, ita enim apud Nennium et in Annalibus Cambriæ regio illa appellatur. Sed quis affirmet Venedotes sive Venedotis non fuisse viri alicuius nomen fortasse juxta sepulti, ita ut Cantiorus (aut Cantiorius) ejus civis sive conterraneus fuisse dicatur. Vocabula duo ultima cum non in eodem lapidis latere scripta sint, peculiarem titulum esse credebant, sed recte J. Rhys (Notes, p. 10) monuit cum prioribus esse conjungenda. Licet autem verba aut ita jungere ut supra indicavi interpunctione (Cantiori. Hic jacet, Venedotis cive(s) fuit, [c]onsobrino(s) Ma[g]li magistrati). Aut etiam ita: C. hic jacet, Venedotis cives, fuit consobrinos M. m.’

PLATE LXXX.

THE CEFN AMLWCH STONES.

The two early inscribed stones of which descriptions and figures were for the first time given in the Archæologia Cambrensis, 1859, p. 53, have been preserved by the care of Charles Wynne, Esq., of Pentre Voelas, on the lawn of whose house at Cefn Amwlch, Caernarvonshire, they are now deposited. Mr. Wynne states that they were brought from a small farm on his estate called Gors, between Cefn Amwlch and Aberdaron, and that they stood in what is supposed to have been the burial-ground of an old church, the site of which is still discernible. About fifteen years ago the tenant was going to bring the spot into cultivation, and the stones were then removed for safety to their present resting-place. Mr. Wynne conjectures that this church may not improbably have been one of the chain of similar buildings which were erected along the ancient route to Bardsey from Bangor through Caernarvon, Clynnog, Llanaelhairn, &c. This supposition appears well-founded; for either the stones may have been primarily erected and inscribed there, or they may have been brought thither from Bardsey itself after the dissolution of the monastery. The line of road for pilgrims to the Isle of Saints went most probably through Nevin and Tudweiliog, but whether it thence proceeded through Meyllteyrn, Bryn croes, and Aberdaron, to the eastward of Mynydd Cefn Amlwch, and Rhos Hirwaen, or else to the westward of those hills by the seacoast through Llangwnadl and Bodferin to Eglwysfair at the extreme point of the promontory, is not quite certain. The farm of Gors (*query* Glan-y-Gors?) lies near Bodwrdda and Ffynnon Ddurdan (described in Arch. Camb., vol. iv. Ser. i. p. 208), and is near the former of these two lines of road.

The stones themselves are almost cylindrical in form, with rounded pear-shaped ends, very smooth in surface, and seem to be water-worn boulders, brought perhaps from the sea-shore.

The accompanying illustrations were made from rubbings kindly sent by Mr. C. Wynne, and will give an idea of the general appearance of the stones and their inscriptions, which,