

unable to decipher it. The first eight letters rudely represented the present appearance of the stone as shown in my fig. 7, but they were followed by certain characters represented in my fig. 8, which after much study appeared to me to represent the words HI(c) IACET, the IAC of the last word being conjoined together, as shown in the small letters above fig. 8. I accordingly suggested to Dr. Hübner that they were intended for the ordinary *hic jacet* of these inscriptions, as stated in his *Inscr. Britann.*, p. 54, No. 155. It appears, however, that the British Museum MS., No. 14,934, contains two other copies of this inscription, for tracings of which I am also indebted to Mr. Thompson, and which are given by Hübner. One of these, copied in my fig. 10, shows the inscription as complete, terminating thus, I-I I CIACIT, i. e. *Hic jacit*, whilst the other (fig. 9) rudely represents the stone with the terminal portion no longer intelligible. We are indebted to Prof. Rhys for a notice of the real character of the inscription, which he has given in the second edition of his *Lectures*, p. 361, as well as for a rubbing of the stone represented in my fig. 7. 'It is now used as a gate-post near the back door of the dwelling-house at Llanol, a farm two miles from the Rhosgoch Station, having been brought from an adjoining field. It is now about 1½ yard high. The termination of the inscription after the cross-bar of the H is now lost, and the top stroke of the initial E has also disappeared. The next letter is certainly a T and not a L.' The now remaining part of the inscription is evidently ETORIGI T. It will be seen that the top bars of the two T's are conjoined, forming a continuation of the cross-bar of the E: below the E is a hole for a staple which has destroyed the bottom part of the first stroke, but the right-hand part of the letter below the loop is quite horizontal, and the G is somewhat injured in its lower part. What remains of the inscription is 22 inches in length.

LLAN BABO.—In the church of Llan Babo is preserved a sepulchral slab representing a king holding a short sceptre terminating above in a fleur de lys, wearing a crown similarly ornamented and bearing an inscription on its right edge in Lombardic capitals, HIC IACET PA . . . POST PRUD which was read in Angharad Llwyd's *History of the Isle of Anglesea*, HIC JACET PABO POST PRYDAIN IN TELURE IMA. It was mentioned and rudely figured by Rowlands and Pennant, but a very satisfactory representation of it was given by the Rev. H. L. Jones in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1861, p. 300, proving the slab to be of the time of Edward III, although it was formerly considered as coeval with the Saint himself, i. e. of the sixth or seventh century. The stone is here introduced in consequence of the inscription having been quoted by Lewis Morris in a letter to Carte the historian, to prove that in the seventh century the Welsh had an alphabet which was borrowed by the Saxons. A rude woodcut of the effigy appears in Smith and Meyrick's *Ancient Costume of the British Isles*, and a detailed account of it by Mr. M. H. Bloxam is published in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1874, p. 110.

THE TYN RHOSYDD STONE.—In a memoir on recent excavations in Holyhead and Anglesea by the Hon. William Owen Stanley, M.P., F.S.A., published in the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*, vol. xxvii, September 1870, p. 158, subsequently republished separately with supplemental notes and plates, it is recorded that 'on a farm adjoining

Tyn Rosydd, belonging to Mr. H. Pritchard of Trescawen, there was an upright stone with a Latin inscription. First it was placed as a rubbing-stone for cattle, a common custom in Anglesea; it was then removed as a gate-post to the entrance to the farm-yard, and mutilated and the letters much obliterated, but some words are said to be *ET DISCIPLINA MORIBUS ET SAPIENTIA*. On examining the stone carefully, and its peculiar shape, like the lid of a modern coffin, I fancied that the original stone had been worked into this shape for a later interment, and that the first inscription had been interfered with, as some letters at the edge of the stone seemed to have been cut in half. There is also a rude inscription on the side of the stone at the upper end, *AVROE . . APIDIBI*. The spot on which it was found is not far from Presaddfedd, and supposed to have been a Roman *presidium*, according to Rowlands (*Mona Antiqua*, p. 107): 'May not this inscription have been to the memory of some able Roman governor, who by his careful discipline as to the manners of the people, and his wise rule, made himself of note in this remote part of Roman dominion?' The stone is represented in a woodcut as suddenly narrowed at the base, dilated above, and then gradually narrowed to the top, which is truncated (like a blunt spear-head), and traces of four lines of letters are shown across the widest part of the stone.

In the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1875, p. 127, the stone is again mentioned by Mr. Stanley, who adds that the inscription had puzzled the learned, but that his brother-in-law, Mr. Albert Way, who had been greatly interested in the matter, had found an instance on an altar in the Roman Wall from Mr. Bruce's great collection of Roman inscriptions, being upon 'an altar dedicated to 'Disciplina Augusti.' It is a rare word, but is found on the reverses of coins of Hadrian, who was the greatest of imperial disciplinarians.'

My attention to this stone having also been directed by Mr. A. Way, I made some enquiries respecting it, and have to thank the Rev. W. Wynn Williams for a sketch and further notes of the stone, which is broader and much less regularly shaped than in Mr. Stanley's woodcut, and the inscription is represented thus in the sketch drawn by Mr. Pritchard's daughter:—

MA
 MO
 A
 ET MORVBVS
 DISIPLINA(S ?) ET
 SAPIENTIA .

The roughness of the stone had prevented a rubbing from being made of it. The word *DIS(C)IPLINA* is spelt without a c, and the mark between the a and *ET* is most probably a flaw in the stone. The *ET* before *morubus* seems to couple it with some other word (perhaps *Amore*) descriptive of the character of the deceased. In the inscription on the edge, Mr. W. W. Williams thinks 'the e at the end of the first line must be an l, and it would then read *AVRO LAPIDIS*, but what it may mean is a puzzle to me. The characters

appear to be good Roman capitals. The stone was removed many years ago from Tyn Rhossy near Llantrisant to its present resting-place at Trescawen.'

INSCRIBED LEADEN COFFIN, RHYDDGAER.—The accompanying engravings represent portions of an inscribed leaden coffin of a very early date, which were discovered at the beginning of 1878 on the land of Rhyddgaer Mansion, near Llangienwen and Llangaffo, and published by W. Wynn Williams, Esq., in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1878, p. 136,—with the woodcuts here republished, on account of their apparent connexion with the Cheriton stone (ante, p. 109, Pl. LII. fig. 3). The pieces of lead, found with stones evidently used to cover them, consist of what were evidently one end and parts of the sides of a coffin; each side is 3 feet 3 inches long by 11 inches broad. The letters are 2½ inches long and ½ an inch wide, and are in relief; the same letters, with additions, being seen on each of the sides of the coffin. These letters, on being reversed, allowed the name (which seemed at first unintelligible) to



(—) CAMVLORISHOI

be clearly read CAMVLORIS, being on one side-piece preceded by three marks like c—o, which are wanting in the other side-piece, in which the name is followed by the letters HOI, each one fortunately supplying what was wanting to complete the inscription, and also giving the entire length of the coffin, which must have been about 4 feet. The first detached c is suggested by Mr. Williams to be possibly intended for Centurionis and the other for Caii or some other prenomens, and the rest will be CAMVLORIS H(IC) O(SSA) I(NCLUDUNTUR) or I(ACENT). The same writer suggests that the deceased must have been an important personage who had possibly served under Carausius (many of whose coins had been found near the spot), and notices the great similarity between the station where this coffin was found and the encampment at Stackpole Elidyr or Cheriton, where brazen spear-heads, a piece of a sword, and human bones had been found, as well as the inscribed stone bearing the same name, and disagreeing only in some slight points, as more fully detailed by Mr. Williams in his