

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



CAMVLORIS HOI

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

memoir. Prof. Rhys (Lectures, 2nd Ed. p. 363) states that he was not able to find the *s* on the second side, but only an imperfect character which he thinks may have been a *g* made the contrary way in the mould to the other letters; also that the epitaph originally contained the word *filius*, possibly at the end of the coffin; hence to be read—

1. (—) *Camuloris filius Camulorigho iacit,*
- or 2. (—) *Camuloris filius Camulorigho ic iacit,*
- or 3. (—) *Camuloris Camulorigho filius,*
- or 4. (—) *Camuloris Camulorigi hoi.*

THE TOMBSTONE OF ST. YESTIN.—In the church of Llanjestin, north of Beaumaris, is preserved a remarkable slab, containing the figure of the patron saint of the church, who lived in the ninth century, which was first noticed by Rowlands and Daines Barrington, and subsequently by the Rev. H. L. Jones (who published—Arch. Camb., 1847, opp. p. 324—a very careful figure of the slab executed by the late H. Shaw) and Mr. M. H. Bloxam, who gave a full description of its details (Arch. Camb., 1874, p. 217). The slab is 5 feet 10 inches long, by 1 foot 10 inches wide. It represents the Saint in the garb of a hermit of the fourteenth century, consisting of a long tunic (*tunica talaris*) reaching to the ankles and girt round the waist, a tasselled cord hanging in front nearly to the feet. A scroll also hangs from the left hand down to the knees, containing the commencement of the inscription, whilst in his right hand he holds a bordon or staff, terminated at top in a dog's head. Over the tunic he wears a large cloak or mantle fastened on the chest by a large morse or brooch, and on his head, extending over the shoulders, is the *caputium* or hood. The inscription is continued on two fillets at the side of the head and round the top edge of the slab. As read by Rowlands (whose reading is copied by Dr. Hübner) it is perfectly unintelligible. The reading given by Daines Barrington (Archæologia, vol. v. p. 144) is nearly correct. It is slightly injured, but sufficient exists to show that it is as follows, written in Lombardic capitals: 'Hic jacet sanctus Yestinus cui (Gwenllian filia Madoc) et Gryffut ap Gwilym optulit in oblac(i)o(n)em istam imaginem p(ro) salute animarum s(uarum).' It is noticed here in consequence of having been formerly attributed to the ninth century, as stated by Dr. Hübner.

The font of Llanjestin is much earlier than the slab, and is carefully figured by the Rev. H. L. Jones, (*loc. cit. supra*).

BODYCHAIN, NEAR HOLYHEAD.—In the account of the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association at Holyhead in 1870 (Arch. Camb., 1870, p. 365), it is stated that an inscribed stone had been inserted in one of the jambs of a door in the present barn. I have not been able to obtain an account of this stone, but it is stated that, although not easy to be deciphered, it appears to be of the fifteenth century, and is in rather a mutilated state.

LLANIDEN.—Among the various objects of interest in the church of this parish (Arch. Camb., 1863, p. 259) is a stone with the following inscription:—