

of the rounded uncial form. They are nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch high, and extending 12 inches down the centre of the figure beyond the book, so that it seems evident that they were a subsequent addition, and that the monument really commemorates a parson of the parish named Jacobus, and not St. Gwytherin ap Dingad (Latinised into Vetterinus), after whom a church in Denbighshire is named.

## PLATE C. FIG. 5.

## INSCRIBED STONE AT MITCHEL TROYE CHURCH.

The inscription here represented is engraved upon one of the corner stones of the south-west angle of the tower, and was evidently placed there when the building was erected. It is about 5 feet from the ground, and the upper line is 3 feet 10 inches in length. The letters are Lombardic capitals, probably of the eleventh or twelfth century, and are to be read

+ ORATE PRO GODEFRI-  
DO ET IOHANNE.

The  $\Lambda$  in both lines is made very wide, truncated at the top, with a cross line extending beyond the left hand of the letter. In the second line the first  $\kappa$  is misshaped almost like  $\mathfrak{H}$ , as though the carver had begun the next word Iohanne omitting the  $\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{R}$ ; the  $\mathfrak{N}$ s are also reversed. No account exists as to the identification of the two persons here commemorated, who were probably the founders of the church. (Arch. Journ., 1847, p. 80.)

In the churchyard is an elegantly formed cross, the top of which was restored by Mr. Wyatt, agent to the Duke of Buckingham.

## SUPPLEMENTAL ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 3. THE KEVN GELHI GAER STONE.—Professor Rhys (Arch. Camb., 1875, p. 370) gives an account of the present condition of this inscribed stone, thinking it possible to be read (?) TESR(?)oihi.

## Page 15. PLATE CI. FIGS. 3 &amp; 4.

## CARVED STONE AT LLANCARFAN, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

I am indebted to G. E. Robinson, Esq., of Cardiff, for a drawing and notice of a fragment of a sculptured stone at Llanccarfán. It is 35 inches long, 12 inches wide at top, and 11 inches at the bottom. It has been used as the sill of a window, having been found built into the walls of the church. On one side of the face it bears the letter  $\mathfrak{D}$  and two oblong marks on the edge, which are however only trials of a mason, while on the other side are traces of letters which look like  $\mathfrak{X}\mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{.S}\mathfrak{T}\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{R}$ , as shown in my figure copied from Mr. Robinson's drawing. On the face also occurs an interlaced ribbon-pattern rudely executed, represented in fig. 4, from a rubbing also furnished by Mr. Robinson.