

The inspection and rubbing which I made of the stone during the Carmarthen Meeting only indicate this terminal π very faintly, but on a subsequent visit to the stone made by Prof. Rhys with better light (Arch. Camb., 1877, p. 138) he became convinced of its existence, and has moreover made some philological observations on the stone in Arch. Camb., 1875, p. 359.

In an extended article in the local newspaper called 'The Welshman,' published at Carmarthen on August 20, 1875, the connexion is suggested of this Caturugus with Cadwr son of Ednyfed son of Macsen Wledig, an early British bishop, and of Vernacus with St. Bernach the confessor, whose life is given in the Welsh MS. Society's publications, an abbot commemorated on the 7th of April, who sailed from Brittany to Milford, and subsequently settled at Coed Henllan in the middle of the sixth century (to which date this stone may be referred).

PLATE LI. FIG. 6.

THE TACITUS STONE.

This miliary stone was described by Edward Lhwyd in a letter to the Rev. John Lloyd, dated Llandeilo, Dec. 20, 1697, published in the Arch. Camb., 1858, p. 346. It was found at the time it was discovered built into the corner of a small farm-house at Dinevwr (Dynevor), but is now apparently lost. The inscription should be read—

IMP. C. M. CL. TACITO

P. F. INVICTO AVG.

(Imperatorii Cæsari Marco Claudio Tacito Pio Felici Invicto Augusto), being the only known instance of an inscription to the Emperor Tacitus having been found in Britain.

PLATE LI. FIG. 7.

ROMAN STONE AT CARMARTHEN VICARAGE.

This fragment is built into the wall of an outhouse of the vicarage of Carmarthen. It is inscribed in fine Roman capitals, of which there only now remain—

O RP NATO

as shown in my figure made from a rubbing taken by myself. But in its perfect state in 1855 it appears to have read 'bono r. p. [reipublicæ] nato,' as we read in the 'Beauties of England and Wales,' No. 18, p. 354: 'Several other vestiges of the Roman occupation of Caermarthen have of late years been brought to light. The Rev. W. H. Baker, the present very respectable and learned Vicar of St. Peter's, has in his possession two Roman altars in a very perfect state. One has a depressed patella for the oblation, on the upper surface; the other is a cube measuring 18 inches each way, having the following inscription on one of its sides—BONO RP NATO. Some coins of the lower empire have also occasionally been met with.'

In an article on some neglected Roman inscriptions by W. Thompson Watkin, Esq. (Journ. Arch. Inst., xxxi. p. 345), the author states that he has reason to believe that this Carmarthen inscription has been lost, as the Rev. L. M. Jones, the present Vicar of St. Peter's, informed him that only the small uninscribed altar is preserved at the vicarage. It is however built into the wall of an outhouse and partly broken, as shown in my drawing (the fragment being still 18 inches high, and 18 inches wide at the bottom, with the letters $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high).

Of the date of this stone nothing can be said with certainty, but the Rev. J. C. McCaül, LL.D., who has paid some attention to the subject, says (speaking of this class of inscriptions), in the *Canadian Journal*, vol. xii. pp. 116, 117,—‘I have never met with an example of *natus pro bono reipublicæ* or *generis humani* before the time of Constantine.’

In addition to the preceding Carmarthenshire stones, notices have been published of the following, which are now lost or imperfectly known.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.—In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1770, p. 392, the following passage occurs:—‘There has been lately discovered in the county of Caermarthen the foundation of an ancient temple with an altar entire, on one side of which appears a cornucopia, and on the other an augural staff. By the inscription it appears to have been dedicated to Fortune.’

No locality is given of this discovery, but near Llandeilo Vawr, on the line of the Roman road, is a place called Treffortune, and the road passes towards Llwyn Ffortune, where the remains of the road are to be seen in a sunken track across the farm, at which place a vase full of Roman coins was found, containing those of Domitian, Probus, Aurelian, Constantine, Constantius, and Carausius (Rees, *Arch. Camb.*, 1873, p. 130). An enquiry was made as to this Roman altar by Mr. W. Thompson Watkin (*Arch. Camb.*, 1871, p. 205). The same writer has subsequently stated (*Journ. Arch. Institute*, xxxiii. p. 269) that he is in possession of evidence which negatives the existence of such a stone: and he has been so good as to direct my attention to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1744, p. 165, where a Roman temple and altar, the description of which precisely corresponds with that given above, are stated to have been found ‘in the town of Huthersfield, Yorkshire.’

CARMARTHEN.—In a cellar in the house of an ironmonger in Carmarthen the Rev. Aaron Roberts has found a stone inscribed with the letters P I < s, which may possibly be a contraction of the word *filius*.

CILGWYN.—In the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (1859, p. 151) is an enquiry by ‘M. A.’ concerning ‘the inscribed stone’ or ‘St. Paul's marble,’ removed about thirty years previously from Myddfai to Cilgwyn. This stone is also mentioned by W. Davies in his guide-book to Llandeilo Fawr, in the notice of which (*Arch. Camb.*, 1858, p. 427) the stone is alluded to as a ‘modern (?) inscribed stone.’ I have not been able to obtain any information as to this monument.

BRECHFA and LLANFIIANGEL KWCH GWILL.—Inscribed stones at both these places have been mentioned, but I am informed by the Rev. Aaron Roberts that they are modern antiques of the ‘Bill Stumps’ class.