

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. McCaul, 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.