

sixth letter may be either n or r (from its dissimilarity to the second letter R we should prefer n), and the last letter is evidently a τ of the minuscule form, which in conjunction with the form of the cross itself led Mr. Jones to refer the stone to a date not earlier than the tenth century, possibly later.

On the left-hand arm of the cross (but nowhere else on the stone) Mr. Jones observed four slanting incised strokes, apparently Oghams, and representing either c or s, according as they are read upwards or downwards; and he prefers the latter, as it seemed identical with the initial of the name incised on the stem of the cross itself. This stone is also mentioned in Arch. Camb., 1850, p. 73, and 1851, p. 307.

Professor Rhys (Arch. Camb., 1874, p. 20) reads the inscription on the shaft of the cross as Gurhir-t, or some such name, and the Oghams as c, 'that is, Croc-Gwrhir-t, Gwrhir-t's cross.' I however know no instance in which the Oghams and Roman inscription form consecutive parts of one sentence.

PLATE LXIV. FIG. 4.

THE LLAN VAUGHAN STONE.

My first acquaintance with this stone was from a drawing kindly sent to me by Miss Dora Jones, sister of the Bishop of St. David's. It was then standing in the hedge of the kitchen garden at Llan Vaughan or Llanfechan House, near Llanbyther, having been brought originally from Capel Wyl, or the Prior-dy, on the farm of Crug y Wyl, on the Cardigan side of the river Teivy, to the slope of the hill above, where it had been buried. The front of the stone is now $6\frac{2}{3}$ feet high, not $9\frac{1}{4}$ feet as stated by Meyrick, and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches broad. It was however previously mentioned and rudely represented in Meyrick's Cardiganshire, p. 191, tab. 4, fig. 3, and subsequently correctly by the Rev. H. L. Jones (Arch. Camb., 1861, p. 42), and it is stated in the same work (1866, p. 196) that during the repairs of Llan Vaughan House the stone had been properly cared for.

The inscription is to be read TRENACATUS IC IACIT FILIVS MAGLAGNI, the letters being debased Roman capitals of the type commonly found in Carmarthenshire, in which the s is carried below the line, the lower half of the letter being enlarged, and the G formed as a semicircle with an oblique dash at the bottom and without any cross-bar at the top. It is further noticeable that the first name properly ends in us, as the nominative case, with which also *Filius* in the second line agrees. The third name evidently belongs to the same class of names as those inscribed on the stones figured in Plate XLV. The Roman letters are as sharp as if recently executed, as is also the case with the Oghams overlooked by Meyrick. These are carefully represented in my figure, and have been read by Mr. R. R. Brash (Arch. Camb., 1869, p. 160, and Kilkenny Arch. Jour. 1860, p. 303) as consisting of a single name, that in the first line of the Roman inscription, TRENACCATLO, observing on the duplication of the consonants, of which he gives various Irish instances.

Professor Rhys, however (Arch. Camb., 1873, p. 74), resolves the Ogham name into *Tren-ac* Catlo, 'Tren and Catlo.' Tren occurs here in the compound Trenacatus, also in Trenegussi

(Arch. Camb., 1855, p. 9). Catlo he identifies with Catleu (Lib. Landavens. pp. 132, 135). 'The only difference between Catlo and Catleu is that the o is diphthongised in the latter and retained without modification in the former. Compare *llo-er* and *lleu-ad*. Possibly Tren and Catlo were the persons who had the monument erected.'

Dr. John Jones (Hist. Wales, p. 316) gives the following as the reading and translation of the Roman letters:—

'Truncatus hic jacet filius Maglagni—Here lies the beheaded or basely murdered son of Malgwyn,—referring to Rhys son of Malgwyn, who was hanged and beheaded in 1211 at Shrewsbury by Robert Vipont.'

This is a specimen of reading monuments by history with a vengeance!

The stone was visited by the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association during the Meeting at Lampeter in August, 1878, when it was found resting against a bank and hedge about one hundred yards to the south of the ruined house of Llan Vaughan.

PLATE LXVI. FIG. 1.

THE BANDUS STONE, SILIAN.

Several rubbings of this stone were placed in my hands by the late Rev. H. L. Jones without any note of its locality, and it was published by myself in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1876, p. 196. In August, 1878, the church of Silian was visited by the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association during the Lampeter meeting, when the stone was found built into the outside of the south wall of the recently restored church near its south-west angle. The inscription is clearly to be read

BANDUS IACTI,

but an incised cross of the Latin form has been cut through the first and second letters, evidently subsequently to the date of the inscription; there is also a narrow stroke seen through the upper limb of the cross, which may be (and I believe is) simply a flaw in the stone.

The stone is 22 inches long and 8 inches wide, the letters varying from 3 to 2 inches in height. They are Roman capitals, the first stroke of the second letter A being nearly upright, whilst the bottom of the second stroke of the same letter is conjoined with the base of the first stroke of the next letter N. The s is of a rather unusual shape, more like an Anglo-Saxon z, the upper part short and nearly horizontal, and not extended to the left. In Hübner's *Inscriptiones*, p. 41, No. 117, the stone is represented, but the last two letters are erroneously represented as conjoined n.

PLATE LXVII. FIGS. 4 & 5.

THE ORNAMENTED STONE AT SILIAN.

These two figures represent the two sides of an elegantly sculptured stone about 2 feet long and 1 foot wide, which at the present time is placed loosely against the east