

(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