

road from Newborough to Llangaffo, on the farm of Brondeg, forming the eastern part of a gateway into a field. From information received from the Rev. Hugh Prichard of Dinan, it has been inserted in the vestry-wall of Llangaffo Church, by his kind co-operation, and in accordance with a resolution passed at the Bangor Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association, Aug. 30, 1860 (*Arch. Camb.*, 1860, p. 372, and 1865, p. 89). It was described by the late Rev. H. L. Jones in *Arch. Camb.*, i. p. 428, and figured from my drawing (p. 429). The inscription has exercised the ingenuity of Welsh antiquarians from Rowlands (*Antiq. Paroch.*, *Arch. Camb.*, 1846, p. 310) downwards. It is composed of the chloritic schist of the country and full of longitudinal slits arising from the cleavage or stratification, which tend to make the letters still less legible than they might otherwise be. The two upper lines especially are doubtful, but the remainder may I think be certainly read

CVVRI CINI EREXIT HUNC LAPIDEM,

the letters being for the most part of the Anglo-Saxon minuscule form; the elongated *r*'s in the third line, the *x* in the seventh, the *a* in the ninth, and the *d* and *m* in the tenth line being especially worthy of notice. The stone was also mentioned by Edward Lhwyd in Gibson's *Camden*, 2nd Ed., 1722, ii. p. 810; Gough's *Camden*, iii. 203; an anonymous writer in the *Brit. Mus. MS.* 14,934, fol. 216, who read the top lines *VR|SHIH*; Pennant, ii. 223; and Rhys, *Inscr. Stones of Wales*, p. 10, who reads the commencement . . . *VS . . . NIH . . . I FILIUS*. On the spot they appeared to me to read *VINILI FILIVS*, and Rowlands read the second name as *FILIUS ULRICI*.

PLATE LXXXV. FIG. 1.

THE STONE OF SAINT SADWRN FARCHOG.

The little church of Llansadwrn (dedicated to Sadwrn Farchog, a son of Bicanys of Armorica, and brother of St. Ildutus and nephew of Llydaw, who in the sixth or seventh century accompanied Cadfan to Britain in his old age) is rendered especially interesting from containing the monumental slab of the patron saint, here figured from a rubbing, and which was first described and figured by the Rev. H. L. Jones (*Journ. Arch. Inst.*, i. 124, and *Arch. Camb.*, 1847, p. 260). The inscription is entirely in Roman capitals (except the first *τ* in the third line, which is of a minuscule character), and is to be read—

HIC BEATUS SATURNINUS SE . . . . . ACIT . ET SUA SA . . CONIVX . PA . . .

Mr. Jones proposed to read the inscription, 'Hic beatus Saturninus seps. (sepultus) jacet . et sua sca (sancta) conjux . pax.' Dr. Hubner reads the wife's name as *Suasa*, and supplies the terminal *Pa(x vobiscum)*, for which there is not sufficient space; the word 'Pace' seeming more probable and more in accordance with earlier inscriptions.

The stone is fixed in the recess of a window in the eastern wall of the chapel on the north side of the church. The stone measures 22 inches long by 13 inches wide, and the rudely-formed letters are 2½ inches high.