

stood on the spot. It was insufficiently described and figured by Edw. Lhwyd, *Phil. Trans.* xxii. 1700, p. 790; Gough's *Camden*, iii. 203; Rowlands' *Mona Antiqua*, p. 157, tab. 9. fig. 4. The late Mr. G. Petrie communicated a very careful drawing of the inscription to the late Rev. H. L. Jones, by whom it was inserted in his account of the parish and church (*Arch. Camb.*, 1846, i. 165), and is here reproduced from Mr. Petrie's design.

It is to be read, 'Catamanus rex sapientissimus opinatissimus omnium regum;' the third word having been misread by Rowlands *Opimatissimus*, and in Gough's *Camden* as *Opimutissimus*. Mr. Petrie, moreover, contributed a series of remarks on the palæographical peculiarities, showing that 'the forms of the letters throughout, fully prove it in my opinion as of the seventh century. They are very similar generally to those in the MS. copies of the Gospels of the sixth and seventh centuries preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, as well as to those in the Hiberno-Saxon MSS. in England of the latter age; and they perfectly agree with those in the Irish monumental inscriptions of this period remaining in Ireland;' especially noticing the connexion of the letters *æ* and *x* in the second line, the *æ* and *g* at the end of the fourth line, and the very peculiar and rarer lapidary form of the *a* throughout; whilst the *m* formed of three upright strokes connected by central transverse bars formed the subject of a note by myself in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1846, p. 303. The minuscule form of the *æ* at the beginning of the second line and near the end of the fourth line, together with the minuscule f-shaped *s*, are also worthy of notice, fully supporting Mr. Petrie's opinion. From the remarks of Prof. Rees (*Essay on the Welsh Saints*), it appears that the *Catamanus* of this inscription is identical with King *Cadfan*, and that the church itself was built by *Cadwaladr* to the memory of his grandfather *Cadfan*.

PLATE LXXXV. FIG. 5.

THE HEN EGLWYS STONE.

The church of Hen Eglwys, about four miles from the Holland Arms Station, was rebuilt in 1845, and the inscribed stone here represented was found on taking down the old church and has been carefully placed in the new church. A copy of the inscription was given in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1846, i. p. 67, turned upside down. It is very incomplete, but the figure here given from a rubbing shows sufficiently portions of the words

(F)ILIVS CV . . . (A)NIMA REQUIES(CAT).

Dr. Hübner gives the reading ' . . . ilius cu(ius a)nima requcit (in pace).' There are several inscriptions given in the second volume of the *Nouveau Traité de Diplomatique*, found at Amiens, and referred to the seventh century, which nearly agree with the one before us.

PLATE LXXXVI. FIGS. 3 & 4.

THE LLANVAIR YN GHORNY INSCRIPTION.

In Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary* it is stated that in the church of this parish, upon one of the pillars which separates the double chancel, or, rather, the south chapel from the

chancel, is a 'very ancient inscription in rude Saxon characters,' and in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1870, p. 368, it is mentioned that the stone has been inserted upside down, with letters of late fourteenth century character, which appear to be an invocation to some saint. I am indebted to Prof. Rhys for a rubbing of this stone, of which the letters appear to be very rude Gothic minuscules raised within an oblong sunk space. They are represented as carefully as possible in the accompanying figures, and although very uncertain in parts, evidently commence with

SCA MANIA ONA PRO (? MICH) P AJAC . . .

The letters vary from 2½ to 3 inches in height, many of them, especially the initial S, agreeing with the letters on the curious brass plate in the church of Usk (*Arch. Camb.*, 1847, p. 85).

PLATE LXXXVI. FIG. 5.

INSCRIPTION AT WHAEN WEN HOUSE.

In the Supplemental MS. numbered 14,934 in the British Museum, fol. 216, is a sketch of a stone (here copied from a tracing sent me by E. Thompson Esq., the Keeper of the MSS.) which, it is stated by the anonymous draughtsman, to have existed at Whaen Wen House in 1728, but which appears to be no longer in existence. The letters appear to be—

. BN . PP'VS CO'BVRRĪ C'ZAC'7I E^d,

as read by one John Owen Dwyran; whilst another writer, William Jones Slater, read the inscription—

OBARRVS CONBVRRĪ IC IACIT?

The two last letters appear to be comparatively modern additions.

PLATE LXXXVI. FIG. 6.

THE BODFEDDAN STONE.

We are indebted to Prof. Rhys for the discovery of this stone, first mentioned in the second edition of his 'Lectures,' p. 363, and which stands in front of a cottage called Maenhir on the farm of Bodfeddan, about two miles from the Tycross station. The inscription is to be read—

CVNOGVSI HIC IACIT,

but the letters are in several places very indistinct. The stone is about 30 inches long by 12 wide, and the letters are Roman capitals; the inscription being probably of the fifth or sixth century.

PLATE LXXXVI. FIGS. 7, 8, 9 & 10.

THE LLANBABO INSCRIPTION.

In Gibson's *Camden* (p. 678, and 2nd Ed., ii. p. 61), and Gough's *Camden*, iii. 205, this inscribed stone was first described and figured, but so imperfectly that Bishop Gibson was