

initial M which I regard as forming a conjoined A; the N is reversed in its shape, and the next letter I is horizontal, as is so often the case with the final I in these Welsh inscribed names. The letters FI and LI in the following word are conjoined in the manner also common in these inscriptions, and also in early Irish and Anglo-Saxon MSS. Of the final part of the last word I am in doubt, as the stone has evidently suffered injury since Camden read it BERICI, although his facsimile looks more like BERICI, the first c having the bottom transverse, and the final CI being now wanting on the stone.

Supposing the first letter to be intended for MA conjoined, we have either the proper name Macaritini or Marcus Caritinus, a more genuine Latin name than is usual in the analogous Romano-British inscriptions in Wales, one in fact which would bring the inscription nearer to the period of the Roman occupation than we have been in the habit of regarding the date of this class of stones.

Mr. Williams, in his letter to me in answer to the enquiry who was this Marcus Caritinus, states that in Hughes's 'Horræ Britannicæ' there is mention of a Berice, a prince of the Coditani (the district of the Cotswold), between whom and Caradoc there was a feud. It was he who, going to Rome, informed the Court that Caradoc was raising troops to oppose the Romans; 'and I have somewhere read that he had a son named Marcus Collatinus, who was probably employed in the imperial armies, as he knew the language of the country.' The one objection to this suggestion appears to me to arise from the formula of the inscription being that which we have been in the habit of referring to a later (the sixth to the eighth century), and not according with really Roman inscriptions.

(The singular carved stone, with a figure in the ancient attitude of prayer, also built into the grotto at The Gnoll, is represented in Plate XXV. fig. 3.)

## PLATE II. FIG. 4.

## THE LLANILTERN STONE.

The little church of Llaniltern (or Llanillteyrn), a village about three miles north of Llandaff, is a comparatively new and very plain structure, but is interesting from having had built into its eastern outer wall an inscribed stone, first described by myself in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1871, p. 260, and which I had accidentally noticed during one of my rambles in that part of the Principality. The inscription itself is 2 feet long and 1 foot wide, formed of two lines of rudely-shaped letters. It is to be read—

veNdvmAzl-  
hIC IACIT

The name of the deceased is written in the genitive case, as is so often done on these inscribed stones; the letters are large and coarsely cut, varying from 3 to 4 inches in height, and exhibit a curious mixture of capital, uncial, minuscule, and even cursive writing; the v, n, a, i, and c being capitals, the e and m uncials; the d, l, and h minuscules; and the g and t cursives.

It may be suggested that we have here the gravestone of a person distinct from Vinnemagli, to whose memory the gravestone in Gwytherin churchyard was erected. The names are however evidently identical although differing slightly in spelling. It is evidently to this stone that allusion is made in a note by Iolo Morganwg as existing in a corner of the tower of Llanellteyrn Church, bearing the following inscription—VEN duc-ARTI; the popular tradition founded on this incorrect reading in the neighbourhood being that it was an inscription to the memory of Gwenhwyvar, wife of King Arthur!

## PLATE II. FIG. 5.

## BROKEN STONE AT MERTHYR MAWR.

During the excavations for the foundation of the elegant new church erected about thirty years ago at Merthyr Mawr, a stone containing portions of a Romano-British inscription was found, of which I published a figure in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1856, p. 319. It is part of a sepulchral stone inscribed in Roman capitals of a somewhat debased form; the letters which remain being

PAVLI  
FILI M (...)

The letters average  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height, and the fragment of stone measures 12 inches by 8 inches. It is possible that the name in the top line may have been PAULINI, as the stone must have extended further to the right so as to have left room for more letters on that side, and the name Paulinus occurs in several other Welsh inscriptions, as on the Port Talbot stone and the Dolaucothy inscription.

The second letter of the name of the father of this Pauli(nus?) is incomplete; it is slightly slanting and may have been an A, but this is quite conjectural.

The other Merthyr Mawr stones are figured in Plates X, XI, and XII.

## • PLATES III—IX.

## LLANTWIT-MAJOR.

To the student of the Christian antiquities of Wales, Llantwit is one of the most interesting localities in the Principality. For some time after the introduction of Christianity into these islands, long previous to the coming of St. Augustine, no spot shone more conspicuously; before the expiration of the fourth century a body of Christians was established here under the protection of the Emperor Theodosius, and before the close of the fifth century St. Iltyd or Illutus, to whom the church is dedicated, arrived here in company with Germanus, with the view of extinguishing the then prevalent Pelagian heresy. A school or college was then founded for the instruction of those youths who should afterwards be called upon to fill the important offices of the Church, and thus arose the first Christian school of this

An engraving of the side figure of the effigy of the abbot will be found in Col. G. Grant Francis's 'Original Charters of Neath and its Abbey' (reviewed in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1846, p. 469), and of the full figure of the effigy in the same work, 1876, p. 34, from a drawing made by myself.

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SUPPLEMENTAL NOTES ON THE GLAMORGANSHIRE STONES.

THE LLANILTERN STONE (ante, p. 7, Plate II. fig. 4).

This stone was first noticed and figured in the magazine called 'Seren Gomer,' vol. v. 1822, p. 53, by Gwilym Morganwg.

THE KENFIG STONE (Plate XIII. fig. 1, p. 19).

Dr. John Jones (*Hist. of Wales*, pp. 64 and 331) considered this to be a boundary stone indicating the western limit of the seigniory of Cardiff, reading the inscription *PUN PIUS CARANTOPIUS*, i. e. *Principius Carantophus*, Cardiff having been called *Carantophus* by the Normans.

THE BODVOC STONE (ante, p. 22, Plate XIII. fig. 2).

I am indebted to the Rev. R. Pendrill Llewelyn for pointing out a passage in an elegy on Madoc (who is regarded as identical with Bodvoc) which appears to refer to Llangonoyd (which is a little to the east of the Mynidd Margam) in connection with Bodvoc (or Madoc).

The line as printed in the 'Myvyrian Archæology,' i. 425 (1st Edition, 1801), and i. 285 (2nd Edition by Gee), is—'Leow glew gloywlan gan gwynwyt,' which Mr. Llewelyn suggests should read—'Lleō glewō gloywlan llan gwynwyt.' Dr. John Jones also regarded Bodvoc as identical with Madoc, but he misread the two last lines as 'Pronepos e terra Venedocia'—Here lies Madoc ab Cedydd ab Sern of North Wales. Professor Rhys has suggested to me that the second line of the inscription on this stone should be read *FILIUS CATOTIGIRNI*, the latter being a good Welsh name, the seventh letter being a *g* and not a *s*, as it has been hitherto universally read. It will indeed be seen from my figure that it differs from the two other *s*'s in the 2nd and 3rd lines of the inscription, being somewhat angulated towards the bottom on the right side and widened at the top, whilst the *s*'s are sharply but regularly curved both at top and bottom. The want of a cross top bar in the *g* (which occurs in almost every other Welsh inscription) misled me in this instance into regarding this also as a *s*.

THE MARGAM CROSS OF ILQUICI (Plate XVII).

Dr. John Jones (p. 331) states that this stone was used as a foot-bridge in front of *Cwrt-y-Defed*, and was dedicated to the Trinity by *Resus* or Lord Rhys ab Gryffydd. The same author gravely affirms that the *Ilci* cross at Margam (Pl. XVIII) was erected by Alice, daughter of Richard Clare, Earl of Gloucester (who founded the abbey at Margam), and wife of *Cadwaladr ab Gryffydd ab Cynan*, about A.D. 1172! (*Op. cit.* pp. 75 and 331).