

bosses on what may be supposed to have been the front face prevents such a supposition. In this respect therefore, as well as in the graduated outline of this cross, we have a marked deviation from the other early crosses of South Wales. The knot-work in the centre compartment of the back face is rather more irregular than ordinary, and there appears some confusion in the interlacing of the left-hand extremity of the front face. The outline also of the panels, especially the central one on the reverse, is rude and irregular. It is probable that the cross was a sepulchral one, and was formerly fixed upright in the churchyard. It is not indeed improbable that the shaft, which is stated to have been accidentally broken, contained some inscription which is now lost. It is also to be hoped that the smaller slab mentioned in the preceding extract from Col. G. G. Francis's communication may be recovered. (J. O. W. in Arch. Camb., 1859, p. 136.)

PLATE XLV. FIG 1.

THE LLANSAINT STONE.

Shortly after the Carmarthen Meeting of the Archæological Association in 1875 my attention was called by Col. G. G. Francis to a stone in the wall of Llansaint Church, on the top of the hill between Kidwelly and Ferryside, which was not visited during the excursion to the former place. Col. Francis sent me a copy of a sketch of the stone made by his brother in 1846, and the Rev. Aaron Roberts has kindly furnished me with a rubbing of it. The stone is 4 feet 5 inches long and 8 inches wide, and the inscription in Roman capitals is to be read—

VENNISETL—

FILIVS ERCAGN—

The lower edge of the stone is broken through half the letters, but sufficient remains to show that the first word was FILIVS.

Prof. Rhys (Arch. Camb., 1877, p. 141) suggests that 'the last name *Ercagni* survives as *Erchan* in *Rhos Erchan*, the name of a farm near Aberystwyth, and *Vennisetli* analyses itself into *Venni* and *setli*, of which *venn-* must now be *gwyn* or *gwen*, white; and *setli* must be our *hoedl*, life; in fact the whole name appears later as *Gwyn hoedl*;' so that Mr. A. Roberts renders the inscription *Gwen hoedl fâb Erchan*.

PLATE XLV. FIG. 2.

THE CORBAGNUS STONE.

Lying close to the door of a cottage called Pantdeuddwr, about half a mile from White Mills, near Felin Wen, Abergwili, and used for whetting purposes, the Rev. Aaron Roberts discovered this inscribed stone, of which he kindly furnished me with rubbings, and by whom it was mentioned in the Arch. Camb., 1876, p. 236. According

to tradition the stone formerly stood inside a chapel a few fields off on Hen Llan Lands. The inscription is written in rude Roman capitals of irregular size, with the *g* of the semi-minuscule form without a top cross bar (a form which seems to have prevailed in this neighbourhood), and is to be read—

CORBAGN—

FILIVS A

The father's name is illegible. The first letter is *A*, the second looks like *e* and has been read *c* and *L*, followed by marks which Prof. Rhys fancied might be *h*, which suggested to him the *ALHORTI* of the *Llanaelhaiarn* inscription in his note in the *Arch. Camb.*, 1877, p. 137; where he has also entered into a lengthy discussion as to the origin of the name *Corbagni*, and its analogues in the Welsh, Irish, and Cornish languages.

PLATE XLV. FIG. 3.

THE GELLI-DYWELL STONE.

I am indebted to the Rev. B. Williams of Cenarth for first calling my attention to this stone, and to a notice concerning it which appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1776, p. 310, signed by J. J., Haverfordwest (Dr. J. Jones), and to a reply to his query in the same volume, p. 508, from 'An Admirer of Antiquity,' in which it is stated that the stone then stood on the lawn of Capt. Lewes's house in Carmarthenshire (but Dr. Jones spoke of it as being in a field near a gentleman's house in that county); and he further asks whether the inscription does not apply to *Gwrgan Fordwch*, King of *Gwent*.

From a notice on this stone by Mr. G. E. Robinson of Cardiff, one of the Secretaries of the *Cambrian Archæological Association* (*Arch. Camb.*, 1876, p. 141), accompanied by a figure of the stone, it appears that the stone is now to be found within the private grounds of *Gelli-Dywell* mansion, about two miles from *Newcastle-Emlyn*, on the *Carmarthenshire* side of the *Teify*. It is a conical, ice-worn boulder of the mill-stone grit, a 'sarsen stone,' having all its angles rounded, but with one flattened side, on which the inscription is cut in clearly defined but debased Roman capitals, which are to be read—

CVRCAGN—

FILI ANDAGELL—

Mr. Robinson suggests that the omission of the *Hic jacet* here and on some other stones does not point to a later chronological date, but rather to the caprice of the men who cut them. He also notices the identity of the name with that of the lost *Curcagnus Llandeilo* stone mentioned by *Edward Lhuyd*.