

## PLATE XLVII. FIG. 2.

## THE LLANWINIO STONE.

In 1867 Col. G. Grant Francis communicated to the Society of Antiquaries of London<sup>1</sup> a figure and description of a stone about 4 feet high and 15 inches wide, found in 1846 in digging the foundations of a new church at Llanwinio Carn, and subsequently removed to Middleton Hall near Llandeilo by Mr. Ab. Adam, and which bears on its face an incised cross within an oval and an inscription which was read—

BIAD—  
ACIBOÓIBE      a  
VE

From communications and rubbings received from the Revs. D. H. Davies and Aaron Roberts, and Col. G. G. Francis, it appears that the stone is in excellent preservation; and from a careful examination of them the accompanying figure has been reduced by the camera. I have consequently no hesitation in reading the inscription as

BIVAD—  
FILI BODIBE VE

the v and a in the first line being conjoined, and the first character in the second line, which at first sight looks like a, being composed of the letters fi conjoined; the seventh letter in the second line is doubtful, but it seems more like a d than a g.

The Ogham inscription on the left side is read AFFI BOGIB . . . and that on the right commences BE, unless a stroke of the second letter has been omitted, when it would read BL. Prof. Rhys (*Arch. Camb.*, 1876, p. 246) reads the Oghams

AVVIBOCIBA  
ATTEH

or, if the latter be read upwards, BEVVU, but admits that he cannot believe in these readings. In the same work, 1877, p. 140, he 'guesses,' from an inspection of the rubbings exhibited at the Abergavenny Meeting, the inscription to be

BLAD—  
FILI BODIBEVE

and adds that as a part of the stone is lost the Ogham is incomplete, but what remains is tolerably clear and makes

AWWIBODDIB  
BEWW . . . . .

<sup>1</sup> *Proceedings*, Ser. II. 3. 1867, p. 446.

his reason for now reading d d instead of c being thus stated: 'I fancy we have here the same name which in the other version appears as only BODIBEVE. Further, if we begin by reading the Ogham on the right edge,—which is contrary however to the analogy of other Ogmie inscriptions of the kind,—we have *Bew w(i) a wwi Boddibeww(i)*, where *awwi* is the same word which occurs as *awi* in Irish Ogham and in Old Irish as *áue*, a grandson; whence the epitaph would mean (the body of) Bew, grandson of Boddibew,' which however does not agree with the Latin *Fili*.

## PLATE XLVII. FIG. 3.

## THE LLANDAWKE STONE.

Some years ago this stone stood in the churchyard of Llandawke, whence it was removed to form a step to the south door of the church; during the Meeting of the Archæological Association in August 1875 and visit to Llandawke, it was raised, and has, it is to be hoped, been properly secured from further injury.

The inscription is written in debased Roman capitals, and with the exception of the s reversed and the tenth letter of the lower line, which appears partially defaced but is evidently a B, is to be read—

BARRIVEND—

FILIVS VENDVBARI<sup>1</sup>

the words HIC IACIT in letters of smaller size on the edge of the stone being apparently an addition.

A description with a rude wood-cut of this inscription by A. J. K. appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine for January, 1838 (vol. ix. p. 44), in which the writer suggests that the stroke before the initial B denotes an abbreviation, and further that the word *Barryvend* is perhaps some British variation of the name Baruch, a British saint of the seventh century, who was buried in the island of Barry, which from that circumstance is stated to have received his name! Barryvend, he adds, if it may be read as a contraction, may express Baruch vendiguid (or the blessed). I apprehend that this stone cannot be more recent than the sixth century.

The Rev. E. L. Barnwell having communicated to me a rubbing and drawing which he had received from a lady, I was enabled to give a figure and description of the exposed surface of the stone in the Arch. Camb., 1867, p. 343, with the exception of the Hic jacit and lateral Oghams, which were not represented in the rubbing or drawing.

Prof. Rhys called attention in the Arch. Camb., 1874, p. 19, to the fact of the existence of Oghams on the stone which had not previously been observed. These he reads, on the

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<sup>1</sup> Mr. Barnwell suggests that these two names show the origin of the custom of the son taking the father's name as a prefix which still occurs in some parts of Wales, which makes the son of John Williams to be called William Jones.