

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 VENDVBARI¹

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! *Barrivend*, 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

¹ 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.

tolerably legible side, taqoledemu; on the other or right side he could only determine the letters maqi. There are more traces, but the stone has been chipped, trimmed, and worn off, so that I fear it is hopeless to make anything of the Celtic inscription.

PLATE XLVII. FIG. 4.

THE LLANGELER STONE.

An ancient chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, thence called 'Capel Mair,' formerly existed at Llangeler (or the church of St. Celert or Geler), but was long ago entirely demolished.

Near it was a spring dedicated to the saint, and also a monumental stone, as we are informed by Lewis (*Top. Dict.*, ii. Llangeler), 'bearing an inscription in rude characters, and said to be in the Welsh language.' This stone, as the late Rev. H. Longueville Jones informed me in 1855, was broken to pieces¹ by the farmer who occupied the land some years previously, because people trespassed on his land to see it!

The Rev. Aaron Roberts, however, has informed me that the inscription had been copied by one of his predecessors in the Vicarage of New Church, and the copy was found among the papers of the late Captain Davies of Traws Mawr; and another copy has been placed in my hands, made by Mr. George Spurrell of Carmarthen. It is represented in the accompanying figure. The inscription reads—

DECA BARBALOM (N—?)
FILIVS BROCAGNI.

The Oghams are stated by Prof. Rhys (*Arch. Camb.*, 1875, p. 371) to read DECCAIBANVALBDIS, but the Rev. Aaron Roberts (*Arch. Camb.*, 1876, p. 237) could not make anything out of the Oghams.

PLATE XLVIII. FIG. 1.

THE CROSSED STONE AT LLAN PYMP SAINT.

I am indebted to the Rev. Aaron Roberts for a rubbing of this stone, which is 26 inches long (above ground) and 1 foot broad, bearing on its face a small cross with equal limbs inscribed within a circle, which has a small semicircular lobe on its upper part, whilst the lower limb of the cross appears to be slightly forked, and having below it a slender stem about the length of the diameter of the cross itself.

¹ From a note by the Rev. E. L. Barnwell (*Arch. Camb.*, 1872, p. 67) it would appear that the stone was not broken to pieces, but that the inscription was entirely effaced, and that it still stands near Capel Mair without the slightest trace of letters or Oghams on it. 'Some of the residents say that it had some characters on it, and that a wax (?) impression was sent to a gentleman in London whose name could not be ascertained.'