

## PLATE LVIII. FIG. 5.

## THE LLANERCHLWYDOG CROSSED STONE.

In the churchyard of this parish (near Pontfaen and Llanllawer) are two upright stones nearly buried in the soil, which are commonly said to mark the grave of St. Llwydog. One of these stones bears on its northern side a cross cut in low relief, of unusual shape, having the arms of nearly equal length formed of single lines, with a small circle in the centre at their junction, the whole surrounded by an incised line following the shape of the enclosed cross, and forming in fact a larger cross. (Rev. H. L. Jones in *Arch. Camb.*, 1865, p. 182.)

In Fenton's *Pembrokeshire*, p. 570, these two stones are stated to mark the grave of St. Clydawc, the patron saint of the church.

## PLATE LVIII. FIG. 6.

## THE PENPRISK CROSSED STONE.

This stone was found by the Rev. J. H. Vincent of St. Dogmael's and H. Longueville Jones embedded in a newly-built wall on a farm at Penprisk, tradition of its previous separate existence having reached the ears of those gentlemen, who at the Cardigan Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1859 hunted for it, almost unsuccessfully, one end only of the stone being then visible in the wall. The tenant of the farm, however, with liberal feeling had that part of the wall taken down, when the cross was discovered on the hidden part of the stone, the face of which is greatly worn, and the cross itself formed of four broad equal arms with a circle in the centre of their junction inscribed within a rudely-formed double circle of incised lines, the bottom part being flattened and resting upon a short oblong stem.

My figure is copied from that published by the Rev. H. L. Jones (*Arch. Camb.*, 1861, p. 208).

## PLATE LIX. FIGS. 2 &amp; 3.

## THE CLYDAI STONES.

The churchyard of Clydey or Clydai, six miles to the south-west of Newcastle Emlyn, has two early inscribed stones built into its wall, which were first described by myself in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1860, p. 223.

The SOLINUS STONE, Plate LIX. fig. 3, is built into the churchyard wall, just outside the lych-gate at the east entrance, and is inscribed in debased Roman capital letters—

SOLINI

FILIVS VENQONI

the only peculiarities worthy of note being the circumstance of the lower part of the s being extended below the line, whilst the r's following the letters F and L are also carried below the

line, their tops not extended above the transverse strokes of the preceding letters, giving an appearance of irregularity to the lines; the letter D in the second line is reversed, and the terminal I in both lines is erect and not horizontal, as is often the case. It will also be observed that whilst the word *FILIUS* appears in the nominative case, the preceding word *SOLINI* would seem to be in the genitive, unless we adopt the opinion that *SOLINI* and not *SOLINUS* was the name of the deceased. The name of the father of the deceased is here seen to be *VENDONVS*, which gives us a clue to the correct reading of the Devynock stone (ante, p. 65), the *LI* at the beginning of the second line of which is evidently part of the word *FILI*, the remainder reading *VENDONI*, instead of *LIVENDONI*, as previously surmised.

Mr. Brash (Arch. Camb., 1874, p. 278) mentions that *Solinus* was one of the companions of *Palladius* (see *Annals of the Four Masters*, A. D. 432), but adding that the name is frequent in Irish history and hagiology under the forms of *Sillan* and *Siollan*, and that in the patronymic we recognise the Gaedhelic form *Fintan* or *Findan*, and the Gaulish form *Vindona*. (Orel. 2019, Carinth.)

## PLATE LIX. FIG. 2.

## ETTERNVS STONE AT CLYDAI.

The second Clydai stone is built into the north wall of the churchyard as a post for a sun-dial, the top having been injured, the stumps of the four iron pins which secured the dial plate being still in the top. It is very rough on its surface, but its edges exhibit traces of Ogham notches, although it is evident that the top of the stone, along which these markings evidently extended, has been broken off and injured. It is about 4 feet high by 1 foot wide. The inscription is in debased Roman capitals, but the formula is irregular, the reading being evidently

## ETTERNI FILI VICTOR

The first stroke of the initial E of the first word is so much destroyed that I was induced (A. C. 1860, p. 225) to regard its three transverse bars as belonging to a reversed x, of which the upright stroke was part of the much injured second letter r. I consequently misread the first word as *ETERNI*. The r's are very ill formed; the first i in *FILI* also is attached to the lower cross bar of the r and also forms the down stroke of the L. On the two long edges of this stone are Ogham letters, here given from a sketch by the late Rev. H. L. Jones, as the day when I visited the stone was not at all favourable for their examination, neither are they clearly defined in the three rubbings of the stone made by the last-named gentleman and myself now before me.

The two names on this stone merit a passing remark. The first, *Etternus*, gives us the true reading of the Llannor stone (Arch. Camb., 1st Ser., ii. pp. 203, 204), and likewise shows that the word 'Eternali' on the Bodvoc stone (ante, p. 24) is also a proper name. The name *Etern-o* appears as *Etern* in the *Liber Landavensis*, p. 240.

Prof. Rhys (*Inscribed Stones of Wales*, 1873, p. 5, and Arch. Camb., 1874, p. 21) reads the Celtic characters on this stone as *ETTERN[V] V[IC] TOR*.

The late Mr. R. R. Brash having, however, visited this stone, observed (Arch. Camb., 1873, p. 286, and 1874, p. 279) that what remains of the Ogham reads as follows: on the top left-hand angle ETTERN, the N close to the present top of the stone; on the opposite angle, reading from the top downwards, TOR, the T being close to the top; and suggested that the whole might be read ETTERNI MACVI FECTOR, the Celtic equivalent of the Roman letters. Mr. Brash also states (Arch. Camb., 1874, p. 279) that the name Ettern appears in the Martyrology of Donegal (p. 139) as Ethern, Bishop of Domhnach-Mor-Mic Liathbhe in Mughdorna. He also adds other Cymric and Irish equivalents. Prof. Rhys, however (Arch. Camb., 1873, p. 387), objects to Mr. Brash's use of F instead of V in the word FECTOR.

## PLATE LIX. FIG. 1.

## THE DUGOED STONE.

This stone is preserved at the farm of Dugoed<sup>1</sup>, one mile to the north of Clydai church, from the churchyard of which it was taken, and to which it ought to be restored. It is now built into the footsteps leading to the granary in the farmyard, where I found it during the Cardigan Meeting of the Archæol. Cambrian Association, and published the first account of the stone in the Arch. Camb., 1860, p. 227. The upper part of the stone is ornamented with a cross with dilated ends to the four equal arms inscribed within a circle, the curved lines separating the arms interlacing in the middle of the cross. Two deeply-incised longitudinal lines extend two-thirds down the face of the stone, where they meet a transverse line, apparently forming the stem and base of the cross, although the stem does not arise from the centre of the lower limb of the cross. There are some other shorter horizontal and perpendicular lines (exclusive of the Ogham marks on the left edge of the stone), which appear to be destitute of any meaning. The lower end of the stone is buried in the ground, but I believe there are no more letters than are shown in my figure, which are clearly

DOB

FILIVS EVOLENC—

with certain markings after the B which may possibly be intended for letters. If, as may be conjectured, the cross with its double-lined stem and transverse-lined base is a subsequent addition on the stone, some of the older letters may have been cut through, as indeed seems to have been the case with the E in the second line: since I apprehend the name of the father (*Evolenci*) is identical with that of *Evolenggi* on the Llandyssilio stone (ante, p. 113), rather than that it is to be read *VOLENCI*, as I at first supposed (Arch. Camb., 1860, p. 228<sup>2</sup>).

Mr. R. R. Brash, after carefully inspecting the stone, which is 4 feet 3 inches long, 11½ inches wide at bottom, 14 inches at top, and from 3 to 4 inches thick, reads the lines—

<sup>1</sup> This is written Tygoed in my article in Arch. Camb., 1860, p. 227.

<sup>2</sup> In the Arch. Camb., 1875, Professor Rhys reads the last word *EVOLONG—*. The second o in this word is, however, clearly an e, and there is no trace of a tail to the supposed g, as pointed out by Mr. Brash (Arch. Camb., 1875, p. 285), by whom my reading *Evolenci* is maintained.