

## CARDIGANSHIRE.

## PLATE LXIV. FIG. 1.

## THE LLANDYSSIL STONE.

This stone, for rubbings of which I was indebted to the Rev. H. L. Jones, is about 12 inches high by 14 wide, and is built into the churchyard wall at the right-hand of the western entrance at Llandyssill, near Newcastle Emlyn. The letters are rudely cut, varying from 2½ to 4 inches in height. They are Roman capitals of a debased form, with a single minuscule h in the third line. The two letters FI at the beginning of the second line exhibit the ordinary conjoined form. The whole inscription is to be read

VELVOR  
FILIA  
BROHO

i.e. Velvor the daughter of Broho.

Is it possible that a portion of the stone at the right-hand side of the inscription has been broken off, and that the names both of daughter and father are not here found in their entirety<sup>1</sup>?

The stone has already been engraved by Meyrick in his History of Cardiganshire, p. 149, Pl. 4, fig. 1, but not correctly, and the reading there given is VELVOR HLIM BR CHO, the conjoined FI in the second line having been mistaken for a h, and the A with its angulated cross-stroke having been considered as a M; the O also in the middle of the third line having been mistaken for c, although its round form is quite clear. (J. O. W. in Arch. Camb., 1856, p. 144.)

Dr. John Jones, History of Wales, p. 315, with his usual inaccuracy read the first word as *cedvor*, and thought it alluded to Cedifor ab Dinawol, contemporary of William Rufus, and lord of Castle Howel in this parish. The whole inscription was read by him (p. 69) as 'Cedvor filius Greho,' the H often used for N, and so becoming Cadifor the Son of Grono, A. D. 1116. (!)

## PLATE LXIV. FIG. 2.

## THE BROKEN INSCRIBED STONE AT LLANLLYR.

During the meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association at Cardigan in 1859 an inscribed stone (5 feet 8 inches long, 9 inches wide, and 10 inches thick) was brought

<sup>1</sup> The name Brohonagli on the Brochmael stone at Pentre Voelas Hall suggested the above observation. Professor Rhys (Notes, p. 4) suggests the second name as Brohomagli, adding, 'Who this Brochwel was I have no idea, and his daughter's name is also thoroughly strange to us.'

to the temporary museum from Llanllear or Llanllyr, near Llanfihangel Ystrad, which had been used as a gate-post, having been broken down the centre of its length, where it had evidently been partially incised with the longitudinal base or stem of a cross, the upper part of which was inclosed within a circle, of which one half remained on the portion exhibited, which also bore four lines of an inscription, of which I published a figure in *Arch. Camb.*, 1863, p. 258, regretting I was unable to give the reading. The letters are for the most part minuscules of the Hiberno-Saxon form. The second line commences with the word *MACLONIN*, and the third with *LLOR FILIUS*<sup>1</sup>. There are several longitudinal cracks in the surface of the stone which adds to the difficulty. The stone was visited at Llanllyr House, the residence of Colonel Lewis, where it was lying in a field near the out-buildings, during the Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association on August 23, 1878, but with no greater success in the interpretation of the inscription. The members were informed that the other part of the stone was believed to be built in the wall of the mansion. Whether the name of *Maclonin* has any connection with that of one of the princes of North Wales called by Gildas *Maglocunum*, a name which in the *Annales Cambriæ* becomes *Mailcun*, now *Maelgwn*, I will not attempt to decide.

In the Bodleian Library is preserved an Irish MS. (Rawlinson B. 486, fol. 29) containing a poem in which the names of the persons buried at Clonmacnoise are recorded, in which we find 'Ruc Mac Lonain ceim crabaid' (Mac Lonain went on a pious journey). See Petrie and Stokes, *Christian Inscriptions in Irish Language*, i. p. 7, whence it may be inferred that the Llanllyr inscription may be in the Irish language, and may refer to this Mac Lonain.

## PLATE LXIV. FIG. 3.

## THE LLANARTH CROSSED STONE.

In the churchyard of Llanarth, near Aberaeron, near the south door of the church, used to stand a stone, 4 feet 6 inches high by 2 feet 10 inches wide, bearing an inscribed cross, here represented from a drawing and rubbing communicated by the late Rev. H. L. Jones and published by him (*Arch. Camb.*, 1863, p. 262). It was rudely figured by Meyrick (*Cardig. Pl.* 4, fig. 4), and the inscription read *NRI . . . C . . .* (*HENRICUS*), the letters having been partially scaled off. It is now placed inside the church beneath the tower, near the western entrance into the nave (*Arch. Camb.*, 1851, p. 307). The first letter was regarded by Mr. Jones as a *s* of the Cornish type (it seems to me however to be rather a *ʒ*), the second as *u*, the third *r*, partly defaced in its lower part, followed by the slanting stroke of some letter, of which the remainder is lost, succeeded by a gap where there is room for a fifth letter; the

<sup>1</sup> Prof. Rhys (*Notes on Welsh Stones*, p. 5) gives the following as his reading of the inscription, which he thinks 'is not, perhaps, altogether wrong':—

temuiccoitoc—  
acioninuato  
Casfliusasa  
ittmeicci . . . .