

stated by him to be used as the east gate-post of the churchyard, 3 feet 10 inches high and 1 foot 2 inches wide. No trace of it was however found either by the Rev. H. L. Jones or the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association in their visit to the church in August, 1878. This is to be regretted, as the inscription as given by Meyrick is illegible, although it may be suggested that the four terminal letters in the second line are intended for *RI(LI)VS*, the other letters in such case representing the name of both father and son. Careful search should be made for this stone. Hübner (*Inscriptiones*, p. 42, No. 119, reads the inscription (from Meyrick's figure) 'Daluc dusnelvi?'

PLATE LXVIII. FIG. 3.

THE IDNERT STONE, LLANDEWI BREFI.

This stone was first noticed by Edward Lhwyd in a communication to Bishop Gibson, p. 644 (*Gibson's Camden*, ii. p. 40, *Gough's Camden*, iii. p. 158), as then fixed over the entrance to the chancel, and as bearing an inscription, 'Hic jacet idnert filius I qui occisus fuit propter p . . . sancti' In Meyrick's *Cardiganshire*, Pl. V. fig. 2, the inscription is given as entire, 'Hic jacet idnert filus iacobi qui occis fuit propter predam Sancti,' and in Hübner's *Inscriptiones*, p. 42, it is further amplified into 'Hic jacet ianert filius J(acobi?) qui occisus fuit propter p(redam?) Sancti (David?).'

In the recent destructive restoration of the church this stone was removed, broken up, and portions of it inserted in the north-west angle of the outside wall of the church, the most important part being placed upside down about 10 feet from the ground. In the accompanying figure I have represented the pieces as joined together, and indicated the now lost parts by dots. The first two words, *Hic jacet*, are broken through and nearly defaced; the name Idnert is clear, the second letter being a minuscule d with the second line elevated above the top of the o. After the word filius is the letter I, followed by marks which may possibly represent the letters AC or AG.

The inscription has been supposed to refer to Idnerth, the last Bishop of Llanbadarn, who was murdered in A. D. 720. See *Giraldus Cambrensis*, *Itin. Camb.*, ii. 4, p. 863; *Haddan and Stubbs*, i. 146 and 625. 'The identity of Idnerth with the murdered Bishop of Llanbadarn seems to be a conjecture, although a not improbable one.' (H. and S., l. c.)

Dr. John Jones states that the inscription had been moved from over the chancel door and placed over the window on the north side of the chancel, and gives its translation as, 'Here lies Idnerth son of Cadwgan, who was put to death for violating the sanctuary of St. David.' (*Hist. Wales*, p. 318.)

PLATE LXIX. FIG. 2.

ST. DAVID'S STAFF, LLANDEWI BREFI.

This tall slender stone now stands, with the two represented in Plate LXVI. figs. 3 and 5, near the south-west entrance into the church of Llandewi brefi. It is described and

figured by Edward Lhwyd in Gibson's Camden, p. 644, and vol. ii. p. 40; Gough's Camden, iii. p. 158, as well as by Sir S. Meyrick (Cardigan, Pl. V. fig. 8, whence it was copied by Hübner, *Inscriptiones*, p. 41, No. 118).

It was described as 7 feet 7 inches high and 10 inches wide, but it has evidently been removed, as it is now only 5 feet above ground. It is called by the inhabitants St. David's leaning Staff, on which he is said to have leaned when 'preaching at the synod.

The upper part of the stone bears a tall cross 29 inches long, each limb having a small slender cross-bar near its extremity. The inscription was considered as undecipherable by the earlier writers, but Professor Rhys (*Notes*, p. 4) says of it, 'On the tallest of these stones is an inscription of which I can make nothing. It would now seem to be *ceHIIS Hbtds*, but the *HII* may be *FILI* and the *d* may be *R* partly obliterated.'

I have now before me a number of sketches and rubbings made by the Rev. H. L. Jones, Mr. Wakeman of Dublin, and myself, confirmed by an examination of the stone itself. The first letter terminates below in a triangular impression, which leads me to infer that it is a *g*; the second is clearly a minuscule *e* with the horizontal cross-bar extending half an inch beyond the loop; the third letter resembles *H*, but it is clearly an *N* of one of the Hiberno-Saxon forms of that letter; the fourth letter is a minuscule *l*, with the bottom of the stroke bent upwards; the following letters *ISI* are clear. The next is *n*, in another of the Hiberno-Saxon forms of the letter common in eighth or ninth century MSS., followed by *lōē d̄s*. The small horizontal lines over the last four letters indicate that two words are here contracted; the *d̄s* I apprehend unquestionably stand for the word *deus*, and I venture to suggest that the two preceding letters *lōē* are the contracted form of the word *benedicat* or *benedicit* (the Llanwnnws Stone, Pl. LXVIII. fig. 1, giving the clue to the latter word). I therefore read the inscription, 'Genlisini *benedicit deus*.'

The letters occupy two feet of the length of the stone, and are 3 inches high.

PLATE LXXI. FIG. 8.

INSCRIBED STONE AT LLANDEWI BREFI.

In the notice of Llandewi brefi Church (given by the Rev. H. L. Jones) in *Arch. Camb.*, 1861, p. 310, it is mentioned that in the south wall of the tower is a mutilated inscription, probably Roman, which may have come from Llannio (one mile distant). I find no other notice of this Roman stone, but fortunately the writer sent me three rubbings of it which he made when visiting the church with the 'party' on August 17, 1861, and marked with his initials. It is a nearly circular fragment 10 inches in diameter, with two rows of ill-shaped Roman capitals, of which there only remain

MIBVS

TAST

which appear to have been inscribed within a tablet having the angle at the right-hand truncated.