

“king of the moor or of the mountain,” and is exactly the analysed form of our compound Monedorigi on the stone of Cælextis.’ In his Notes (p. 11) he prints the name as ‘CÆLEXSI MONEDORIGI, i.e. Cælex, king of the mountains, rather than king of the Isle of Man, as some seem to have supposed. But who was this monarch of the mountain?’ In his Lectures (sub No. 24) he reads the first name correctly as Cælexti. Hübner, however (l. c.), adds, ‘nunc mecum (Rhys) putat simpliciter esse Cælexti pro Cælestis aut Calixti (filius) Monedorigi; patris nomen potest fuisse aut Monedorix aut Monedorigix. Rhys ipse comparat Dumnorix, Dumnorigis formas.’

Dr. John Jones (Hist. Wales, p. 38) has a surprising translation of the inscription, ‘Here lies the boatman to King Gwynddo,—from which it appears the proper name of Garan Hir was Gwynddo, and not Gwyddno.’

PLATE LXXIV. FIG. 7.

THE LLANVAWR INSCRIBED STONE.

In the church of Llanvawr, near Bala, formerly affixed at one of the sides of the windows, but now in the wall of the porch of the rebuilt church, is an inscribed stone, first noticed in the first half of the seventeenth century by Robert Vaughan in his MS. account of the county as bearing the words CAVOS ENIARSII (the rest being lost). (Arch. Camb., 1850, p. 204.)

This stone is also mentioned in the Cambro-Briton, vol. i, and by Professor Rhys (Notes, p. 11), where the inscription is read Cavoseniargli.

At the Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association at Carmarthen in 1875, Mr. Howel Lloyd associated this stone with the bard Llywarch Hen, from his connexion with the district. The Rev. D. R. Thomas however, although admitting the traditions and adding ‘that a spot adjacent to the church was called “Pabell Llywarch Hen,” could not agree to Mr. Lloyd’s interpretation of the inscription, which he rather read as Cavoseniargii, and in this opinion Mr. Rhys and Professor Westwood agree.’ (Arch. Camb., 1875, p. 405.)

Prof. Hübner (Inscript., p. 46, No. 133) has figured the stone from a rubbing sent him by Prof. Rhys, with the reading Cavoseniargii, adding, ‘Cavos Eniarsii Vaughan legit, Cavo Seniarsii legendum putavit¹,’ adding, ‘Imago quamvis in fine *ii* potius videatur exhibere tamen *ii* probabilius est. Linea subscripta (beneath the last two letters) aut fortuita est aut interpunctionis vice fungitur.’

The inscription is 23 inches long by 4 inches wide, and is here represented from four rubbings communicated by W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., in 1849, and the late Rev. H. L. Jones. The crack under the last two letters is shown in them to extend under several of the preceding letters.

¹ I do not know whence Hübner obtained this incorrect idea, as the letter following the *r* is a *g*, and not a *s*, as may be seen by comparing it with the *s* near the beginning of the inscription.