

ALHORTVS ELMETIALCO-, but that a subsequent examination by the same gentlemen had decided in favour of ALIORTVS ALMETIACO.

I made a rubbing of the inscription at this visit, and although there appears the oblique stroke at the bottom of the first portion of the letter following the initial A, there appears to be a slight cross-bar  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches long joining the first and second upright strokes. There is likewise a slight nearly horizontal stroke at the top of the s<sup>1</sup>, which is, I think, only a fracture in the stone; the I preceding the M has an apparent oblique base (making it into an L), and there is no trace of an L preceding the terminal CO, nor do I see any trace of the horizontal stroke after the final O.

PLATE LXXVIII. FIGS. 5 & 6.

THE TWO HEXAGONAL INSCRIBED STONES AT LLANNOR.

In the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1847, p. 201, T. L. D. Jones Parry, Esq., published a notice of two hexagonal stones 6 feet 2 inches long, found forming the sides of a grave close by a little cottage called Bandŷ-yr-Mynydd, or more properly Beudy-r-Mynydd, on the farm of Pempris in the parish of Llannor on the promontory of Lleyrn, Caernarvonshire, accompanied by two wood-cuts made from drawings by myself from rubbings communicated by the Editor. They had been discovered some years previously in pulling up a hedge under which the grave had extended at right angles. Between them was found the skeleton of a man not less than 7 feet high, with the feet to the south; also with a head and foot-stone, the whole being covered with two slabs. Two meinihirion were near the grave, being 160 feet apart, the immediate vicinity being named Tir-Gwyn. Mr. Parry read the longer inscription

ICVEN RHIFIDI  
ETERNI HIC IACIT,

being able to make nothing of the inscription on the second stone. The rubbings submitted to me enable me to suggest that the first line might be read ICAENALI FILI, the two letters LL being of a very debased form; and that the name on the second stone had an evident affinity with that of VINNEMAGLI on the Gwytherin stone.

In the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1859, it is stated that about three years previously these stones were buried by the farm tenant more than a yard under ground. By the exertions however of the Rev. O. Ll. Williams, Rector of Bodfaen, these stones had been lately rediscovered and disinterred. (*Arch. Camb.*, 1876, p. 313, and 1877, p. 72.)

The stones were visited by Prof. Rhys and Mr. Breese in the autumn of 1876, when the former read the first word as IOVENALI, adding that 'the inscription on the other stone is VENDESETLI, in taller and much finer letters than the longer inscription, and that the name Vennisetli = Vende-sëtli, whereof *setl-* is the correct antecedent of the modern

<sup>1</sup> It is still doubtful whether this *s* or *g* is to be considered as the last letter of the first word or the first of the second word.

*hoedl*, life.' In the Cambro-British Saints, pp. 267-268, the name appears as Gvennoedyl, and in the Iolo MS. (p. 141) it is Gwynoedl, and elsewhere Gwynoedl and Gwynodl; and it is added that 'the church of Llangwynoedl is in the neighbourhood, and that this stone commemorates the saint to whom the church is dedicated.' (Arch. Camb., 1877, pp. 143-144, where the philological peculiarities of these names are discussed at length by Prof. Rhys.) It happens unfortunately, however, for this philological theory that the sepulchral inscription of ~~S. GWYNNOEDYL~~ still exists in the church of Llangywnhoedyl (H. L. Jones in Arch. Camb., 1848, p. 147) in Gothic capitals, for a drawing of which I am indebted to T. L. D. Jones Parry, Esq., who has added a MS. note to the effect that the inscription was originally terminated by the numerals 750.

In the same work (1877, p. 329) it is stated that these two stones have again disappeared from the field where they were last seen, having been probably buried either to preserve them or to get them out of the way.

The accompanying figures have been drawn by camera from two sets of rubbings kindly sent to me since the first account of the stones was published.

## PLATE LXXXI. FIG. 4.

## THE FIGULINUS STONE AT LLANNOR.

In the year 1856, and again in 1863, the Rev. H. L. Jones made a series of rubbings of an inscribed stone used as the western jamb of the churchyard gate on the south side of Llannor Church, near Pwlhelli. These rubbings were sent to me, and enabled me to communicate the inscription (with many others) to Dr. Hübner (Inscript., p. 49, No. 138), who in return has thought fit to add, 'Lectioem sola Westwoodii fide stare ne obliviscaris.'

The inscription is to be read

FIGVLINI FILI LOCV . . . . EI  
HIC IACIT.

During the Caernarvon Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1877 the stone was visited by several of the members, who were not able to make out more of the second line than I had done. The inscription occupies 24 inches by 14 inches, the letters being debased Roman capitals.

## PLATE LXXXI. FIG. 10.

## THE BARDSEY ISLAND INSCRIBED STONE.

During the Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association at Caernarvon in September, 1848, a visit to Bardsey Island was made, when a stone was found in a cottage adjacent to the ruins of the abbey, of which the Dean of Hereford took a clay cast, from which a plaster one was made (Arch. Camb., 1848, pp. 357, 363), and a portion of the inscription was deciphered by the Dean and myself thus, . . . . MARCVELIO. The cast is still