

*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

preserved in the museum now in Caernarvon Castle, and was again examined by me during the meeting at that town in 1877.

The drawing here published is the result of my examination, the reading being apparently  
*esilv marc uelio.*

The stone is 28 inches long, the letters about an inch and a-half high, consisting of Hiberno-Saxon minuscules. Possibly the second word may be explained by one of the inscriptions on the Cadvan stone (see ante, p. 159). Hübner (*Inscript.*, p. 50, No. 143) observes on this stone, 'Nisi sexti sæculi esse titulum affirmavisset Westwood, cuius sola fide lectio stat, facile de lapide Romano sæculi alterius tertii, sed male lecto, cogitaveris.'

PLATE LXXXIII. FIG. 1.

THE CROSSED STONE AT NEFYN.

I am indebted to Mr. N. I. Jones of Tremadoc for a rubbing of a stone now standing by the roadside at Nefyn, its height being about 2 feet above ground and 16 inches wide, rounded at top, inscribed with a plain cross with equal limbs within a circle, the upper and two lateral limbs forked outside of the circle. It formerly stood in the middle of a field opposite the front of Tymawn Bodeilias, near Nefyn. There was a cairn or heap of stones round it (called by some Carreg y bed), whence it was removed to the roadside that formerly led to the Isle of Bardsey. A farm-house stands near the place called Pistill, where (tradition says) meat and drink were allowed to any one coming over Bwlch yr Eifl and down from Tre'r Ceiri and going to Bardsey, there being no tithe on that land to this day.

PLATE LXXIX. FIG. 3.

THE LLANDUDNO STONE.

This block of stone, about 26 inches high, stands near the north raised wall of the cottage called Tyddin Holland, in the narrow lane running east and west, and within a few yards west of the new Bodafon schools, where it is liable to be run against by the wheels of passing carts. The stone was first mentioned in the Rev. Canon Robert Williams's *History and Antiquities of Aberconway*, 1835, p. 137, when the inscription was given as

SANCT | ANVS | SACRI | ISIS.

It was subsequently described and figured by Prof. Rhys (*Arch. Camb.*, 1877, p. 135), who says, 'I guess what remains of the three first lines to have been

SANCT | FILIVS | SACER |

The fourth line I can make nothing of; it looks as if it had been 1618 with the inclosed spaces frayed off: adding, 'The first lines might, I think, be completed thus—

SANCT ANVS OR SANCTAGNUS FILIVS SACERDOTIS.

The son's name may have been Sanctus, but *Sanctagnus* or *Sanctānus* would have in its favour a passage in the preface to Sanctan's Irish hymn in the *Liber Hymnorum*, thus rendered by Mr. Whitley Stokes, "Bishop Sanctan made this hymn," &c. St. David's