

lines into four triangular spaces, which are crossed by broad double ribbons interlacing with a broad double circle of a very early character. The other sides, as shown in Mr. H. L. Jones's series of sketches sent to me, appear to be much more irregular.

LLANVWROG.—The dilapidated church of this parish is stated by Lewis to contain some curious remains of ancient oak-carving, and a mutilated inscription over the north entrance, of which only a few of the letters are remaining. Of the chapel in a field called Monwent Mwrog, on the farm of Cevn Glas, not a vestige remains.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

PLATE LXXXVI. Figs. 1 & 2.

THE PILLAR OF ELISEG.

In the Valley of the Dee, a quarter of a mile from Valle Crucis Abbey, now stands the Pillar of Eliseg, which Pennant found thrown from the base, lying in a hedge of a meadow, which he describes as the 'remainder of a round column, perhaps one of the most ancient of any British inscribed pillars now existing. It was entire till the Civil Wars, when it was thrown down and broken by some ignorant fanatics who thought it had too much the appearance of a cross to be suffered to stand. It probably bore the name of one, for the field it lies in is still called Llywn y Groes, or the Grove of the Cross.' It had however never been a cross, and when complete was 12 feet high, but is now reduced to 6 feet 8 inches. The remainder of the capital is 18 inches long, and it was fixed in a square base, still lying on the mount, 18 inches thick. In 1779 the pillar was re-erected by T. Lloyd of Trevor Hall, who affixed an inscription to that effect upon the pillar.

The inscription was of great length in Latin, and when copied by E. Llwyd occupied thirty-one lines, and was read by him (Gough's Camden, iii. p. 214, tab. 11, figs. 1 and 12),

+ Concenn filius Catteli Catteli
 filius Brohcmail Brohmail filius
 Eliseg, Eliseg filius Guoillauc
 Concenn itaque pronepos Eliseg
 edificavit hunc lapidem pro avo
 suo Eliseg; ipse est Eliseg qui necr
 . . . at hereditatem povos ipc . . . mort .
 caudem per vissi . . ep . o . t . estate anglo
 in gladio suo parta in igne
 imque recituerit manesc . . p .
 mdet benedictionem supe . . .

. Eliseg + ipse est Concenn
 tus . . . c . . . emeiunge . . . manu
 e ad regnum suum povos
 bani quod
 ais ucavesmec
 ein montem

 . . . il . . . e monarchiam
 . . ail . . . maximus britanniae
 . . n n . . . pascen . . . mavi . . . annan
 . . britua t . . . m filius Guarthi
 . . que bened . . . que bened . . germanusque
 . . peperit ei se . . . ira filia maximi
 . . . gis qui occidit regi Romano
 rum + Conmarch pinxit hoc
 chirografum rege suo poscente
 Concenn + Benedictio dni in Con
 cenn—in tota familia ejus
 et in tota regione povois
 usque in

Professor Rhys (Arch. Camb., 1876, p. 245), who had examined the stone, informed Dr. Hübner that the above reading 'is not, as far as I am able to test it, to be depended upon as accurate;' and he reads the second name in the first line as Cattell instead of Catteli. The word occupies 10 inches in length on the stone, and I find that the ϵ is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. My figure 2 represents this word carefully reduced from my rubbing, it being almost the only word now legible, although a good cast held in different lights would most probably allow a considerable portion of the inscription to be made out. If the interpretation of the inscription be correct which represents it as having been erected by Cyngen (Conccan) ab Cadell (Catteli) Deyrnllug in memory of his great-grandfather Eliseg, this monument must be as old as the seventh century, as Brochwel Ysgythrog, the supposed son of Eliseg and grandfather of Cyngen, was engaged in the battle of Bangor Iscoed in 603. But there is another pedigree in the same line much more in accordance with the inscription, which brings the date of the pillar to the middle of the ninth century. It is this: 'Cyngen ab Cadell ab Brochwel ab Eliyan ab Cynllo.' The entire inscription, with the historical details connected with the several persons commemorated thereon, forms the subject of an elaborate memoir by the late Rev. J. Williams (ab Ithel) in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1851, p. 295, to which, as well as to a further note by A. B. in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1865, p. 369, want of space alone compels me to refer thus shortly.

In the account of the Caernarvon Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1848 (*Arch. Camb.*, 1848, p. 365) it is stated that a cast had been made of the Eliseg

pillar, but that it did not arrive in time for the Meeting. Where is this cast, which it would be interesting to have deposited in some accessible situation?

VALLE CRUCIS ABBEY.—Among the ruins of the adjacent abbey of Valle Crucis are several mutilated sepulchral stones, which have been described by Pennant (and Gough's Camden, iii. 214) and by the late Rev. J. Williams (ab Ithel) in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, i. 1846, pp. 21, 29, but none of them appear to be older than the end of the twelfth century, when the abbey was founded.

PLATE LXXXVII. FIG. 1.

THE LEVELINUS INSCRIPTION AT PENTRE VOELAS.

In a little coppice behind the old mansion of Voelas, placed on a small tumulus called the Voel, stands a stone pillar rough and unhewn, about 8 feet high, 2 feet broad, and 1 foot thick, bearing an inscription (carved across towards the top of the stone) very difficult to decipher, both on account of the ill shape of the characters and of the numerous longitudinal fractures of the stone, and of which my figure is as accurate a copy as I have been able to make of it, both by my actual inspection and drawings of the monument in July, 1846, and numerous rubbings. In Camden's *Britannia* (1695) and in Gough's Camden, ii. Pl. II. p. 578, is a copy of the inscription, which Edward Lhwyd confessed to be very obscure, being 'partly in Latin and partly in Welsh. The last line says Levelinus princeps hic hu[matus], which if meant of any of the actual princes of Wales, must mean Llewelyn ap Sytysyllt (slain 1021), he being the only one of the three of the name of Llewelyn of whose place of interment we are ignorant.' An unpublished letter by E. Lhwyd directing attention to this stone appeared in the *Cambrian Quarterly*, vol. iii. p. 212, dated March 3, 1691. The characters are from three-quarters of an inch to an inch long and clumsily executed, being for the most part minuscules. Previous to 1790 it stood by a gate called Y Gât werdd, leading from the turnpike road to the old hall, from whence it was removed to the centre of the shrubbery, where it still stands. A memoir on the parish of Pentre Voelas, with a detailed account of this stone, was published by the Rev. John Evans in the *Cambrian Journal*, 1854, p. 61, which has supplied some of the preceding details. The inscription was read by Edward Lhwyd, 'Ego Joh de tin i Dylev Kuheli Leuav Fford cudve Braech i Koed Emris Leweli op priceps hic hu . . .' i. e. Ego Johannes de Tyn y Dylau Gwydhelen leuaf (ar) fford gydd fan Braich y Coed Emris Levelinus optimus princeps hic hu—, i. e. John of the House of Dyleu Gwydhelen, &c. on the road to Ambrose Wood erected this monument to the memory of the excellent Prince Llewelyn. Rubbings and notes of this stone were also forwarded to me both by the Revs. John Evans and H. W. Lloyd, and the Rev. J. Williams (ab Ithel) also sent me some notes in reply to the reading of the stone given in Dr. Jones's *History of Wales*, p. 326¹. Admitting the difficulty of reading the upper portion of the inscription, it is I

¹ Dr. Jones's reading is, 'Iogo Brenin Edwali Fil Einoen Foredydd et Roderic et Edwin fil Oweli optimi principis hic pugnavit;' the greater portion of which is purely conjectural.