

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 An unpublished letter by E. Lhwyd directing attention to this stone appeared in the *Cambrian Quarterly*, vol.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.

think clear that the bottom line is to be read Levelini p̄ceps hic hu-, although the last two words are doubtful.

PLATE LXXXVII. FIG. 3.

THE GRAVE-STONE OF BROCHMAEL.

In making the Holyhead railway between Lima and Cernioge, whilst cutting through a field called Doltrebeddw, about forty graves were discovered, most of them about two yards long, cased with rough stones and lying within a compass of 20 yards by 10. Bones were found in most of them, but not the least vestige of coffins. On the under side of one stone (here figured), which covered one of the most perfect of the graves, was found an inscription in rude Roman characters with several of the letters conjoined, which was read—

BROHONASLI IAT HIC JACET ET UXOREM CAVNE.

(Cambro-Briton, vol. i. pp. 360, 410.) The stone is about 5½ feet long, 2 broad, and 4 inches thick; the letters are deeply incised, varying from 2½ to 5 inches in length, and is now preserved in the drawing-room at Lima House, the residence of Charles Wynne, Esq., about 1½ miles west of Pentre Voelas, where in 1846 I drew and rubbed it, the true reading of the inscription being—

BROHΘMAGLI- | IAM IC IAΘIT | ET VXOR EIVS CAVNE.

Other readings of the inscription were made by P. B. W., Owen Pugh, and 'Argus' in subsequent articles in the Cambro-Briton, vols. i, ii, and iii. (abstracted in my article in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1847, p. 30), as well as by the Editors of the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, Feb. 1847, to which I replied in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1847, p. 183.

The fifth letter of the first line is a circle with a mark across its middle, probably a fracture of the stone, such as is also seen in the eighth letter of the second line, which looks like e, but is clearly a c, as the other is an o. The sixth and seventh letters of the first line are conjoined, and must be intended for MA rather than NA; the next letter (g) partaking both of the uncial and minuscule character resembling a sickle, of which numerous examples occur, in some of which the letter has been mistaken for s, as indeed it has been in this instance, by several writers. In the second line three perpendicular strokes united by a top cross-bar, which considerably puzzled previous writers, are clearly a M of one of the early forms used both in Anglo-Saxon and Irish MSS. and lapidary inscriptions. (See *Arch. Camb.*, i. p. 303.) The eighth letter in this line is a c with a transverse bar (like e) accidentally or ignorantly made. The A and v and the final N and N in the third line are conjoined, and the preceding character, like γ, is certainly an Ϛ of the ordinary Anglo-Saxon and Irish form. The remaining letters are tolerably good Roman capitals.

The letters at the commencement of the second line have perplexed previous writers. In addition to the IATH above mentioned, P.B. W. joined the IA to the LI at the end of the first line; Owen Pugh, adopting this idea, read the name Brychymaeliat; and 'Argus'