

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'

reads the name as Broch and Máalliat, i. e. Brychan of Maesllwyd. It appears to me that the name is complete in the genitive case in the first line, and that the first word in the second line is iam, a very unusual word in these inscriptions, which led me to suggest that it might imply that the stone was not placed over the grave of Brochmael until the decease of his widow Caune.

The name Broho(e?)magli appears several times in the Liber Landavensis as Brochail, Brochmail-i, Brocmail, and Brochuail, and the inscription must be regarded as considerably earlier than the ninth century.

PLATE LXXXVII. FIG. 2.

THE GWYTHERIN STONE.

The churchyard of the village of Gwytherin, about seven miles to the south-east of Llanrwst, contains some of the finest yew-trees in the Principality, and on the north side of the church are four rude upright stones about 2 feet high, placed in a row, the most westerly of them bearing the inscription here figured from my rubbing and drawing (Arch. Camb., 1858, p. 405), which is to be read

VINNEMAGLI FIL SENEMAGLI,

the forms of several of the letters and the conjunction of the *m* and *a* agreeing with the Brochmael inscription (fig. 3). I presume the memorial may be referred to the sixth or seventh century. The stone was first engraved in Pennant's Supplementary Tables, Plate V. fig. 1, and in Gibson and Gough's Camden, Plate XIX. fig. 18, where it is rendered unintelligible from the *g* in both lines being transformed into *s* and the *r* into *κ*. (See the notes of Professor Rhys and Mr. R. R. Brash on these names in Archæologia Cambrensis, 1878, pp. 197, 285, and 386.)

PLATE LXXXIX. FIGS. 1, 2, 3.

THE SEPULCHRAL STONE OF EMLYN.

In several of the letters of Edward Lhwyd (spelt thus in his own signature) written in 1698 and published in the Archæologia Cambrensis, 1848, mention is made of a stone standing at Clocaenog, on the summit of Bryn y Beddau, upon a barrow popularly known under the name of Bedd Emlyn (by the side of another stone still remaining there). About seventy years ago it was moved by Lord Bagot for safety to Pool Park, where it still remains. Lhwyd pronounced this stone to be the tomb-stone of 'some prince (though not mentioned in history) called Æmilianus, for in all likelihood Toviaſag must be the same with which we now write Tywysog. *As for y^e stroaks on y^e edges I met with them on other tomb-stones, and I make not y^e least question but this also is a tomb-stone.*' (Arch. Camb., 1848, p. 310, and in Gibson's Camden, p. 685; 5th ed. (1600), p. 599; 6th ed. (1607), p. 546; Gough's Camden, iii. 211; H. M. in the Gentleman's Magazine, lxxiii. 1803, p. 417, tab. ii. fig. 6.)

The reading of E. Lhwyd was objected to by Mr. Rowland Williams, as the true form