

reads the name as Broch and Máalliat, i. e. Brychan of Maesallwyd. 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 F into K. (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