

PLATE XLVI. FIG. 2.

THE CYNFIL GAYO INSCRIPTION.

This stone forms the cill of the west door of the church of Cynfil Gayo, near Dolaucothy House. It is a slab of indurated schist, and portions of the face have scaled off, defacing the most interesting portions of the inscription. It bears in the form of its letters a striking resemblance to the Talorus stone at Dolaucothy House. The name in the upper line appears to have commenced with a long-tailed letter, possibly P or R, followed (perhaps with the intervention of another letter) by an E; the next curious shaped letter resembling at first sight an F, but which I rather consider to be a g of the debased form, as it disagrees with the F at the beginning of the second line, and the short middle bar is very indistinct and may be accidental. The second line is to be read *FILIVS NV . . . INTII*. (J. O. W., in *Arch. Camb.*, 1856, p. 321.) Prof. Hübner (p. 30, No. 84, not 48) gives the reading 'Regin . . . filius Nu[v]intii,' after 'Rhys, quem sequor;' but Prof. Rhys (*Arch. Camb.*, 1876, p. 244) reads the last word as Nu[v]inti. In the drawing sent me by the Rev. H. L. Jones the final duplicated I is not given, but in the rubbing it appeared clear.

PLATE XLIII.

THE LLECH EIUDON, NOW AT GOLDEN GROVE.

The earliest notice which I have been able to meet with concerning this stone is contained in Gough's edition of *Camden* (vol. ii. p. 508; Ed. ii. vol. iii. p. 141), where the letters of the inscription alone are given, without any representation of the stone itself. It was first mentioned in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* by the late Rev. J. Jones (Tegid), N. S. vol. v. p. 303, where the inscription is given in the following manner:—

E J H J O N

The stone itself is mentioned as standing alone in a field on the farm of Glan Sannan in the parish of Llanvynydd, near Llandeilo-fawr, Carmarthenshire. It is called by the common people Llech Eidon, and the tradition is that a saint of that name was buried beneath it. The correct reading of the inscription was subsequently given by me in *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser. vol. i. p. 64, and in the same volume (p. 303) it is further noticed as bearing a strong resemblance to the cross at Carew in the style of its ornamentation; and it is further observed that with the exception of the loss of the summit, which was probably cruciform, it is in excellent preservation. In the third volume of the third Series of this work (p. 318) it is further recorded that this stone, which had been visited by the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association whilst standing in its original situation on a small cairn of stones in a field near Abersannan, 'had been removed by the Earl of Cawdor to the lower or American garden at Golden Grove, and erected with all suitable precautions in an admirable situation.'

CAYO.—Roman tiles were found here in 1831, with many other Roman remains, and said, no doubt erroneously, to bear the inscriptions H MI and I. VV. (Lewis, Top. Dict. Wales, ed. 1850, art. Cayo; and Journ. Arch. Institute, xxx. p. 269.)

LLANFIHANGEL ABER COWIN.—In the Gentleman's Magazine for 1837 (vol. viii. N. S. p. 575, and vol. xi. p. 114) three remarkable coffin-lid slabs are described as Pilgrim stones bearing semi-effigies of a remarkable character and crosses apparently of the thirteenth century.

P E M B R O K E S H I R E .

PLATE LXII.

THE GREAT CROSS IN NEVERN CHURCHYARD.

THIS beautifully carved and inscribed cross is equalled only by two other crosses in Wales, namely, that at Carew, in Pembrokeshire, and the Maen Achwynfan, near Newmarket, in Flintshire, all of the three exhibiting the same general form and features.

My first acquaintance with this cross, which stands near the south side of the church, extends back to the incumbency of the Rev. J. Jones (Tegid), my visit to whom recalled scenes of former Oxford days, and who subsequently furnished me with the following admeasurements of the cross. Height from the surface of the ground to the top of the shaft, 10 feet; narrowed top of the shaft, 10 inches; height of the cross, 2 feet and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch; breadth of the shaft at the base, 2 feet 3 inches; in the middle, 2 feet; at the top, 22 inches; width of the cross, 2 feet and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch. The shaft is formed of a squared block of stone, the base having a slightly widened portion, and the top narrowed obliquely on the west face; the north and south sides are not quite so wide as the east and west faces.

Partial representations of this cross having only been published¹, its four sides were for the first time given to the public by myself, reduced by the camera from careful rubbings made with the assistance of Tegid himself. It will be seen that each of the two principal faces, east and west, has a narrow space above the two lower ornamental compartments inscribed with letters, easily decipherable, but not so easily intelligible. That on the east side has the letters

h . α . e . h

thus arranged; whilst that on the west is inscribed—

d n f

¹ Gentleman's Magazine, vol. iii; Journal of Archæological Association, vol. i. p. 145; Journal of Archæological Institute, vol. iii. p. 71.