

## PLATE XLV. FIG. 4.

## THE LLANBOIDY STONE.

This stone is built into the south wall of the church of Llanboidy, just above the ground. It is in a very defaced condition, and the letters cannot be made out without much uncertainty. The upper line is the best defined, the first letter being a *m* of the square Anglo-Saxon form, with three upright strokes and a top cross bar; the second letter is a large *A* with the cross bar angulated; the third and fourth *v o*, followed by what looks like a minuscule *h*, and this by an *o* or possibly a *c*. The second line commences with the word *FIL-*, and the remainder of this and the following lines are read by Prof. Rhys *LVHARCH- COCC-*, the third letter *H* being regarded as a *N*, and the word *cocci* being equivalent to *coch*, 'red,' not unfrequently used as an epithet (*Arch. Camb.*, 1875, pp. 361-409). A cast of the stone placed in a better position than that of the stone itself might possibly afford a more decided reading of the letters than I was able to make.

In the churchyard of Llanboidy, near the south-west end of the church, stands a flat stone of which the surface is worn smooth, but on which Prof. Rhys 'could barely trace the letters *rv*, but with the aid of the camera Mr. Worthington Smith made it into *rvm*, which at once reminds one of the epitaphs *FORIVS hic in rvmulo jacet*, etc. The letters are in point of form much older than those on the Mavohi stone.' *Arch. Camb.*, 1875, p. 361. I must admit that I could not determine these letters.

## PLATE XLV. FIG. 5.

## THE ULCAGNUS STONE.

In the churchyard of Llanfihangel-ar-Arth (or, as it is sometimes written, yr-Eroth, or Ierverth), Carmarthenshire, is the rude stone standing near the west end of the church, here represented from a sketch kindly furnished by Miss Dora Jones in 1859. The stone itself appears to be a block of an elongated triangular shape, coming to a sharp point or edge at the top, with the face which bears the inscription flat and slanting. The inscription, written in Roman capital letters, extends about 2 feet in length, the letters being about 2½ inches high, and is to be read—

HIC IACIT  
 VLCAGNUS FI(LI)VS  
 SENOMAGLI.

In Gibson's *Camden* (vol. ii. p. 510) the inscription is read, 'Hic jacit Ulcacinus filius Senomacili,' the fifth letter of the second and the seventh letter of the third lines having been mistaken for *C* and *I* conjoined; they are, however, certainly Roman capital *G*'s, without a top bar and with the tail elongated, as was often the case, the letter thus approaching its minuscule or cursive form, as commonly adopted in this part of Wales.

The formula of this inscription is rather unusual, the first name being in the nominative case, whilst the word *filius* (also nominative) is curiously contracted into *fius*.

Both the names on this stone are met with on other stones. Thus 'at a spot a few miles from Padstow' is a slab of granite, apparently of the Romano-British period, now used as a gate-post, 6 feet long by about 13 inches by 10 inches square, inscribed—

VLCAGNI FILI SEVERI—

(Kent, in *Journal of Archæological Association*, i. p. 49, and *Journal of Archæological Institute*, ii. p. 77, in which latter a woodcut is given of the stone, showing the G of the same shape as in the Llanfihangel stone, but the A has the cross stroke angulated like a V.)

The other name *SENOMAGLI* occurs on one of the Gwytherin stones—

'Vinnemagli fili  
Sinemagli.'

(J. O. W. in *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser. vol. iv. p. 406.) Whether, however, this *Sinemaglus* be identical with the Llanfihangel *Senomaglus* (in which case *Ulcagnus* and *Vinnemaglus* would be brothers) must be matter of conjecture. (J. O. W. in *Arch. Camb.*, 1871, p. 258.)

PLATE XLVI. FIG. 1.

THE SEVERINUS STONE.

In Gibson's *Camden*, p. 627 (and Gough's *Camden*, ii. p. 510; ed. 2, iii. p. 141), this stone is described as standing on the roadside at Llan-Newydd (leading from Carmarthen to Cynvel). It was described as a rude pillar, flattish, 5 or 6 feet high, and about 3 feet broad, inscribed—

SEVERINI  
FILI SEVERI

A pitched battle is stated to have been fought in this place about the year 72, between the Britons and the Romans under the command of Severinus, son of Severus, the Roman governor of Britain, who then resided at York. Severinus is supposed to have fallen in this battle, and to have been commemorated by this sepulchral stone; but the later editor of *Camden* suggests that it is the epitaph of some person of Roman descent, but of a later period; an opinion supported by the formula of the inscription<sup>1</sup>.

In 1859 I searched in vain for this stone in the place indicated in *Camden's Britannia*, and subsequently learned that the stone had been removed and set up in the garden of *Traws Mawr*, a farm belonging to the late Captain David Davies. During the Meeting of

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<sup>1</sup> Sir Gardner Wilkinson (*Arch. Camb.*, 1871, p. 141) contends against this being an inscription to a Roman general, as some have imagined, because of the absence of a prænomen.

## PLATE XLVIII. FIG. 2.

## THE CROSSED STONE AT LLANFIHANGEL AR ARTH.

This stone is placed against the church wall, and it is to the kindness of Miss Dora Jones, sister of the Bishop of St. David's, that I am indebted for a drawing and rubbing of it. It is a plain Latin cross marked with small crosses at the intersection of the limbs, and with a small very faint cross line scarcely visible for the titulus at the top. It rests upon a small transverse stroke, which is also marked with crossed lines, and below this the cross is extended by a line to the base of the stone. It has no vestige of an inscription upon it. Possibly the markings may indicate two separate crosses.

## PLATE XLVIII. FIG. 3.

## THE CROSSED STONE AT LLANGLYDWEN.

This stone stands in the churchyard and has been irregularly shaped into the form of the cross, being 3 feet 7 inches high (above ground), with the face ornamented with a cross with broad equal-sized limbs carved within a broad circle, the diameter of the latter being 15½ inches. It has a very venerable appearance, and is unquestionably of very early date.

## PLATE XLVIII. FIG. 4.

## CROSSED STONE AT CAPEL BACH, NEAR ABERGWILI.

A sketch and rubbing of this stone were sent to me in 1876 by the Rev. Aaron Roberts. It stands at Capel Bach ffos y Gest near Abergwili, and is 4½ feet high and 3 feet broad. There was formerly a church at this place, and the crossed stone now forms a stile from the churchyard to the adjoining field and facing the main entrance. It will be seen from my figure that the cross is quite a plain Latin one, the limbs being united by an incised line forming a depressed circle, the larger diameter of which is 16 inches.

## PLATE XLVIII. FIG. 5.

## THE LAUGHARNE CROSS.

This small ornamented wheel-topped stone has lately been discovered in digging a grave in the picturesque churchyard of Laugharne. It is about 30 inches high, the upper part forming a circle about 10 inches in diameter, within the circumference of which is a cable moulding which extends down each side of the stone, which is at the bottom about equal to the diameter of the top, the sides gradually converging to the lower part of the head. Within the cable moulding of the head is a cross of the Maltese form, the centre forming a slightly raised circle, the arms of the cross slightly dilated outwardly, the spaces between the arms