

to the temporary museum from Llanllear or Llanllyr, near Llanfihangel Ystrad, which had been used as a gate-post, having been broken down the centre of its length, where it had evidently been partially incised with the longitudinal base or stem of a cross, the upper part of which was inclosed within a circle, of which one half remained on the portion exhibited, which also bore four lines of an inscription, of which I published a figure in *Arch. Camb.*, 1863, p. 258, regretting I was unable to give the reading. The letters are for the most part minuscules of the Hiberno-Saxon form. The second line commences with the word *MACLONIN*, and the third with *LLOR FILIUS*¹. There are several longitudinal cracks in the surface of the stone which adds to the difficulty. The stone was visited at Llanllyr House, the residence of Colonel Lewis, where it was lying in a field near the out-buildings, during the Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association on August 23, 1878, but with no greater success in the interpretation of the inscription. The members were informed that the other part of the stone was believed to be built in the wall of the mansion. Whether the name of *Maclonin* has any connection with that of one of the princes of North Wales called by Gildas *Maglocunum*, a name which in the *Annales Cambriæ* becomes *Mailcun*, now *Maelgwn*, I will not attempt to decide.

In the Bodleian Library is preserved an Irish MS. (Rawlinson B. 486, fol. 29) containing a poem in which the names of the persons buried at Clonmacnoise are recorded, in which we find 'Ruc Mac Lonain ceim crabaid' (Mac Lonain went on a pious journey). See Petrie and Stokes, *Christian Inscriptions in Irish Language*, i. p. 7, whence it may be inferred that the Llanllyr inscription may be in the Irish language, and may refer to this Mac Lonain.

PLATE LXIV. FIG. 3.

THE LLANARTH CROSSED STONE.

In the churchyard of Llanarth, near Aberaeron, near the south door of the church, used to stand a stone, 4 feet 6 inches high by 2 feet 10 inches wide, bearing an inscribed cross, here represented from a drawing and rubbing communicated by the late Rev. H. L. Jones and published by him (*Arch. Camb.*, 1863, p. 262). It was rudely figured by Meyrick (*Cardig. Pl.* 4, fig. 4), and the inscription read *NRI . . . C . . .* (*HENRICUS*), the letters having been partially scaled off. It is now placed inside the church beneath the tower, near the western entrance into the nave (*Arch. Camb.*, 1851, p. 307). The first letter was regarded by Mr. Jones as a *s* of the Cornish type (it seems to me however to be rather a *ʒ*), the second as *u*, the third *r*, partly defaced in its lower part, followed by the slanting stroke of some letter, of which the remainder is lost, succeeded by a gap where there is room for a fifth letter; the

¹ Prof. Rhys (*Notes on Welsh Stones*, p. 5) gives the following as his reading of the inscription, which he thinks 'is not, perhaps, altogether wrong':—

temuiccoitoc—
acioninuato
Casfliusasa
ittmeitcii

sixth letter may be either n or r (from its dissimilarity to the second letter R we should prefer n), and the last letter is evidently a τ of the minuscule form, which in conjunction with the form of the cross itself led Mr. Jones to refer the stone to a date not earlier than the tenth century, possibly later.

On the left-hand arm of the cross (but nowhere else on the stone) Mr. Jones observed four slanting incised strokes, apparently Oghams, and representing either c or s, according as they are read upwards or downwards; and he prefers the latter, as it seemed identical with the initial of the name incised on the stem of the cross itself. This stone is also mentioned in Arch. Camb., 1850, p. 73, and 1851, p. 307.

Professor Rhys (Arch. Camb., 1874, p. 20) reads the inscription on the shaft of the cross as Gurhir-t, or some such name, and the Oghams as c, 'that is, Croc-Gwrhir-t, Gwrhir-t's cross.' I however know no instance in which the Oghams and Roman inscription form consecutive parts of one sentence.

PLATE LXIV. FIG. 4.

THE LLAN VAUGHAN STONE.

My first acquaintance with this stone was from a drawing kindly sent to me by Miss Dora Jones, sister of the Bishop of St. David's. It was then standing in the hedge of the kitchen garden at Llan Vaughan or Llanfechan House, near Llanbyther, having been brought originally from Capel Wyl, or the Prior-dy, on the farm of Crug y Wyl, on the Cardigan side of the river Teivy, to the slope of the hill above, where it had been buried. The front of the stone is now $6\frac{2}{3}$ feet high, not $9\frac{1}{4}$ feet as stated by Meyrick, and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches broad. It was however previously mentioned and rudely represented in Meyrick's Cardiganshire, p. 191, tab. 4, fig. 3, and subsequently correctly by the Rev. H. L. Jones (Arch. Camb., 1861, p. 42), and it is stated in the same work (1866, p. 196) that during the repairs of Llan Vaughan House the stone had been properly cared for.

The inscription is to be read TRENACATUS IC IACIT FILIVS MAGLAGNI, the letters being debased Roman capitals of the type commonly found in Carmarthenshire, in which the s is carried below the line, the lower half of the letter being enlarged, and the G formed as a semicircle with an oblique dash at the bottom and without any cross-bar at the top. It is further noticeable that the first name properly ends in us, as the nominative case, with which also *Filius* in the second line agrees. The third name evidently belongs to the same class of names as those inscribed on the stones figured in Plate XLV. The Roman letters are as sharp as if recently executed, as is also the case with the Oghams overlooked by Meyrick. These are carefully represented in my figure, and have been read by Mr. R. R. Brash (Arch. Camb., 1869, p. 160, and Kilkenny Arch. Jour. 1860, p. 303) as consisting of a single name, that in the first line of the Roman inscription, TRENACCATLO, observing on the duplication of the consonants, of which he gives various Irish instances.

Professor Rhys, however (Arch. Camb., 1873, p. 74), resolves the Ogham name into *Tren-ac* Catlo, 'Tren and Catlo.' Tren occurs here in the compound *Trenacatus*, also in *Trenegussi*