

figured by Edward Lhwyd in Gibson's Camden, p. 644, and vol. ii. p. 40; Gough's Camden, iii. p. 158, as well as by Sir S. Meyrick (Cardigan, Pl. V. fig. 8, whence it was copied by Hübner, *Inscriptiones*, p. 41, No. 118).

It was described as 7 feet 7 inches high and 10 inches wide, but it has evidently been removed, as it is now only 5 feet above ground. It is called by the inhabitants St. David's leaning Staff, on which he is said to have leaned when 'preaching at the synod.

The upper part of the stone bears a tall cross 29 inches long, each limb having a small slender cross-bar near its extremity. The inscription was considered as undecipherable by the earlier writers, but Professor Rhys (*Notes*, p. 4) says of it, 'On the tallest of these stones is an inscription of which I can make nothing. It would now seem to be ceHIIS Hbtds, but the HII may be FILI and the d may be R partly obliterated.'

I have now before me a number of sketches and rubbings made by the Rev. H. L. Jones, Mr. Wakeman of Dublin, and myself, confirmed by an examination of the stone itself. The first letter terminates below in a triangular impression, which leads me to infer that it is a g; the second is clearly a minuscule e with the horizontal cross-bar extending half an inch beyond the loop; the third letter resembles H, but it is clearly an N of one of the Hiberno-Saxon forms of that letter; the fourth letter is a minuscule l, with the bottom of the stroke bent upwards; the following letters ISI are clear. The next is n, in another of the Hiberno-Saxon forms of the letter common in eighth or ninth century MSS., followed by |ōē dš. The small horizontal lines over the last four letters indicate that two words are here contracted; the dš I apprehend unquestionably stand for the word deus, and I venture to suggest that the two preceding letters |ōē are the contracted form of the word benedicat or benedicit (the Llanwnnws Stone, Pl. LXVIII. fig. 1, giving the clue to the latter word). I therefore read the inscription, 'Genlisini benedicit deus.'

The letters occupy two feet of the length of the stone, and are 3 inches high.

PLATE LXXI. FIG. 8.

INSCRIBED STONE AT LLANDEWI BREFI.

In the notice of Llandewi brefi Church (given by the Rev. H. L. Jones) in *Arch. Camb.*, 1861, p. 310, it is mentioned that in the south wall of the tower is a mutilated inscription, probably Roman, which may have come from Llannio (one mile distant). I find no other notice of this Roman stone, but fortunately the writer sent me three rubbings of it which he made when visiting the church with the 'party' on August 17, 1861, and marked with his initials. It is a nearly circular fragment 10 inches in diameter, with two rows of ill-shaped Roman capitals, of which there only remain

MIBVS

TAST

which appear to have been inscribed within a tablet having the angle at the right-hand truncated.

This stone was sought for in vain during the visit of the members of the Association in August 1878, during the Lampeter Meeting.

In addition to the stones described above, it is stated by Lewis (Top. Dict.) that there is preserved in the church of Llandewi brefi a very large horn, called by the inhabitants 'Mat-Korn ŷch Davydd,' which is said to have been in the possession of the parishioners since the time of the Saint.

PLATE LXXI. FIG. 3.

THE ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS AT LLANNIO I SAV.

The Roman station of Loventium is placed by antiquarians between the right bank of the river Teivy and the road, at a place called Caer Castell, where some faint vestiges of embankment are visible, but it is on the flat towards the river that foundations of houses may be traced, and whence the Roman road called Sarn-Helen branched off both in a northerly and south-westerly direction. It is about a mile due west of Llandewi brefi, and now consists of a farm-house and farm-buildings. The Roman inscriptions represented in Plates LXXI and LXXVIII were here found, and that given in Plate LXXI. fig. 3 is now built into the east wall of one of the farm-buildings, about 15 feet from the ground above the horse-block. The stone is about 14 inches long and 4 inches wide. The letters are thin, tall and ill-formed capitals. An engraving of this stone was published by me in the Arch. Camb., 1871, p. 263, from a rubbing sent me by the Rev. H. L. Jones made on July 17, 1861, during the visit of 'the party' as recorded in Arch. Camb., 1861, p. 312, where the name upon the stone is given as OVERIONI, as it had also been given by Lhwyd and Sir S. Meyrick (Cardiganshire, Pl. V. fig. 8). The stone is however injured at the left end, and on examining it carefully during the Lampeter Meeting in August, 1878, we adopted the conclusion suggested by Mr. Robinson (one of the Secretaries of the Cambrian Archæological Association), that the first supposed letter was incomplete, and that its supposed right side indicated a centurial mark, leaving the real name VERIONI.

PLATE LXXVIII. FIG. 2.

THE ENNIUS STONE FROM LLANNIO I SAV.

The stone here figured was formerly inserted in the wall near the door of one of the farm-buildings at Llannio i Sav, in which position it was described and figured by Lhwyd and Sir S. Meyrick (Cardiganshire, Pl. V. fig. 7). It was subsequently removed by J. Morris Davis, Esq., to his residence at Aberystwith, but at the Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association at Lampeter (August 1878) it appeared in the temporary museum in the College, and where it is to be hoped that it may be preserved. It is 11 inches long by 6 inches wide, and bears the inscription

)ARTIUM)
ENNIVS
PRIMVS)

enclosed within the ordinary Roman frame.