

me a rubbing of it. It measures 18 inches long by 12 wide, and the letters are  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches high. They are Roman capitals, but the formula of the inscription is quite different from that of the Roman stones above described, and indicates a period rather later than the departure of the Romans from the Principality. In the upper part of the stone are traces of two letters, ill-shaped, which appear to be intended for D.M., followed by the words BARRECT—CARANTI, leading to the suggestion that the genitive form of the names of the deceased individuals commemorated by many of these early stones was used after the implied formula DIS MANIBUS.

## PLATE LXXIV. FIG. 6.

## THE LLANELLYD STONE.

The stone, here for the first time represented, was discovered two or three years ago (as we learn from a note by H. W. Lloyd, Esq., Arch. Camb., 1878, p. 76) among some débris from an outbuilding near the picturesque church of Llanelltyd, having been removed from a neighbouring cottage, where for an indefinite period the occupiers had used it as a washing-stone; that is to say, had spread out clothes upon it whilst subjecting them to the process of scrubbing. The length of the stone is 37 inches, the width at the broad end 17 inches, at the narrow end 11 inches, and the thickness from 6 to 8 inches; the average size of the letters about 1 inch. The space occupied by the inscription is from  $15\frac{1}{2}$  to 16 inches. The stone was then in the care of Miss Lloyd of Hengwrt at Tannlan, a house near the church, but that lady having now quitted the neighbourhood, has considerably placed the stone in the south porch of the church, where I carefully examined, drew, and rubbed it in August 1878.

The inscription, which has not hitherto been read, is in very debased Hiberno-Saxon characters, but by the help of a number of rubbings and an examination of the stone with the sunlight resting obliquely on it, I have been able to make it out thus:—

vestigiū Reuhic te  
netur in capite la-  
-pidis et ipsemet a-  
-ntequam p(er)egre pro  
fectus  
est.

The upper part of the top row of letters is much injured, but I think the name is to be read as here suggested.

The shape of the g in the first and fourth lines like the figure 8, and the variable forms of the R, especially near the end of the fourth line, deserve especial notice.

The remains of Cymmer Abbey are just on the opposite side of the river Mawddach, but this stone is evidently of an earlier date than the year 1198, when the abbey was founded by Meredydd and his brother Gruffydd, sons of Cynan ab Owain Gwynedd.