

Of Porius, Mr. Samuel Lysons suggested to me (in litt., March 24, 1865) that Peirio, one of the sons of Caw, called also Cato or Cadaw, was a saint of the congregation of St. Illtyd, to whom is dedicated a church in Anglesea. He was contemporary with St. Kebius or Kuby, circ. 360-400.

My figure of the stone was drawn by me from a rubbing communicated by the late Rev. H. L. Jones (Arch. Camb., 1846, p. 422). The stone is 3 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 4 inches, the lower corners being broken away, and about 8 inches thick¹.

PLATE LXXX. FIG. 5.

THE CÆLEXTUS STONE AT LLANABER CHURCH.

This stone, 7 feet 4 inches long, 1 foot 9 inches wide, and 9 inches thick, was formerly used as a foot-bridge over a brook, and afterwards lay on the sea-beach, just above high-water-mark, under the farmhouse called Kiel Wart, in the parish of Llanaber and hundred of Ardudwy, to the north of Barmouth, where it became buried in the sand and its locality lost. It was however removed to the church of Llanaber in August 1855, where it is now safely imbedded in the inside of the wall of the church close to the north door. It was first described in Gough's Camden, iii. p. 173, and by Pennant in his Tour in 1781, p. 109 (4to. edition).

Pennant read the inscription as follows, *Hic jacet CALIXTUS MONEDO REGI*²; and it was read by Mr. Jones Parry as CÆLEXTUS Monedo Regi, the first two words being no longer visible (in fact, they could never have existed), there being space above the name Cælexti for several lines of writing, and the stone not appearing to be a fragment. (W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., Arch. Camb., 1850, pp. 229, 317, and 1853, p. 215.)

This is doubtless one of the stones in the sands of the Bay of Abermo, with inscriptions in Roman characters upon them, mentioned in Waring's Life of Iolo Morganwg, p. 202.

In the Arch. Camb., 1866, p. 369, an anonymous correspondent suggests the connexion of the stone with the Isle of Man—Mona, in the name Monedo Rigi.

The accompanying figure has been drawn from rubbings sent me by Mr. W. W. E. Wynne and the Rev. H. L. Jones, who read the last letter but two as *i* in Rigi, not Regi. The fourth and fifth letters of the second line are nearly effaced by the tread of feet when the stone was used as a foot-bridge. (H. L. J. in litt., Feb. 28, 1864.)

It closely corresponds with the figure given by Hübner (Inscript. p. 45, No. 128), except that in the last letter of the second line appears a mark like an *x*, and that a crack on the face of the stone renders the first letter of the third line incomplete.

Prof. Rhys (Arch. Camb., 1875, p. 195), referring to the connexion of this stone with Mona, the Isle of Man, and suggesting that Righmonaidh is the name of a monastery in Scotland, mentioned in the Irish MS. of the Felire Aengus, says, 'Righmonaidh probably meant

¹ The gigantic dimensions of the stone given by Hübner, Inscr., p. 46, No. 131, are those of the Llech Idris. (See Arch. Camb., 1846, pp. 423, 424.)

² The last two words have been read as intended for Moneta(rius) regi(s), the king's moneyer or coiner.

“king of the moor or of the mountain,” and is exactly the analysed form of our compound Monedorigi on the stone of Cælextis.’ In his Notes (p. 11) he prints the name as ‘CÆLEXSI MONEDORIGI, i.e. Cælex, king of the mountains, rather than king of the Isle of Man, as some seem to have supposed. But who was this monarch of the mountain?’ In his Lectures (sub No. 24) he reads the first name correctly as Cælexti. Hübner, however (l. c.), adds, ‘nunc mecum (Rhys) putat simpliciter esse Cælexti pro Cælestis aut Calixti (filius) Monedorigi; patris nomen potest fuisse aut Monedorix aut Monedorigix. Rhys ipse comparat Dumnorix, Dumnorigis formas.’

Dr. John Jones (Hist. Wales, p. 38) has a surprising translation of the inscription, ‘Here lies the boatman to King Gwynddo,—from which it appears the proper name of Garan Hir was Gwynddo, and not Gwyddno.’

PLATE LXXIV. FIG. 7.

THE LLANVAWR INSCRIBED STONE.

In the church of Llanvawr, near Bala, formerly affixed at one of the sides of the windows, but now in the wall of the porch of the rebuilt church, is an inscribed stone, first noticed in the first half of the seventeenth century by Robert Vaughan in his MS. account of the county as bearing the words CAVOS ENIARSII (the rest being lost). (Arch. Camb., 1850, p. 204.)

This stone is also mentioned in the Cambro-Briton, vol. i, and by Professor Rhys (Notes, p. 11), where the inscription is read Cavoseniargli.

At the Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association at Carmarthen in 1875, Mr. Howel Lloyd associated this stone with the bard Llywarch Hen, from his connexion with the district. The Rev. D. R. Thomas however, although admitting the traditions and adding ‘that a spot adjacent to the church was called “Pabell Llywarch Hen,” could not agree to Mr. Lloyd’s interpretation of the inscription, which he rather read as Cavoseniargii, and in this opinion Mr. Rhys and Professor Westwood agree.’ (Arch. Camb., 1875, p. 405.)

Prof. Hübner (Inscript., p. 46, No. 133) has figured the stone from a rubbing sent him by Prof. Rhys, with the reading Cavoseniargii, adding, ‘Cavos Eniarsii Vaughan legit, Cavo Seniarsii legendum putavit¹,’ adding, ‘Imago quamvis in fine *ii* potius videatur exhibere tamen *ii* probabilius est. Linea subscripta (beneath the last two letters) aut fortuita est aut interpunctionis vice fungitur.’

The inscription is 23 inches long by 4 inches wide, and is here represented from four rubbings communicated by W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., in 1849, and the late Rev. H. L. Jones. The crack under the last two letters is shown in them to extend under several of the preceding letters.

¹ I do not know whence Hübner obtained this incorrect idea, as the letter following the *r* is a *g*, and not a *s*, as may be seen by comparing it with the *s* near the beginning of the inscription.