

middle, the upper part having probably formerly supported a sun-dial, judging from the nails still remaining in its head. A figure and description of the stone was published by T. L. D. Jones Parry, Esq. (Arch. Camb., 1848, p. 105), by whom the inscription was read

MELI MEDICI FILI MARTINI JACIT.

The letters of the inscription are entirely Roman capitals, a proof of the great age of the stone. They are about 2 inches high, the M's with the first and last strokes splayed outwards, the second M having the second and fourth strokes carried above the line as in the rustic letter M; the L and I in the first line are conjoined, the I not so tall as the L, and extending below the line. This conjunction indicates a debased style, and which is sometimes carried so far that the L and I were formed ʒ (the i at the end of words is often carved like a j below the line in early Irish and Anglo-Saxon MSS.). The F and R are also debased in form, the bottom right stroke of the latter being short and nearly horizontal. The formula commencing with two names in the genitive and without any *hic* is to be noticed. (J. O. W., Arch. Camb., 1848, p. 107.) Sir J. S. Simpson gave a figure of this stone in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1863, vol. iv. p. 130. It is Hübner's Inscript., No. 142.

PLATE LXXXII. FIG. 4.

THE LLANELHAIARN STONE.

About fifteen years ago, in digging a grave in a newly-inclosed piece of ground adjoining the churchyard of Llanelhaiarn (about four miles from the Chwilog station and close to Yr Eifl mountain), there was discovered a block of stone 4 feet 3 inches long, here figured, on which is inscribed

A HORTVSEIMETIACO HIC IACET,

the whole being in good Roman capital letters of good proportions, but slightly irregular in size. The second letter has an oblique line or dash at the bottom of its first upright stroke, apparently making it into an L, so that it may be taken for H, LH conjoined, or LI.

The account and figure which I published in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1867, p. 342, were prepared from rubbings received from the Incumbent, the Rev. J. W. Ellis, of Glasfryn, near Pwllhelli, and the schoolmaster, Mr. R. Hughes, together with a careful drawing executed by Mr. Blight.

Prof. Rhys subsequently examined the stone, and read the second letter as L and H conjoined, the seventh as a G instead of S; and again after another visit (Arch. Camb., 1874, p. 247) he doubted the L in the first letter and adopted the reading of the seventh letter as S (giving philological reasons for this change in his opinions). In July, 1876, he read the second letter as LH and the seventh as S, translating the first line as Alhortus the Bronze-speared. In August, 1877, the stone was visited by Prof. Rhys, Mr. Robinson, myself, and several other members of the Association during the Caernarvon Meeting, when the inscription was discussed; and in the report of the visit it is stated that the inscription was read

ALHORTVS ELMETIALCO-, but that a subsequent examination by the same gentlemen had decided in favour of ALIORTVS ALMETIACO.

I made a rubbing of the inscription at this visit, and although there appears the oblique stroke at the bottom of the first portion of the letter following the initial A, there appears to be a slight cross-bar $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long joining the first and second upright strokes. There is likewise a slight nearly horizontal stroke at the top of the s¹, which is, I think, only a fracture in the stone; the I preceding the M has an apparent oblique base (making it into an L), and there is no trace of an L preceding the terminal CO, nor do I see any trace of the horizontal stroke after the final O.

PLATE LXXVIII. FIGS. 5 & 6.

THE TWO HEXAGONAL INSCRIBED STONES AT LLANNOR.

In the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1847, p. 201, T. L. D. Jones Parry, Esq., published a notice of two hexagonal stones 6 feet 2 inches long, found forming the sides of a grave close by a little cottage called *Bandŷ-yr-Mynydd*, or more properly *Beudy-r-Mynydd*, on the farm of *Pempris* in the parish of *Llannor* on the promontory of *Lleyn*, *Caernarvonshire*, accompanied by two wood-cuts made from drawings by myself from rubbings communicated by the Editor. They had been discovered some years previously in pulling up a hedge under which the grave had extended at right angles. Between them was found the skeleton of a man not less than 7 feet high, with the feet to the south; also with a head and foot-stone, the whole being covered with two slabs. Two *meinihirion* were near the grave, being 160 feet apart, the immediate vicinity being named *Tir-Gwyn*. Mr. Parry read the longer inscription

ICVEN RHIFIDI
ETERNI HIC IACIT,

being able to make nothing of the inscription on the second stone. The rubbings submitted to me enable me to suggest that the first line might be read *ICAENALI FILI*, the two letters *LL* being of a very debased form; and that the name on the second stone had an evident affinity with that of *VINNEMAGLI* on the *Gwytherin* stone.

In the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1859, it is stated that about three years previously these stones were buried by the farm tenant more than a yard under ground. By the exertions however of the Rev. O. Ll. Williams, Rector of *Bodfaen*, these stones had been lately rediscovered and disinterred. (*Arch. Camb.*, 1876, p. 313, and 1877, p. 72.)

The stones were visited by Prof. Rhys and Mr. Breese in the autumn of 1876, when the former read the first word as *IOVENALI*, adding that 'the inscription on the other stone is *VENDESETLI*, in taller and much finer letters than the longer inscription, and that the name *Vennisetli*=*Vende-sëtli*, whereof *setl-* is the correct antecedent of the modern

¹ It is still doubtful whether this *s* or *g* is to be considered as the last letter of the first word or the first of the second word.