

reads the name as Broch and Máalliat, i. e. Brychan of Maesllwyd. It appears to me that the name is complete in the genitive case in the first line, and that the first word in the second line is iam, a very unusual word in these inscriptions, which led me to suggest that it might imply that the stone was not placed over the grave of Brochmael until the decease of his widow Caune.

The name Broho(e?)magli appears several times in the Liber Landavensis as Brochail, Brochmail-i, Brocmail, and Brochuail, and the inscription must be regarded as considerably earlier than the ninth century.

PLATE LXXXVII. FIG. 2.

THE GWYTHERIN STONE.

The churchyard of the village of Gwytherin, about seven miles to the south-east of Llanrwst, contains some of the finest yew-trees in the Principality, and on the north side of the church are four rude upright stones about 2 feet high, placed in a row, the most westerly of them bearing the inscription here figured from my rubbing and drawing (Arch. Camb., 1858, p. 405), which is to be read

VINNEMAGLI FIL SENEMAGLI,

the forms of several of the letters and the conjunction of the *m* and *a* agreeing with the Brochmael inscription (fig. 3). I presume the memorial may be referred to the sixth or seventh century. The stone was first engraved in Pennant's Supplementary Tables, Plate V. fig. 1, and in Gibson and Gough's Camden, Plate XIX. fig. 18, where it is rendered unintelligible from the *g* in both lines being transformed into *s* and the *r* into *κ*. (See the notes of Professor Rhys and Mr. R. R. Brash on these names in Archæologia Cambrensis, 1878, pp. 197, 285, and 386.)

PLATE LXXXIX. FIGS. 1, 2, 3.

THE SEPULCHRAL STONE OF EMLYN.

In several of the letters of Edward Lhwyd (spelt thus in his own signature) written in 1698 and published in the Archæologia Cambrensis, 1848, mention is made of a stone standing at Clocaenog, on the summit of Bryn y Beddau, upon a barrow popularly known under the name of Bedd Emlyn (by the side of another stone still remaining there). About seventy years ago it was moved by Lord Bagot for safety to Pool Park, where it still remains. Lhwyd pronounced this stone to be the tomb-stone of 'some prince (though not mentioned in history) called Æmilianus, for in all likelihood Tavisag must be the same with which we now write Tywysog. *As for y^e stroaks on y^e edges I met with them on other tomb-stones, and I make not y^e least question but this also is a tomb-stone.*' (Arch. Camb., 1848, p. 310, and in Gibson's Camden, p. 685; 5th ed. (1600), p. 599; 6th ed. (1607), p. 546; Gough's Camden, iii. 211; H. M. in the Gentleman's Magazine, lxxiii. 1803, p. 417, tab. ii. fig. 6.)

The reading of E. Lhwyd was objected to by Mr. Rowland Williams, as the true form

of the name would have been Æmiliani and not Æmilini, as was supposed to be inscribed on the stone. Dr. Markham, Archbishop of York, read the inscription 'Aimilini Jovi sacravit,' and the present Bishop of St. David's, Dr. Basil Jones, thought that the old orthography of the second word would have been Tegvesavc or something like it (Arch. Camb., 1854, p. 240).

To clear up these doubts the Rev. H. L. Jones and E. Barnwell took a gutta-percha cast and rubbing of the stone now before me, and enabled me to give the figure and description of it published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1855, p. 116, the former of which is here reproduced (fig. 1), and which seems to me to be intended for AIMILINI TOVISACI, the initial letter being an A of a very ancient form without any cross-bar (of which various examples are given in the *Nouv. Traité de Diplomatique*, ii. Pl. XX. p. 315, note 2). The two names appear as usual in the genitive case, whence it might be suggested that the second word was a proper name, *Tovisacus*, but it has been maintained by the best Welsh scholars to be titular and Welsh; and the late Mr. Aneurin Owen considered the stone to be the memorial of a Welsh prince or leader Emlyn, he having found the name in a MS. romance in Jesus College, Oxford, more than 400 years old, entitled the 'Friendships of Emlyn and Amyet.'

At the Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association at Knighton in August 1873, Professor Rhys informed the members that he and the Rev. D. R. Thomas examined the stone carefully, and think that s precedes the A, making the name *Saimilinus* (Arch. Camb., 1873, p. 399); and in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1874, p. 18, Professor Rhys would read the inscription *Sumilini Tovisaci* (ignoring the palæographic form of the initial letter and the local name of the grave). Professor Rhys moreover described the Ogham, first noticed by Edward Lhwyd as 'y° stroaks on y° edges,'—'On the left edge we have

S . . . b l no, or S . . . b l no.
[Here printed exactly as given by Professor Rhys.]

'Here the notches for the vowels have disappeared, but by measuring the distances I find it probable that I should be right in reading *Subelino* or *Subilinu*. There is no mistake about the b. The possible readings of which the upper are the more probable are $SUB_{\overline{1}}^{\overline{2}}LIN_{\overline{1}}^{\overline{2}}$. On the other edge I read *visaci*, which is however rendered a little difficult by the notch forming a and the first scoring of the c having broken into one gap at the edge: but I do not hold this reading as doubtful. Of course *visaci* is the part left of *Tovisaci*, the edge having been broken off where the *to* should stand.' (Arch. Camb. 1874, p. 18.) Professor Rhys has placed in my hands a photograph of the very obscure Ogham letters, which I have copied as carefully as possible in figs. 2 and 3.

In a subsequent article in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1874, p. 233, I opposed the reading of Professor Rhys, maintaining my former reading AIMILINI, omitting however to observe that if the interpretation of Professor Rhys (that the curved initial stroke was s and that the v and m were conjoined) were correct, the upright stroke which forms the second stroke of my first letter A had been ignored by him. Having again examined the

stone (as had also Dr. S. Ferguson, who had taken both a cast and a photograph), Professor Rhys (*Arch. Camb.*, 1874, p. 331) subsequently preferred to read the first word as SAVMILINI (Roman) and Saobilino (Ogham). I am content to leave the decision to the judgment of future antiquarians, suggesting the advisability of a cast being made of the whole stone and deposited in the British Museum or elsewhere of easy access.

POOL PARK.—Within this park, the seat of Lord Bagot, and close to the grave-stone of Emlyn, in front of the house, has been placed a rude stone chair, brought from a circular embankment about a mile from the original locality of the Emlyn stone, and which was called by the inhabitants Cadair Brenhines. On the same range of moorland is an oblong embankment on a lofty situation commanding a widely-spread view, also called Lys Brenhines, i. e. The Queen's Palace. No traces of tools are visible on this chair, which is a square block like the bottom of a seat, having the hind part raised so as to form a back to the chair. It is in fact a solid block like an ordinary chair, but lower, with the back higher and narrower. It is very like the coronation chair of the O'Neils of Castlereagh, now preserved at Rathcarrick, County Belfast (*Dublin Penny Journal*, i. p. 208). It is more fully described and figured by myself in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1855, p. 155, where numerous other stone saints' chairs are noticed.

LLANDEGLA.—In this parish is a sacred well, dedicated to St. Tegla, described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, i. 1846, p. 53, at which, according to Pennant, there is a free-stone inscribed with the following letters—

A. G. θ. E : G.

ABERGELE.—In the Proceedings of the Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, vol. ix. 2nd Series, p. 25, a Roman patella is described by Mr. H. Ecroyd Smith, having the following inscription incised on its handle:

CA V

LVAM . NVSF.

As an indication of Roman occupation omitted in Dr. Hübner's work, this metallic inscription is here introduced from the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*, vol. xxxi. p. 354.

FLINTSHIRE.

PLATE LXXXIX. FIG. 4.

THE CAERWYS INSCRIPTION.

In Gough's *Camden*, iii. p. 223, and Pennant, i. p. 425, we find under the head of the parish of Caerwys, Flintshire, a notice of an early inscribed stone, of which a facsimile is given; and which is read HIC IACIT MULIER BO OBIII. The blank in the latter part