

a figure of a man rudely sculptured, the one to the right wearing what looks like a cowl on his shoulders, and which in the other figure seems to cover the head. Above the head of each figure is the triquetra ornament. The open spaces between the arms of the cross have been left unornamented and flat (not being pierced through), and appear to have been inscribed with small letters. Those on the upper left-hand space have been clearly inscribed obliquely, as though the sculptor had carved them standing on the top of the base and had to stoop towards the space to be inscribed. The letters are minuscules, and are to be read—

con belin fuit . . . .

The letters on the other compartments are so small and slightly carved as not to be decipherable, in fact they escaped my sight on several visits, and it is only from my rubbings that their presence has been detected. Careful casts held in various lights would, I doubt not, confirm my conjecture as to their existence, and would facilitate the reading of them.

The letters in the upper left space have been indicated, but incorrectly, in Gough's Camden, ii. pl. 18, fig. 2. Mr. Rhys having missed the inscription on his inspection of the stone, has suggested to Dr. Hubner that it does not exist and that I have confounded the great wheel-cross of Margam with the great cross of Merthyr Mawr.

The figures of this fine stone given by Strange in the *Archæologia* (vol. vi. pl. 3, fig. 7) and by Donovan in his *Tour in Wales*, ii. p. 24 and pl. opposite, are very unsatisfactory.

## PLATE XVI.

### MARGAM CHAPTER-HOUSE. THE CROSS OF ENNIAUN.

This elegant sculptured stone, of which no representation has heretofore been published, is now preserved in the chapter-house of Margam. It is 6 feet high and about 2½ feet wide across the middle of the stone. The circular head of the stone has been partially cut on each side to make the outline continuous with the lower part, but the ornamental design of the head has been but little injured. The head is sculptured with a cross, with the limbs of equal length terminating in dilated square spaces elegantly carved with an endless interlaced ribbon running through a double oval ribbon in each square compartment, the centre of the cross having also a small interlaced double oval pattern: the arms of the cross are united by curved bars ornamented with a curious Chinese-like pattern formed of oblique incised lines, leaving four plain semi-oval spaces between the bases of the limbs of the cross.

The base or stem of the cross is gradually dilated to the bottom, and is divided into two compartments, of which the upper is filled with a very simple but effective interlacement of triple ribbons, and the lower compartment bears on the right side an ornament in two oblong divisions formed by diagonal lines, forming patterns not uncommon in the Hiberno-Saxon and Anglo-Saxon MSS. and on a few of the Welsh stones.

On the left side the space is partially occupied by the inscription—

crux xpi  
 + enniaun  
 ꝥ anima  
 guorgoret  
 fecit.

The former of these names occurs in the Welsh histories under the name Einion and the latter as Gwrwaret. The former name is recorded in the Pedigrees of the Saints as Einion, king in Lleyn and Seiriol in the upper part of Anglesea, son of Owain Danwyn the son of Einion Yrth, the son of Cunedda Wledig; but the locality militates against the supposition that he was the maker of the cross at Margam.

And with reference to the second name upon this cross, Guorgoret, it is to be noticed that a village whose name was *Conguoret*, in Pencenli, was granted to the Abbot of St. Cadoc, and the Abbot with his clergy 'brought the cross of St. Cadoc and his earth, and going round the aforesaid land of Conguoret claimed it, and before proper witness scattered the earth of the aforesaid saint thereon in token of perpetual possession.' Amongst the witnesses to this grant were Samson Abbot of the Altar of Saint Iltyd, and *Guaguorit*.

Drawn from sketches made on repeated visits to Margam, several rubbings, and a photograph prepared by Lord Dunraven kindly placed at my disposal by the care of Miss Stokes.

#### PLATE XVII.

##### MARGAM CHAPTER-HOUSE. THE CROSS OF ILQUICI.

This great sculptured stone is 6 feet high, 3 feet broad, and 1 foot thick, and is ornamented on the upper part of both sides with a large plain wheel-cross with eight spokes<sup>1</sup> and a raised boss in the centre, the spaces around which are filled in with irregular incised lines, more like the tattooing of a New Zealander's face than the symmetrical designs commonly seen on these stones. Each of the edges of the stone has two impressions, the space below the second of which is filled on one edge with irregular incised lines.

The stone, with that figured in Pl. XVIII, had been long used as a foot-bridge on the highway near the farm called Court y Davydd<sup>2</sup> before its removal to Margam chapter-house, and the face of the stone is almost worn smooth: there are however sufficient indications of the inscription to show that it occupied three lines, the first of which ends with the letters *ilquici*, sufficiently distinct, whilst the reverse of the stone has the lower part of its face marked with the outlines of a plain Greek cross. It was described by Donovan in his *Tour in Wales*, vol. ii. p. 5, and figured in the opposite plate.

<sup>1</sup> Not six spokes as misstated in *Arch. Camb.* 1861, p. 343, thence regarded as similar to Etruscan monuments.

<sup>2</sup> Donovan, *Tour in S. Wales*, ii. p. 5, describes and figures these two stones *in situ* employed as a bridge.