

the neat, newly-built farm-house about 200 yards from the Port Talbot Station, and was described and figured by myself in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1857, p. 57.

It is about 5 feet high, and has the upper end injured. It is gradually but slightly thickened to its base, and is marked with three crosses of the ordinary Latin form varying in size, two of them (seen in fig. 3) having the outlines formed of incised lines, whilst the third (now facing the east, seen at the right side of fig. 2) is entirely incised. The smaller outline cross (facing the west) is accompanied by the inscription to me, in minuscule Anglo-Saxon characters, evidently intended to commemorate the St. Thomas to whom the neighbouring but now long-destroyed 'Capell' S. Thomæ in terrâ quam W. Comes Glocestriæ dedit Willelmo filio Henrici inter aquas de Avene et Neth' in the charter of confirmation by Nicholas Bishop of Llandaff.

PLATE XXI.

PORT TALBOT TRAMWAY. CROSSED STONE.

This crossed stone, first published by myself in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1857, p. 59, was mentioned in a letter, which I had previously received from the Rev. Henry H. Knight, as not easily accessible, from the water of the river Afan having been dammed up to make the float of the new harbour of Port Talbot. The cross, which was rounded at the top, contained a circle with six spokes or rays, and might have been a Carreg y nod, or direction to the ford to the opposite side of the river, where was the small chapel of St. Thomas. I found this stone standing on the south-east side of the road leading from the railway station to the docks, and not more than a hundred yards from the station. It stands at the edge of the east end of the dam of the river, but from the road having been raised it was almost buried, three or four inches only of the rounded top being visible above the surface. I had, therefore, to disentomb it—no easy task on one of the hottest days of July—to the depth of more than two feet, and succeeded in finding that the west side is ornamented with a wheel-cross of six spokes, the central boss and edges of the spokes being in relief. On the eastern side the stone is marked with a small cross in a circle, resting upon a straight stem, with two curved branches near the bottom, like an anchor, the whole giving the idea of a branch with two leaves and a flower. I did not reach down to the base of the cross, which may possibly bear an inscription like the wheel-cross at Margam.

PLATE XXII. FIG. 3.

KENFIG. THE CROSS AT THE NUNNERY FARM.

The Nunnery Farm (Eglwys Nunnyd) between Kenfig and Margam is within 200 yards north of the Pompeius stone. It was originally a Gothic building with narrow lancet windows, but it was entirely rebuilt about 1840, the only parts of the old building remaining being a small wall at the entrance of the yard; part of the pavement, formed of diamond-shaped tiles, each about a foot across; a small part of a carved stone¹ on the top of a wall in the yard; and

¹ This stone is about 18 inches square, having an interlaced border on each side, with a central compartment with a broader interlaced ribbon pattern, but so much defaced by ill-usage as to baffle my skill in making out the designs satisfactorily. I have therefore not figured it.

a flight of steps leading into a deep damp vault which has been bricked up. In the yard is the broken cross here figured, the face divided into two compartments, the upper with a Greek cross with four broad, plain, deeply-incised limbs, a boss in the centre surrounded by a circle, and a small circle in each of the spaces between the arms of the cross, which are not connected together, and cannot therefore be called a wheel-cross. In the lower part is an inscription which I cannot decipher, but which I have endeavoured to represent in the accompanying figure, beneath which are two circles within the square panel. The stone is 4 feet high and 2 feet broad, the edge ornamented with a serpentine line ending both above and below in a small circular boss and circle.

Described from a sketch made on the spot, with rubbings and a photograph made by Lord Dunraven and kindly placed at my disposal.

PLATE XXII. FIGS. 1 & 2.

COYCHURCH. EBISAR'S GRAVE-STONE.

Near the east end of the church of Coychurch, or Llangrallo, founded by St. Grallo, nephew of Iltutus of Llantwit, stands a rude stone, now for the first time figured, 3 feet high, 23 inches wide, and 14 inches thick, with the angles rounded into semicircular columns, having a space of a foot at the top of the west face occupied by an inscription, of which I can only decipher the upper line, which is clearly Ebissar, written in large-sized minuscule letters, the SS being of the capital form. The name is evidently identical with one on Samson's cross at Llantwit, which has been supposed to be a corruption of the Latin word 'excisor,' but which is here shown to be a proper name.

The lower part of the face of the stone is ornamented with rude interlacings above, and with the Chinese-like diagonal pattern below. The narrow edge of the stone is also ornamented with rudely interlaced ribbons much injured.

In the 'Beauties of England and Wales,' vol. xviii. p. 697, the 'Cambrian Visitor,' p. 520, and other works, the names of Samson and 'Samuel the Sculptor,' are stated to occur on this stone on the authority of Edward Williams. I have not however been able on several visits to Coychurch to find any such names.

PLATE XXIII.

COYCHURCH. THE WHEEL-CROSS OF EBISAR.

In the churchyard of Coychurch, on the south side of the church, stood this cross, now for the first time figured, the square stem of which is 2 yards high exclusive of the block on which it is fixed, the front and sides being 15 inches wide; the conical base of the cross is 15 inches high and 6 inches thick, the cross itself about 30 inches across. The latter is however considerably injured, and the whole monument is greatly defaced. The shaft of the cross has the angles squared off, and is divided, on its front or south side, into five panels with the Chinese-like angular pattern, and the sides with very much defaced interlaced ribbon patterns; the top of the shaft has a row of small round bosses. At the top of the west side is the name of Ebisar clearly inscribed, divided into two lines, in minuscule characters.