

From the style of the inscription and the form of the letters, and a comparison of them with the De Brewsa inscription, it must, I apprehend, be assigned to the twelfth rather than the thirteenth century.

Strange (*Archæologia*, vol. i. p. 24, Pl. III. fig. 4) and Donovan (*Tour in South Wales*, p. 353), as well as Gough's *Camden*, have figured this tomb-stone, but have made sad havoc with the inscription, although it is perfectly legible.

PLATE XXX. FIGS. 5, 6, 7.

THE PEN-YR-ALLT STONE, NEAR BRIDGEND.

My attention having been directed by Dr. Lewis, of Oxford, a former resident in South Glamorganshire, to a remarkable stone on the Pen-yr-Allt farm, one mile north of Newcastle-Bridgend, on the eastern side of the river Ogmore on the way to Llansaintfred, I mentioned the same at the Abergavenny Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1875; shortly after which it was visited by Mr. G. E. Robinson, of Cardiff, who published a sketch and notice of it in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for January, 1877, p. 62. In July, 1877, I visited the stone and made the sketches and rubbings which have supplied the accompanying figures.

Notwithstanding its very exposed situation, visible from far and well known to huntsmen from its being whitewashed according to the custom of the country, no notice, so far as I am aware, had previously been published, nor is it marked in the Ordnance Survey. It stands in a field called 'Cae Fynnon,' from the holy well in the northern edge of the field, and is within a few yards of the spring which supplies the well. The field slopes down to the eastern side of the river, and is just opposite to the new Lunatic Asylum on the west side, from whence the stone is visible.

The stone is an oblong block, somewhat narrowed at its base, 45 inches high and 24 inches wide at the top of its east and west sides, and 19 inches on its south and north sides. The present top of the stone is flat, with a deep hole cut in the middle, evidently for the reception of the base of another stone, most probably marked with a cross-design, as in the Llandough cross, Pl. I. The side angles of the stone are worked into semi-columns, also as in the Llandough cross, and ornamented with irregular interlaced designs, now so much worn that only the holes between the ribbons remain in a more or less indistinct condition. The top and bottom edges of the stone are ornamented with raised rings, also now much defaced; the spaces between the side angles of the stone form oblong panels, of which the one facing the east is quite plain and rough, whilst the one facing the south, seen in Fig. 5, is entirely filled with sculptured patterns coarsely executed, the upper part being composed of a modification of the Chinese-like design common in MSS., whilst the lower part consists of a ribbon pattern arranged into a circle with connected lateral ribbons rudely disposed. The western and northern faces, shown in Figs. 6, 7, have the lower part plain, as though intended for inscriptions, but the upper part on each is ornamented with two groups of ribbon patterns like that at the bottom of the south side. The lowest part of the stone forms a slightly dilated base, which is firmly planted into the ground.

Mr. Robinson mentions in his paper that the well near this stone is alluded to under the name of the Fountain Liss in the grant of the church of St. Bridget by Cadwallaun, son of Gwriad, to Joseph, Bishop of Llandaff (A.D. 1022—1046), and as no reference is made to any cross in the immediate vicinity of the well, he supposes it probable that the cross was subsequently erected on the spot by Bishop Joseph, so that the earlier part of the eleventh century may be assigned as its date. I am not disposed to question this opinion, although I should have thought that the ornamentation, especially of the south side of the stone, indicated an earlier date; certainly the rudeness of the other portions of the design will not allow it to be compared with some of the earlier and more correctly executed stones at Llantwit and Margam.

## PLATE XXXI. FIG. 1.

## THE WELL AT LLANMIHANGEL, NEAR COWBRIDGE.

This sketch represents a well or spring at the side of the road at Llanmihangel running from Cowbridge to Llantwit, the shallow stream from which runs across the road. The spring rises within a small structure, the front of which towards the road is ornamented on the middle of its base with a carved figure of the upper half of a female within a sunk square panel, rudely designed and greatly worn, so that no special features are to be noticed. I have not been able to find any mention of this as one of the holy wells of South Glamorganshire, but it is curious to find a sculpture of this kind in such an unusual and unexpected situation.

## PLATE XLI. FIG. 1.

## STONE ORIGINALLY AT CAERPHILLY CASTLE.

In a letter dated from Cowbridge, Sept. 25, 1697, by the antiquary Edward Lhwyd, preserved in the Tanner Collection in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and printed in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1861, p. 231, the writer says, 'I have sent y<sup>e</sup> Vice-Chancellor an other stone frō Kaerphilly Castle, for y<sup>e</sup> museum; but that (I fear me) was never intended for an inscription.'

In the 'Philosophical Transactions' of the Royal Society for 1712 (vol. xxvii. No. 335, p. 550), Lhwyd gave an account of this stone, accompanied by a plate representing the numerous markings on it, portions of which are copied in the Plate XLI. It was found used as one of the steps in the round tower of Caerphilly Castle, and was removed by him, as above stated, to the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, where, as one of the Curators of that institution, I regret to state that no traces of it are to be found. The marks on the stone represented in Lhwyd's figure are very numerous, about one-third only of them being here reproduced, the remainder consisting almost entirely of small short single strokes in various positions, almost all those which had the semblance of letters being here copied.

'I must confess,' adds Lhwyd, 'I am not fully satisfied whether it were ever designed for reading or for some kind of antique ornament, but rather incline to the latter. The stone was