

Tydvil), within 100 yards of the twelfth milestone on the turnpike-road from Brecknock to Merthyr, as a gatepost in a wall on the right-hand side of the road, and about 50 yards on the other side of the river Llysevoc.

On unsuccessfully searching for this stone, I was informed that it had been accidentally destroyed by workmen at Merthyr Tydvil on its way to the Swansea Museum, whither it was being carried by a Mr. Richards. The first line of the inscription is much defaced, but seems to have read TIR vs. It was however read by the late Taleisin Williams as TIBERIUS. The second line, CATIRI, was plainly carved in good Roman capitals. By Hübner it was read Tir (fili)us Catiri (Inscr. Christ. Brit. p. 19), and by Dr. John Jones Terminus Catiri, the boundary of Cadir. I was informed also that the Rev. T. Price of Llanfihangel-Cwm-dû possessed a rubbing of the stone.

PLATE XXXII. FIG. 4.

THE CATACUS STONE AT LLANFIHANGEL-CWM-DÛ.

In the year 1830 the inscribed stone here figured was built into the south wall of the church of Llanfihangel-Cwm-dû, and close to it a brass plate was affixed in the wall with the following inscription:—

‘CATACUS hic jace[i]t filius Tegernacus.’

‘Here lies Cattoc the son of Teyrnoc.’

‘This stone was removed from a field called Tir Gwenlli, about a mile S.S.W. of this church of St. Michael, Cwm-dû, and placed in this buttress for preservation by the Rev. T. Price, vicar A.D. 1830, having been presented to him for that purpose by the owner, the Rev. T. Lewis. Its original site is not known. 1830.

‘CATAWC AP TEYRNAWC.’

This fact is detailed in the *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine*, vol. v. p. 519. The stone had however been previously noticed by Daines Barrington in the *Archæologia* for 1773, by whom it is stated to have formerly stood at the Gaer (Pen-y-Gaer or Pentre Gaer) near Cwm-dû; and in Gough's *Camden*, iii. p. 103, where it is strangely mis-read as follows:—

EAT×CUS HIC JA·CP

FILIUS PSESERNACUS.

Thence it was badly copied by Jones in his ‘*Brecknockshire*,’ ii. pl. 12, fig. 1, and p. 499, and it is also noticed by Payne in the *Archæologia Scotica*, iii. 1831, p. 98. The inscription measures about 40 inches by 10, the letters being very irregular in size, and from 2½ to 5 inches in height. They are a curious mixture of capitals and minuscules, several of them being of unusual shape, the C throughout being of the angulated form, the A in the top line with the two oblique strokes extended and crossing above the top of the letter like x, and with the cross stroke angulated. The t throughout is of the minuscule form, the S always written of a very large size, the h minuscule-shaped, the F almost cursive, the E

square capitals, the G minuscule-shaped with a strong cross top bar, the R of the Anglo-Saxon minuscule form, the N like H, and the A in the second line truncate at the top and with the cross bar straight. From the situation where this stone occurs it might be supposed that we have here the memorial of Cattwg Ddoeth, or the Wise, the founder of many churches in Glamorganshire, Brecknockshire, and Monmouthshire, including that of Llangattock close to Crickhowell, very near to Cwm-dû itself: but that celebrated man is recorded to have been the son of *Gwynllyw* Filwr, whereas on this stone Catacus is recorded as the son of Tegernacus. It is however worthy of notice, with reference to the name of Catuc's father, that this stone was removed from a field called Tir *Gwenlli*, as above stated, and further that this Tegernacus may be identical with the person of the same name upon the Capel Brithdir stone (ante, Pl. XXIV). Several other persons of the name of Teyrnog, or Twrnog, or Tyrnog, are recorded among the Welsh saints (Rees, pp. 211, 276), but they are considered by Mr. Stephens (Arch. Camb., 3rd Ser., vol. viii. p. 180) to be different persons.

The accompanying figure is drawn from a rubbing and a sketch made by myself on the spot—reproduced from my article in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1871, p. 261. An anonymous writer (Arch. Camb., 1872, p. 162) suggests that the inscription on this stone 'is in Latinized Irish-Gaelic, not in Welsh. *Catacus* is the same word as *Cathach*, and *Tegerna[cu]s* is the same word as Tighearnas, and it is of interest to note that we have both names in Catigearn, the assumed commander of the British forces opposed to Hengst and Horsa, and whose remains are supposed to have been interred in the cromlech known as Kit's Coity House, Aylesford, Kent.'

The name of CATUC also occurred upon a stone forming the threshold of the door of Llandefailog Church¹, which, so far as I could ascertain on the spot, appears to have been destroyed.

PLATE XXXII. FIGS. 5, 6.

THE CROSSED STONE AT LLANFIHANGEL-CWM-DÛ.

In the churchyard of Llanfihangel-Cwm-dû, on a small mound at the foot of a large yew-tree, stands an erect stone about 1 yard high above the ground, 15 inches wide, and 6 inches thick, on one side of which, upon the flat surface of the stone, is represented a cross of the Latin form, with a tall base and with the ends of each of the four limbs dilated; formed of simple incised outlines. On the other side of the cross the surface has been carved so as to leave a plain wide cross in the centre, with a slightly dilated base; and down the centre of the cross are inscribed the letters + IC I A C E T. From the injuries to the stone it is possible that the first character may be part of a H, whilst the tops of the last two letters € T are chipped off. The very peculiar form of the A, together with the Latinized form of the cross, lead me to infer that the sculpture may be of the eleventh century.

¹ Strange, *Archæologia*, 1779, p. 307; Jones, *Brecknockshire*, ii. p. 174.