

They are very sharply incised and beautifully formed. It has been submitted to Prof. Hübner and the Rev. John Wordsworth, by whom the following reading has been suggested:—

DIS . MAN(*ibus*) C. JULI.
 CANDIDI. TANJI
 NI FILI EQ(*uitis*) (OR *decurionis*) ALAE
 HISP(*anorum*) VETTON(*um*) C(*ivium*) R(*omanorum*) IVL(*ius*)
 CLEMENS DOMIT(*ius*) VALENS H(*eredes*) F(*ecerunt*)
 ANNORUM XX STIPENDIORUM III H(IC) S(ITVS) E(ST)

‘The names added in italics are of course conjectural, and rather examples of what may be for the most part than what is actually most likely; but the *Alæ Hispanorum Vettonum* is certain. Cf. the Diploma of Malpas, Inscr. No. 1193, and the Stones of Bath, 52, and Bowes, 273, in vol. vii. of the *Corpus Inscript. Britann.* The date suggested is the end of the first or beginning of the second century.’

The place where this stone was found was not more than a mile from the Roman monument called the Maiden Stone (supra p. 57, Pl. XXXIII. fig. 1). The remains of a Roman encampment, where fragments of military weapons and several coins have been found, are still discernible near the church of the parish, where is also a long upright stone or *maen-hir*.

PLATE XLII. FIG. 4.

THE LLYWELL STONE.

Archæologists are indebted to the Rev. Lewis Price, Vicar of Llywell, for the discovery and preservation of a very remarkable ornamented stone inscribed with Ogham letters on the edge. In May, 1878, it was standing on the road-side leading from Trecastle to Glasfynydd ready to be used as a gate-post. It was found in a huge heap of stones in the vicinity. The stone has been examined by Mr. G. E. Robinson, one of the Secretaries of the Cambrian Archæological Association, who forwarded rubbings and notes of it to Professor Rhys, which have been placed by the latter in my hands.

The face of the stone is covered with incised markings of a very unique character, as may be seen in my figure reduced by the camera. The design is quite unlike that of any Anglo-Saxon, Celtic, or Irish stone or MS. with which I am acquainted. In the upper part appears a St. Andrew's cross with circles, and in the right-hand upper corner is a figure which may be intended either for a bird (owl?) or a man. The other figures are irregular as well as partially defaced, so that I can make out no very decided pattern.

Many of the Ogham marks are very indistinct, especially the vowel points. Mr. Robinson states that the latter are seldom shown actually on the edge of the stone, being generally small pit-marks barely to be seen or felt on the under face. Having, however, carefully examined every group of marks in company with Mr. Lewis Price, the Vicar, he is confident that they are accurately given in his drawing from which my figure is copied; only the

markings which Prof. Rhys and I were not able to make out in the rubbings are indicated on my plate by dots. Mr. Robinson thinks he can make out MAQOT? BONI, which may be another form of the Cilgerran Macutreni, the o being faint in both cases. He is also convinced that the Ogham letters and ornamentation are of the same date and cut by the same tools; the latter he is disposed to attribute to the 'eighth century, perhaps later.' I must confess, with regard to this last suggestion, that the want of similarity of this ornamentation to any eighth-century work renders its date extremely doubtful; indeed, the irregularity of the design seems to me to be nearer to that of some of the Brittany and other rude Celtic monuments.

PLATE XLII. FIG. 5.

THE LLANGAMMARCH CROSSED STONE.

In the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1853, p. 140, a cross is mentioned as existing at Llangammarch, and in the accompanying figure I have represented a crossed stone with certain additional markings, formerly built into the churchyard wall of that parish, kindly furnished me by John Davis, Esq., of Glanwmdwr. The circle of the cross is 16 inches across, the crossed bar being 2 inches wide. The stone was built into the west wall of the church when the latter was restored a few years ago.

In addition to the preceding Brecknockshire stones, several others have been more or less unsatisfactorily mentioned, of which I think it desirable to preserve the record in these pages.

LLANGENEY or LLANGENAU in the Hundred of Crickhowell.—The late Rev. H. L. Jones mentions (*Arch. Camb.*, 1851, p. 82) that he had been informed on the spot that an early inscribed stone near Llangenau 'had disappeared quite lately.' (The village of Llangeney near Crickhowell is evidently here alluded to, and it is possible that the stone mentioned was the Turpillus stone, which at one time stood in a field on the confines of Llangeney and Crickhowell parishes. Or is this the 'stone' close to Crickhowell given in the Ordnance Survey Map, of which no account has been published?)

PENMIARTH (near Crickhowell).—An inscribed stone is stated to exist at Penmiarth in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1853, p. 140. I have, however, been unable to obtain any information as to its existence from the Rev. R. Raikes of Penmiarth or any other local antiquary.

LLANVIHANGEL CWM DU.—In his Memoir on the Roman Station called Pentre Gaer at this place, published in the *Archæologia Scotica*, iii. p. 97, and *Journ. Arch. Institute*, xxxiii. p. 269, the Rev. H. T. Payne states that in a field upon the opposite side of the lane from the encampment, the foundations of some ancient walls had been found, and that among the rubbish were found bricks marked with letters and numerals, and also a square stone tablet bearing an inscription, all of which were treated as rubbish and carted away.

GLAN USK PARK, near Crickhowell.—The *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1853, p. 323, states that