

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 Glanewyddwr. 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.

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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