

chancel, is a 'very ancient inscription in rude Saxon characters,' and in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1870, p. 368, it is mentioned that the stone has been inserted upside down, with letters of late fourteenth century character, which appear to be an invocation to some saint. I am indebted to Prof. Rhys for a rubbing of this stone, of which the letters appear to be very rude Gothic minuscules raised within an oblong sunk space. They are represented as carefully as possible in the accompanying figures, and although very uncertain in parts, evidently commence with

SCA MANIA ONA PRO (? MICH) P AJAC . . .

The letters vary from 2½ to 3 inches in height, many of them, especially the initial S, agreeing with the letters on the curious brass plate in the church of Usk (*Arch. Camb.*, 1847, p. 85).

PLATE LXXXVI. FIG. 5.

INSCRIPTION AT WHAEN WEN HOUSE.

In the Supplemental MS. numbered 14,934 in the British Museum, fol. 216, is a sketch of a stone (here copied from a tracing sent me by E. Thompson Esq., the Keeper of the MSS.) which, it is stated by the anonymous draughtsman, to have existed at Whaen Wen House in 1728, but which appears to be no longer in existence. The letters appear to be—

. BN . PP'VS CO'BVRRĪ C'ZAC'7I E^d,

as read by one John Owen Dwyran; whilst another writer, William Jones Slater, read the inscription—

OBARRVS CONBVRRĪ IC IACIT?

The two last letters appear to be comparatively modern additions.

PLATE LXXXVI. FIG. 6.

THE BODFEDDAN STONE.

We are indebted to Prof. Rhys for the discovery of this stone, first mentioned in the second edition of his 'Lectures,' p. 363, and which stands in front of a cottage called Maenhir on the farm of Bodfeddan, about two miles from the Tycross station. The inscription is to be read—

CVNOGVSI HIC IACIT,

but the letters are in several places very indistinct. The stone is about 30 inches long by 12 wide, and the letters are Roman capitals; the inscription being probably of the fifth or sixth century.

PLATE LXXXVI. FIGS. 7, 8, 9 & 10.

THE LLANBABO INSCRIPTION.

In Gibson's *Camden* (p. 678, and 2nd Ed., ii. p. 61), and Gough's *Camden*, iii. 205, this inscribed stone was first described and figured, but so imperfectly that Bishop Gibson was