

On the left side the space is partially occupied by the inscription—

crux xpi
+ enniaun
p anima
guorgoret
fecit.

The former of these names occurs in the Welsh histories under the name Einion and the latter as Gwrwaret. The former name is recorded in the Pedigrees of the Saints as Einion, king in Lleyrn and Seiriol in the upper part of Anglesea, son of Owain Danwyn the son of Einion Yrth, the son of Cunedda Wledig; but the locality militates against the supposition that he was the maker of the cross at Margam.

And with reference to the second name upon this cross, Guorgoret, it is to be noticed that a village whose name was *Conguoret*, in Pencenli, was granted to the Abbot of St. Cadoc, and the Abbot with his clergy 'brought the cross of St. Cadoc and his earth, and going round the aforesaid land of Conguoret claimed it, and before proper witness scattered the earth of the aforesaid saint thereon in token of perpetual possession.' Amongst the witnesses to this grant were Samson Abbot of the Altar of Saint Iltyd, and *Guaguorit*.

Drawn from sketches made on repeated visits to Margam, several rubbings, and a photograph prepared by Lord Dunraven kindly placed at my disposal by the care of Miss Stokes.

PLATE XVII.

MARGAM CHAPTER-HOUSE. THE CROSS OF ILQUICI.

This great sculptured stone is 6 feet high, 3 feet broad, and 1 foot thick, and is ornamented on the upper part of both sides with a large plain wheel-cross with eight spokes¹ and a raised boss in the centre, the spaces around which are filled in with irregular incised lines, more like the tattooing of a New Zealander's face than the symmetrical designs commonly seen on these stones. Each of the edges of the stone has two impressions, the space below the second of which is filled on one edge with irregular incised lines.

The stone, with that figured in Pl. XVIII, had been long used as a foot-bridge on the highway near the farm called Court y Davydd² before its removal to Margam chapter-house, and the face of the stone is almost worn smooth: there are however sufficient indications of the inscription to show that it occupied three lines, the first of which ends with the letters *ilquici*, sufficiently distinct, whilst the reverse of the stone has the lower part of its face marked with the outlines of a plain Greek cross. It was described by Donovan in his *Tour in Wales*, vol. ii. p. 5, and figured in the opposite plate.

¹ Not six spokes as misstated in *Arch. Camb.* 1861, p. 343, thence regarded as similar to Etruscan monuments.

² Donovan, *Tour in S. Wales*, ii. p. 5, describes and figures these two stones *in situ* employed as a bridge.