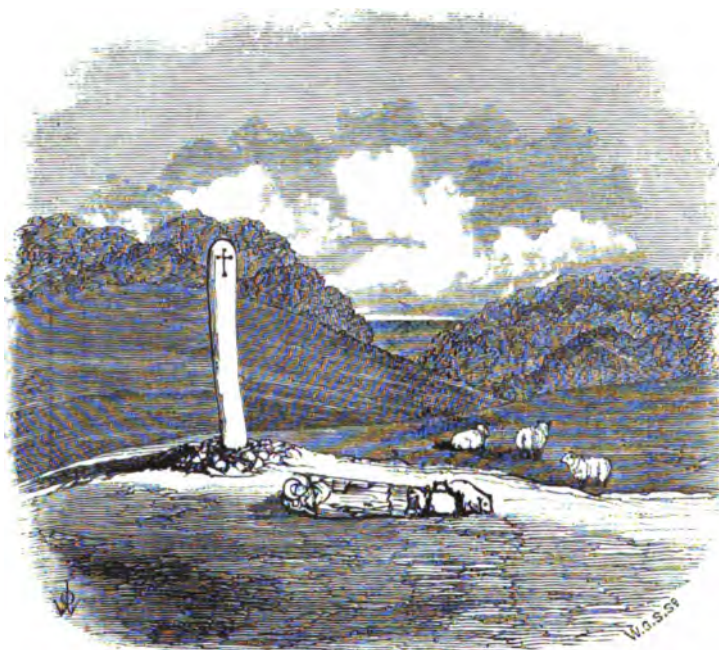


the tenth or beginning of the eleventh century, to which date I believe that the tomb itself must be referred. As noticed above, the quadrangular 4-knotted ornament (which is repeated of a small size at the end of the inscription) occurs on the coped coffin-lid at Llantwit, with the inscription in Lombardic capitals printed in Plate XXX. fig. 3, which can scarcely be referred to an earlier period than the twelfth century.

The peculiar twisted cord-like stem of the cross on this Newcastle stone is of rare occurrence, but is seen on a slab in the churchyard of Llanfihangel Aber Cowen, near St. Clear's, Caermarthenshire, as referred to in my article on Welsh Monumental Effigies, Arch. Camb., 1847, p. 317.

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THE CROSSED STONE AND EFFIGY NEAR NEATH.



In a field in the grounds of Court Herbert, near the abbey of Neath, stood, some years since (and probably still stands), a tall upright maen-hir, raised upon a small mound of stones, doubtless of Pagan origin, but upon which, at a more recent period, the emblem of the cross had been inscribed by early Christian converts, thus rendering it an exponent of the two opposed religions; whilst at its foot lies the sculptured effigy of the founder of the abbey church, the abbot Adam de Kaermarden (who lived at the latter end of the thirteenth century, in the most palmy days of the Romish Church in this country), dragged from its original place in his abbey, of which a Welsh poet, who saw it in all its glory, tells us in inflated language that 'never was there such a fabric of mortal erection, never was there and never will there be such workmanship, which will not perish while the day and wave continue!'—'Sic transit gloria mundi.'

An engraving of the side figure of the effigy of the abbot will be found in Col. G. Grant Francis's 'Original Charters of Neath and its Abbey' (reviewed in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1846, p. 469), and of the full figure of the effigy in the same work, 1876, p. 34, from a drawing made by myself.

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SUPPLEMENTAL NOTES ON THE GLAMORGANSHIRE STONES.

THE LLANILTERN STONE (ante, p. 7, Plate II. fig. 4).

This stone was first noticed and figured in the magazine called 'Seren Gomer,' vol. v. 1822, p. 53, by Gwilym Morganwg.

THE KENFIG STONE (Plate XIII. fig. 1, p. 19).

Dr. John Jones (*Hist. of Wales*, pp. 64 and 331) considered this to be a boundary stone indicating the western limit of the seigniory of Cardiff, reading the inscription *PUN PIUS CARANTOPIUS*, i. e. *Principius Carantophus*, Cardiff having been called *Carantophus* by the Normans.

THE BODVOC STONE (ante, p. 22, Plate XIII. fig. 2).

I am indebted to the Rev. R. Pendrill Llewelyn for pointing out a passage in an elegy on Madoc (who is regarded as identical with Bodvoc) which appears to refer to Llangonoyd (which is a little to the east of the Mynidd Margam) in connection with Bodvoc (or Madoc).

The line as printed in the 'Myvyrian Archæology,' i. 425 (1st Edition, 1801), and i. 285 (2nd Edition by Gee), is—'Leow glew gloywlan gan gwynwyt,' which Mr. Llewelyn suggests should read—'Lleō glewō gloywlan llan gwynwyt.' Dr. John Jones also regarded Bodvoc as identical with Madoc, but he misread the two last lines as 'Pronepos e terra Venedocia'—Here lies Madoc ab Cedydd ab Sern of North Wales. Professor Rhys has suggested to me that the second line of the inscription on this stone should be read *FILIUS CATOTIGIRNI*, the latter being a good Welsh name, the seventh letter being a *G* and not a *S*, as it has been hitherto universally read. It will indeed be seen from my figure that it differs from the two other *s*'s in the 2nd and 3rd lines of the inscription, being somewhat angulated towards the bottom on the right side and widened at the top, whilst the *s*'s are sharply but regularly curved both at top and bottom. The want of a cross top bar in the *G* (which occurs in almost every other Welsh inscription) misled me in this instance into regarding this also as a *s*.

THE MARGAM CROSS OF ILQUICI (Plate XVII).

Dr. John Jones (p. 331) states that this stone was used as a foot-bridge in front of *Cwrt-y-Defed*, and was dedicated to the Trinity by *Resus* or Lord Rhys ab Gryffydd. The same author gravely affirms that the *Ilci* cross at Margam (Pl. XVIII) was erected by Alice, daughter of Richard Clare, Earl of Gloucester (who founded the abbey at Margam), and wife of *Cadwaladr ab Gryffydd ab Cynan*, about A.D. 1172! (*Op. cit.* pp. 75 and 331).