

PLATE XXXII. FIG. 7.

THE VICTORINUS STONE AT SCETHROG.

This stone stood formerly on the east side of the turnpike-road, near Scethrog (half-way between Llansaintfread and Llanhamlwech). It was however removed thence by a person resident in the neighbourhood and used as a garden-roller, being cylindrical and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. On being remonstrated with he placed it, many years since, in its present situation, in the hedge, on the west side of the road, 4 miles and 7 furlongs distance south of Brecon, and within a stone's throw north of the ford across the Usk, which runs here close to the road. I found the upper half nearly covered with moss and ivy, and the lower half buried in the bank, but having cleaned it with much trouble, and partially dug away the earth from the lower part, I was able to make out most of the letters except in the upper part of the inscription. The first word indeed seems hopelessly undecipherable (Professor Rhys, however, suggests it may possibly be read NEMNI, whence Nemnivus). The remaining characters clearly read FILIUS VICTORINI; the first stroke of the F being produced both above and below the line, the top transverse stroke being rather short, the middle transverse stroke seems to be effaced, but the little cross tip at its end is to be seen even longer than the following I. The next letter L has much of the minuscule character, the top being elongated above the top of the line. The following I is short, and carried, like the preceding I, below the line, as is often the case when the letters L and I come together: the U is of the v shape, the top being carried above the preceding letter: the N is a good Roman capital. This mixture of the forms of the letters indicates a late portion of the Roman period.

The stone has been engraved by E. Llwyd in Gibson's Camden, p. 593, and by Strange in the *Archæologia*, 1776, tab. 2, fig. 1; also in Gough's Camden, vol. ii. pl. 14, p. 5, and in Jones's 'Brecknockshire,' pl. 6, fig. 3, p. 536, but the forms of the letters are incorrectly rendered, and by myself from my rubbing and sketch in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1851, p. 226.

PLATE XXXIII. FIG. 1.

THE MAEN Y MORWYNION, OR MAIDEN STONE.

This stone, ornamented with full-length figures of a Roman soldier and his wife, is unique in Wales, and it is to be regretted that it is so much obliterated. It stands on the north side of the Roman road, about 40 feet wide, leading from Brecon to Aberscyr, close to the Gaer, about 2 miles west of the former town, facing the south, the two figures in high relief but almost defaced. The stone is 7 feet high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide at the base, and from 9 to 12 inches thick.

The lower half of the stone was occupied with an inscription, of which only portions of the two bottom lines are now decipherable. In Gibson's Camden, ii. pl. 15, fig. 2, it is badly represented by E. Llwyd, and the two bottom lines are read, ALANCINA CIVIS ET CONJUNX EIUS H S EST: and this reading (except that the first word is given as ALANCLIA) is confirmed by an entry by the Rev. Henry Thomas, Rector of Llandevaelog, in a copy of Gibson's