

which is not quite regular in its lower part; the ornament on the lower part of the compartment to the right of the figure is a modification of the Z-pattern, which bears so great a resemblance to Chinese work. The left-hand side of the figure is occupied with a single interlaced ribbon-pattern, in which independent circles have been introduced to fill up the design.

The square space below the figure is surrounded by a narrow cable-like moulding, the upper line being bent upwards, following the position of the feet. The inscription consists of two lines of letters, which are to be read—

+ briamail
Flou

They are of the minuscule Anglo-Saxon, Britanno-Saxon, or Hiberno-Saxon form, the second letter r being of the long-tailed or cursive μ -form. The first letter of the second line is injured, and may possibly be a P instead of a F.

From its analogy with Brochmael, Dogmael, &c., I suppose the first line of the inscription to record the name of the warrior¹. What the second line may mean must be left to the student of the old British language to decipher.

The bottom compartment is occupied by a bold diaper-pattern formed of double interlaced ribbons. The design is irregular at the top right-hand corner, and the bottom has apparently been cut off.

The stone has already been described, and rudely figured, in Gibson's Camden, vol. iii. p. 104; Gough's Camden, vol. ii. p. 476, pl. 15, fig. 1; Jones's 'Brecknockshire,' vol. ii. p. 174, pl. 6, fig. 1, and by Strange in the *Archæologia*, i., in which the writer supposes it to be of the fifth or sixth century! and to be the work of the Danes!! Until Denmark can produce such monuments as this, we may be content to consider the present memorial as a production of our own early Christian forefathers.

The present stone is almost the only instance occurring in Wales of the figure of the deceased being represented on one of those early slabs, and is valuable, rude as it is, as affording some slight indication of the dress and weapons of a British warrior. It has struck me as possible that the sculptor of this stone might have been led to introduce the figure of the deceased warrior, from the circumstance of the Roman monument in the vicinity, commonly known under the name of the Maen y Morwynion, having full-length figures of the deceased and his wife sculptured upon it.

The representation given in Plate XXXIII. figs. 2 & 3, is reproduced from my article in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1858, p. 306.

THE CATUC STONE, LLANDEVAELOG-FACH.

This stone, as already stated (ante, p. 56), was inscribed with the name of Catuc, but is no longer to be found. It is referred to in an anonymous article in *Arch. Camb.*, 1862, pp. 52

¹ Professor Rhys (*Arch. Camb.*, 1873, p. 77) considers this name as identical with that of Briauail (*Liber Landav.*, pp. 137, 140, 207, and Briavail, *ibid.*, p. 135). Dr. John Jones (*Hist. Wales*, pp. 46, 310) stated that the tombstone has been considered to be that of Brochwel Ysgythrog, but that from the letters 'it is more likely of being the tomb of FIR MÆL, son of Edwal, A.D. 763;' and that the church is dedicated to Maelog ab Caw ab Cawrdaf ab Cradoc Fraichfas, Prince of Brecknock. By Lewis the church is said to be dedicated to St. Tyvaelog.

and 156, as the Cunog stone, and is stated to have been inadvertently (!) built with the letters inwards into the arch between the nave and tower of the church of Llandevaelog-fach.

PLATE XXXIV.

THE LLANYNNIS ORNAMENTED CROSS.

This is one of the most elegant of the early carved stones of Wales. It is inserted in the wall of a cottage called Neuadd Siarman at Llanynnis, 3 miles west of Builth, south of the road to Llandovery, on the opposite side of the river Wye. It is elaborately ornamented with interlaced ribbon-work on two of its sides (the others being hidden by being built into the wall), and the upper part of the stone formed into a cross with dilated ends and with a raised edge extending all down the stone, divided on each edge into five compartments by knots. The centre of the cross forms a boss, which has evidently been ornamented, but is now much weathered and indistinct. My drawing has been carefully made with the camera from a rubbing made by myself. It had been previously engraved in Jones's 'Brecknockshire,' ii. pl. 8, fig. 1, from a drawing by the late Rev. T. Price of Llanfihangel-Cwm-dû, but is there represented too short. The stone is 57 inches long and from 8 to 12 inches wide.

PLATE XXXV. FIGS. 1, 2.

THE LLANTHETTY STONE.

These figures represent a stone built into the wall of the church of Llanthetty, a village 6 miles north-west from Crickhowell, near the road to Brecknock, on the opposite bank of the Usk. The east end of the stone, 20 inches long and 5½ inches wide, is ornamented with straight lines bent at right angles, forming a slight kind of Greek fret. The north-east end of the stone is very rudely inscribed—

+ GURdon
—+
wacERdoz

The letters are very irregular and ill-shaped, the G and R of the genuine Anglo-Saxon form, and the S at the beginning and end of the second line prostrate. There is a depression in the stone between the G and U, and a slight oblique depression between the O and R, but as the letters are cut uniformly deep, these impressions cannot be regarded as letters, as they are doubtfully read by Hübner ('Fuit-ne Giurdan?' *Inscript. Brit. Christ.*, p. 16, No. 42). The stone is not given in Prof. Rhys's recently published Lectures.

PLATE XXXV. FIGS. 3, 4.

THE INSCRIBED STONE AT LLANGORS, NEAR TALGARTH.

I am indebted to the Rev. D. Lewis of Llangors, Talgarth, for a notice and rubbing of an early inscribed stone, of which no representation has hitherto been published, and