

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

which was discovered when the old chancel-arch of the church was pulled down. It is 2 feet in length, 10 inches in width, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness. On the face is a rudely-designed cross, formed of double incised lines, the head of the cross being inclosed within an ill-cut circular line. On either side of the stem of the cross are rude attempts at interlaced ornamental ribbon-patterns much defaced, apparently from the irregular surface of the stone. On the right edge of the stone are two inscriptions, in early characters, probably of the ninth or tenth century (if not earlier). They are evidently to be read—

+ gurci
+ bledru(?)s

and are two distinct proper names cut in different characters and in very different sized letters, those of the first word occupying the whole width of the edge of the stone, whilst those of the second word are only about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch high, being exactly of the size of the detached figure given below fig. 3. The first word offers a certain analogy with 'gurmarc' of the Penarthur inscription in Pembrokeshire, whilst the second word is a curious mixture of small and capital letters, the b and e being minuscules, the l, d, and s capitals, and the r of the true Anglo-Saxon form, whilst the following letter is doubtful. (J. O. W. in Arch. Camb., 1874, p. 232.)

The name Gurci is preceded by a small +, and Prof. Rhys (Arch. Camb., 1875, p. 370) states that this is also the case with the second name; but in two rubbings before me I cannot satisfactorily perceive the second +. He also asserts that the second name is bledrus, and not bledrys, as I had read it in 1874. There is, however, a circular chipping in the stone cutting off the bottom of the penultimate letter, which may be either u or y.

The late Mr. R. Rolt Brash (Arch. Camb., 1874, p. 335) recognises the first word of this inscription as a well-known Irish name in the genitive case, Curc or Corc, a celebrated Munster king Corc having lived in the fifth century, and a writer of the same name is asserted in the 'Annals of the Four Masters' as having been one of the compilers of the 'Book of Rights.' It also occurs in several Ogham inscriptions mentioned by Mr. Brash. Prof. Rhys, however, states that Gurci is a common Welsh name, occurring frequently in the 'Liber Landavensis' under the forms of Guorceu, Gurcu, Guorcei, Gurci, and later it became Gwrgi (Arch. Camb., 1875, p. 186), all which Mr. Brash (Op. cit., 1875, p. 285) considers as unmistakeably showing the Gaedhelic origin of this common name. The name Bledruis is stated by Prof. Rhys (Arch. Camb., 1873, p. 106) to occur in the 'Liber Landavensis,' pp. 211, 212; and in the same volume, 1873, p. 207, the same writer states that one of Howel Dda's advisers was Bledrws vab Bleidydd, and in the 'Myvyrian,' p. 549, Bledrws tywysawc Kernyw is mentioned.

PLATE XXXVI. FIG. 1.

THE INSCRIBED AND OGHAMIC STONE AT TRALLONG.

The church of Trallong, between Brecon and Devynock, having been rebuilt about twenty years since, a stone was found at the side of one of the windows of the old church bearing an inscription with a cross and a series of Oghamic characters on one of its edges. The