

been part of the preceding inscription, as the letters are much smaller (being only $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, and much better formed). Possibly some other part of the inscription is built into the church walls, with the letters placed inwards. The inscription is in good Roman capitals, except the terminal τ , which has a more minuscule form, the bottom of the vertical stroke being a little angulated to the right; the Λ has the cross bar angulated, and the usual false Latinity IACIT is adopted. These peculiarities indicate a somewhat more recent date than that of the Roman occupation of the Principality.

PLATE XXXVI. FIG. 4.

THE ABERCAR STONE.

In one of my rambles in Brecknockshire I found this stone (to which I had been directed by the late Taliesin Williams of Merthyr Tydfil, and which had not previously been recorded) forming the lintel of a beast-house at Abercar, on the west side of the road from Brecon to Merthyr, about 100 yards north of the thirteenth mile-stone from the former place and two miles south of Capel-Nant-ddû. The adjoining farm-house abuts on the turnpike-road, on the south side of a small rivulet, and a long barn and cow-house close adjoining are on the north side of a small brook (Cwm-Car) which crosses the road.

The stone has one end built into the wall, so that the beginning of the inscription containing the name of the person commemorated is hidden, and the stone is cracked across the middle of the doorway (the inscription being on the under-side of the stone). Since my visit, the doorway, as we learn from Prof. Rhys, has been walled up, and a building made adjoining it ('Inscribed Stones of Wales,' p. 9). The visible part of the inscription is—

S
CVRI IN HOC TVMVLO

The letters are tolerably good Roman capitals, with the exception of the minuscule h ; the u is written v , and the m with the first and last strokes splaying outwards beneath. The exposed part of the stone is 32 inches long, and the letters about 2 inches high. (J. O. W. in Arch. Camb., 1858, p. 162.)

PLATE XXXVII. FIG. 1.

MAEN MADOC.

A strange inscription upon a tall stone (as represented by Strange in the Archæologia, vol. iv. tab. 1, fig. 3, and in Gough's Camden, ii. pl. 14, fig. 3, copied in Jones's 'Brecknockshire,' ii. pl. 12, fig. 2, without any attempt at its elucidation) led me to hunt for the Maen Madoc in one of the bleakest and most unfrequented parts of South Wales in September 1846. The Roman road called Sarn Helen or Lleon joins the ordinary road from Devynock to Ystradfellte, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south of the Maen Llia, a great block of stone marked on the Ordnance