

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

Map near the spring of the little river Llia. The Maen Madoc stands at about half a mile along and close to the south side of the Sarn Helen. It is a tall rude stone, 11 feet high, 2½ wide, and 1¼ thick, inclining southwards, with the inscription on its western side. The desolate bleakness of the spot is equalled by the extreme rudeness of the inscription.

My figure is made from a sketch taken on the spot, corrected by my rubbing, which has been reduced by the camera, and the inscription is to be read DERVACI FILIVS IVSTI IC IACIT¹.

The first letter D is reversed, the R with the bottom right-hand stroke horizontal, both the A's turned upside down, the I at the end of the first word horizontal, and evidently indicating the nominative case, to agree with the next word FILIVS, in which the F and I are conjoined, both the L's with the first stroke obliquely slanting, the terminal S reversed and of the capital form: the third letter of the second line, which I had regarded as L, disagrees with the two L's in the preceding word, and agrees with the last letter S in the first line; the following letter, which I had considered as a prostrate I, notwithstanding the short unconnected vertical stroke, is most probably a reversed T, as suggested by Prof. Rhys; the next character is a prostrate I (completing the word IVSTI), the H is wanting in the next word HIC, and the last word is misspelt IACIT as usual.

PLATE XXXVII. FIG. 2.

THE DEVYNOCK INSCRIPTION.

The beautifully situated church of Devynock is interesting on account of the inscribed stone inserted in the south-west angle of the outside of the tower, as well as of the font, mentioned in a subsequent page. The stone is placed at a considerable height from the ground, but I have been able to obtain several rubbings of it, which have been reduced by the camera in the accompanying figure. It is placed upside down, and the ornamental details occur at the end of the inscription instead of preceding it as usual.

In my description of the stone (Arch. Camb., 1858, p. 164) I stated that I could only satisfactorily make out the letters VGNIA in the upper line, the first of which was preceded by a letter which in my figure I delineated as a P, the A being followed by strokes which appeared to me to be intended for CIO, which were however nearly effaced. The second line is clearly LIVENDONI.

The letters are for the most part tolerably good Roman capitals. The G in the top line is however of the uncial form, and the L at the beginning of the second line is unusual, from having the bottom angle rounded so as to resemble an upright minuscule l.

It has subsequently suggested itself to my mind that the commencement of the second line has, like part of the ornamental work, been chiselled away, and that the LI are portions of the word FILI, leaving the remainder, VENDONI, as the proper name of the father of the person commemorated. A repeated examination of my rubbings (confirmed by a visit

¹ In my notice of this stone in the Arch. Camb., 1858, I gave the third word as IVLII, but here gladly accept the reading of Prof. Rhys as IVSTI (Arch. Camb., 1874, p. 332).