

peculiarity which I have not elsewhere seen. The larger cross is peculiar in its shape, with four small impressions opposite the origin of the arms, where the inner angles are cut off. (J. O. W., Arch. Camb., 1856, pp. 51, 139.)

The detached figure 1 represents a fragment found at the same time as the longer slab, having a smaller cross rudely represented on it, with portions of two letters, *co*, upon it. And it appears that the workmen in taking down the old church found a third stone of considerable size, with an inscription running down it for about 2 feet; but being unable to make anything of it, they again interred it in the foundations of the new church.

PLATE XXXIX. FIG. 4.

THE CROSSED STONE AT LLANSPYDDID.

On the south side of the churchyard of LlanSpyddid, two miles south-west from Brecon, is the crossed stone represented in the accompanying figure from the drawing by the Rev. H. L. Jones (Arch. Camb., 1861, p. 207), verified by a sketch by myself made in 1846 with a rubbing of the stone. It is said to have originally been 7 or 8 feet high, but it was broken, and the upper fragment is alone preserved¹, being 28 inches above ground, 14 inches wide, and about 4 inches thick. The present state of the stone shows two very simple crossed circles of very unequal size, one above the other, the upper one surrounded by four small circles, and the lower one having a still smaller one at the intersection of the limbs. Popularly this stone is called the Cross of Brychan Brycheiniog, a famous chief of early Welsh history, but the grounds for attaching this name to it are uncertain. The church is however dedicated to St. Cadog, the reputed son of Brychan. It is certainly of early date.

PLATE XXXIX. FIG. 5.

THE CROSSED STONE FORMERLY AT PEN Y MYNNID.

In Gough's Camden, ii. pl. 14, fig. 4, and in an article in the *Archæologia*, vol. iv. p. 8, by Strange, a notice and figure are given of a stone standing, in the middle of the last century, at a little distance from the Caer Madoc, near Ystradfellte on Pen y Mynnid (represented in the accompanying figure 3 from Gough's figure). The stone appears however to be lost, as Jones simply reproduces the former delineation in his '*Brecknockshire*,' ii. p. 644, pl. 12, fig. 3, as does also Hübner (*Inscript. Christ. Britann.*, p. 18, No. 51). It appears to have been a long square block, having a cross with equal arms inscribed on one of its faces within a circle, the lower limb being carried to a considerable distance down the stone in two straight incised

¹ In the Arch. Camb., 1853, it is stated that this cross was accidentally broken some years previously by a fire being kindled near it, but that the fragments were then put together. When seen by myself and the Rev. H. L. Jones it was in the condition represented in my Plate.

lines. In the spaces between the arms of the cross are small circular impressions, arranged so as to form four triangles, each composed of three impressions. On the margin of this side of the stone are a few marks, which may either have been Oghams, or possibly represented the letters I V L.

PLATE XL. FIGS. 1 & 2.

THE PATRISHOW FONT.

These figures represent the curious font in the small but very interesting church of Patrishow, on the eastern confines of the county of Brecknock, about 6 miles to the north-east of Crickhowell. The font is large and circular, with a narrowed circular base resting on a broader circular block. Its upper part measures 34 inches in its external diameter, the basin being 20 inches in diameter with an excavated drain. The outside of the body of the font is quite plain, but upon the flat ridge of the top of the font is the inscription—'Menhir me fecit i(n) te(m)pore genillin,' consisting of rudely-formed letters of irregular size, being for the most part Anglo-Saxon minuscules. On either side are two holes for the staples for the cover, and also two semi-foliated ornaments, extending into a line which runs all round within the outer edge and encloses the inscription.

From Jones's 'Brecknockshire' we learn that Cynhyllyn, or Genyllin Voel, the only son and heir of Rhys Goch, was Lord of Ystradyw, as well as Prince of Powis, in the middle of the eleventh century, and that the church itself was consecrated by Herwald (who was consecrated Bishop of Llandaff in 1056) under the name of Methur Issur, evidently corrupted from Merthyr Ishaw, or St. Ishaw the Martyr. Hence we learn that the font is coeval with the dedication of the church in the year 1060, and this is of considerable importance, as we have in this inscription round its top a very different style of letters either from the debased Roman capitals of the Paulinus and other earlier stones, or the Hiberno-Saxon characters of the Llantwit and other similar monuments. The system of contracting the words, wherever possible, had also commenced.

The foliated ornaments on the rim suggested a later date to the font than is here proposed to the Editors of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (1856, p. 287), where my original article appeared; in reply to which I cited many instances of similar foliated ornamentation in Anglo-Saxon MSS. of the end of the tenth and eleventh centuries, in a foot-note to my article above referred to.

PLATE XL. FIGS. 3, 4, 5.

THE FONT OF BRECON PRIORY CHURCH.

Amongst the various objects of interest in the priory church of Brecknock, which has been lately restored in an excellent style, chiefly through the energetic action of J. R. Cobb, Esq., none exceed the ancient font represented in the accompanying figures, now standing in