

inscription, which runs in two lines down the sides of the tomb, in order that other enquirers may not be tempted to take a walk of six miles as I did to see an inscription which might be considered to be several centuries older.

This stone is mentioned by an anonymous writer in the Additional MS. (British Mus., No. 14,934, fol. 206).

PLATE XLI. FIG. 5.

THE TURPILLIAN STONE.

In Gibson's Camden, ii. p. 433, pl. 14, fig. 6, and in Gough's Camden, ii. 476¹, a stone is described, then thrown down near a hedge on the farm of Ty-yn-y-wlâd, about a mile to the north-east of Crickhowell, with the inscription—

Turpilius jacit veri tr filius Dunocati.

In Jones's 'Brecknockshire' we find the inscription thus commented upon: 'Mr. Gough says it commemorated one Turpilianus²; in this he is incorrect. The first word is evidently Turpili and not Turpilian, the remainder may be anything the reader pleases. A writer in the Gentleman's Magazine for July, 1768 [1786, p. 473, t. 1. f. 7, and 581], makes it "Turpillius jacit Veri Tr. filius Dunocati."' Mr Jones adding—

"As the bell clinketh
So the fool thinketh,"

with the footnote, 'I would by no means be understood to apply this sarcasm to the writer in the periodical work above mentioned, and much less to the truly learned and respectable author above named. I only mean to assert that the inscription, except the first word, is so far from being legible that it may be anything the antiquary supposes or wishes it to be.' He is equally incredulous on the subject of the marginal marks, now known to be Oghams. In my paper on this stone in Arch. Camb. (1847, p. 25) I have given the true reading of the stone, and exposed Mr. Jones's fallacious arguments. In 1846 I visited the farm of Wern-y-Butler, where the stone then was, and it was impossible to have discovered it had I not been accompanied by the proprietor of the farm, as it was completely overgrown with brambles, and the plough having cast up earth round it on which grass and moss had grown in profusion. The stone had even then been removed from its former position in an adjoining field on the farm of Ty-yn-y-wlâd. I found the stone to be nearly 3 yards long, 14 inches wide at one end, and 2 feet wide in the middle.

The inscription is to be read, without the slightest difficulty as to any of the letters—

TURPILLI IC IACIT PUERI
TRILUNI DUNOCATI,

with various Oghamic marks along the left-hand edge (that is beneath the second line in my

¹ (And Ed. ii. vol. iii. 103, tab. 4, f. 6.) It is also mentioned or figured by Strange in Archæologia (vol. iv. pl. 2, fig. 2, and p. 19) and in Jones's Brecknockshire (vol. ii. pl. 6, fig. 4, p. 433).

² Petronius Turpilianus was successor to Paulinus Suetonius as commander of the Roman forces in Britain, A. D. 62. Our Turpillus must be several centuries more recent.

plate). With the exception of the *d* in the second line, which is of the minuscule form, and the long-tailed *p*'s, the whole is written in tolerably good Roman capitals. The first word in the second line I take to be intended for *Pueri*¹, used instead of *fili*, a most unusual formula, each of the three words in the first line also affording a grammatical error; the first name being a nominative but with a genitive termination, the second word without the commencing *n*, and the third word with an *i* instead of *e*.

About ten years ago the stone was removed from its former situation to Glan Usk Park, the residence of Sir Joseph Bailey, M.P., about two miles west of Crickhowell, where it now stands in the midst of a small clump of trees about three furlongs to the east of his house, and where it was visited by the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association at the Brecon Meeting in 1872, and again at the Abergavenny Meeting in 1876, when they were most hospitably received by Sir Joseph Bailey.

With respect to the Oghamic marks, Messrs. T. Wright and C. Roach Smith (*Journ. Brit. Arch. Association*, Feb. 1847) suggest that the stone has been chipped along this edge, and that the marks which remain are portions of a series of numerals giving the age of the deceased!! In the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (1869, p. 153) Mr. Brash clearly proved these marks to be Oghams, but his figure of them in p. 154 by no means corresponds with the true position and form of the marks. These he partially corrected in his article on this stone (*Arch. Camb.*, 1871, p. 158), showing that the marks on the stone, reading upwards from the bottom (and which are reproduced in the lower row of outlines in my plate as far upwards as the letter *r* in *TRILVNI*), clearly represent the Oghamic characters for the word *TVRPILI*; whilst he adds, with reference to the name *DVNOCATI*, that the word *NOCATI* occurs on an Ogham stone found at Whitefield, Co. Kerry, now in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, the prefix *DV* wanting on the Irish stone being usual before Gaedhelic names, as in *Dunan*, *Duinneachaidh*, which last he affirms is the *Dunocat* of the Welsh monument and must be so pronounced.

On the other hand, Prof. Rhys asserts that the word *Dunocati* becomes *Dincat* in the *Liber Landavensis*, pp. 194, 217.

It is surprising that Mr. Brash overlooked the Ogham marks at the top of the stone terminating, or rather commencing, opposite the *P* at the beginning of the second line. These are added on my plate at the left-hand end of the stone from sketches and rubbings by myself and Mr. Robinson of Cardiff, one of the Secretaries of the Cambrian Archæological Association². Prof. Rhys (*Arch. Camb.*, 1874, p. 19) gives these upper marks as equivalent to *Lluni*, the remains of *Trilluni*, which occurs as *Triluni* in the Roman letters.

¹ See Hübner, *Ins. Christ. Brit.* p. 15, no. 34, on Professor Rhys's suggestion that the word *Pueri* should be read *pueri*, a linguistic modification of *pueri* (*The Inscribed Stones of Wales*, p. 11, 1873), where the other words of this inscription are commented on.

I am not certain as to the correctness of the marks given in the left-hand curved part of the detached lower outline.