

PLATE XLII. FIG. 1.

THE CASSIANUS STONE.

This military stone stood, before the year 1767, on the top of Trecastle Hill, having been dug up near a spot called the Heath Cock (Black Cock, Jones) whilst making the turnpike road across the hill. It is figured in Gough's Camden, vol. ii. p. 473, pl. 14, fig. 1 (here copied), and is given by Strange in the *Archæologia*, vol. iv. p. 7, and in Jones's 'Brecknockshire,' pl. 12, fig. 4, p. 667. The inscription was read—'IMPERATORI NOSTRO MARCO CASSIANO LATINO POSTUMO FELICI AUG.' In these works it is stated to have been removed to Llandeilo-fawr, 'at the expense of a Mr. Latham, a supervisor of excise, where it was seen by Sir Richard Hoare, but was then so mutilated and defaced that only the words Imp' and Cassiano were then legible.' At the meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association at Llandeilo in 1855 the stone was not found, nor have I been able to obtain any precise information respecting its present situation, although Mr. William Rees (*Arch. Camb.*, 1854, p. 131) states his belief that it was built into the wall of Dynevor Park, in which situation one of my correspondents states that it was standing in 1824.

It is No. 1161 in Hübner's *Inscript. Brit. Lat.*, being confused with his No. 1162, which latter is misstated to have been found on the top of Trecastle Hill.

PLATE XLII. FIG. 2.

THE CAPEL COELBRYN STONE.

This stone was found by the side of the Roman road between Capel Coelbryn and Mynidd Hirr, or the long mountain, which road Mr. Strange (*Archæologia*, vol. iv. p. 7) supposed led from Nidum or Neath into Brecknockshire. It was a military stone, and was so much defaced that only MARC was read by Mr. Strange, and which was read in Gough's Camden, pl. 14, fig. 2 (here copied), as IMPC. This stone was not found by Mr. Jones ('Brecknockshire,' vol. ii. pl. 12, fig. 5), nor have I been able to obtain any information respecting it.

PLATE XLII. FIG. 3.

THE ROMAN STONE, BATTLE.

I am indebted to Mr. G. E. Wheatly Cobb, son of J. R. Cobb, Esq., the distinguished antiquarian of Brecon, for an account and rubbing of a portion of one of the finest Roman stones found in this country, which was ploughed up in a field at Battle, in 1877. It is here reduced by the camera. The fragment is 22 inches high and 16 inches wide in the middle. The letters vary in size, those of the top line being nearly 3 inches high, and those of the bottom line 1 inch.

They are very sharply incised and beautifully formed. It has been submitted to Prof. Hübner and the Rev. John Wordsworth, by whom the following reading has been suggested:—

DIS . MAN(*ibus*) C. JULI.
 CANDIDI. TANJI
 NI FILI EQ(*uitis*) (OR *decurionis*) ALAE
 HISP(*anorum*) VETTON(*um*) C(*ivium*) R(*omanorum*) IVL(*ius*)
 CLEMENS DOMIT(*ius*) VALENS H(*eredes*) F(*ecerunt*)
 ANNORUM XX STIPENDIORUM III H(IC) S(ITVS) E(ST)

‘The names added in italics are of course conjectural, and rather examples of what may be for the most part than what is actually most likely; but the *Alæ Hispanorum Vettonum* is certain. Cf. the Diploma of Malpas, Inscr. No. 1193, and the Stones of Bath, 52, and Bowes, 273, in vol. vii. of the *Corpus Inscript. Britann.* The date suggested is the end of the first or beginning of the second century.’

The place where this stone was found was not more than a mile from the Roman monument called the Maiden Stone (supra p. 57, Pl. XXXIII. fig. 1). The remains of a Roman encampment, where fragments of military weapons and several coins have been found, are still discernible near the church of the parish, where is also a long upright stone or *maen-hir*.

PLATE XLII. FIG. 4.

THE LLYWELL STONE.

Archæologists are indebted to the Rev. Lewis Price, Vicar of Llywell, for the discovery and preservation of a very remarkable ornamented stone inscribed with Ogham letters on the edge. In May, 1878, it was standing on the road-side leading from Trecastle to Glasfynydd ready to be used as a gate-post. It was found in a huge heap of stones in the vicinity. The stone has been examined by Mr. G. E. Robinson, one of the Secretaries of the Cambrian Archæological Association, who forwarded rubbings and notes of it to Professor Rhys, which have been placed by the latter in my hands.

The face of the stone is covered with incised markings of a very unique character, as may be seen in my figure reduced by the camera. The design is quite unlike that of any Anglo-Saxon, Celtic, or Irish stone or MS. with which I am acquainted. In the upper part appears a St. Andrew's cross with circles, and in the right-hand upper corner is a figure which may be intended either for a bird (owl?) or a man. The other figures are irregular as well as partially defaced, so that I can make out no very decided pattern.

Many of the Ogham marks are very indistinct, especially the vowel points. Mr. Robinson states that the latter are seldom shown actually on the edge of the stone, being generally small pit-marks barely to be seen or felt on the under face. Having, however, carefully examined every group of marks in company with Mr. Lewis Price, the Vicar, he is confident that they are accurately given in his drawing from which my figure is copied; only the