

markings which Prof. Rhys and I were not able to make out in the rubbings are indicated on my plate by dots. Mr. Robinson thinks he can make out MAQOT? BONI, which may be another form of the Cilgerran Macutreni, the o being faint in both cases. He is also convinced that the Ogham letters and ornamentation are of the same date and cut by the same tools; the latter he is disposed to attribute to the 'eighth century, perhaps later.' I must confess, with regard to this last suggestion, that the want of similarity of this ornamentation to any eighth-century work renders its date extremely doubtful; indeed, the irregularity of the design seems to me to be nearer to that of some of the Brittany and other rude Celtic monuments.

PLATE XLII. FIG. 5.

THE LLANGAMMARCH CROSSED STONE.

In the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1853, p. 140, a cross is mentioned as existing at Llangammarch, and in the accompanying figure I have represented a crossed stone with certain additional markings, formerly built into the churchyard wall of that parish, kindly furnished me by John Davis, Esq., of Glanewyddwr. The circle of the cross is 16 inches across, the crossed bar being 2 inches wide. The stone was built into the west wall of the church when the latter was restored a few years ago.

In addition to the preceding Brecknockshire stones, several others have been more or less unsatisfactorily mentioned, of which I think it desirable to preserve the record in these pages.

LLANGENEY or LLANGENAU in the Hundred of Crickhowell.—The late Rev. H. L. Jones mentions (*Arch. Camb.*, 1851, p. 82) that he had been informed on the spot that an early inscribed stone near Llangenau 'had disappeared quite lately.' (The village of Llangeney near Crickhowell is evidently here alluded to, and it is possible that the stone mentioned was the Turpillus stone, which at one time stood in a field on the confines of Llangeney and Crickhowell parishes. Or is this the 'stone' close to Crickhowell given in the Ordnance Survey Map, of which no account has been published?)

PENMIARTH (near Crickhowell).—An inscribed stone is stated to exist at Penmiarth in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1853, p. 140. I have, however, been unable to obtain any information as to its existence from the Rev. R. Raikes of Penmiarth or any other local antiquary.

LLANVIHANGEL CWM DU.—In his Memoir on the Roman Station called Pentre Gaer at this place, published in the *Archæologia Scotica*, iii. p. 97, and *Journ. Arch. Institute*, xxxiii. p. 269, the Rev. H. T. Payne states that in a field upon the opposite side of the lane from the encampment, the foundations of some ancient walls had been found, and that among the rubbish were found bricks marked with letters and numerals, and also a square stone tablet bearing an inscription, all of which were treated as rubbish and carted away.

GLAN USK PARK, near Crickhowell.—The *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1853, p. 323, states that

during the Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association at Brecon in 1853, the chapel then recently erected in Glan Usk Park by Sir Joseph Bailey to the memory of his eldest son was visited, 'and a few steps further on, the party reached an upright inscribed stone, of which the characters are now nearly illegible, but bear some resemblance to the following' (copied in Pl. LI. fig. 1):—

71, λ /, δ Λ ¹

At the Abergavenny Meeting of the Association in 1876 several of the members visited Glan Usk Park by the kind invitation of Sir J. R. Bailey, and inspected the Turpillus stone then lately removed to a clump of trees east of the house, and another stone which is placed on rising ground on the west side of the river and by the side of the carriage-road running south from the drive from the Tretower gate to the house. This is a broad flat stone about 5 feet high, and with a very rough surface, of which I made two rubbings, there being certain irregular markings, some of which look like letters, running lengthwise down the front of the stone, but I entirely failed in tracing any resemblance to the inscription given above or to decipher any part of the markings. There is still another stone at Glan Usk, mentioned by Mr. Worthington Smith in his amusing Sketch of the Association Excursions in 1876, 'which is plain, and a mile from the house².' This we did not visit. Is it possible that this last-mentioned stone is the one near the chapel bearing the supposed letters given above?

ABERCWMLAIS.—Professor Rhys gives, in a Note published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1875, p. 193, the following account of a stone supposed to have an inscription on it:— 'You start from Abercamlais near Brecon up the Camlais valley, and when you have got three or four miles from Abercamlais, as you turn to Mynydd Illtyd, the stone is on or near the road. There used to be a mound there called Y Castell.' I have not been able to obtain a corroboration of this statement.

LLANWETHWL.—In the churchyard of Llanwrthwl, near Rhaiadr, is a large stone about 6 feet in height, of which the upper part appears to have been broken. From its situation it may probably be the shaft of a cross, though by some it is supposed to be of Druidical origin.

On Rhôs Saith-maen, or the 'Seven Stone Common,' in the same parish, are some stones very irregularly placed, but whether they are military, sepulchral, or Druidical remains cannot be precisely determined.

DYFFRYN.—'On a stone in Dyffryn was a remarkable figure, a rubbing of which was shown to Mr. Lukis (by Mr. W. W. E. Wynne, at the Bangor Meeting in 1860), as well as to another competent authority in his own country: but these gentlemen were not agreed as to whether the figure was the result of art or nature.' *Arch. Camb.*, 1860, p. 370.

¹ From the form of the character like a V placed on its side commencing this inscription, I was induced to suppose that it was a Roman centurial stone (*Arch. Camb.*, 1853, p. 332).

² *Gardener's Chronicle*, Sept. 2, 1876.