

the four-arms of the cross being occupied by four small round bosses, each surrounded by a circular impressed line. The lower half of the stone is formed into a square panel by sunk lines, at the lower angles of which are two small round bosses, each with a circular impressed line.

PLATE XXIX. FIG. 6.

STONE WITH INCISED LINES IN LLANGONROYD CHURCH.

I am indebted to the Rev. R. Pendrill Llewelyn for rubbings of a stone with incised lines upon it now lying in the chancel of the church of Llangonoyd. It is 28 inches long, 13 inches wide, and about 8 inches thick. On its upper surface is an oblong hole with rounded ends, 12 inches long, 3 inches wide, and 5½ inches deep. This hole, I presume, formed the socket in which the base of a cross was fixed, of which there are no remains.

The stone was found about 25 years ago in the middle of the chancel wall, which is presumed to have been built about the year 1688, as that was the date when the church was restored, as inscribed upon the wall-plate. The stone is extremely hard, and does not appear to occur in the neighbourhood. The lines are cut very sharply, and the tools with which they were made must have been of excellent quality.

In the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1860, p. 374, is a notice of a stone with marks which had been doubtfully regarded as Oghams, found in a field near the summit of Penmaen Mawr; and in the same work, 1863, p. 331 et seq., and 1864, p. 315 et seq., are published two notices by Mr. E. Owen on other stones in Caernarvonshire with similar marks which agree very closely with those on the Llangonoyd stone, with which one of them further agrees in having a circular depression on the upper surface, 'which is evidently filled with water from the first rain-cloud passing over the hill. Nothing, then, would be more convenient for the sharpening of weapons or tools than a thing of this kind; and if the length and form of the incisions be studied, it will be found that they correspond to the length of the convenient play of a man's hand moving an edge tool backwards and forwards.'

Supposing then the cross to have been broken and thrown down, and the base with its socket filled with water remaining lying on the ground, it would afford a very convenient means for the sharpening of tools for use or defence. Certainly the marks on this stone and the very similar ones figured in Mr. Owen's articles can scarcely be regarded as letters of any kind, nor can they be considered as exhibiting any affinity with the archaic circular markings on stones in the north of England and Scotland, admirably illustrated by the late Sir J. Y. Simpson and other northern antiquaries.

PLATE XXX. FIGS. 1 & 2.

EFFIGY OF BISHOP DE BREWSA IN LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL.

In a paper on Monumental Effigies in Wales which I published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. ii. 1847, p. 240, was the following passage accompanied by a woodcut reproduced in Plate XXX of this work:—