

being filled in with the triquetra pattern. The basal part of the cross is slightly elongated and widened, so as to form a loop for the insertion of the upper part of a broad interlaced ribbon pattern, which extends down the shaft, the interlacement appearing incomplete both at the top and bottom.

It is difficult to fix a date for this stone, but I apprehend it would range from the tenth to the twelfth century. (J. O. W., Arch. Camb., 1876, p. 195.)

PLATE XLVIII. FIG. 6.

THE LLANGUNNOR CROSSED STONE.

This stone (for a rubbing of which I am indebted to the Rev. Aaron Roberts) is built into the porch of the church, and is not more than 19 inches high. It consists of a plain incised Latin cross with dilated ends to the limbs, inclosed by incised lines following the outlines of the cross, and terminated below in a short slender stem which is forked at its lower extremity.

PLATE XLIX. FIG. 3.

THE SEPULCHRAL STONE OF EGLWYS VAIR A CHURIG.

I am indebted to Miss Protheroe of Dól-Wilym for my knowledge of this very curious stone, which is admitted into this work on account of its very unusual character, as well as from the inscription, which from what remains of it could not have been in black letter, to the period of the use of which (thirteenth to the sixteenth century) the details of the stone might appear to belong. The raised portion of the stone, containing the bust and arms apparently of a female figure, are very much rubbed; the right hand is applied to the breast, and the left hand is held upward, and appears to hold an apple, ball, or possibly a flower-pot, resting on a square compartment, of which there is one on each side of the head, that to the left being ornamented with an elegantly designed figure of a plant, above which is a large foliated arabesque design, unfortunately greatly broken and incomplete. Below the bust the slab is greatly defaced, but appears to have borne an inscription, of which only the following letters can be indistinctly traced—

ΠANT ΙΔ
ΠANI

PLATE XLIX. FIG. 4.

THE CURCAGNUS STONE FORMERLY AT LLANDEILO VAWR.

The only notice of this stone is preserved in the correspondence of Edward Lhwyd, in one of whose letters, published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1858, p. 345, dated from Llandeilo Vawr, on December 20, 1697, he gives a figure (here copied), and describes it as 'a stone by the churchyard in this town—

JACET CURCACINUS
VRIVI FILIUS.'

The eleventh letter of the upper line is however not intended for *CI* conjoined, as read by E. Lhwyd, but a minuscule-formed *G* without a top bar and with a tail, of which numerous instances have been already pointed out in the stones of this county.

PLATE L. FIG. 1 a, b, c, d.

THE LLANARTHNEY STONES.

These figures represent portions of a highly ornamented but broken wheel cross which twenty years ago were built into different parts of the churchyard wall, one portion being close to the steps leading into the churchyard on the south side, and another on the north side of the north wall of the churchyard, about six yards to the west of the stile leading into the adjoining field. The stones have been greatly injured and defaced, and having been removed, rest at the present time against the south side of the tower. The large wheel of the cross rests upon a narrower base, the middle of which seems to have been ornamented with a ribbon pattern, and the sides with an inscription of which I could only unsatisfactorily make out the letters represented in figures a and b. The words *elm* and *merci* might possibly be portions of a Norman-French inscription,—‘*Deu del alme eit merci.*’ In which case, however, it must be considered that the inscription is of a much later date than the cross itself. Moreover, the late Rev. H. Longueville Jones favoured me in 1855 with a rubbing of the plain fragment of the stone, ‘which proves to be the foot of the cross. The name is gone, the words *Fecit crucem* alone remaining.’ My own sketch of the latter stone shews the letters *acet* and *it*, but the stone is so much injured that I cannot be sure of its correctness.

PLATE L. FIG. 2.

THE PARCAU STONE.

The first notice of this stone was given by Edward Lhwyd in Gibson’s *Camden*, p. 627, and Gough’s *Camden*, ii. p. 510 (ed. ii. vol. iii. p. 141), together with a figure, the inscription being read, *C MENVEDANI FILI BARCUNI*, i. e. (sepulchrum) *Caii Menvendani filii Barcuni*. It is numbered 2777 by Orellius.

It was found in the parish of Hen Llan Amgoed, a mile and a half from the Whitland station, in a field belonging to Parken called Parc Maen, ‘the field of the stone,’ and near to Kevn Varchen. It has now been placed upright in the middle of an adjoining field about a furlong distant N.E. from the farm-house, where it was visited during the Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association at Carmarthen in 1855.

An elaborate memoir on this stone was published by Sir Gardner Wilkinson in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* in 1871, p. 140.

In the same volume, p. 256, I published a figure from a rubbing of this stone, with a description.