

The late Mr. R. R. Brash, in a paper on the Oghams of the Welsh stones, comments on those of the St. Dogmael's and Fardel inscriptions (Arch. Camb., 1869, pp. 155-159); and Prof. Rhys (Arch. Camb., 1873, p. 77) states that the names Sagramni and Sagrom of the Bridell inscriptions are represented in the Liber Landavensis by *Gur-haereu* (p. 191) and *Haarubiu* (p. 194), which stands probably for *Haeru-biu*, and that Cunatami is duly represented in the same work by *Canatam* (p. 228) and *Condaf* (p. 132).

PLATE LV.

THE BROKEN SHAFT OF THE LARGE CROSS AT PENALLY.

This large and highly ornamented slab stands in the churchyard of Penally, on the north side of the church, and is not only broken in its upper part, but has also lost a portion of the ornament of the face of the stone, from its having scaled off. It is affixed on a square raised step or base, and is 5 feet 4 inches high, 1 foot 10 inches wide at the bottom and 18 inches at the top, and 18 inches thick at the bottom and 11 inches at the top; the angles of the stone are rounded to represent cables.

The faces are ornamented with various kinds of patterns, the top of one side with diagonally angulated lines forming a very Chinese-like pattern, followed beneath by two dragons¹ with interlacing fore-legs, curling tails, top-knots, and gaping mouths vomiting smaller dragons. Below these beasts a piece of the face is scaled off. The base is ornamented in a very unusual manner with an arabesque of intertwining branches, which are unfortunately very much defaced.

The other side of the stone has a pattern at the top formed of triple interlaced ribbons, beneath which is a series of raised circumvolutions, which seem to arise from the tail of a great animal, of which the head and half of the body are scaled off. The narrow sides of the stone are ornamented with the Z-like Chinese pattern, and with a flowing arabesque of branches, each terminating in three leaves; a character which affords a clue to the date of the stone, which I think cannot be earlier than the eleventh or twelfth century.

PLATE LVI. Figs. 1, 2, & 3.

THE SMALL PENALLY CROSS.

These figures represent a very elegant cross which stands near the west end of the church of Penally, and which is here drawn on a scale of an inch to a foot. It is 6½ feet high, and is ornamented on both sides with interlaced ribbon-patterns of an ordinary character on the west side, and on the edges and portion of the eastern side. The latter, however, is

¹ This is almost the only cross in Wales in which interlaced animals (so common in Anglo-Saxon and Irish work) are represented. The remarkable spiral pattern so distinctive of Irish and Hiberno-Saxon work does not occur, so far as I am aware, on any of the Welsh stones.

more elaborate than the western side, showing that its present position, facing the western end of the church, is that for which it was designed. The slightly enlarged base of the cross on this eastern side exhibits an unusual angulated and interlaced ornament, of which the late Mr. Petrie has given an example from Glendalough in his work on the Round Towers, and others occur on the Scottish crosses; whilst in the upper part of the shaft the interlacement is carried up into a remarkable arabesque of intertwining stems ending in bunches of berries.

The head of the cross is formed of four equal-sized arms, of the Maltese shape, ornamented with interlaced ribbons, and having a boss in the centre, and the spaces between the arms pierced. The whole of the cross has a narrow raised cable-like line, with oblique impressions along the outer margin.

The peculiar foliated ornamentation of this cross united to the more ancient interlaced patterns induce me to think that it is not of an earlier date than the eleventh or twelfth century. (J. O. W. in Arch. Camb., 1864, p. 328.)

By some writers this stone has been noticed as the coffin of a British prince. It lay long concealed under a gallery at the west end of the church.

PLATE LVI. FIGS. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

THE SMALL PENALLY ORNAMENTED FRAGMENTS.

In the Journal of the Archæological Institute, vol. i. Proceedings, p. 384, October, 1844, the late Albert Way, Esq., published two figures of two fragments of carved stones, which he regarded as portions of the same cross, and which were employed as jambs of the fire-place in the vestry; these, by permission of the Vicar, were taken out. The face of one of these fragments, represented in my fig. 7, is ornamented with interlaced ribbons (each formed of three longitudinal divisions); below which is an inscription in Hiberno-Saxon minuscule letters—

hec est crux quam ædifica
vit mail downnac l τᵢᵢᵢ

The back of this fragment is represented in fig. 8, and is occupied with a densely interlaced triple ribbon-pattern formed into two great transverse knots. The narrow edges of this fragment, figures 9 and 10, are ornamented with interlaced ribbons and the Chinese Z-like diagonal pattern.

The other fragment was considered by Mr. Way as part of the same cross as the preceding, and of one side of which he gave a figure ornamented with the diagonal Chinese-like T-pattern (see my fig. 5), whilst its other face is ornamented with knots of interlaced ribbons (fig. 4), which can scarcely be a continuation of the ornament on the other fragment above the inscription, as the ribbons here appear to be simple, and not divided into three threads as in the other. The edge of this fragment (fig. 6) shows the Chinese Z-like pattern.

The inscribed stone is 12 inches wide and 10 inches high, rather narrowing gradually in its upper part, whilst the other fragment is 13 inches high and 9 inches wide.

From a letter from Mr. J. Romilly Allen to myself, dated May 10, 1878, it appears that the inscribed fragment above described is no longer to be found at Penally; the other fragment still remaining at the rectory. I find however, in the account of the Tenby Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1851 (*Arch. Camb.*, 1851, p. 340), it is stated that the *inscribed* Penally stone was exhibited in the temporary museum at Tenby (it is not stated by whom), but in a preceding page, 338, it is stated that a rubbing of the same fragment was exhibited by Mrs. Gwynne. Is it possible that the inscribed fragment still remains at the Tenby Museum, or is it now in private hands? In either case, it ought to be restored, and fixed with the other fragment in the walls of Penally Church or elsewhere, so as not to hide the carving on both sides of the stones.

PLATE LVII.

THE GREAT CROSS AT CAREW.

This magnificent cross now stands raised upon a solid stone base by the side of the road in the village of Carew near the toll-gate, and as the adjoining road has been lowered and is rather narrow, the cross, being 14 feet high, towers majestically above the thoroughfare, serving at the same time as an excellent situation for bill-stickers, who use it for their advertisements, and so hide the beauty of the sculpture, rendering necessary an occasional cleansing of the stone, as was recently done by a female relative of mine. The east side of the stone has been incorrectly figured both by Fenton¹ and Donovan². Of the west side, containing the still undeciphered inscription, a careful figure was given by myself in the *Journal of the Archæological Institute* in 1846, vol. iii. p. 71. The cross is about 1 foot thick and 14 feet high, the dilated base being 48 inches across, the middle portion of the cross being 30 inches wide, and the diameter of the wheel-cross at the top is 26 inches; the latter stands on two gradually diminishing steps. The head of the cross is pierced with four holes, like many of the Irish crosses, and on the east side is inscribed with a cross, each limb being formed of three incised lines, the outer ones recurved at a sharp angle at their extremities. On the west side (which has been more weathered) the design is nearly defaced, although a small portion of a ribbon-interlacement can be observed on this side. The two chief faces of the base of the cross are divided into compartments, each with a different style of interlaced ornament, of which an inspection of the figures will give a clearer idea than a detailed description. On the upper part of the east side (fig. B) will be observed the curious pattern formed of groups of four T's arranged with the bottoms of the down-stroke radiating into a geometrical pattern; which also occurs on the west

¹ Fenton's *Pembrokeshire*, Plate 3.

² Donovan, *Tour in South Wales*, Plate 2, opposite p. 216, and p. 296.