

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 Fenton<sup>1</sup> and Donovan<sup>2</sup>. 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

<sup>1</sup> Fenton's *Pembrokeshire*, Plate 3.

<sup>2</sup> Donovan, *Tour in South Wales*, Plate 2, opposite p. 216, and p. 296.

side just below the wheel of the cross. The middle portion on this side has a modification of the curious Chinese pattern, in parts of which the sculptor had made several mistakes in the carving. This design, which also appears on the south and east sides of the Nevern cross (Plate LXII), is in fact a slight modification of a series of filfot crosses united together by straight raised connecting bars.

In the lower dilated part on this west side is a fascia inclosing a very classical fret; and below the middle are two tranverse spaces, each measuring 11 inches by 6, the right-hand one being quite plain, and the left-hand one having an inscription which has not hitherto been satisfactorily explained. This I have given separately in fig. E, copied from my drawings and several rubbings. The letters of this inscription are incised, whilst the ornamental patterns are in relief. The letters are very irregular, and seem to represent—

maygit  
entre (or eutre)  
cette >

but several of them are so ill-shaped, especially the third in the top line, the fourth in the second line, and the terminal portion of the third line, that nothing positive can be said of them.

It is remarkable that a not quite correct copy of this inscription has been found in Ireland on a block of sandstone at Fethard Castle, belonging to the Carew family; for a rubbing of which, forwarded to me in 1863, I was indebted to Messrs. W. R. and Robert King. This inscription measures 23 inches by 13, and reads—

maφ3it  
eutpe=  
cet . t . f x

the lower ends of the terminal x being curved up to the left, the outer one uniting to the lower limb of the left-hand stroke like a 8.

It is evident that this Irish inscription has been carved from an inaccurate copy of the Welsh one. It is given almost correctly by Hübner (*Inscrip. Brit. Christ.* p. 34, no. 96), from the communication of the Rev. James Graves, of Stonyford (*Arch. Camb.*, 1876, p. 245, No. 96). The smaller figures represent the ornamental designs on the narrow edges of the cross.

PLATE LVIII. FIGS. 1 & 2.

CAPEL COLMAN CROSSED STONE.

I am indebted to Mr. W. D. Jones of Llaneyall, near Newcastle Emlyn, for rubbings and drawings of a stone which, at the date of his communication in 1859, stood as a gate-post between 100 and 200 yards from the churchyard of Capel Colman, seven miles south of