

cut away to fit it for its present unworthy position. It is a cross of the Maltese form, with nearly circular impressed spaces between the limbs, and with a four-lobed boss in the centre. The cross measures 18 inches in diameter.

PLATE LXXIII. FIG. 2.

THE BRYNGWYN CROSSED STONE.

I am also indebted to Richard W. Banks, Esq., for a rubbing of a crossed-stone at Bryngwyn, made by the rector, the Rev. J. Hughes. It stands in the churchyard near the solitary yew-tree, and is a block of sandstone embedded 2 feet in the earth and standing 5 feet 8 inches above ground, probably an erratic boulder, the front of which has been carefully dressed, rounded off at its angles, and deeply incised with crosses. The stone may possibly have been a British *maen-hir*, decorated at a subsequent, although very early, period with an incised cross having roundels at the extremity of each arm. (R. W. B. in *Arch. Camb.*, 1876, p. 215.)

From the accompanying figure it will be seen that each of the terminal roundels incloses a small boss, as is also the case with the centre of the cross, and that there are four small plain crosses introduced between the limbs of the cross, which is 30 inches high and 20 inches wide.

PLATE LXXIII. FIGS. 3 & 4.

THE LLOWES CROSS.

In the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1873, p. 321, is contained a memoir and figure of a singularly carved crossed-stone in Llowes churchyard, Radnorshire, communicated by Ernest Hartland, Esq. It is a large block of stone standing erect about 7 feet 6 inches above the surface of the ground, 3 feet wide at the base, and gradually diminishing upwards to 27 inches across and 10 inches thick at the top and 10½ at the bottom. On the side facing the east (fig. 3) is a cross of irregular geometrical lozenge-shaped patterns, filled up with semilunar and triangular compartments arranged symmetrically, but by no means regularly. The upper part of the stone containing the top arm of the cross is mutilated, and the lower part of the stem is plain; the semilunar compartments forming the connexions between the arms of the cross are carved to the depth of two inches, being deeper than the rest of the pattern. On the opposite or west side of the stone (fig. 4) is a Latin cross cut to the depth of 3 inches, increasing in width downwards. The stone is a limestone-block partly overgrown with lichens, and has suffered much on its west face as well as on the south side of the east face from exposure to the weather.

In the edge of the stone on the north side is a curious small hole 2 inches across and 3 inches deep. The stone is known by the name of Moll Walbec, and the original British appellation was *Malaen y Walfa*, i. e. 'the fury of the Enclosure.' The name Moll Walbec, however, appears to have also been applied by the common people to the female corbel-head