

the Cumberland stones. The north edge of the cross (Pl. LXXXIII. fig. 2) is ornamented at the top with broad ribbons interlaced, springing rudely from a more classical fret occupying the lower part of this side; whilst the south side of the cross (Pl. LXXXIV. fig. 3) has at the top triple ribbons interlaced rising from a series of steps below which are some small very rude figures of animals, probably representing a man, dog, and stag.

The fret represented above the top of the shaft in the figures of the north and south sides occurs on the outer edge of the wheel of the cross-head itself.

The cross originally stood close to the church, probably in the cloister, whence it was removed by Lord Berkeley into its present position in the neighbouring deer-park about eighty years ago.

PLATE LXXXIII. FIGS. 3 & 4.

STONES AT PENMON PRIORY.

These stones are built into the refectory adjoining the south side of the priory church of Penmon. Fig. 3 is a grave-stone with an early and plain cross in very low relief carved upon it; it is now used as the lintel of the south door of the refectory; and fig. 4 is a portion of an early cross, about 3½ feet long and 10 inches thick, ornamented with frets of a classical character, the wider side having a compartment with a curious rectangular pattern somewhat partaking of a Chinese design. This stone (with the broad carved face downwards) is now used for the lintel of the east window in the second tier on the south side of the refectory, the patterns being formed by incised lines.

The font at Penmon (Journ. Arch. Inst., i. pp. 122, 123) is quadrangular, the upper portion ornamented with fret-work similar to that of the last-described relic. It was found in the yard of a stone-mason at Beaumaris, and restored to its original situation. It has indeed been regarded as part of the identical cross of which the shaft in the lintel of the window may be another portion. The top of the south side of the font is formed into four square compartments, each with an eight-rayed star, the alternate rays wide, and marked with an incised line (resembling a St. Andrew's cross), whilst on another of the sides are two trilobed ornaments surrounded with the classical fret.

The doorway near the west end of the south side of the nave of the priory church has an interesting rounded arch with cushioned capitals to the side shafts, with a carved tympanum representing a quadruped seated biting its own foliated tail, and surrounded with a narrow interlacing ribbon-pattern (Journ. Arch. Inst., i. p. 124. Comp. the sculpture of Cormac's Chapel at Glendalough, given by Petrie).

PLATE LXXX. FIG. 3.

MUTILATED CROSS AT LLANGAFFO.

In the very small church of Llangaffo (a chapelry of Llangeinwen), the lintel of the northern doorway consists of a tomb-stone 6 feet long, bearing a rudely-incised cross, plain

and with the arms gradually widened; and in the churchyard is a mutilated cross on a rude pedestal, now used as a sun-dial, on the front of which is sculptured a cross with equal limbs, each dilated at the extremity, inscribed within a circle, beneath which are two incised trefoils; the edge of the stone is ornamented with the classical fret seen on the Penmon Priory stones and cross, but the carving is much defaced and difficult to be made out.

## PLATE LXXX. FIG. 4.

## CROSSED STONE AT LLANVAIR YN NEUBWLL.

The little church of this place (a chapelry of Rhoscolyn) has a circular-headed southern doorway, now blocked up with the broken monumental slab here represented, nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet long and 13 inches wide, used for its threshold. Some letters, now nearly or quite defaced, run down one side of the stem of the cross.

## PLATE LXXXIII. FIGS. 5, 6, and PLATE LXXXIX. FIG. 5.

## CROSSED STONES AT LLANFIHANGEL YSGEIFIOG.

In the greatly dilapidated church of this parish are still preserved two early grave-stone slabs, forming the upper step under the altar, on which are carved figures of the cross of a plain design, one (Pl. LXXXIII. fig. 6) having the upper arms and top widened gradually, whilst in the other they (as well as the base) are terminated with short cross-bars (Pl. LXXXIX. fig. 5). A third crossed stone, with the head of the cross inscribed within a circle (Pl. LXXXIII. fig. 5), is used as a lintel over one of the doorways of the church.

## PLATE LXXXIX. FIG. 6.

## CHURCHYARD CROSS AT LLANVAIR MATHAFARN EITHAF.

In the churchyard of this parish, to the north-west of the church, is the mutilated cross (still erect) here represented, with lead in some holes at the top. It was a wheel cross of a very plain design and destitute of ornament. The steps of the two stiles that lead into the churchyard are also apparently fragments of very rude and ancient coffin-lids, bearing the remains of early devices, apparently anterior to the twelfth century, but now scarcely to be deciphered. That at the south-western corner of the churchyard has a cross traceable on it.

## PLATE LXXXIII. FIG. 7.

## THE NEWBOROUGH (VRONDEG or BRONDEG) STONE.

This stone, nearly 5 feet high above ground, 1 foot 6 inches wide, and about 12 inches thick, stood (when in 1848 I drew and rubbed it) on the south-eastern side of the