

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

road from Newborough to Llangaffo, on the farm of Brondeg, forming the eastern part of a gateway into a field. From information received from the Rev. Hugh Prichard of Dinan, it has been inserted in the vestry-wall of Llangaffo Church, by his kind co-operation, and in accordance with a resolution passed at the Bangor Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association, Aug. 30, 1860 (*Arch. Camb.*, 1860, p. 372, and 1865, p. 89). It was described by the late Rev. H. L. Jones in *Arch. Camb.*, i. p. 428, and figured from my drawing (p. 429). The inscription has exercised the ingenuity of Welsh antiquarians from Rowlands (*Antiq. Paroch.*, *Arch. Camb.*, 1846, p. 310) downwards. It is composed of the chloritic schist of the country and full of longitudinal slits arising from the cleavage or stratification, which tend to make the letters still less legible than they might otherwise be. The two upper lines especially are doubtful, but the remainder may I think be certainly read

CVVRI CINI EREXIT HUNC LAPIDEM,

the letters being for the most part of the Anglo-Saxon minuscule form; the elongated *r*'s in the third line, the *x* in the seventh, the *a* in the ninth, and the *d* and *m* in the tenth line being especially worthy of notice. The stone was also mentioned by Edward Lhwyd in Gibson's *Camden*, 2nd Ed., 1722, ii. p. 810; Gough's *Camden*, iii. 203; an anonymous writer in the *Brit. Mus. MS.* 14,934, fol. 216, who read the top lines *VR|SHIH*; Pennant, ii. 223; and Rhys, *Inscr. Stones of Wales*, p. 10, who reads the commencement . . . *VS . . . NIH . . . I FILIUS*. On the spot they appeared to me to read *VINILI FILIVS*, and Rowlands read the second name as *FILIUS ULRICI*.

PLATE LXXXV. FIG. 1.

THE STONE OF SAINT SADWRN FARCHOG.

The little church of Llansadwrn (dedicated to Sadwrn Farchog, a son of Bicanys of Armorica, and brother of St. Ildutus and nephew of Llydaw, who in the sixth or seventh century accompanied Cadfan to Britain in his old age) is rendered especially interesting from containing the monumental slab of the patron saint, here figured from a rubbing, and which was first described and figured by the Rev. H. L. Jones (*Journ. Arch. Inst.*, i. 124, and *Arch. Camb.*, 1847, p. 260). The inscription is entirely in Roman capitals (except the first *τ* in the third line, which is of a minuscule character), and is to be read—

HIC BEATUS SATURNINUS SE . . . . . ACIT . ET SUA SA . . CONIVX . PA . . .

Mr. Jones proposed to read the inscription, 'Hic beatus Saturninus seps. (sepultus) jacet . et sua sca (sancta) conjux . pax.' Dr. Hubner reads the wife's name as *Suasa*, and supplies the terminal *Pa(x vobiscum)*, for which there is not sufficient space; the word 'Pace' seeming more probable and more in accordance with earlier inscriptions.

The stone is fixed in the recess of a window in the eastern wall of the chapel on the north side of the church. The stone measures 22 inches long by 13 inches wide, and the rudely-formed letters are 2½ inches high.