

the four-arms of the cross being occupied by four small round bosses, each surrounded by a circular impressed line. The lower half of the stone is formed into a square panel by sunk lines, at the lower angles of which are two small round bosses, each with a circular impressed line.

PLATE XXIX. FIG. 6.

STONE WITH INCISED LINES IN LLANGONOYD CHURCH.

I am indebted to the Rev. R. Pendrill Llewelyn for rubbings of a stone with incised lines upon it now lying in the chancel of the church of Llangonoyd. It is 28 inches long, 13 inches wide, and about 8 inches thick. On its upper surface is an oblong hole with rounded ends, 12 inches long, 3 inches wide, and 5½ inches deep. This hole, I presume, formed the socket in which the base of a cross was fixed, of which there are no remains.

The stone was found about 25 years ago in the middle of the chancel wall, which is presumed to have been built about the year 1688, as that was the date when the church was restored, as inscribed upon the wall-plate. The stone is extremely hard, and does not appear to occur in the neighbourhood. The lines are cut very sharply, and the tools with which they were made must have been of excellent quality.

In the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1860, p. 374, is a notice of a stone with marks which had been doubtfully regarded as Oghams, found in a field near the summit of Penmaen Mawr; and in the same work, 1863, p. 331 et seq., and 1864, p. 315 et seq., are published two notices by Mr. E. Owen on other stones in Caernarvonshire with similar marks which agree very closely with those on the Llangonoyd stone, with which one of them further agrees in having a circular depression on the upper surface, 'which is evidently filled with water from the first rain-cloud passing over the hill. Nothing, then, would be more convenient for the sharpening of weapons or tools than a thing of this kind; and if the length and form of the incisions be studied, it will be found that they correspond to the length of the convenient play of a man's hand moving an edge tool backwards and forwards.'

Supposing then the cross to have been broken and thrown down, and the base with its socket filled with water remaining lying on the ground, it would afford a very convenient means for the sharpening of tools for use or defence. Certainly the marks on this stone and the very similar ones figured in Mr. Owen's articles can scarcely be regarded as letters of any kind, nor can they be considered as exhibiting any affinity with the archaic circular markings on stones in the north of England and Scotland, admirably illustrated by the late Sir J. Y. Simpson and other northern antiquaries.

PLATE XXX. FIGS. 1 & 2.

EFFIGY OF BISHOP DE BREWSA IN LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL.

In a paper on Monumental Effigies in Wales which I published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. ii. 1847, p. 240, was the following passage accompanied by a woodcut reproduced in Plate XXX of this work:—

‘Wales possesses still fewer incised slabs with full length effigies in low relief than England. The finest which I have met with in the Principality is that of William de Brewsa, forty-second Bishop of Llandaff (according to Browne Willis’s Survey of Llandaff, p. 51), who was elected Bishop about the middle of Lent 1265 (Godwin, de Præsulibus), and consecrated on the octave of Whitsuntide following (Annales Wigorn. in Angl. Sacra, vol. i. p. 508). He died 19th March, 1286–7, and was buried on the north side of the high altar in the Lady Chapel, or Welsh Chapel as it is termed, of the cathedral. The statue is in moderately low relief, carved in very hard bluish-black stone, the feet are wanting, the Bishop is clad in pontificalibus, the mitre acutely pointed at top, with the infulæ falling on the shoulders, the ears standing out, the face smooth, the pastoral staff is singularly holden by the left hand, the right hand being simply extended upon the breast. The various parts of the dress are easily to be made out, the head of the staff is beautifully foliated, the figure lies beneath a trefoil arch, the middle lobe being rounded, the fillet of the arch bearing the words—

✠ WILLELM^o : DE : BREWSA : EPS : LA : [Episcopus Llandavensis].

The arch springs from capitals of the Early English form on slender columns surmounted by pinnacles, the crockets of which are formed by various kinds of natural leaves, each pinnacle being ornamented with a distinct kind of leaf. Unlike the more ordinary early representations of bishops, William de Brewsa is neither in the act of benediction nor holding the sacred volume.’

It will scarcely be believed that in the rebuilding of Llandaff Cathedral, since the period when my article was published, the statue of William de Brewsa has been shamefully deprived of its canopy and inscription, and is now inserted in a niche in the south wall of the south aisle of the cathedral, close behind the middle door. It is on this account, and because I believe my figure is the only record of the original condition of the effigy, that I have introduced a mediæval monument in the present work, together with an enlarged representation of the inscription itself.

PLATE XXX. Figs. 3 & 4.

PARTIAL EFFIGY AT LLANTWIT MAJOR.

The accompanying figure, which is here given as a pendant to that of the effigy of William de Brewsa, is copied from a very curious stone in the church of Llantwit Major. It is a coped coffin-lid, having along the centre or ridge a row of fifteen lozenge-shaped compartments, terminating above in a quatrefoil impression, within which is carved a head with large ears and shut eyes: on the left-hand side of the stone is a series of twenty-one interlaced rings, above which is a four-lobed ribbon-knot like those on the Newcastle-Bridgend coffin-lid; on the right side is a slight arabesque foliated ornament, and on the right-hand edge of the stone is the following inscription:—

NE PETRA CALCETUR QUE SUBLIACET ISTA TUETUR.