

'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.

From the style of the inscription and the form of the letters, and a comparison of them with the De Brewsa inscription, it must, I apprehend, be assigned to the twelfth rather than the thirteenth century.

Strange (*Archæologia*, vol. i. p. 24, Pl. III. fig. 4) and Donovan (*Tour in South Wales*, p. 353), as well as Gough's *Camden*, have figured this tomb-stone, but have made sad havoc with the inscription, although it is perfectly legible.

PLATE XXX. FIGS. 5, 6, 7.

THE PEN-YR-ALLT STONE, NEAR BRIDGEND.

My attention having been directed by Dr. Lewis, of Oxford, a former resident in South Glamorganshire, to a remarkable stone on the Pen-yr-Allt farm, one mile north of Newcastle-Bridgend, on the eastern side of the river Ogmore on the way to Llansaintfred, I mentioned the same at the Abergavenny Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1875; shortly after which it was visited by Mr. G. E. Robinson, of Cardiff, who published a sketch and notice of it in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for January, 1877, p. 62. In July, 1877, I visited the stone and made the sketches and rubbings which have supplied the accompanying figures.

Notwithstanding its very exposed situation, visible from far and well known to huntsmen from its being whitewashed according to the custom of the country, no notice, so far as I am aware, had previously been published, nor is it marked in the Ordnance Survey. It stands in a field called 'Cae Fynnon,' from the holy well in the northern edge of the field, and is within a few yards of the spring which supplies the well. The field slopes down to the eastern side of the river, and is just opposite to the new Lunatic Asylum on the west side, from whence the stone is visible.

The stone is an oblong block, somewhat narrowed at its base, 45 inches high and 24 inches wide at the top of its east and west sides, and 19 inches on its south and north sides. The present top of the stone is flat, with a deep hole cut in the middle, evidently for the reception of the base of another stone, most probably marked with a cross-design, as in the Llandough cross, Pl. I. The side angles of the stone are worked into semi-columns, also as in the Llandough cross, and ornamented with irregular interlaced designs, now so much worn that only the holes between the ribbons remain in a more or less indistinct condition. The top and bottom edges of the stone are ornamented with raised rings, also now much defaced; the spaces between the side angles of the stone form oblong panels, of which the one facing the east is quite plain and rough, whilst the one facing the south, seen in Fig. 5, is entirely filled with sculptured patterns coarsely executed, the upper part being composed of a modification of the Chinese-like design common in MSS., whilst the lower part consists of a ribbon pattern arranged into a circle with connected lateral ribbons rudely disposed. The western and northern faces, shown in Figs. 6, 7, have the lower part plain, as though intended for inscriptions, but the upper part on each is ornamented with two groups of ribbon patterns like that at the bottom of the south side. The lowest part of the stone forms a slightly dilated base, which is firmly planted into the ground.