

The west side of the Nevern cross was very inaccurately figured in the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, vol. i. p. 145. The west side was first figured by myself in *Journ. Arch. Institute*, 1846, p. 71, vol. iii, and *Proceed. Oxford Archit. Society*, May 15, 1861, and all the sides in my memoir in *Arch. Cambrensis*, 1860, p. 48. It is formed of a single stone, except the cross at the top, which had formerly been fixed with an iron spike. The shaft is 10 feet long, but, according to the parish clerk, it is buried six feet in the earth; the cross at the top is 2 feet 10½ inches high. In the first-mentioned work, vol. i. p. 320, the Rev. J. Jones (Tegid) published drawings of the two inscriptions.

PLATE LI. FIG. 2.

THE LOST WHEEL-CROSS AT NEVERN.

In Gibson's *Camden*, p. 639, and Gough's *Camden*, ii. p. 521 (ed. 2. vol. iii. p. 151), mention is made of a stone said to be pitched on end in Nevern Church, 2 feet high, round at the top, with a series of letters round the top of a form unlike that of any of the other early inscriptions, and what might at first be mistaken for Runic or Bardic letters. These are represented in my plate as given by Gibson. It is No. 105 in Prof. Hübner's work, p. 37, in the Appendix to which, p. 90, he ingeniously suggests the reading

f/OIIIANne

i. e. S(anctus) Io(h)anne(s). In company with Tegid I searched in vain for this stone.

PLATE LI. FIG. 8.

THE VITALIANUS STONE.

In Gibson's *Camden*, p. 638 (Gough's *Camden*, ii. p. 521; ed. 2. vol. iii. p. 151), a stone is described as standing on the north side of the church of Nevern, 2 yards high, triquetrous in form, and inscribed in Roman capital letters

VITALIANI
EMERET

the A and L in the upper line being conjoined and the N reversed. Tegid and I searched in vain for this stone as stated in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (1860, p. 52), where it was added that some years previously a cross (possibly one of two described above) had been moved from Nevern to Cwm Glöyn, a farm two miles distant, by Mr. Owen. Here ten years later it was discovered by Prof. Rhys, who has placed in my hands the rubbing from which my figure is drawn, the letters being between 3 and 4 inches high and occupying 17 inches along the front of the stone.

From the rubbing it appears that the second name should be read EMERITO rather than EMERETO as given by Prof. Rhys (Arch. Camb., 1873, p. 387, and 1874, p. 20). The stone is now used a gate-post as you turn from the Cardigan road to go to Cwm Glöyn farm, and I respectfully submit that it ought to be restored to Nevern churchyard, from which it had been sacrilegiously stolen, notwithstanding Prof. Rhys's doubt that the stone had ever stood in Nevern churchyard. He adds that an Ogham inscription most accurately cut and spaced, reading VITALIANI, exists on the angle on the right, near the top of the stone.

Dr. Ferguson, who had also visited the stone, states that the *Vitaliani* of the Latin text is certainly echoed by an Oghamic *Fitaliani*, from which he had obtained a cast (Arch. Camb., 1874, p. 331).

Prof. Rhys's rubbing, from which my figure was made, showed no traces of these Ogham letters.

PLATE LI. FIG. 4.

ROMAN INSCRIPTION IN NEVERN CHURCH.

Whilst engaged with Tegid in hunting for the two last described stones in Nevern church we found a fragment of a Roman inscription built into the inside of the south wall of the church, measuring 14 inches by 5, and inscribed with the letters TH—WI—MI—IM, of which I can offer no explanation. The w in the second line has the two middle strokes crossed at the top, the two m's have the two middle strokes only reaching half the length of the side strokes, and the i in the third line is well tipped at top and bottom as well as dilated in the middle. The letters are nearly 3 inches long. I can find no previous notice of this stone (J. O. W., in Arch. Camb., 1860, p. 52).

PLATE LXI. FIG. 4.

THE WHEEL-CROSS IN NEVERN CHURCH.

The interior of the church of Nevern contains another early relic of British Christianity, in a large slab now used as part of the pavement on the north side of the chancel, inscribed with a Maltese cross (with equal short limbs dilated at the ends, inscribed within a circle), the two outer incised lines forming which are extended downwards, below the bottom arm, so as to form a long stem or shaft to the cross. The diameter of this cross is 28 inches, and the width of the stem running down the middle of the slab is 10 inches. Numerous other instances of similar incised crosses occur in Pembrokeshire and Cardiganshire.