

side just below the wheel of the cross. The middle portion on this side has a modification of the curious Chinese pattern, in parts of which the sculptor had made several mistakes in the carving. This design, which also appears on the south and east sides of the Nevern cross (Plate LXII), is in fact a slight modification of a series of filfot crosses united together by straight raised connecting bars.

In the lower dilated part on this west side is a fascia inclosing a very classical fret; and below the middle are two tranverse spaces, each measuring 11 inches by 6, the right-hand one being quite plain, and the left-hand one having an inscription which has not hitherto been satisfactorily explained. This I have given separately in fig. E, copied from my drawings and several rubbings. The letters of this inscription are incised, whilst the ornamental patterns are in relief. The letters are very irregular, and seem to represent—

maygit  
entre (or eutre)  
cette >

but several of them are so ill-shaped, especially the third in the top line, the fourth in the second line, and the terminal portion of the third line, that nothing positive can be said of them.

It is remarkable that a not quite correct copy of this inscription has been found in Ireland on a block of sandstone at Fethard Castle, belonging to the Carew family; for a rubbing of which, forwarded to me in 1863, I was indebted to Messrs. W. R. and Robert King. This inscription measures 23 inches by 13, and reads—

maφ3it  
eurtpe=  
cet . t . f x

the lower ends of the terminal x being curved up to the left, the outer one uniting to the lower limb of the left-hand stroke like a 8.

It is evident that this Irish inscription has been carved from an inaccurate copy of the Welsh one. It is given almost correctly by Hübner (*Inscrip. Brit. Christ.* p. 34, no. 96), from the communication of the Rev. James Graves, of Stonyford (*Arch. Camb.*, 1876, p. 245, No. 96). The smaller figures represent the ornamental designs on the narrow edges of the cross.

PLATE LVIII. FIGS. 1 & 2.

CAPEL COLMAN CROSSED STONE.

I am indebted to Mr. W. D. Jones of Llaneyall, near Newcastle Emlyn, for rubbings and drawings of a stone which, at the date of his communication in 1859, stood as a gate-post between 100 and 200 yards from the churchyard of Capel Colman, seven miles south of

Cardigan but in the county of Pembroke. It was most probably taken from the churchyard many years previously. The stone is much covered with lichens, and is 5 feet high above ground and 2 feet in the earth. On the north side of the stone is a circle formed of double incised lines 17 inches in diameter, and within the innermost circular line is inscribed a Maltese cross with equal-sized limbs dilated at the ends, also formed of double incised lines crossing in the centre, where they form a small hole; at the lower edge of the circle are two faint lines forming an imperfect stem to the head.

On the opposite side of the stone is a cross of the Latin form, 20 inches high, formed of single incised lines, the upper limb terminated by a rather depressed-shaped triangle, also formed of single lines, and each of the lateral limbs is crossed near its extremity with a cross bar.

The Rev. H. L. Jones (*Arch. Camb.*, 1861, p. 210) has figured this stone, and suggests that the triangle may represent the Trinity, and the two lateral vertical strokes the crosses of the two thieves.

On the edge of the stone opposite to the lower limb of the Latin cross is incised another small Latin cross about 4 inches high, formed of single incised lines.

This stone still bears the name of Maen-ar-Golman; The Stone upon Colman; an Irish saint of the fifth century according to Prof. Rees (*Welsh Saints*, p. 190), after whom the churches of Llangolman and Capel Colman, both in Pembrokeshire, are named. The Rev. H. Jones, however, thinks that this stone is not earlier than the tenth century, and that it was erected long after his death as a commemorative stone and nothing more.

#### PLATE LVIII. FIGS. 3 & 4.

#### {THE PONT' FAEN CROSSED STONES.

In the churchyard of Pont Faen, near Fishguard, by the south side of the ruined church, with its three stone altars still remaining within the abandoned walls and its font open to all the birds of heaven, are the two crossed stones here illustrated (copied from the figures of the Rev. H. L. Jones, *Arch. Camb.*, 1861, p. 211).

'One of them constitutes the eastern gate-post of the south wall of the churchyard: it is about 4 feet high. The other is a long thin stone more than 7 feet high, in the middle of the churchyard, leaning greatly to one side, each of them without inscription or Oghams, and with no other marks save these rudely-formed representations of the sacred symbol. It may be conjectured that they stood over the graves of ecclesiastical personages, and from the circumstance of their being unequal-armed, or Latin crosses, we consider them of more recent date than those mentioned above.' (*H. L. J.*, loc. cit. supra.) A further account of this church was also published by the same writer in *Arch. Camb.*, 1865, pp. 179-182, in which the figures of the crossed stones were repeated of an enlarged size.