

## PLATE LXXI. FIG. 5.

## THE STONE AT LLANLLWYNI.

The stone here represented lies at the west end near the entrance of the church of Llanllwyni on the confines of the counties of Cardigan and Carmarthen, and was visited during an excursion from Lampeter by the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association in August, 1878. The church is most picturesquely situated on the southern bank of the river Teivy, and the stone (which may have been formerly used as the altar-table) is about 6 feet long, and is marked with three small plain crosses on its upper surface.

## PLATE LXXI. FIG. 6.

## INSCRIBED MAEN-HIR, NEAR CELLAN.

The Roman road called Sarn Helen, leading from Loventium (Llannio) to the station at Llanvair ar y bryn, passed through the parish of Llanyerwys, and at the upper end of the common on the high ground stands a large upright stone, on the east side of which the Rev. H. L. Jones found and made a rubbing of the letters represented in the accompanying figure. The letters DM are  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, and have the appearance of part of a Roman inscription, but the other letters, T singer, are modern; and below these another inscription, 'Dies Iræ,' has been recently added by some of the students at Lampeter on the significant occasion of their expulsion from the College. During the Lampeter Meeting a party of the members went in search of this stone, which was found by Professor Rhys and Mr. Robinson, who assure me that the whole of the inscriptions are modern.

The stone had been confounded with another stone called 'Maen pen foel gwalt gwyn,' standing on the adjoining hill, search for which was made by myself and several other of the members. This stone stood exactly at the junction of the two counties near Maen Hirwen, close to the great prostrate maen-hir on the ridge of the hill, lying in the middle of a stone circle about twenty yards west of the Sarn Helen, and close also to many other stone circles; but we learned from an intelligent peasant on the spot that the stone we were in search of had been blown to pieces to repair the Sarn Helen itself, and that we were then actually standing upon its fragments.

## PLATE LXXI. FIG. 7.

## STONE AT FFYNNONLEFRYTH.

In 1859, Mr. D. H. Davies, chymist, of New Quay, sent me a drawing of a stone at Ffynnonlefryth, copied in the accompanying figure, which had been much mutilated, some parts having been chipped away to make it square for a gate-post; it was taken out of a cairn with many other stones which were used for building. I am unable to make

anything satisfactory of the figures, which it is desirable should be more carefully examined.

In addition to the Cardiganshire stones above described, it may be mentioned that at LLANLLWCHAIRN, in the churchyard on the shore at New Quay, the base of a cross is still standing.

LLANBADARN UCHA.—In the churchyard are four large stones, one 11 feet high, standing erect.

LLANDEINIOL CARROG.—There are several singular monumental pillars in the neighbourhood of Carrog House (Arch. Camb., 1853, p. 146).

At PENBRYN are the steps of a cross destroyed.

LLANDYSSIL and LLANWENOG.—On the outside of the western wall of both these churches pieces of stone carving of the Crucifixion, as well as several other fragments of the early mediæval period, have been inserted.

And there are interesting early fonts ornamented with carving, often of human heads, at the churches of Bangor on the river Teivy; Troed yr awr, near Newcastle Emllyn; Llanwenog (with the heads of the twelve apostles); Lampeter, with the four evangelical symbols; Cellan (in which parish are also several gigantic stones standing erect); Llanvair Clygodau; Silian; Llanarth; Llanvihangel Ystrad; Llanychaiarn, and Llanllwchairn.

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## R A D N O R S H I R E .

### PLATE LXXII. FIG. 2.

#### THE CARVED STONE AT LLANBADARN VAWR, RADNORSHIRE.

Among the rubbings forwarded to me by the late Rev. H. L. Jones was one of a curious early carved stone preserved at Llanbadarn Vawr, between Llandrindod Wells and Llanfihangel Rhyd Ithon. It is 46 inches long by 17 inches wide, and contains figures of two monstrous dogs facing each other, with tails terminating in trefoils separated by a rudely carved human face, above which is a branching stem, and with a circular radiated disc below the dog on the left-hand. The figures are in relief, and may probably be ascribed to the twelfth century. It may have been used as a tympanum.

### PLATE LXXIII. FIG. 1.

#### CROSSED STONE AT NEW RADNOR.

I am indebted to Richard W. Banks, Esq., a zealous member of the Cambrian Archæological Association, for a rubbing and sketch of a crossed stone built into the wall of the Porth farm facing the turnpike road at New Radnor, communicated by the Rev. W. Gillam, Rector of New Radnor. It was removed about thirty years ago from the wall of the chancel when New Radnor church was rebuilt, and when a portion of this stone was