

LLANENEON FRESHIN.—According to Rowlands (*Mona Antiqua*) there is or was a curious inscription on the steeple of the church of this place, of which however I have not been able to obtain any information.

LLANDDONA.—In the outer wall of the nave of the church in this parish, rebuilt in 1846, on its northern side is a stone with a zigzag or chevron pattern on it, being a relic of a much earlier building. It would be desirable that this stone should be figured (*Arch. Camb.*, 1847, p. 323).

TREVOLLWYN.—In the *Antiquitates Parochiales* of the Rev. H. Rowlands (*Arch. Camb.*, 1849, p. 265) it is stated, ‘*sacellum olim habuit, sancto cuidam Heilino dicatum, jam temporis injuria, antiqua frigescente pietate in rudera collapsum, inter quæ lapidem longiusculum, OSORII nomine exaratum aliquando deprehendi.*’ Is this stone lost?

LLANGAFFO.—I have been informed that a portion of the cross at this place (part of which is now used as a sun-dial, *ante*, p. 187) was built into a wall, but has been removed to Denham by the Rev. Hugh Prichard, where it is at present.

LLANVAES FRIARY.—Here was long preserved (previous to its removal to the park at Baron Hill) the beautiful monumental slab of the Princess Joan, natural daughter of King John, and wife of the founder of the monastery, Llewelyn ap Jorwerth, Prince of Wales, shortly before his death. A beautiful engraving of this slab, engraved by J. H. Le Keux; is given in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1855, opposite p. 80. Here also is a coffin-lid of a very unusual design (apparently of the twelfth century), also represented opposite p. 79 of the same volume. In the upper part is a Greek cross within a circle, the spaces between the arms filled with foliage, below which is an elegant interlaced design formed of a double circle interlaced with a double ribbon-pattern.

PENRHOS LLUGWY.—In addition to the inscribed stone (described above, p. 189), a second stone inscribed with very rude and antique characters is mentioned by Rowlands (*Mona Antiqua*), of which no more recent account has been published. In the churchyard also stands the lower portion of the cross on three square stones.

PEN Y BONC.—In the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1874, p. 287, an account is published by the Hon. W. O. Stanley of a mould with letters inscribed, similar to that at Llandderfel (see *ante*, p. 170). It is figured in the supplemental Pl. XIV. fig. 5 of the republication of Mr. Stanley’s memoir, originally published in the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*, vol. xxvii.

LLANGRISTIOLUS.—In the account of the cromlech in this parish, south of the old mansion of Henblas, published by the Revs. Hugh Prichard and H. L. Jones (*Arch. Camb.*, 1866, p. 466), no mention is made of a semi-cylindrical stone near a well close to the front of the house, of which I received a rubbing from the latter gentleman, but of which I cannot decipher what appear to be a number of letters placed very irregularly, respecting which Mr. Jones’s letters were also silent.

NEWBOROUGH.—The font of this church is much older than the building in which it is preserved, and appears to me to be earlier than the Norman period. Its four sides are ornamented with broad interlaced ribbons, which, from being overlaid with repeated coats of whitewash, it is difficult to follow. On the north side the square compartment is divided by diagonal

lines into four triangular spaces, which are crossed by broad double ribbons interlacing with a broad double circle of a very early character. The other sides, as shown in Mr. H. L. Jones's series of sketches sent to me, appear to be much more irregular.

LLANVWROG.—The dilapidated church of this parish is stated by Lewis to contain some curious remains of ancient oak-carving, and a mutilated inscription over the north entrance, of which only a few of the letters are remaining. Of the chapel in a field called Monwent Mwrog, on the farm of Cevn Glas, not a vestige remains.

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## DENBIGHSHIRE.

### PLATE LXXXVI. Figs. 1 & 2.

#### THE PILLAR OF ELISEG.

In the Valley of the Dee, a quarter of a mile from Valle Crucis Abbey, now stands the Pillar of Eliseg, which Pennant found thrown from the base, lying in a hedge of a meadow, which he describes as the 'remainder of a round column, perhaps one of the most ancient of any British inscribed pillars now existing. It was entire till the Civil Wars, when it was thrown down and broken by some ignorant fanatics who thought it had too much the appearance of a cross to be suffered to stand. It probably bore the name of one, for the field it lies in is still called Llywn y Groes, or the Grove of the Cross.' It had however never been a cross, and when complete was 12 feet high, but is now reduced to 6 feet 8 inches. The remainder of the capital is 18 inches long, and it was fixed in a square base, still lying on the mount, 18 inches thick. In 1779 the pillar was re-erected by T. Lloyd of Trevor Hall, who affixed an inscription to that effect upon the pillar.

The inscription was of great length in Latin, and when copied by E. Llwyd occupied thirty-one lines, and was read by him (Gough's Camden, iii. p. 214, tab. 11, figs. 1 and 12),

+ Concenn filius Catteli Catteli  
 filius Brohcmail Brohmail filius  
 Eliseg, Eliseg filius Guoillauc  
 Concenn itaque pronepos Eliseg  
 edificavit hunc lapidem pro avo  
 suo Eliseg; ipse est Eliseg qui necr  
 . . . at hereditatem povos ipc . . . mort .  
 caudem per vissi . . ep . o . t . estate anglo  
 . . . . . in gladio suo parta in igne  
 . . . . . imque recituerit manesc . . p .  
 . . . . . mdet benedictionem supe . . .