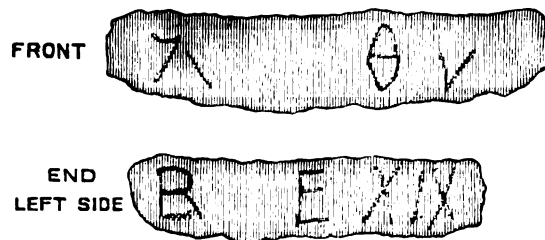
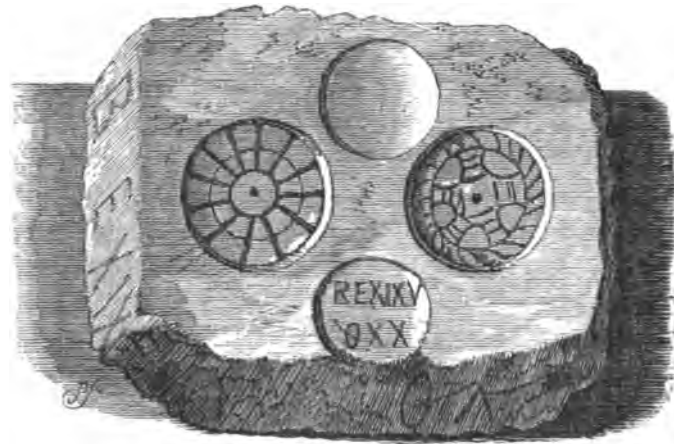


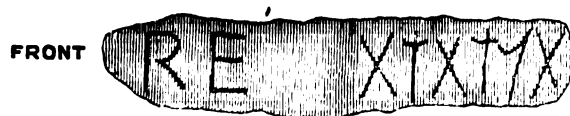
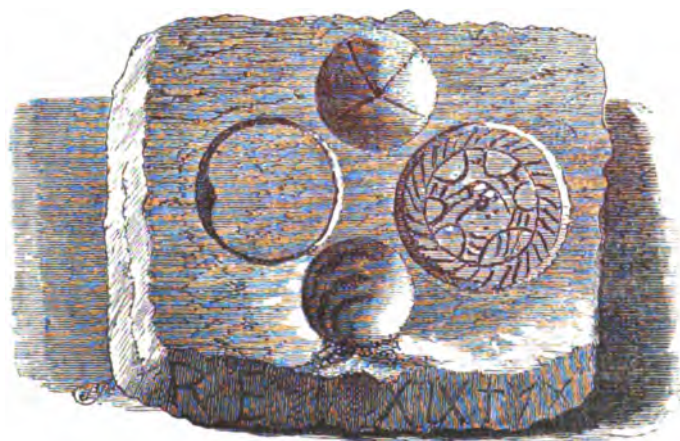
same sense as that given in the Welsh dictionary. The word as a substantive signifies happiness, tranquillity, pacification. The diameter of the larger hollow is 11 inches, depth  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; diameter of the less hollow 3 inches, depth about 1 inch; length of the log 1 foot 10 inches, thickness nearly 10 inches. The letters are very rudely cut, and are a mixture of capitals and minuscules. It is introduced into this work on account of the inscription, which is clearly previous to the Norman period.



THE LLANDDERFEL MOULD.—About thirty years ago, in digging the garden of a small cottage called Tan y Ffordd at the eastern end of the village of Llandderfel, an oblong flat stone was found, which had evidently been used as part of a mould or else a stamp of some kind. It is described and figured by W. Wynn Williams, Esq., in *Arch. Camb.*, 1874, p. 284. The figure represents the stone of the size of the original, being  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, breadth  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches, and thickness  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. On either face are four circular matrices, several of which are plain, but one has twelve spokes or bars radiating from a small central circle, whilst two have a broad edge with oblique cable-like marks, the centre occupied with five or six wide spokes transversely barred. These represent specimens of supposed Gaulish money (see *Arch. Camb.*, ser. 3, vol. vii. p. 213, &c.), whilst another has the letters REXIXV and θXX. The sides and ends of the stone are marked with well-formed Roman letters; thus—

7\θV; REXIX; RE X†X†7X; CLIXIX XI.

As there is no channel for admitting the molten metal, it may be supposed that they were intended for studs or buttons ornamented only on one side, but the letters on the edges of the stone could have no connection with these ornaments. Other instances of such moulds are noticed by Mr. W. Williams, which lead to the supposition that the Llandderfel one belongs to the Roman period.



COES Y GEDOL.—In the Arch. Camb., 1869, it is stated that Mrs. Coulson of this place had discovered, near the old road passing her house to Dolgellau, an incised stone with markings, which have been considered by Mr. Wynne of Peniarth and Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes to be artificial (not natural), one observer having regarded them as decided runes, whilst others have thought them to be rude delineations of animals. No further notice of this stone has appeared.

GANLLWYD, near Dolgellau.—An inscription on a rough grained angular piece of rock sticking out of the ground facing Rhaiadr Du is mentioned by J. Peter in Arch. Camb., 1874, p. 168, who adds, 'It does not seem to be ancient, although the letters are so weather-worn that they are almost illegible. I made out the following, which shows that the legend is Latin:—

Olw . sowr . Rellgio loer .  
Ra . ais ennorem conspicinnis Deum  
Per inviæ . unes . te a . pode r Riea

Of course the above is a very imperfect copy, but I have transcribed it as accurately as possible.'

BRYN EGLWYS, below Towyn and Tal-y-llyn.—In the Arch. Camb., 1855, p. 275, it is stated that a number of stones have often been found here, some of them bearing marks of an early alphabet, which the informant calls cuneiform, with the suggestion that these stones may have come from some ancient burial-place, as may be conjectured from the name of the spot. In the same work (1856, p. 72) it is stated that the spot had been visited by a member of the Cambrian Archæological Association (W. W. E. Wynne, Esq.), who found a large space of the slate quarries laid bare and covered with scratches or cuttings in all directions, crossing each other in the most capricious manner. The rubbings made by this gentleman were forwarded to the Rev. H. L. Jones, then Editor of the Journal, and by him were sent to me, and they are now lying before me, agreeing with Mr. Wynne's description.

The ancient wooden figure of St. Dervel Gadarn at LLANDDERFEL, to which a curious legend was attached, and which was regarded with great veneration and placed over the roodscreen in the church, was removed to London in 1538, and used as part of the fuel which consumed Friar Forest, who was burned in Smithfield for denying the king's supremacy.

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## CAERNARVONSHIRE.

### PLATE LXXXI. FIGS. 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9.

#### THE ROMAN STONES IN THE MUSEUM AT CAERNARVON.

In the ill-cared-for museum now deposited in the Castle of Caernarvon are several inscribed Roman stones here represented, which have from time to time been found at the Roman station *Caer Seiont* or *Segontium* close to the town. One of these (fig. 5) is but a small fragment with part of the two letters *AM* nearly 4 inches high, which must have been a fine inscription when entire. Figure 6 represents another small fragment with the letters *SE*, the *E* being very narrow in form, about 3½ inches high. Figure 7 represents a piece of a handle of a Roman vessel made of red pottery, in which the two conjoined letters *VR* are followed by + . . . . *FES*. Mr. Watkin, who has paid so much attention to the Roman inscriptions in Britain, considers this to be a potter's mark. It is here represented of the natural size, the letters being raised within a sunk oblong space. Figure 8 represents a broken slab, first described in Arch. Camb., 1846, p. 77, which was found in the preceding month of November, used as the cover of a flue or drain, being 18 inches long by 8 inches wide, the letters tall, beautifully formed, the *L* and *T* being of the rustic form, and the words occasionally separated by triangular stops indicating contractions. It is to be read—

. . . . *EPTASEVERVS PIVS PER . . .*  
 . . . . *VRELANTONINVS . . . .*