

father is also said to have borne the name of *Sant*.' In the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1877, p. 239, Prof. Rhys suggests that 'we have the name Sanctagnus accurately contained in Sannan in the name of the church of Llansannan in the same district. This would put Sanctanus out of the question, and the suggestion that Sannan is identical with the Irish saint's name Senanus (*Lect. Welsh Philog.*, p. 25) is to be cancelled, and those on p. 388 to be modified. The Llandudno stone probably commemorates the very Briton who is mentioned as Sanctan in Irish hagiology.'

The letters on the stone vary from 3 to 5 inches high, and the accompanying figure is drawn from sketches and rubbings I made of the stone in August, 1877. The inscription is so rude and injured that I do not feel justified in giving an independent reading of it, which would but lead to more unsatisfactory guesses.

CAERNARVON CASTLE.—In the roof of one of the chambers of Caernarvon Castle, on the south side, and towards the eastern end of the Castle, is a stone which appears to bear an inscription, pointed out by Sir Llewellyn Turner during the Meeting of the Association in 1877, but of which I have not been able to obtain a rubbing or drawing.

The golden Basilidian Talisman found in digging into the site of Cevn Hendre within the Roman station of Segontium, 4 inches long and 1 inch broad, inscribed with Greek and Gnostic characters apparently of the second century after Christ, is now preserved in the museum within the castle of Caernarvon, and will form the subject of a memoir in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1879.

In the town of Caernarvon is an ancient well, over which is the following inscription:—  
'Quis hoc sustulerit aut jusserit ultimus suorum moriatur.'

ROMAN STONE AT CAERHUN.—In the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1846, p. 419, and 1847, p. 51, it is stated that a Roman inscribed stone was found about the year 1820 at the house of Ty Cych, near the farm-house of Caerhun in the parish of Bangor, and which was stated to have been in the possession of Mr. Davies of Bangor, but that it was no longer to be found. The inscription is given

NVMC . . . . .  
IMP CAESAR M . . . . .  
AVREL . ANTONINVS  
PIVS . TI . IX . AVG . ARAB IX.

This stone is presumed to have been erected by the ninth or Arabic legion as a record of the services performed by them in obedience to the imperial order in ridding the country of the marauding Brigantes, as recorded by Pausanias in his *Arcadia*. (See also *Journ. Arch. Assoc.*, ii. 1847, p. 403.)

PEMPRIS.—In Pennant's *Wales*, ii. p. 202, and in Gough's *Camden*, iii. p. 186, mention is made of another stone, used as a lintel over a stable-door on the farm of Pempris, with the inscription DERVORI HIC IACET. Mr. T. L. D. Jones Parry (*Arch. Camb.*, 1847, p. 202) states that he had not succeeded in finding any trace of this stone. Hübner (*Inscript.*, p. 49, No. 141) mentions this stone as bearing the name DERVON, with the note, 'Fortasse recentior quam a 1000.' I would prefer inserting the year 700 instead of 1000.