

unable to decipher it. The first eight letters rudely represented the present appearance of the stone as shown in my fig. 7, but they were followed by certain characters represented in my fig. 8, which after much study appeared to me to represent the words HI(c) IACET, the IAC of the last word being conjoined together, as shown in the small letters above fig. 8. I accordingly suggested to Dr. Hübner that they were intended for the ordinary *hic jacet* of these inscriptions, as stated in his *Inscr. Britann.*, p. 54, No. 155. It appears, however, that the British Museum MS., No. 14,934, contains two other copies of this inscription, for tracings of which I am also indebted to Mr. Thompson, and which are given by Hübner. One of these, copied in my fig. 10, shows the inscription as complete, terminating thus, I-I I CIACIT, i. e. *Hic jacit*, whilst the other (fig. 9) rudely represents the stone with the terminal portion no longer intelligible. We are indebted to Prof. Rhys for a notice of the real character of the inscription, which he has given in the second edition of his *Lectures*, p. 361, as well as for a rubbing of the stone represented in my fig. 7. 'It is now used as a gate-post near the back door of the dwelling-house at Llanol, a farm two miles from the Rhosgoch Station, having been brought from an adjoining field. It is now about 1½ yard high. The termination of the inscription after the cross-bar of the H is now lost, and the top stroke of the initial E has also disappeared. The next letter is certainly a T and not a L.' The now remaining part of the inscription is evidently ETORIGI T. It will be seen that the top bars of the two T's are conjoined, forming a continuation of the cross-bar of the E: below the E is a hole for a staple which has destroyed the bottom part of the first stroke, but the right-hand part of the letter below the loop is quite horizontal, and the G is somewhat injured in its lower part. What remains of the inscription is 22 inches in length.

LLAN BABO.—In the church of Llan Babo is preserved a sepulchral slab representing a king holding a short sceptre terminating above in a fleur de lys, wearing a crown similarly ornamented and bearing an inscription on its right edge in Lombardic capitals, HIC IACET PA . . . POST PRUD which was read in Angharad Llwyd's *History of the Isle of Anglesea*, HIC JACET PABO POST PRYDAIN IN TELURE IMA. It was mentioned and rudely figured by Rowlands and Pennant, but a very satisfactory representation of it was given by the Rev. H. L. Jones in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1861, p. 300, proving the slab to be of the time of Edward III, although it was formerly considered as coeval with the Saint himself, i. e. of the sixth or seventh century. The stone is here introduced in consequence of the inscription having been quoted by Lewis Morris in a letter to Carte the historian, to prove that in the seventh century the Welsh had an alphabet which was borrowed by the Saxons. A rude woodcut of the effigy appears in Smith and Meyrick's *Ancient Costume of the British Isles*, and a detailed account of it by Mr. M. H. Bloxam is published in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1874, p. 110.

THE TYN RHOSYDD STONE.—In a memoir on recent excavations in Holyhead and Anglesea by the Hon. William Owen Stanley, M.P., F.S.A., published in the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*, vol. xxvii, September 1870, p. 158, subsequently republished separately with supplemental notes and plates, it is recorded that 'on a farm adjoining