

stone (as had also Dr. S. Ferguson, who had taken both a cast and a photograph), Professor Rhys (*Arch. Camb.*, 1874, p. 331) subsequently preferred to read the first word as SAVMILINI (Roman) and Saobilino (Ogham). I am content to leave the decision to the judgment of future antiquarians, suggesting the advisability of a cast being made of the whole stone and deposited in the British Museum or elsewhere of easy access.

POOL PARK.—Within this park, the seat of Lord Bagot, and close to the grave-stone of Emlyn, in front of the house, has been placed a rude stone chair, brought from a circular embankment about a mile from the original locality of the Emlyn stone, and which was called by the inhabitants Cadair Brenhines. On the same range of moorland is an oblong embankment on a lofty situation commanding a widely-spread view, also called Lys Brenhines, i. e. The Queen's Palace. No traces of tools are visible on this chair, which is a square block like the bottom of a seat, having the hind part raised so as to form a back to the chair. It is in fact a solid block like an ordinary chair, but lower, with the back higher and narrower. It is very like the coronation chair of the O'Neils of Castlereagh, now preserved at Rathcarrick, County Belfast (*Dublin Penny Journal*, i. p. 208). It is more fully described and figured by myself in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1855, p. 155, where numerous other stone saints' chairs are noticed.

LLANDEGLA.—In this parish is a sacred well, dedicated to St. Tegla, described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, i. 1846, p. 53, at which, according to Pennant, there is a free-stone inscribed with the following letters—

A. G. θ. E : G.

ABERGELE.—In the Proceedings of the Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, vol. ix. 2nd Series, p. 25, a Roman patella is described by Mr. H. Ecroyd Smith, having the following inscription incised on its handle:

CA V

LVAM . NVSF.

As an indication of Roman occupation omitted in Dr. Hübner's work, this metallic inscription is here introduced from the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*, vol. xxxi. p. 354.

FLINTSHIRE.

PLATE LXXXIX. FIG. 4.

THE CAERWYS INSCRIPTION.

In Gough's *Camden*, iii. p. 223, and Pennant, i. p. 425, we find under the head of the parish of Caerwys, Flintshire, a notice of an early inscribed stone, of which a facsimile is given; and which is read HIC IACIT MULIER BO OBIIIT. The blank in the latter part

of the inscription, followed by the word 'obiit,' is very uncommon; but with the assistance of a rubbing the proper reading is found to be—

HIC IACIT MVLI
ER BONA NOBILI[S?].

The stone, which is nearly 5 feet high, formerly stood about a mile from Caerwys, used as a gate-post to a field where numerous copper coins of the Roman Emperors have been found, but was removed, about the close of the last century, to the grounds at Downing, in the neighbouring parish of Whitford.

In Gough's figure the fifth letter of the upper line is formed into two v's united †, the tops crossing, and the angle of the lower letter reaching to the bottom of the line, making it appear like a conjoined A and v; the τ is made to want the right-hand side of the top bar, which is, however, quite conspicuous in my rubbing, and no traces are represented of the N A N in the middle of the second line, although portions of each of these letters are quite distinct. The M in the upper line is of a form common in the earliest of our national manuscripts, though rare in lapidary inscriptions, of which several instances of it are noticed in preceding pages, especially in Plate LXXXVII. fig. 3. The I at the end of the upper line, following the L, is extended below the line, as was very often the case in our early manuscripts, and some few instances of the same peculiarity are to be met with in early Welsh inscriptions; and there appears to be the same irregularity in the last two letters of the lower line, probably intended to indicate a monogrammatic conjunction of LIS, there being no other separate indication of the terminal s. With these peculiarities, the rest of the inscription consists of rude Roman capitals. As now deciphered, the inscription is one of the most touchingly simple memorials of the dead which I have ever met with,—

HERE LIES A GOOD AND NOBLE WOMAN.

(J. O. W., in Arch. Camb., 1855, p. 153.)

Professor Rhys, however, rejecting a terminal s after the letters NOBILI, translates the inscription, Here lies the good woman of Nobilis, 'Mulier bona being a literal rendering of the Welsh Gwreig-dda, but who Nobilis was I have no idea' (Notes, p. 10),—a reading which he has again repeated in the second edition of his Lectures under No. 23.

PLATE LXXXVIII.

THE MAEN ACHWYNFAN.

This monument, together with the crosses at Nevern (Pl. LXII), Carew (Pl. LVII), and Penmon (Pl. LXXXIV), are the only gigantic structures of the kind in Wales. The Maen Achwynfan, or 'Stone of Lamentation,' stands in a field near the road-side, nearly two miles and a-half east of Newmarket, at the junction of the Sarn Hwlcin with the cross-road which runs southward to the Traveller's Inn on the Holywell road. The Maen Achwynfan is here seen with its top towering over the hedges of the field in which it stands, far removed from any village or any remains either of a religious or civil nature, and devoid of any tradition on the spot which would give a clue to the reason of so remarkable a