

been a *M*, with three others beneath it, which I took for *I M P*, with a broader *M*. These three were scored through, and then came in apparently later characters, *DOMVS MEA SEPVLCHRVM*, and underneath them another line scored. There were the usual *nexus litterarum*, and the *M*'s were of a later shape—*M*. On the side was a pentameter line, which is certainly to be read

ip SE . IVBET . MORTIS . TE . ME | MINISSE . DEVS +

though the letters were somewhat indistinct, and the slab was broken in half by being thrown from a height. Of the cross I have a clear recollection, and it seems apparent in a rubbing which we made upon the spot. One of the friends who was with me at the time, and who assisted me in deciphering the stone (Mr. W. Heslop of Brasenose College, Oxford), has since pointed out that the pentameter is a line of Martial, from the epigram describing the little drawing-room built by Domitian so as to have a view of the mausoleum of Augustus, and that *deus* there is the dead emperor (Martial, ii. 59):—

“Mica vocor; quid sim, cernis; cenatio parva.

Ex me Caesareum prospicis ecce Tholum.

Frangere Toros, pete vina, rosas cape, tingere nardo;

Ipsa jubet mortis te meminisse deus.”

‘Curious as the fact is, it is evidence of some culture, if of no very good taste, in the Christian who erected the tomb. The letters erased at the triangular end are also extremely puzzling; one is tempted to question whether they formed part of the legend of a mile-stone. But were mile-stones ever inscribed upon the end? Or could it have been a boundary-stone, some of which we know were so inscribed?’

‘The Welsh inscription, probably of the same date as is inscribed at the bottom of the stone, is to be read

CWG ... CEC
BYM FARW OR hSVTRENGAIS
DDAETHYM . O RGROTH . . . S
FWSIG wy (F me) WN HEDDWCH

‘The words *BYM FARW* mean, I believe, “I have been dead;” *TRENGAIS* is “I died;” *DDAETHYM O(R)GROTH*, “I came from the womb;” *PWYSIG* (?) is given in the dictionary as “pressing, weighty, important;” *WY(F ME)WN HEDDWCH*, “I am in peace,” is at any rate clear.’ (J. W. in litt.).

An account of this stone and its inscriptions is given by Hübner (*Inscrip.*, p. 47, No. 134), the Latin one being considered as much more ancient than the Welsh.

PLATE LXXVII. FIG. 4.

THE CRAIG Y DINAS STONE.

This figure represents a small stone 8 inches high by 6 inches wide recently found in taking down an old building on the farm of Pantglas belonging to R. H. Wood, Esq.,

Penrhos House, Rugby (to which place the stone has been removed). It is about three miles from Pen y Street and about a mile from Craig y Dinas, between that place and the Bedd Porius stone, from which it is distant about two miles. The farm is beautifully situated, sloping from the high mountain to the river Mawddach, and in several places there are large heaps of stones carefully piled up, and Mr. R. H. Wood supposes that a great battle may have been fought here with the Romans who were in the neighbourhood, and that these heaps of stones may mark the graves of the slain. The inscribed stone, however, here represented is clearly part of a comparatively modern Welsh inscription, although the letters are for the most part well-formed Roman capitals. They are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch high, and are to be read

RHWVI | AGID | DVNA | DDWI

of which I have not been able to obtain a satisfactory translation.

PLATE LXXVII. FIG. 5.

THE SPIRALLY-MARKED STONE AT LLANBEDR.

In the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1850, p. 155, mention is made of an upright stone or *maen-hir* standing near a *cist-vaen* and bearing Ogham characters, in the neighbourhood of Llanbedr, about three miles from Harlech and two miles from Llandanwg. In a subsequent page (228) Mr. W. W. E. Wynne, whose knowledge of the Merionethshire antiquities is unrivalled, inquired for the precise locality of this Ogham-marked stone, but without eliciting any reply; and in the same work (1869, p. 90) it is stated that no such stone then existed. In the same work (1867, p. 154) the Rev. E. L. Barnwell described and figured a stone found in Llanbedr parish, on the mountain above, by Dr. Griffith Griffiths, lying among the débris of the primitive buildings usually assigned to the Irish builders, whence it has been removed and placed between two pillar-stones, the apparently sole relics of a large circle, lying on the ground. The upper part of the face of the stone is occupied with the spiral ornament represented, and which is very similar to several of the archaic sculptures represented by Sir J. Y. Simpson (*British Archaic Sculptures*, 1867, 4to.).

In the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1860, p. 370, mention is made of a stone at Dyffryn, between Barmouth and Harlech, having on it a remarkable figure, which it had not been able to determine whether artificially or naturally formed, but which, from information received from Mr. Wynne, seems to be a spirally-formed line, which that gentleman was convinced was artificial. If this and the Llanbedr stone be identical, it is hard to conceive that so regularly-formed a spiral figure can be the result of natural causes.

PLATE LXXVII. FIG. 6.

THE CROSSED STONE AT LLANEGRYN CHURCH.

The stone here represented is built into the south wall of the church of Llanegryn, and I am indebted to W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., for rubbings of it. The cross itself is about