

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 LLANGRYN 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

11 inches high by 7 inches wide, and is formed of incised lines, the upper and lower limbs being longer than the side ones, and with a small lozenge-shaped hole in the centre; the end of each limb of the cross is slightly convex. The church contains a curious and somewhat rude Norman font, and a magnificent roodloft of the fifteenth century, probably brought from Cymmer Abbey. In the parish there is a place known certainly as early as the time of Elizabeth or James I as Croes Egryn (Egryn's Cross), although there is no cross now there.

PLATE LXXIV. FIG. 5.

THE CROSS IN CORWEN CHURCHYARD.

In the churchyard of Corwen stands, affixed in a circular stone base, a tall stone quadrangular cross 7 feet high and 10 inches wide, with the angles formed into rounded mouldings, and on the east face of which are to be observed faint traces of interlaced ribbon-work and a cross in relief, the centre of each limb with an incised line. The stone is gradually although but slightly narrowed from the base to the top, which has each side raised into a kind of capital, on which is an interlaced pattern now nearly defaced. The cross is represented in Gough's Camden as surmounted by an octagonal cap with a hollow in the centre, which was no longer to be found when I visited the cross in 1835.

PLATE LXXVII. FIGS. 1 & 2.

STONES AT CORWEN CHURCH.

On the exterior wall of the south side of the chancel there is a stone (fig. 1) about 18 inches long built into the wall, on which is incised a plain Latin cross with the ends of the top and side bars dilated. This is regarded by the common people as an impression of Glyndwr's dagger, which he threw at the church from the mountain above. (W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., in litt.)

At the time of my visit to Corwen in 1835, I also found an oblong stone (fig. 2) lying at the base of the font, having on the upper surface a double interlaced ribbon pattern, with a semicircular impression on one of its longer sides. It is not easy to guess what may have been its original position or use.

LLANNWCHLLYN, near Bala.—At Caer Gai, on the north side of the small river Lliw (supposed by Camden to have been a Roman station from the number of coins found there), a stone is recorded to have been dug up bearing the inscription *Hic jacet Salvianus Bursocavi, filius Cupetian*. It was first described by Robert Vaughan, the Merionethshire antiquary, in the first half of the seventeenth century (Arch. Camb., 1850, p. 204). I can learn nothing from the Rev. W. Williams, the present incumbent of the parish, as to the present existence of the stone.