

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.