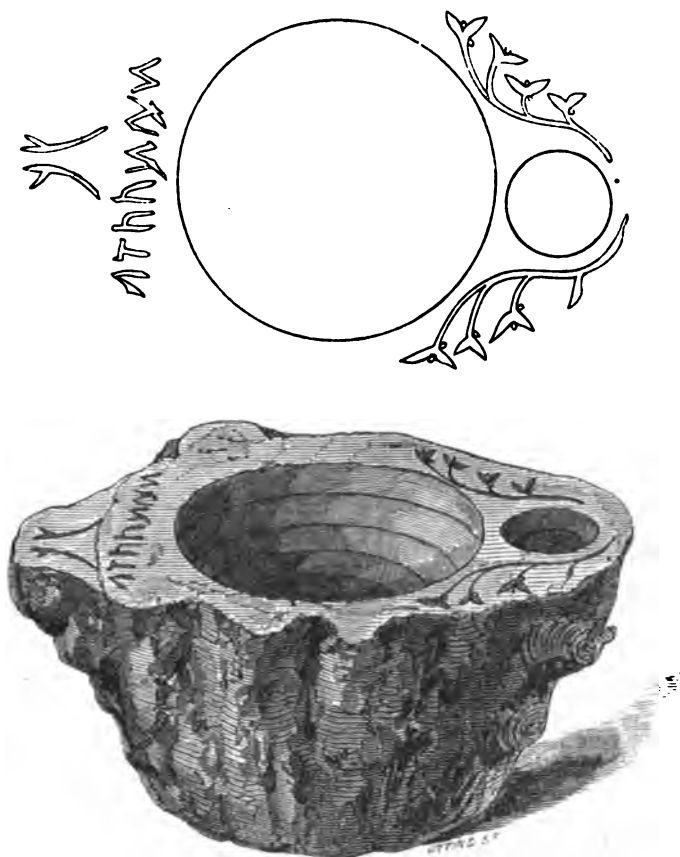


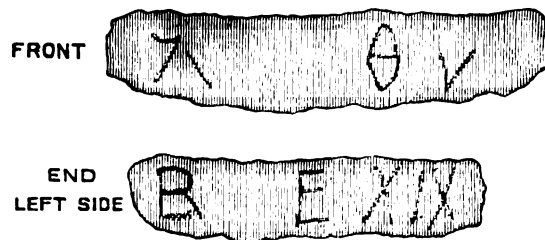
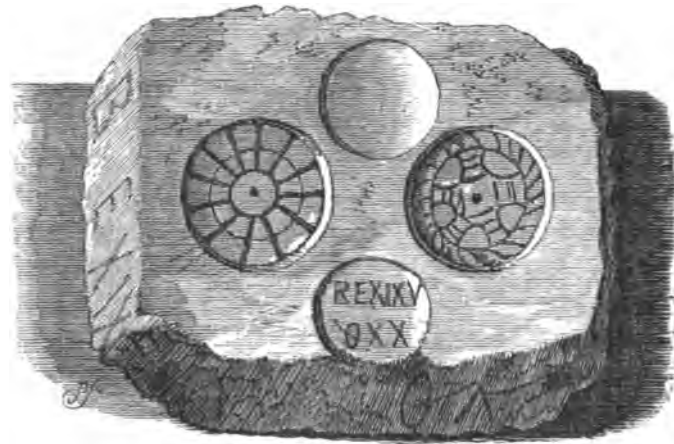
In the last-mentioned work (1877, p. 240) it is stated that an old parishioner of this place stated to 'Quæstor' that, when a boy, he remembered very well seeing an inscribed stone called a Carreg y Sgrifen, 'by the little brook that comes down from the Drysgol and passes through Llwyngwern fields to the Tryweryn. He thought there were many carvings on it, but no letters.' Nothing more has, however, been heard of this stone.

DINAS MOWDDWY.—In the Journal of the Archæological Institute, vol. xiii. 1856, p. 292, reproduced in Arch. Camb., 1872, p. 258, an account, compiled by Richard Llwyd in 1790, with a figure, was given by Mr. W. W. E. Wynne, M.P., of a



curious rude wooden vessel, supposed to have been used as a font, preserved in the hall at Pengwern, the seat of Lord Mostyn in Denbighshire, and which had been found in a bog near Dinas Mowddwy. It is formed of a piece of knotted oak, rude on the sides as in the state of nature, the top and bottom levelled. On the top is a large hollow basin capable of containing about six quarts. A little beyond this is a superficial hollow of small diameter, with an artless representation of two curved sprigs with leaves to which berries are affixed, and immediately beyond a narrow slope had been formed on which is cut in large letters ATHRYWYN, which Davis interprets 'pugnantes et discordantes sejungere.' Athrywyn is a word still in use, but not commonly put in the

same sense as that given in the Welsh dictionary. The word as a substantive signifies happiness, tranquillity, pacification. The diameter of the larger hollow is 11 inches, depth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of the less hollow 3 inches, depth about 1 inch; length of the log 1 foot 10 inches, thickness nearly 10 inches. The letters are very rudely cut, and are a mixture of capitals and minuscules. It is introduced into this work on account of the inscription, which is clearly previous to the Norman period.



THE LLANDDERFEL MOULD.—About thirty years ago, in digging the garden of a small cottage called Tan y Ffordd at the eastern end of the village of Llandderfel, an oblong flat stone was found, which had evidently been used as part of a mould or else a stamp of some kind. It is described and figured by W. Wynn Williams, Esq., in *Arch. Camb.*, 1874, p. 284. The figure represents the stone of the size of the original, being $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and thickness $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. On either face are four circular matrices, several of which are plain, but one has twelve spokes or bars radiating from a small central circle, whilst two have a broad edge with oblique cable-like marks, the centre occupied with five or six wide spokes transversely barred. These represent specimens of supposed Gaulish money (see *Arch. Camb.*, ser. 3, vol. vii. p. 213, &c.), whilst another has the letters REXIXV and θXX. The sides and ends of the stone are marked with well-formed Roman letters; thus—

7\θV; REXIX; RE X†X†7X; CLIXIX XI.