

Of course the above is a very imperfect copy, but I have transcribed it as accurately as possible.'

BRYN EGLWYS, below Towyn and Tal-y-llyn.—In the Arch. Camb., 1855, p. 275, it is stated that a number of stones have often been found here, some of them bearing marks of an early alphabet, which the informant calls cuneiform, with the suggestion that these stones may have come from some ancient burial-place, as may be conjectured from the name of the spot. In the same work (1856, p. 72) it is stated that the spot had been visited by a member of the Cambrian Archæological Association (W. W. E. Wynne, Esq.), who found a large space of the slate quarries laid bare and covered with scratches or cuttings in all directions, crossing each other in the most capricious manner. The rubbings made by this gentleman were forwarded to the Rev. H. L. Jones, then Editor of the Journal, and by him were sent to me, and they are now lying before me, agreeing with Mr. Wynne's description.

The ancient wooden figure of St. Dervel Gadarn at LLANDDERFEL, to which a curious legend was attached, and which was regarded with great veneration and placed over the roodscreen in the church, was removed to London in 1538, and used as part of the fuel which consumed Friar Forest, who was burned in Smithfield for denying the king's supremacy.

CAERNARVONSHIRE.

PLATE LXXXI. FIGS. 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9.

THE ROMAN STONES IN THE MUSEUM AT CAERNARVON.

In the ill-cared-for museum now deposited in the Castle of Caernarvon are several inscribed Roman stones here represented, which have from time to time been found at the Roman station *Caer Seiont* or *Segontium* close to the town. One of these (fig. 5) is but a small fragment with part of the two letters *AM* nearly 4 inches high, which must have been a fine inscription when entire. Figure 6 represents another small fragment with the letters *SE*, the *E* being very narrow in form, about 3½ inches high. Figure 7 represents a piece of a handle of a Roman vessel made of red pottery, in which the two conjoined letters *VR* are followed by + *FES*. Mr. Watkin, who has paid so much attention to the Roman inscriptions in Britain, considers this to be a potter's mark. It is here represented of the natural size, the letters being raised within a sunk oblong space. Figure 8 represents a broken slab, first described in Arch. Camb., 1846, p. 77, which was found in the preceding month of November, used as the cover of a flue or drain, being 18 inches long by 8 inches wide, the letters tall, beautifully formed, the *L* and *T* being of the rustic form, and the words occasionally separated by triangular stops indicating contractions. It is to be read—

. . . . *EPTASEVERVS PIVS PER . . .*
 *VRELANTONINVS*