

preserved in the museum now in Caernarvon Castle, and was again examined by me during the meeting at that town in 1877.

The drawing here published is the result of my examination, the reading being apparently
esilv marc uelio.

The stone is 28 inches long, the letters about an inch and a-half high, consisting of Hiberno-Saxon minuscules. Possibly the second word may be explained by one of the inscriptions on the Cadvan stone (see ante, p. 159). Hübner (*Inscript.*, p. 50, No. 143) observes on this stone, 'Nisi sexti sæculi esse titulum affirmavisset Westwood, cuius sola fide lectio stat, facile de lapide Romano sæculi alterius tertii, sed male lecto, cogitaveris.'

PLATE LXXXIII. FIG. 1.

THE CROSSED STONE AT NEFYN.

I am indebted to Mr. N. I. Jones of Tremadoc for a rubbing of a stone now standing by the roadside at Nefyn, its height being about 2 feet above ground and 16 inches wide, rounded at top, inscribed with a plain cross with equal limbs within a circle, the upper and two lateral limbs forked outside of the circle. It formerly stood in the middle of a field opposite the front of Tymawn Bodeilias, near Nefyn. There was a cairn or heap of stones round it (called by some Carreg y bed), whence it was removed to the roadside that formerly led to the Isle of Bardsey. A farm-house stands near the place called Pistill, where (tradition says) meat and drink were allowed to any one coming over Bwlch yr Eifl and down from Tre'r Ceiri and going to Bardsey, there being no tithe on that land to this day.

PLATE LXXIX. FIG. 3.

THE LLANDUDNO STONE.

This block of stone, about 26 inches high, stands near the north raised wall of the cottage called Tyddin Holland, in the narrow lane running east and west, and within a few yards west of the new Bodafon schools, where it is liable to be run against by the wheels of passing carts. The stone was first mentioned in the Rev. Canon Robert Williams's *History and Antiquities of Aberconway*, 1835, p. 137, when the inscription was given as

SANCT | ANVS | SACRI | ISIS.

It was subsequently described and figured by Prof. Rhys (*Arch. Camb.*, 1877, p. 135), who says, 'I guess what remains of the three first lines to have been

SANCT | FILIVS | SACER |

The fourth line I can make nothing of; it looks as if it had been 1618 with the inclosed spaces frayed off:' adding, 'The first lines might, I think, be completed thus—

SANCT ANVS OR SANCTAGNUS FILIVS SACERDOTIS.

The son's name may have been Sanctus, but *Sanctagnus* or *Sanctānus* would have in its favour a passage in the preface to Sanctan's Irish hymn in the *Liber Hymnorum*, thus rendered by Mr. Whitley Stokes, "Bishop Sanctan made this hymn," &c. St. David's

father is also said to have borne the name of *Sant*.' In the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1877, p. 239, Prof. Rhys suggests that 'we have the name Sanctagnus accurately contained in Sannan in the name of the church of Llansannan in the same district. This would put Sanctanus out of the question, and the suggestion that Sannan is identical with the Irish saint's name Senanus (*Lect. Welsh Philog.*, p. 25) is to be cancelled, and those on p. 388 to be modified. The Llandudno stone probably commemorates the very Briton who is mentioned as Sanctan in Irish hagiology.'

The letters on the stone vary from 3 to 5 inches high, and the accompanying figure is drawn from sketches and rubbings I made of the stone in August, 1877. The inscription is so rude and injured that I do not feel justified in giving an independent reading of it, which would but lead to more unsatisfactory guesses.

CAERNARVON CASTLE.—In the roof of one of the chambers of Caernarvon Castle, on the south side, and towards the eastern end of the Castle, is a stone which appears to bear an inscription, pointed out by Sir Llewellyn Turner during the Meeting of the Association in 1877, but of which I have not been able to obtain a rubbing or drawing.

The golden Basilidian Talisman found in digging into the site of Cevn Hendre within the Roman station of Segontium, 4 inches long and 1 inch broad, inscribed with Greek and Gnostic characters apparently of the second century after Christ, is now preserved in the museum within the castle of Caernarvon, and will form the subject of a memoir in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1879.

In the town of Caernarvon is an ancient well, over which is the following inscription:—
'Quis hoc sustulerit aut jusserit ultimus suorum moriatur.'

ROMAN STONE AT CAERHUN.—In the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1846, p. 419, and 1847, p. 51, it is stated that a Roman inscribed stone was found about the year 1820 at the house of Ty Cych, near the farm-house of Caerhun in the parish of Bangor, and which was stated to have been in the possession of Mr. Davies of Bangor, but that it was no longer to be found. The inscription is given

NVMC
IMP CAESAR M
AVREL . ANTONINVS
PIVS . TI . IX . AVG . ARAB IX.

This stone is presumed to have been erected by the ninth or Arabic legion as a record of the services performed by them in obedience to the imperial order in ridding the country of the marauding Brigantes, as recorded by Pausanias in his *Arcadia*. (See also *Journ. Arch. Assoc.*, ii. 1847, p. 403.)

PEMPRIS.—In Pennant's *Wales*, ii. p. 202, and in Gough's *Camden*, iii. p. 186, mention is made of another stone, used as a lintel over a stable-door on the farm of Pempris, with the inscription DERVORI HIC IACET. Mr. T. L. D. Jones Parry (*Arch. Camb.*, 1847, p. 202) states that he had not succeeded in finding any trace of this stone. Hübner (*Inscript.*, p. 49, No. 141) mentions this stone as bearing the name DERVON, with the note, 'Fortasse recentior quam a 1000.' I would prefer inserting the year 700 instead of 1000.