

chancel, is a 'very ancient inscription in rude Saxon characters,' and in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1870, p. 368, it is mentioned that the stone has been inserted upside down, with letters of late fourteenth century character, which appear to be an invocation to some saint. I am indebted to Prof. Rhys for a rubbing of this stone, of which the letters appear to be very rude Gothic minuscules raised within an oblong sunk space. They are represented as carefully as possible in the accompanying figures, and although very uncertain in parts, evidently commence with

SCA MANIA ONA PRO (? MICH) P AJAC . . .

The letters vary from 2½ to 3 inches in height, many of them, especially the initial S, agreeing with the letters on the curious brass plate in the church of Usk (*Arch. Camb.*, 1847, p. 85).

PLATE LXXXVI. FIG. 5.

INSCRIPTION AT WHAEN WEN HOUSE.

In the Supplemental MS. numbered 14,934 in the British Museum, fol. 216, is a sketch of a stone (here copied from a tracing sent me by E. Thompson Esq., the Keeper of the MSS.) which, it is stated by the anonymous draughtsman, to have existed at Whaen Wen House in 1728, but which appears to be no longer in existence. The letters appear to be—

. BN . PP'VS CO'BVRRĪ C'ZAC'7I E^d,

as read by one John Owen Dwyran; whilst another writer, William Jones Slater, read the inscription—

OBARRVS CONBVRRĪ IC IACIT?

The two last letters appear to be comparatively modern additions.

PLATE LXXXVI. FIG. 6.

THE BODFEDDAN STONE.

We are indebted to Prof. Rhys for the discovery of this stone, first mentioned in the second edition of his 'Lectures,' p. 363, and which stands in front of a cottage called Maenhir on the farm of Bodfeddan, about two miles from the Tycross station. The inscription is to be read—

CVNOGVSI HIC IACIT,

but the letters are in several places very indistinct. The stone is about 30 inches long by 12 wide, and the letters are Roman capitals; the inscription being probably of the fifth or sixth century.

PLATE LXXXVI. FIGS. 7, 8, 9 & 10.

THE LLANBABO INSCRIPTION.

In Gibson's *Camden* (p. 678, and 2nd Ed., ii. p. 61), and Gough's *Camden*, iii. 205, this inscribed stone was first described and figured, but so imperfectly that Bishop Gibson was

unable to decipher it. The first eight letters rudely represented the present appearance of the stone as shown in my fig. 7, but they were followed by certain characters represented in my fig. 8, which after much study appeared to me to represent the words HI(c) IACET, the IAC of the last word being conjoined together, as shown in the small letters above fig. 8. I accordingly suggested to Dr. Hübner that they were intended for the ordinary *hic jacet* of these inscriptions, as stated in his *Inscr. Britann.*, p. 54, No. 155. It appears, however, that the British Museum MS., No. 14,934, contains two other copies of this inscription, for tracings of which I am also indebted to Mr. Thompson, and which are given by Hübner. One of these, copied in my fig. 10, shows the inscription as complete, terminating thus, I-I I CIACIT, i. e. *Hic jacit*, whilst the other (fig. 9) rudely represents the stone with the terminal portion no longer intelligible. We are indebted to Prof. Rhys for a notice of the real character of the inscription, which he has given in the second edition of his *Lectures*, p. 361, as well as for a rubbing of the stone represented in my fig. 7. 'It is now used as a gate-post near the back door of the dwelling-house at Llanol, a farm two miles from the Rhosgoch Station, having been brought from an adjoining field. It is now about 1½ yard high. The termination of the inscription after the cross-bar of the H is now lost, and the top stroke of the initial E has also disappeared. The next letter is certainly a T and not a L.' The now remaining part of the inscription is evidently ETORIGI T. It will be seen that the top bars of the two T's are conjoined, forming a continuation of the cross-bar of the E: below the E is a hole for a staple which has destroyed the bottom part of the first stroke, but the right-hand part of the letter below the loop is quite horizontal, and the G is somewhat injured in its lower part. What remains of the inscription is 22 inches in length.

LLAN BABO.—In the church of Llan Babo is preserved a sepulchral slab representing a king holding a short sceptre terminating above in a fleur de lys, wearing a crown similarly ornamented and bearing an inscription on its right edge in Lombardic capitals, HIC IACET PA . . . POST PRUD which was read in Angharad Llwyd's *History of the Isle of Anglesea*, HIC JACET PABO POST PRYDAIN IN TELURE IMA. It was mentioned and rudely figured by Rowlands and Pennant, but a very satisfactory representation of it was given by the Rev. H. L. Jones in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1861, p. 300, proving the slab to be of the time of Edward III, although it was formerly considered as coeval with the Saint himself, i. e. of the sixth or seventh century. The stone is here introduced in consequence of the inscription having been quoted by Lewis Morris in a letter to Carte the historian, to prove that in the seventh century the Welsh had an alphabet which was borrowed by the Saxons. A rude woodcut of the effigy appears in Smith and Meyrick's *Ancient Costume of the British Isles*, and a detailed account of it by Mr. M. H. Bloxam is published in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1874, p. 110.

THE TYN RHOSYDD STONE.—In a memoir on recent excavations in Holyhead and Anglesea by the Hon. William Owen Stanley, M.P., F.S.A., published in the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*, vol. xxvii, September 1870, p. 158, subsequently republished separately with supplemental notes and plates, it is recorded that 'on a farm adjoining