

The formula of this inscription is rather unusual, the first name being in the nominative case, whilst the word *filius* (also nominative) is curiously contracted into *fius*.

Both the names on this stone are met with on other stones. Thus 'at a spot a few miles from Padstow' is a slab of granite, apparently of the Romano-British period, now used as a gate-post, 6 feet long by about 13 inches by 10 inches square, inscribed—

VLCAGNI FILI SEVERI—

(Kent, in *Journal of Archæological Association*, i. p. 49, and *Journal of Archæological Institute*, ii. p. 77, in which latter a woodcut is given of the stone, showing the G of the same shape as in the Llanfihangel stone, but the A has the cross stroke angulated like a V.)

The other name *SEKOMAGLI* occurs on one of the Gwytherin stones—

'Vinnemagli fili  
Sinemagli.'

(J. O. W. in *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser. vol. iv. p. 406.) Whether, however, this *Sinemaglus* be identical with the Llanfihangel *Senomaglus* (in which case *Ulcagnus* and *Vinnemaglus* would be brothers) must be matter of conjecture. (J. O. W. in *Arch. Camb.*, 1871, p. 258.)

PLATE XLVI. FIG. 1.

THE SEVERINUS STONE.

In Gibson's *Camden*, p. 627 (and Gough's *Camden*, ii. p. 510; ed. 2, iii. p. 141), this stone is described as standing on the roadside at Llan-Newydd (leading from Carmarthen to Cynvel). It was described as a rude pillar, flattish, 5 or 6 feet high, and about 3 feet broad, inscribed—

SEVERINI  
FILI SEVERI

A pitched battle is stated to have been fought in this place about the year 72, between the Britons and the Romans under the command of Severinus, son of Severus, the Roman governor of Britain, who then resided at York. Severinus is supposed to have fallen in this battle, and to have been commemorated by this sepulchral stone; but the later editor of *Camden* suggests that it is the epitaph of some person of Roman descent, but of a later period; an opinion supported by the formula of the inscription<sup>1</sup>.

In 1859 I searched in vain for this stone in the place indicated in *Camden's Britannia*, and subsequently learned that the stone had been removed and set up in the garden of *Traws Mawr*, a farm belonging to the late Captain David Davies. During the Meeting of

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<sup>1</sup> Sir Gardner Wilkinson (*Arch. Camb.*, 1871, p. 141) contends against this being an inscription to a Roman general, as some have imagined, because of the absence of a prænomen.

the Cambrian Archæological Association at Carmarthen in 1875 Traws Mawr was visited, when I made a rubbing of the stone, which has suffered partial injury, the lower part of the middle letters of the upper line and a portion of those of the second line being injured. There seems sufficient space before the word Severi in the second line to allow the introduction of the letters v s to complete the word filius, of which indeed I fancy I can see the traces in my rubbing.

## PLATE XLIX. FIG. 1.

## THE CUNEGNUS STONE AT TRAWS MAWR.

This stone now stands erect, with the Severinus stone, in the garden at Traws Mawr, Llan Newydd. It is inscribed on one of its faces with a plain incised cross, and on another with the letters

C V N E G N ←

the G being of the minuscule form without a top cross bar; the second N is said by Prof. Rhys (*Arch. Camb.*, 1875, p. 359) to have 'the first stroke so faint that some would read the name CVNEGV-, but the inclination of the V is wanting in the letter in question;' and in a rubbing sent me by the late Rev. H. L. Jones the N is clearly defined. The name is remarkable, and Prof. Rhys knows no exact parallel to it. The letters are about 3 inches in height.

## PLATE XLIX. FIG. 2.

## THE TRAWS MAWR CROSSED STONE.

This is a rude block of stone irregularly pointed at its top, about 4 feet high, also standing on the lawn of the Traws Mawr House, Llan Newydd. On one of its broad sides is incised a cross, about 1½ foot high, the arms being nearly a foot across, each limb having its extremity slightly dilated circularly; and between the arms, at a short distance from their intersection, are four circular holes, giving an elegant finish to the design. Without any decided clue to the antiquity of this stone we may, I think, refer it to a date not more recent than the tenth century. (*J. O. W. in Arch. Camb.*, 1876, p. 196.)

## PLATE XLVI. FIG. 4.

## ST. CANNA'S CHAIR.

In the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1872 (p. 235) the Rev. E. L. Barnwell has published a figure and description of the remarkable block of stone here refigured, forming a kind of chair, lying in a field adjoining the churchyard of Llangan, or St. Canna, the church of which