

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

parish, although only rebuilt in 1820, is about to be removed, the population having long migrated to some distance from it. The stone lies within 30 or 40 yards of the churchyard wall, and not far from the holy well called Ffynnon Canna, in which miraculous cures were affirmed to have been effected, the principal maladies thus supposed to have been cured being the ague and intestinal complaints, the patient being required to throw a number of pins into the well, in which he was then to bathe, and afterwards to sit as long as possible on this block of stone, which is a lump of granite, rough on its outside but with the scooping or seat smooth like a varnished surface. It has on its left side an inscription, which Mr. Barnwell has with justice read as formed of the word CANNA, the name of the cousin and sister-in-law of St. Illtus or Illtyd of Llantwit, in the sixth century. 'The characters are roughly cut, and are in Roman capitals of a very late character. The first three letters are plain enough, the c being somewhat of a debased form and the second limb of the A longer than the first; the fourth letter seems an imperfect N joined on to the final A, which is without its transverse bar. It may indeed be read CANVN, the letter N being reversed; but connected as it is with the Saint, there can be little doubt but that, however rude and irregular the letters may be formed, we may read CANNA. This relic, bearing the name of a saint and connected with such a tradition, is probably unique of its kind.'

Prof. Rhys (Arch. Camb., 1875, p. 360) and a contemporary anonymous writer in the Saturday Review (in a paper entitled 'Cambrians at Caermarthen') endeavoured to throw doubts on this inscription as 'altogether suspicious and unsatisfactory,' and 'as proving too much to be really genuine.' Another subsequent writer (D. M., in Arch. Camb., 1875, p. 376) contends, as it seems to me triumphantly, for its genuineness, and suggests the advisability of its being protected from destruction.

PLATE XLVII. FIG. 1.

THE CARREG FYRDDYN OGHAM STONE.

During the year 1876 I was favoured by the Rev. Aaron Roberts with a notice and rubbings of a stone called Carreg Fyrddyn, distant about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile from the Corbagni stone and nearer to Abergwili, on Ty Llwyd farm. It is marked on the Ordnance Map as Carreg Myrddyn, on a field on the Towy side of the railway. The stone is irregular at the top, where the south-east angle is truncate or forked. In the accompanying figure I have represented the Ogham letters to the best of my ability as shown in the rubbing. There appear, as Mr. Roberts suggests, to be a good many consonants together and no vowels in one part, and in another part he reads a bala bala. It would be advisable to procure a cast of this stone for examination in different positions.