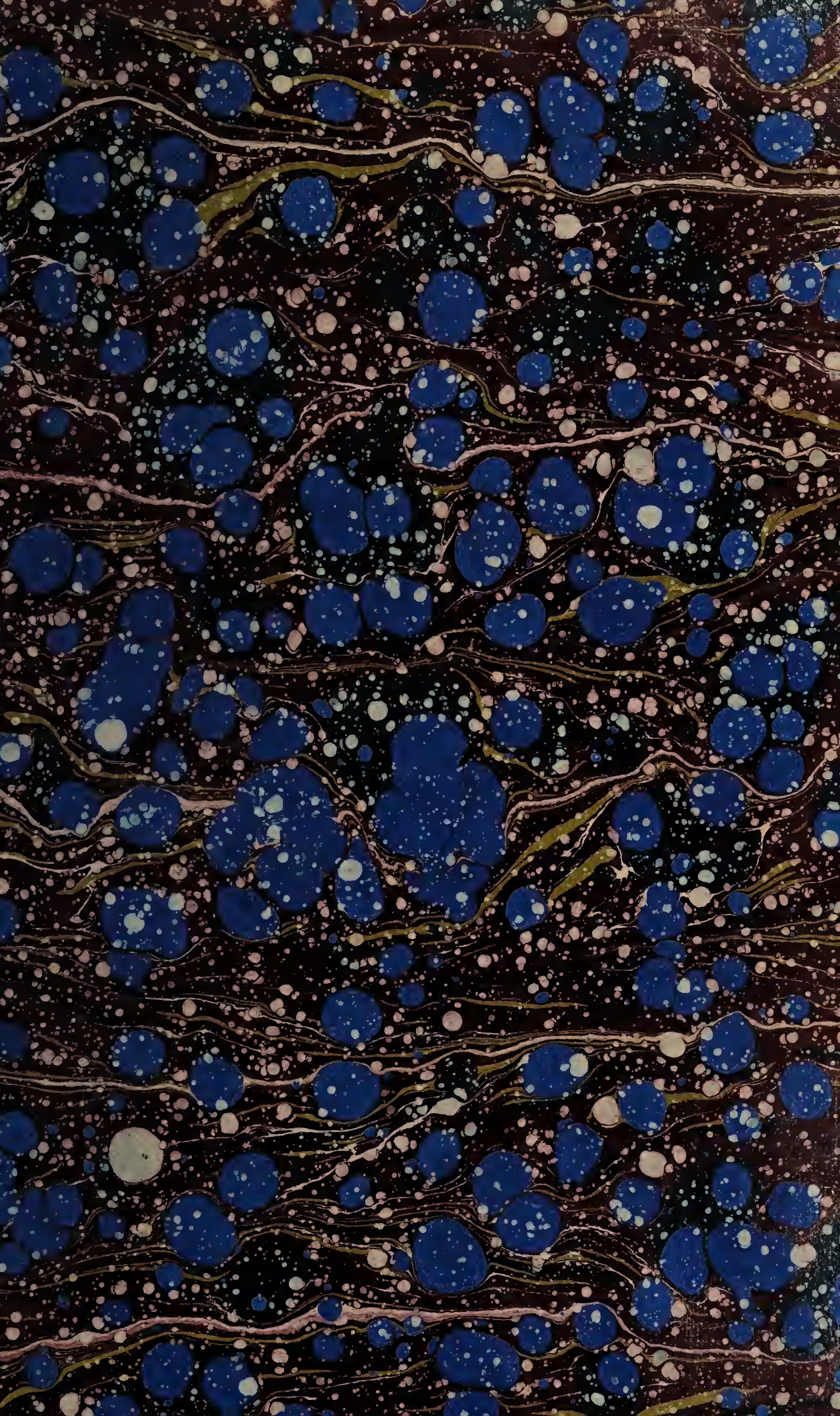


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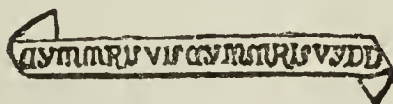
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Archæologia Cambrensis.

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MANORIAL PARTICULARS OF THE COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN.

(Continued from Vol. VIII, p. 269.)

III. MISCIN.—The members of Miscin and Glyn Rhondda have much in common, and have often been classed together. They mear side by side, and occupy the mountainous tract between the Taff and the crest of Mynydd Merthyr on the east, and the sources of the Ely and the Ogwr on the west. They include the two heads of the Rhondda, the Cynon and its tributaries, the historic common of Hirwaun Wrgan, and Carn Moy-sin, the highest land in the county. Of the two, Miscin lies to the east, Glyn Rhondda to the west.

Miscin is bounded on the east by the Taff, from Rhyd-y-Radyr and Penybont up to the mouth of the Cynon, and thence the limit is the ridge of Mynydd Merthyr, having Senghenydd on the north-east, to the border of Brecknock at Blaen-Nant-Hir; thence along the border, down Nant-Hir to the Cynon; up that stream to Nant-y-Lladron, where it quits the county boundary, and ascends Bwlch-y-Lladron, and there takes the old ridge-way of Genffordd and Heol Adam along the ridge of Cefn Gwingel to Rhyd-y-Pistil, having Glyn Rhondda for its western limit. It then crosses the Rhondda, and descends its right bank nearly to the Taff; thence it ascends a small brook towards Waun Castellau, still

with Glyn Rhondda to the west, takes the course of the Clydach, and, bounded successively by the manors of Ruthŷn and Scurla Castle, descends the Nant Mychydd into the Ely, under Craig Llwyd. Its boundaries thence are Tal-y-garn and Peterston to the mouth of the Nant Ddu, near Cae Rhyngall. The boundary thence traverses St.-y-Nill House; and passes by Tregynog, along the Dowlais brook by Tregoches, where it lies south of Cefn-Tre-Payn; and by Waterhall and Clawdd Constable reaches the Taff at Pen-y-Bont, having been bounded by St. George's, St. Fagan's, and Llandaff. Miscin is thus composed of two tracts connected by a narrow neck near the confluence of the Rhondda with the Taff. There exists an excellent survey of the member, taken in 1638 at Aberdare, before William Herbert of Cardiff, Thomas Mathew, William Herbert of Cogan, and Thomas Lewis, Esqrs.; and another taken in 1666.

The member of Miscin included the whole of the parishes of Aberdare, Llaniltern (otherwise Llanwen-son), Llantwit Vardre, Pentyrch, and Radyr, and parts of St. Bride's-super-Ely, Llantrissant, Llanwonno, and, by some accounts, Peterston. It contained also the manors of Pentyrch and Clun (otherwise Trewerne), the manor and borough of Llantrissant, the sub-member of Erigen Park (mentioned in Lady C. Windsor's marriage settlement as either in Miscin or Glyn Rhondda), and the manor of Radyr. There is no manor of Miscin. The manor also contained Penrhys, sometime reputed a manor, but of which the limits were lost in 1633. It lay in the parishes of Aberdare and Llanwonno. Darwonno and the Upper Clydach were within Penrhys; and as Penrhys ap Tewdwr, where Rhys ap Tewdwr is said to have been slain, is in Ystrad y Fodwg, it probably extended into that parish. In Penrhys was a cell of Llanthony, entered in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* as "Penrice infra dominium de Meyskyn, redditus annualis ibidem, £9 : 2 : 4." (*V. E.*, iv, 365.) Possibly the foundation arose out of Rhys's death, and the manor included the ecclesiastical property.

The tenures in Miscin were freehold, leasehold, and at will. No copyholds. The duties varied. Usually a heriot was due of the best beast, or a chattel of 30s., with capons, geese, fat beasts, or pigs. There was a payment called "cymmortha", due every second year, from certain lands, to the lord; and each freeholder paid annually, as "towl-money" or "gente", 1*d.* to the lord. A relief was due at the lord's death, under the name of "myzes" (£123:6:8), payable by five annual instalments. Three freeholders sat at each court as "coffearers", with the steward, and without their consent no americiament was valid. Felons' lands and those of bastards without heirs escheated to the lord, who had the fishery of the Taff from Berwesc to Rhyd y Radyr, with general right of hunting, hawking, and fowling. The following were the payments from this member to the lord in 1638 :

	£	s.	d.
Annual free rents	1	1	10½
Cymmortha every second year	0	15	1½
Tenants on lease or at will	149	11	4
Capons	8	0	0
Hens	0	1	0
A fat pig and a fat goose	0	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£159	9	4

The fee of Miscin is said to have been granted to Madoc ap Iestyn, whose descendants were settled in the district. In 1262 Meredith ap Griffith held a commote in "Machhein", which is more likely to be Miscin than Machen. The service was a heriot of a horse and arms. The lordship has been always in the chief lord, and is now in Lord Bute, through the Herberts and the Irish Windsors.

1. *Aberdare*, a parish, but contains no manor. At Aber Amman resided for seven generations the Mathewses of Roos, cadets of St.-y-Nill, whose three co-heiresses married Curre of Itton, Gwynne of Buckland, and Lord of co. Pembroke. Duffryn (now Lord Aberdare's) was the seat of a family of Joneses. In 1650, Ann Lady Beauchamp (Ann Lewis of Van) held eleven tenements in the parish.

2. *Llaniltern*, called also Llanwenson, was forfeited, 5 Henry V, by John Flemyng for his support of Owen Glendower. It is a chapelry of St. Fagan's. It contains Trewerne, and what was probably the manor-house. There are remains of a fine gateway at Pencoed, an Aubrey seat. The parochial chapel has been rebuilt in good taste. The chancel contains several generations of the female ancestors of Lewis of Greenmeadow, Williams, David, and Price, through whom that estate descended.

3. *Llantwit Vardre* contains a part of Pentyrch manor. Here is Maesmore, long a seat of the Mathews, cadets of Castell-y-Mynach, and Dysgwylva and Hendresgythan, seats of Welsh families. *Caer Odyn*, in Llantwit, is a reputed Pentyrch manor.

4. *Pentyrch*.—There is a manor of Pentyrch, held by the chief lord, and sometimes entered as a barony. This and Clun have long been held as one manor, which extends into the parishes of Pentyrch, Llantwit Vardre, Llantrissant, Radyr, and St. Fagan's. The two were surveyed together in 1650. The tenures were customary, by inheritance and leasehold, by indenture, with suit of court and mill, a heriot of 10s. at death or alienation, or of the best beast, or 40s. or 50s., a fat goose or 2s., two fat capons or 2s., and two fat capons at the audit. Humphrey Mathew of Castell-y-Mynach, an old Mathew seat, paid for Parc-Coed-Marchen three wethers and four fat capons yearly to the lord, to be delivered at Cardiff Castle. The receipts from the manors were .

	£	s.	d.
Free rents	3	10	0
Lease rents	87	7	3
Capons	1	4	0
Goose	0	2	0
Three wethers	1	4	0
	<hr/>		
	£93	7	3

Among the tenants in 1650 were Ann Lady Beauchamp, Ralph Lord Hopton, and Edward Thomas of Wenvoe. Christ. Mathew held the fishing of Taff and

Rhondda from Llandaff manor up to Melin-Ynis-Wern. Thos. Dennett, the manor auditor, held Glyn Cynon Forest. Sir Roger Palmer, Knt., by lease, 20 May 1640, held Clun Park for the lives of Roger, son of Sir James Palmer ; Roger, son of Sir Thomas Palmer ; and Edward, son of Sir William Meredith.

The court for Pentyrch and Clun was held before the steward, upon lawful summons, at places appointed within either manor, and therein lands were conveyed by surrender. The rhîf (reeve) of Pentyrch and Clun, termed "Mâr Pentirch", acted as executioner for those lordships, Miscin and Glyn Rhondda. Castell-y-Mynach, the seat of a considerable branch of the Mathew family, is in Pentyrch, and is still vested in their descendants in the female line. The part of Glyn Tawe in Pentyrch covered four hundred acres.

Clun was also called Trewerne manor, a name found in Llaniltern. Some of Edward II's followers were taken in the park of Clun, where is said to have been a castle at Baily Clun. 35 Edward I occurs "Manerium de Clunne cum Rugois".

5. *Radyr* is a parish and manor, the latter always in the chief lord. It has been called a member of Miscin. There may have been a submanor, for the Mathews, cadets of Llandaff (whose ancient house remains by the church), are called lords of Radyr. They purchased it from Thomas ap David Ychan, a great-grandson of Rhys ap Iestyn. Edmund Mathew, in the seventeenth century, seems to have sold it to Edward Lewis of Van, who is returned as holding the manor, manor-house, park, and demesne lands of Radyr. His descendant, Lord Windsor, still holds them. At Radyr Ucha is the ruin of the house of a family of Morgan.

6. *St. Bride's-super-Ely*, a parish. In it is St.-y-Nill, the seat of the Mathews, cadets of Castell-y-Mynach.

7. *Llantrissant*, a most extensive parish, includes the manor and borough of the name, and part of the manor of Clun. Its Castle, though locally within the borough, has gone with the manor, and was always in the chief

lord. 25 Edward I (25th July), Walter de Haklut, Custos of Glamorgan, was ordered to finish the gate ("porta") of the Castle of Llantrissant, the making of which he had begun. Castle and manor, "cum membris", are mentioned 33 Edward I. In 1315 William le Flemynge was Custos of the Castle, with the bailiwick of Miscin. 7 Henry VI, "Raaf ap Howel ap Philip, Præpositus de Llantrissin in com. Glam. amerciatus fuit, pro eo quod habuit in manu sua, coram Justiciariis hic, virgam nigram et inhonestam ubi habere debuisset virgam albam et honestam de certa longitudine, prout decet. In sessione itiner. de Kerdiff." (Blount, p. 147.) Also, 13 Dec., 3 Henry VII, Robert John, a page of the King's chamber, held a grant to be Constable of Llantrissan, and Parker there. This was renewed 2 April, 2 Henry VIII (1511), to him as Constable of Llantrissan Castle, Keeper of the Park of Clonne and of the Isle or Warren of Rane, and Provost of Liquith and Rooth in the lordship of Morgan and Glamorgan. (*Letters, etc., Henry VIII*, vol. i, No. 1583.) In Sir Thos. Aubrey's survey book, in 1788, he enters £159 : 1 : 2 as his estate in the manor of Llantrissant. This has been supposed to be the "Llantrissant Parva Extent" of the 35 Edward I. In 1650 the Castle, probably a ruin, was let to Mathew of Castell-y-Mynach. In 1317 Hugo de Audley gave the church to Tewkesbury. The manorial tenures were freehold, leasehold, and burgage. The Castle is said to have been founded by Robert Earl of Gloucester. It is now a mere ruin; but its appearance is later than Earl Robert by a century.

There is an extent or survey of the borough taken in 1262 by twelve Welsh jurors, who state that the borough rents are 13s. 4d.; those of free tenants and husbandmen ("rustici"), £10; aid for the larder, 15s.; Brossely Mill, 3s. 4d.; poor demesne land, five ploughs, 50s. in time of peace; fifty-two acres of moorland, 7s. 8d.; fishery, 2s.; a mill, 20s.; from the forester, 10s.; labour in autumn, 13s. 4d.; pannage, 4s.; rent of lead [mines], 10s.; from Trewern and Llanvair, in aid

of the larder, 6s. ; rent and service of freemen and husbandmen from a tenement in St. Fagan's, 63s. 9½*d.* ; herbage there, 10s. ; "terra locata" there, 19s. ; Adaaf ab Yvor, rent for a sparrowhawk, 2s. ; pleas and perquisites of court, £10. Total, £32 : 10(9) : 5½. The lord has the advowson of the churches of Llantrissant and Pentyrch. The mill, in time of peace, is worth 20 marcs ; and another mill which paid twenty marcs was burnt and destroyed, as were one hundred houses, in the war.

The earliest borough charter is by Richard Earl of Warwick in 1424 ; but this recites others by Edward le Despenser in 1397, and the same Earl of Warwick in 1421. There was in 1650 a survey of the manor and borough of Llantrissant by William Powell, Esq., Portreeve, two aldermen, and sixteen burgesses ; Robert Williams, Seneschal. Tenures, freehold, leasehold, burgage. The Castle, Town Hall, pitching, and toll, were let to Humphrey Mathew, and sublet. Mizes due to each new lord, £1 : 6 : 8, in five annual instalments. There was also due annually from the Corporation, freeholders, and burgesses, £2 : 18 : 9, of which £1 : 6 : 8 was due in or after May, and the rest at the audit. What was really paid was £3 : 3 : 4 annually.

Humphrey Mathew of Castell y Mynach was a large proprietor in the manor and borough ; and Marmaduke, a natural son of William Mathew of Radyr, had a leasehold from Lord Pembroke, which he sold to George Basset of Miscin.

The earlier survey shows with considerable minuteness the sources of the lord's income. Pannage and the forester denote hogs and woodland. Coal is not mentioned ; probably it was not then worked. Then, as since, there was probably just enough lead to allure people to lose money. The survey does not mention the Castle, which, no doubt, was independent of the borough.

Talygarn, called also a marcher lordship, is a reputed manor in this parish, though not in Miscin member, but until recently it paid 5s. annual chief-rent to Earl

Talbot of Hensol. The charge was purchased by the present owner. Porthandro, Tir y Maendy, Gelliwion, and Altgawrddul, were Welsh seats, as were Stockland and Rhydavar. Castellau was long the seat of the Trahernes. In Llantrissant was the house of Miscin, for seven descents a seat of the Bassets, cadets of Beau-pré. The representative in the female line sold the residue of the estate about 1860.

8. *Llanwonno*, a parish in which Tir-y-Parc-Newydd was held, in 1650, by Edward Stradling.

9. *Peterston-on-Ely*, which by some accounts was included in Miscin member, is a parish in which is Bryn Llanwenson, a Welsh seat, sold to the Aubreys, and which contains Henstab, a house of the Miles family. Llanwenson is once called a parish; but this is supposed to be Llaniltern.

IV. GLYN RHONDDA, a member lordship, has always descended with Miscin. 35 Edward I it is called "Glyn Rothney", and sometimes a manor; at others, as 4 Henry V, "Dominium et Patria". Its limits are the Cynon, the Brecknock border, the ridge of Glyn Corrwg at the sources of the Avan and Ogwr, by Carn Fach, Carn Moysin, Carn Goch, Fachgen Carn (very ancient monuments), Crûg-yr-Afan, Carn Celyn, and the Ogwr Fach, to Melin-Crûg-Las. Thence its southern border includes Mynydd Gelli'r Haidd, strikes the Ely near Tylca-Wen, and descends with that river to the influx of the Mychydd, where it marches with Miscin; to which member belong several tenements locally in Glyn Rhondda. The tenures are the same with those in Miscin. In 1262 the two sons of Morgan ab Cadewalthan held half a commote here by the service of providing a horse and arms, by way of heriot, at death.

The survey of 1651 describes this member as containing part of the parishes of Llantrissant and Llanwonno, and the whole or part of Ystrad-y-Vodwg. Heriots are due on the death of tenants by lease, of the best beast or best piece of furniture. In one lease is specified a heriot of 5s.; in others, a best beast or 40s.;

two hens and two capons, or 3s.; and in a lease to Capt. Oliver St. John, two fat capons are payable on the 24th of October. In 1651, Robert Williams, Steward, the chief rents were :

	£	s.	d.
Free rents in the three parishes	3	6	0½
Leasehold rents, including Tir-Llewelyn-Howel, and Cilfach Uchel, to Humphrey Mathew, Esq. and Plâs-y-Wrangen to William Morgan, Esq.	51	3	2
	<hr/>		
	£54	9	2½

There are no sub-manors.

The courts for Miscin and Glyn Rhondda were held monthly, on a Tuesday, before the Steward, in the Court House near Llantrissant Castle, called “Y Dadleu Dy”: Miscin first, and Glyn Rhondda afterwards.

V. TALAVAN, or “Tir Syward” (Syward’s Land), also called by corruption “Tir Steward”, lies entirely south of Ely, and though of moderate area must have been far more productive, and a much safer holding for a stranger than any of the preceding members. It includes the parishes of Welsh St. Donat’s, Ystrad Owen, and Llansannor, and parts of Pendoylon, and, it is reputed, much of St. Mary Hill (?). Welsh St. Donat’s was called the parish church of the member; but the Castle, the “caput baroniæ”, was in Ystrad Owen.

The boundaries are mostly those of parishes. On the north, Llanharry and Llantrissant; on the east, Peterston and part of Pendoylon; on the south, Bonvileston, Llancarvan, Llantrithyd, and Llanblethian; and on the west, Penllyne and part of St. Mary Hill. The member is about three miles and a half, north and south, by two miles and a half, south and west. There appears to be only one subordinate manor, that of Llwyn-Rhydidd, lying partly in Welsh St. Donat’s and partly in Pendoylon, and which in the eighteenth century was held by Edward Mathew, a cadet of Aberaman. Leland, indeed, calls Ruthyn a member of “Tir Steward”, lying on its west side.

The tenures are free socage, by indenture; one by

grant, several at will. Freeholders owe suit of courts of survey, leet, and baron. Courts of survey are occasional on reasonable summons; courts leet twice annually, within fifteen days of St. Philip and St. James and St. Michael, attended by tenants and resiants; courts baron monthly. Tenants' causes are tried by a jury of tenants; resiants, of resiants; between tenant and resiant, by a mixed jury. Freeholders pay a heriot of 5s. on death or alienation; if to a stranger, he pays 6s. 8d. to be admitted tenant. Tenants doing fealty pay 2d., if attending voluntarily; if summoned, 4d. Resiants pay annually 3s. 4d. for chence and vowry. Where a heriot has been paid, the incomer pays nothing more. On forfeiture of a mortgage, 5s. is due as a heriot. No heriot due from a woman on jointure-lands, or in tail, unless the heir is a stranger, when he pays 6s. 8d. The bailiff is elected, and has 6s. 8d. fee from the lord, and power to exempt three tenants from fines for non-attendance. The steward is chosen by the lord. Mizes are £12, paid to each new lord by five annual instalments. Rees Estance and Oliver St. John were tenants in 1650.

	£	s.	d.
Chief rents from freeholders	2	2	5½
Abbot's rents	0	6	4
Leasehold rents and duties	40	2	9½
	<hr/>		
	£42	11	7

The Seneschal in 1650 was Edward Herbert.

Forest Garth Mailog, called the lord's demesne-land, is in Talavan, but in the parish of Llanharan.

Close to Ystrad Owen Church is a fine moated mound, hollow in the interior, with a side-entrance.

Talavan seems to have been originally granted to Richard Syward, who, or his son, enclosed the park and built the Castle, of which the ditches and small fragments of the wall remain. The family came from Somerset. In 1248 their representative, Richard Syward, who had distinguished himself in the King's service in Scotland, had a serious quarrel with Earl

Richard de Clare, his chief lord, against whom he appealed to the King. His offence was the breaking a truce made between De Clare and Howel ap Meredith, a Welsh lord, for which he was proceeded against in the Earl's court, and being declared contumacious, Talavan was forfeited, and entered upon by the Earl. He appears also to have held Llanblethian, which was also forfeited. The King suspended proceedings, Syward being with the army in North Wales, and the final result is not recorded; but it is supposed that Syward recovered and held possession until the reign of Edward III, when he or his son exchanged or sold the lands to Despenser, the chief lord, and retired into Somerset. Of this there is no positive evidence, nor how he obtained Llanblethian. The records of the plea are very curious, and will be printed.

24 Edward I, Talavan is "Baronia et Patria". Sometimes it is "Castrum et Manerium" or "Dominium et Foresta", and sometimes has with it "Llanhari patria". From the departure of the Sywards both seignory and fee were in the chief lord. Edward VI sold the latter to John ap Thomas Basset of Llantrithyd, who left Talavan to Elizabeth, his daughter by his second wife. She married Anthony Mansel, from whom descended the Aubreys, now extinct.

Probably there was some uncertainty about Basset's title, for *temp.* Elizabeth was a chancery suit in which Anthony and Elizabeth Mansel were plaintiffs, and the Earl of Pembroke, chief lord, and others defendants, the object being the recovery of a deed of gift and other title-deeds of the lordship of Talavan, late the estate of John Coke, Esq., deceased, and by him settled to the use of Elizabeth and her issue in tail. (*Proc. in Chanc.*, ii, 249.) Coke probably was a trustee. Talavan was burdened with a rent-charge in favour of Neath Abbey, fixed upon it, as is supposed, by one of the De Clares as part of the consideration money for the lordship of Neath, which the monks found it expensive to defend against the Welsh.

Llansannor parish is not mentioned as a manor, but was long the seat of a branch of the Herberts of Raglan, named Gwyn. In the parish is *Brigan*, granted, with Llansannor, by Richard de Clare to Sir Stephen Bawcen or De Bayeux, who was killed in a fight with the Welsh in 1257. An effigy in the church is said to represent him, but there is positive evidence that he was buried elsewhere, for, 15 Edward I, two stones were purchased and sent to cover the tombs of Stephen Bawcen and Richard Griffin at Caermarthen, at a cost of 105s.

Bawcen's descent is involved in a good deal of doubt. There is some reason for regarding him as the last of the Lincolnshire Barons de Bayeux; but the identity is obscure, and the name is entered in the records in twenty or more varieties. Sir Stephen represented the Earl of Gloucester in the Syward case, and offered himself in a wager of battle. The Sir Stephen of the public records left either daughters or nieces, whose history is known; but Sir Stephen of Brigan is reputed to have left a son, father of Elizabeth, who carried Brigan to her husband, Sir Simon Welsh of Llandough, from whose daughter Bettina descended Evan ap Lleison of Brigan and Gwyn of Llansannor.

VI. RUTHYN member was bounded on the north and east by the Ely and Llantrissant; on the south by Llanharri, Llansannor, and the southern part of St. Mary Hill; on the west by Peterston-super-Montem. It has always been in the chief lord, and is called "Patria et dominium". The fee seems to have been granted to Rhys ap Iestyn of Solven, an active member of that broken family, and father of Owen ap Rhys from whom came Penry of Reeding and Bryn Terharn, and Harries of Bryn Côch, who shared the inheritance. The tenures were free socage, leasehold, by grant, and at will. Chence, vowry, and mizes, were paid to the lord, and heriots at death or alienation.

Ruthyn contained the parishes of Llanharan, Llanilid, and St. Mary Hill. It was composed of the Upper

and Lower Ruthyn. The upper part, in Llanharan parish, is divided by the Ewenny, at Rhyd Lethyn, from Newland on the north; by Rhyd y Trawsnant, along the Ewenny to Blaen Nant y Cwm, on the west; thence to the Ely which divides it from Glyn Rhondda and Miscin; thence to the Cynlan brook, which divides it from Llanharry, to Hendre Owen Moor, to Nant-y-Graen, by Llanharry Common, to Park, Llydiard-y-Cymry, to Cae Mynydd-yr-ad, where are approved boundary stones, and where it abuts on Talavan; thence the line goes to Mynydd canol and Mynydd isha to the Mere Stone, to Rhyd-y-Cover brook, where it abuts on St. John's Manor, and so to Rhyd Llethyn.

Lower Ruthyn lies in the parishes of Llanilid and St. Mary Hill. Its eastern limit is Talavan, on land called Gylynog; thence by Y Bryn Coch on to Y Garway Uchav; thence along the highway to Llydiard Mynydd Ruthyn, Talavan Park lying to the east. The southern limit passes by Croes-y-Bar along the lane called Heol-y-Ceised to the Mere Stone between it and Gelligarn lordship, by another lane to Tyle Gwyn, to the Ewenny near Erw Adam, where the boundary is Coyty Wallia on the north; thence along to Tri Quarter Duon, to Llwyn Whyninge, still on the Ewenny, to Cae Pant-y-Meirch and Cae Croft-y-Crydd, across the river to Croes y Velindre, where the boundary is the lordship of St. John's; by Heol Llanilid, Llydiard-y-Drain, and Llwyn Carn, to Heol Pen Coed, and so to the commencement.

There is but one common, Mynydd Ruthyn, of twenty acres, open to the tenants and inhabitants. In the lord's demesne are tilestone quarries at Forest Garth Maelog, and of limestone on Mynydd Ruthyn. The forest of Garth Maelog was finally cleared away for iron smelting in the reign of Elizabeth.

Llanharran is a parish and manor. Possibly it was included in the grant to Rhys ap Iestyn, for his great-grandson, Thomas ap David Ychan, sold it, with Radyr, to David Mathew. It is next found in the Powells,

possibly by the marriage of Anthony Powell of Lloydiarth with Ann, daughter of Edmund Mathew of Radyr. It descended to the Powells of Llanharan and Maesteg, cadets of Lloydiarth. Rees Powell died childless on 16 Nov. 1738, when Llanharan passed to his brother, the Rev. Gervase Powell, whose four daughters, co-heirs, were Mrs. Turberville, Lady Glyn, Mrs. Olney, and Miss Powell. They seem to have sold the estate to — Jenkins, who bequeathed it to its present owner.

VII. LLANBLETHIAN was a member and a parish, and included locally the borough town of Cowbridge, which, however, was quite distinct from the member, and always in the chief lord. The boundaries are set forth in an inquisition held in 1630 before Sir James Palmer, Knt. ; Sir Thomas Morgan, Knt. ; William Herbert of Swansea, and William Herbert of Cogan, Esquires ; under Philip Earl of Pembroke, then lord. John Williams was steward. They were, on the south, St. Hilary and Llandough ; on the east, Talavan and Llanquian ; on the west and north, Little Nash, Llysworney, and Penllyne. East and west the member is about a mile and a half long ; north and south, about a mile. It contained in 1650 one hundred acres of common, called Berthin Down, on which the tenants had unlimited common of pasture, and estovers of gorse and fern. On Angel Hill was a common of five acres, and another at Stalling Down on the Portway. Richard, and after him William Basset had encroached by shutting up the Lakeway. The tenures were by knight-service, socage, copyhold, cottage, and indenture. The tenants paid suit of court and mill, mizes and heriots. Mizes was a sum of £8 10s. due on the death of a chief lord to his successor, and payable by five annual instalments of £1 14s. each.

To the member were attached the sub-members of Merthyr Mawr, St. Hilary, and Llanquian, otherwise Llancovian. The lower part is compact, Cowbridge being near its centre. The northern projects as a narrow horn as far as Llanharan. The earliest known

possessor of the fee was Robert de St. Quintin ; no doubt of the family of Frome St. Quintin in Wilts. The male line is said to have failed in the reign of Henry III, and the heiress to have married Syward of Talavan,— a tradition which is possible, since Richard Syward held Llanblethian with Talavan in 1248. Then, or soon afterwards, it fell into the hands of the chief lord, who thus held both seignory and fee, and 9 Edward II is described as holding “Manerium de Llanblethian cum parochia et Castro de Talavan et Lanharry, et villa de Cowbrug”. It is curious that neither then nor in Syward’s matter in 1248 is there any mention of the Castle. About that time the member is recorded, no doubt in error, to be held *under* Merthyr Mawr. In 1650 the mesne manor of Llanblethian was held of the chief lord by Jenkin Williams of Cowbridge, who paid 2s. at Michaelmas.

About a mile south of Cowbridge a fine Edwardian gatehouse bears the name of St. Quintin’s Castle, and with some fragments of the outer wall, and possibly of the keep, are all that remains of it. The work appears rather later than the tenure of the St. Quintins. West of it, beyond the Taw, quite on the other side of the valley, is a trace of a square tower or castellet of some kind, about 30 feet by 40 feet, of which the lower 6 feet remain. Nothing is known of its history. West of this tower is a large camp of irregular figure, parts of the ditch perfect, and along its west front a triple line of defence.

Aberthin, a little north of Cowbridge, seems to have gone with the member in 8 Edward I. It is sometimes called a manor, and contains a curious seventeenth century house with high gables ; a walled, formal garden in front ; and a charming little gatehouse, no bigger than a lichgate, as at Llanveithin, entered by a bridge over a brook. On a mural dial is “Ut hora, sic vita. R. W. 1658.” The house looks rather earlier. “R. W.” is R. Williams. Mr. Rawlins had it in 1780, and in 1792 John Thomas lived there. It belongs to Mr. Rice

Wingfield, the heir of the Mathews of Castell-y-Mynach.

Like Talavan, Llanblethian was charged with a payment to Neath Abbey. The chief rents in 1650 were:

	£	s.	d.
Free rents	2	12	11
Customary lands and customary cottage rents	13	14	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Abbot's rents	3	2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lease rents, of which the farmer of Cowbridge paid £20 6s.	71	1	2
	—————		
	£90 10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$		

The Earl of Worcester held seven acres by socage, and paid 1s. 2d. John Scacy or Sacy held sixteen acres of copyhold, and Richard Savor thirty-five acres. Richard Swinglehurst, an incumbent ejected by the Puritans, held sixteen acres. William Scacy held two free cottages, and Jennet Corrucke one. David Jenkins, Esq., of Hensol, held by indenture lands locally out of the manor, but a part of it, paying to the reeve, for the lord's use, £4 10s. and two capons, or 2s. Cecil Basset held a parcel of land called "The Lake" at 21s. David Tristram had a lease of West Wall. The leaseholders' duties varied. Ann Carne held part of the lord's demesne, and paid a heriot of the best, or £3 : 6 : 8, and three capons, which might be compounded for. Thomas Carne of Nash held part of the same demesne. Thos. Carne, Esq., late of Brocastle, held land in the manor between Cowbridge Mill and Castle Bayly.

A curious account is given in the *Annals of Tewkesbury* of some proceedings at the church of Llanblethian in 1231. Ralph Mailok, who died 2nd of June 1231, held that church under Tewkesbury Abbey, apparently in farm. The Abbot sent Eustace, a monk, to take seizin of the church. He found the keys taken to the mountains, and had to take what seizin he could at the church porch. The natives laid hands upon him, carried him off, and kept him prisoner three days, for which they were excommunicated by the Bishop. I. Grant, probably of Sigginston, was one of them.

Roger Mailok, probably Ralph's heir, claimed a renewal of the farm, which the Abbot refused in open court at Cardiff; but interest being made by Prince Rhys, Roger's uncle, he was quieted by a pension of five marcs.

Llanquian or Llancovia, called also St. Quintin's Manor, is a sub-manor in the parish of Welsh St. Donat's, held under Llanblethian by the service of half a knight's fee. It was held in 1320 by Richard de Nerber, and continued in that name till the death of Agnes de Nerber, of Brigan, in 1558. She is so called in her inquisition; but she married, 1, John Thomas of Brigan; and 2, Morgan Thomas. The payment to Neath was charged upon this manor. In 1650 Jenkin Williams held it, paying 2s. annually. The manor-house, or castellet, seems to have been at Twr Gron, where are remains of a circular tower. This is reputed to have been the seat of the family of De Wintonia, or Wilkins, of Llancovia, who, however, held a fee at Llandough, which is more likely to have been their residence.

St. Hilary is a parish and manor. The latter was held by the service of half a knight's fee; but there is much obscurity about its early owners and descent. In 1262 Elias Basset held half a fee in St. Hilary, worth £10. Thomas Basset held it in 1320, and it afterwards descended with Beaupré.

Beaupré was the estate and seat of the Basset family. How acquired is uncertain. The Welsh pedigrees describe a Norman grantee, by name Sytsilt, who is called the ancestor of the Cecils, and whose heiress married Adam Turberville of Crickhowel, and their heiress married Basset; but of all this there is no proof, and it is certain that at the time of the supposed match Basset had not acquired St. Hilary, and was not in the county. In the survey of 1650 Beaupré is called a manor; but it was never commonly so reputed. It is, indeed, stated to have been held under Llanblethian by knight's service, at an annual payment of a sparrowhawk, or 2s.; but by Beaupré is probably meant St. Hilary. The home of the Bassets at Beaupré is a ruin, and a very

fine one. Over the porch, which seems to be an addition, below the Basset shield, is the inscription,

“Say, couldst thou ever find, or ever hear or see,
A coward prove a faithful friend to be.

Richard Basset—Catherine, daughter of Sir Thos. John’s, Knt. Built 1600.”

In the church of St. Hilary, which has been restored with great taste, and the preservation of all that admitted of it in the old building, there is an effigy, upon an altar-tomb, of Thomas Basset, who died 14 Dec. 1423. The figure is about 7 feet long, in plate-armour, with a camise bearing the Basset arms. The figure and the slab on which it rests are of one piece, and formerly stood in a niche in the south wall. The present altar-tomb is modern.

The estate appears to have been mortgaged to pay a Stradling debt, and finally sold to — Edmunds, who bequeathed it to Llewelyn Traherne of St. Hilary, by whom it was sold to Daniel Jones, who left it by will to Captain Bassett, the representative of the old family, whose descendants in the female line still own it.

Whence the Bassets came is unknown. They claimed, probably with truth, to descend from Thurstan Basset, the ancestor of so many branches of the name; but how does not appear. They became, by intermarriage with the heiress of De Cardiff, possessed of lands in Glamorgan and Gloucestershire, and their seat in Glamorgan must have been among the grandest in that county. They gave off many branches, of which the chief were of Llantrithyd, represented in the male line by Basset of Bonvileston, Miscin, Treguff and Caerleon, Llanveithin and Llanelay. Their illegitimate branches appear also to have been numerous. Of all, Basset of Bonvileston is the only legitimate descendant in the male line; and his title-deeds are complete and curious, and include the letters of wardship of his ancestor in the reign of Elizabeth.

Merthyr Mawr, anciently Merthyr Bugail or Glywis, is a parish and manor on the right bank of the Ogwr

river, extending to its mouth. It is detached from Llanblethian about six miles, and has suffered considerably by the incursion of blown sand. Its ecclesiastical history is ancient. The *Book of Llandaff* states that Hywel ap Rhys, King of Glessig, about 877 gave to the church of Llandaff, Merthyr Buceil and Merthyr Minor. In Pope Nicholas' *Taxation*, "Marghilmaur" is rated for spirituals at £10; and in temporals, the bishop has at Worleton, Lose, and Martel Mawr, two carucates worth per annum £2 : 13 : 4. Merthyr Mawr contained the manors of Merthyr Mawr proper, Merthyr Parva, and Cantleston.

In 1262 Daniel Syward held a fee in Merthyr Mawr valued at £15. As the manor was not in the body of the shire it is not included in the survey of 1320, at which time it contained seven ploughlands. Syward probably obtained it from his kinsman Richard, who held Llanblethian. In 1349 Sir Roger Berkerolles held it of the chief lord of Glamorgan as one fee, at £15, and another Berkerolles held it in 1411 at £10. It thence descended, with a Berkerolles heiress, to the Stradlings of St. Donat's; and in 1650 parcel of the manor was held of the member of Llanblethian by Dame Mary, daughter of Sir T. Mansel and widow of Sir E. Stradling, by payment of a sparrowhawk annually to the lord of Llanblethian. At the partition of the Stradling estates in 1736, Merthyr Mawr with Monk Nash came to Hugh Bowen, whose son George, of Eglwys Brewes, joined with his father in disentailing and dividing the estate; Hugh taking the manors of Merthyr Mawr and Monk Nash, and George certain farms in Monk Nash. Hugh left his share to his natural son, Charles Bowen, who dying childless bequeathed the estate to trustees for its sale; the proceeds to support his widow for life, with remainder to Stephen and Ann Jones, his half-brother and sister. They sold Merthyr Mawr to Sir John Nicholl, and Monk Nash to the trustees of the Hon. Booth and Mrs. Grey, who had previously purchased the farm from the trustees of La Marquise de Choiseul, George Bowen's heir.

George was heir-at-law of both the Stradlings and the Bowens. He died intestate and childless, leaving two half-sisters, Christina and Mary, who entered, but were ejected by William Dawkins of Cilvrough as heir of the whole blood, under the law of descent. The daughters do not seem to have married. Madame De Choiseul was a Dawkins.

The tenants have unlimited "free common", with fern and gorse, for their cattle, and stone and lime for repairs, or agricultural purposes, within the manor. The lord has waifs, strays, and felons' goods, and the whole fishing of the Ogwr from Rhyd Alson down to the great weir by Pant y Newydd; and on the second day in each week, from the weir to Hapsi Teilo, opposite Merthyr Mawr Church. Hapsi Teilo is intended for "St. Teilo's Steps", a range of stepping-stones across the river. The free tenants attend court twice yearly, and pay chief rents at Michaelmas, and heriots and reliefs at death.

Customary or copyhold lands descend to the younger lawful son; and failing sons, to daughters in the same order; and failing these, to the youngest heirs in succession to the ninth degree; males before females, unless otherwise limited in the surrender. Failing heirs, the lord inherits by escheat. Copyholds may be entailed by surrender, and the widow's estate be barred. The courtesy of England does not extend to the husband of an heiress, except by surrender to him. Heirs being infants are regarded as in possession. The next of kin, farthest from the inheritance, is to occupy the land for the infant. The lord cannot grant a wardship or tuition of the customary lands on pœna of an infant. Merthyr Mawr was inserted in Lady C. Windsor's settlement, she being over-lord.

Merthyr Parva, the Merthyr Minor of the *Book of Llandaff*, lies near the junction of the Ewenny with the Ogwr. It has followed the fortunes of the larger manor. Its boundaries in the *Book of Llandaff* were, "From directly opposite the influx of the spring Uanon, in the

Euenhi, through the meadow, along the ditch as far as the knoll; thence down to the Stone to Ogmore, to Pwll y Llech, to the gorge of the hollow; along it to Pwll y Colimet, to the dyke, to the cliff top; along the dyke to the dry pool, direct to the dyke; along it to the hollow of Tref Sadwm, down to the hollow of Tir Cinbis, to the rock towards the east; along the dyke to the pool, along the dyke to the hollow, along it to the bed of broom, the bottom of the grove upon the Ogmore; along Ogmore downwards to the confluence, along Euenhi upwards to the influx of Uanon."

Cantleston, *Cantelupeston*, or *Trecantlo*, is a small manor on the right bank of the Ogwr, between Merthyr Mawr and the sea. It probably contained the "twelve acres which William de Cantelou obtained by violence, and at length restored to the Church", as stated in the Bulls of Honorius in 1128 and 1129, which afford evidence of the early settlement here of the Cantelupes, who gave name to, and no doubt created, the manor. The Cantelupe heiress married Sir William Horton of Gower, whose granddaughter, Janet Horton, married Richard, and was father of Sir Mathew Cradock, from whom the manor seems to have descended to Sir George Herbert, who held it in 36 Henry VIII. It was probably sold, for *temp.* Elizabeth it belonged to William de Barry. It was obtained by the Stradlings, and passed with Merthyr Mawr. It was held of Llanblethian, probably through Merthyr Mawr. There are some remains of the fortified house of the Cantelupes standing on the edge of the cultivated land, by the margin of a brook which has stopped the progress of the sand-drift. In one room is a late Decorated ogee arch with finial and lateral pinnacles, probably a fireplace, and in the wall a curious old staircase leading to the first and second floors. The wall of the base-court is embattled.

G. T. C.

(To be continued.)

NOTICES OF SEPULCHRAL DEPOSITS WITH CINE-
RARY URNS, FOUND AT PORTH DAFARCH, IN
HOLYHEAD ISLAND, IN 1848 ;

AND OF RECENT EXCAVATIONS IN THE SAND-MOUNDS ADJACENT
IN 1875-6.

BY THE HON. W. OWEN STANLEY, LORD-LIEUTENANT
OF ANGLESEY.

(Reprinted from the Archæological Journal.)

I COMMENCE my account of more recent discoveries at Porth Dafarch last year by a reprint of portions of a former notice given in 1848, as they will afford great assistance to the reader of the later discoveries on the same spot.¹

In the month of October 1848 an interment which presented some unusual circumstances in the mode of deposit was found on the shores of the bay called Porth Dafarch, about midway between the South Stack and Towyn y Capel, on the estates of the late Lord Stanley of Alderley, now possessed by the writer of the present notice. The tenant, Thomas Jones, was collecting stones suitable for the construction of some farm-buildings. On the right of the road leading down to the bay there was a small mound about 30 feet in circumference, severed from other large mounds by the road. At this spot the tenant was removing a stone of some size, and on this being displaced, an earthen urn, described as resembling a beehive, was discovered beneath, which mostly crumbled to pieces, a few fragments only being preserved.

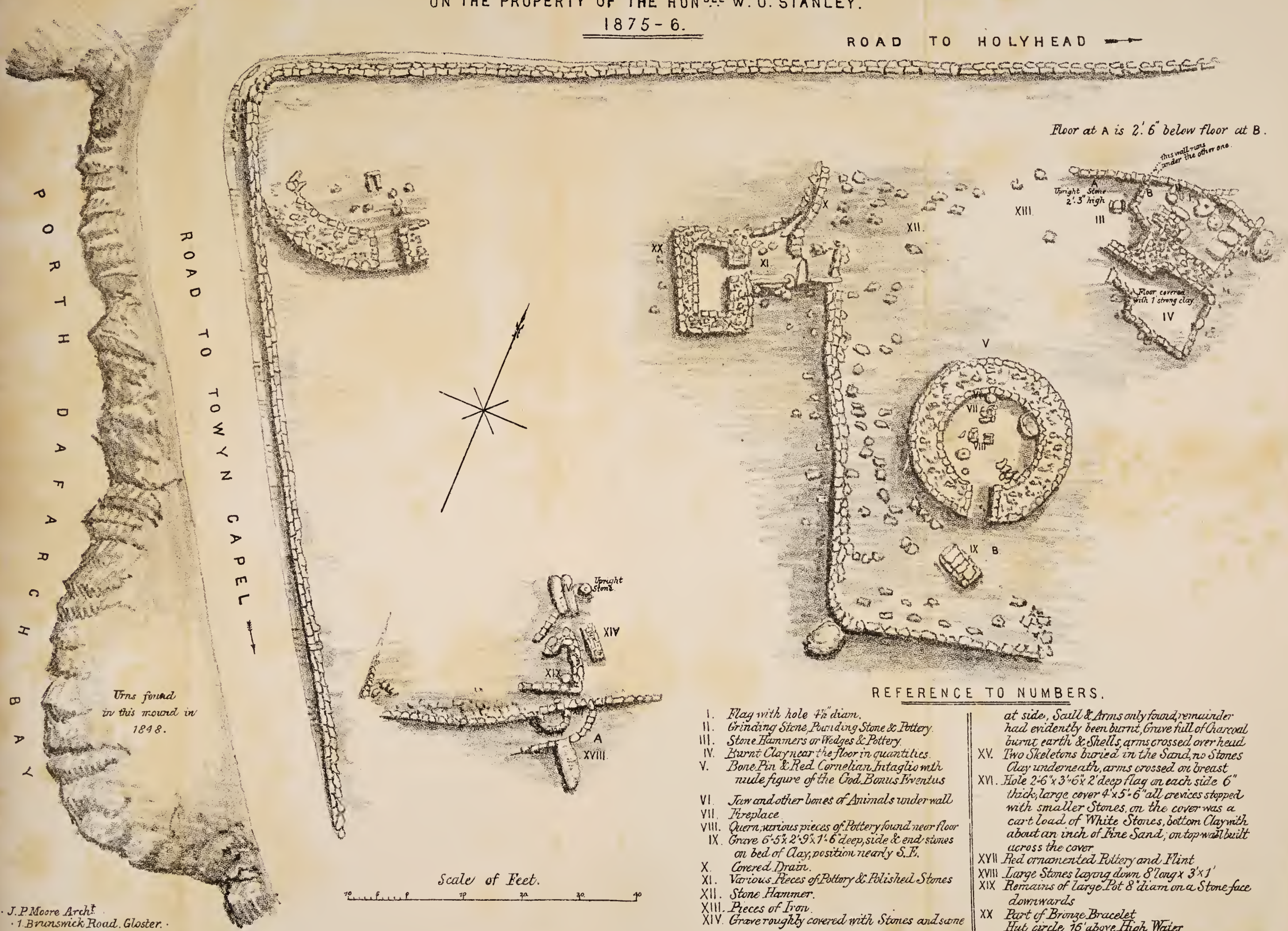
It is of a very coarse light brown ware, formed by hand, without the lathe : the interior, near the mouth,

¹ For further particulars see *Arch. Journ.*, vol. vi, p. 226. It had been intended to reproduce the illustrations there given, but at the last moment it was found that the wood-blocks were not forthcoming.

EXCAVATIONS AT PORTH DAFARCH, HOLYHEAD,
ON THE PROPERTY OF THE HON^{BLE} W. O. STANLEY.

1875-6.

ROAD TO HOLYHEAD →



Urns found
in this mound in
1848.



Scale of Feet.
0 10 20 30 40

REFERENCE TO NUMBERS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| I. Flag with hole 4 1/2" diam. | at side, Scull & Arms only found, remainder had evidently been burnt, Grave full of Charcoal burnt earth & Shells, arms crossed over head |
| II. Grinding Stone, Pounding Stone & Pottery | |
| III. Stone Hammers or Wedges & Pottery | |
| IV. Burnt Clay near the floor in quantities. | |
| V. Bone Pin & Red Cornelian Intaglio with nude figure of the God Bonus Eventus | XV. Two Skeletons buried in the Sand, no Stones Clay underneath, arms crossed on breast |
| VI. Jaw and other bones of Animals under wall | XVI. Hole 2.6" x 3" 6" x 2" deep flag on each side 6" thick, large cover 4' x 5' 6" all crevices stopped with smaller Stones, on the cover was a cart load of White Stones, bottom Clay with about an inch of Fine Sand, on top wall built across the cover |
| VII. Fireplace | XVII. Red ornamented Pottery and Flint |
| VIII. Quern, various pieces of Pottery found near floor | XVIII. Large Stones laying down 8' long x 3' x 1' |
| IX. Grave 6' 5" x 2' 9" x 1' 6" deep, side & end stones on bed of Clay, position nearly S.E. | XIX. Remains of large Pot 8' diam on a Stone face downwards |
| X. Covered Drain. | XX. Part of Bronze Bracelet |
| XI. Various Pieces of Pottery & Polished Stones | Hub circle 16" above High Water. |
| XII. Stone Hammer. | |
| XIII. Pieces of Iron. | |
| XIV. Grave roughly covered with Stones and same | |

as well as the exterior, ornamented with zigzag scorings. In general character it appears not dissimilar to the cinerary urns found in Wiltshire and other parts of England. It is probable that this large urn, which had been placed in an inverted position, had become decayed by moisture and proximity to the surface, the interment being less than 2 feet beneath the sward. The urn had been protected by flat stones, to resist the superincumbent weight.

On searching further, a small urn of unusual form, and fabricated with considerable skill, was found placed within the larger urn; both contained ashes, fragments of burned bones, and sand. The smaller urn was placed in the centre, upon a flat stone, carefully protected all round by a little wall of pieces of shingle set edgeways, about 6 or 8 ins. in height, and serving to protect the deposit from the weight of the surrounding soil: the mouth of the urn, indeed, was so firmly fixed and embedded in this manner that it proved impracticable to extricate it without breaking the vessel to pieces. The exterior urn appears to have been of great size, nearly 13 ins. The height cannot now be ascertained correctly. The strongest parts of the fragments which have been preserved measure near seven-eighths of an inch in thickness; the surface is of a dingy brown colour, extending only through a slight crust, the interior being dark black, and deficient in compactness; the outer side is scored around the rim with diagonal and vertical lines, formed as if by a coarse cord upon the clay; and it is ornamented by several grooves or channels of equal width, marked with zigzag lines impressed in the same manner, and with great regularity. On the inner side the mouth of the urn is likewise ornamented with a corded pattern about $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins. deep.

The small urn, which is of a lighter colour, very compact and well formed, measures $4\frac{5}{8}$ ins. diameter at mouth; its height, 3 ins.; diameter at base, $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins. It is marked over the entire surface, as is also the lip within, by lines scored with a fine pointed tool, and

forming a succession of zigzag bands. This urn was not inverted. The urns had been placed on a flat stone forming a floor. In the preceding woodcut their proportion is shown.

A second similar deposit was brought to light adjacent to that which has been described. The outer urn had become quite decayed, and crumbled into black dust. Within it had been placed a small urn of still more diminutive size than the former, and quite plain, without any ornamental scorings. It was fortunately preserved, and measures in height $2\frac{5}{8}$ ins.; diameter of mouth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; diameter of widest part, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; base, $1\frac{5}{8}$ ins. Like the first, it contained ashes.

A few feet to the west of these remains a rudely formed cist or grave, placed nearly east and west, was found formed from slabs of stone set edgeways, and covered by a fifth slab of large size. A considerable quantity of bones were scattered around, and charcoal with appearances of fire. It is probable that the bodies may have been burned here, and the ashes gathered and placed in the urns.

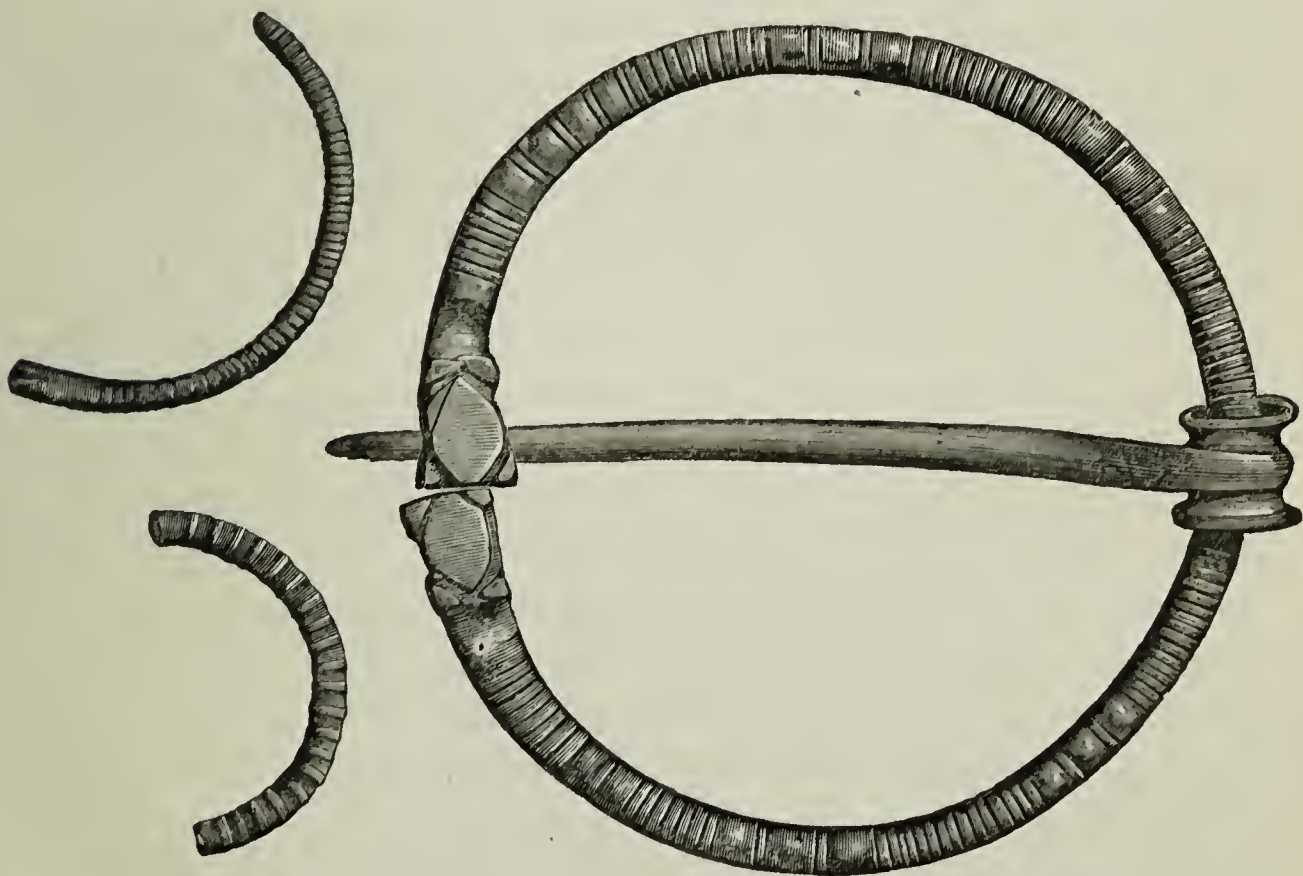
Many large stones lay in the sand around, measuring near 3 ft. square. There was also a large stone which might have formed a maenhir. The sea washed the base of this tumulus, which was the natural rock; but the sea probably had encroached on the bay 100 yards since the deposit of urns took place. The general appearance of the spot, and position of the tumulus, are seen in the view which accompanies the memoir in *Arch. Journal*, vol. vi, p. 226.

In the neighbourhood of the spot, further inland, there are several green mounds which have some appearance of being sepulchral; but the sand has drifted much, and formed round heaps over the projections of the rock.

On the 5th of October 1875, having given permission to the contractors for the new dock at Holyhead to take sand from Porth Dafarch, where it had drifted against the rocks, about 300 yards from the sea,

and near the spot where the urns were found in 1848, at a depth of about 3 feet from the surface they opened out a stratum of black, burnt soil, about 40 ft. from the face of a large overhanging cliff at which the sand-drift ends. This stratum was at first only 6 ins. thick, but it gradually increased to 3 feet in depth as it approached the rock; on which it appeared a fierce fire had been maintained for a considerable length of time, and had formed a semicircular deposit, of which it was the centre. About 20 ft. on each side, from the central fire, the black deposit was mixed with stones from the sea-beach, and charcoal, a great many bones of the primitive ox (*bos longifrons*), red deer-antlers of large size, and teeth of the same animal; also the tusk of a wild boar (the large bones were all broken, probably to extract the marrow), numerous fragments of pottery of various kinds, amongst which was one of highly ornamented Samian.

A little further from the spot bearing marks of the



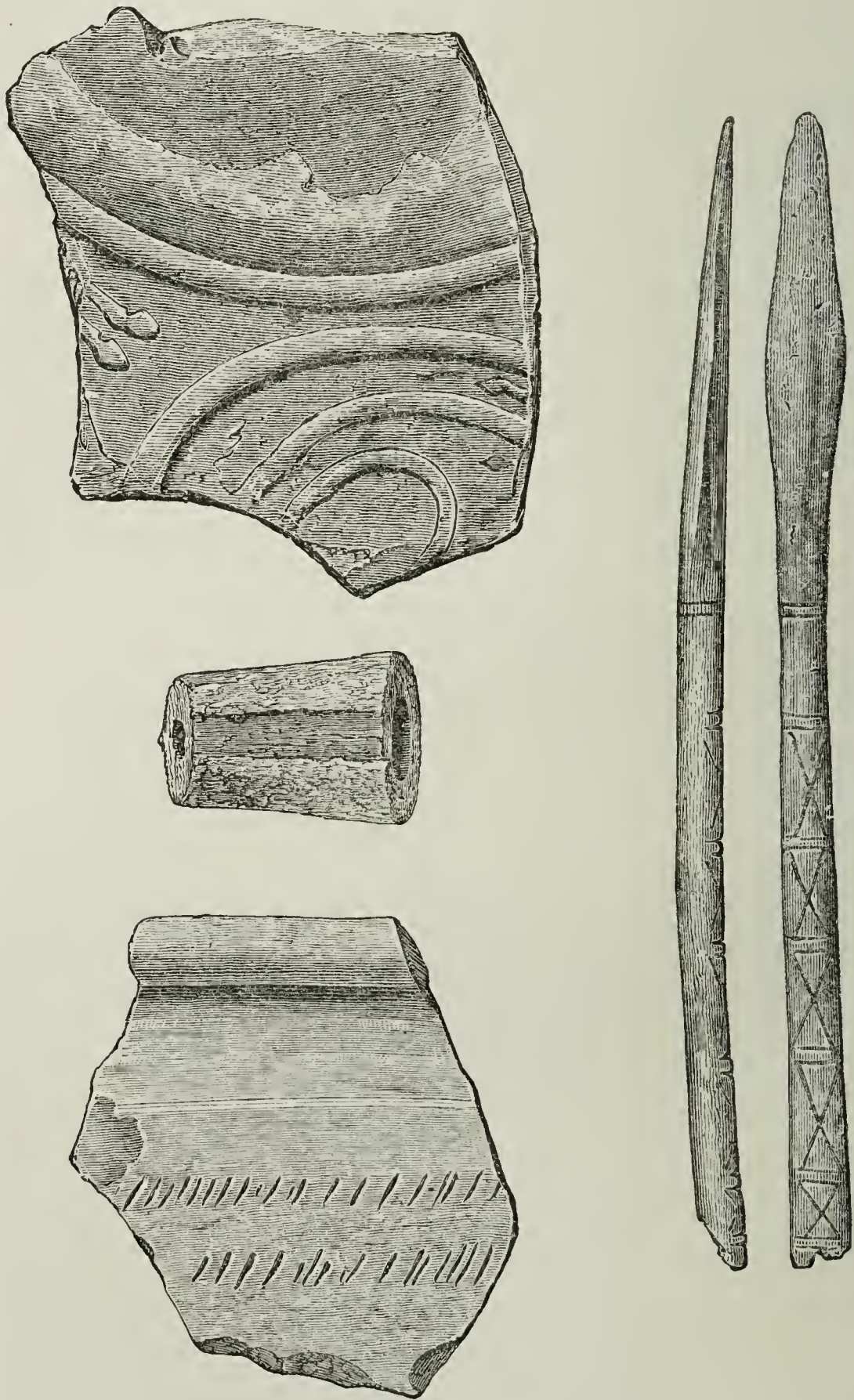
Bronze Brooch and portions of Rings of Bronze found at Porth Dafarch.

fire, to the south, we discovered a beautiful large bronze brooch, perfect, of circular form, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in dia-

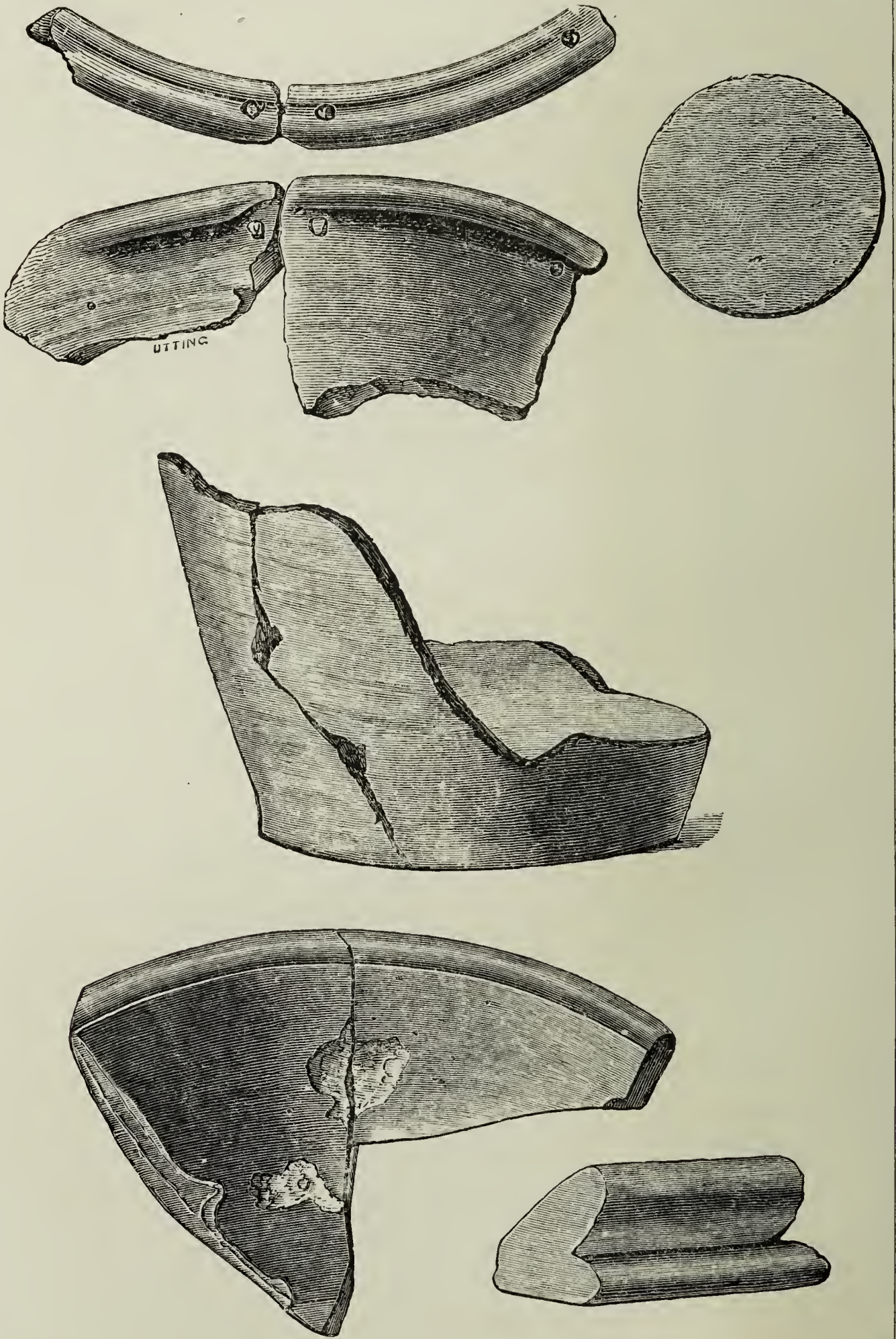
meter, ornamented on the front side with ribs. It much resembled the Highlander's brooch with which he fastens his plaid. With it were portions of two smaller rings of bronze, ribbed in the same manner. A bronze brooch of somewhat similar form, but smaller, was found in the Roman camps at Caer Leb.¹ There were 6 ft. of sand under the spot marked by the fire, and only 3 above it. If we suppose the fire had been used about fifteen or sixteen hundred years ago, and the deposit of drift-sand had been regular, these 6 feet would denote a great antiquity.

Finding these interesting traces of an early occupation of the spot (for the brooch is supposed by an excellent authority to be early in the Romano-British times) determined me to commence the excavation of one of the green mounds before noticed, which had always attracted the attention of Mr. Albert Way and myself as possibly being sepulchral. We selected one of the green mounds, the centre one of three close to the road from Holyhead, and just above the mound where in 1848 the urns were discovered, as described in the commencement of this memoir. As a few large stones projected from the surface of the sward at the top of the mound, we hoped to find some sepulchral deposit. A trench was dug from north to south across the top of this tumulus, the large stones being removed. The uppermost one was a rough, flat stone resting upon an upright one sunk in the sand about 3 ft. Several other large stones scattered about had apparently formed a rude cist for the protection of urns. From the disturbed state of the stones, and numerous fragments of pottery being mixed with the sand, there was little doubt in my mind that the tumulus had been opened at some former time, but by unskilful hands. The green sward was firm, so it must have been many years ago, as the drift-sand takes a very long time to reform a compact sward. The trench was about 4 feet wide, and the same deep. The tumulus was formed of sand mixed

¹ See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Series III, vol. xii, p. 214.



BONE NEEDLE, FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY, AND PIERCED TIP OF DEER'S HORN,
FOUND AT PORTH DAFARCH.



FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY FOUND AT PORTH DAFARCH.

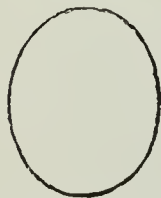
with quantities of stones from the sea-shore. The fragments of pottery were, like broken urns, of various dimensions, very similar to those found at Pen-y-Bonc in 1869.¹ From the fragments it was evident many urns must have been broken up. At the north end, where we commenced the trench, about 4 ft. from the surface we found ashes of human bones, just such as are found inside the urns; also human bones not so entirely burnt in the fire. There were two or three beehive excavations in the sand, lined with flat stones placed one upon the other so as to form a dome. From one of these I took out a handful of human bones, with a portion of the jaw and teeth. They seemed to have been subjected to cremation. On throwing out the sand, a bone pin or needle was obtained 5 in. long, marked with a lozenge pattern. It had been broken off where the hole was made to take the sinew or thread, and had probably been thrown out of the urn when the tumulus was first opened. Such needles are very frequently found deposited in or near urns, having been used probably to sew up the ashes or bones in cloth or other substance, collected after cremation from the funeral pile, to be deposited in urns or such cavities as I have just described. Many large bones of animals, mostly the ox (*bos longifrons*) or red deer were mixed with the sand.

The tenant I employed, when sifting the sand thrown out of the trench about four feet from the surface, discovered a beautiful small red cornelian intaglio close to the spot where the bone needle was found. It was most fortunate so small an object was observed. The gem represented a naked figure of a youth, wreathed round the head, holding a cake in one hand, outstretched, and ears of corn in the left hand, hanging down by the side.

The figure is supposed to represent the god Bonus Eventus. An intaglio so much resembling it was found at Tommen y Mur, Festiniog (*Hereri Mons*) that I

¹ See *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xxvi, p. 307.

obtained permission from the late Mrs. Coulson to have it engraved and placed by the side of mine for the advantage of comparison, as no engraving had ever been made of it. I also give copies of letters from my cousin, the late Mr. Albert Way, to Mrs. Coulson, with remarks about the figure and intaglio, which are most applicable to the one found at Porth Dafarch. Mr. Utting, who engraved them for me, told me it could hardly be doubted but that the same hand had executed both gems.



Intaglio found at Tommen y Mur,
Festiniog.



Intaglio found at Porth Dafarch.

Copy of a letter from the late Mr. Albert Way to the late Mrs. Coulson, Bellaport Hall, Market Drayton, about the gem found at Tommen y Mur, *Hereri Mons* of the Romans :

“ Isle of Wight. January 9, 1872.

“ DEAR MADAM,—I hope that it may be agreeable to you to hear what is said of the Tommen y Mur intaglio by my friend Mr. King, who has gained so general a reputation for his special knowledge of such subjects. He writes thus: ‘The gem is very interesting as having every appearance of having been the work of a British artist. The design of the figure, so peculiar as it is, is identical with that of the nude figures on the reverses of the coins of Carausius and Alecto, and on those issued later from the London Mint. As for the subject, the first glance suggests Mercury. More minute examination proves the attributes to be meant for a bunch of grapes and ears of corn. The personage

can only be *Bonus Eventus*. A votive tablet to this deity, associated with Fortune, was found at Caerleon (see Lee's *Isca Silurum*, p. 19). This image was, with good reason, a very popular signal device with the Romans.'

"You will probably agree with me in thinking that 'Good Luck' appears in a somewhat Mercurial character on your gem. When my friend describes this art as British, we must of course assume that he intends colonial, or such as was the produce of Britain, whether by Roman hands, or otherwise under the control of Roman influence. It is striking to find how the Romans carried with them, to the remotest quarters of the empire, the elegancies or refinements of life as well as their prevailing habits of thought, manners, superstitions, and so forth.¹

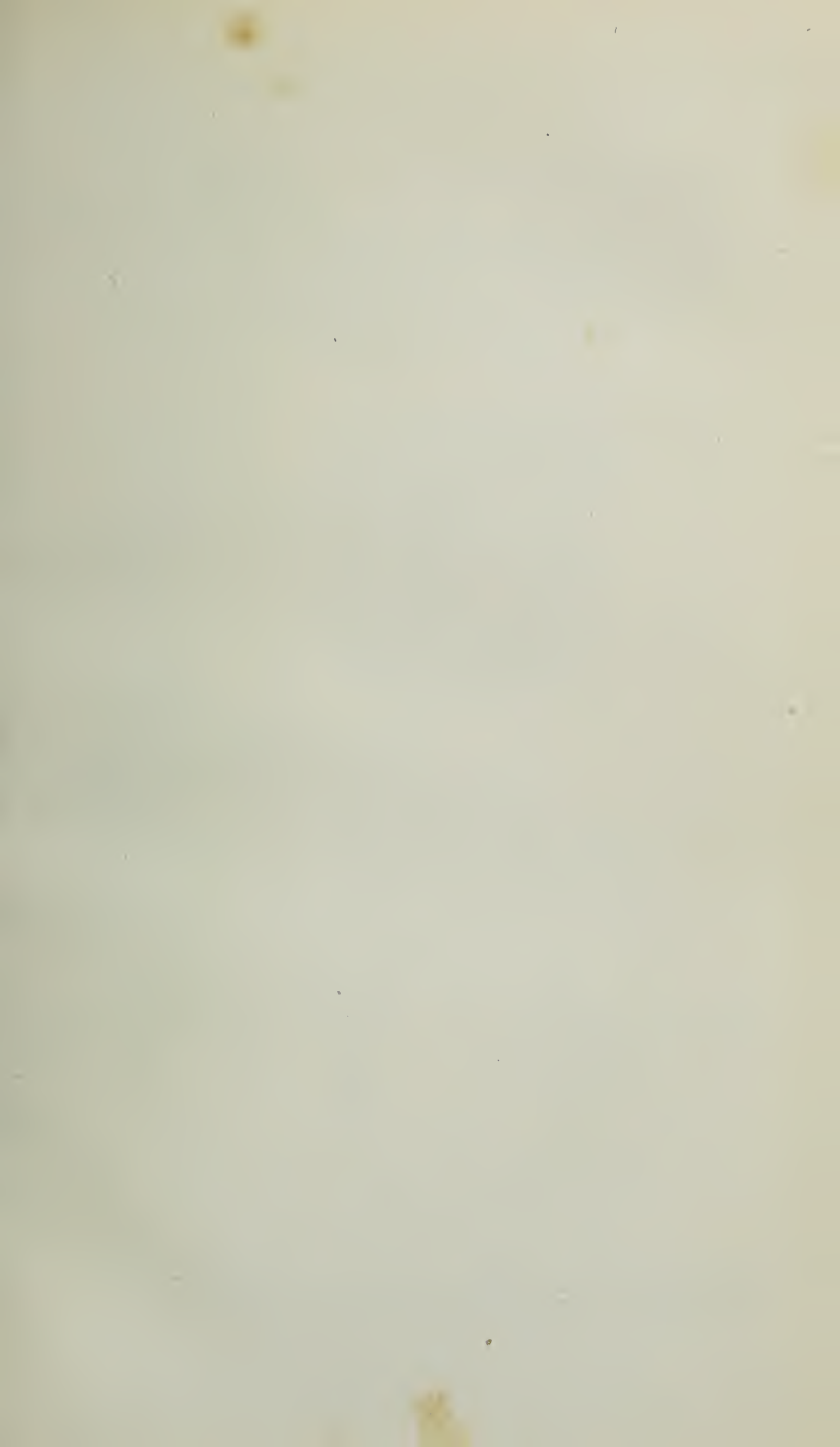
"ALBERT WAY.

"Mrs. Coulson, Billaport Hall."

Greatly encouraged by finding so much of interest, and traces of urn burials so near the surface of the tumulus, on the 14th of December 1875, we proceeded to make a systematic examination of the whole mound or tumulus. We commenced by removing the green sward on the south and west sides. At the base we found a well-built wall of rough stones about 2 ft. 6 in. high; those on the south side were larger and well-selected stones of a square form, 2 ft. to 3 ft.

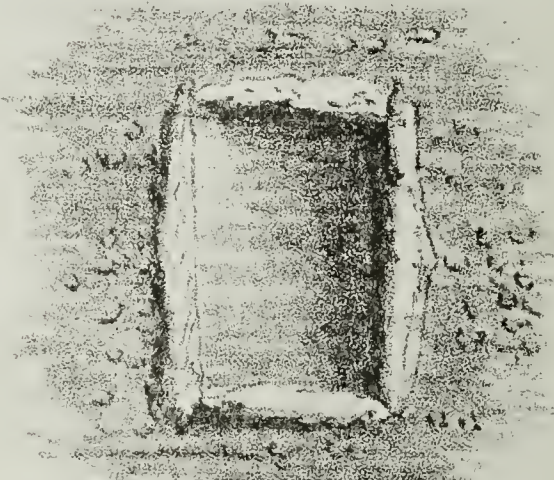
¹ Only three intaglios are known to have been found in North Wales,—the one I have just described, at Hereri Mons, in 1868 (mentioned in the *Arch. Camb.*, Series III, vol. xiv, p. 476); the one at Porth Dafarch, in 1875; and the one found at Dinas Dinlle, near Carnarvon, about 1750. Of the latter I have obtained the following account from my friend Mr. C. K. Watson, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries: "Mr. James Williams (No. 6, St. James's Place) exhibited to the Antiquarian Society a ring which was found about sixty years ago in the ruins of an old Roman fortification at Dinas Dinlle, four miles from Carnarvon, and which he wore as a ring for the last forty years. To which was added, by way of illustration, what Suetonius says in the *Life of Galba*, "that fortifying a town (Milan) which he had pitched upon for the seat of war, a ring was found of antique workmanship, in the stone of which was cut the goddess Victory with a trophy. (*Suetonius a Galba*, cap. 10.) Extract of a Minute of the Society of Antiquaries, 15 Nov. 1810. I may add that the impression on the ring represents an armed figure holding in the right hand a Nikē, and in the left a spear with shield at the base.—C. K. Watson, 1876."

square. The wall appears to have been built as a support for the sandy mound; it followed the curve of the tumulus all round. The whole side of the hill under the turf was thickly strewn with stones placed close together, with a view probably to prevent the drift of the sand, which is very great near the sea in stormy weather. On clearing away the sand from the top of the mound, about 4 ft. from the surface, we came upon a well-formed grave or cist, made of several flat stones set edgewise. The length of the coffin was 6 ft. 5 in. by 2 ft. 6 in. wide, placed nearly east-south-east and north-north-west. On removing the covering stones, which had been most carefully laid, overlapping each other, so as to prevent the sand from filling the coffin, the interior was found to be entirely filled with black earth. From the slimy appearance of the covering stones, cemented together with mud, it was clear that the cist had become entirely filled with the black earth by infiltration, caused by the rain percolating through the sand. The body was placed with the feet to the east. In order to examine the contents, we had to take away the stones of the cist, which could not support themselves on the removal of the sand around them. A portion of the skull and the large bones of the arms and legs were alone to be found. All other bones were entirely decayed; the arms had been crossed upon the breast; underneath the body, which had been stretched out full length, was a bed of charcoal 4 in. or 5 in. thick, and below that a bed of clay 6 in. deep, then the pure sand of the tumulus. The body presented the appearance of having been partially burnt, from the absence of all the small bones and vertebræ of the back, as was very customary before cremation was entirely superseded by ordinary burial in the earth. In the *Horæ Ferales*, p. 98, Mr. Kemble writes: "A striking instance occurs to me of an interment in which fire appears to have been introduced almost by stealth, although the bodies had evidently not been exposed to the full power of the fire. Some years ago, at Elza,

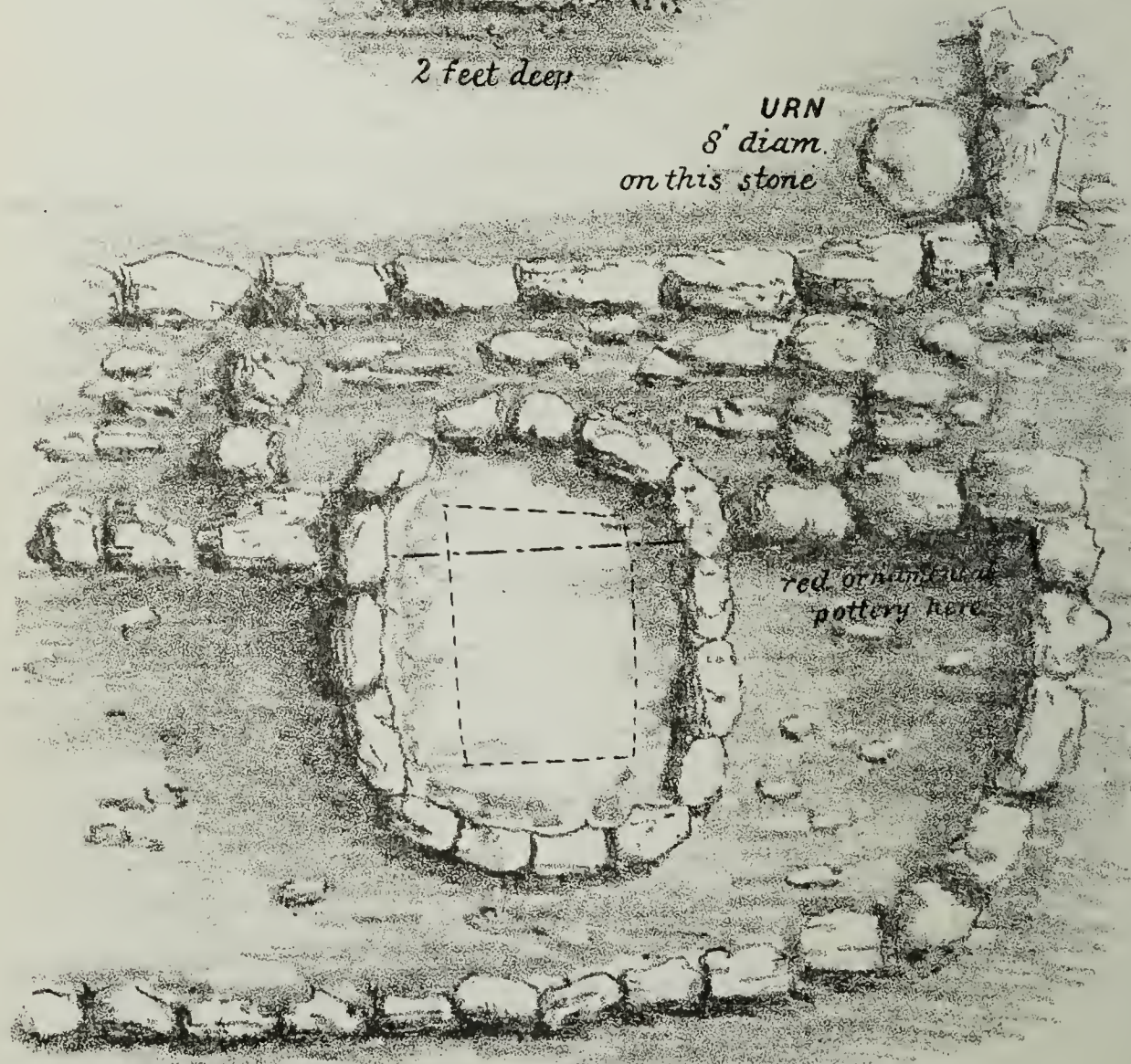




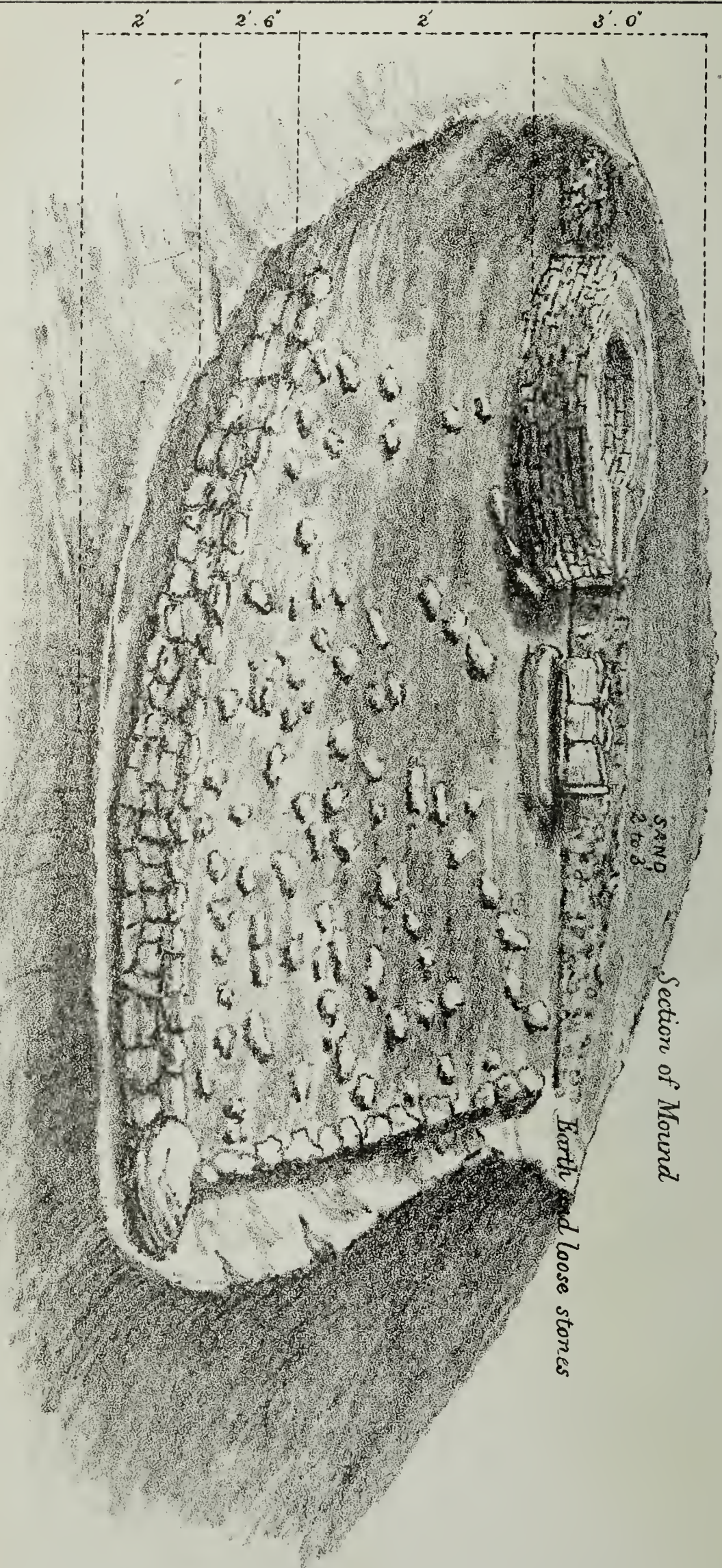
Grave at B.



URN
 8" diam.
 on this stone



Enlarged Plan of hole with cover & c at A



Section of Mound

Bath and loose stones

SAND
2 to 3

Excavations at Porth Dafarch

J. P. Moore.
Gloucester.

View of Mound, shewing the Hut, Circle & Grave, 1876.

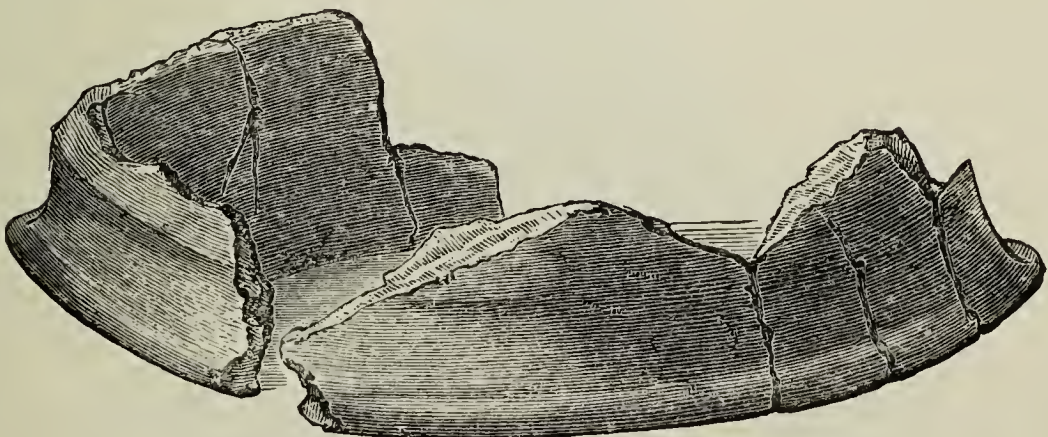
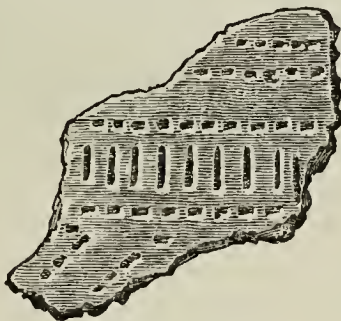
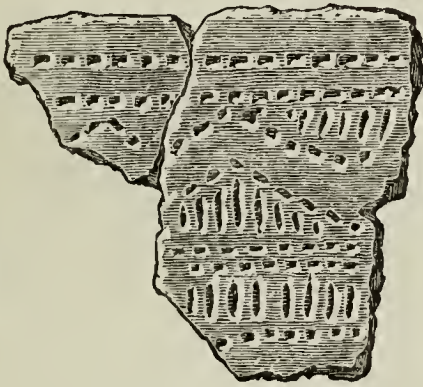
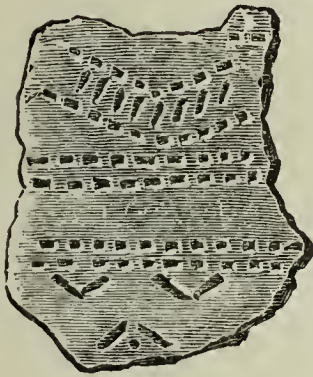
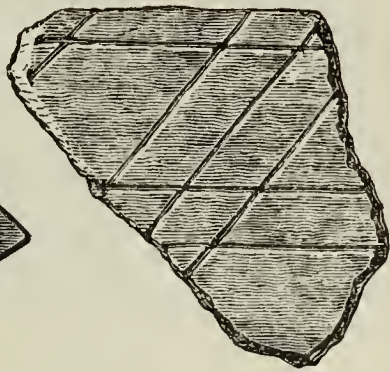
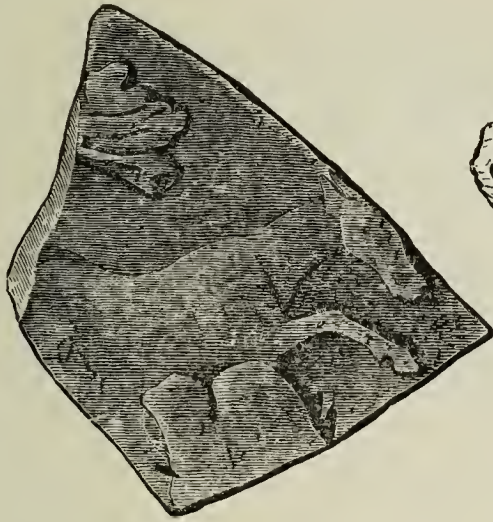
near Hildesheim, a barrow was opened. Upon its basis were found six holes or kists, as they are sometimes called. Five of them were nearly filled with ashes of wood, and over each a skeleton lay at full length upon its back. The sixth hole was not so occupied, but close by it stood a small urn and a spindle-whorl—the only implement of any kind discovered in the barrow; the base was encircled by a circle of stones. It has been conjectured that this is an interment of a transition state of Christians, who had not yet entirely relinquished pagandom, or, if pagans, who, though dread of the law prevented them from raising a pile to consume the bodies entirely, had devised a plan of burning at least part of the flesh by means of fire lighted beneath the dead and fed with heather, sedge, ferns, where flames could not be seen far off. In like manner Abbé Cochet found several skeletons at Parfondeval lying upon a stratum of ashes and charcoal.”

This accords precisely with what we found in the burials at Porth Dafarch, the ashes being apparently of heather, ferns, etc., not presenting the consistency of wood charcoal. The interment must have been made by excavation from the surface, as the sides of the kist could not support themselves, and must have fallen to pieces without the surrounding sand acting as a support. There were no flat stones under the body; it rested upon charcoal or other burnt substance. The next day we cleared the entire top of the mound, and, to our great surprise, at a few feet distance from the grave, we exposed the walls of a circular hut habitation like those at Ty Mawr, described in my former account. The walls were about 3 ft. 6 in. in height and 6 ft. thick, formed of a wall of stones outside, and inside filled with sand; small flat stones from the seashore lined the wall inside. The entrance was as usual to the south-east; the coffin was placed right across the entrance, affording another proof that it had been made long after the hut ceased to be inhabited. The circular space inside the hut was filled with a dark, black peaty

soil, similar to that found in the grave. This black earth, being confined to the hut and close around it, I suspect, was from the heather turf which formed the covering of the roof, having fallen down and filled the interior when the hut was destroyed. Mixed with the black soil were fragments of pottery, bones of animals, and some human bones, a stone hammer and pounding stones, and in several places little hoards of stone, beautifully polished with great care, from the size of a nut to a walnut.¹ The pebbles were all chosen for their beauty, and are mostly agate flints, such as a child would pick up when wet with the sea. In the hut was a stone mortar or quern, supported on a pedestal of stones. This quern was filled with the black soil, and in it was a fragment of ornamental Samian pottery, representing horses prancing. A stone table was built into one side of the walls of the hut, supported by large stones. There was a square fireplace 2 ft. square, the same we came upon when the trench was first made in the mound; part of the floor of the hut was flagged. In the centre three stones were sunk in the floor, as if to support a pole, fixed by them to reach the roof, to which the rafters might be attached. This rude ruck of stones was observed in all the hut circles at Ty Mawr, from which we may presume the roofing was made of timber spars covered with sods of heather, leaving a circular hole at the top for ventilation. Two large stones were fixed in the floor, standing about 2 ft. from it; by the marks upon them, they appeared to have been used as anvils.

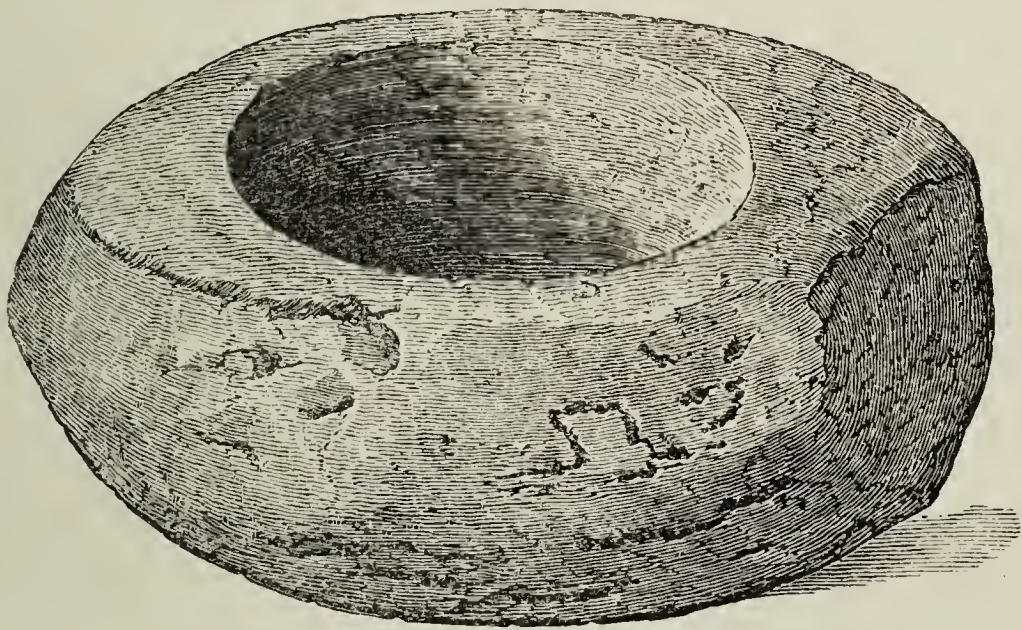
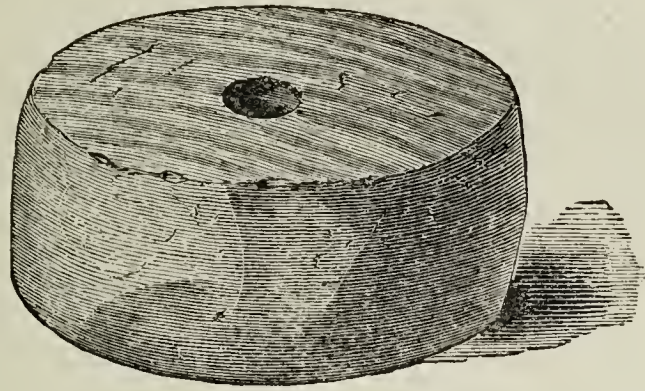
This most unexpected discovery, that the mound was no sepulchral tumulus, but a habitation covered with the sand drift to the depth of 3 ft. or 4 ft., changed all our previous views. It appeared that the hut was the primary establishment on the mound, built on the top, with a well-formed wall round the base of the mound; that it must have been destroyed by violence, deserted

¹ These polished stones were found in the Ty Mawr huts. They were probably used to play some game.

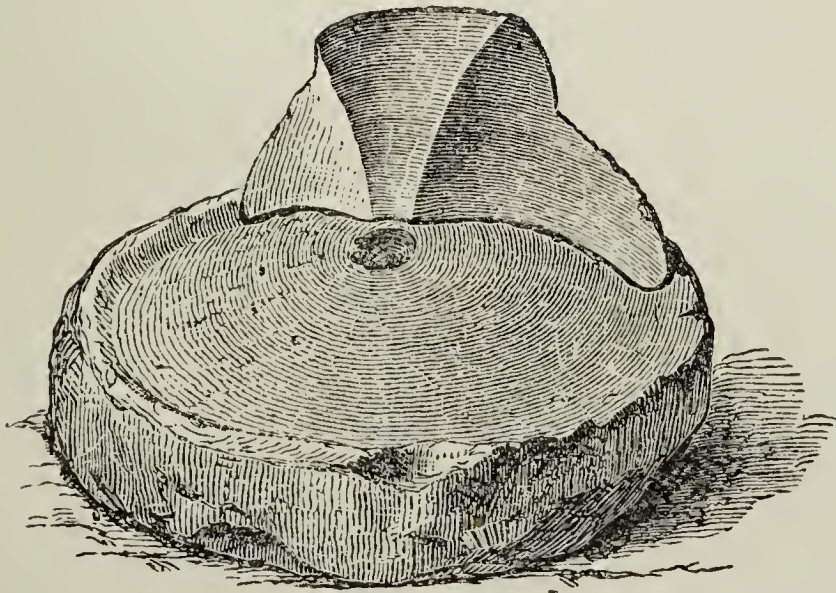


←-----7¼ In.----->

FRAGMENTS OF SAMIAN AND OTHER POTTERY FOUND AT
PORTH DAFARCH.



←----- 18. In. ----->



←----- 12. In. ----->

WHORL AND QUERN FOUND AT PORTH DAFARCH.

for a length of time, and gradually covered with the drift sand, and so formed into the grassy tumulus, were first observed ; and that, from the nature of the tumulus, the deposit of urns and later burials in stone kists were made by various races of men, in entire ignorance that a habitation and other buildings were concealed beneath the sward.

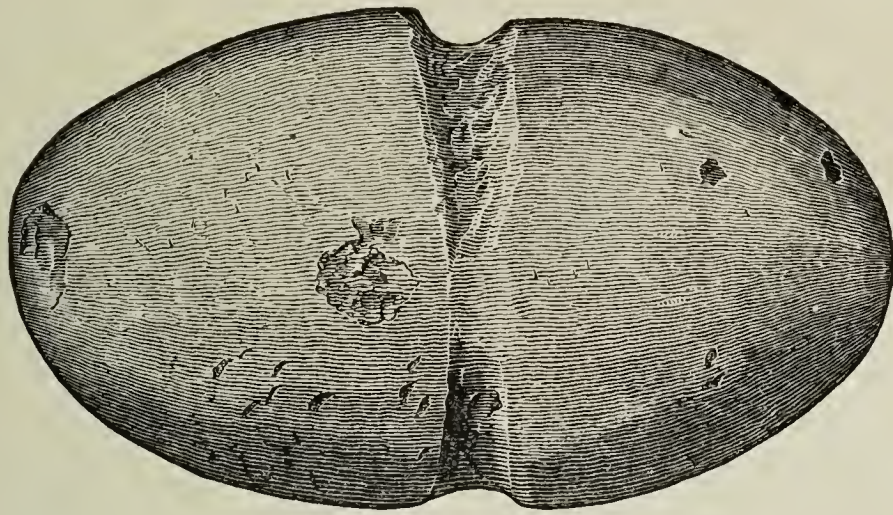
We next proceeded to excavate on the west side, nearer the sea, what appeared to be a separate mound, divided from the larger one by a hollow, in which ran the protecting wall at the base of the first mound before mentioned. We soon came upon walls forming a triangular chamber, the walls of which were about 3 ft. high ; on the top of the walls were two flat stones fixed ; apparently they had been used for grinding some substance, as they were smooth and polished. Inside this chamber was a grave dug in the floor, 6 ft. 4 in. by 2 ft. 6 in. ; the grave was lined with small flat stones on the sides ; it was placed east-south-east and north-north-west. The skull and arm-bones alone remained ; the head was laid on the left side, carefully propped up with three flat stones under it. The skull was preserved perfect ; the body was laid east and west ; the arms were crossed over the top of the head.¹ The grave was full of charcoal, on which the body was laid, with clay underneath, and great quantities of limpet and periwinkle shells. Within a few feet to the west were two other skeletons, without any coffin, laid in the sand, a flat stone under the head, the bodies placed on charcoal and clay like the others. The graves were about 3 ft. or 4 ft. from the surface. A little below these graves a large upright stone appeared ; and under the wall, near the sea, a heap of round white quartz pebbles, of the size of paving stones, formed a sort of cairn. On clearing these away, a large flat stone was exposed, 5 ft. 4 in. by 4 ft. ; the wall was built on half of it. On taking this down and removing the stone, which required three

¹ The skull was fractured, as it seemed, from a heavy blow.

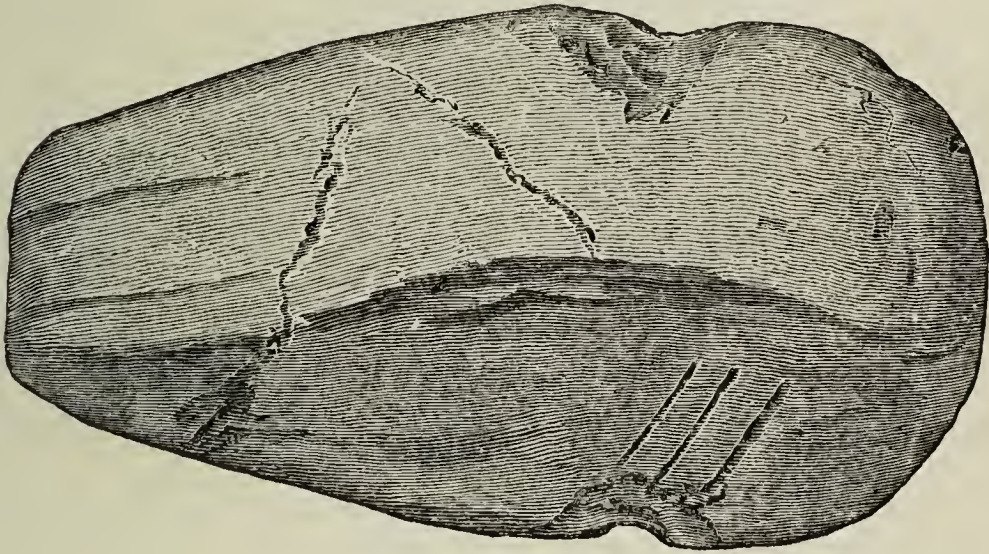
men, as it was near 9 in. thick, the covering stone was found to be placed upon a rectangular cist, formed of four flat stones 2 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 6 in. The covering stone had been most carefully packed round with small stones, to prevent anything from falling into the cist. It was quite empty, with only a slight sprinkling of sand, not half an inch thick; the bottom of the cist was clay. The cist, from its appearance, could never have been opened since the cover was put over it. At the end of the cist was a large stone, 8 ft. long by 3 ft. broad, lying down, but had probably been a *maen hir* to mark the spot. Several fragments of highly ornamented pottery, similar to the drinking cups found in Bronwen's urn, and in a grave at Rhosbeirio,¹ were placed at the back of a skeleton buried in a crouching form. Near to the square cist we came upon a few stones which had covered an urn, but it crumbled to pieces on the touch. The lower portions, when placed together, gave the diameter of the urn 8 in. outside; it was made of coarse brown clay, very imperfectly baked, the exterior light brown, but black inside. The urn varied in thickness from two-thirds to three-quarters of an inch; it was quite plain, without any scorings. The urn had been placed with the mouth downwards on a flat stone; it had been protected by stones laid one upon the other, so as to form a dome, and a flat stone at the top; very similar to those found in 1848. There were no ashes or bones to be found very near the spot where this urn was found. We dug up a finely-worked white flint spear head or knife, with a sharp edge for cutting. The spot where these objects were found was not twenty yards from the place where the urns were got in 1848, and on the same level; the present road to the seashore divided them.

A second hut, of larger dimensions than the first, was excavated near the road, of 35 ft. diameter, two fire-places in the usual form, but nothing else was discovered; and, being close to the road, and 12 ft. below,

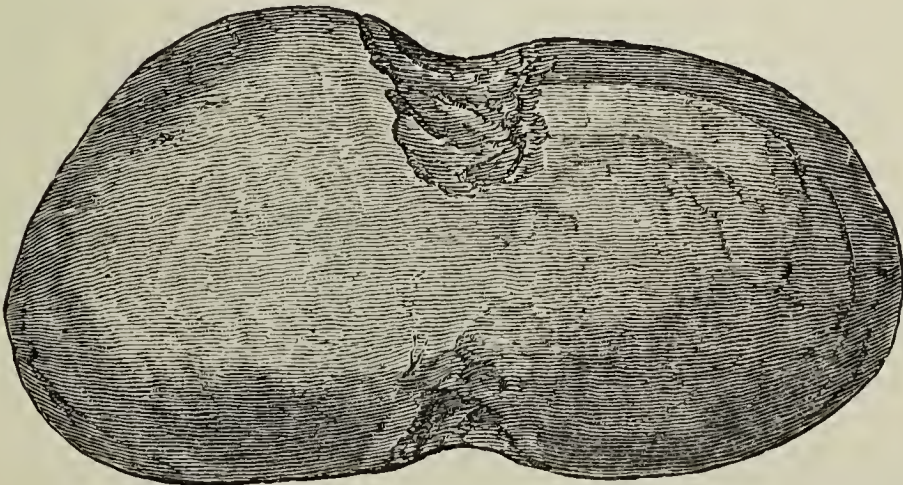
¹ See *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xxiv, p. 27.



←-----6 $\frac{3}{4}$ In-----→

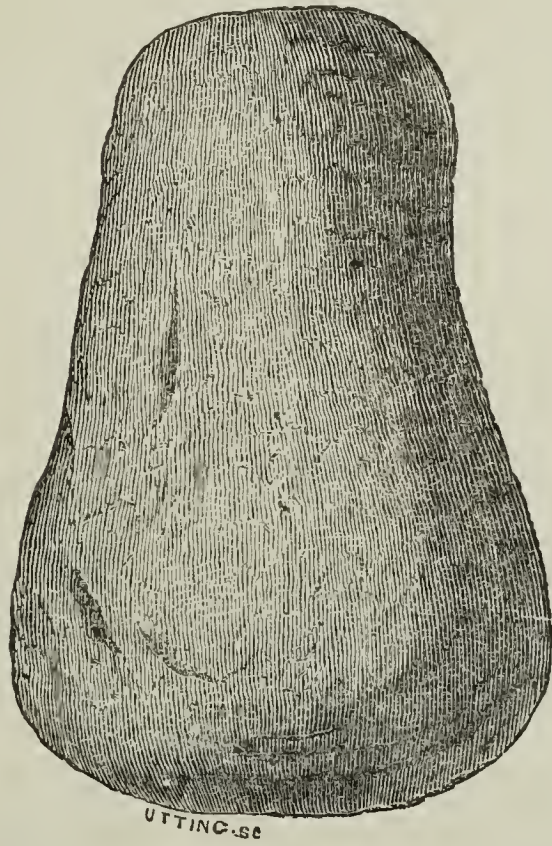
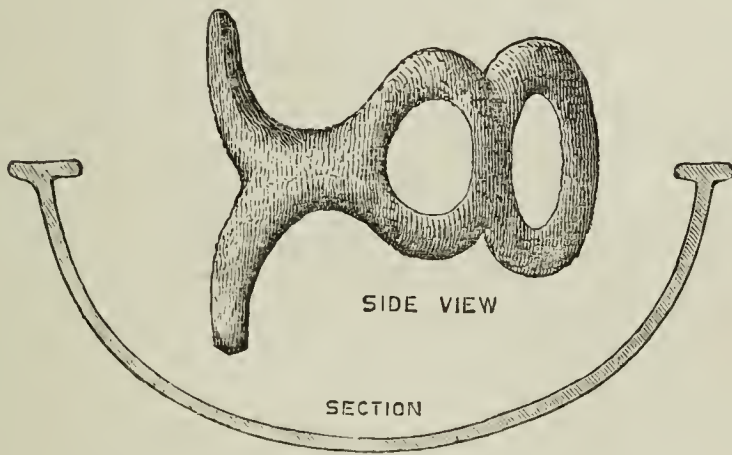
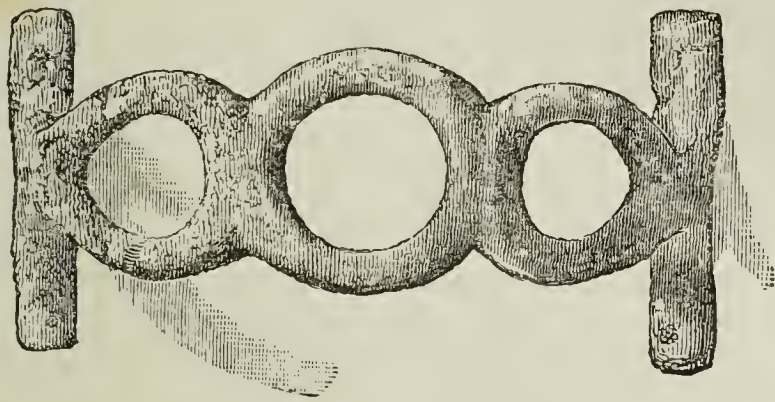


LENGTH 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ In.



←-----7 In.-----→

STONE IMPLEMENTS FOUND AT PORTH DAFARCH.



ORNAMENT OF BRONZE, AND POUNDING STONE, FOUND AT
PORTH DAFARCH.



we could not extend our works further. Another cluster of chambers had been opened out in the first mound to the north: the principal one was flagged; one had a hole 4 in. in diameter worked through it, and near to this the lower portion of a mill for grinding corn was fixed to the floor, made of grit stone; a portion of the upper stone, made of trap, was near it. Several long chambers opened out from this; flat stones, 5 ft. and 8 ft. long, set on edge, forming the sides. There were many pounding stones (one 26 lb. weight), stone hammers, and pieces of iron much corroded, which might have been spear heads from the shape. A singular ornament of bronze was dug up 6 ft. below the surface, together with a flat stone deeply coloured with red hæmatite, on which it seemed to have been ground, like one discovered at Pen y Bonc. A singular conglomerate of crushed quartz and other stone, seemingly cemented with red iron ore into a compact mass, which had been formed in a mould, was also dug out from these chambers. Whilst writing this account I chanced to read a paper in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, so applicable that it may assist us in forming our opinions on the excavations at Porth Dafarch, and the probable date of the habitation and the interments on the mound there.

In Mr. Petrie's account of the Brock of Birsay, in Orkney,¹ he says: "An examination of this structure showed that at some earlier period it had become ruinous, and that in course of time the fallen stones had been overgrown with soil to a depth of several feet. The brock had thus presented the appearance of a green mound, and it was then selected as a place of interment by a people who buried their dead in stone cists, and deposited bronze ornaments with them. In some of the many cists placed in the brock, burned bones appeared; and in one a piece of a bronze fibula was found, with fragments of some other bronze objects,

¹ *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. viii, p. 45.

thus presenting the same appearance as the sepulchral deposits in the stone circles and cairns of ancient times."

I have now concluded the record of my excavations of this remarkable sand mound at Porth Dafarch, entering into considerable detail, and accompanying them with a plan and engravings of the articles found. It is most difficult to attempt any formal conclusion as to dates, from the very varied nature of the discoveries; some relating to the stone age, others to the bronze; the earlier urn burials must be attributed to Pagan times. The bodies buried in stone cists, partially consumed by fire, point to the transition age between Paganism and Christianity: these must have been made by digging from the surface of the mound. The bronze ornaments may be Roman or Celtic; for there is much similarity to those found in Ireland, as well as at the Roman camp of *Caer Leb*. The intaglio is, without doubt, of Roman or Romano-British manufacture, however it may have come to the mound; the bone pin or needle will probably be of the same date, or earlier.

One cannot help speculating upon the circumstances that brought together such singular records of occupation by different races of men in very early times; how such a secluded spot, so open to the furious blasts that sweep the ocean in winter months, could have been selected as a habitation; by what strange accident a Roman work of art like the intaglio came to be deposited in the mound; and what induced successive generations to bury their dead in such various ways in the same mound of drift sand, which covered the hut circles and many chambers around them. I have already suggested that the bay may have been the resort of Irish rovers in the first or second century of the Christian era. Possibly a Roman vessel coasting the shores of Anglesey may have been wrecked or plundered there, the bodies cast ashore, burned by the friends, the ashes placed in urns, and here deposited, the intaglio also

placed with the ashes. The bay is so exposed and dangerous that no ship could venture to remain there unless drawn up on the beach above high water. The earliest inhabitants of Anglesey may have selected the spot for their habitation from the proximity to the sea; as they must have lived on the produce of the chase, or on fish and shell-fish.

The stone implements are very rude, and denote no great proficiency in their manufacture, being mostly pebbles from the shore, selected from their adaptation to the hand for the use required. The men were a hardy race, seeking shelter in the huts only at night, or in very inclement seasons; they mostly lived in the open air during summer time.

How are we to account for the numerous fragments of pottery? One piece having been mended with iron wire, would prove it was rare and of value. We found the same at Pen y Bonc, as described in my former account. The pottery appears to be British or Roman; some of the fragments of Samian are very superior of their kind. Here the important question presents itself for our consideration—Was the hut inhabited by an early race previous to the interments found in the mound? If so, it leads us back to earlier times than the Roman occupation of Anglesey. From the peculiar position of the urn burials, so near the surface at the top of the mound, and in such close proximity to the wall of the hut circle, I do not think it possible that the building could have been constructed after these interments were made in the tumulus. From every appearance I must conclude that the hut habitation was the first placed on the mound; that it was destroyed, deserted for a long time, during which it was entirely covered with sand drift, and formed into the green mound, as we first saw it before our excavations; and that, presenting the appearance of a sandy tumulus, it offered peculiar facilities for urn and other interments; and that these probably were of the Romano-British period, but were made in entire ignorance that deserted

habitations were buried beneath the surface. The remains of the ancient fireplace for cooking, near which the bronze brooch was found, and the Samian pottery, show that the spot may have been the resort of Irish rovers, as the Bay of Porth Dafarch is nearest to Wicklow, in Ireland; it would also be the best adapted for the Romans when sailing from Segontium (Carnarvon).

I have given the fullest description I could of all we brought to light in our excavations, and it must be left to more learned persons who peruse this memoir to form their own conclusions from the data given. Professor Owen examined the bones found, and informed me they were of *bos longifrons*, red deer, sheep or goat, wild boar, fox, and a tooth of some larger carnivorous animal. I am sorry to record that the bone pin, Samian pottery, and perforated horn (figured on pl. i) were stolen from a box which contained them during transmission by the London and North-Western Railway. Should the articles meet the eye of any one in any private or public collection, I shall be obliged by hearing about it. The engravings will render them easy to be recognised.

TRIBE OF EDNOWAIN BENDEW.

NO. III.

JOHN ab Cynric of Holt married Margaret (or Sionet), daughter of John Conway of Bodrhyddan (*sable* on a bend cotised *argent*, a rose between two annulets *gules*). This John Conway was son of John Conway by Jonet, daughter of Edmund Stanley, son of Sir William Stanley, her mother being Angharad, daughter of Howel ab Tudyr ab Ithel Vychan of Mostyn, ab Ithel Llwyd, descended from Edwin of Tegeingl. John Conway was son of Jenkin by Margaret, daughter of Mere-

dydd ab Howel ab Davydd ab Gruffudd, a descendant of Prince Owen Gwynedd. Jenkin was son of John by Agnes, daughter and heir of Sir Harry Tarbois, son of Richard by Agnes, daughter of Sir Richard Radclyffe, son of Sir Hugh by Ancaret (Angharad), sole heiress of Sir Harry Crevecœur, lord of Prestatyn, son of Sir John by Avicia, daughter of Sir James Butler of Wormwood, son of Sir Ralph Conias by Joyce, daughter of Sir Peter Croft, son of Sir Richard, by Sybil, daughter of Sir Roger Mortimer of Wigmore, son of Sir Richard by Ffelis, daughter of Sir Robert Corbet of Caus Castle, son of Sir William Conias, High Constable of England, by Isabella, daughter of Baldwin Earl of Blois. The mother of Margaret Conway was Janet Salusbury, daughter of Sir Thos. Salusbury by Elizabeth, daughter of Jenkin Done, son of Sir Harry Salusbury, Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, by Agnes, coheir of John Courteis, son of Rawling by Margaret, daughter and heiress of Ievan ab Cadwgan ab Llywarch Vychan, son of William, son of Harry Salusburi Ddu by Nest, daughter and heiress of Cynric Sais ab Ithel Vychan, son of John ab Thomas, etc., by Catherine, daughter of Lord Seymour. It is worthy of remark that a connection already existed between the family of John ab Cynric and that of his wife, since the wife of Jenkin Conway of Rhuddlan (see above), Margaret or Marsli, was the only sister of Robin, whose daughter and heiress, Angharad, married Ithel Vychan, the grandfather of John ab Cynric. John Tudyr of Wigfair in Rhos, co. Denbigh, who was domestic bard to John Conway, and also a skilful genealogist, herald, and satirist, gives the pedigree of the above Robin and Margaret or Marsli as follows:—Robin was son of Meredydd of Cefn-y-Fan by Morfydd, daughter of Ievan ab Dafydd, descended from Rhys ab Tewdwr, son of Howel, by Eva or Myfanwy, daughter and heiress of Ievan ab Howel ab Meredydd of Evi-onydd, descended from Colwyn, son of Davydd, by Eva, daughter and heiress of Gruffydd Vychan ab Gruffudd ab Moreiddig, only son of Gruffydd, who was killed in

the wars of his brother-in-law, Prince Gruffydd ab Llewelyn, by Lleicu, daughter of Llywarch Vychan ab Llywarch Goch ab Llywarch Holbwrch; which Gruffydd was son of Caradoc by Efa, daughter of Gwyn ab Gruffydd of Cegidfa, son of Thomas by Marged, daughter of Einion ab Seissyllt, son of Rhodri, lord of Anglesey and the parts near Conway, by a daughter of the Lord Rhys ab Gruffydd ab Rhys ab Tewdwr Mawr, who was son of Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, by his wife, Christiana, daughter of Gronw ab Owain ab Edwin of Tegeingl, for marrying whom he was excommunicated by S. Thomas à Becket. John ab Cynric had issue by Margaret Conway, his wife, Richard ab John or Jones, who was also of Holt in the co. Denbigh, and married Margaret, daughter of Llewelyn Vychan of Mold, ab Evan ab Davydd ab Cynric. This Richard was originally the fifth son, his elder brothers being named John, Thomas, Robert, and Piers; his son, however, succeeded to the property of his uncles. William Jones, son of Richard Jones, succeeded his uncle John Jones, who was of Chilton in the parish of Atcham, near Shrewsbury. He was living there in 1492, and married Alice, daughter of Richard Brereton of Brereton, co. Chester, *argent*, two bars *sable*. She was a descendant of Sir Ralph Brereton, who married Ada, daughter and coheiress of David Earl of Huntingdon, son of Henry, Prince of Scotland, 1152, by Adama, daughter of William Earl of Warren and Surrey, and brother of William the Lion, King of Scotland, 1214. By this lady William Jones left issue two sons, Richard and Thomas of Uckington, the elder of whom, Richard Jones of Chilton, married Elizabeth Lee of the county of Gloucester, daughter of Sir Richard Lee of Quarendon, Bucks. By this lady Richard Jones had issue William Jones, who married Joan, daughter of Richard Blakeway of Cronkhill, an estate adjoining Chilton, now the property of Lord Berwick. The Blakeways were an old family in the neighbourhood of Bridgnorth, and bore *argent*, on a bend engrailed *sable*, three

bezants. The wife of Richard Blakeway was Elizabeth, daughter of William Oteley of Pitchford. They had issue, Thomas Jones, born 1550, who succeeded his father at Chilton, and married at Hodnet, co. Salop, June 14th, Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Gratwood of Wollerton, co. Salop. The wife of John Gratwood was Jane, sister and coheiress of Sir Rowland Hill of Shropshire, who built the bridges over the rivers Severn and Tern at Atcham. The arms of Gratwood are said to be *azure*, two bars *argent*, on a canton *sable* a chevron between three pheons, points downwards, two and one, charged with a wolf's head erased between two mullets *gules*. But there are in the writer's possession the impressions of some family seals of this date, one of which is Jones, *impaling gules* a bend *argent*; another, Jones *quartering* this coat; and a third, these two quartered, impaling Burton of Longner, which, as will be seen, belongs to a later date; from which it would appear that the arms of Gratwood were as above, *gules*, a bend *argent*. John Gratwood was son of William Gratwood by Mary, daughter of Thomas Newport, Esq., of Ercal, who married Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Corbet of Morton Corbet Castle, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Vernon of Haddon Hall, co. Derby, and Tong Castle, co. Salop, whose wife was Anne, daughter of John Talbot, second Earl of Shrewsbury. Thomas Newport was son of John Newport by Alice Swynerton of Staffordshire, son of William Newport of Ercal by Elizabeth, coheiress of Sir John de Burgh of Mawddwy, representative of a branch of the Princes of Powys, etc. By this lady Thomas Jones had a younger son, Edward, and an elder son and successor, William Jones of Chilton, who married Eleanor, daughter of Richard Cam of Ludlow, by whom he was father of three sons, Isaac, Samuel, and John.

Isaac Jones succeeded his father, having entered at Shrewsbury School in 1621. He died on the 9th of May 1694, and had married Susan, daughter of Richard Hatchett, who died October 19, 1708, by whom he had

issue—1, Joseph, who died 5th May 1733, *s. p.*, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Burton of Longner, whence the arms to which reference has been previously made; 2, William, of whom presently; 3, Samuel, born May 30, 1659; 4, Sarah, buried June 22, 1662, having married Thomas Stoake of the Heath, Stoke Milburgh.

William Jones, the second son, succeeded his father on the death of his elder brother, and married Susan, daughter of John Calcott, of the Lower House, Berwick (near Shrewsbury). At his death, May 24, 1728, he left issue—1, John Jones, who, having married Mary Lloyd, heiress of Ffinnant, co. Montgomery, succeeded to that estate, and left two children—Lloyd Jones, who died *s. p.*, and a daughter, Martha, wife of the Rev. Richard Congreve; 2, William, of whom presently; 3, Thomas, and two daughters, Eleanor and Martha, the latter buried 1686. Of the sons, Thomas, baptised Oct. 11, 1688, at Atcham, was father of William Jones of Broseley, co. Salop, born 1725, who married Miss Crippen, whose father was an agent of the Earl of Bridgwater, and by her had issue two sons, Thomas and John, the elder of whom died without offspring, and the younger, John, married Anne, only child of William Adams of Broseley, who was living in 1766. The great grandfather of this William Adams (whose father and grandfather were both named William) was Charles Adams of Cleeton—an estate near the Clee Hill, in South Shropshire, whence the name, and in the parish of Bitterley. He, however, sold this old family property, which came to him through his mother Anne, the sole heiress of William Adams of Cleeton, and Francesca, his wife, daughter of Richard Forster of Brockton and Ruckley Grange (being a tenant on lease of those places under the Grays and Vernons). This lady, Anne Adams, married her cousin, Francis Adams of Broseley, and thus kept the property still in the family, though it availed so little, since her son sold it. Francis Adams was son of Edward or Edmund Adams

of Caynham, the son of Charles Adams of Caynham, by his wife Anne Hill, daughter of Humphrey Hill of Hill's Court, co. Salop, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Humphrey Ludlow of Stokesay Castle, whose wife was Dorothy, sister and heir of Henry Vernon of Stokesay, and daughter of Thomas Vernon, son of Thomas Vernon of Stokesay (a younger son of Sir Henry Vernon of Tong Castle), by his wife Anne, the elder co-heir of Sir John Ludlow of Stokesay Castle, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Richard Grey, Lord Powis. The above-mentioned Henry Vernon claimed the barony of Powis upon the death of Edward Grey Lord Powis, in 1552, without legitimate offspring, by virtue of the descent given above; and the heralds, to whom the matter was referred by Lords Burleigh and Leicester, speaking of the proofs adduced by Henry Vernon of his descent, say "they deserve sufficient credit in that behalf"; but he dying without issue, the matter was allowed to rest, until it was taken up at a later period by the Curzons, descendants of an aunt of this Henry Vernon. Their claim was vigorously opposed by the Kynaston family, who were descended from Sir Roger Kynaston of Hordley, who died in 1517, having married Lady Elizabeth Grey (the aunt of Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Ludlow), daughter of Henry Grey, Earl of Tankerville, who died 1449, by his wife Antigone, natural daughter of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester; which Henry, Lord Tankerville, was descended through his mother Joan, elder co-heiress of Edward Charleton, Lord Powis, from the feudal barons and British Princes of Powis. The history of the contentions respecting the title and estates of Lord Powis is beside our object; but a line of Sir Roger Kynaston's descendants by Lady Elizabeth Grey claims some notice. His daughter, Jane Kynaston, married Thomas Corbet of Leigh; their daughter Mary married William Cludde of Orleton, near Wellington, co. Salop; their son Thomas was (by Rosa, daughter of Sir John Aston of Tixall, in Staffordshire) father of Richard, who

married Elizabeth, daughter of William Steventon of Dothill, near Wellington, and had a daughter, Elizabeth Cludde, wife of Roger Fox of Pedwardine and Stoke, co. Hereford, whose forefather had been slain in the wars of Owain Glyndwr. Their son, Edmund Fox, was father of William Fox of Ludlow, whose daughter, Katharine Fox, married Francis Adams of Cleeton, near Bitterley, father of Charles Adams of Caynham, mentioned previously as husband of Anne Hill of Hill's Court. The family of Adams seems to have declined rapidly after the loss of the Cleeton estate. By his wife Anne, John Jones had two sons, Daniel and George, the elder of whom eventually died without heirs, and the younger, who was born in 1781, migrated into Staffordshire, where he accumulated a great fortune; and, having married Catharine, daughter and heiress of Daniel Turner (by his wife, Sarah Hanbury¹ of Norton Caines, co. Stafford), son of Henry Turner of Brownhills, near Lichfield, by Mary his wife, sister and heir of Edward Arblaster of Lyswis Hall and Over Stonall, whose mother was Bridget, daughter of Thomas Powys of Shrewsbury (ancestor also of the Earl of Denbigh), he became the founder of a family seated at Donnington, co. Salop. The eldest son, as above,

William Jones, succeeded his father at Chilton, and married Mary, daughter of Joseph Muckleston of Shrewsbury, by whom he had issue William, his successor, Joseph, born 1734, Thomas, who died of apo-

¹ Sarah Hanbury was the only daughter and heir of William Hanbury of Norton Caines, co. Stafford, by Sybil Fowke, daughter of Walter Fowke of Little Wyrley, son of Ferrers Fowke of Brewood, and Frances, daughter of Sir Moreton Briggs of Haughton, and Grisagona his wife, who was daughter of Edward Grey of Buildwas, natural son of the last Lord Powys, by his wife Grisagona, daughter of John Giffard of Chillington. The above Walter Fowke died during his father's lifetime, and the property of Little Wyrley passed to his cousin Phineas Fowke of Wyrley Grove, who dying without issue, his sister Isabel carried it to her husband, Joseph Hussey, progenitor of the present family there.

plexity at the commencement of the present century, 1811, and Mary, born November 16, 1739.

William Jones succeeded his father at Chilton. He was born July 1, 1732, and married a sister of Major Gibbons, by whom he was father of

John Jones, Esquire, of Chilton, a physician, who married, but died without issue at Newport, co. Salop, October 5, 1816, with whom the direct male line closed, and the Chilton estate was sold, and purchased by Robert Lingen-Burton, Esquire, whose heirs now possess it.

Having thus finished an account of the senior male line of the family, we return to the junior branch, founded by Thomas Jones of Uckington, second son of William Jones of Chilton, and Alice, his wife, daughter of Richard Brereton of Cheshire.

Thomas Jones of Uckington, co. Salop, married Elizabeth, called in the heraldic visitations of Shropshire "fil. et hœr. generosi", she being the daughter and heiress of Thomas Cottel, *or*, a bend *gules*. They were succeeded by their son

William Jones¹ of Shrewsbury, a great merchant, whose tomb is now in the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury, and who was of the Drapers' Company, and Alderman. He had a house and large warehouses under the Wyle Cop, adjoining the river, and the inscription on the old market-hall refers to him. By Eleanor, daughter of Richard Owen, Esq., of Shrewsbury, he was father of four sons and a daughter Sarah, wife of Sir Thomas Harries of Boreatton, Bart. Of the sons, Richard, the eldest, died without a male heir. Thomas, the second son, was called the Rich Jones, and, after being alderman six times, and the first Mayor of Shrewsbury, he

¹ This is the William Jones to whom Gwillim refers, "He beareth *argent*, a lyon rampant *vert*, by the name of Jones. This coat was assigned by patent, by William Segar, June 16, 1607, in the fifth year of King James the First, to William Jones, son of Thomas, son of William, who was the son of Richard Jones of Holt, of Denbighshire in North Wales." And this coat has been borne since by the family.

was sheriff of Shropshire in 1623, but died without issue. Of Edward, the third son, we shall speak presently. Isaac, the fourth son, was also a merchant, and purchased the beautiful estate of Berwick Leyburn, near Shrewsbury. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Prince, Esq., of the White Hall, Shrewsbury, by whom he had issue—1, Sir William of Berwick, who died without issue ; 2, Sir Samuel, who succeeded his brother, and founded the chapel and almshouses at Berwick ; he was also of Sandford Hall and Courtenhall, in Northamptonshire, and M.P. for Shrewsbury from 1656 to 1670 : he also died without issue ; 3, Isaac, who married Deborah, daughter of Sergeant Hatton, and had issue James, whose daughter married Mr. Hayward of Shrewsbury ; 4, Edward, who had a son William of Lincolnshire, 1629 ; 5, Mary, wife of the Hon. George Pierpoint, son of the first earl of Kingston ; 6, Dorothea, wife of Edward Long of Wiltshire ; 7, Susannah, wife of Sir Drew Drury of Norfolk.

Edward, the third son, succeeded his father William and his brothers at Sandford, and married Mary, daughter of Robert Powell, Esq., of The Park, by whom he had issue—1, William, who was father of a son William, who died without issue in 1679 ; 2, Sir Thomas, of whom presently ; 3, Elizabeth, wife of Roger, eldest son of Sir Thomas Harries of Boreatton, Bart. ; 4, Anne, wife of John Lloyd, Esq. ; 5, Dorothy ; 6, Sarah, wife of, firstly, Griffith Penrhyn of Rhysnant, co. Montgomery ; secondly, William, second son of Sir Philip Eyton of Eyton ; 7, Eleanor, who married, firstly, John Mytton of Pontyscowryd ; secondly, Humphrey Hughes of Gwerclas, *obit*, *s. p.*, May 1683. The younger sons died without issue.

Sir Thomas Jones, Knight, the second son, succeeded to the estates : he was Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas during the reigns of Charles II and James II. Sir John Reresby says that he was informed by the son of the Chief Justice the day after his dismissal by the latter monarch, that his father observed

to the king that he was by no means sorry that he was laid aside, old and worn out as he was in his service, but concerned that his majesty should expect such a construction of the law from him as he could not honestly give; and that none but indigent, ignorant, or ambitious men would give their judgment as he expected. This was in reference to the dispensing power of the king. This learned and upright judge was buried in the church of St. Alkmond, Shrewsbury, on June 3, 1692, aged 78. He married Jane, daughter of Daniel Banand, Esq., of Chester, by whom he had issue—1, William; 2, Thomas; 3, Daniel; 4, Edward; 5, Penelope, wife of William Mavistone, Esq.; 6, Alice, wife of Martyn Baldwin, Esq. She was buried in the church of St. Alkmond in 1712, having been a benefactor to that church. Thomas Jones had issue Charles, whose son Thomas died June 2, 1745, *ætat.* 32.

William, eldest son of Sir Thomas, was of Carreghova, co. Denbigh, and married Grace, daughter of Sir Peter Pyndar of Chester, by whom he had issue three sons; the eldest of whom, Thomas Jones, married, firstly, Mary, daughter and co-heir of Sir Francis Russell of Strensham, co. Worcester, Bart., and secondly, Jane, daughter of Sir Edward Leighton of Wattlesborough Hall, co. Salop, Bart., but died *s. p.* 1715.

Thomas, the second son, was of Lincoln's Inn, and died 1711, leaving issue a son Thomas Jones, Esq., of Sandford Hall, who died 1737, being father of Thomas Jones, Esq., of Carreghova and Sandford Hall, who died *s. p.* 1745, when his estates devolved upon his cousin, Edward Jones, Esq., of Stanley Hall, co. Salop.

The Rev. Edward Jones, the third son, was canon of Windsor and rector of Hodnet. He married Catherine, widow of Robert Wraith, by whom he had issue two sons, of whom Thomas, the elder, died in 1704, aged six years, and was succeeded by the second,

Edward Jones, Esq., *jure uxoris* of Stanley Hall, near Bridgnorth, who succeeded also to Sandford and the other estates of his cousin, Thomas Jones. He died

1753, having married, first, Mary, daughter and heiress of John Huxley of Stanley Hall, by whom he had issue, Sir Thomas Jones, Baronet, of Stanley Hall, the last heir male of this branch of the family, High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1760, who dying without issue, March 22nd, 1782, aged forty-eight, devised his estates to his cousin John Tyrwhitt, descended as follows : Catherine Jones, daughter of the Rev. Edward Jones before mentioned, married Pennyston Booth, D.D., Dean of Windsor, and by him, who died 1765, aged eighty-five, had issue a daughter and heiress, Catherine Booth, wife of Capt. John Tyrwhitt, R.N., fifth son of Rev. Robert Tyrwhitt, canon of Windsor. She was mother of Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq., who assumed the name and arms of Jones, pursuant to the will of Sir Thomas Jones, Bart., to whose estates he succeeded. He was created a baronet in 1808, and married Harriet Rebecca, daughter of Edward Williams, Esq., of Eaton Mascott, co. Salop, by whom he had a son, Sir Thomas John Tyrwhitt-Jones of Stanley Hall, whose death ultimately ensued from a gunshot wound. Having one morning gone out shooting, in company with a friend, a stray shot from the piece of his companion glanced off an ash tree, and, having entered the eye, lodged itself in the vicinity of the brain, causing such constant pain and irritation that the remainder of his life was passed in a state of unceasing misery. He married, in June 1821, Elizabeth Walwyn Macnamara, by whom he had issue a son, Sir Henry Tyrwhitt-Jones, Bart., who is the present Sir Henry Tyrwhitt of Stanley Hall, having relinquished the name of Jones. He was High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1877. The Tyrwhitts are a very ancient Lincolnshire family.

Having thus traced down to the present day the descendants of the senior line of Ednowain Bendew, we return to the junior branches.

Davydd, second son of Ithel Vychan, married Angharad, daughter of Cynric Vychan dis Cwnwg dd (Davydd) of Wepre, and had issue, Ithel, Gruffyth, Cynric, Howel,

John, Sir Harry, William, Evan, and Catharine, who married Edward Thelwall of Ruthin, son of Eubule Thelwall.¹ The eldest son, Ithel ab Davydd, married Margaret, daughter of Davydd Lloyd ab Bleddyn, and had issue: 1, Robert, who married Alice, daughter of Thomas Bold; 2, Davydd of Bodfari, who married Mallt, daughter of Tudyr ab Ithel; 3, Marydd, wife of Evan ab Rhys ab Robin ab Gruffydd Goch; 4, John (of Denbigh?); 5, Evan, who married Margaret, daughter of James Conway, son of John aer Conway, and had issue—1, Elis Evans of Llaneurgain; 2, James Evans, vicar of Bodnam, co. Hereford; 3, Catharine, wife of John Wyn of Llwyn Gwyn; 4, Elizabeth, wife of John ab Rhys ab Davydd ab Gwilim of Llwydiarth. The eldest son, Elis Evans of Llaneurgain, married Winifred, daughter of Thomas Hacket, by Mary, daughter of Thomas (Lachwed?), Esq., and had issue—1, Thomas, of whom hereafter; 2, Edward; 3, George, who married Elizabeth (illegible) of Llaneurgain, and had issue, Robert of (Padeswood? and) Croesesgob and Jane; 4, John, married in Spain; 5, Simon, married in France; 6, Richard, married in Flanders; 7, Charles; 8, Catherine, wife of Thomas Whilley; 9, Mary, wife of Thomas Witsmer; 10, Jane, wife of Robert Kyrle; 11, Joyce, wife of Gilbert Coningsby. Thomas, the eldest son, married Jane, heir of John, son of Piers Middleton by Catharine, heir of Piers Mostyn, Esq., and had issue—Thomas Evans, Esq., who married Joan Puleston, William Evans, Piers Evans, Richard Evans, George Evans, and eight daughters—

¹ Richard Thelwall was son of Edward Thelwall Hen (the old) and Catharine, daughter of John ab Davydd ab Ithel Vychan. Edward Thelwall was son of Eubule Thelwall and Cicely, daughter of Sir John Done (Donne?) of Uckington. Eubule Thelwall was son of Simon Thelwall and Janet, daughter of Edward Langford, Esq. Simon was son of David Thelwall and Tibett, daughter of Jenkyn Wild of Borasham in Bromfield. David was son of John Thelwall and Felicia, daughter of Walter Cooke, *alias* Ward, of Plas y Ward. John was son of Sir Richard Thelwall or Thorwall, the common ancestor of the Thelwalls of Plas y Ward, Bathavarn, and Llanbedr Hall, all in the Vale of Clwyd. (Cae Cyriog MS.)

Mary, Catherine, Jane, Winifred, Prudence, Elizabeth, Sara, and Penelope.

Gruffyth ab Davydd, second son of Ithel Vychan, married Martly, daughter of John Aer Conway, and had issue—1, John Griffith ; 2, Piers Griffith ; 3, Catherine, who married, firstly, Ithel ab Gwna ab Ithel of Cwm, and secondly, Thomas David of Llaneurgain ; 4, Janet, wife of, first, Benet ab Grono ; second, Muyndeg (?) ; 5. Grey. Of these, the eldest son, John Griffith, married Margaret, heir of Davydd ab Bleddyn Aer Bryngwyn, and had issue—1, James, father of John Wyn ; 2, Harry, father of Piers, father of Richard ; 3, Piers, father of Richard, father of Piers ; 4, Janet, wife of Thomas ab Gruffydd ab Evan ab Meredydd ab Evan of Gaerfaltuch (Caerfallwch ?) ; the second son, Piers Griffith (Sergeant Tegeneth ?), married Mary, daughter of Evan ab Tudyr, and had issue—1, John Griffith, who by his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Evan ab Tudyr ab Evan ab Bleddyn ab Madoc Goch, was father of John Griffith ; his second wife was a daughter of William Hanmer ; 2, Piers, the second son of Piers Griffith, married Maud, daughter of John Aer Conway, but had no issue by her. His natural son, Thomas, married Catharine, daughter of Thomas Evans Hyne of Llaneurgain, and had issue, Peter Griffith of Caerwys, who married a daughter of Peter Pennant of Hickdan (Bychton ?).

Grey, daughter of Gruffyth ab Davydd ab Ithel Vychan, married Ithel ab Evan Vychan, and had issue Harry, who married, first, Gwenlli, daughter of Jenkin ab Twna of Wepre, and second, Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Conway ab Piers ; by the first wife he had issue—1, Thomas Parry ; 2, William, *obit s. p.* ; 3, Richard ; 4, Peter ; and 5, Randal. The eldest, Thomas, married Marsly, daughter of Meredydd Lloyd, and had issue John Parry of Northop, father of Randal, father of Edward Parry of Colyn Llaneurgain.

Besides the above descendants, Gruffyth ab Davydd ab Ithel Vychan had an illegitimate son David, father

of Harry David, who had issue—1, Piers, a merchant tailor, who left issue two daughters; 2, Evan, of whom presently; 3, Randal of Northop; 4, William, *obiit s. p.*; 5, Richard, *obiit s. p.*; 6, Catherine, wife of Cynric ab Evan of Sychdyn (*i.e.*, Soughton, near Mold); 7, Janet, wife of Thomas ab John ab Davydd of Caerwys; 8, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Lewis ab Griffith ab Evan ab Llewelyn Vychan of Llyweni; and 9, Jane.

Evan ab Harry, the second son, married Jane, daughter of Gruffydd Vychan ab John ab Gruffydd Vychan of Pant y Llongdy, by whom he had issue—1, Harry, who had many children, and died in Yrland (*i.e.*, Ireland); 2, Piers, a millwright of Coleshill, married Dorothy, daughter of Richard Maltby of Houll Cook, and had issue, Harry Piers and Edward Piers; 3, William, who married Margaret, daughter of Hugh Tottie of Gwernffield (Gwernaffield.)

(*To be continued.*)

A PLEA IN CURIA REGIS.

A Plea in the Curia Regis between Cecilia de Beauchamp of Hache, co. Somerset, and Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, and Lord of Glamorgan, for the Wardship of Thomas de Hawy.

DE ATTACHIAMENTO CECILIÆ DE BELLO-CAMPO, ETC.

[*P. R. O.*, 103, *M.* 5, *D.* 6. *Oct.*, 15 *Edward I.*, 1287.]

PLACITA coram Domino Rege apud Westm' in octabis Sancti Michaelis anno R. R. Edwardi quinto decimo.

[Somerset.] Cecilia quæ fuit uxor Johannis de Bello-Campo Petrus de Bosco Robertus de Bello-Campo Persona ecclesiæ de Stoke subtus Hameden Willielmus de Godmanston de Dychelnestone Robertus de Draycote Willielmus de Cruket attachiati fuerunt ad respondendum Gilberto de Clare Comiti Gloucestræ et Hertfordiæ de placito quare Thomam filium et heredem Johannis de Hanwey infra ætatem existentem cujus custodia et maritagium ad præfatum Comitem pertinet apud Brinton inventum dum idem Comes sub protectione Domini Regis per preceptum Regis fuit in obsequio Regis in partibus

Walliæ vi et armis rapuerunt et abduxerunt contra voluntatem ipsius Comitis et contra protectionem Regis predictam et contra pacem etc. Et quod Vicecomes Somersete assumpto secum coronatore comitatus sui et aliquo milite fideli Regis de predicto comitatu in propria persona sua accedat usque Brinton et diligenter inquirat ubi heres ille esset in balliva sua et ipsum ubicunque inventus esset capiat et salvo et secure custodiat, ita quod eum haberet hic ad hunc diem ad reddendum cui vel quibus predictorum Comitis et Cecilie Petri et aliorum reddi debeat et unde idem Comes queritur quod cum quedam Is[abella] quæ fuit uxor Johannis de Hanwey mater predicti Thomæ misisset et liberasset predictum Thomam heredem predicti Johannis apud Prioratum de Brinton ad opus predicti Comitis salvo custodienda predicti Cecilia Petrus et alii predictum heredem apud predictum Prioratum inventum die lune proxima post festum Sancti Michaelis hoc anno ceperunt et abduxerunt. Unde dicit quod deterioratus est et dampnum habet ad valenciam mille librarum et inde preducit sectam etc.

Et predicti Cecilia Petrus et alii veniunt et defendunt vim et injuriam quam etc. Et predicti Robertus de Bello-Campo Petrus et Willielmus de Godmanston bene defendunt quod nunquam predictum heredem apud Brinton inventum rapuerunt nec abduxerunt nec aliquam aliam transgressionem eidem Comiti fecerunt et de hoc ponunt se super patriam. Et predicta Cecilia pro se et Roberto de Draycote et Willielmo Cruket dicit quod ipsa non rapuit predictum heredem contra pacem Domini Regis nec in seisinâ predicti Comitis quia dicit quod predictus Johannes de Hanwey pater predicti heredis fuit in custodia cujusdam Johannis de Bello-Campo quondam viri sui et ipsius Cecilie per quinque annos tempore Regis nunc predicto Gilberto Comite de plena ætate existente et nil reclamante et per ipsos fuit maritatus et obiit in homagio ipsius Cecilie et predictus heres tempore quo predictus Johannes pater suus obiit fuit nasciturus unde cum ipsa Cecilia percipiebat ipsum nasci quesivit eum ita quod invenit ipsum heredem cum nutricibus suis extra predictum Prioratum et extra seisinam predicti Comitis et quia intendebat quod predictæ nutrices ducere volebant eum extra Prioratum ipsum heredem fecit ad ipsam duci et fuit de corpore ipsius heredis ratione predicti tenementi in seisinâ et quod ita sit parata est verificare prout curia consideraverit.

Et predictus Comes dicit quod predictum maritagium ad ipsum pertinere debet ratione cujusdam tenementi in Glamorgan apud Sanctum Donatum de eo tentum et dicit quod quidam Ricardus Comes Glouc' pater suus fuit seisitus de corpore predicti Thomæ avi predicti heredis ita quod pater predictæ Cecilie

ipsum Ricardum Comitem implacitavit et implacitando obiit et preterea predicto Johanne de ætate sexdecim annorum existente adibat quendam Henricum de Monte-Forti qui quidem Henricus ipsum Johannem maritavit cuidam consanguinee sue et cum idem Johannes pervenisset ad plenam ætatem adivit predictum Comitem et finem fecit cum eo per ducentas marcas pro eo quod idem Johannes se ipsum maritavit sine licencia ipsius Comitis et petit judicium desicut pater predictæ Ceciliae implacitavit predictum Ricardum Comitem patrem suum supponendo ipsum esse in seisina de maritagio predicto et obiit placitando et preterea idem Johannes filius et heres ejus finem fecit cum predicto Gilberto pro maritagio predicto per predictas ducentas marcas et preterea idem Comes fuit in seisina de corpore predicti heredis ut predictum est quousque predicti Cecilia et alii ipsum heredem rapuerunt si maritagium predictum ad ipsum Comitem pertinere debeat etc.

Et predicta Cecilia dicit quod antecessores predicti Thomæ tenuerunt predictum manerium de antecessoribus ipsius Ceciliae per servicium unius militis et quod antecessores ipsius Ceciliae fuerunt in seisina de maritagio antecessorum predicti Thomæ cum accidebant et preterea de homagio et servicio predicti Thomæ per assignacionem Domini Regis factam ipsam contingit in pro parte sua de hereditate predicti patris sui per antiquum feoffamentum ita quod predictus Ricardus Comes nil habuit in maritagio predicto nisi per occupacionem tempore Gwerre et hoc parata est verificare etc.

Et predictus Comes petit judicium desicut pater suus fuit in seisina de maritagio predicti Thomæ avi etc. Et pater ipsius Ceciliae hoc idem supposuit per placitum quod sequebatur versus patrem ipsius Comitis quod quidem placitum ipsa Cecilia bene recognoscit et preterea predictus Johannes finem fecit cum predicto Gilberto Comite pro maritagio suo si ipsa Cecilia pro voluntate sua ipsum ejicere debeat (?) a seisina sua quam habuit quousque per curiam Domini Regis discussum fuerit ad quem ipsorum pertineat maritagium predictum dies data est eis de audiendo judicio suo a die S'ti Hillarii in xv dies ubicunque etc.

This is the record of a plea at Westminster in 1287, in which Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, and Lord of Glamorgan, was plaintiff, and Cecilia de Beauchamp of Hache, and others, defendants; and the cause of the action was the alleged forcible abduction of an heir, whose wardship and "maritagium" were claimed by both parties, the heir holding lands under both.

Earl Gilbert inherited on his father's death in 1261. Cecilia was a daughter and coheir of William de Fortibus, probably a kinsman to the Earl of Albemarle of those names, in whose barony he held land. Her mother Matilda was a daughter of William, Earl Ferrars, by his second wife Sybil, a daughter of William Mareschal the elder, Earl of Pembroke, and coheir of her brother, the last earl. Matilda was a coheir of her mother. In this way, from her mother, Cecilia inherited a share of the Mareschal lands at Sturminster Mareschal, Dorset; West Kington, Wilts; Wodemersh, Surrey; Ballingham, Cambridge; and Weiweton and Widcombe, Somerset; and probably with the last mentioned came the manor which gave rise to the contest. Matilda de Ferrers married secondly William de Kyme, and this is the name she bears in various inquisitions and returns as to the inheritance of her children.

Dugdale gives Matilda's marriage with de Kyme, but, instead of a former husband, gives her two later ones. The great genealogist seems in this instance to have been in error, both in what he gives and in what he withholds, for the inquisitions clearly show that Matilda's children were by de Fortibus, and that the subsequent husbands allotted to her by Dugdale, de Vivonia, and de Roche-Canard, were married to her sisters. Long after this date, in Hilary term, 1307, Cecilia appears as a petitioner to the king in Parliament, to be allowed her share of her mother's lands in Ireland (*Ryley*, p. 329). The particulars as to Cecilia, her parents and her kinsfolk, will be found in the *Calend. Genealog.* pp. 90, 205-6, 567, 598, 637, 659, 707, 742, 777, and in the *Excerpt. Rot. Fin.* ii, 312, 318. Armorial quarterings are not a high class of evidence, but it may be mentioned that on the monument to Sir John Seymour in Great Bedwin Church, de Fortibus appears as a quartering of Beauchamp of Hache.

At the time of the trial Cecilia was about 28 years old, and widow of John Beauchamp of Hache, who died 12 Edward I, three years earlier. She lived till 14

Edward II. Their eldest son, Robert, died childless 32 Edward I. He is omitted by Dugdale. Their other son, John, who succeeded to the barony, and fortified Hache-Beauchamp House, also died childless. The estate and barony passed with his sister to the Seymours.

William de Godmarston or Godmanston was witness to an inquisition 15 Edward I. He was probably one of a branch of the line of Hastings who derived that name from a manor in Essex or Dorset. Dychelne-stone has not been identified. Robert de Draycote died 21 Edward I, and William de Cruket was aged 30 years in the 35 Edward I, so that he must have been a boy at the time of the abduction. All were Somerset land owners, probably holding lands under Cecilia or the Beauchamps.

The heir, whose wardship was in question, was Thomas, son and heir of John de Hanwey or Hawy of Combe-Hawy or Combe-Hay, a parish and manor about three miles south-west of Bath, and lord of the manor of St. Donat's, in Glamorgan. St. Donat's was held by military tenure by the service of one knight's fee. How Combe-Hawy was held does not appear, nor indeed is it certain that the wardship was claimed on account of that manor, though this is highly probable. The priory referred to must have been Briweton or Bruton, the priors of which held a carucate of land in Combe-Hay, granted by the Cantelupes.

The nature of the plea is set forth in the opening paragraph of the record, commencing with the words "de placito", to the conclusion of the paragraph, evidently derived from the original writ. The parties attached were Cecilia, widow of John de Beauchamp, Peter de Bosco, Robert de Beauchamp, parson of Stoke-under-Hamden, a family living; William de Godmarston of Dychelne-stone; Robert de Draycote and William de Cruket.

Next follows the name and lineage of the heir; his property, his wardship, and "maritagium", or right of

giving him in marriage vested in the earl ; his being found at Brinton, and the statement of the earl's absence in attendance upon the king in Wales.

Then comes the abduction by force and against the earl's will, and commencing with "et quod vice-comes," the instructions under which the sheriff of Somerset, taking with him the coroner and a knight of approved fidelity, was to go to Brinton, where the ward had been lodged for security, with his nurses, at the Priory, by his mother, Joan de Hanwey ; and was to take him in charge until the conflicting claims to his wardship should be decided upon by a proper tribunal. It was from the sheriff's custody that the youth is alleged to have been abducted, for which the earl claims £1,000 damages.

I am reminded by a learned friend that this procedure agrees in substance with the form of pleadings in a suit given by Fitz Herbert (*De Natura Brevium*, p. 329) upon an action for trespass in abducting a ward personally, with a claim of damages, thus differing from a writ of right, in which the actual wardship was to be recovered.

What follows are the subsequent pleadings, plea, replication, and rejoinder, in regular succession. The defence is severed, Robert Beauchamp and others simply denying the abduction ; and Cecilia and others pleading specially what appears to be a traverse of the actual abduction, and alleging that the ward, being at the time out of the earl's seizin, Cecilia, as entitled to his wardship, took possession of him, because his nurses intended carrying him away. A case in the year books shows this fact to be necessary to the defence, because even the legitimate guardian could not justify a forcible taking of the ward out of the custody of another claimant of the wardship. She states that John de Hanwey, the father of the heir Thomas, was in ward for five years to her husband and herself ; by them was married, and died in their homage, the earl raising no objection, though at the time of full age. Peter

[de Bosco] seems to be erroneously entered in the record as sharing Cecilia's plea. He joined Robert Beauchamp.

In the subsequent proceedings the Earl seems to abandon the question of ravishment, and to discuss the legal claim to the wardship, which he rests upon the heir's tenure of St. Donat's, stating that Earl Richard, his father, was seized of the body of Thomas, grandsire ("avus") of the heir; on which account he was impleaded by Cecilia's father, who died during the pleading. Also John, the heir's father, at the age of sixteen was married by Henry de Montfort to his kinswoman; but because this was without licence, John, when he became of age, fined to the Earl for two hundred marks. This abandonment of an important part of the plea was possibly permissible under the rather loose legal proceedings of the day. No doubt the Earl had a legal right to the wardship of the heir of the manor of St. Donat's during his nonage; but then Cecilia had the same right with respect to the heir's manor in Somerset.

The admitted facts seem to be, that the Earl's father had the custody of the ward's ancestor, and that a suit as to his right to it had been commenced by Cecilia's father, William de Fortibus, against the then Earl, in which the Earl's actual seizin was admitted, though its legality was denied. William died pending the suit; and the ward married without a licence from his lord, which breach of feudal law he repaired, on coming of age, by a fine of two hundred marks. The Earl evidently regarded this as an admission of his rights, and, as no doubt it was, of the fact that Thomas de Hawy and his ancestors held, and had held, of the Earl and his ancestors.

The pedigree of the Hawy family is obscure. Comb-Hay is entered in *Domesday* as "Comb", when its tenant, under Bishop Odo of Bayeux, was "Sansou". Whether he was ancestor of the subsequent lords is uncertain; but one of the earliest was Sampson de Allweia, one of the tenants of the Earl of Gloucester in Glamorgan; and Robert, second son, witnessed Umfravile and Bon-

ville charters in Glamorgan in 1217 and 1230. Another of their manors was Over Compton, or Compton-Hawy, in Dorset, on the Yeo, close to the Somerset border. This in *Domesday* is called "Conetone", and was held *in capite* by the Abbot of Sherborne. The Hawy family were for centuries tenants under the Abbey. In Kirby's *Quest*, 1284-86, John de Hawy holds half a fee of the Abbot in Compton, in Shireburn Hundred. It is probable that Richard de Holweia, who appears in the Pipe Roll for 31 Henry I, as a landholder in Devon, was the Richard, called "Pincerna" from his office, who had Kelligarn for his share in the conquest of Glamorgan, and held it under Le Sore by the service of a knight's fee. Richard's son, Sampson de Halweia, worried by the Welsh of Ruthyn, exchanged Kelligarn with Neath Abbey for money and Little Ham in Devon, under licence from William Earl of Gloucester, and William, son of Henry, and John le Sore; and the exchange was ratified before Henry II by William, son of Sampson. There is mentioned also a Simon de Halweia, of Glamorgan, whose son, William Pincerna, married the daughter and heir of Philip de Marcross, and was father of—(1), Richard; (2), John; (3), a daughter. (1) Richard, called "Le Butiler", died before 1262, childless, seized of Marcross. His brother (2) John died before him, leaving a son, William Pincerna, and two daughters. William also died before his uncle Richard, leaving a daughter, Joan la Butiliere; the termination shewing that the name was of the office, not a surname. She was Richard's heir, but who died under age. On her death Marcross was claimed by three females,—the two sisters of William, aunts to Joan, and a sister of (1) Richard and (2) John, her great-aunt. Pending the dispute, Earl Richard held Marcross as a manor *in capite comitatus*. This appears from the *Cal. Geneal.*, p. 107; and is corroborated by a Glamorgan inquisition in 1262, in which Thomas de Haweye, the ward in the above suit, is seized of St. Donat's as one fee, value £10, and of Marcross as one fee

of the same value, which the heir of Richard le Butiler ought to hold. Thomas, therefore, had become custos of the manor, which is close to St. Donat's; and it looks as though he represented the elder branch of the family, who, not being in office, retained their family name. As Marcross was acquired by the younger branch, Thomas's name does not appear among its claimants.

The document which has given rise to these comments is in parts very obscure, and occasionally scratches Priscian's head; but it is one of great general interest as illustrating the operation of the old feudal law, and of special interest in the county of Glamorgan because it shews beyond controversy that as late as 1287 the manor of St. Donat's was in possession of the Hawey family. The document itself was brought to light by the comprehensive researches of Mr. Floyd.

G. T. C.

JASPAR TUDOR, EARL OF PEMBROKE, AT BARMOUTH.¹

THE Welsh poem addressed to Gruffydd Vaughan, Esq., of Cors y Gedol, of which the following is an attempt at a translation, was written by a bard of the fifteenth century. It is interesting as illustrative not only of the fortunes of the Tudor dynasty, but also of the account of the Peniarth and Cors y Gedol families, which has recently appeared in this Journal.² The MS. from which it is taken was transcribed in 1599 by one Humphrey Davies for the Rev. Theodore Price, canon of Winchester, and rector of Bletchingley, and is No. 3 of the collection of Welsh MSS. at Brogyntyn. It has been collated with another copy in the library of Jesus

¹ There is a house still existing at Barmouth, on the beach, near the mouth of the river, where, according to tradition, Jaspas lay concealed with his ward, afterwards Henry VII.

² Vol. vi, p. 1, 4th Series.

College, Oxford (Add. MSS. 14,966), and also with one in the British Museum. According to a statement appended to the copy in the MS. in the library of Jesus College, it was composed by Tudur Penllyn in the year 1460, that, namely, which immediately preceded the battle of Mortimer's Cross, in which Owen Tudor (who, it will be remembered, was the second husband of Henry V's widow, Catharine of France, and the father of Edmund and Jasper Tudor, respectively the father and uncle of Henry VII, who is probably obscurely referred to in the concluding line of the poem) was taken prisoner, and afterwards beheaded. The title of the copy in No. 254 of the Peniarth MSS. states that it is addressed to Gruffydd Vychan ab Gruffydd ab Einion, and "a wnaed iddo yn y fann ar ol myned Siasbar iarll Penvro or Bermo i Ffrainc, ond ef a fu Gruffydd farw kyn ei dyfod ef a harri druod"; *i.e.*, it was made on the spot after Jasper Earl of Pembroke went from Barmouth to France; but Gruffydd died before he and Harry came over. If it were written in 1460, it is difficult to understand the reference to "Sir Rhys", by whom Sir Rhys ab Thomas would appear to be intended, who was then a Yorkist, and being only nineteen years old, could scarcely have returned from the court of Philip Duke of Burgundy, where he was brought up. On the other hand, if it were written after 1461, the Owain of the poem cannot be Owen Tudor. Hence the solution of the difficulty is to be obtained in some other manner. Jasper must have been in France in 1468, for on the 24th of June in that year he landed, with three French ships and fifty persons, near Harlech, whence he marched to Denbigh, which he sacked and burnt, at the head of 2,000 men who had flocked to his standard. It may have been in expectation of this landing that the poem was written; and the jubilant strain of its composition, as well as the gathering of forces from different parts of the country for a warlike expedition, tend strongly to confirm this hypothesis.¹

¹ "Historical Sketch of the Wars between the rival Roses", L. Glyn Cothi's Works, p. xx.

COWYDD MOLIANT GRUFFYDD VYCHAN AP GRUFF. AB EINION O GORS
Y GEDOL, RHYFELWR GYDA'R BRENIN HARRI VII.

“Y Carw ifanc a eurir,
O daw llong wrth fryd Iarll hir,
Gruffydd, gyleh rudd gwalch ruddaur,
Vychan wyd o faich hen aur.
Fab Gruffydd ffawydd ei ffon,
Wrth raid llonaid llaw Einion.
Trychant a safant o serch
Ty rhoddaur o waed Rhydderch.¹
Ti a wyddost dueddu
Yr awr y daw 'r eryr du,
Tros ferw Mon, tros for Manaw,
A thrwy Ardudwy y daw,
Pan aeth arglwydd ni wyddiad,
Penfro, o 'r Bermo i 'r bad,
Nid aethost, dygost digoll
O law iarll, hyd yn ola' oll.
Ymgredu yn rhy fuan
A throi long eilwaith i'r lan.
Mae cred yng Nghors y Gedol
O Fraingc ith goffa ar ol;
Mae o Frytain, am frytiwr,
Rhwing arglwydd arwydd a'i wr,
Insel, a phrif ysgrifen,
O'r iarll a'i wr ar y llen;
Rhwing Siasbar a gwr arall,
Llun y llong, ar llaw 'n y llall.
Gruffydd! gwilia r ysgraffwr,
Gwilia 'r gwin a ddaw gen ddwr,
Fry cae arnad farr Cornwel,²
Ag egor y ddôr pan ddêl;
Cae adwy Ardudwy 'r dydd,
Coed fryniau cadw Feirionydd;
Ceirw o Einion cae arnyn',
Cynheliwch heddwch eich hun.
O Gonwy i Fyrnwy fâs,
O Wyddelwern i 'r Ddiwlas.
Meirionydd, Ruffydd, maer wyd,
Mal y gwydr amlwg ydwyd.
Sidan du drosod yn dwr,
A thorch wen, a thrychanwr;
Can cleddau or deau dwys,
Can mhawau acw 'n Mhowys,

¹ “Twr rhyddallt ti a Rhydderch.” (Br. Mus. MS.)

² “Kaya arnad y cornel.” (Brogyntyn and Jesus Coll. MSS.)

Can llurig delig¹ yn d' ol,
 Crysau gwydr Corsygedol ;
 Nid Cors anwydog y caid,
 Cors i euro cwrseriaid.
 Barwndir dy dir dyrys,
 Brwyn, a thri llwyn wrth y llys,
 Bryn ag arianswm brenin,
 Bron arfau gwynion a gwin,
 Hynod aelwyd hen dylwyth,
 Hynod yw 'r sir hon dros wyth ;
 Hynod wyd, henw o Dudur,
 Hynod yw henwau dy wyr.
 O Ryddlan hyd yng Gwanas
 Hir ddeliwch lu² Harddlech las,
 Cadw flaen cad y fêl ynys,
 Tros yr Iarll tor wayw Syr Rys,
 A chadw di, a cheidwad wyd,
 Oni ddêl Owain ddulwyd.

Tudur Benllyn ai Cânt.”

TRANSLATION.

Gold shall a youthful hart bedeck,
 If speed a bark at a tall earl's beck,—
 A circlet bright of ruddy gold,
 Meet guerdon given by Gruffydd bold.
 Vaughan! Heaps of ancient gold are thine ;
 Of Gruffydd born, whose spear was pine ;
 For Einion's coffers ne'er in vain
 Were searched, the needful gold to gain.
 Three hundred lieges, thee, their lord,
 Thy high red tower, and Rhydderch ward.
 Well wist thou whither needs to hie,
 What hour the dusky eagle's nigh ;
 Past Mona's surge, past Manaw's sea,
 Ardudwy's fastness fends him free.
 What time the lord of Pembroke-land
 Sped him aboard from Barmouth's strand,
 Thou went'st the last. 'T was thine to bear
 A twofold loss, the Earl thy care.
 His bark athwart the deep that bore,
 Ere full the time, veer'd round to shore.
 From Cors y Gedol, left behind,
 To France thou bearest memory kind.

¹ “ Debig.” (Br. Mus. MS.)

² “ Ddelych wledd Harddlech las.” (Br. Mus. MS.)

From Britain sign for war is seen,
 His champion and a lord between.
 A seal with graven letters bold,
 The Earl thereon enchased in gold,
 With Jaspar staunch ensure to stand,
 The good ship's form, and hand in hand.
 Gruffydd! Watch thou the oarsman home,
 By water look for wine to come;
 Be shut within thy nook secure,
 And when he comes, ope wide thy door;
 Close up Ardudwy's deep defile,
 Keep Meirion's forest-hills the while;
 Rouse Einion's every loyal heart,
 Thyself maintain the peaceful part.
 Conwy to Vyrnwy's trickling brook,
 And from Gwyddelwern's alder nook
 To Dywlais,¹ Meirion owns thee mayor.
 Gruffydd! as glass in glory fair,
 Black, silken robes thy form bedeck,
 A glist'ring circlet round thy neck,
 Three hundred warriors at thy beck.
 Led from the south one hundred swords,
 Powys one hundred spears affords;
 One hundred count each stout cuirass,
 Old Cors y Gedol's shirts of glass;
 No "Cors",² inhospitable, cold,
 But "Cors" that coursers decks with gold,
 Where wood and marsh stretch far away,
 Thy court upholds baronial sway.
 Vales, ransom of a king, are thine,
 Bright hauberks, arms, and sparkling wine;
 Famed is thine home of ancient sires,
 Not other eight so famous shires.
 Famed art thou, spotless Tudor's name,
 Thy clansmen's arms are known to fame;
 From Rhyddlan hold your lengthened file,
 To Gwanas,³ for green Harlech's pile.
 Of th' Honey-isle's host ne'er keep the rear,
 Break for the Earl Sir Rhys' spear;
 Keep ward, and trusty warder be,
 Till come grim Owen thou shalt see.

H. W. L.

¹ Can this be Dulas Cyveiliog, a river flowing into the Dovey, near Machynlleth? (L. Glyn Cothi, vi, iii, 12, N. 12.)

² There is here a play upon the word "Cors", meaning a morass.

³ Gwanas is the flat between Bwlch Oerddrws and Cader Idris. (L. Glyn Cothi, i, i, 3, N. 3.)

CISTFAEN AT ABERGANOLWYN.¹

THOSE members of the Association who attended the annual meeting at Machynlleth in 1866 will remember a pleasant excursion on the narrow gauge line which runs up from Towyn to a small hamlet about three miles short of Talyllyn. This hamlet, though of recent growth, due entirely to the opening out of slate quarries about the year 1864, has many ties of legend and of fact to unite it with a remote antiquity. In its immediate neighbourhood are such significant names as *Bryn yr Eglwys*, where St. Cadvan is said to have had a preaching station on his route from Towyn, in Merionethshire, to Llangadvan, in Montgomeryshire, and near it Pistyll Cadvan, Eisteddfa Cadvan, and Llwybr Cadvan, the saint's fountain, seat, and pathway. *Mriafael*, supposed to be alluded to in the old Englyn as the burial place of Gwrthmwl—

“Ig Kelli Vriavael bet Gyrtmwl”;

but whether to be identified with the warrior's grave, found a few years ago on the northern side of the valley, some two miles from Talyllyn, must remain a question undecided. On a rocky eminence, overhanging the beautiful valley of Llanfihangel y Pennant, stand the ruins of Castell y Bere, held for some time against the forces of Edward I by the Welsh supporters of Davydd ap Gruffydd; and, at a later period, the stronghold of Côtch y Pennant—a leading Yorkist chieftain in the wars of the Roses.² On the top of Coed Dysefin also are the remains of an ancient place of defence, now called simply Castell. Crowning the picturesque rock

¹ For the details of this account we are indebted to Mr. Robert Prys Morris, Dolgellau.

² See *Arch. Camb.*, 1849, p. 211, and 1861, p. 105, for an account of this castle by W. W. E. W.

of Craig y Deryn, again may be seen the traces of an early entrenchment, and adjoining to it the vestiges of a watch point, still known as Y Gaer Wen. Ieuan Brydydd Hir sang the praises of Craig y Deryn in many an englyn; and in one of them thus alludes to the earth-work upon it—

“Bryn yr Aderyn ar diroedd—uchel
Iachaf dan y Nefoedd;
Caer gynt yn y Creigiau oedd
I filwyr mewn rhyfeloedd.”

Hard by, too, ran the Roman road called “Via Occidentalis”, in its course from Conovium (Caerhun), and through the station of Mons Heriri (Tomen y Mur), on to the station at Cefn Caer, and thence across the Dovey into South Wales. It was in a district thus full of objects of archæological interest that a cistfaen was discovered at Aberganolwyn on Saturday, August 11, 1877. In digging the foundations for a small building at the back of some new cottages on the slope of the hamlet, the workmen suddenly came upon it within some 9 ins. of the surface. The ends pointed north-east and south-west, the length being 3 ft. 5 ins. by 1 ft. 3 ins. broad and 1 ft. 9 ins. deep, and it was only partially covered by the capstone. At the south-west end were found portions of two urns; the one nearest to the end contained some dark grey substance, with white soft fragments intermingled, and it was covered by a slate stone. The other urn was broken on one side and empty. Between the urns and the north-east end were small pieces of bone. Each of the urns was ornamented around the rim, both inside and outside, but the markings were different in design; the one had very small dots or indentations, the other rows of lines. Unfortunately the urns went to pieces, partly from exposure to the air, and partly from the ignorance and curiosity of the bystanders, who expected to find a treasure in them.

This discovery recalled to memory another cistfaen, which had been found about the year 1817 in the garden

of Tydylián, on the banks of the Ganolwyn, and not far from the one just described, but on the opposite side of the valley. No urn had been found in it, but only a layer of earth on the bottom. The capstone was removed at the time, but the other stones were left in their place, until some twelve or fifteen years ago, when they were carried off, and nothing now remains of it but the remembrance of its existence. Among the Englynion y Beddau is one which records that—

“Yn Abergenoli y mae bet Pryderi”.

But, whether either of these be the grave or not, must remain, like so many others, a question which others may solve, but towards which we are only able to offer this contribution.

HISTORICAL MSS. COMMISSION.

THE printing of the catalogue of Mr. Wynne's valuable library at Peniarth, in a former volume of our Journal, has been a great boon to Welsh archæologists ; and as there are in many other libraries, both in England and Wales, rich stores of information bearing upon the local and family history of the Principality, which have been made public through the researches of the Historical MSS. Commission, we purpose, with their permission, which has been most readily granted, to reprint such portions as throw light upon its history—general, topographical, and genealogical—and so to promote the researches of those many archæologists who turn to our pages as a storehouse of information on all such subjects. We will begin with the valuable

“LIBRARY OF PHILIP BRYAN DAVIES COOKE, ESQ., OF
OWSTON, CO. YORK, AND OF GWYSANEY, CO. FLINT”,

of which Mr. J. Cordy Jeffreson gives the following prefatory account.

“Together with documents that came to him from the ancestor who in the seventeenth century founded the Third House of Yorkshire Cookes, and with writings that gradually accumulated in his muniment-room before the close of the last century, Mr. Davies Cooke preserves at Owston Hall the more numerous and important collection of records that descended to him from the remoter ancestors to whom he is indebted for his Welsh estates. He is also the fortunate possessor of a collection of manuscript volumes that contain a few works of especial moment to historical inquirers, and several noteworthy specimens of the mediæval illuminator’s art and the mediæval transcriber’s industry.

“Himself a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and a scholar whose tastes have caused him to acquire a considerable knowledge of archæology, Mr. Davies Cooke takes an antiquary’s interest in writings which only illustrate the growth of his properties, or commemorate the domestic doings of his progenitors, as well as in the *Liber Landavensis*, the *Beauchief Chartulary*, and the other choicest ornaments of his library. His care for records in whose preservation or decay history cannot be imagined to have any serious and urgent interest, has recently caused him to arrange in their chronological order more than six hundred writings which, though most of them have no relation to the purposes of Her Majesty’s Commissioners on Historical MSS., comprise a minority of documents that afford testimony on matters respecting which there is a need for further information.

“Amongst the ninety-six writings of the Yorkshire folio, into which Mr. Cooke has gathered most of his documents relating to that county, may be found parchments of the sixteenth century that exhibit the signatures of Cliffords, Vavasours, Fytzwilliams, and Earls of Northumberland. The same folio also preserves, together with some interesting evidence respecting their status and official employments, the signatures of two or three members of the family of Weshington or Washington, from whom the American President is believed to have derived an honourable and justly valued descent.

“More than five times as numerous as these selected Yorkshire documents, the Welsh writings, which an adroit hand has arranged in three folios, afford a much larger proportion of historic material. A careful examination of the records of these folios will be a profitable labour to the genealogist or local annalist who is collecting facts about the families of Mutton, Throckmorton, Mostyn, Puleston, Conway, Davies, and other houses of North Wales. Particular attention may also be

claimed for the wills preserved in this part of the collection, which, like other documents to be found in the same folios, exhibit the jealousy with which the Welsh gentry of the Elizabethan and Caroline periods guarded their rights in church-pews and church-graves, and the manner in which they transmitted those rights to their children and others.

(a.) MANUSCRIPT BOOKS.

“1. Original MS. of the *Liber Landavensis*, fully and carefully described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* in 1868, by the Rev. Arthur W. Haddan of Barton Rectory. Written by an unknown scribe at Llandaff, during the episcopate of Urban, A.D. 1107-1134, and during the latter part of that episcopate, the *Book of Llandaff* remained in the possession of the Bishop and Chapter of Llandaff till the seventeenth century, when, at some date between the years 1619 and 1627, Bishop Field lent it to Selden, on whose death it passed, in an irregular manner and under singular circumstances set forth minutely by Mr. Haddan, to Sir John Vaughan, one of Selden’s executors, who appears to have transmitted it to his granddaughter Letitia, who married the well-known antiquary, Robert Davies, Esq., of Llanerch and Gwysaney, two adjacent estates in cos. Denbigh and Flint. After a considerable period, during which the history of the MS. is covered with uncertainty, the *Book of Llandaff* reappeared in the Llanerch library in 1696. When that library, after the death (without issue) of Mr. John Davies, great-grandson of Mr. Robert Davies the antiquary, was divided between his two surviving sisters, the *Liber Landavensis*, together with other MSS., went to Mary Davies, who married Philip Puleston of Hafod-y-Wern, co. Denbigh, Esq., and whose only child, Frances, married Bryan Cooke of Owston, co. York, M.P. for Malton, the grandfather of the present Mr. Philip Bryan Davies Cooke of Owston, the greater part of whose collection of MSS. came to him by the same way, from Robert Davies, the antiquary, of Llanerch and Gwysaney.

“20. A Book of British and English History, opening with an English version of the narrative of Geoffrey of Monmouth’s *Historia Britonum*, and ending with the reign of Henry VI.—Of the fifteenth century.—This volume, in the sixteenth century, was the property of Lewis Dollgelly of Ruthin. At the beginning it has fly-leaves from a lectionary of the twelfth century, and several (inserted) pages of medical receipts.

“23. Folio, of the sixteenth century, of Welsh poetry and genealogy.

- “ 24. Welsh Poetry, of the sixteenth century. Half folio.
- “ 25. Welsh Poetry, of the sixteenth century. Small quarto.
- “ 27. St. Paul’s 1st and 2nd Epistles to Timothy, and the Epistle to Philemon, translated into Welsh. Sixteenth century.
- “ 28. Welsh Pedigrees. Small quarto. Torn and defaced in places.
- “ 29. ‘The booke of the issues and profettes of the Rectorye or parsonage of Mould; due and payable to the Ryght Worshipfull Sir Edward Stanley, knyght in Ao. RR. Elizabeth the vicesimo quarto.’
- “ 38. Collection of Welsh poems. Quarto. Seventeenth century.
- “ 54. A Catalogue of the Books in the Llanerch Library, made 1778.

(b.) DOCUMENTS.

“ 28 Nov. 1272. A lease, drawn in French, from Robert de Monthaut, steward of Chester, to Gronow ap Einion, whereby, in consideration of £6 for the entire time, the lessee obtains from the lessor a grant, for twelve years next to come, of certain arable lands in Mohaundesdale, formerly held of the lessor, for life, by William le Cleerke, at the same rents and services formerly rendered and paid by the said William. Dated at Robert de Monthaut’s manor of Kenynghale.

“ — Hen. VII. Letter, preceded by the sign-manual of Henry VII, ‘to owre trusty and welbeloved John Pillesdon, Squier’:

“ ‘By the King.—Trusty and welbeloved, we grete you wele. And haue vndre stande aswel by the writing of oure trusty and welbeloved knyght for oure body Sir Edward Piking as by other reportes made vnto vs theeffectual and good assistance that ye as oure loving and true subget yave vnto him for the repressing and subduyng of a riotte lately attempted ayenist him in that country. For the whiche youre trewe acquitaill We thanke you hertely praying you of your good contynuaunce in the same. Whiche we shal not forgete but singulerly remembre in suche thinges as may bee to youre wele and furtheraunce hereafter. Geuen vnder oure signet at oure manoir of Shene the sixth day of May.’ Date of year not given.

“ 20 Oct. 1502. Charter under the signature and official seal of John Longford, Knight, and chief steward of the lordships of Bromfeld and Yaille, appointing, during pleasure, John Puleston, Sen., Esq., to be the said chief steward’s deputy-lieutenant of the said lordships, with an annual salary of 5*3s.* 4*d.*, and all profits and advails pertaining to the same place of lieutenant.

“ 6 Henry VIII. Copy of the petition and bill presented for

the royal signature to Henry VIII by John Peylston, one of the gentlemen-ushers of the King's chamber, for a fresh grant of the annuity for life of twenty marks out of the issues of the King's lordship of Denbigh; which annuity was granted to the petitioner by Henry VII, in the second year of his reign, in consideration of the grantee's services in said King's 'triumphal victory'.

"28 Henry VIII. Lease for forty years, from Henry VIII to Peter Stanley, Esq., one of the gentlemen-ushers of the King's chamber, of the manor of Eulowe, co. Flint, together with all the profits and issues of the court there, and of the mines of sea-coal, and of the King's mill at Flynt, and all perquisites of the court of the town of Flynt, together with the tolls of the markets and fairs held there, etc., at a yearly rent of £20 10s.; and for the said mill, four marks; and for the profits of the said court of Flynt, etc., 23s. 4d.

"24 July 1538. Mandate under the signet and sign of Henry VIII, to the keeper of the King's park of 'Marsley, otherwise called the Holt', directing him to deliver, or cause to be delivered, 'oon buk of season' to the King's 'trusty and welbeloved seruante Sir Thomas Henneage knighte of our prive chamber'.

"11 May 1538. Mandate under the signet and sign of Henry VIII, to the keeper of Holt park, 'to deliver, or cause to be delivered, vnto oure dere and welbelouede Dame Elizabeth Savage or the bringer herof in her name oon buk of season, to be taken of oure gift within our greate parke of Holt'.

"16 January 1540. Patent of the grant for life, in consideration of good service, to the King's wellbeloved servant, Robert Davys, yeoman of the King's Guard, of the office of recorder of the King's lordships of Bromfield, Yale, and Chirke, co. Denbigh, lately held by Edward ap Ryce, deceased; together with all the ancient and customary wages and perquisites of the office.

"28 April, 32 Henry VIII. Copy of the patent of a grant in perpetuity to Henry ap Harry of Llanhasa, co. Flint, gentleman, and Peter Mutton of Melleden, co. Flint, gentleman, of certain lands and possessions in the aforesaid county and in the diocese of St. Asaph, including (1), the house, site, etc., of the suppressed monastery of Basingwerke (on the expiration of a lease of the same for twenty-one years) to Hugh Starkey, from 14 May, 29 Henry VIII; and (2), the house, site, etc., of the suppressed Priory of Friars Preachers, vulgarly called the Black Freres of Ruthland.

"31 Oct. 1542. An indenture of a curiously worded agreement between John ap David ap Howell (son and heir of David

ap Howell of Bersham in the lordship of Bromfield, co. Denbigh), gentleman, and John Puleston the elder, of Wrexham, co. Denbigh, Esquire, made in anticipation of the marriage of the said John ap David with Jane Puleston, daughter of the said John Puleston. By this deed 'the said John Puleston covenanteth and graunteth to brynge the said Jane Puleston his dochter to the churche dure in y^e same state as she is nowe, and ther wed and take to hir husbond the said John ap David, and also to arey hir to hir wedyng accordyng to hir degree, and also to pay the said John ap David the somme of six and thirtty poundes xiiis. iiiid.....and also to fynd the said John ap David and Jane his wiffe meates and drinkes and logyng the space of oon yere immedyaty folowing the mariege, and at the yeres yende to delyver and geve to the said John and Jane resonable Beddyng.'

"16 Oct., Henry VIII. Precept to the King's bailiffs in the county of Merioneth, for the payment of arrears due from certain holders of offices and farms in respect of the same, together with a schedule setting forth the names of the defaulters and the amounts due from them.

"25 August, 36 Henry VIII. Account, on vellum roll, of all the fines and amerciaments accruing to the King at the Great Session, co. Denbigh, held at Wrexham before Nicholas Hare, Knt., Justice of the said Lord King, co. Denbigh.

"8 Dec. 1548. The last will and testament of David ap Gruffith ap Llewellen of Gwesany, of the lordship of Molesdale, co. Flint, containing the following bequests: '*Item*, I do bequethe all my buriales sheattes (*sic*) and knelinge places in the sayde churche of Molde amongste my saide three sonnes abouesseide for euermore, but only excepted that Margaret *verch* Ievan ap Res haithe the hieste seate of one of the benchese next to the alter of the southe syde of the churche. *Item*, I do bequeath to Janet of Llyñ two yardes and a half of Yorkshier clothe to make her a cloke one hooge (*sic*) with a reade hedde.....covered and two sheetis with a pillowe. *Item* iiiii cheeses. *Item* one heffer with a wite face. *Item* a hoope of every maner of corne beyng in the bearne. *Item*, I do bequethe to Margaret *verch* Robert one sheppe. *Item*, to the churche-worke iiii. iiiid. at the sight and wylle of myne executours and ouerseers. *Item*, I do bequeth vnto my goostly father Sir Dauyd two shalynges.'

"5 Jan. 1 and 2 Philip and Mary. Indenture of agreement between Peers Pylston of Boras Hova, co. Denbigh, and Bryan Bate of Lyons in the same co., whereby the said Peers, in consideration of a payment of twenty marks, conveyed to the said Bryan and his heirs for ever 'oon closse of grounde called the Gorsfellde in the township of Boras Hova aforesaid.'

“11 Feb. 1555. Charter embellished with miniatures of Philip and Mary, with coats of arms, etc., granting to John Davys and his heirs for ever nineteen acres of land in Broughton, Marton, and Tredesmowen, in the commot of Colleshulle, co. Flint, and a messuage or tenement in Broughton aforesaid, to hold of the grantees and their heirs as of the manor of Est. Grenewiche, co. Kent, by free socage only, and not in chief, at an annual rent of 6s. 3*d.*, to be paid at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel in each year, at the receipt of the Exchequer.

“List of ‘The Peeces of landes that John Pulleston sergiant doth assign to hys sone and heyre and to Jane Almer dochter and heyre off John Almer to ther lyfrey.’ No date.

“16 May 1558. The last will and testament of John Davye, who bequeaths his soul to ‘Almightie God and to oure blessed ladye Saynte Mary and to all the celestiaall company of heaven’, and directs that his body shall be buried in ‘the mynster of Chester’. Containing the following bequests: ‘vnto the churche whiche is to the buylding of the same xxs.; vnto the churche of Sainte Michaelles vis. viii*d.*, and to Sainte Brides vis. viii*d.*, and to Sainte Martyns vis. viii*d.*, and to Sainte Johnes Withowte Norgate vis. viii*d.*’ The testator continues: ‘also I bequeith vnto my buryall, In primis to Sir Thomas Synlowe vs. to pray for my sowle, Further I leve and bequeithe a cowpell of oxson that I boughte the laste yere to the building of Moulde Churche where I dwell; Also I bequieth a bullocke that I boughte of the Royde vnto the mendynge of the hye waie betwixte my howse and the Molld.....Also I bequieth vnto my brother in lawe John ap Edwarde a wood-knyfe and my best cote garded with veluet sad color; Also to my uncle William ap Edward a gowne which is furred with *lame* (? lamb) throughowte and fared (*sic*) with black conye.....Also I bequieth vnto my father in lawe Thomas Salysbury of the Flynte a jerken of salten furred throughowte with lambe and fared (*sic*) with sables; Item, another jerken of veluet lyned with taffeta embroidered which I bequeith vnto my cousyn John Pavye constable of Harden; Item, also I bequeith vnto my brother Robert iii yerdes of crymsen satten with all the rest of my garmentes to bestowe them at his discretion.’ The testator also bequeathes his ‘cheyne weying vii ownces and a half’ to his son Robert, who, however, is not to have possession of the ornament until he shall have ‘come to his age’. The testator’s brother Robert, wife Jane, and son Robert are appointed *full* executors of the will; *i.e.*, without an *overseer* to audit and pass their accounts.

“13 December 1567. ‘Memorandum, etc., etc. I William Dauid ap Rees ap Llewelyn of Gwernafeld, co. Flint, gentleman,

and with the consent of Ellis ap Daid ap Rees cleric vicar of Molde, Ithall ap Gruffith Lloyd, John ap Edward ap Richard, gentleman, Hoell ap Robert ap Gronowe, and Robert ap John Fraunces, yeoman, churchwardens there, have free lie given and granted to my welbeloved coseigne Robert Pryse of Molde in the said county, gentleman, all my right, title, interest and clayme in and to my knealinge places and my burying place and all my prehemynence in the said churche and churche-yard of Molde aforesaid. To have and to holde to the saide Robert and his heires in as large and ample maner as I the said William and my auncestors have hithervnto had and enjoyed. In witness whereof to this my presente writing I have putt my seal in presens and withe the consent of the said vicar and churchwardens.' Followed by signatures of witnesses.

"12 Feb. 14 Elizabeth. Patent of commission under the Great Seal to Thomas Salusbury, Esq.; Bartholomew Massye, gent.; Daid Jones, gent.; John Davies, gent.; and John Price, gent. to make a survey and extent of the lands, messuages, etc., known by the name of Gronantes More, in the parish of Llanassaphe, co. Flint, and to certify the Barons of the Exchequer respecting the same.

"13 Nov. 1573. The last will and testament of Evan Davies of the parish of Wrexham, co. Denbigh, with a list of debts and debtors to the testator's estate.

"29 April, 17 Elizabeth. Assignment to John Hill, gent., of London, of a lease from the crown to William ap Edwards of certain lands and tenements, including—(1), an acre of land in Gwesany, co. Flint, formerly granted for the maintenance of a mass in the parish church of Mould; and (2), a meadow called 'the churche-meade, sometyme assigned to maintain a light in the church of Llanfer, co. Merioneth, parcel of the possessions of the late chantry there'.

"1 Aug. 1578. Indenture of agreement between 'Roberte Davyes of Gwizaney, co. Flint, gentleman, and George Ravenscrofte of Bretton, in the same co., Esquire, in consideration of the already solemnised marriage of the said Roberte Davyes and Katherin, daughter of the said George Ravenscrofte,' and for the assuring a fit provision for her and her offspring by the said marriage."

(To be continued.)

PARKER DRAWINGS AND SKETCHES AT SWEENEY HALL.

THROUGH the kindness of Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., we are enabled to present to our readers a list of those drawings and sketches by the late Rev. John Parker, vicar of Llanyblodwel, which relate to Wales and the Marches. Some of them have already appeared in our pages, and Mr. Leighton most courteously places the rest at the service of our Association whenever it may be desired to have any of them engraved. They are the more valuable because taken at a time (1830-1850) before restoration had placed her hand upon the features they portray. We have much pleasure in adding that there is a prospect of Mr. Parker's manuscript accounts of the places sketched being put into order, and made available for wider use. They have happily fallen into most appropriate hands, and are sure to be well and artistically treated.

Bedwas, from Caerphilly.

Bettws, near Clun, chancel-screen.

Bodidris in Yale.

Brampton Brian Castle, gateway and chimney.

Brecon Priory Church, exterior, interior, and details.

Bugeildy, chancel-screen and details.

Caerphilly Castle, several views.

Carnarvon Castle, gateway, details, etc.

Cascob, chancel-screen.

Castell y Bere, details, tooth-ornament, etc.

Cefn Llys Church.

Chirk Castle.

Clun Church, details, monumental arch.

Clynnog Church, screen, stalls, details.

Conway Church, screen, font, Castle.

Crogen, window.

Cwm, near Aberystwyth, new church.

Cwm-Hir Abbey, arcade.

Derwen, churchyard-cross.

Fonts :— Bangor Cathedral, with shields; Bettws, near Clun; Bleddfa; Bronllys; Buttington; Bugeildy; Clynnog; Cefn Llys; Garthbeibio; Gyffiu; Halston; Llanaber; Llanbadarn

- Fynydd ; Llandderfel ; Llandysilio, near Llangollen ; Llanengan ; Llanerfyl ; Llanfor ; Llanegryn ; Llangybi ; Llangelynin, Merion. ; Llangynfelyn ; Llanidloes ; Llandysilio, Montg. ; Llanmarewig ; Llanfechain ; Llanrhaidr, Denb. ; Llanfihangel, Merion. ; Llanyblodwel ; Machynlleth ; Meverley ; Newtown ; Pennant Melangell ; Selattyn ; Towyn, Merion. ; Welsh Pool.
- Garthbeibio Church, interior.
- Gwydir House, window, wood-carving.
- Haverfordwest Church, finial of prayer-desk.
- Heyhop, Radnorshire.
- Holywell, St. Winifred's
- Llanaber Church.
- Llananno Church, screen ; two views.
- Llanbadarn Fynydd Church, screen.
- Llanbadarn Fawr Church.
- Llanberis Church, screen.
- Llandaff Cathedral.
- Llandderfel Church, south-east and south-west views.
- Llandysilio Church, on the Menai Straits.
- Llandudno, St. Tudno's Church.
- Llandegley Church, Radnorshire.
- Llanegryn Church, screen, panels.
- Llanengan Church, Lleyn.
- Llangadwaladr Church, Denbighshire.
- Llangollen Church, roof, chancel-panels.
- Llangurig Church, Montg., screen.
- Llangynyw Church, screen and details.
- Llangynog Church.
- Llanidloes Church.
- Llanwnog Church, screen and Head of St. Gwynog.
- Llanrwst Church, details of screen.
- Llanrhos Church, bell turret.
- Llansantffraid Church, porch, view.
- Llanthony Abbey.
- Llanyblodwel Church, screen.
- Llanycil Church, benches.
- Montgomery Church, screen, stalls.
- Newtown Church, screen, coloured.
- Old Radnor Church, screen, chancel, and north aisle.
- New Radnor Church, portion of screen.
- Oswestry Parish Church, Tower ; Trinity Church, details ; wood-carving from a barn near.
- Pennant Melangell Church, screen, legend, Lych Gate, yew trees.
- Presteign Church, vaulted porch under tower, chancel door, tower window.
- Roche Castle, Pembroke, ruined oriel.
- Rhug Chapel, interior, roof, chalice.
- St. Asaph Cathedral, stall canopies.
- St. David's Cathedral, nave, bishop's throne, Bishop Gower's palace.

Scavell House, near Newtown.

Talylyn Church, chancel, ceiling, and fragment of screen.

Tintern Abbey, views and details.

Trefeglwys Church, north door.

Trelystan Church, screen, remains of.

Usk Church, screen.

Welshpool Church, north-east view, window north side of chancel.

Wrexham Church, tower, niche, details.

Valle Crucis Abbey, several views, fragment of tomb, details.

Ystrad Fflur (Strata Florida) Abbey, view, details, measurements.

Miscellaneous Notices.

THE LLAN ELLTYD STONE.—Among some *débris* from an outbuilding near the church of Llan Ellytd was discovered, a year or two ago, a stone in shape somewhat resembling an ancient coffin-lid, on which appeared some remains of an inscription. On inquiry it appeared that the stone had formed no part of the outbuilding, but had been removed from a neighbouring cottage, where for an indefinite period the occupiers had used it as a washing-stone; that is to say, had spread out clothes upon it while subjecting them to the process of scrubbing. To this, in all probability, is to be ascribed the faint appearance of the remaining letters, and the total disappearance of the others. The length of the stone is 37 inches; the width, at the broad end, 17 ins.; at the narrow end, 11 ins.; the thickness, from 6 to 8 ins. Average size of the letters about 1 inch. These appear to be late Hiberno-Saxon characters resembling those on the Eliseg Pillar, among which those composing the syllables *fectus* are distinctly visible. There are others which look like *elti* or *ilti*, and may possibly form part of the name of ELTID or ILTUTUS, under whose invocation the church was first built. The space occupied by the inscription is from 15½ to 16 ins., where not abraded; in the abraded part, 4½ ins. The material is a hard kind of free-stone, of which it is said there is a quarry not far from Harlech. A rubbing has been made of the stone, and sent to Professor Westwood, who will, it is hoped, be able to make ocular inspection of it. The stone is now in the care of Miss Lloyd of Hengwrt, at Tanllan, a house near the church, who will be happy to afford every facility for its inspection by Professors Rhys and Westwood.

H. W. L.

A CELTIC GRAVE IN LLANGARREN, HEREFORDSHIRE.—In the early part of November 1877, one of the horses employed in ploughing a field on Tredychan Farm, in the parish of Llangarren, dropped into a large hole that suddenly opened beneath its feet. On his extrication it was found that a rectangular chamber had thus been broken into, enclosed by four large slabs of stone, 2 ins. or upwards in

thickness, at the sides, with a covering of the same nature, the bottom being formed by the original sandstone-rock, and the angles between the side-slabs being made up with smaller stones fitted roughly into the vacancies. The vault was carefully searched, but nothing was found in it but a portion of a skull, which indicated the object of its construction, and which is in the custody of the Rev. G. W. Jones, the incumbent of Long Grove. It appears to have belonged to a full-grown skeleton, probably a male, and the bones are of remarkable thickness; the jaws and teeth, however, are wanting. The dimensions of the grave, about 3 ft. wide, and just 4 ft. deep, but only between 3 and 4 ft. long, evidently shew that the body must have been interred in a sitting or crouching posture, and indicate probably a Celtic origin. The field where it was found does not occupy in any way a commanding or conspicuous position, sloping gradually down from the higher ground of Long Grove Common to a steep, wooded bank, beneath which flows the little river Garren, one of the tributaries of the Wye. The ground, like much of the neighbourhood, has probably been, at no very distant period, overgrown with wood. There is no tradition connected with it, though it may be worthy of note, as possibly a faint reflection of some ancient memory of crime or suffering, that a lane adjoining the field in question has been from time immemorial believed to be visited by apparitions.

T. W. W.

ST. MAUGHOLD, ISLE OF MAN.—Over the entrance-door at the west end of the church here, is a very curious sculptured stone which now serves as an impost or lintel. The figure of a bishop holding a pastoral staff occupies the one half of the stone, while objects of the chase fill up the other half. The staff is held with *the crook downwards*, instead of the usual position in which it is accustomed to be seen. Bishop Roolver (or Hrolfr, a Norwegian), *circa* 1050, is said to have been buried here, and it is thought that this may have been his monumental stone or coffin-lid. It does not appear ever to have been figured in any of the works published relating to the island; and it is certainly somewhat remarkable that it escaped the generally observant eye of the late Rev. Dr. Neale, sometime Warden of Sackville College, or he surely would have made a reference to it in his *Ecclesiological Notes of the Isle of Man*. A local artist has stated that it cannot be photographed; yet I think the position of the sun between 3 and 4 P.M., during the later part of August, would prove favourable for the experiment being made. Should my visit here afford me the opportunity, I should be glad to make an attempt to take a cast of it, for the sculpture is too deeply cut to admit of a heel-ball rubbing that would be in any degree satisfactory. Meanwhile I should be glad to learn the reason why the crook should be found in this case in a reversed position.

H. G. JUKES DE STYRAP.

LLANGEINWEN, ANGLESEY.—A few days ago the workmen of Thos. Owen, Esq., of Rhyddgaer in the above parish, when engaged in

raising some loose stones in a field that was being ploughed, came upon three pieces of lead which seem to have formed part of a coffin. Two of the fragments are marked with rather late Roman characters in relief; but owing to portions of the lead having been broken off, the inscription is incomplete. A full account, with drawings and measurements, will appear in the next number of the Journal.

W. WYNN WILLIAMS.

MEIFOD.—The following curious entry occurs in a terrier of this parish, dated 1774: “There is a perpetual claim of a *modus* of a *red rose* and *two peppercorns*, in lieu of the tithe hay, out of the tene-ment or farm of Ystym Colwyn, now in the holding of Thomas Downes, that hath been yearly offered to the vicar and impropriator of this parish; but not upon any certain day. Neither have we, they, or any of us, allowed it as such; or have we ever heard or believe that the predecessors or owners of the said tithe ever acknowledged it, or allowed it as a *modus*; or hath it been inserted or taken notice of in any terrier of this parish.” Does any similar claim occur elsewhere? And is there any instance of a *red rose* having been bestowed as a mark of privilege or favour upon supporters of the house of Lancaster?

D. R. T.

LLANERFYL.—The only early inscribed stone known to exist in Montgomeryshire stands in this churchyard, and has more than once been referred to in our pages; but it appears from William Jones’ *Statistical Account of the Parishes of Llanerfyl, Llangadfan, and Garth-beibio*, printed in the *Cambrian Register*, vol. ii, 1796, p. 369, that there was another stone in the parish, which it would be well to look up and examine more closely. He states that “on the north side of Llyn Hir, on dry seasons, is to be seen a flat stone whereon is cut this inscription, ‘MET. II 1430.’ It lies about 7 ft. from the bank, whereby it appears that the water encroached no more than 7 ft. in three hundred and sixty years.” Mr. Jones evidently took it to be a boundary-stone, and he may have been right. At the same time we should have expected to meet with a cross on a stone of that character and date; and it is to be borne in mind that it lies at no great distance from the line of the *Sarn Sws*, in its course from Caersws to Deva.

D. R. T.

IN the volume for 1876, p. 79, mention is made of Peter Roberts’ *Chronicle*, called, from its “Brief Summary” of events in the counties of Flint and Denbigh, *Y Cwitta Cyfarwydd*. We have now the satisfaction of announcing that it is about to be published at the joint risk of Mr. Breese, F.S.A., and Mr. Barnwell. There is another copy in the possession of the Rev. R. H. Howard of Wigfair, near St. Asaph; and it would be very desirable to collate the respective MSS., for the information they contain cannot fail to be of great value for elucidating the history of many of the old families in the Vale of Clwyd and its neighbourhood. We may further add, that should a sufficient number of copies of this work be taken, another

volume of very great topographical interest, viz., the learned antiquary and philologist, Edward Lhuyd's *Itinerary through Wales*, will be issued. This MS., which was supposed to be lost, was purchased by Mr. Breese, F.S.A., at the Mytton sale.

THE Annual Meeting for 1878 has been fixed for Lampeter, under the presidency of the Lord Bishop of St. David's. The district is practically unexplored; but with the able guidance of Professor Edmonds as Local Secretary, we expect that a considerable step will be taken in the working out of its historical associations.

Reviews.

THE MABINOGION, FROM THE WELSH OF THE LLYFR COCH O HERGEST (THE RED BOOK OF HERGEST) IN THE LIBRARY OF JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD, WITH NOTES BY LADY CHARLOTTE GUEST. London: Bernard Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly. 1877.

THE thirty-eight years which have elapsed since the first publication of these legends have not only drawn special attention to their remarkable contents, but have also witnessed the rise of the new science of comparative mythology, so that there has grown up a demand for the work which its rarity and high price have rendered it difficult to supply. Mr. Quaritch, therefore, has done a timely service, and one which we trust he will have no reason to regret, in printing this new edition of the English portion of Lady Charlotte Guest's translation and notes. The English portion we say, because it will be found to differ from its predecessor in the omission of the Welsh text, of all Welsh quotations in the notes, and of the French metrical romance of the *Chevalier au Lion*. The notices relating to the corresponding versions of the tales in other European languages have also been condensed. It does not, therefore, supersede the original edition, nor render it any the less valuable to its possessors. That will always retain its high value for its own intrinsic merits, and as a specimen of the admirable typography that issued from the provincial press of Llandovery. This will supply the general reader, in a handsome, convenient, and not expensive form, with all that he is likely to require, and will meet the demand that has arisen for it, more particularly since the publication of the *Idylls of the King*, and among them of *Enid*, which is founded on the version of *Geraint*.

Elsewhere in our Journal (1876, p. 247) will be found an attempt, made from the physical point of view, to rehabilitate some of those features which these legends appear to portray. But there are many aspects in which they may be regarded; and, indeed, there is sufficient internal evidence to assure us of much diversity in their purpose, and to warn us not to endeavour to reduce them all to one and the same standard. There are, for instance, many historical allusions and topographical peculiarities scattered here and there

among them, which it would be full of interest to work out. Then, again, the legends abound in notices of social customs and courtly rules; while others appear to give a clue to their esoteric meaning in the etymology of their proper names. A careful examination of the series from these several standpoints could not fail to be both interesting and useful, and we will hope to see it some day carried out in our own pages.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

CARNARVON MEETING, 1877.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF LOCAL FUND.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Clarence Paget, etc.	5	0	0	Printing, Richards, for tickets	1	3	6
The Lord Bishop of Bangor	2	2	0	Ditto, Carnarvon	1	4	0
Rt. Hon. Lord Penrhyn	2	2	0	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	2	7	6
Rev. J. Williams Ellis, Plas Lodowic, Bangor	1	1	0	Stationery	0	13	10
Rev. Canon Evans, Bangor	1	1	0	Postages, etc.	1	10	5
J. Jackson, Esq., Cocksidia, Carnarvon	1	1	0	Hire of lamps	0	9	0
Colonel Jones, Bronhendre, Carnarvon	1	1	0	Labourers, for preparing room, cleaning, etc.	2	10	9
W. Ll. Owen, Esq., Plas yn Penrhyn, Dwyran, Anglesey	1	1	0	Expenses of Mr. G. Worthington Smith	5	0	0
J. W. Poole, Esq., Twt Hill, Carnarvon	1	1	0	Balance	6	1	6
James Rees, Esq., ditto	1	1	0	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	£18	13	0
W. Roberts, Esq., North Road, ditto	1	1	0				
Sir Ll. Turner, Parciau, do.	1	1	0				
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	£18	13	0		£18	13	0

C. C. BABINGTON, *Chairman.*

E. L. BARNWELL, *Treasurer.*

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1877.

RECEIPTS.	PAYMENTS.
Balance	Editor's salary
25	50
17	0
4	0
Subscriptions and arrears	Printing, etc.
237	195
2	9
0	7
Volumes sold	Illustrations
16	52
2	6
3	6
Balance of the Carnarvon Fund	Rev. D. R. Thomas, post-ages, etc.
6	2
1	2
6	0
Balance due to Treasurer	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
14	£299
15	18
0	1
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
£299	£299
18	18
1	1

Examined and found correct.

ARTHUR GORE }
D. R. THOMAS } *Auditors.*

Archæologia Cambrensis.

FOURTH SERIES.—No. XXXIV.

APRIL 1878.

ON THE EARLY CHARTERS TO TOWNS IN SOUTH WALES.

THE addition to the original documents published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, of a selection from the early charters granted to towns in South Wales, renders it desirable that some account of their contents, and of the circumstances under which they were granted, should be given, with a view to elucidate the subject, and make it more acceptable to the general reader.

Few of the early charters granted by the lords marchers are now to be met with. We know that certain towns were incorporated; but we know nothing of the contents of their charters. How numerous they were appears in George Owen's introduction to the *Register Book of Kemeys*. Illegible by the burgesses of a later date, rendered obsolete, and superseded, by the more comprehensive terms of a modern charter, the greater number of the early charters have been destroyed or thrown aside as useless, and so lost. A few only remain in their proper place of custody, and a few are fortunately preserved by their recital in a later royal charter. The charters to towns held immediately of the crown, having been recorded on the roll, are still accessible. On these we must, therefore, chiefly rely in our selection.

The charters to the privileged towns in North Wales

were granted shortly after King Edward's conquest of the country, and were all framed on the same model. They will be found at full length in the *Quo Warranto* proceedings of the *Record of Carnarvon*. A brief account of their contents has been given in vol. iv of the present Series, so it will be now unnecessary to say more about them.

The early charters of South Wales are not only interesting because they shew the gradual growth of a town into a borough, with privileges increasing until they culminate in the right to elect a mayor, but because they also afford confirmatory evidence of the early acquisition of the country by the Normans. It would, perhaps, have been more satisfactory to have given an outline of this acquisition, and such an account as the scanty materials for the purpose will allow, of each of the towns which will come under our notice. Such a treatment of the subject would, however, have been too wide, and would have extended this paper to an undue length.

The first charter to which we shall refer does not come strictly under the head of a charter to a town, but is rather a grant of privileges to a lord and the men of his territory. We learn its contents by reference to the confirmation of it by King John on the 28th December 1205, by which he grants that the land of William de London, of Kidwelly, which belonged to Roger Bishop of Salisbury, and the men of the same land, shall be free from all toll, passage, and customary dues, in like manner as King Henry I to the said Roger, and Henry II to William de London, the father of the before named William, had granted by their charters. William received a confirmation of this charter, in the same terms, from Henry III, on the 25 Oct. 1228. The exemption granted was of common occurrence in the charters of this and a later period.¹ Its value consists in the confirmatory evidence which it

¹ See Henry II's charter to Winchester. Stubbs' *Select Charters*, p. 158.

affords of the possession of Kidwelly, Gower, and the Vale of Towy, by Henry I on his accession to the throne in 1100,¹ and its refutation of the assertion in the *Gwentian Chronicle*, that William de London was the first lord of Kidwelly, and built there a strong castle in 1094.

During his stay in Normandy Henry had met with Roger,² then priest of a small church near Caen, and had attached him to his person. On Henry's accession to the throne, Roger was at once appointed Chief Justiciar and Treasurer, and a year or two afterwards Bishop of Salisbury. To his care was committed the administration of the affairs of the kingdom; and the ability which he showed in the discharge of his duties fully justified his position. To his advice we may attribute the removal into the district of Rhos, in Pembrokeshire, of the Flemings who had come to England in the reign of the Conqueror, either, as is alleged,³ from national relationship to his Queen Matilda, or to supply the place of the population which the Conqueror had almost exterminated in Northumberland,⁴ the county in which the Flemings were settled at the time of their removal. Roger may well have been one of the adventurers who crossed the Bristol Channel to Gower, and proceeded along the coast by Kidwelly, with a view to the effectual subjugation of this part of Wales to Norman rule. Kidwelly attracted his attention, and he obtained a grant of the district for himself. Of this we have further evidence in a gift⁵ which he made at his Castle of Kidwelly to the Priory of Sherborne (at a later period converted by him into an abbey), of a carucate of land, the site of the future Priory of St. Mary of Kidwelly, near the mill-stream which flows from the river Gwen-

¹ *Brut y Tywysogion*. Rolls ed., p. 75.

² William of Malmesbury, p. 441. Giles ed.

³ William of Malmesbury, p. 435. Giraldus Cambr. *Itin. Cambriæ*, Rolls ed., p. 83. *Annales Cambriæ*, p. 34. *Brut y Tywysogion*, p. 81.

⁴ Florence of Worcester; ed. B. Thorpe, vol. ii, p. 64.

⁵ Dugdale, *Mon.*, vol. i, 2nd ed., p. 424.

draeth, under the walls of the Castle,¹ and “Mons Salomonis” (perhaps Mynydd Sulen), stretching towards the sea, with pannage for swine, woodbote and pasturage for animals in his demesne lands; in the presence of a number of witnesses, among whom are his brother Humphrey; Osmund, his dapifer; “Will. de Lund”; Edmund, the warden of the Castle; and Alwin, the reeve (presbyter) of the town. A minute was afterwards added on the grant, that three days afterwards Roger, with the consent of Wilfred Bishop of St. David’s, dedicated a cemetery in the same place; and to the same dedication all the burgesses, Normans, English, and Flemings, gave their tithes of Pembrey and Penallt. The name of Bishop Wilfred enables us to assign a date prior to 1115 for this gift. The mixture of nationalities, and the absence of Welshmen, show that the town was a military settlement in a country still insecure. The Flemings may well have been some of the mercenaries so largely introduced into England at this period.

Although the features of the present Castle are those of a century later, we may reasonably infer that Roger, the builder of the castles of Sherborne and Devizes, left at Kidwelly a castle worthy of his name.

At the death of King Henry, Maurice, son of William de London,² was lord of Kidwelly. When or how he succeeded Roger does not appear; but Giraldus records³ the fact that while Griffith ap Rhys, then Prince of South Wales, was seeking aid in North Wales, to assist him in his revolt, his wife Gwenllian and their son Morgan were killed in an engagement with Maurice of London, then lord of that district, and Geoffrey his constable. As Roger was all-powerful during Henry’s reign, Maurice must have been indebted to him for his appointment.

¹ See the survey and plans of the Castle, *Arch. Camb.*, vol. iii, N. S.

² See a minute of his grant to the church of St. Peter, Gloucester, Dugdale, *Mon.*, vol. i, p. 114.

³ *Itin. Cambriæ*, p. 79.

Another grant to the Priory throws light on Maurice's tenure of Kidwelly. In a grant without date,¹ but which, as it is addressed to David Bishop of St. David's, must have been made between 1147 and 1176, Maurice gave to St. Mary of Kidwelly twelve acres around the church of St. Cadoc, and adjoining the lands of St. Mary, for the salvation of himself and all his ancestors, in the hearing of his son, William de London, and in the presence of the witnesses named. This son must have been the William to whom Henry II granted a charter, and the father of William, who received a confirmation of it in 1205 from King John. The last named William² was warden of the castles of Carmarthen and Cardigan in 1207. Two years afterwards he was ordered to give up Cardigan Castle to Robert, son of Robert de Haverford.³ No later mention is made of him.

Thomas de London, probably his brother, succeeded him, for in 1221 William Grace had the lands late of Thomas de London, with the marriage of Hawyse,⁴ his daughter and heir; and in 1225 a mandate was directed to the bailiffs of Carmarthen to permit Gilbert Earl of Gloucester to hold the lands of the same Thomas, then in the Earl's hands, with the daughter and heir of Thomas. It is probable that the existing Castle was commenced, or received considerable additions, during Hawyse's minority, at the royal expense, under the directions of William the second Earl Mareschal, then warden of Carmarthen, for on the 27th August 1223, Henry III⁵ wrote to the Earl to thank him for his good services, and the good report which he had sent to him by his soldier, Richard Suward, and to beg that he would use all diligence and effectual means to strengthen the Castle of Kidwelly, assuring him that when he had so done the Castle would not pass out of the Earl's hands save at his will and pleasure.

¹ Dugdale, *Mon.*, vol. i, p. 425.

² Patent Rolls, 8 John, p. 70; Close Rolls, p. 95.

³ Patent Rolls, p. 85.

⁴ Close Rolls, p. 459; *ibid.*, vol. ii, p. 59. ⁵ *Ibid.*, i, p. 571.

A murage was granted to Kidwelly in 9 Edward I.¹ The remains of the old town may probably be traced in the old gateway and southern outwork shown in Mr. Clark's survey, for Leland remarks, "there is betwixt new Kidwelly and the old but a bridge over little Wendraith. The old is prettily waulid, and lieth hard by the waul a castel.....The old town is nere all desolated. The new towne is three times as bigge as the olde." He also records a tradition that "Alice of Lond., wife of one of the Dukes of Lancaster, lay in the castel, and did a reparation on it."² In 1229 Hawyse de London married Patrick de Chaworth, and is styled by Dugdale³ as daughter and heir of Thomas de London, lord of Ogmores and Kidwelly.⁴

Payne de Chaworth, the issue of this marriage, succeeded to Kidwelly. By a grant, dated at Kidwelly in 1270,⁵ he gave to the monks of Whitland Abbey nineteen acres of arable land, that prayers might be there offered up for the souls of Thomas de London, Patrick de Chaworth, William and Maurice de London, his mother Hawyse, and others. His brother Patrick succeeded him, and died seised in 1282 of the lordships of Kidwelly and Carnwyllion, leaving Maude his daughter and heir, who married Henry, Earl of Lancaster. An account of the subsequent history of Kidwelly will be found in Mr. Clark's paper before referred to. Translations of the later charters are given in the second and third volumes of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, third series.

It appears that, although the Crown acquiesced in the conquest and retention by the lords marchers of the other counties of South Wales, and allowed them to exercise an almost royal authority in their territories,

¹ Pat. Rolls, 9 Edward.

² *Itinerary*, vol. v, fol. 24. The transition from Avise (as Hawyse is occasionally written) to Alice is easily accounted for.

³ Dugdale, *Bar.*, p. 517.

⁴ Kidwelly is described as "Baronia Regis", Pat. R., 20 Henry, in contradistinction to "terra Regis".

⁵ Dugdale, *Mon.*, vol. ii, p. 918.

it always retained in its own hands the greater part of the counties of Carmarthen and Cardigan, making and resuming grants, at its pleasure to English and Welsh, of the commots and lands in those counties, to be held in chief of the Crown, and committing the custody of the castles to its own officers. So we find that all the chartered towns in those counties were held immediately of the Crown, and paid a fine for the grant, or renewal of a charter.

The situation of Carmarthen¹ made it at an early period the most important town in the district. Accessible by the vessels of that time, it seems to have always maintained a communication and kept up trading relations with Bristol, which, in the reign of Stephen, had already established its fame as the emporium of the west.² Thus we see that, on an invasion of South Wales, provisions, ammunition, and occasionally part of the army, were transported from Bristol to Carmarthen.³ A town had gradually arisen there under the fostering care and control of the priors of Carmarthen. On the erection of the castle, a new town gradually grew up by the side of the old, nestling under the walls, and probably within the outworks, of the castle. It was to this new town that royal charters were from time to time granted, the old town still retaining the more ancient privileges of its priory undisturbed. The first charter was granted by Henry II, probably on his second invasion of Wales, by way of Glamorgan and Gower to Carmarthen, and thence to Pencader, for we only know that it freed the burgesses from toll, passage, pontage, and other customary dues throughout the realm, from its confirmation by King John on the 6th January 1201.

On the death of Henry II the castle appears to have been provisioned and fortified, and a vessel was assigned

¹ See Mr. A. C. Evans' papers on "Carmarthen and its Priory" in vol. vii of the present series.

² *Gesta Stephani*, Sewell's ed., p. 36.

³ Close Rolls, 16 John, m. 1, vol. ii, p. 10; 11 Henry III, m. 22.

for its defence, probably on the occasion of its unsuccessful siege by Rhys ap Griffith. William de St. Leger, William de London, and Richard Revel are mentioned as successive governors of it.¹

In 8 John (1206) the custody of the castles of Carmarthen and Cardigan was committed to W. de London. In 1214, both these castles and Gower were committed to the custody of William, Earl Mareschall, during the king's pleasure, and a considerable sum of money was expended in fortifying them under his direction.² We learn, from the fact that the custos, or warden, was one of the chief men in the kingdom, and from the close rolls,³ that the warden was, in fact, the temporary governor of the whole district, appointing his subordinate officers, superintending the works and fortifications, provisioning the garrisons, and accounting to the exchequer, as well for his receipts of the rents and profits due to the Crown as for the monies which were placed at his disposal by the treasury. In the latter part of 1215 Carmarthen was taken by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, in the war between John and his barons, and remained in Llewelyn's possession until April 1218, when he did his homage to the young King Henry, and promised to restore to Gualo the Papal legate, for the king's use, the castles of Carmarthen and Cardigan, with the lands belonging to them. An arrangement was then and there entered into with the legate, bishops, and nobles present, that Llewelyn should take charge of these castles, taking the profits and paying the expenses until Henry was of age, when he agreed to surrender them to the king.⁴ On the 8th November 1223, William, the second Earl Mareschall, was ordered to take into the king's hands and assume the

¹ Printed Pipe Rolls, 1 Richard I.

² Patent Rolls, p. 109; Close Rolls, vol. i, p. 602.

³ See entries in Close Rolls, vol. i, pp. 581, 599; vol. ii, pp. 4, 55, 140-4, 164.

⁴ *Brut y Tywysogion*, p. 287; Rymer's *Fœdera*, second ed., vol. i, p. 225; Close Rolls, vol. i, 378-9.

charge of the lands of Cardigan and Carmarthen, of which King John was seised at the time the war broke out between him and his barons.¹ During this earl's custody much money was expended in the fortifications, and the men of South Wales were required to do at the castle of Carmarthen the same customs and services as they had been accustomed to in the three preceding reigns.²

In 1226 the custody of the castles and lands was taken from the earl and committed to John de Braose.³ On the 22nd July 1227, Henry III regranting the same liberties to the burgesses of Carmarthen as were contained in King John's charter, and John de Braose was directed to cause the charter to be publicly read, and to allow the burgesses the privileges granted. A like mandate was issued to the bailiffs of Kenfig and Bristol. In 1228 Hubert de Burgh was appointed warden of both castles,⁴ and in 1234 Gilbert, Earl Mareschall, received a grant of the county of Pembroke and the towns of Carmarthen and Cardigan, with the castles.

Prince Edward, to whom the castles of Montgomery, Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Builth, with other vast possessions, had been granted by the king on the 24th February 1254,⁵ confirmed to the burgesses of Carmarthen all the laws and customs which in the time of King John and his predecessors they had enjoyed; and further, that the burgesses should not for any transgression or fault of their servants lose their goods and chattels found in their servants' hands or elsewhere, if they could prove them to be theirs; that if a burgess died testate or intestate, his goods should not be confiscated, but that his heirs, when they could be found, should have the same; that a burgess should not be liable for the debt of his neighbour, unless he was the debtor or surety, and that as a surety he should not be

¹ Close Rolls, vol. i, p. 574.

² Ibid., vol. ii, p. 61.

³ Ibid., vol. ii, pp. 144, 64, 94.

⁴ Patent Rolls, 13 Henry III, m. 2.

⁵ Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. i, p. 501.

obliged to pay while the debtor had sufficient means ; that punishment for all offences within the borough should be adjudged by the burgesses, as theretofore wont ; that if any burgess committed an offence within the borough, he should not be taken within the gates of the castle if he could find sufficient bail when his offence wasailable ; that if a burgess openly sold anything to his neighbours which was afterwards claimed as stolen, he should not lose it, if he made oath that he was ignorant of the theft ; that no burgess should be obliged to lend his bailiff more than twelve pence, save of his own free will ; and that no inquisition of matters without the borough should be made by the burgesses, but by the free tenants of the country, as was hitherto the custom. It sufficiently appears from this and the others charters that the burgesses, where occasion required, acted on an unwritten law, dictated by circumstances, and regulated by the custom of their own and other boroughs, and that the charter operated as a warrant of their customs and a protection of their rights. The prince's charter was confirmed by the king on the 4th February 1257. In the early part of Edward's reign, probably before his conquest of North Wales, petitions were presented to Parliament by the burgesses of Carmarthen, stating that the walls of the town had in many places fallen, and in others were ready to fall, and that the town was daily threatened to be taken by the Welsh. A murage, or right to levy tolls on specified articles for three years, was granted, in answer to the prayer of the petition.¹

On the 9th December 1284 Edward, by a charter dated at Kidwelly, granted to the burgesses of Cardigan² all the laws and customs which the burgesses of Carmarthen enjoyed ; and that the burgesses might yearly of themselves elect four, and present them to the king's

¹ The Patent Rolls shew that writs of murage were granted in an. 8 and 23 Edward I.

² See the copies printed, with many verbal inaccuracies, of the Cardigan charters in Meyrick's *Cardiganshire*.

constable of the next hundred, who should select one of the four as bailiff of the town. The privileges which he, as prince, had granted to Carmarthen, are repeated in this charter.

On the same day, by another charter, stating that the Welsh of Elved, Derllys, Wydygada, Yskennen, Mallaen, Commot Pervedd, and Hyrvrin, enemies and rebels in the last war, had made peace, and submitted themselves to the royal will; and that thereupon, for the improvement of Carmarthen and the security and protection of the neighbourhood, the king had granted to the burgesses and all others, of whatever condition, in the town of Carmarthen and Old Carmarthen, that in the woods of Mallaen, and all the woods of the Welsh forfeited and in the Crown's hands, in which, on account of their thickness, depredations and homicides were frequently committed, a free common, so that they might cut down in them and carry away underwood, oak for timber, and other trees; and that the burgesses had been put into the seisin of the same common by the king's writ, directed to Edmund de Valence and Payne de Chaworth, the king's lieutenants in those parts; the king formally confirmed these privileges to the burgesses and others of the towns of Carmarthen and Old Carmarthen. The liberties granted to Carmarthen were confirmed by Edward II on the 3rd May 1313.

It appears, by a Parliamentary petition, that, after his conquest of Wales, Edward followed a similar policy with regard to Carmarthen and the other royal towns in South Wales as he had taken in the case of the chartered towns of North Wales, by issuing an ordinance that no one within the space of five leagues around Carmarthen might buy or sell any merchandise, on pain of forfeiture, elsewhere than in the borough, except places privileged by charter, and except bread and ale, purchased wholesale in the borough, to be afterwards retailed in the country; and also flesh and fish cut up, eggs, poultry, and other trifling articles; but that honey or coppice wood might be sold in small

quantities without the borough. The burgesses complained that Robert, prior of Carmarthen, sold merchandise of all kinds in his town of Old Carmarthen, in infraction of this ordinance. A writ was thereupon issued on the 1st November 1315, directed to William Martyn, justiciar of South Wales, ordering him to prohibit the prior from so buying and selling in Old Carmarthen, and to require him to show cause by what authority he did so. The justiciar certified in execution of the writ, that the prior appeared and said that he and the priors, his predecessors, and their men, had of right from time immemorial bought and sold all kinds of merchandise in Old Carmarthen, and so the justiciar was unable to enforce the directions of the writ. In the same reign the burgesses petitioned Parliament against the imposition by the officers of the Crown of a new custom called gauge, levied on all wines brought by vessels to Carmarthen, from which neighbouring ports were exempt.¹

Edward III, by a charter dated 4th May 1341, confirmed the privileges granted by his predecessors, and, after stating that under the exemption from tolls and other dues in King Henry's charter, the burgesses of Carmarthen had theretofore claimed and enjoyed exemption from murage, pavage, quay and anchorage dues on their goods and merchandise, and, among other customs, the assise of ale and bread, and the trial of measures and weights within the borough, expressly confirmed these exemptions and privileges. Referring to the provision that no inquisition of matters without the borough should be made by the burgesses, he directed that the burgesses should not be put with men not of the borough on any assise, jury, or inquisition relating to lands, tenements, or contracts within the borough; but that the burgesses alone should deal with such matters, unless they related to the Crown's rights or the community of the borough.

Richard II, by a charter dated 7th July 1386, con-

¹ Parliamentary Petition, No. 4,608.

firmed the previous charters to the town of New Carmarthen, and, taking into consideration the damage and opposition which the burgesses had in former times sustained from the illwill of the Welsh, as well for the aid and relief of the town and borough as for the peace and quiet of the burgesses, granted them the privilege of yearly electing from themselves a mayor; and, further, that the burgesses might not be convicted or tried in the counties of Carmarthen and Cardigan in sessions or other courts by any Welshmen, in any appeals or indictments for felony or other offences, nor in any civil actions arising within those counties or elsewhere in those parts, save by English burgesses and true Englishmen. He further granted them the privilege of electing from themselves a coroner, to do what to that office pertained within the borough, and the return of all Crown writs in matters arising within the borough; and that the county courts of Carmarthen and Cardigan, and the great and petty sessions which were wont to be held within the borough of Carmarthen, might continue to be held there in the accustomed manner.

A like privilege to that granted by the last charter, as regards civil and criminal trials by an English jury, was granted to the burgesses of Cardigan by Richard II on the 6th December 1391, and to the burgesses and commonalty of the town of St. Clear's on the 29th May 1393.¹

By a further grant, dated 22nd September 1395, Richard II directed that the county court and petty sessions of Cardigan should be held at Cardigan, and the great sessions at some place within that county, notwithstanding the directions to the contrary in the Carmarthen charter. He also empowered the burgesses out of their body to yearly elect a mayor, two bailiffs, and a coroner for the town and borough, and gave them the return of all writs in actions arising within the borough.

¹ Charter Rolls, 16 and 17 Ric. II, No. 17.

The town of Llanbadarn Vawr, situate in the district granted by Henry I to Gilbert, son of Richard de Clare,¹ and Builth, both received charters framed on the same model from Edward I. The Llanbadarn charter is dated Dec. 28, 1277. The town was made a free borough. The burgesses were authorised to enclose it with a wall and ditch, and to have a merchant guild with a house, and the customs and liberties to such guild belonging. No one who was not of the guild could trade within the borough without the leave of the burgesses. If any one's villein (*nativus*) remained in the borough, held land, and was a member of the guild for a year and a day without claim, he could not afterwards be sought by his lord, but remained a freeman in the borough--a clause which occurs in the North Wales charters, and in many earlier and later charters of English towns. Then follow clauses, common in Edwardian charters, that the burgesses might have soc and sac, thol and theam, and infangenethef, and be free from toll and other dues and customs throughout the realm, and all other the liberties of the borough of Montgomery; license to hold two fairs yearly and a weekly market, to which all merchants might come and go by sea or land, paying the proper dues and customs with a saving of the liberty of the city of London.

The lordship of Builth was not one of the three cantreds² of Brecon which Bernard Newmarch conquered, and which were successively enjoyed by Milo Earl of Hereford and the families of Braose and Bohun, as lord marchers' territory. Separated from these cantreds by the long and lofty range of the Eppynt Hills, and from cantreds Melenydd and Elvael (the territories of the Mortimers and Beauchamps) by the river Wye, with Cardiganshire and part of Carmarthenshire as its western

¹ *Brut y Tywysogion*, p. 105; and see a minute of his grant of this district to St. Peter's, Gloucester, in 1111. Dugdale, *Mon.*, vol. i, p. 118.

² Giraldus Cambrensis, vol. vi, p. 29, and Sir John Price's *Description of Wales*.

frontiers, the wild and extensive mountainous district of Buelth afforded few inducements to the invader; and a safe retreat, in its numerous natural strongholds, for the Welsh. It was probably first invaded and won by William de Braose, after he had subdued Elvael, under the roving commission granted to him by King John to acquire what land he could of the Welsh, in augmentation of his barony of Radnor; but nevertheless cantred Buelth continued to be debateable territory, alternately won by the Norman and regained by the Welsh, until the death of their last Prince, Llewelyn, within its territory, near the town of Builth, and the final conquest of Wales by Edward I.¹ It, therefore, never was a lordship marcher; and it wanted the usual features of one, for its territory was free from the numerous castles which were invariably erected as a defence of the marches; its only castle and town, Llanvair in Buelth (a name which soon merged in that of the district), lying near its south-eastern corner, on Wye side. The charter to Builth was made shortly after the peace with Llewelyn, and affords evidence that the King was again in possession of the lordship. It is dated 18 Nov. 1277, and is like in its provisions to the Llanbadarn charter, save that the town is not declared to be a free borough, and that it does not contain an authority to inclose the town, or hold fairs and markets. The town was to have all the liberties and privileges which the city of Hereford enjoyed.

We pass now from royal charters to charters granted by lords marchers to towns within their lordships, some of which, as those relating to Kenfig and Newport, in Kemeys, have been already printed at length in previous volumes of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.²

¹ Space will not permit me to state the facts which support this conclusion. It may suffice to refer to *Brut y Tywysogion*, sub an. 1209, 15, 17, 28, 55, 60; *Annales Cambriæ*, an. 1259; Rymer's *Fædera*, vol. i, pp. 261, 736; Shirley's *Royal Letters, temp. Henry III*, vol. ii, pp. 3, 150.

² *Reg. of Kemeys*, and vol. ii, 4th Series.

Haverfordwest, at one time part of the earldom of Pembroke, appears to have passed in the reign of Edward I into the hands of the Crown, and so the charters of the Mareschall family have been fortunately preserved in the *Inspeximus* charter of Edward III, which confirmed to the burgesses all the privileges which they had previously enjoyed.

The charter of Edward I takes precedence in the *Inspeximus*, but it will be more convenient to notice the charters in order of time, and thus show the growth of the borough's privileges. William Mareschall, who married Isabel, daughter and heir of Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, and in 1189 acquired that earldom, by a charter, made during the reign of John, granted to his burgesses of Haverford the following privileges and free customs. That a man, whatever his condition in life might be, living there for a year and a day without claim, should be a freeman; that a man having a house or land there for the same period should not answer for it without the lord's writ; that the burgesses might, out of his forest of Narberth, have dead wood for fuel, and a reasonable quantity of green wood for building, by view of the foresters; license to give, sell, and pledge their lands and burgage tenements (saving the lord's rights), except for religious purposes; to take surety for their debts in the town of their debtor either by way of pledge or of the man or neighbour of the debtor holding a tenement in the county of Pembroke; that their amerciament should not exceed tweldepence in any case pertaining to the hundred; that a burgess, taken into custody by the bailiff, should be admitted to bail, unless for homicide, and tried by the hundred court in matters to that court pertaining; that the heir of a burgess, whatever the cause of his predecessor's death might be, might, irrespective of his age, have the inheritance and chattels of his father, giving to the reeve (*pretori*) tweldepence for his relief in respect of the burgage tenement, unless he was in the guardianship of his parents or friends, having charge

of his chattels for him, or his father had been an usurer ; that if anything stolen should be purchased openly in the borough before witnesses, according to custom, and that thing was afterwards claimed, the purchaser should have his warranty if he was able, but, if it was proved to have been another's, the purchaser should lose the money which he gave for it without other fine or loss ; that if a horse be found in the lord's field, money be given for it by way of amerciament ; that if the lord or his bailiff should go to Parliament or the army, then the burgesses should accompany him with as many men as they could, having regard to the safety of the town.

King John, in 1208, directed the Constable and bailiffs of Bristol to afford protection to the burgesses of Haverford, and to allow them to sell what they could shew to be their own goods, and to purchase what was needful, rendering therefor the ancient royal dues.¹

William Mareschal, the succeeding Earl of Pembroke, on the 8th Sept. 1219, confirmed his father's charter in all respects, and by a subsequent charter granted to the burgesses, for the good of the town, a merchant guild ; that none should be heard, on petition of any burgesses, in the lord's court who did not appear on the lord's summons, and rebuild his burgage-tenement, and answer for the arrears thence happening ; freedom from toll for grinding grain in their borough, and from stallage dues in the town of Pembroke.

By a further charter the same Earl granted to the burgesses freedom from tonnage dues throughout his territory ; that no burgess should be impleaded by another burgess, except in the lord's court, and at his will ; that no one should be deprived of his burgage-tenement without judgment ; that no credit be given to the bailiffs beyond a quarter of a year, unless an army came into the lord's territory ; that the burgesses should not be obliged to ride out on horseback with the lord himself, nor go to the army, unless with the

¹ Patent Rolls, 10 John, p. 85.

lord or his chief bailiff, for the common defence of the lord's territory ; that they should not be apprehended without judgment, or where bail was given, except in the cases mentioned in his father's charter ; that no merchant be in the lord's territory who is not a resident in his boroughs ; that ships coming with merchandise to Milford, should not go elsewhere in the lord's territory, to sell their merchandise, than Pembroke or Haverford, reserving to the lord his accustomed dues.

Gilbert Mareschall, Earl of Pembroke, granted to his burgesses of Haverford throughout his territory, as well in England as in Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, and wherever his power extended (save the lordships where custom was to the contrary), freedom from toll, pontage, and passage dues and other customs.

Before King Edward's charter is noticed it will be well to explain, as far as the materials will allow, in what manner Haverford passed into the hands of the crown. It appears that in 1251 Humphrey de Bohun, jun., had livery in right of his wife, Eleanor, of the castle and town of Haverford, as part of her share of the inheritance of herself and her sisters, as coheirs of Walter Earl Mareschall, who died in 1246.¹ During the war with the barons, William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, besieged and took from Humphrey the Castle ; and after Humphrey's death he obtained from King Henry, in 1265, a grant of the town and Castle of Haverford until the full age of Humphrey's heir.² In the early part of the reign of Edward I, William de Valence was commanded by the King's writ to render to Humphrey de Bohun, the heir, who was then of full age, the Castle and manor of Haverford. The Earl, in answer, alleged that King Henry had given him the homage of Humphrey and his heirs, and that he was willing to give seisin to Humphrey of the Castle and manor if he would do homage to him for it ; but Humphrey claimed to hold of the King, to whom he had done homage for it ; and it was adjudged that the

¹ Dugdale, *Bar.*, p. 182.

² *Ibid.*, p. 776.

King should have seisin of the Castle and manor, to restore it to Humphrey, if he would.

The Castle and manor were restored to Humphrey in 2 Edward I;¹ but it appears that in the following year William de Bonville was receiver of the Castle and manor, then taken into the hands of the King; and they appear to have been afterwards granted, with the town of St. Clears, to Queen Eleanor, for in 19 and 20 Edward I, Haverford and all the lands in those parts to which she was entitled at her death, were committed to the custody of Walter de Pederton; and in 24 Edward I, to Hugh de Cressingham, rendering a rent therefor to her executors.²

On the 1 November 1291, King Edward granted to the burgesses of Haverford all the laws and customs which the burgesses of Cardigan had used and enjoyed; and further, that they of themselves might yearly choose three, and present them to the constable of the next hundred, after Michaelmas, who should choose and appoint one as bailiff of the town. He granted to them also further privileges, in the same terms as in his charter, as Prince, to Carmarthen, and freedom from tolls throughout the realm.

Richard II, on 19 Dec. 1386, granted to the burgesses freedom throughout the realm, as well in England as in Ireland, from quayage and murage dues on their merchandise and other goods.⁴

The lordship of Laugharne, or Talacharne, appears in the reign of Henry III to have been the possession of Guy de Brian,⁵ whose son Guy granted a charter to the burgesses of the town, which is still in the custody of the corporate body. It bears no date, but judging from the names of Geoffrey de Camville and Patrick de Chaworth as two of the witnessess, and its reference

¹ *Abbreviatio Placitorum*, p. 262.

² Dugdale, *Bar.*, p. 182.

³ *Rot. Original.*, and Madox, *Baronia Angl.*, p. 90, note.

⁴ See, for the subsequent history of Haverford, Fenton's *Pembrokeshire*, p. 210.

⁵ *Rot. Original.*, 29 Henry III, m. 2.

to King John as grandfather of the Lord Edward, son of Henry, and his predecessors, kings of England, it was made in the reign of Edward I. By it Guy de Brian granted to the burgesses of Laugharne all the laws and customs which the burgesses of Carmarthen used and enjoyed in the time of King John, saving the weights and measures in the time of Guy his father. Then follows a grant of common in his forest of Coedbach, of common of pasture in the marsh land, within certain specified bounds, and of common of turbary. Like grants of common and pasturage occur in the charters of Nicholas Fitz Martyn to Newport in Kemeys, and in the charter of Edward le Despenser (*temp.* Edward III) to Kenfig.¹

The Flemish or English names of places in the Laugharne charter, as "Greneslades heved", "Moldehulle", and "horeston"; and the use of the possessive pronoun "his" in "Coran his heved", "Eynon his done", "Heming his well", "Passenant his lake", deserve attention. The general clauses of this charter are in substance the same as those granted by Prince Edward to Carmarthen. It contains also an authority to the burgesses to choose, twice a year, two burgesses for reeve (*prepositus*), one at Michaelmas and the other at Easter, by their common consent, without the interference of the lord or his bailiff to hold the hundred courts, receive the attachments relating thereto, the rent of the town and the toll, with a direction that the reeve should hand over the rent and toll to the lord or his bailiff. It also granted to the burgesses an exemption from all servitude and works of agriculture within and without the town, and from service in the army to guard the town.

Having thus brought the notice of the charters to a conclusion, it only remains to express a hope that the members of the society will do what they can to aid in inquiring what has become of the missing charters.

¹ See *Reg. of Kemeys*, pp. 49, 59, and vol. ii, *Arch. Camb.*, Fourth Series.

In particular, those granted to Tenby and Pembroke by the Mareschalls and William de Valence;¹ to the men of Gower by William de Braose;² to Brecon by the Bohuns; and to Cardiff, Usk, Caerleon, Newport, Cowbridge, and Neath, which were all chartered towns, and obtained in 17 Edward II, at the instance of Hugh le Despenser the younger, an exemption on the part of the Crown from all tolls and other dues throughout the kingdom. If the originals are lost, copies of some may still be found in corporate chests among the papers of former town clerks, or in public libraries, and much additional light may be thrown on a period of Welsh history, which is very obscure.

R. W. B.

BEUDY NEWYDD, NANTMOR,

ROMAN HALTING-PLACE.

OF the Roman stations still remaining within the Principality of Wales there is probably not one more interesting and important than that of the Mons Heriri of the *Itinerary*, or, as better known, Tomeny-Mur. Its situation is remarkable from its isolated and elevated position, commanding extensive views on all sides as well as the roads which pass close to it, leading in various directions. These have hitherto been described, with more or less accuracy, by various persons who in some cases seem to have done little more than consult their Ordnance Maps; but as these do not notice the smaller vicinal ways, it may be said that little is known about them, except by chance here and there is found a resident who has time and taste for local explorations.

There is no ambiguity, however, as to the greater roads connected with, and commanded by, this great

¹ See Fenton's *Pembrokeshire*, p. 383.

² Madox on *Boroughs*, p. 39.

Roman station, an account of which will be found in the first volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (1846, p. 420). The most important of these is that called *Sarn Helen*, running from Dolgelley, past Mons Heriri, to Conovium. It runs nearly parallel with the modern turnpike-road, half a mile from where the Porus Stone now lies, and passing through the village of Trawsfynydd, swerves a little to the right of the modern road. On passing the station it goes on to Rhyd-yr-Helen, by Bwlch Carreg y Fran, to Dolwyddelan, and thus on to Conovium and Segontium. This road is well known as the great Watling Street, which divides into two branches at this station,—the one going direct to Caerhûn, or Conovium; the other bears to the left, for the Pass of Aberglaslyn; both, however, meeting at Segontium.

Close to Trawsfynydd, a road branches off to the right, leading to Castell Prysor, of which an incorrect view is given by Pennant in his supplemental plates. This road is undoubtedly Roman, as is also the castle, in the opinion of Mr. Pennant. It is built of dry masonry; whence, according to him, its name of *Prysor*, signifying that the castle was built in such haste that there was *no time to prepare the usual cement*. One might fancy this was stated as a joke, except that it appears to be said in earnest. The fact is, that limestone is not to be had in this district. But whether of Roman origin or not, it was occupied by that people, as appears from the abundance of urns and coins found there. Pennant also mentions remains of dwellings, as if a population had collected round this fortalice for protection. The place altogether deserves more careful examination, both as regards the continuation of this ancient road and the castle.

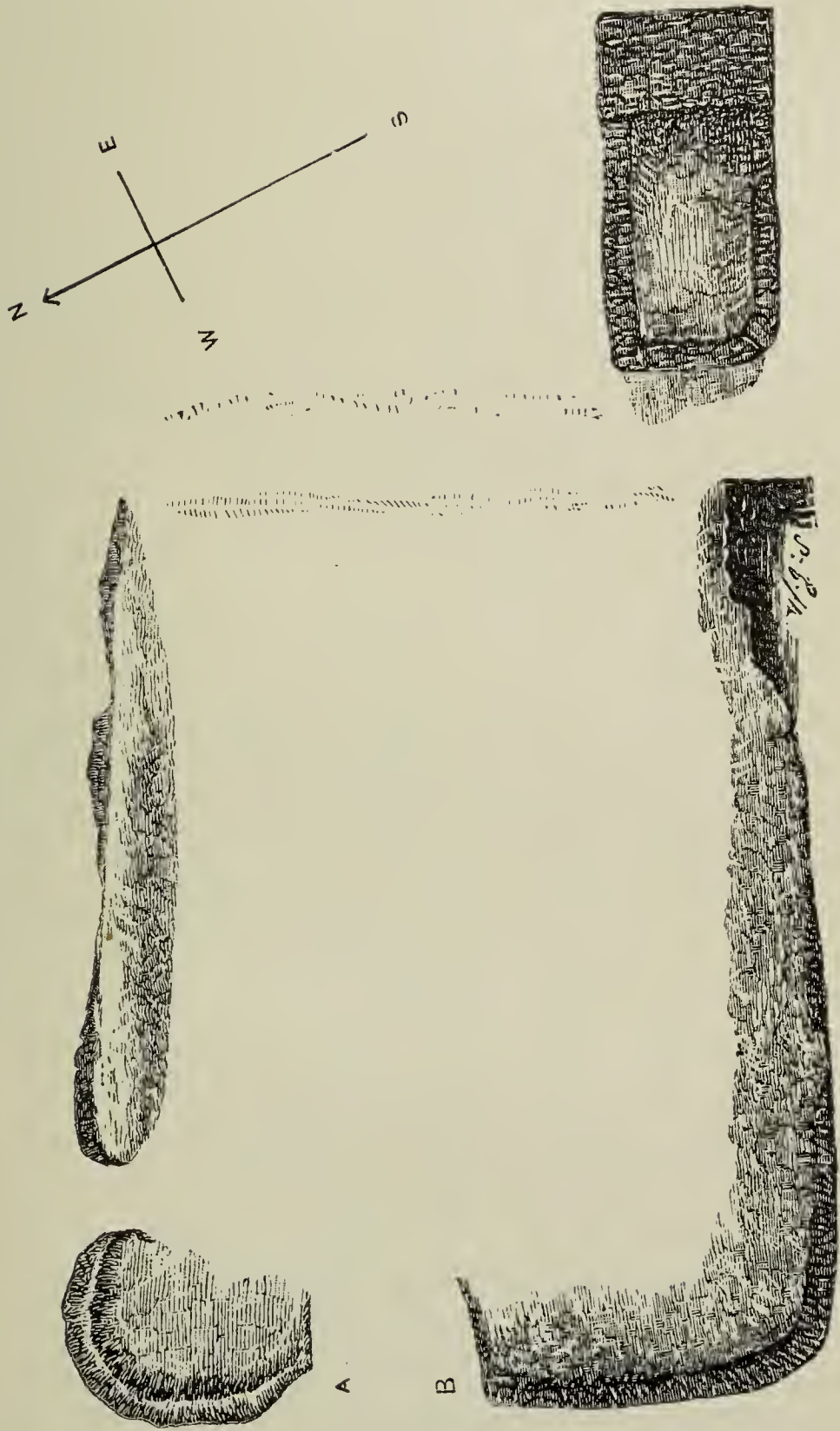
The road from Tomen-y-Mur to Beddgelert, by the Aberglaslyn Pass, may be made out in a satisfactory manner. Starting from the station in a north-western direction, it seems to pass near Mûr Llwyd (grey wall) and Pant-y-Clegyr (Clegyr often denoting remains of

stoneworks natural or artificial). Continuing on by Tany-Bwlch, it crosses a brook at Rhyd-y-Gyffiniau, and proceeds to Ffynnon Helen, where the explorers in 1845 found a portion of a very ancient paved road, and where tradition says that Helen was, with the van of her army, when she heard of her son Constantine being killed under Mynydd Mawr. Near, according to the same authorities, are traces of ancient roads along Cwm Croesor, and round the skirts of Moelwyn Mawr, as well as by Pen-y-Gaer and Cwm Ystradlyn, all of which were then visible. But whether these are British or Roman has still to be ascertained, as far as such a question can be satisfactorily determined, by careful examination. From Ffynnon Helen the road makes straight for the Pass of Aberglaslyn, which was without doubt used by the Romans, if not by their predecessors. It is true no traces of either people having used it can now be made out, as will be acknowledged by those who are acquainted with the character of the Pass.

Before, however, the road from Tomen-y-Mur reached it, another track bears off to the right at Hendre Fechan, passing by Nant-y-gelli, and continuing in the same direction for about a couple of miles, when it bears a little to the left, and then passing by *Castell*, soon after joins the present coach road that skirts Llyn-Gwynant on its course towards the undoubted tract that leads to Llanberis and Capel Curig. A considerable portion of this tract is so narrow that it looks like a mere bridle-path; but that it is a Roman road there can be no doubt, and such it is called by the native peasants, who on the question of such ancient roads are generally no unsatisfactory authority.

On a farm near this road, called Beudy-Newydd, the property of Mr. Edward Breese, is an oblong work. It is situated in the hamlet of Nant-y-mor, two miles from Beddgelert, fifteen from Segontium, and ten from Tomen-y-mur. It is about 130 ft. by 85 ft., and surrounded with stone walls of what was once substantial dry

masonry; as one may infer from the walls at A and B of the entrance, the lower parts of which retain their original facings. The opposite end of the work has been completely removed, as far as the wall is concerned, but a slight elevation of the ground clearly indicates the line of bank reaching the rectangular chamber, which is so filled up with stones collected from the adjoining land, that it is impossible, without removing them, to ascertain the use and nature of the work. The opposite corner has no such appendage, or any vestige of one, but there probably was one originally. At the opposite end of the camp, where the original entrance was, and still remains, will be noticed considerable enlargements of masonry on each side, and which, to some extent, correspond with the rectangular chamber at the opposite extremity. These are apparently intended, not only to guard the entrance, by furnishing standing room for a large number of defenders, but also to enfilade the side-walls. The rectangular chamber would be useful in the same manner, and if a corresponding one existed on the opposite side, the outer face of the walls would be commanded by these four bastions, or rather bastion-like defences. A similar instance of a Roman work thus protected will be found in the churchyard wall at Holyhead, which is certainly Roman, although a high local authority thinks it is of the Edwardian period. It, as is almost always the case in Roman camps, has one side wanting—namely, that which is next the sea or river. This is the case with the stations of Burgh in Suffolk, Richborough and Lympney in Kent, Pevensey, and Segontium. Regulbium, or Reculvers, is probably another example. As long as the Romans had the command of the sea, there was no reason why they should protect that side with a wall. The walls at Holyhead have three of their bastions tolerably perfect, although two of them have been incorporated into modern houses. The most perfect of them has its lower portion filled up with solid masonry, and the same may have been



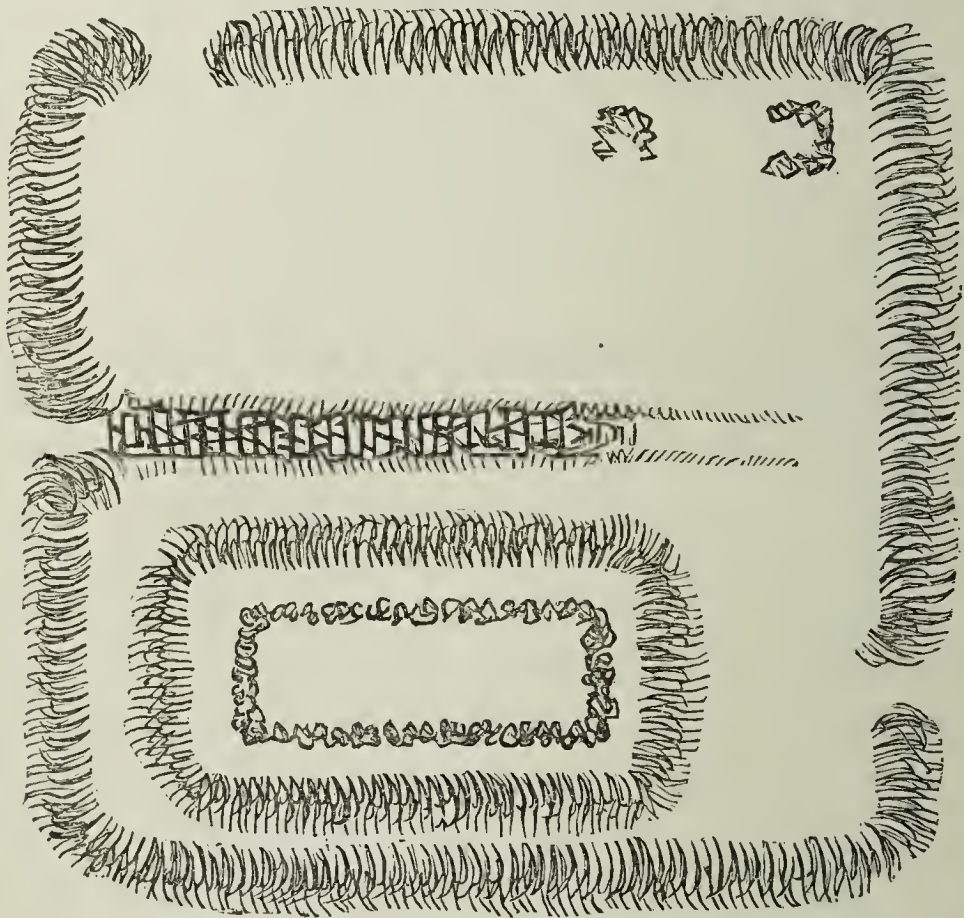
PLAN OF ROMAN HALTING PLACE AT BEUDY NEWYDD.

the case with the fourth bastion, no longer existing. These last two are nearest the sea, which formerly came up nearly to their bases. The chamber or building of the Beudy-Newydd fort may, on examination, be found to have its lower portion filled up, like the Holyhead bastion. The walls were probably never massive or high, but quite sufficient in a district where the Romans had established themselves so securely. At present they consist of little more than low banks of turf and stone, except, as stated above, at the entrance, which still retains portions of the wall in fair condition. The narrow Roman road running from Pont Aber Glaslyn, leading to Llyn Gwynant, as already mentioned, passes close to it. Water may be procured at a very small distance to the fort. The sloping ground has been evidently selected as the most desirable for a permanent habitation.

That the fort is Roman, no one who has seen it can doubt. Its dimensions and structure are such that it was never intended for a strong work, although sufficient for what it appears to have been intended, a kind of halfway resting-place from one station to another.

This, however, is not the only example of the kind; another did exist in 1854, and probably still remains in the same condition, being in a wild, mountainous part of the parish of Llanrhaidr, in Kinmerch, Denbighshire. It is locally known as Hen Dinbych (Old Denbigh), or, by some, as Hen Eglwys (Old Church). In 1854, it was stated by one of the oldest natives of the district that it had undergone no change in his time, except that a large number of stones had been carted away to build a farmhouse at some little distance. It is, however, considerably larger than the fort of Beudy-Newydd, being nearly a square, the sides being about 260 feet. This is also on the sloping side of a hill, looking towards the south, and at the bottom of the slope is a small stream, which at the latter end of summer gave a copious supply of water. This work could never have been a strong one,

nor equal in that respect to that of Beudy-Newydd. It differs also in other respects. It wants the quasi bastion defences, and is divided into two nearly equal parts by a paved road, which can easily be traced right across the square. There is an opening on the west side, but none corresponding on the eastern one. To the south of this are the foundations of two walls, inclosing a long narrow chamber, which is the traditional church, the northern half of the enclosure being the churchyard. In the north-west angle of this latter are the remains



of a small circular dwelling—perhaps a guardhouse—and near it, to the west, is a heap of stones, which may be also the remains of a similar one. The north-west and south-east entrances are modern cartways, used for the removal of the stones required for the farmhouse; but the central western entrance is an original one. A little distance to the north, above this work, is a fine circle of detached single stones; and below them is or was a long row of stones placed edgewise, and touching one another. On a former visit these

stones were removed, to ascertain if they formed part of a burial place, but nothing was found which could give the least information, and they were carefully placed back in their original positions. Close to the stream mentioned above, is a huge square boulder, and, leaning against it, a large thin slab, with a perfectly smooth face, as if it had been sliced off the larger one. A giant has the credit of having done this, and it is called the giant's stone to this day. Unless lightning has split this slab off, it is difficult to see how or why it was done.

There can be as little question that this work is a Roman resting station as there is about its Merionethshire counterpart. The Roman road passes from Varæ to Pen-y-Gaer, about a mile from the well known inn of Cerrig-y-Drudion. That Varæ should be placed within the grounds of Pont Ruffydd, near Bodfari, was the opinion of the late Mr. Aneurim Owen, who stated to the writer of this notice that he had seen the remains of the embankment, now removed, while the quantity of Roman *débris* which has been found within the grounds, and may still be found, confirms his opinion as to the real position of Varæ. Some depth beneath the ground is a well-stoned road, which, although identical with an old coach road, yet, from its bearing, probably covers the original Roman one. From these grounds a continuous line of unbroken hedge may be traced, making straight for Ystrad (Stratum), and continued thence in a direct line up the hill, passes by close to Hen Dinbych. This ancient narrow road winds along the side of the mountain, sometimes slightly raised, and sometimes depressed, and divides ancient properties, marked out by boundary stones, which are themselves, however, not ancient. After passing Hen Dinbych, the track crosses the stream running at the base, climbs up the opposite hill towards Hafod-ty-wen, which it leaves to the west, and crosses the Alwen to the north of an ancient fort, Caer Ddunod, commanding the river. The interior of this

fort has been cultivated for many years. Thence the road goes due south, across Llechwedd, a little to the east of a place called *Castell*, although no remains of a castle are visible. From this point the character of the road changes, and becomes a broad, well defined trench, dividing the ancient lordship of Denbigh from the lands of Conway Abbey, still known as "Tir Abbot". It next passes close to a farmhouse called Ty-Newydd, where is a well, formerly surrounded by a circle of stones. It then turns to the left, making direct for the strong work of Pen-y-gaer. Along the whole of this line, from Hen Dinbych, are numerous remains of circular and rectangular enclosures, stone circles, small tumuli, etc., many of which are, or at least were, opposite Ty-Newydd. But the most important discovery made on the occasion of the visit in 1858 was that of four distinct roads, either British or Roman, radiating from this strong earthwork of Pen-y-Gaer, which commands a panoramic view of great extent. One of these is that from Varæ, as already described; the second, in a north-west direction, strikes in the direction of Segontium; the third in a south-west one, towards Bala, which some years ago was traced on foot the whole way to Harlech by a peasant. The fourth stretched out in a south-east direction, towards Uriconium. A portion of one of these roads, close to the village, is known as Sarn-helen, and not far off a stone bridge existed, the ruins of which were finally removed in the middle part of the present century. This bridge was certainly connected with the Roman road to the south-east, leading to Uriconium. Pen-y-gaer itself does not appear to have been fortified with stone walls, and has the look rather of an ordinary British work. If such is the case, the Romans may have taken advantage of its important situation, as commanding four important roads. It is strange that these ancient remains should have been overlooked by the Ordnance surveyors.

As to a Roman road running up the vale of Ardudwy

to Tremadoc, Mr. Breese thinks that it must have run from Barmouth, by Llanaber and Talybont, through Dyffryn, by Pensarn, on to Llanfair and Harlech, and thence to Tal-y-sarnau, being almost the same as the present line of road, and the one followed by the enterprising peasant, who had the curiosity to follow what he considered the ancient route from Pen-y-gaer to Harlech, as previously mentioned. The truth is that the vale is so narrow, bounded on one side by high mountains, and on the other by the sea, that there was little choice left in selecting a line of road, the antiquity of which is to some extent confirmed by the many churches which border it. From Harlech the road continued to Tal-y-Sarnau, where it turns sharp at a right angle across Traeth-bach. After crossing the estuary, it struck the promontory of Penrhyn Deudraeth, at Abergaffran, and proceeded thence, by Bryntirion and Minfordd, to Garth, Plas Newydd Point. There it crossed the Traeth Mawr estuary, reappearing near Tremadoc, at Ynys-hir, and thence skirting the rocky islets to the fort and mound or pharos. It is probable that some means of communication with Mons Heriri might exist, a question that a barrel of tar would answer any dark night. The pharos is known as Twr-Gwilio. At Llidiart Ysphytty a large quantity of Roman tile, some of it ornamented with diagonal and other scorings, was disinterred in the presence of the members who attended the Portmadoc Meeting in 1868. A few years ago numerous foundations of houses could be traced on the slope of the hill; about a quarter of a mile further on, the Penmorva post road. In this direction ran the road, by Penmorva to Dolbenmaen, where is an earthwork, by some thought to be British, by others Roman; but in either case evidently intended to command the pass in the valley. From Dolbenmaen the road passed by way of Pantglas to Pen-y-groes and Llanllyfni, where it was joined by another road from Nantlle and Bala, and reached Segontium, passing by Dinas Dinlle. There was also, as we have seen, the road

leading directly from Tomen-y-mur, by Dol-wyddelan, to Conovium, and thence crossing the mountain to Aber, terminated at Segontium. As to the communication between Tomen-y-Mur, by Tremadoc, nothing satisfactory is known; but that such communication once existed may be assumed, and it may have gone by Llanfrothen, and there crossed Traeth Mawr.

Pennant visited Tomen-y-Mur, but did not think it worthy of a place in his index of 1781, though he bestows that honour on Tomen-y-Bala. He says, "I found a very fine Roman camp, most judiciously placed in a situation over an extensive view of the country, partly level, partly inclining from it, and commanding a number of passes to the lesser posts of this mountainous track. It is surrounded with a ditch and bank, on the last of which are the vestiges of a wall." In speaking of the great mound, he describes it "as broken and hollow in the middle, from the removal of the stones which composed the wall". As compilers of guides usually go to this authority for materials, it is much to be regretted that this agreeable writer did not use a little caution before committing himself to such statements. The celebrated amphitheatre adjoining the work is described as "an oval *enclosure* surrounded by a high mound of earth. There are two entrances, one opposite to the other. Near one end a part seemed to have been divided by a wall, whose foundations still exist." These foundations are no longer visible; but Pennant does not seem to have the smallest idea that the oval was a Roman amphitheatre, which usually has two entrances opposite each other. Nor does he seem to have heard of, or remembered, the name of Mons Heriri, when he mentions his discovery of this Roman camp as of something not hitherto known. One may judge from his own language, "Not far from hence I found a very fine Roman camp". He, indeed, is so far correct in calling it a "very fine Roman camp", for it is the finest, and certainly the most interesting throughout North and South Wales, as well as the most important, as commanding the north-

western portion of the principality. The word camp, however, implies to some extent an occupation rather of a temporary than permanent character. In this case the enormous labour and expense in the erection of the stone walling, to say nothing of that of raising such a mound as the Tomen, prove beyond all question that the builders contemplated the permanent settling of themselves and their posterity in this station. Such, we know, was the case in the stations along the great Roman Wall, where the soldiers remained until the withdrawal of the Romans from these islands, the non-fighting inhabitants living to the rear of the works. Such, apparently, was also the case at Tomen-y-Mur, where the remains of houses still exist on the south-east side of the station.

The walls are built of small wedge-shaped blocks of very hard trap rock, which must have been brought from a considerable distance. Each block is tooled so finely that when put together, without any cement, they fit so closely that the smallest blade cannot be inserted between them. Some idea of the beauty and regularity of the masonry may be formed from the cut representing a part of the eastern gate (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1871, p. 202), with its gutter for carrying off the rain from the interior. This part of the wall was laid bare for the inspection of the members, who visited the station during the Portmadoc Meeting. It had been previously visited in 1850 by a small number of members from Dolgelly, when excavations were made; but in the brief account of that visit nothing is said about the masonry. It is likely that the diggers continued their operations on the outside and inside the camp, otherwise notice must have been taken of walling that may be considered unique. The President on that occasion in his address seems to hint that some might have a doubt as to the character of the station, whether Roman or not. At present no such doubt can exist. Great numbers of the stones used for the camp may be easily recognised worked up in the adjoining walls.

As to the amphitheatre, it is unique in Wales, with the exception of the one at Caerleon, the great one at Tre'r Dryw Bach, in Anglesey, ably described by the Rev. W. Wynn Williams in the same volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and a smaller one on a farm called Crûg, in Carnarvonshire, which the same authority thinks has every appearance of being connected with a Roman camp, and that it has given its name to the church of Is-gaer. If this one is not as large as the great one in Anglesey, it was probably quite sufficient for the wants of the population.

Next to the interest attached to the amphitheatre, is that of the huge tumulus at the upper end of the camp, and which Pennant thinks a natural hill, and the quarry which supplied the builders of the walls. His superficial examination on this as on other occasions has been the cause of amusing blunders. It has, however, elsewhere been discussed whether the Romans found it there, and adopted it as their *arx* or keep; or whether they raised it, not so much for defence as for an out-look. They would have precedents for such in Treceiri in Carnarvonshire, and Carn Goch in Carmarthenshire, both of which hill-cities have similar mounds at the highest part of the fortifications. At Caerleon is also a lofty mound, in an angle of the wall, which may have been intended for the same purpose; while the famous Danejohn of Canterbury, although considered by the best living authority of the day to have been British, yet might have well served the soldiers of the Roman city. In the case of the Tomen y Mur, although from its height and steepness it could serve as a stronghold in case of the enemy finding his way within the walls of the station, yet most will probably acquiesce in the opinion that it was erected and intended for a *specula*.

It must be a source of no small satisfaction to all who take an interest in the care and preservation of our ancient monuments, that the owner of this grand Roman monument, and of the smaller (but in some

respects not less interesting) outpost or halting-place of Beudy Newydd, is Mr. Edward Breese of Portmadoc; and as long as he remains such, there will be less call for Sir John Lubbock's well-intended Act.

The present remains will be carefully preserved from further mutilation, which, before coming into his possession, seems to have been carried on to a considerable extent. Of this fact, one side of the camp is a melancholy proof, it having been entirely removed for the benefit of the farmer, whose dwelling almost touches the work. Any one who will take the trouble to examine the walls of the adjoining fields will see many of these tooled stones which once formed the walls of the station.

Various Roman remains have from time to time been brought to light, the most numerous having been discovered by the late Mr. Lloyd, especially on the south-east of the camp; but no account of them has been preserved, nor even is their number known. They appear to have been dispersed at his death so effectually that no information concerning them can be obtained. There are, however, at Maentwrog several incised stones, which have been figured and noticed in the Journal; and other remains are said to be at Tan-y-bwlch.

In 1868 fragments of tiles, vases, plaster from a wall, and a rude, unpierced hammer, were dug up on the outside of the station. Previous to the visit of the Association a cornelian intaglio representing *BONUS EVENTUS* was found by the tenant within the walls, and presented by the Rev. R. Williams Mason to the late Mr. Coulson of Corsygedol. Intaglios have only, in two or three cases, been found in Wales.

The plan of Beudy Newydd was taken by Mr. Grover. The cut of Hen Ddinbych is from a sketch by the late Mr. Thomas Wright, who was of the party that examined these roads after the Rhyl Meeting.

E. L. BARNWELL.

MANORIAL PARTICULARS OF THE COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN.

(Continued from p. 21.)

VIII. COYTY.—This member is composed of the two lordships of Coyty-Anglia and Coyty-Wallia. It is contained, generally, between the Ogwr and Ewenny rivers. The Ewenny bounds it upon the south and east, from its junction with the Ogwr upwards, by Dan-y-Lan and Tregoes, a little above which the boundary quits the river, passing northwards to an adjacent head of the same water, which ascends to Felin-Ciwe; thence it takes the course of a small brook up to Mynydd-Maen-Du and Crug-Glâs. The Ogwr, on the other side, forms the west and northern limit, from the Ewenny junction upwards, by Bridgend and St. Bride's Minor, Aber-Garw, and Melin-Ddu, whence the boundary is the Ogwr Vach, by Llandevodwg to Crug-Glâs. The extreme dimensions of the member are about six miles north-east and south-west, by three and a half miles north-west and south-east. The boundary parishes are, on the south and east, St. Bride's, Ewenny, Llangan, St. Mary Hill, Llanilid, Llanharran, and Peterston-super-Montem; and on the west and north, Merthyr-Mawr, Bettws, Llangeinor, and Llandevodwg.

Coyty-Anglia lies to the south-west, and contains the parishes of Coyty, Coychurch, and the chapel of ease attached to Coyty. Coyty-Anglia and Wallia are much intermixed, as is Coyty-Anglia with Coston (where, however, the lands paid dues to Coston), with Ewenny, and with Merthyr-Mawr. Coyty Castle, the *caput* of the member, is in Coyty. The boundaries of Coyty-Anglia, to the east, are, Heol-Gwilim lane and Pont-Gwilim, dividing it from Coyty-Wallia; the Ewenny divides it from St. Mary-Hill, or Gelligarn, on the east and south to Oxmoor; thence the bounds, on the

south, are the lordships of Coston and Penllyne, Corn-town and Eweny, where all becomes mixed up. Part of Cwrt-Gwilim is in Coyty-Wallia; part, and a tenement at Gwaun-y-Pandy, on the Coyty bank of the river, belong to St. Mary-Hill; two tenements, Tir-y-Pandy and Yr-Hama, belong to Coston; also, beyond the Eweny, part of the lord's demesne lands and certain copyholds, Gwaun-Philpot, Cimney-Bach common, part of Waterton common, and Treos moor, belong to Coyty Anglia, though the last is disputed, the Coston and Penllyne men having removed the mere-stone. At the extreme south the Eweny water is the boundary from Eweny, and Vervil-Vach is in Eweny, and Vervil-Vawr in Coyty; thence the Ogwr is the boundary from Merthyr-Mawr; and to the west, Newcastle lordship and the Yvonnwg brook, at Penvae in Newcastle, to Y-Garn and Rhyd-Alson-Cook and the Minfried brook, which is the boundary from Coyty-Wallia. Parts of Coyty-Anglia are enclosed in Coyty-Wallia; fifteen acres of demesne-lands at Gwaun-y-Payn and Tir-y-Saeth, and certain freeholds at Y-Tir-Drynys and Blaen-y-Waun; also the Island, though included in Merthyr-Mawr, paid dues to Coyty.

Cefn-Hirgoed is the principal common, the others are, Coychurch and Waterton moors, Y Bryn Glâs, and Herston moor. On these, all tenants, free or copyhold, have unlimited common of pasture, and right to cut fern or gorse, and to quarry stone or lime for their own use. An attempt at enclosure by the lord (Earl of Leicester) was resisted with success by the tenants. The lord has waifs, felons' goods, right of fowling, etc. He has right of fishing in the Ogwr from Rhyd-Alson-Cook down to the great weir; and every second day, from the weir down to Stapse-Tylo, opposite Merthyr-Mawr Church. The lord's royalties include divers quarries of limestone, freestone, millstone, and potter's clay.

The tenures are fee simple, copyhold, and the lord's demesne-lands held by lease or grant. Waterton Farm,

of one hundred and forty-seven acres, is reputed to be held by suit of court and a quarter of a pound of pepper annually, to be fetched away by the lord in a wain drawn by eight white oxen. Fairfield (one hundred acres) is held by suit, and a red rose at midsummer. Free tenants pay heriots, dues, and at the death of the tenant a relief. They attend the lord's court twice annually. Copyholds, unless otherwise limited by surrender or conveyance, descend to the youngest child,—males before females of the same degree, to the ninth degree of kin, after which they escheat to the lord. They can be entailed by surrender, even to the barring widows' rights. There is no "courtesy of England", even to the husband of an heiress; but the land may be conveyed to him by surrender. Infants are accounted in possession, and the next of kin, being farthest from the inheritance, is guardian. The lord, in such a case, has no wardship or tuition. Widows hold their share of the lands of which their husbands died seized, but only during widowhood. A leet or law-day is to be held every three weeks, if needed, to which copyholders owe suit; and the manor-courts can decide real actions relating to copyholds, and personal actions for sums not originally exceeding £1 : 19 : 11. No fine for trespass is to exceed the original damage, and all fines are to be affeared by the most sufficient and honest tenants. No fine can be inflicted save at suit of parties. Tenants owe suit to the mill of their own hamlet, and are to carry millstones, and haul large timber for the repairs of the castle and the mill. Each tenant so employed is to have 1*d.* daily for his food; and each tenant to give a workman for one day, for harvesting the lord's corn, who is to have 1*d.*, a piece of larder, and a bottle of good ale. A copyholder may in the manor-court declare feoffees in trust for uses, and may convey his copyhold under the ancient rent and services. From copyholds a heriot of the best is due upon the death of the tenant, or on alienation of a tenant's whole estate, however small. If a copyholder hold more than

one tenement, a heriot is due from the first, and from every other, at the rate of 6s. for each whole tenement; and thirteen acres and appurtenances, and the houses built thereon, go to a tenement. On alienation, 1*d.* per acre and 2*d.* per house are due to the lord; and when more than one tenement is conveyed at once, the lord takes a heriot from each, and a fine for his licence. No heriot is due upon less than a whole tenement. The copyholders complain that the fine for a licence is now fixed by the lord, contrary to the old custom.

A chief rent, at the rate of 10s. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* per whole tenement, is due yearly,—1s. 10*d.* in May, and 8s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* at Michaelmas. The lord's dues are collected by the bailiff, who has from the lord 20s. per annum, and certain fees from fairs and markets. An annual grand jury sends up three names of customary tenants, of which the steward selects one as bailiff for the year, for whose solvency the tenants are responsible. Ale-tasters are also appointed annually, to see that the drink sold is of full measure and good quality. There are two mills, to which copyholders only owe suit, Waterton and Wadd Mill. Resiants on copyholds pay a heriot of the best, called a turf-heriot. The lord's demesne-lands are let in small parcels, by lease or grant.

There is a Saturday market at Bridgend; and fairs annually on Holy Thursday and on St. Leonard's Day, 6th of November, at which the lord takes tolls. Chief rents are due from free tenants at Michaelmas, from copyholders at May and Michaelmas. Chief rents are :

	£	s.	d.
Freehold rents, including 8 <i>d.</i> for the almshouse at Nolton, and 4 <i>d.</i> from the church-house at Coychurch	9	10	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Customary rents	23	19	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Duties, two capons and one day's service	0	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£33	9	9 $\frac{1}{4}$

There were churches in the lordship, at Coyty and Coychurch, and a chapel of ease attached to the former. The advowsons were in the lord. Caer-Grog-bren is

supposed to have been the place at which the lord exercised his right of execution. At *Caer-twmpath-glâs* was a tumulus, of what character is not known.

Vervil-vach was an estate in *Coyty-Anglia*, held of the king *in capite*, but granted in mortmain to the Abbot of *Ewenny*. At the Dissolution it was alienated, and in 1631 was held by John Carne, and then and since reputed part of *Ewenny* lordship.

Coychurch seems to have been a manor as well as a parish, and was held by the service of one knight's fee, in 1320, by Payn Turbervill. It descended with *Coyty*.

Coyty-Wallia forms the north-eastern part of the member, and contains the parish of *St. Bride's Minor*, or *super-Ogwr*, and some other adjacent lands. Commencing at *Rhyd-Alson-Cook* on the west, its limits are, the *Ogwr* to *St. Bride's Bridge*, *Pwll-Cornell-Ddu*, *Pwll-Onlle*, *Pont-Rhyd-Sais*, and *Caer-Ystrad*; the member to the west and north being *Glyn-Rhondda*; thence by *Rhyd-Pen-y-Bont*, on the *Ciwth* brook, *Hewl*, and *Rhyd-Tendris*, to the *Ewenny* at *St. John's* lands, where the boundary to the south is *Ruthyn* manor, to *Pont-Gwilim*; and thence, by the old wall, to *Rhyd-Alson-Cook*.

The commons pertaining to the manor are *Cefn-Hirgoed*, *Bryn-y-Garn*, *Hirwaun*, *Mynydd-y-Garn*, *Bryn-Coy-Allt*, *Rhiw-Wastadwen*, and *Cefn-Tir-y-Coyty*, over which all tenants and resiants have unlimited common of pasture, and liberty to cut wood and draw stones for their own use.

The tenures are free or socage; customary, held by the rod, and copy of court-roll; by indenture, and at will. By the two latter are held the lord's demesnelands and mills. In some parts of the manor the free and copyhold lands are confounded together, the boundary being lost.

Free lands descend to the eldest son; copyholds equally to all the sons, failing sons, to daughters, and so to the right heirs for ever. The claimant of a copyhold is to lay *6d.* on the record while the court is sit-

ting, and to pray for six copyholders to try the claim. The plaint is then entered, and the lord holds the contested land till the trial, which should take place in the third court, issue being joined in the second following the plaint. Infants, heirs of copyholds, are accounted in possession from birth. The next of kin, of the whole blood, to whom the inheritance does not descend, is guardian for the benefit of the infant till he reach years of discretion, when he may demand an account. A jointure, even though held by the rod, is for the widow's life only; though if surrendered to the husband, it would be absolute to him and their heirs. A surrender by the widow is void, and would determine her estate. A male heir seized of copyhold lands, may surrender or convey to whom he please, at the age of fourteen years, and a female heir at thirteen years.

The steward has 4*d.*, and no more, on each judgment of the court, and on every discontinuance or "retraxit" or nonsuit on a title to lands. Suits for copyholds are to be tried at once, and no demurrer to be allowed by the steward. A copyholder being feoffee for his suit of court, ought to answer at once on a court day. If a tenant convey a part of his lands in fee, he pays no heriot, because he remains tenant.

Copyholders are not liable to the lord for waste on their lands, and the lord has only rent and services. Copyhold lands do not escheat even for treason or felony, so long as there remain heirs in blood, being copyholders. Copyholds may be entailed; and a widow without jointure has for life her thirds of all lands held by her husband at any time during coverture. The widower, even of an heiress, has no courtesy of England. Customary tenants may demise their lands for any term of years at pleasure.

On the death within the manor of any free or customary tenant seized of any customary estate or inheritance within it, and possessed of any beast, the best is due to the lord as a heriot. If he hold both free and copyhold lands, a best beast is due upon each. If a

tenant of lands worth 20s. per annum die out of the manor, the lord has the best beast, if any there be ; and if worth 40s., then 40s. as a heriot ; if between 20s. and 40s., then 20s. as a heriot ; if above 10s. and under 20s., a heriot of 10s. Payment to be made on both free and copyhold lands. If no beast, the payment will be 5s.

On the 30th April, 10th James I, was a chancery suit between Robert, Earl, and Barbara, Countess of Leicester, deceased, pls., and I. T. Griffith and others, defs., tenants, and it was decreed that where several persons are tenants, one heriot only is due for the free and one for the copyhold lands. No heriot is due upon the death of a man or woman having an estate in jointure of free or copyhold lands. On the death of an heiress of lands in the manor, no heriot is due by her husband or during his life, nor on her death, should she die first.

All tenants owe suit of court for their lands at the two half yearly courts, held fifteen days before or after May or Michaelmas, upon summons, and at the court baron, called St. Hilary's Court, and which may be held by the lord, on summons, from month to month.

At the court leet the majority of the tenants are to elect three tenants, of whom the steward is to select one as bailiff for the year. The tenants are to find security for him, and he has 20s. from the lord for his fees. The lord has 6*d.* as a fine on each surrender of customary land, the steward 12*d.*, and the recorder 12*d.* for the entry and parchment copy of such surrender, under the hand and seal of the lord, or of the steward. Every copyholder is to be admitted to his fine for non-appearance at the courts, or else is to make surrender of his land to feoffees in trust, to answer for him. A non-resident tenant cannot be chosen bailiff.

Two of the best tenants chosen by the bailiff are to assess or affere the ameracements of the court upon oath, in the presence of the steward and the recorder. The bailiff may save from default three absent tenants at each

court. In land pleas between tenants issue is to be joined at the second court, and six sworn copyholders are to try the case at the third court. A withdrawal or nonsuit bars the demandant for his life. The ameracements of suit are *1d.* at the first court, *2d.* at the second, and, if the tenant does not essoign, at every court leet *3d.* ; for entering the fine on a default, *1d.* ; for the fine on a husband for one year's non-appearance, *8d.* ; for a woman, *6d.* Any tenant may essoign at the second court, in the steward's absence, by laying *1d.* on his book. If a tenant be admitted to his fine, he sustains no ameracement, if the fine be then entered. The recorder has no payment for entering actions of trespass between tenants. In actions for debt, the costs of court are said to be limited to *20d.*, but this is questioned. Copyholds may be sublet without the lord's licence. A copyholder having lands in the hands of feoffees, to the use of himself and his heirs, may dispose of his lands to whom he will.

The lord has all waifs, estrays, felons' goods, treasure trove, and other profits within the manor. He has the fishing of Ogmore, from Rhyd-Alson-Cook to the north-east boundary, called the higher fishing, also the fowling. The lord has coal mines at Hirwaun and Bryn-Gethin, the former let at £7 for this year, the latter at £13 : 4 per annum. The lord has two water grist mills, Melyn-y-Groes and Melyn-Newydd, to which the copyholders owe suit, and where their corn is to be ground, with convenient speed and without deceit.

The lord's only demesne lands are Coed-y-Muswr. No lands are held in Mortmain. Chief rents are :—

	£	s.	d.
Free tenants	-	-	-
Free and customary tenants whose holdings are con- founded together	-	-	-
Customary tenants	-	-	-
At the lord's will	-	-	-
The lord's lands	-	-	-
Tenants by indenture	-	-	-
	£26	13	5½

The church of St. Bride's on Ogwr, is within the manor. The lord has the advowson.

The duties on tenants by indenture are from one to four capons. Some pay two capons and one day's work, others two hens and the same.

The member of Coyty is reputed to have been a place of importance under the Welsh, and certainly the earthworks of the castle present the appearance of a moated mound, though of no great height. It is said to have been held by Griffith ap Jestyn, who was dispossessed in favour of Sir Pagan or Payn Turberville. The Turbervilles, without doubt, were the earliest Norman lords. A Sir Pagan Turberville is reputed to have secured his seat by marriage with Sarah, the daughter of Morgan ap Meyric ap Griffith ap Jestyn, the rightful heiress of Coyty, and to have recognised the lord of Avan, the elder descendant of Jestyn, as his chief lord. The Turbervilles held Coyty till early in the fifteenth century, when Sir Richard, being childless, entailed his estate upon his four sisters and their issue male. They married Berkrolles, Stackpole, De la Bere, and Gamage. Berkrolles left a son, who died childless, and daughters, who married two Stradlings; and Stackpole and De la Bere left daughters only, the estate therefore finally vested in Sir William, grandson of William Gamage and Sarah Turberville, though not until after a long lawsuit and compromise with St. John of Bletsoe, and Basset of Beaupré, two of the heirs general.

A roll in the Public Record Office, 13 Henry IV (1411), contains the partition of Coyty Castle and manor, and the manors of Newcastle, Newland, and Llanharry, between Joan, widow of Richard Vernon, Edward Stradling, John Stradling, William Gamage, and Thomas de la Bere. At that time, therefore, Berkerolles, his wife, and their son, who died Nov. 1411, were dead; and their daughters, Wenllian and Sarah, who married Edward Stradling, æt. 22, in 1411; and John Stradling, æt. 60, in 1411. Stackpole and his wife were also dead; but their daughter Joan, æt. 40, in 1411, was alive,

though she had lost her husband, Sir Richard Vernon. Agnes de la Bere also was dead, as were her husband and son; but they were represented by the grandson, Thomas de la Bere, æt. 9 in 1411. On his death, his representatives were Elizabeth and Susan de la Bere, wives of Sir John St. John and Sir Eli Basset. William Gamage was alive.

In the Gamages Coyty remained for seven descents, when Barbara, their heiress, married Robert Sydney, afterwards Earl of Leicester. They were married 23rd September 1584, at St. Donat's Castle, in the presence of Sir Edward Stradling, Henry, Earl of Pembroke, and others. Coyty remained in the Sydneys till the death of Joscelyn, the seventh and last earl. The line closed in four brothers: Philip, fifth earl; John, sixth earl; Thomas, who died before his brother; and Joscelyn. Earl John married at Llansamlet in 1716 Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, who was there buried in 1747. Thomas left two daughters, coheirs, of whom Mrs. Perry was ancestress of the Sherards, and of the Shelley Sydneys, now of Penshurst, and the legitimate heirs. Joscelyn left a natural daughter, Anne Sydney (Mrs. Streatfield), who claimed as devisee of Earl Joscelyn. The result was a compromise under a private Act of Parliament, and the sale of the Welsh property.

Coyty is variously described as a member, a castle manor, and lordship, and a serjeantry. Practically it seems to have been held "per Baroniam". In 1262 Gilbert Turberville held the honour of Coytif, with its appurtenances, by serjeantry. The right of hunting, "venatus", was worth £60.

IX. TIR-Y-IARLL or the earl's lands, was no doubt so called from the earlier earls of Gloucester, whose demesne land it seems to have been. It is a compact member, of moderate area, neither extending into nor including parts of any other lordship. 24 Edward I it appears as "Tirarthle extent", 23 Edward III as "Tyrizarth patria", 33 Edward III as "Traharleh castrum et manerium extenta", but no castle is now known.

Tir-y-Iarll includes the parishes of Llangonydd and Bettws. It has always been vested in the lords of Glamorgan. The earliest known survey was held 8th September 1650, under Philip, Earl of Pembroke, by Sir James Palmer, Knight, William Herbert of Swansea, William Herbert of Cogan, Esquires, and other commissioners. The boundaries are the parish of Llangainor, in the manor of Ogmere, to the east; to the south, the manors of Newcastle, Cwrt Colman, and Tythegston; to the north, the parishes of Michaelston super Avan and Glyn-Corrwg, in the lordship of Avan Wallia; and to the west, the lordships of Havod-y-Porth and Margam.

The lands are freehold, leasehold, and by patent, meaning presumably by grant. There are two courts leet annually on the days of St. Philip and St. Jacob, and St. Michael. At one of these the grand jury choose three sufficient free tenants, from whom the lord selects one for bedell or bailiff, who is steward. A court baron may be held monthly if required. A tenant dying in the member is subject to a heriot of the second best beast. The lord has 5s. on every alienation, and 5s. 8d. from every stranger purchasing. The tenants and resiants have common of pasture in the lord's forest, or Fforest vawr, of about 500 acres. There is no suit of mill. Sir T. Mansel has the advowson of Llangonydd. There is coal under Fforest or Bronbil, the lord's land. The tenants usually are mustered with their arms before Sir T. Mansel, as a lieutenant of the hundred. Tenants are told off to watch two beacons at Mynydd-y-Caer and Y-Voylvawr, in the parish and manor of Margam. Mizes are due from tenants and inhabitants, being £36, payable in equal instalments in five years, beginning at the first St. Barnabas day, after entry.

In 1650 a ruined wall was reputed to have been a castle, and Fforest vawr was also called Fforest-y-Castell-Mynydd-y-Gaer, which name, however, is more likely to be derived from a camp than from a castle. At times the member seems to have been turbulent,

for in the accounts of B. de Badlesmere, 11 Edward II, he gave credit for 200 marcs, received from the men of Neath, and 50 from those of Tirialth, on account of fines imposed upon them of 400 and of 200 marcs, for having risen against the king.

Tir-y-Iarll was sold by Thomas Viscount Windsor, then of Cardiff, with other western lordships, to Sir Herbert Mackworth of Gnoll, who sold it to H. Grant. It is now vested in the devisees of the late H. J. Grant, his son, who died in 1861.

X. AVAN WALLIA.—The only known survey of this member is one of 1659, under the Earl of Pembroke, lord, and Henry Rumsey, commissioner ; and, though headed “Manor Avan Wallia”, it really relates to the “Burgus de Avan”, though from the boundaries given it would seem that the borough covered the whole member. This certainly was not always so. Avan Wallia and Avan Burgus were two. The castle was probably in the latter. No doubt the extension of the Burgus was due to the liberality of the lords of Avan, which their charters shew to have been very great. The particulars are as follow : “Commencing from a place called Rhyd-y-Bannel, along the middle of the stream of Avan river, as it formerly ran, the boundary comes to a place called Twall-y-Sayson and Twaithen-Kynddy, and from thence as it runneth, to the dry land at Peny-pill-mawr, from thence to *Nythloch* (?), and from thence to low water mark, until it comes to the river of Neath ; and along the midst of the said river, until it comes to the water that falleth from Gwern-y-pistil ; and along that water under the cliffs, until it meets the lands of Robert Thomas, gent., called Tyr-pen-y-tyth, and the most part of another tenement, called Y-nyadd, until it meets with the land of Serjeant Seys, in the hands of Evan Gronow ; and along the north side of the said lands of Serjeant Seys, until it comes to the edge of the marsh *forwards* (?) ; and from thence directly to Pen-y-Wern, and along the north side of Pen-y-Wern to Gwaun-y-ddu ; and along the north of Gwaun-y-ddu,

until it comes to the lands of Richard Lougher, Esq., and from thence to Craig-Treskyrth, and so along the lower side of Craig-Treskyrth, to the lands that Thomas Price holdeth ; and further under the hill, by the arable land of Bussie Mansel, Esq., in the hands of David Theophilus, and so about the Pill-ddy to the demesne land called Dynas ; and so under the said lord's demesne unto Carn-wendreth, and from thence along the said lord's demesne to Man-ai-hydodd, till it comes to the lands of the said Bussie, in the hands of the said David Theophilus, and so about Craig-y-Paul-dy to the highway that leads to Michaelston, and from thence to the end of Vorysythe, and so to the river of Avan ; but that part of the lands of Velindre, in the hands of W. Lewis, and certain lands of G. Williams, gent., and certain lands of J. David John, lying in Clawdd-coch, and certain lands called Cloddi-madock and Clodd-Hopkin, and are part of the lordship of Avon Wallia, within the bounds aforesaid."

There is a court kept within the said borough once a month before the portreeve of the said borough, when personal cause or causes may be determined ; and they say that the royalties of hawking, hunting, and sea fishing within this borough are royalties belonging to the lord of this borough. That all sorts of court fines and perquisites of courts belong to the lord of the said manor, as also all waifs, estrays, felons' goods, and treasure are due when they happen. They say that time out of mind burgesses and freeholders of Avon Wallia were used to have common and pasture upon certain lands called Craig-y-tew-coed. The said burgesses of Avon hold and enjoy by entered deeds, time out of mind, certain lands and commons called Tyr-Escyrch, Craig-y-felin, Craig-Llan, Craig-y-Pant-ddy, and Craig-y-Kellin, and the pasturage of certain lands called Avon Marsh, and another commonly called Cwm-Caia doth ever belong to them.

After decease of every mesne lord of Avon Burgus there is the sum of 13s. 4*d.*, accustomed due and money

payable to the next succeeding chief lord of this borough by heirs of the said deceased.

No fairs or markets kept. The lord hath no church within this borough.

About Michaelmas yearly the major part of the said burgesses, time out of mind, who are called electors for portreeveship, out of which three the constable of the lordship sweareth one to be portreeve, who exerciseth the jurisdiction mentioned. [Copy of a survey, penes T. Powell.]

The serjeantry of Avan, as it is called in the inquisitions, is first mentioned as in the hands of a Welsh lord, who was no doubt a son or grandson of Jestyn. When he was established here or by whom is unknown. Probably Fitzhamon or Earl Robert found it convenient to include a leading Welshman in the English circle. The lords of Avan were benefactors to Margam, and though from time to time showing strong Welsh sympathies, as when in 1230-1 Morgan Gam, with Llewelyn, destroyed the castle, town, and inhabitants of Neath, they gradually adopted English customs, used armour and armorial bearings, and bore the surname of Avan. They were very considerable persons, acquired by heirship the lordship of Cilvae and the manor of Sully, and ended in an heiress, who seems to have married Blount, an Englishman, who sold or ceded her lands to the chief lord. The pedigree is about the only Welsh descent provable by records in the county, and Leyson's charter affords the earliest instance of the use of armorial bearings by a Welshman in Glamorgan.

Avan descended with the chief lordship, and was granted early in the reign of Edward VI by the Crown with Tir-y-Jarll to Sir Wm. Herbert, as the lordship, borough, and castle of Avan, and was sold by his descendant, Thomas, Lord Windsor, to Sir H. Mackworth, and by his heirs to Mr. Grant of Gnoll. The advowson of the three churches of Aberafan, Baglan, and Michaelston, otherwise Ynis-Afan, with the manor, was in Bussy Mansel, afterwards fourth Lord Mansel,

whose second wife was Lady Barbara Blackett, daughter of William Villiers, Earl of Jersey. They had one child, Barbara Mansel, heiress of Briton Ferry, who married George, second Lord Vernon, and had Louisa Vernon, who died single in 1786, from whom, probably by settlement or will, the manor came to the Earl of Jersey, who still holds it. The castle stood near the church, on the right or west bank of the river. All traces of it are gone, but the "castle field" remains. The manor of Avan was among those granted by Edward le Despenser to John d'Audley and others, for entering upon which without the king's licence they were fined £20, 50 Edward III.

There is extant a curious presentment before "a commission of sewers" on Avan, taken 1626, to determine how a rate was to be adjusted for the repair of the sea wall along the shore of Avan marsh, lately much injured by "a great and dreadful inundation of the sea". The result was a rate of four shillings an acre upon sixty-three acres, which were subject to the overflow, elevenpence to be levied at once, and the balance from time to time as required. This was exclusive of certain works in timber to be erected by the chief lord in right of his demesne lands.

Michaelston super Avan or Ynis Afan is a parish within Avan Wallia. It contains the manor of Cornellau, held in socage under Kenfig Castle. It was held by the Lovells, Cradocks, and Herberts.

XI. The member of NEATH CITRA was so named by the Normans from their own, the safer side of the Nedd river. It lies along the east bank of the stream, which gave its name, from the sea upwards, about six miles, as high as Nant Twrch. Its breadth at its best, from Neath town to Aber-nant-Meiliad, where Avan Wallia is on its east, is rather above two miles. It includes the parishes of Llantwit-juxta-Neath and Briton, and the mesne manor of Briton, and, horseshoe-like in plan, it sweeps round the borough of Neath, Neath Burgus, which rests upon the river. The boundary is as fol-

lows : "It extends from a place where the brook called Illtyd's Brook falleth into the river Neath, and along the river Neath to Aberdylais, bordering upon the lordship of Cadoxton, and along the said river, dividing the lordship of Neath-ultra and this lordship, into a place called Abertwrch, being the north part of this lordship, and along the river Twrch, which divideth the lordship of Avan Wallia and this lordship, to a place called Blaen Twrch, being the eastern part of this lordship, and from Blaen Twrch to a brook called Gwenffrwd, and along Gwenffrwd to a brook called Avan Vachan, and along Avan Vachan to Abernant Maylan or Melyn, to Bryn Hw, bordering still upon the lordship of Avan Wallia, and from Bryn Hw to a brook called Cryddan, being the southernmost part of this lordship ; from thence passing by a stone called Llechwen-ddiddoes, leaving the lordship of Avan Wallia on the south, to a place called Y-gaer-vawr, and thence to a place called Tri-maen, and so dividing the parishes of Baglan and Briton Ferry, to a well called Ffynnon-newydd, alias Ffynnon-rhyd-wern, and so on to the said river, southwest, to a place called Y Garreg-ddu-fach, where the river Crymlyn did in old times fall into the sea, and then, turning northward, dividing the lordship of Cilvay and this lordship, along the sands where the river of Crymlyn did of old run, to a pool in the same river ; and along the said river to Ffynnon Vared, and then, turning eastward, dividing the lordship of Cadoxton and this lordship, unto Wheat Marsh, and to the river Neath ; and along the said river to Sarl's ditch, and so dividing the borough and lordship of Neath and this lordship, and thence to a place called the Common Ditch, leaving certain lands called Court Hendre Harford, being part of the lordship of Cadoxton, on the south and west parts, directly to a place called Bronilad, or Bron-y-llad, thence to a place called Bwlch-y-ffyn, and thence to a place called Cefn Randolph, being the furthest part eastward of this lordship. Thence to a place called Pwll-Jack-y-Twn, then to a place called Sarn

Halog; from thence to certain lands called Penrwtlin-isha, from thence along a ditch called the Common Ditch, to Cryddan Brook, passing into the river of Neath, and along the said brook to West Moor, leaving part of the common belonging to the town of Neath; and from West Moor to a place called Horse Stone, and thence to Bryn Adam, from Bryn Adam to Selwi Vachan, from Selwi Vachan to Cefn Saison, thence to Pantymarch, thence to a brook called Little Brook, where it falleth to the river of Neath.

It is not mentioned in the old surveys when the courts ought to be held; they are, however, usually held in the Guildhall of Neath the first Saturday after Michaelmas Day, and the first Saturday after May Day, being the feast of St. Philip and St. James.

The earliest survey of Neath is in 1262 by a Welsh jury. The rents from burgesses and cotters were 112s.; exterior free tenements, 16s.; Welsh rents, 32s. 11½*d.*; mill, 40s.; inferior land, the Lord's, 13s. 10*d.*; thirteen acres of meadow, 6s. 6*d.*; "de prisis conversis," 5s.; toll, 12*d.*; pool and fishery, 6s. 8*d.*; fines, etc., of court, 20s.—total, £11 14s. 11½*d.* The lord hath the advowson of Neath Church. In time of peace the mill was worth nine marcs. One hundred and fifty houses had been burned and destroyed in the war.

In the seventeenth century a court baron was held monthly, having jurisdiction to the amount of £1 19s. 11*d.* The tenants might essoign in any court save the two courts leet, held on the first Saturday after Michaelmas, and the first after St. Philip and St. James. The fines levied went to the lord, who had royalties of waifs and strays, deodands, felons' goods, treasure trove, and right of fowling and of fishing within the manor in the Nedd. Also he had 5s. on the descent or alienation of lands, but in 1667 no forfeitures or escheats had accrued to the lord for forty years. The lord's commons were Cefn Morfydd, Mynydd-Mawr, and Ffoswen. The only forest was Coed Iarll, on the sea coast, then in decay. There was no suit of mill.

Briton and part of Neath manor were held under Neath Citra, doing suit to its court, and Cefn Saeson, Cwrt Sarth, Hendre-havod, and Hunting Hill were held in capite as parcels of the abbey lands, on which fee farm rents were paid to the lord by Philip Hoby and B. Mansel. In 1667 the principal tenants were Bussy Mansel, Herbert Evans, Richard Seys, Walter Evans, and Edward Morgan. There were also customary tenants, and those by indenture and at will. In 1667 Neath Citra and Briton were regarded as one lordship, vested in the over-lord. The manor of Briton was sold by Thomas, Viscount Windsor.

Neath Burgus, though a borough and district manor, had some sort of dependence upon the member. The whole tract was granted to Richard de Granville, who founded the abbey about 1129 in his own name and that of his wife Constantia, and on his retirement to Bideford is said to have made over his whole holding to the monks, together with his castle and castelry. This is corroborated by the fine roll of John, 1207, which shows that the monks gave one hundred marcs and a palfrey to John, then Lord of Glamorgan, for what must be regarded as a confirmation. "Monachi de Neth dant centum marcas et 1 palfredum pro habenda castellarium quod fuit Ricardi Granavill cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, et pro habenda tota terra qua idem Ricardus habuit inter Thawy et Neth, salvis tenementis burgensium domini Regis, ita quod predicti monachi eos sine judicio amovere non possint, Sz tantum homagium et redditum illorum habeant, et dominus Rex habeat servicium quod ei debent. Termini ad scaccarium Sancti Michaelis anno regni domini Regis IX^o. L marcas et palfridum, et ad scaccarium Pasche proximo sequens L marcas." [*Rot. Fin.* i, 389.]

The castelry, however, did not carry the castle, for the account of Maurice de Berkeley, 31 Henry II, charges for Wm. de Cogan, custody of the Castle of Neath for half a year, £10. This is the earliest mention of the castle. Also £8 19s. 0½*d.* is paid for the hire of six

ships, to take arms and stores to it, and £1 for a great cord and large timber for it; and further on comes a receipt for five marcs from Cogan, “de remanente de warnisio (garniture, military fittings) castri”. And a corrody or annuity is allowed for certain servants there. Great exertions were evidently being made by the king during his occupation of the lordship to put its frontier castles in repair, and £21 livery (maintenance) is allowed for one hundred servants under William Le Sor and Walter Lageles, and they and Walter Luvel and others are charged with the care of three hundred of these servientes, who were to guard the castles of Neath, Newcastle, Cardiff, and Newburgh (Newport), at a cost for the year of about £146.

Sir Richard Granville's donation included all his lands between Clydach, Pwllignan, Neath, and Tawe, the chapel of St. Giles, Clydach Mill, a fee in Monknash, Penderyn Mill, and lands between Cludack and Constance Cross. He possessed a house called “De Vilerys”. This new acquisition, however, proved troublesome, and before long the monks exchanged the lordship and castelry with the chief lord for a rent charge upon Talavan, Llanblethian, and Ruthyn. The member descended subsequently with Cardiff, and was granted to Jasper Duke of Bedford, after whose death they were demised, 6th Sept. 1646, for twenty-one years to Sir William Herbert, one of the servants of the King's Privy Chamber. The lordships of Neath Ultra and Neath Citra, the manor, mill, and borough of Neath, with the profits of court, etc., held under this lease, were afterwards converted into a freehold. From the Herberts the over-lordship descended to the Irish Windsors, and sold by Lord Windsor to Sir H. Mackworth, and by his heirs to Mr. Grant. The sub-manor of Briton was in 1688 vested in Bussy Mansel, who dwelt at the manor house there. The inquisition, 24 Edward I, mentions Neath manor and castle; 8 Edward II, advowson of the Cistercian abbey, castle, town, and manor; and advowson of church: that of 9 Edward II, “Villa de Neath cum Castro, Manerium de Neath, Kiltre-

bebilth, and Brittone;" 23 Edward III, castle and town; 33 Edward III, manor, with the hamlets of Killibebil and Bruton; 49 Edward III, manor and castle, abbey and church; 18 Henry IV, castle, town, manor, patria, and forest, and Killibebil and Briton hamlets. The burgesses had confirmation charters from the Crown, 17 Edward II, 16 Edward III, and 18 Richard II. [*Cal. Rot. Pat.* 143, 199, 299.] The abbey does not appear as claiming a distinct jurisdiction. At the dissolution it was granted to and purchased by Williams, Cromwell's nephew, and from him it passed to Sir John Herbert of Cookham. Herbert's daughter and heir married Sir Wm. Dodington of Bremer, from whom it descended to the Dodingtons, Hobys of Bisham, and Lady Brook.

Neath was beleaguered by the Welsh in 1185 in form, and relieved by the English, who burned the wooden machines. The castle was burned by Llewelyn in 1230. In 25 Edward I it was in charge of Walter de Hakluyt, who paid for it to Wm. of Caversham, treasurer of Cardiff, £52, Richard Talbot paying at that time £60 for Cardiff. On the death of Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester; the king's officer, 8 Edward II, took charge of Neath Castle. [*Abb. Rot. Orig.* i, 100, 209; ii, 34.] The plan of the Castle may still be traced, and has been made the subject of a woodcut by Mr. G. G. Francis. The gate-house, a handsome building of Decorated date, is standing. It opened just outside the town wall.

XII. NEATH ULTRA was the member most exposed to the attacks of the Welsh. It lay west of the Nedd, and was bounded by the lordship of Cilvae. It contained the parishes and manors of Cilybebill and Cadoxton, and the reputed manor of Resolven, about which, however, there is some doubt. Resolven is on the left or eastern bank of the Nedd, contiguous to, if not included in Glyn Corrwg. It seems to have been part of the Briton Ferry estate, and was sold by Lord Jersey to Mr. Edwards Vaughan of Rheola. The original name is said to have been Solven, and Rhys Solven to have been adopted when it came into the possession of Rhys

ap Jestyn. The member was granted to de Granville, and descended with Neath Citra.

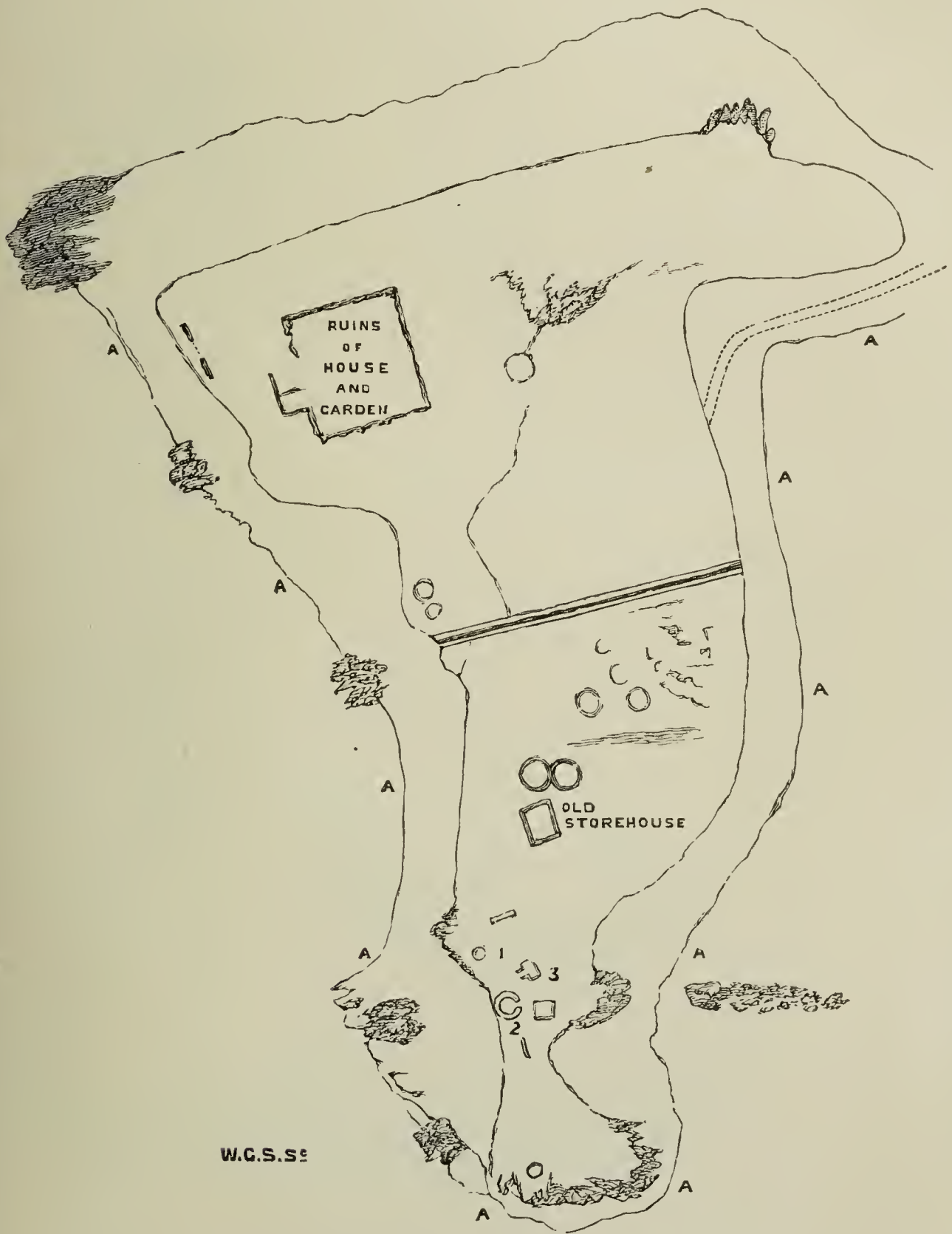
Cadoxton manor appears to have belonged to Neath Abbey. It was granted at the dissolution to Sir Richard Williams, the Cromwell ancestor, who sold it to Sir John Herbert of Cookham with Neath Abbey, with which it has descended.

Cilybebill was a manor appendant to Neath Ultra and a parish. It is often called a hamlet in the Inquisitions. About 1719 Wm. Herbert was of Cilybebill, as was Richard H. in 1750, Katherine, his daughter, was his heiress. It is said to have belonged to Neath Abbey, and to have been exchanged for other lands called Rhyslege, with Owen ap Rhys ap Jestyn. It has descended to Mr. Herbert Lloyd. G. T. C.

YNYS LYRAD, ANGLESEY.

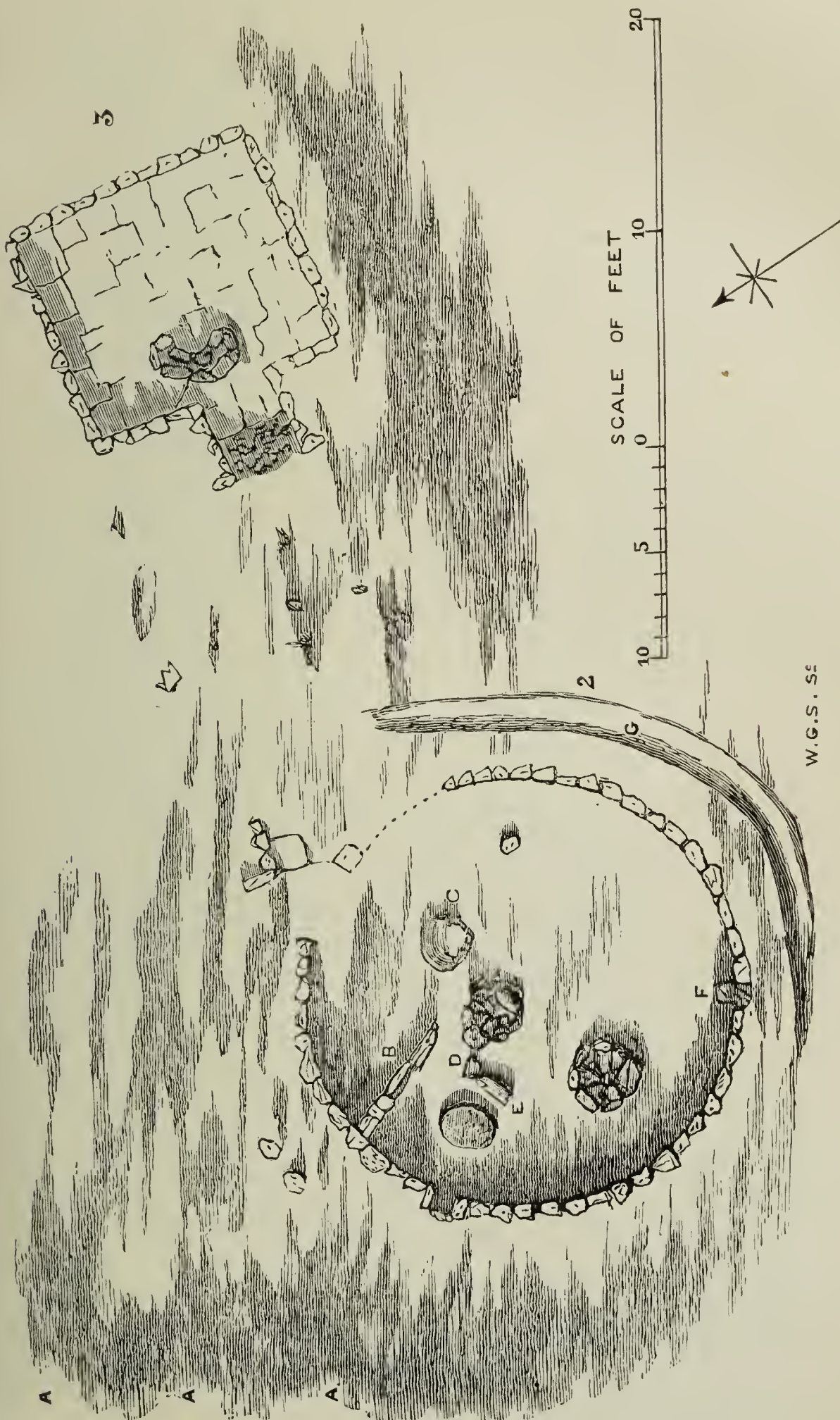
HOLYHEAD Island is remarkable for the number of clusters of habitations of the early natives, called *cyttiau'r Gwyddelod*, still existing. I have in previous notices described all those in the Island; but there is one on the mainland of Anglesey, in Llanynghenedle parish, that deserves a separate notice, as it appears to have been a link to, or output rather, of those in Holyhead around the mountain. In the year 1874, Colonel Augustus Fox being with me, we excavated several of the huts at Ynys Lyrad, which had frequently attracted the notice of archæologists, as they are marked in the Ordnance Map of Anglesey.

Anyone looking at the Map will find that there is a narrow channel of the sea which divides Holyhead Island from Anglesey. About midway between the Stanley Embankment, on which Telford's Road and the Railway cross the sea, and the Four Miles' Bridge, there is a peninsula, or at times an island, called Ynys Lyrad, projecting into the sea. On this the circular huts are marked. Having received Sir Richard Bulkeley's permission to examine them, he being the owner



W.G.S.S.

YNYS LYRAD.—PLAN.



W.G.S. S.E.

YNYS LYRAD.—HUT CIRCLES.

of the land, we sent labourers to excavate the most prominent of the hut-circles, and found that the arrangement and size of the huts were exactly similar to those at Tymawr, described in the December number, 1869, vol. xxvi, of the *Archæological Journal*. The fireplaces, the stone basin sunk in the ground of the hut floors, the large pounding stones, whorls, and sharpening stones, with a hole in the corner for suspension, similar to those found in the Swiss lake-dwellings, need no further description from me.

This Island was apparently fortified on the land side, being protected by a deep water-channel on the south and west. Before the two embankments were made it was the only place for crossing the water between Anglesey and Holyhead. The Roman road is supposed to have been traced from Segontium (Caernarvon), across the Menai at Moel Don, then by Caerleb and Caer Helen, where there was a Roman camp, from this spot to Ynys Lyrad; and again on the Holyhead side of the channel, by Trearddur to Holyhead, the Rev. W. Wynn Williams has traced the road in many places. A small conical island or rock juts out of the sea at a small distance on the west. It has a cairn of loose stones on the top, and is called Ynys Widdog. It is visible from a similar work above Capel Llochwyd, on Holyhead Mountain, near the Tymawr Huts, and also from a height at Trewilmod, where there is a small circular enclosure made by flat stones fixed upright in the ground. Probably these were beacons, for signal-fires to give the first intimation of approaching danger either from the sea or from land, should the enemy threaten to attack the colony at Ynys Lyrad or Tymawr.

I have furnished a good plan of the Island and its *cyttiau* at Ynys Lyrad, which will complete the account of ancient habitations in this part.

W. O. STANLEY.

Penrhos; March 5th, 1878.

[This interesting peninsula was visited by the Association in 1870, under the guidance of J. Lloyd Griffiths, Esq., M.A.—EDITOR.]

LEADEN COFFIN, RHYDDGAER.

IN *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. i, 3rd Series, p. 214, I drew attention to the camp at Rhyddgaer, in the parish of Llangeinwen, Anglesey; and again in vol. ii, p. 326, and vol. iv, p. 218, there are lists of coins which, together with two glass beads and numerous fragments of Samian and other pottery, were brought to light in digging the foundation of a wall around the stackyard. Then in vol. vii, p. 37, I gave a plan of the works, with a drawing of a quern found there.

I often thought it strange that Rowlands, usually so particular in noting everything belonging to his own district of Anglesey, should have omitted to mention this camp in *Mona Antiqua*. I find, however, in his more valuable work, the *Antiquitates Parochiales*, under the heading, "Llangeinwen and Llangaffo", the following notice: "In the upper part of the township" (Celleiniog), "which looks to the south, formerly, the Romans, or at any rate the Britons against the Romans, made a camp; and a fortification is there still to be seen, formed with a square area, near which the Rhyddgaer¹ mansion is erected. Whether so called from the colour of the soil, which is reddish, or from a small free town once situated there, which have the same significance in our language, I do not decide. It is not, however, difficult to believe that the Roman generals, who kept a watch upon the sea, erected certain fortifications in this place, at the mouth of the Mæne, as they did their Segontium on the other bank, right over against the sea." (*Arch. Camb.*, No. iii, July 1846, Supplement, p. 316.)

Towards the end of January in the present year I received a letter from W. H. Owen, Esq., of Plas-yn-Penrhyn, informing me that on the same land (now the property of his brother, Thomas Owen, Esq.) there had

¹ *Rhudd*, red; *rhydd*, free; *caer*, a fortress.



C-C CAMV LORIS HOI

INSCRIBED LEADEN COFFIN FROM RHYDDGAER.

been found portions of what was supposed to be a leaden coffin, and requesting that I would go over, at my earliest convenience, to inspect it; which I did soon afterwards in his company, when the following account of the discovery was given me. Some stones near the hedge of a field now under cultivation, but which had formerly been part of the waste land called Cwningar (or Rabbit Warren), distant about five hundred yards from the camp, were so much in the way of the plough that it was determined to clear them off. In the course of their operations the workmen employed came upon three pieces of lead surrounded by stones, some of which were boulder-like, and of considerable size, but placed without any apparent order; while others, of of slab-like form, had evidently been brought from an adjacent limestone quarry on the beach, below high water mark, and would serve well as ends or sides of a cistfaen. One thing seemed tolerably certain, viz., that both stones and lead had been previously disturbed. Unfortunately Mr. Owen was not present at the time, otherwise he would have noted anything particular in the arrangement. However, the find was at once reported to him, and he immediately took steps to secure the fragments, now carefully preserved by him at Rhyddgaer. They consist of what were evidently one end and parts of the sides of a coffin. It is curious that no trace should have been found of the bottom, the lid, or the other end. These sides are much battered and indented through having been struck by the plough-share, and a piece has been torn off from one end of each of them. The annexed drawings may, perhaps, give a better idea than can be formed from any description. Each side is 3 feet 3 inches long by 11 inches broad. Average thickness of the lead, half an inch. There are mouldings or borders three-quarters of an inch deep; and at the ends that remain entire, there are small holes, apparently used for fastening with nails or rivets. The remaining end of the coffin is 2 feet 2 inches long, and 11 inches where broadest. Near what

was its upper edge there is a protuberance which may have served as a support for the lid. The letters, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long, and half an inch wide, are in relief. Those on one of the sides were all remarkably plain, while on the other a single letter was obliterated, and two were rather indistinct; but what appeared strange was, that so many should be reversed, and it seemed impossible to make sense of SIROLVMAC. It was, however, certain that the same letters, with additions, were to be seen on both sides. Having made careful drawings and measurements, I puzzled over the inscription for many days, but all to no purpose.

Soon after this, while staying at Vronheulog in Merionethshire, I showed my drawings to O. Richards, Esq., M.D., and together we tried hard to make out a meaning. At length he said, "How would it be if read thus?" *i.e.*, backwards; and that certainly gave an intelligible name. Then all at once the truth dawned upon us, that there was a defect in the casting; and although the engraver had carved the letters right enough on the mould, he forgot that in the impression they would come out reversed; which also soon became evident when the drawing was held up to the light, with the plain side of the paper next the eye. In this way intelligible readings were obtained,—C-O CAMVLORIS on the one fragment, and CAMVLORIS HOI on the other; each one fortunately supplying what was wanting to complete the inscription, and also giving the entire length of the coffin, which will have been about 4 feet: hence we must suppose the body to have been laid sideways, with the knees somewhat contracted. There seem also to be indications that quicklime was used to fill up. It appears to me uncertain whether the horizontal stroke between the c's is intended for a letter, or merely a mark of separation, and therefore it is doubtful how the first part should be read. One c may stand for *centurionis*, and the other for *Caii* or some other prenomen; and the rest of the inscription will be CAMVLORIS H(IC) O(SSA) I(NCLVDVN-

TVR) or I(ACENT),—here are enclosed, or lie, the bones of Caius Camulor, centurion.

That the officer here commemorated was an important personage is testified by so expensive a burial, and the name would seem to point to a British origin. It is not improbable that he may have served under Carausius (many of whose coins—one among them of great rarity—have been dug up here), who, from his command of the fleet, would be able to keep up communications with this and many other places on the Welsh seaboard. For example, there is in the parish of Stackpole Elidyr, or Cheriton, in Pembrokeshire, a stronghold so similarly situated that one may easily imagine the account of it to have been written as a description of Rhyddgaer: “On a tongue of land commanding a branch of the Stackpool estuary there is a strong encampment, near which, in several places, have been found human bones, a brazen spear-head, and an ancient sword.” (Lewis, *Top. Dic.*, s. v.) Note here the brazen spear-heads, and piece of a sword also, found near Rhyddgaer. What makes the coincidence more remarkable is the fact that in the church there, a flat stone, now forming “the original stone altar in a chapel or chantry”, and having on it the same name, “is preserved, and the upper surface of the slab presents the inscription, of which an engraving is annexed” in the seventh volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 3rd Series, p. 138.

According to that engraving, and Mr. Longueville Jones' reading of the inscription, there seems to be one letter more than appears in the name on the Rhyddgaer coffin. He suggests that “the missing letters in the first line may have been LL or CL”. Of these conjectures, the former is the more likely; and if followed, we may suppose the name was in this instance spelt with two L's. At the same time I cannot help thinking a closer examination of the stone might possibly show that the downstroke connecting the M and what would be, on my theory, the erased V, may not in reality exist

in the original; for he adds, "but there is some degree of uncertainty about them",—the letters, which otherwise would be identical with those at Rhyddgaer. This inscription I should read CAMVLORIS—FILI FANHVC—the grave of, or simply, Fanhuc son of Camulor; for we could not well say, the grave of Camulor son of Fanhuc, seeing that the former worthy had his last resting-place in Anglesey. If the stroke after the s be intended for an i, it must be supposed to be superfluous, or else a mistake of the carver's, the word being already in the genitive; but I am more inclined to consider these as terminal marks,—stops, in fact. It will be noted that they exactly resemble the stroke between the two c's in the Rhyddgaer inscription; also that the fourth letter in the last word is more like H than N; and that altogether there is such similarity in the characters as would point to a uniform date.

On examining the place where the leaden fragments were found, it was seen that the surrounding earth had that dark and greasy appearance indicative of the presence of decayed animal matter. Mixed up with it were also pieces of tile and pottery, together with ashes and calcined bones; from which it may be inferred that cremation had been used in the case of other interments.

A red clay vase, the neck of which is still preserved, was found many years ago, beneath a small cairn, at a distance of about twenty yards from the spot where the coffin was discovered; and I had all along considered that the cemetery was situated at this point, where the ground, after falling considerably for some distance, rises again somewhat towards the shore, being quite under the eyes of the occupants of the camp.

The house at Rhyddgaer is now being taken down; and as it is very old, there may be inscribed stones worked up in the masonry. Other articles may be met with when the foundations of the new house are cut. Mr. Owen has kindly promised to give me the earliest information as to any such discovery.

W. WYNN WILLIAMS.

Bodewryd; April 1878.

HISTORICAL MSS. COMMISSION.

(Continued from p. 73.)

“20 April 1581. Exemplification (under the signature and seal of William Flower, Esquire, *alias* Norroy King of Arms, and principal herald of the east, west, and north parts of England, from the river Trent northward) to Robert Daud, Esq., of North Wales, of his ancient arms, together with a grant to the same Robert Daud of a crest, to be borne with the same arms.

“18 April 1583. Articles of an agreement made at Hawarden, co. Flint, between ‘Roberte Davyes, serjaunte-at-arms, and his nephew, Roberte Davyes, gent.,’ of the one part, and John Wynne of Tours, gent., and John Wynne, his son and heir, of the other part, at the mediation of Robert Brereton, George Ravenscrofte, Edward Morgan, Peres Gruffith, and Thomas Evans, Esquiers, for the final settlement of a controversy respecting right and title to seats and burial places in the church of Mould, co. Flint.

“14 April 1585. Last Will and Testament of Robert Davies of Mould, co. Flint (proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 3 March 1586), who bequeaths to his nephew, Robert Davies, ‘all such benches, seates, knillinge places, and burialles whatsoever, whiche I have, or in any wise ought to have in the said parishe church of Mould.’

“6 July, 40 Elizabeth. Copy of a lease for two thousand years, granted by William, Earl of Derby, to Thomas Ravenscrofte of Bretton, co. Flint, Esq., of certain lands and tenements, etc., in the lordships of Mould and Hawarden and elsewhere, co. Flint, at a pepper-corn rent; the consideration for the grant being the payment of a sum of £300.

“1599. The true and perfecte accompt betwixt Thomas Ravenscroft and Robert Davies, Esq., touching the purchase of certain lands in Mold, Hope, and Hawarden, the annual rent of the lands being £10 11s. 1d., and the ‘said landes being purchased at xl^{tie}. yeares rent,’ the purchase money amounted to £422 3s. 4d., heavy sums being also paid ‘to Mr. Ireland and Mr. Sparke by way of a gratuite,’ and ‘to Mr. Edward Stanley for confirmation of the bargain.’

“The entire sum invested for the annual rental of £10 11s. 1d., being £559 13s. 10d.

“18 June 1600. The last Will and Testament of Edward

Gruffith ap Ievan of Lleweny, co. Denbigh, written by himself, bequeathing to his brother, John Griffith of Bristol, an annuity for life of £20, which is not to be paid him should he take any steps to set aside the will, the testator leaves his messuages, houses, lands, etc., in Lleweny and Henllan, co. Denbigh, as also in Killowaine and Bodeygan, and in Vaynol, Pengwerne, Bodewithan, and other places, co. Flint, to his nephew Piers Mutton of Lincoln's Inn, in London, for life, with remainder to such person as the said Piers may appoint. The testator directs 'his bodie to be wrapped in lynnyn clothes, and so to be putt in earthe and buried withowte coffin or anie covering but earthe amongst Christian burialls yf it maye;' and further directs his executor to 'geue a hoope of wheate of Denbigh measure to everie servaunt man and woman dwellinge in his howse at the tyme of his decease.' Probate granted in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 4 December 1601.

" 23 July 16— . Memorandum of a sale (by John Griffith, late of Arthinwent, to Dame Jones, for the use of Robert Davies of Gwisaney, Esq.) of 'one benche or Pwe in the middle Ile of the south side in the church of Mould, and adjoining or liing vpon the fourth stone pillow of the same Ile.'

" 28 September 1612. Deed of release and quit claim, whereby Sara Snead of Hope, co. Flint, spinster, conveyed to Robert Davies of Gwysaney, co. Flint, Esq., all her right and title by inheritance or otherwise in certain 'seates, roomes, benches, kneeling places, burialles, and burying places in the south Ile of the parishe church of Mould, in the said countie of Flint scituate, lying and being there betweene the wall of the said south Ile of the one side and in the upper end, and seates, roomes, benches, kneeling places, burialles, and burying places of the said Robert Davies of the other side, and the seat, benches, kneeling place, buriall, and burying place of Daudid Wynne of Towre, gentleman, in the lower end.'

" 6 December 1620. Certificate and protest addressed to Samuel Goodeeve, D.C.L., Chancellor of the Consistory Court of St. Asaph, by seventy inhabitants of the parish of Mould, co. Flint, protesting against the action of the churchwardens of the said parish in attempting to erect a 'most inconvenient, vnfitt, and discommodious seat' in the same place in the church of the said parish, where the churchwardens in the previous year set up a seat, which was removed on account of its unfitness and 'discommodiousness'.

" Undated list of the holders of seats in Mould Church, headed 'The names of suche as have there partes of certaine seates in the church of Moulde.' From the entries of this record it ap-

pears that some of these occupants of church sittings acquired their lands and seats from the same source—*e.g.* ‘(5) David ap Jon Blethin and Griffith ap Jon Blethin haue likewise vsed one seat jointlye after the tenure of there said landes, houlden after Gavel kinde. (6) Bethn ap Gwin and Res ap Gwin so hould there landes after the custome of gavell kinde, and so there seates in the said church jointlye. (7) Res ap Hoell ap Madoc and Lewis ap Hoell ap Madoc do likewise hould there landes after the like tenure, and so there seat jointlye in the said church.’

“April 1621. Information presented to the Right Honourable the Lord President and others, his Majesty’s Council in the marches of Wales, by Marmaduke Lloyd, Esq., his majesty’s attorney attending the said council, against John Conway, gentleman, Peter Drihurst, and eight others. The persons charged by this information are accused of causing an unseemly riot in the parish church of Ruthlan on Sunday, 25 March 1621, on the occasion of the funeral of Thomas Conway of Ruthlan, co. Flint, gentleman, whose body they buried in defiance of lawful authority in the grave of the Mutton family, in the chancel of the said church, although another grave in the same chancel (being the grave of the deceased gentleman’s nearest ancestors) had been opened and prepared for the reception of the corpse. This outrage is said to have been perpetrated in contempt of and malice against the said Thomas Conway’s brother-in-law, Peter Mutton of Lleweine, in the county of Denbigh, Esq., who was present in the church, and vainly protested against the conduct of the rioters, who are alleged to have been armed with staves, daggers, and other weapons. The disorderly business, which had its origin in a dispute concerning right of interment in a particular grave, was attended with some hard fighting, in which the rioters ‘with their feete and fistes gave’ their opponents ‘divers and sundry sore and murderous blowes, thrustes, and punches in diuerse parts of ther bodies’. The information covers eight and a half foolscap pages with close writing, and the paper is endorsed with a memorandum that the defendants were bound to their good behaviour in sums of money varying from £100 to £3 13s. 3d.

“13 August 1621. ‘Deposicions taken att the dwellinge house of David ap Evan, in Sainte Assaphen, in the countie of Flinte, the xiiith day of August, 1621, before John Lewis Clerke, Roger Willms, Foulke Morgan, and John Willms, gentlemen, by vertue of a commission to them directed from the kinges Majesties Councill in the marches of Wales, for the examination of wittnesses in a cause there depending att issue betweene Marmaduke Lloyd, Esq., his Majesties Attorney, Enforme,

against Jenkin Conway, gent., Peter Drihurst, and others, defendants.' Covering forty-eight closely written pages of foolscap, these depositions, respecting the circumstances of the affray in Ruthlan Church, on the occasion of the funeral of Mr. Conway, illustrate in a notable manner the way which the Welsh gentry used to bury their dead under their church seats, have property in the said seats and in the graves beneath them, and convey by deed, or will, or formal institution, their property in the same to purchasers or others. The first of a series of witnesses in this business, John Worrall of Ruthland, co. Flint, yeoman, aged ninety years or thereabouts, deposes 'that aboute twentye yeares agoe this deponente was presente in the churche of Ruthland, Mrs. Anne Conway, mother of the sayd Mr. Peeter Mutton and the sayd Peeter of Llewenev, Esquier, Thomas ap John ap William, servaunte of the said Mrs. Conway, and William Mutton, clerke, nowe lyving, being likewyse presente in the sayd church, and then, after the sayd company had sayd their prayers, the sayd Peeter Mutton, beinge then newly come from London, and cominge to the sayd parish of Ruthland to his lands, the said Thomas Conway took the sayd Peeter Mutton by the hand and ledd him to the sayd seate now in variencie,' sayinge vnto him, 'brother Mutton, here is a seate wherein youre grandfather and father were buryed, the which I bought of my cosen Richard Mutton, sonne of Peires Mutton Vaughan, and I doe freely bestowe this seate and buryinge place vpon you, for I have nothings else to bestowe vpon you;' 'and thervpon the sayd Thomas Conway did deliuer the possession of the sayd seate vnto the sayd Peeter Mutton, nowe livinge, and thervpon Mr. Edward Griffith sayd to the sayd Mr. Mutton that he was to thank his brother, Mr. Thomas Conway, for that kindness.' From a previous part of this deposition, it appears that the Peter Mutton nowe livinge' (Thomas Conway's brother-in-law) was a grandson of 'Peires Mutton, seriante-att-armes.'

"20 Dec. 1621. Deed executed by William David of Northopp, co. Flint, whereby, in consideration of a sum of money, he conveys to Robert Davies of Gwesany, Esquire, all his (the said William's) 'seate place, kneelinge place, and buriall place, standinge and beinge in the south ile of the parish church of Mould, within the countie of Flint; and also all that his seate place, kneelinge place, and buriall place, beinge in the middle ile of the sayd church,' formerly pertaining to his deceased brother, Edward ap David, or his late father, David Gruffith ap Eignon.

"16 May 1622. Letter from Richard Budd to Robert Davies, Esq., offering to sell for a sum of £6 13s. 4d. the fee-farm of an acre of land in Gwesaney and a piece of land in Albert Meleden, together yielding an annual rent of 2s.

“27 June 1622. Charter of exemplification (with the great seal attached thereto), made at the request of Sir John North, Knt., of a brief of 33 Edward I, directing Reginald de Graye, Justice of Chester, to make an extent of the manor of Ewlowe, and take a valuation of it; and also of the extent, as made by the said Reginald de Graye, of the king's lands at Ewlowe, by which there appear to be 480 acres of common land, of the yearly value of £14, and two water-mills, etc., worth £2 per annum, etc., the whole being of the annual value of £21 14s. 4d.

“15 April 1631. Acknowledgment (signed by John Davies and delivered to Robert Davies of Gwesany, Esq., in the presence of John Wynne, Griffith Williams, and Gruffith Lloyd) that it has been proved to the said John that he has no right to a certain seat in the south aisle of Mould Church through his deceased mother, Angharad, *verch* John Robert, as she sold her right in the same to the said Robert Davies, Esq.

“1632. The humble petition of the parishioners and ‘inhabitauntes of the seuerall parishes of Nerquis and Treythin, to the reuerend father in God, John, by God's Providence Bushopp of Sainte Assaphen.’ This undated paper (which appears from its contents and penmanship to have been drawn in some year of Charles the First's reign) exhibits a remarkable picture of spiritual destitution and clerical neglect. The services, it is alleged, being either neglected or performed at irregular and inconvenient times in the churches of the said parishes, the parishioners are compelled to waste their time on Sundays in waiting vainly for clerical offices, or are tempted to pass it in godless diversions, when they do not neglect to assemble themselves at their churches. ‘That in regard thereof,’ runs the petition, ‘most of the youthes and yonger sorte of people in either parishe doe commonly haunt the hare with greyhoundes and houndes vpon the Sundayes in the morninge, or doe vse to play at the foot boole, and boole, tenins, and bowles within the severall churchyards of both parish churches, in regard they stay soe longe for service, when it is lastly redd in their church; and that th' elder sorte doe commonly fall to drinking or some vnlawfull games, and some of the elder sorte dryven to returne home, staieing to longe for meate.’ No, or only few, sermons have been preached in the churches for sixteen years past, during which time also the ‘catecizeinge of children’ has been almost totally neglected. The date of this paper is shown by a subsequent paper, dated 5 Dec. 1640.

“12 Nov. 1640. Letter from John Wynne of Nerquis to the ‘Rt. Worshipfull Lieutenaunte Colonell Davies,’ at Bridgewater

For 3 weemen, 40 yds. at 14s. yrde	{ My lord Archbissoppes wife, 12 yards Towers Grogram Mr. Archdeacon his wife, 12 yardes Towers Grogram Lady Spotswoode, 16 yardes Towers Grogram	} £ s. d. 28 00 0
For 3 weemen, 30 yds. at 6s. 6d. yarde	{ Arbella Eton, 10 yds. brode Tamelletto Mrs. Marye, 10 yds. brode Tamelletto Grisseld Spotswoode, 10 yrdes Tamelletto	} 09 15 0
For the pulpitte cloth, 3 yds. dim. at 13s. yrde.	.	. 02 05 6
For the table cloth, 3 yds. at 13s. yrde	.	. 01 19 0
For the cushen, 2 yrd. dim. duble bays at	.	. 00 06 9.'

"The bills of charges sent in by Albon Leveret Athlone, officer of arms, for fees to officers of arms who attended at the funeral, and for 'escutcheons' used in the pomp, amounted to twenty-four pounds two shillings.

"Car. I. (?) An undated copping of an old Extent of the Lands in Owston during the minority of Sir Wm. Adams.

"13 June 1659. Memorandum of an agreement between Vrsula Sontlley of Sontlley, widow, on behalf of her infant son Robert, and John Puleston of Havode-y-Werne, gentleman, that the recent interment (with the said John Puleston's consent) of her late husband, John Sontlley, 'in a chancell on the north side of the church of Wrexham,' shall not affect in any way the title of the said John Puleston to the said chancel, who maintains that it belongs to him; and that John Puleston shall abstain from using the said 'chancell' for purposes of interment till Robert Sontlley, the minor aforementioned, shall have attained the full age of one and twenty years. Signed before witnesses at Wrexham.

"1660. 'A True and Perfect Duplicate of all sums of money Taxed, Rated, and Assessed within the Hundred of Mold, in the county of Flint, by vertue of an Act of Parliament, entitled an Act for the speedy provision of money, for disbanding and paying of the Forces of this kingdome by land and sea.'

"10 March 1664. 'The Genealogie of y^e Auncient and Worshipfull Familie of the Pulestons of Puleston, co. Salop, and Puleston of Emrall, co. Flint, and Puleston of Havode-y-Werne, co. Denbigh, together with other stemmes and branches proceeding thence, faithfully transcribed out of the bookes of Robert Davies of Gwysaney, Esq., Edward Puleston of Alington, Esq., and Owen Salusbury of Rug, Esq., by John Salusbury de Erbystocke.' A lengthy and carefully executed chart on a roller.

"28 Oct. 1664. A quit claim executed by Thomas Speed, in respect to all his interest and whatever title he may have had in a particular seate or pue in Holt church, in the deanery of

Wrexham, co. Denbigh. 'I, Thomas Speed, in the countie of Denbigh, gentleman, doe hereby disclaime from any right, title, or interest, which I heretofore have hadd or now have of, in, and to one seate or pue situate in Holt Church, beeing the vpper-moste seate in the middle ile of the said church, and on the north side of the same ile, haveing often heard and now believing that the right of the saide seate is now in Robert Davies of Gwesany, in the countie of Flint, Esq.'

"2 Sept. 1676. Three letters respecting a seat in Holt Church, belonging to Mr. Robert Davies of Gwysaney, which he is entreated to allow Mr. Humbarston of Holt to occupy. The letters are of interest, as they show the jealousy with which persons regarded their rights in church seats.

"13 April 1725. Acknowledgment by Mr. Thomas Beech that his mother's grave was dug in a certain ground by the permission of John Puleston of Havodyuern, Esq., and that he (Thomas Beech) has no right to inter corpses in that ground."

EXTRACTS FROM OLD WILLS RELATING TO WALES.

(Continued from vol. for 1876, p. 227.)

Anglesey, Amlwch, 4 May 1538.—"Thomas Gruffith senior.... corpusque meum sepeliend' in eccl'ia p'ochiali de Amloch. It' lego ad emend' vestimenta sac'dotalia d'c'e eccl'ie xls.....ad fabrica' eccl'ie cathedral' Bangor vjs. viij*d*.....fr'ib' mi'orib' de llanvays xxs.....ad repa'co'm eccl'ie de llan ynowsaint xls..... ad augmentac'o'm di'vi (?) cultus in capella b'te Marie de llan yiddoc vjs. viij*d*.....d'no Will'mo Rob't' curato meo ijs.....Johanni gruffith filio meo unu' messuagiū' terre vocat' tref wyn..... Umfrido Gruffith filio meo.....lego Rolando gruff' filio meo decem bestias.....et decimas agno' de Rosfeirio et bodewryd..... Rob'to Gruffith filio meo.....Elsab' gruffith filie mee.....Agneti gruffith filie mee.....Jennet Gruffith filie mee.....Margarete gruffith filie mee.....Will'mo gruffith filio meo." Proved 18 June 1538. (Fo. 9, Crumwell.)

Aberffraw, 1537 (12 Dyngelley).—Meurick Lewes¹ to be buried

¹ Lewis Dwnn gives the name as Meurig ap *Llewelyn*. He was of Bodorgan, and of the Body Guard of Henry VIII. Among his sons here enumerated were Roland M., Bishop of Bangor, 1559-65;

“in the chauncell of o’r lady in the parisshe church of Crowell. I bequeth to the fabricac’on of the said chauncell vs.....to the cathedrall church of Bangor a bullock of ij yeres olde (to llanvays a bullok of ij yeres olde) to the Freres of Bangor a bullock of ij yeres olde) to llanvirian a bullok of ij yeres olde, to llangedwalled’r a heifer of ij yeres olde (to my dowghter Alys Bulkeley a cowe) to my doughter Annes vz’ Meurike xx’ti heyfers and bullocks) to my doughter Jane vz’ Meurik xx’ti heyfers and bullocks.....to my sonne Willyam the ferme of the myll of tres Mibion Meurik, and my right and interest of and in a t’ent of lands in Tref Mibion Meurik, whiche S’r Richard Bulkeley, Knight, promysed me in recompense of my porcion and parte of and in the ferme of the saide towne. To my sonne Reignolde my interest and title of and in a certayne close called Kay glayn y more in the hamlet of tref ri, and my interest and taking of and in the passage of swyddycrue upon the salt Riv’ of Menaye. It’ I will that my sonnes Owen and Edmond shall have my right, interest, and title of and in the mylle of Bodronyn. It’ I will that my sonne Richard Meurik shall swe for the rennyng of my l’res patents of and upon the said mille, and allso upon the farme of Ab’r Fraowe, according to the tenure and effect of the kings l’res unto S’r John Dauncye, knight, directed.....to the lights of the church of Crowell iijs. iiijd.....S’r Edmond Powell, parson of Crowell.....my wyffe, my sonnes Master Rowland Meurik, Richard Meurik, Will’m Meurik, John Meurik, executours. Allso I ordeyn and make my brother S’r Edmund Lewes parson of Eggloyssaell sup’viso’r.

Beaumaris.—Feb. 10, 1490, Hugh Strotton “corp’ sep’ in eccl’ia Sancte marie Belli marisci.....d’no Johanni Alden Rectori meolego dicte eccl’ie unu’ ten’tum jacens extra portam juxta Domu’ elemosinarie ad augmentacionem stipendij sacerdotalis celebrant’ ante crucem.” Son Rowland heir; remainder to Hugh Brodhed and his sons, remainder to John Bache and his sons, remainder to Ellen Peeke and her male heirs. Proved 21 July 1514, by Hu. Brodhed the executor. (Folio 2, Holder.)

1535, “Rolandus Velevell miles pro corpore D’ni Regis et Constabular’ Castr’ D’ni Regis Belli Marisci corpus...humand’ in monasterio...de llau vayse...lego pred’e’o monasterio...viginti sex solid’ et octo denar’ Ac eciam lego Capelle beate Marie de Bello Marisco tresdecim solid’ et quatuor denar’...ad fabricam eccl’ie sancti Est[*blurred*] sex solid’ et octo denar’...ad fabricam

Edmond, D.C.L., grandfather of Edmond Meyrick, D.C.L., of Uchel-dre, Archdeacon of Bangor and Canon of Lichfield; and one John, not mentioned by Lewis Dwnn. (ii, 127, 128.)

eccl'ie sancti Tegvani sex solid' et octo denar'...ad fabricam eccl'ie sancte Katerine tres solid' et quatuor denar'...Agneti Velvel al's Agneti Gruff' uxori mee om'ia messuagia terras...infra villam de Bello Marisco...coram hiis testib'...Mag'ro Thoma Grono Cantarista Mag'ro Will'mo Elys Rectori belli marisci Joh'e Gruff' filio et hered' Edmundi Gruff' generoso Ric'o John burgen' ville belli Marisci et Will'mo ap Grono Medico. (26, Hogen.)

1544-5.—“Roland Bulkeley, Esquyer.¹ Bequests to church of Llandrillo. Brother, John B., Doctor of Divinity; Sir Richard, Knight; Robert; nephew, Ric. B., son of Sir Ric. his brother; godsonne, Rowland B., sonne to my nephew, Rychard B.; Elen, my wife; Sir Christr. James, curate of Bewemares; sonne in law, Edwd. Conwey.”

Will dat. 8, proved 26 July 1549. “Wm. Bulkelay, Esquier, Sons, Rd., Tho., Rob., Rowland, Wm., Hugh, and John. Dau'rs. Kath. and Elyn, Anne. ‘Newye’, Mr. Constable. Brother, Tho. B. Sir Rd. B. my nephew.”

Llanfair-ynghornwy, Anglesey.—6 Feb. 1550, “Gruff. ap R. ap ed'e to be buried in church of Llanvair in Cownwy, to reparations of which, 3s. 4d.; to Bangor, 2s.; to Llanflewyn, 2s.; to St. Hilary, 8d.; to St. Kybe, 8d. To Gruff. ap R. ap William, tenement, etc., called Tir ymeneth, in Ros Llanvair, otherwise called Ykaey Du. Son, Rob. ap. R. ap E.”² Large number of small legacies. Proved 22 Jan. 1551-9. (Folio 2, “Powell.”)

13 Nov. 1539.—“Ego Will'mus Gryffith, Cownway...corpus q' meu' ad sepeliend' in eccl'ia Cath' Bangor'...fabrice eccl'ie predictae ijs. Item ordino et constituo Edwardum Griffith filiu' meu' naturalem et Alys v' Hugh uxore' mea'...executores...et Edwardum Gryffith Armiger' supervisorem...Hiis testibus Tho'a Birkedall curat' meo Joh'e Gruff' et Rich'o Hampton...Dat' apud Bangor' in domo mansionis mee.” Proved 1 Dec. 1539. (Fo. 17, “Crumwell.”)

1563, 8 Stevenson. “Nicholas Owen, marchant tayler of London. Tresdraethe within the Island of Anglyssay, where I was borne; my mother Jane, v' David ap Will'm; my brother Owen ap Robert; brother, Wm. Owen; sister, Margaret; sister, Ellen; my two children, Owen and William; my sister, *Owen*; my cosen, Will'm Prychard; sister in lawe, Ellen, v' John; sister, Gwen; cosen, Robert Owen; my uncle, his father; cosen, Hugh Owen; *my sister Ellen, v' John, my brother Owen's wife (i.e., Ellen, v' John, who is wife of his brother Owen).*”

¹ Brother of Sir Richard. (Will, p. 221.)

² Lewis Dwnn, ii, 262.

Anglesey and Denbighshire (Llanidan and Eglwysfael).—1530, Owen Hollonde¹ of Great Kembell, Bucks., Esquire, “unto the parisshe church of Saynt Martyn in Denybegh lond where I was borne, callid Englowes vaght, a chaleis of silver parcell gillt unto the use of the parrishons there...unto the parishe [of] llan Edant in Angliesey, toward the reperacion of the same church, xs...toward the reperacion of saint Myghell, callid Skiveoke, in Angleis’, vjs. viij*d*...my benefactour Richard Hampden...my cosen John Hollond, yeman ussher wt’ the kinges grace...my uncle Rethergh ap R...Rethergh ap David my cosyn...my nephewe Hughe Hollond...my suster Margaret of Llysvayne...my suster Anne Bechamp...Edward Hollond my sonne...Auderie my lovinge wife.”

Carnarvonshire, Bangor Cathedral.—1525, “Mawrice Glynne,² Clerk, Docto’r of the Lawe, of — — (?). My cosyns Dan Edmond Hord, procto’r of the Charterhouse nere London, and Aleyn Hord his brother. Toward the building of the Cathedrall Church of Bangor, xx*li*. In the presence of S’r Thomas Wales, Chapeleyn; S’r Richard ap Hoell, Chapleyn; George Waren, and Roger Gytzens.” (36, Bodfelde.)

14 Aug. 1534, “John Glyn,³ preest, Deane of the Cathedrall Church of saint Danyell in Bangor”, to be buried “w’tin the chauncell there. William Glynne my brother...Witnesse herof sir Richard Mutton, vicar in the Cathedrall Church of Bangor, Owen ap Hugh Nevyn, Will’m Vachan, Rice ap John ap Rice ap Howell, Thomas Goz.” Proved 10 June 1535. (25, Hogen.)

1536, “Ricc’us Motton, cl’icus.⁴ My body to be buried w’tin the Cathedrall Church of saint Danyell in Bangor...I will and geve xxs. toward the making of a vawte over our lady aulter within the same church ..Item I will...that vjs. viij*d*. shalbe spende and bestowed upon the necessary worke of the church

¹ Owen Holland, of Berw in the parish of Llanidan, married Awdrie, daughter and coheiress of — Hamden of Kimble. Their son Edward married Ellen, daughter of Rowland Griffith of Plas Newydd, and was the father of Owen Holland, M.P. for Anglesey, 1585. (Lewis Dwnn, ii, 210.)

² Son of Robert ap Meredydd of Glynllifon, by his wife Jane, daughter of John Puleston of Carnarvon. Lewis Dwnn calls him a Doctor of the Canon Law, brother of William Glyn, Serjeant-at-Arms, Henry VIII; and of William Glyn, Doctor of Canon Law, Archdeacon of Merioneth, and afterwards of Anglesey, who died in 1537. But there could hardly have been two brothers of the same name.

³ Another brother; but L. Dwnn does not speak of him as Dean.

⁴ The Sir Richard Mutton of the preceding will.

of llan Kedoll (?);¹ to Sir Humfrey Birkdale, preest, my goostly father, my blak gowne furred with lambe, and vijs. of money owing to me by John Sclater, and ijs. iiijd. owing by Richard Browne...Peres Motton,² my broder sonne...Elizabeth Conway and Jane Conway my neses shall have equally betwene them foure pounds, twoo kyen, and all the shepe that I have in the parishe of Bangor forsaid. Item I geve to Lore, v' Howell, all the bests, catalls, and shepe, that I have in the Krethyn.³ Item I will...that Peter Conway of Chester, goldsmyth, shall have the ordre, rule, and govern'nce of Peers Motton and Will'm Motton, my two sonnes...and the oon of them shalbe apprentice w't the same Petre, and thother he to sett prentyce where he shall thinke moost expedyent, gyving w't him six pounds xiijs. iiijd. ...Witnesse, Sir Humfrey Birkdale. (34, Hogen.)

Will in Commissary Court of London, 1420. Maurice Karnarvon of London. "Lego Ric'o filio Galfridi Conway filico (?) meo, vjs. viijd....David' filio meo, Will'o filio meo...Katerine ux'i mee."

1557, "Nicholas Smyth barker Burges' ville de Caern'...corpusque meum sepeliend' in eccl'ia parochiali sancti Beblacij...do et lego ad inveniend' unum capellanu' idoneu' ad celebrand' pro a'i'a mea et etiam uxoris mei in eccl'ia sancti Beblicii per unu' annu' prox' post decessum meum sequent' quatuor libr'...Elizabeth filie mee pro maritagio suo...Margarete filie mee pro maritagio suo...Will'mo filio meo...Johanni filio meo.⁴ Hiis testibus D'no Ric'o ap Jev'n Roberto Brow'e." (Fo. 9, Dyngeley.)

Conway.—1511, "Thos. Hyde, burgess of Conway, to be buried in the church there; d'no Ric'o Peeke, vicar de Conwey; d'no Will'mo ap Ieu'n, cap'no; wife, Alice; D'no Joh'e Philipp, Rectore de Llanways juxta penmon; Ed'o Bulkeley, alderman'o dicte Ville de Conwey." (5, Fetiplace.)

1529, 6 Jankyn. "Humfrey Hollonde,⁵ burgesse of Conway, hole in mynde and of p'fite intellection, but seke in my body, before maister Richard Peck, vicar of Conwey, my goostly father,

¹ ? Llangadwaladr, Anglesey.

² Father (?) of P. M., nephew and heir of Edward Gruffith ap Ievan of Llewenny, *i.e.*, Llannerch. See p. 141 *supra*.

³ Creyddin, a district of Carnarvonshire, on the east side of the Conway, in which was situate Bryneuryn, a seat of the Conways.

⁴ John Smith ap Nicholas Smith. See Lewis Dwnn, ii, p. 287.

⁵ Lewis Dwnn, ii, p. 118, only mentions one wife, "Grace or Jane Conway de Botryddan", and one son, Hugh, who married Ellen, daughter and heiress of Jenkin Bulkeley. From this will, however, it would appear that he had a second wife, Elizabeth, and other children, John, Grace, Elizabeth, and Alice.

Thomas ap Will'm, gentilman, Roger Stodart, and others...my body to be buried in Waltons Chapell¹ within Conwey church, adjacent to my mothers tombe...to the rep'acion of the said Chapell, vjs. viijd....to the gilding of our Lady and the three kinges of Coleyn upon the awter in the said Chapell, vjs. viijd....to the making of the bridge called pont y gwythell vpon eylwey broke, iijs. iiijd....to Sir Henry Hollonde, Clerk,² my best gowne, best doblet and hoose, and fyve poundes in leed or money, to pray for my soule and all xp'en soules, and say masses oon yere...to my sonne and heire Hugh Holland, suche heire, lombes and stuffe of housholde as be expressed in a Inventory remaynyng with Jankyn Bulkeley." Wife, Elizabeth H.; son, John H.; daughters, Grace H., Elizabeth H., and Alice H. Proved by Elizabeth the widow.

Carnarvon, Llanbeblig.—5 Oct. 1527, Roger Sylle "to be buried in xp'en sepulture...Item I bequeth to the chirch of saint Beblick, towards a bell, thre poundes...to the freres of Bangor,³ vjs. viijd....to the freres of saint Fraunces at Bangor,⁴ vjs. viijd....my brother Robert Combrobage...s'r John Ball my goostly father...Agnes my wife...to my father Richard Syll, and Margery my mother, his wife, twenty marcs...my brother Henry S....my brother Robert S....my brother Richard S....my susters Margery and Elyn...These being witnessse, sir John Ball of Chester, preest, my goostly fader," etc. Proved 14 Mar. 1529-30. (16, Jankyn.)

1550. "I, Robert Williams, *sonne of William ap William ap Griffith ap Robyne* of North Wales", lands, etc., in co. Carnarvon, to brother Edward Williams, lands in township of Wick to Richard Gittyns. (18, Coode.)

Gresford, Denbighshire.—"John Rodon,⁵ Serjeant at Armes, 1513-27. Fetiplace. Copy landes and tenementes of ffee symple, the whiche I have within the lordship of Bromfeld, except the copy londes in the towne of Wrixham,⁶ to my wife Roos, Kate-

¹ Walton's Chapel and its furniture do not appear in Williams' *History of Aberconway*.

² In the Bangor Return to Archbishop Parker occurs "Henry Holland the younger, priest, vicar of Conway. Resident, and kepeth house".

³ The Black Friars; site now occupied by the Grammar School.

⁴ Leland mentions "a house of White Friars dedicated to Jesu", probably in connection with Llanfaes. Site unknown.

⁵ John Rodon held a lease of the rectory of Gresford from his brother Sir William, whose will was proved in 1510, and who left £10 for a painted window in the church, illustrative of the life of St. Anthony. (*Arch. Camb.*, 1876, p. 221.)

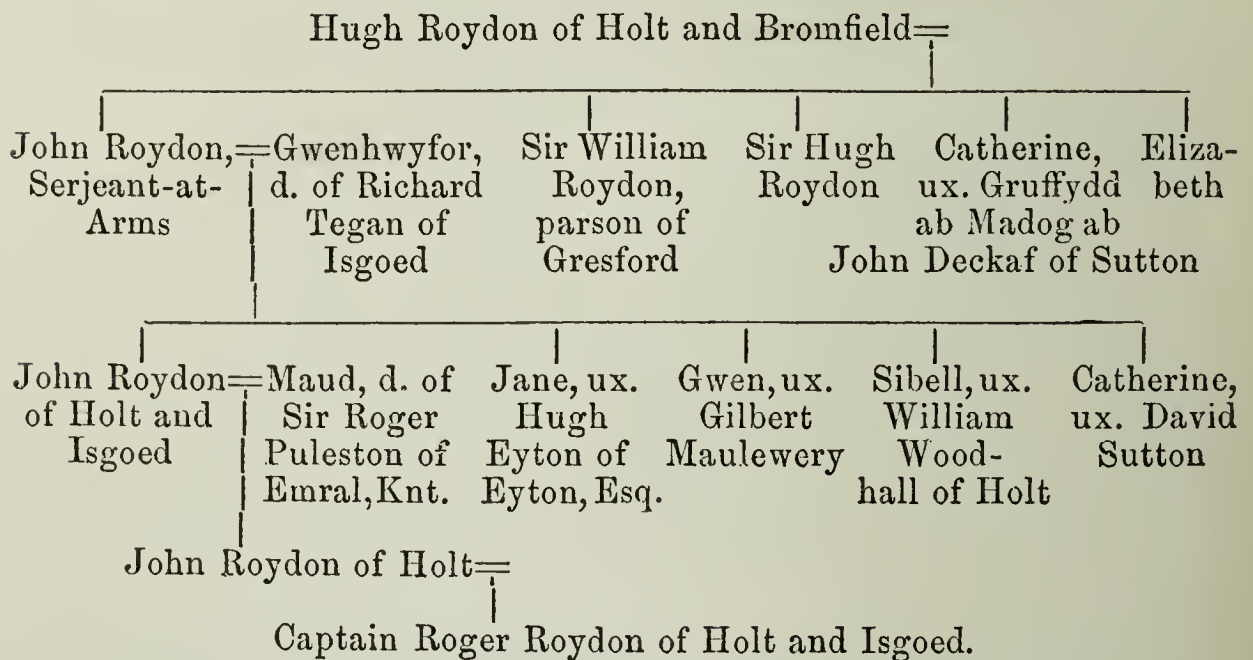
⁶ The name of Rodon or Roydon is of frequent occurrence in

ryn Roodon my suster, John ap Jollyn gogh and Thomas P'st-lond, to behoof of John R. his son and Mawde his (the son's) wife; to Eliz. R., Sibell and Kateryn, my daughters, each 40 marks, to be levied of profits of ferme of the parsonage of Gresseford. Sir Antony bruyn parson of Gresseford.

"I woll that my Executours shall by a yerde and a quarter of velvet to make all Halowes a Coote, and paie for the making." "I woll that my house in Gresseford shalbe buylded upon the hill by my olde house." "I will that when the steple shalbe newe made at Gresseforde that there be xli. gyven therto, to be paide wt'in ij yeris after that they have well entred into the seid worke."¹ "My brother soule, Sir William Rodon;² sister, Kath. R. Witness, Sir John Hollford, Vicarie of G. Sir Richard Vich'nn chapeleyn there", etc.

1549.—"John Chamber, late Dean of the King's free Chapel of S. Stephen, Westminster. Will, 1549. Appears to have held Gresford for a while."³

Norden's *Survey of Bromfield and Yale*, taken in 1620, and printed among the "Original Documents." Roger Roydon, who then lived at Iscoed, a captain in the royal army, was the son of John Roydon of Holt (cccvii). The pedigree ran as follows :



¹ The different periods of the building of Gresford Church are pointed out in Thomas's *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, p. 807. We have here a more definite date for the completion of the tower.

² Will dated 1510. (*Arch. Camb.*, 1876, p. 221.)

³ Dean Chamber, when rector, granted in 1529 to Thomas Byllot, laic (the father of Bishop Byllot of Bangor), a lease of the rectory house and tithes of Gresford, for twenty-eight years, at £80 per annum. (Thomas's *Hist. of Dioc. of St. Asaph*, p. 805.) He was of the family of Chambres of Burlton and Plas Chambres. One of his

Denbighshire, Denbigh.—June 23, 1520, William Dacres to be buried “in the Freres¹ of Denbygh. It’m I gyve and bequeth to the Rep’a’cion of the said Fryers, xxs. It’m I gyve and bequeth to the byldynge of Seint Marcell church,² xxs. Item ... towarde the mariage of suche as be pore and good honest maydens, xls...toward the bynge of an antiphoner to *the High Churche*,³ xls...to Elyn Stevynson toward the kepyng of my ij bastard sonnes, xls...So’ne Arthur, xxs...Sonne William, xxs... an hundreth shilyngs to some honest preste of good disposicyon to synge one yere for my soule and all x’pen soules in the fore-said Freris. Item I give and bequeth to the Reparacion of the *pament*⁴ toward *the white churche*,² xxs. Item *and*⁵ Joane my wiff be with childe, my will is that the same child be heire of all my landes and howses” (otherwise to said two sons). “To sir Richard my Curatt to singe a trentall for my soule, xs.” Proved 15 Oct. 1520, by wife and sole executrix. (Folio 29, “Aylofffe.”)

Robert Lathum,⁶ 1536. “I bequeth unto the church of saint Marcell, vjs. viij*d.* And unto the newe werke of the Freres in Dynbigh, vjs. viij*d.*; and unto the vicar of Dynbigh, iijs. iiij*d.*; and unto sir Hugh Lawrence, iijs. iiij*d.* Also I bequeth a trentall of masses to be songe for the soule of Robert Peek⁷ in the Freres; and also I bequeth unto Done my base doughter fyve poundes, and the rest...unto my wife Kateryn...Also I ordeyn and make sir Hugh Laurence and my Kevender⁸ John a Lathum the yonger to be Overseers...to the which John my Kevender I

brothers, William, married Catherine, daughter and heiress of Jenkin Pigott; and the other, Hugh Chambers, Miles, married the daughter and heiress of Griffith Vaughan of Powys. (*Records of Denbigh*, 167.)

¹ Carmelites. The chief remains of their buildings consist of the chapel, now used as a malthouse. It possesses a good Perpendicular east window, and a graceful ogee arcade in its north wall.

² Llanfarchell, or Whitchurch, the mother church of the parish.

³ St. Hilary’s, near the Castle.

⁴ Written with a mark of erasure through the letter *y*.

⁵ And = if.

⁶ The name of Lathom occurs frequently among the aldermen and bailiffs of Denbigh during the seventeenth century. They took their name from Lathom in Lancashire, and probably came to Denbigh with De Lacy, *temp.* Edward I. (Williams, *Ancient and Modern Denbigh*, p. 112.)

⁷ The Peeks were of Perthewig in the parish of Henllan. For some account of the family, see *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1846, and *Ancient and Modern Denbigh*, p. 194.

⁸ Welsh for “cousin”.

bequeth a gowne, a jaket and a doblet...In the presence of sir Henry Mote,¹ Curat of saint Marcells' in Westm'."

1528-9. Roger Flecher,² of the towne of Denbigh, to be buried "in the chauncell within the parishe churche of the Trinitie in Chester...Elizabeth my wife...my children...Hugh Salusbery my father in lawe." (Folio 2, Jankyn.)

Llanynys.—29 July 1528, "Edwardus Johns cl'icus Rector eccl'ie p'och' de llan Enis³ infra decanatu' de Ruthyn...Corpus ...sepeliend' infra pred'c'am eccl'iam juxta Su'mum Altare ib'm. It'm lego eccl'ie pr'd'c'e unu' vestimentu' sacerdotale cu' o'ib' apparatis. It'm lego et volo q'd fenestra invitreata sup' su'mum altare ib'm meis expens' vitreatur. It'm lego fabric' Eccl'ie de llan Kinhaval⁴ sex solid' et octo denar'...fabrice Capelle b'te Marie virginis⁵ de Ruthyn sex solid' et octo denar'...d'no Joh'i Scarisbrike Curato meo...Georgio Gwyn f'ri meo." Executors, Ric. Hughes, clerk; John Hughes, clerk; Wm. Lloid and Edwd. Lloid. Proved 18 Oct. 1537. (Folio 7, Cromwell.)

Llanfwrog.—Robert ap Robert ap John, alias Robert Wyn of Llanvorog, dioc. Bangor. Children, John ap R. ap R. and Margaret. Other relations named. 1552. (Folio 29, Powell.) Property at Llanwenock, dioc. S. Davis, in town of Caermyrthyn.

Llanrhudd.—Archbishop's Registers at Lambeth. Church of Llanruth, dioc. Bangor. (Fo. 235A, Winchelsea.) Conway Church. (Fo. 140A.)

Obituary.

SIR G. GILBERT SCOTT, R.A., F.S.A., Vice-President of our Association, was "the most conspicuous member of his profession in England, and had been engaged in more works than probably ever fell to the share of one man". Born in 1811, he saw the progress of the Gothic movement from its rise under Britton and Augustus Pugin to its present high position, to which he himself contributed a share not second to any other architect. Of "restoration", pro-

¹ He was curate of St. Margaret, Westminster. Why *St. Marcellus*?

² This name is also common, at a later period, among the corporate officers of the town.

³ In the Vale of Clwyd.

⁴ Llangynhafal, an adjoining parish.

⁵ No other reference to this has yet been met with.

perly so called, he was probably the most accurate and devoted disciple this or any other century has witnessed; and his knowledge of ancient detail was such, that from the simplest indications he could reconstruct the original design with wonderful correctness and success. It would be needless here to try and enumerate the list of buildings which owe to him their conception, design, or restoration; but we cannot omit to chronicle his connection with the admirable restoration of St. David's Cathedral and the Priory Church of Brecon, and of the two northern Welsh Cathedrals of St. Asaph and Bangor.

THOMAS GEORGE NORRIS, Esq., one of our Local Secretaries for Denbighshire, was in his earlier years a zealous archæologist, and had read several papers at the meetings of the Exeter Diocesan and Architectural Societies, the most elaborate of which comprised his observations on church dilapidation, being a paper introductory to *Notes, in a Tabular Form, of most of the Parish Churches of Devonshire*. He died at Gorphwysfa, near Llanrwst.

Miscellaneous Notices.

MEIFOD. MODUS OF A RED ROSE AND TWO PEPPERCORNS.—In reply to the query, p. 78, Mr. C. H. Compton writes that some years ago he was engaged in completing purchases of the land and houses now forming the site of Queen Victoria Street, in the city of London, for the Metropolitan Board of Works; and that among the titles which came under his notice was one to a set of stables and tenements, "Labour in Vain Yard", on the site of which had formerly stood the London palace of the Bishops of Hereford, and which property still remained part of the estates of that see. This property had been continually leased from early times by leases which reserved a rent of "one red rose to be rendered every 24th of June". Mr. Compton is of opinion that the modus was not a mark of privilege or favour, but a reservation as an acknowledgment of the right of the house of Lancaster, and that it may have arisen in this way. A lease of the tithes may have been granted, reserving a red rose, and on the expiration of the lease the tithes been lost sight of, and the rose rendered in lieu thereof; and hence the modus set up. But that after awhile the impropiator may have refused to acknowledge it, and insisted on payment of the tithe, which was submitted to. The red rose, he thinks, may represent the rectorial, and the two peppercorns the vicarial, tithes.

On p. 116 of the current number of the Journal, Mr. Clark, in his "Manorial Particulars of the County of Glamorgan", gives two curious instances of a similar kind of payment in lieu of rent.

“Waterton Farm, in Coyty, is reputed to be held by suit of court and a quarter of a pound of *pepper* to be fetched away by the lord in a wain drawn by eight white oxen.” “Fairfield is held by suit and a *red rose* at midsummer.” Any further information likely to throw light on the subject will be gladly welcomed.

TOWYN CHURCH, Merionethshire, visited by the Association from Machynlleth in 1866, and then described as “in a very neglected and unsatisfactory state”, is, we are glad to report, about to be restored. It is a plain, cruciform, early Norman building without a trace of ornament, and is said to be one of the oldest churches in North Wales. In it lies the famous Cadvan Stone with its puzzling inscription, and also the effigies of Griffith ap Adda of Dolgoch, *temp.* Edward III, and of an ecclesiastic.

GUILDSFIELD CHURCH, Montgomeryshire, so curious for its quaint and indescribable arrangement of pews, is now under the restorer's hand; and under the care of Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., is likely to be transformed from one of the most unsatisfactory into one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices in the county. But little of interest has come to light during the progress of the work, unless we mention the steps, and the opening through a pier on the north side into the old rood-loft.

LLANRHAIADR CHURCH, in the Vale of Clwyd, which is of great interest for its fine Jesse window and its handsome Perpendicular roof, is about to undergo the same process. The church of the same name, in the other end of the county, Llanrhaiadr in Mochnant, is also likely soon to follow the example. It was here that Dr. William Morgan, afterwards Bishop of Llandaff and of St. Asaph, resided as vicar when he conferred on his countrymen the inestimable boon of translating the Old Testament into Welsh, and we hope that this claim will not be lost sight of by Welshmen in the work of restoration.

“JASPAR TUDOR, EARL OF PEMBROKE” (*Arch. Camb.*, xxxiii, p. 59). —A correspondent desires to ask the writer of the above for any information of that truly great man after his appointment, by his nephew Henry VII, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1485, and his creation as Duke of Bedford. He married Katherine Woodville, but had no children. The date of his death and place of his burial are desiderated. Also some information relative to his youngest brother, Owen, Abbot of Westminster; and of Jacina, daughter of Owen Tudor and Queen Catherine, and wife of Lord Grey de Ruthin.

THE Third Part of Professor Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliæ* is fast drawing nigh completion, and we hope it will be ready for issue before the Annual Meeting in August.

WE would remind our members that Piers Roberts' Diary, the *Cwtta Cyfarwydd*, is being prepared for the press; but we regret to have to add that very few have sent in their names as subscribers. This is to be regretted, not only because of the intrinsic interest of its own contents, but also because want of support here is likely to prevent other valuable material being brought to light. We shall be glad to receive the names of any further subscribers to the publication, the price of which is not likely to exceed a few shillings.

WE are glad to see that a new edition of the *History of the Gwydir Family* is about to be published by Mr. Askew Roberts of Oswestry. The first edition, by the Hon. Daines Barrington, was issued in 1770; the second appeared in Mr. Barrington's *Miscellanies*, in 1781; the third was edited by Miss Angharad Llwyd in 1827; but they are all very deficient in dates. The earliest known manuscript copy of the *History* is one in the Brogyntyn library, and was written probably within forty-five years of the author's death, and it contains a great number of notes and additions of the same date. These most valuable notes will be incorporated in the new edition; so also will others from three copies of the work in the Peniarth and Wynnstay libraries, with a very large collection of dates derived either from contemporary records or from the ministers' accounts in the Public Record Office in London. As the *History* is the "only one that gives any account of the state of society in North Wales at the latter part of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth centuries", we hail the prospect of its appearance, and trust that a sufficient number of subscribers (12s. 6d.) will be forthcoming to justify the publishers in their praiseworthy undertaking.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1878.

ANNUAL MEETING, LAMPETER, AUGUST 19TH TO 24TH.

WE have much pleasure in announcing that a large and influential Local Committee has been formed, under the Chairmanship of the Dean of St. David's, and the accompanying outline of excursions shows that there is likely to be no lack of objects of interest to be examined on the occasion:

TUESDAY, 20 AUG. Carriage day.—Muster, Town Hall, 9.30.—Drive by Ty Howell Circular Entrenched Camp.—Roman Gold Mines (Ogofau).—Dolan Cothi.—Inscribed Stones.—Caio Church.—Inscribed Stone.—Llansawyl Church.—Talley Abbey.—*Viâ* Sarn Helen to Llan-y-Crwys Church.—Over Craig Twrch.—Tumuli.—To Llanfair Roman Road and Ford.—Through Cellan home.

Evening meeting, 8 P.M.

WEDNESDAY. Carriage day.—Muster, 10 A.M.—Drive.—Llanwnnen Church.—Llanvaughan, Trenacatus Stone.—Llanybyther

Church.—Castell Herse.—Pen-y-Gaer.—Highmead.—Castell Nonny.—Llanfihangel ar Arth Church.—Vlcagnus Stone.—Llandyssil Church.—Velvor Stone.—Pencoed Foel Camp.—To Llanwennog Church and home.

Evening meeting, 8.30.

THURSDAY. Train day.—Muster at Railway Station.—Train to Ystrad Meurig, top of incline.—Pen-y-ffryw-llwyd Camp.—Ystrad Church.—Castell Meurig.—Coins and Antiquities, Bron Meurig.—Tomen.—Pont-rhyd-fendigaid.—Panel-Painting, “The Monk’s Temptation” (?).—Strata Florida (Strad-fflur) Abbey. Paper on Abbey.—Church.—Early Cross.—Pen-y-bannau Camp.—Train to Tregaron.—Church.

The Inscribed Stone section of the party get out at Tregaron in morning. Carriage meets them (only four or five). Drive by Pont Einion, Castell Flemish, Llan Penal Church, following Sarn Helen to Llanfihangel.—Llech Mihangel, Maen Gwyn, to Gronno Hirodil Stone.—Swydd-y-Ffynnon.—Join main party at Tregaron.

No evening meeting.

FRIDAY. Carriage day.—Town Hall, 9.30. Drive.—Castell Olwen.—Silian Church, Stone.—Llanllyr Stone.—Trefilan Church.—Castell.—Abermeurig.—Nantcwnlle Church.—Gaer.—Bettws Lleici Church.—Capel Llangeitho.—Llanbadarn Odwyn Church.—Chalice, 1574.—By Sarn Helen to Loventium.—Inscribed Stones.—Roman Remains.—Outline of Camp.—Llanddewi Brefi Church.—Idnert Stone.—Dewi’s Cross.—Chalice.—Llangybi Church.

Archæologia Cambrensis.

FOURTH SERIES.—No. XXXV.

JULY 1878.

HISTORY OF THE LORDSHIP OF MAELOR GYMRAEG
OR BROMFIELD, THE LORDSHIP OF IAL
OR YALE, AND CHIRKLAND,
IN THE PRINCIPALITY OF POWYS FADOG.

(Continued from Vol. VIII, p. 205).



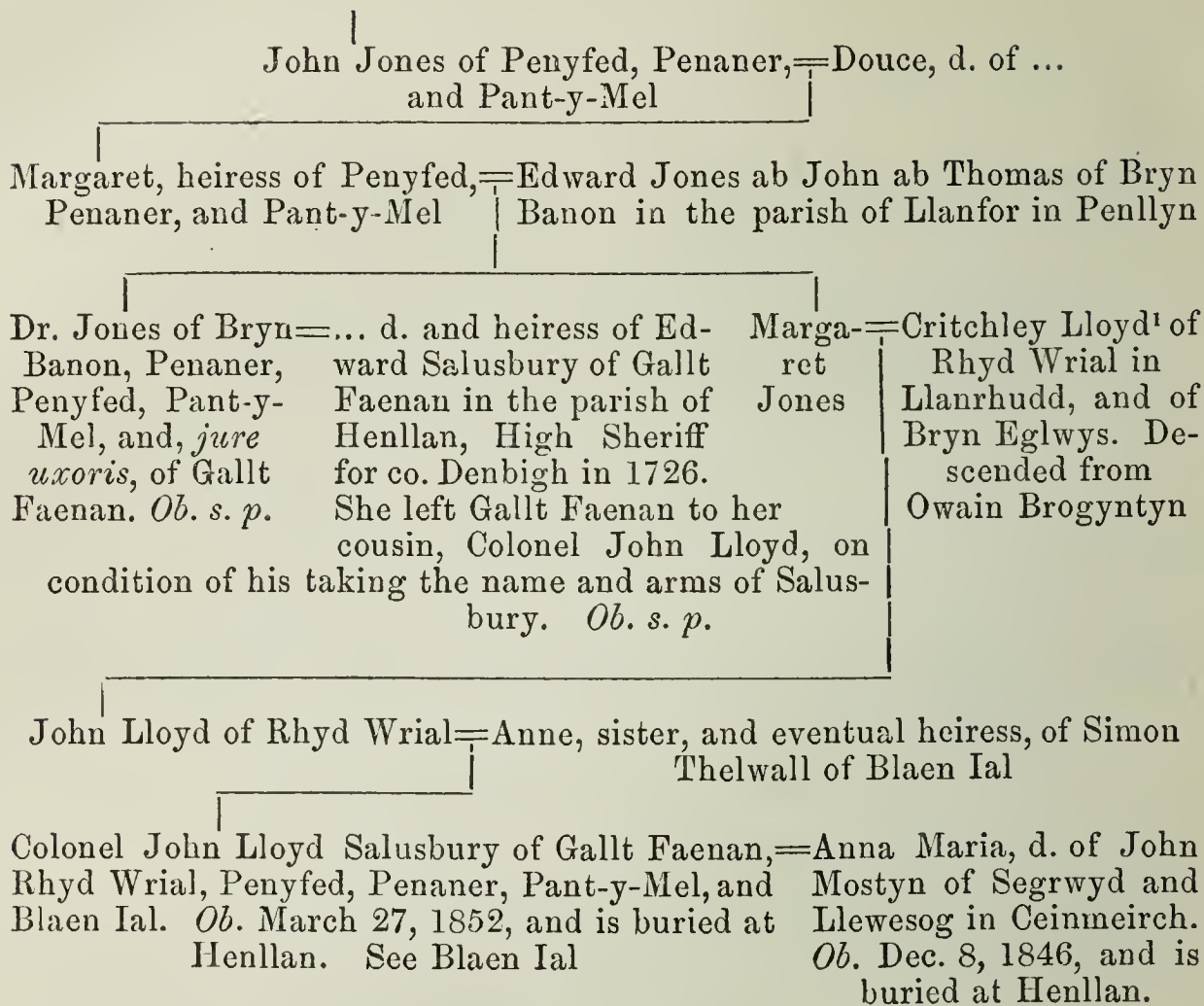
PENYFED IN LLANGWM, AND CWM PENANER IN
CERRIG Y DRUDION.

CADWALADR LLOYD of Penyfed, and of Ty Mawr in Cwm Penaner,=
second son of David Lloyd ab Thomas Lloyd of Ar Ddwyfaen

John ab Cadwaladr of Penyfed=Magdalene, d. of Thomas ab William of
and Cwm Penaner, 1629 Derwen Anial

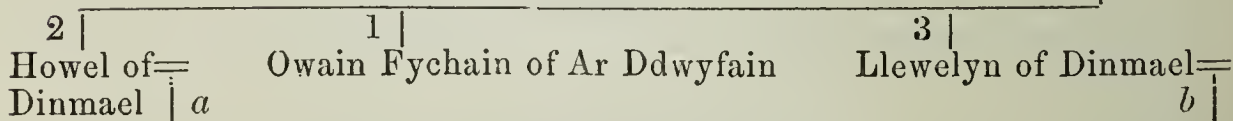
John Lloyd. He left
his estates to his
nephew John Jones.
Ob. s. p.

Catherine Lloyd,=Ieuan ab John ab Roderig ab
living in 1701 Ieuan of Pant-y-Mel in the
township of Llysan

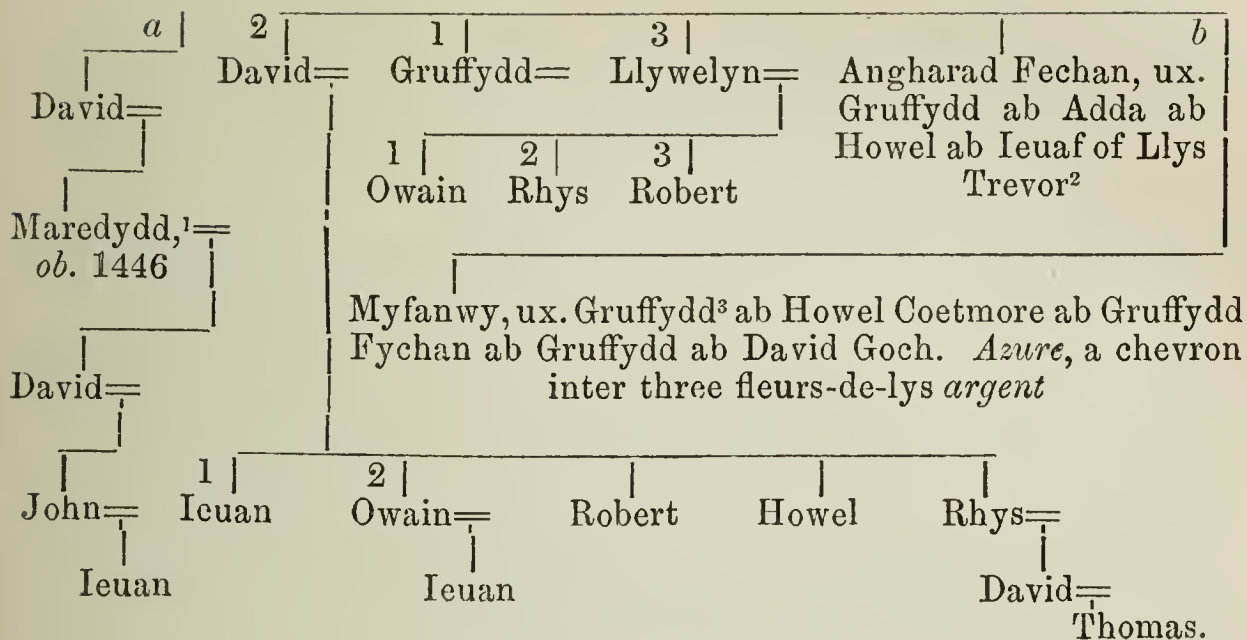


DINMAEL.

Owain Hên ab Gruffydd ab Owain of Dinmael, ab Bleddyn=
ab Owain Brogyntyn, lord of Dinmael



¹ Critchley Lloyd ab Godfrey Lloyd ab Robert Lloyd ab John Lloyd of Rhyd Wrial and Bryn Eglwys, ab David ab Robert ab Richard.



CAER CERRIG AND LLWYN DEDWYDD.

(*Harl. MS.* 1969.)

Llywelyn, second=Angharad, d. and heir of Goronwy ab Tudor ab David son of Tudor ab | ab Rhirid ab Ionas of Penley in Maelor Saesneg, Llwyth, Owain Fychan of | Llanerch Banna. *Azure*, three boars passant in pale Ar Ddwyfan | *argent*, tusked and unguled *or*, and langued *gules*⁴

¹ An inquisition taken after his death, relative to his lands in Dinmael, on the next Thursday after Michaelmas, 25th Henry VI (6th Oct. 1446), finds David ab Mareddydd to be his heir. (*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 110.)

² *Arch. Camb.*, Oct. 1876, p. 264.

³ Margaret, one of the daughters and coheirs of Gruffydd ab Howel Coetmore, married Heilin ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd Cravnant of Pennardd, Pen Machno, son of Llywarch ab David Goch ab David, lord of Denbigh, son of Gruffydd ab Llywelyn, Prince of Wales. Lleicu, another daughter and coheir of Gruffydd ab Howel Coetmore, married David ab Einion Fychan ab Ieuan ab Rhys ab David Llwyd ab Goronwy Llwyd ab Y Penwyn, of Melai in the parish of Llanfair Talhaiarn, or Dol Haiarn, in the commot of Is Aled in Rhiwfonio. *Gules*, three boars' heads erased in pale *argent*. The ancestor of the Lord Newborough. ⁴ *Arch. Camb.*, Oct. 1873, 310.

David ab=Llywelyn | Gwenllian, d. of Howel ab Madog ab Cynwrig of Maes Maen Cymro in Llanynys, ab Howel ab Madog ab Mareddydd ab Llywelyn ab Madog ab Einion ab Mareddydd ab Uchdryd ab Edwin ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl. See Maes Maen Cymro and Plas ym Machymbyd

1 Robert of Caer Gerrig in the town- ship of Peny- fed	= Catherine, d. of Mare- dydd ab Ieuaf Llwyd	2 5 Tudor Rhys in the township of Rhôs-y-Maen Brych	3 Owain of= Llwyn Dedwydd in the township of Rhôs-y-Maen Brych	4 Gruffydd= Angharad, d. of Ieuan ab Mareddydd of Yr Hob, ab Gruffydd Llwyd ab Mareddydd ab Llywelyn ab Ynyr of Iâl
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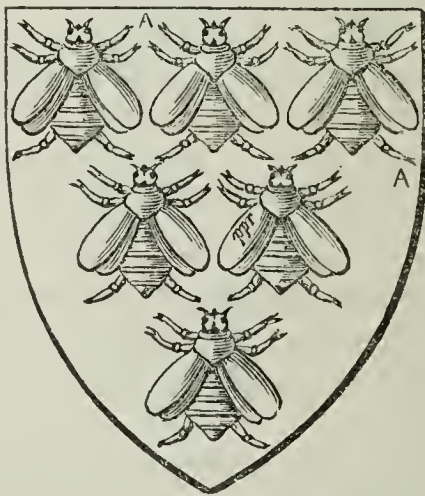
Ieuan of Llwyn Dedwydd, which place he sold to Robert ab Gruffydd ab Rhys of Maesmôr. *Ob. s. p.*

John ab=
Robert
of Caer
Gerrig

Angharad, ux. Madog ab Ieuan ab Madog Ddu of Rhan Berfedd yn Yr Hôb, ab Ieuan Goch ab Einion ab Iorwerth ab Philip of Yr Hob, ab Y Conias ab Osbern Wyddel of Cors-y-Gedol. *Ermine, a saltier gules, a crescent or, for difference*

Robert Vaughan=
of Caer Gerrig

John Vaughan=
of Caer Gerrig | Jane, sister and heiress of Piers Lloyd of Dol Edeyrn, High Sheriff for co. Merionydd, 1627-28; and daughter of Piers Lloyd ab Gruffydd Lloyd of Dol Edeyrn. See Edeyrnion.



WYNN OF GARTH MEILIO IN THE TOWNSHIP OF TRE'R LLAN.

(*Add. MS. 9864.*)

Llywelyn Goch of Llanfair, co. Denbigh, son of Ieuaf Goch ab Ieuaf ab Madog ab Rhirid of Dinmael, ab Adda ab Ieuaf ab Adda Fawr ab Adda Foel ab Lly-

welyn ab Bleddyn ab Maredydd ab Trahaiarn Goch of Emlyn, in Cwch Castell, in South Wales. Trahaiarn Goch bore *argent* six bees, ppr. 3, 2, 1, and was the ancestor of the Wynns of Fferm and Nantglyn, the Lloyds of Nantglyn, and the Pryses of Derwen Anial. Llywelyn Goch married, and had issue a son and heir,

Ieuaf Llwyd, who married Eva, daughter of David ab Madog Fychan ab Madog Wyddel of Maes Maen Cymro, in the parish of Llanynys, son of Madog¹ ab Einion ab Rhirid ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Maredydd ab Uchdryd ab Edwyn ab Goronwy. By this lady, Ieuaf Llwyd had issue two sons—1, Tudor ab Ieuaf, and 2, Maredydd ab Ieuaf, ancestor of the Pryses of Derwen Anial.

Tudor ab Ieuaf of Garth Meilio, in Dinmael, married Margaret, daughter of Twna ab Ieuaf ab David Fychan ab Iorwerth ab David ab Cowryd ab Cadvan, Lord of Ceinmeirch, *argent*, three boars' heads coupéd *sable*, tusked *or*, and langued *gules*, by whom he had issue a son,

Maredydd ab Tudor of Garth Meilio, who married Janet, daughter of Harri ab Cynwrig, by whom he had two sons—1, John Wynn, and 2, Rhys Wynn.

John Wynn ab Maredydd of Garth Meilio, the eldest son, married and had issue an only daughter and heiress, Lowri, who married Hugh ab Hugh, and the Garth Meilio estate passed to his younger brother.

Rhys Wynn ab Maredydd of Garth Meilio, who by Angharad, his wife, had issue a son and heir,

John Wynn of Garth Meilio, who married Elizabeth, fifth daughter of Robert Gethin of Plas Caerniogau, in Ysphytty Ieuan, second son of Maurice Gethin ab Rhys ab Maredydd of Y Voelas, in Ysphytty, descended from Marchweithian, Lord of Is Aled, *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, holding in his paws a rose of the second seeded

¹ Madog ab Einion ab Maredydd ab Rhirid ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Goronwy ab Owain ab Uchdryd ab Edwyn ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl.

or, leaves and stem ppr. for Rhys ab Mareddydd ab Tudor of Y Voelas, standard-bearer to Henry VII at the battle of Bosworth, after the former standard-bearer, Sir William Brandon, had been slain. Rhys was buried in the church of Ysptyty Ieuan, where the alabaster effigies of himself and his wife, Lowri, daughter and heir of Howel ab Gruffydd Goch, Lord of Rhos and Rhiwfonio, are still to be seen. By this lady John Wynn had issue, besides a daughter Jane, *ux.*, William ab Ieuan Llwyd, fifth son of William ab Mareddydd ab David of Melai, in Llanfair Dol Haiarn, *gules*, three bears' heads erased in pale *argent* for Y Penwyn of Melai, two sons—1, Robert Wynn, and 2, Thomas Jones of Meifod, who married and had issue two sons—Daniel Jones and John Jones, and a daughter named Gaenor.

Robert Wynn of Garth Meilio, the eldest son, married Margaret, daughter of Roger Lloyd of Rhagad, in Glyndyfrdwy, *ermine*, a saltier *gules*, a crescent *or* for difference, by whom he had issue four sons—1, Cadwaladr Wynn; 2, Thomas Wynn, who married the daughter and heiress of Cadwaladr ab Mareddydd of Coed y Foel; 3, Rhys Wynn, the father of John Wynn; and 4, Piers Wynn and three daughters, Seina, Catherine, and Elizabeth.

Cadwaladr Wynn of Garth Meilio, the eldest son, married Catherine, daughter and heiress (by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Elis Vaughan of Bryn Llech, third son of Howel Vaughan of Glan Llyn Tegid, in Penllyn) of John Wynn Pryse of Cwm Mein, second son of John Wynn ab Cadwaladr of Plas yn Rhiwlas, in Penllyn; *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, holding in its paws a rose of the second seeded *or*, leaves and stem ppr. Cwm Mein is now called Fron Goch, and lies at the extreme end of the parish of Llanfor, in Penllyn, touching the parishes of Llangwm and Caer y Drudion, at a place called Cwm Pen Aner. The streamlet that runs through Cwm Mein and empties itself into the Geirw at Aber Cwm Mein, forms, as far as it runs, the

boundary between the parishes of Llanfor and Llangwm. Cadwaladr Wynn left issue by his wife Catherine three sons—1, John Wynn; 2, Elis Wynn; and 3, Robert Wynn, and two daughters—1, Margaret, *ux.* Humphrey ab Owain of Crùg Fryn; and 2, Dorothy, *ux.* John Pryse of Nant Mawr.

John Wynn of Cwm Mein and Garth Meilio, High Sheriff for co. Meirionydd in 1664, *ob.* 26 November, 1679. He married Mary, daughter of Owain Pryse of Nant Mawr, Garthewin, *vert*, a stag trippant *argent*, attired and unguled *or.* She died 19 January, 1682, and was buried at Nantglyn, in the comot of Is Aled, in Rhiwfonio. In the church is a monument with the following inscription:—“Hic jacet Corpus Mar Wynn uxor Joh'n's Wynn de Garthm. Arm. et fil Owen Price de Garthe (Garthewin) ac Nantmeth (Nantmel). W. Wynn de Me. (Melai) fil et Mar fil. Ric. Clough¹ Merc. Copt Gresh. et sa. sep. ord. E. Q. et Cather de Berain. Sepult. 19 die, Januar. Ano. Dom. 1682.”

“Hic etiam humat. est Corpus ja fil Joh'n's et Mar Wynn supra et uxor Fulk Wynn de Nantglyn Can-Genek. ib. die Mart. Ano. Dom. 1701. R. P.”

By his wife Mary, John Wynn had issue three sons—1, Robert Wynn; 2, Owain Wynn, who married Ann, daughter of Gabriel Pryse of Llanfyllin, and died *s. p.*; and 3, David Wynn, parson of Llanfihangel Glyn

¹ Sir Richard Clough of Maenan Abbey, Knight of the Sepulchre, travelled much abroad, and was knighted at Jerusalem. He afterwards became a partner with Sir Thomas Gresham, Lord Mayor of London, and factor to Queen Elizabeth. He built Bach y Graig in the parish of Din Meirchion, and Plas Clough, Denbigh; and died at Antwerp, whence his heart was brought in a silver urn to Denbigh. He married the celebrated Catherine of Berain, in the parish of Llan Nevydd in Is Aled, by whom he had two daughters, co-heirs,—1, Anne, to whom Sir Richard gave Bach y Graig. She married Roger Salusbury, son of Sir John y Bodiau, of Llyweni, by whom she was the ancestress of the celebrated Hester Lynch Piozzi; and 2, Mary, to whom he gave Maenan Abbey. She married William Wynn of Melai, Esq., by whom she had a son and heir, John Wynn of Melai and Maenan Abbey, ancestor of the Lord Newborough. Mrs. Mary Wynn died in 1632.

Myvyr (1689-1729), and one daughter, Jane, *ux.* Ffoulk Wynn ab Robert Wynn of Nantglyn. She died in March 1701. *Argent*, six bees ppr. 3, 2, 1.

Robert Wynn of Garth Meilio, the eldest son, was parson of Caer y Drudion in 1679, *ob.* 26 Dec. 1696. He married Margaret, daughter of Captain Evan Lloyd of Plas Duon, in the parish of Llanwnnog, in Arwystli, descended from Gwen ab Goronwy ab Einion ab Seisyllt, Lord of Mathafarn, in Cyfeiliog; *argent*, a lion passant *sable*, inter three fleurs-de-lys *gules*, by whom he had issue two sons—1, John Wynn; and 2, Evan Wynn.

John Wynn of Garth Meilio, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1708. He was aged nine years in 1664, and died *s. p.* (*Harl. MS.* 1977.) He married Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Lloyd of Fferm. She died *s. p.* 13 Jan. 1686. John Wynn was succeeded by his younger brother,

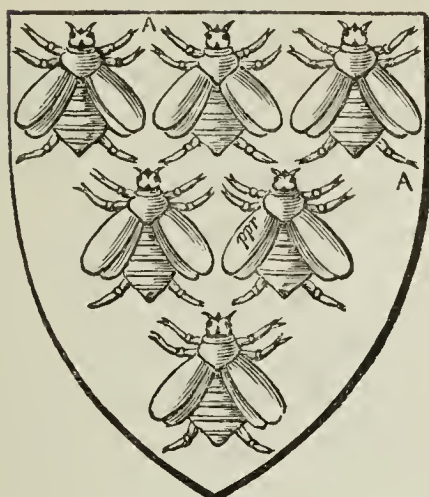
Evan Wynn of Cwm Mein, in the township of Uchel-dref, in the parish of Llanfor, in Penllyn, High Sheriff for co. Meirionydd in 1700. He married Barbara, daughter of Thomas Pryse of Bwlch y Beudy, son of Robert Pryse of Giler, ab Thomas ab Rhys Wynn of Giler, second son of Cadwaladr ab Maurice of Y Foelas, by whom he had a son and heir,

Robert Wynn of Cwm Mein, High Sheriff for co. Meirionydd in 1741 and 1762, and for co. Denbigh in 1748. He married, and had issue a son and heir,

Robert Watkin Wynn of Cwm Mein and Garth Meilio, High Sheriff for co. Meirionydd in 1798. He married, and had issue a son and heir,

John Wynn of Garth Meilio and Cwm Mein, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1811. He married, and had issue a son and heir,

Charles Wynn of Garth Meilio, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1845.



PRYSE OF TREF DDERWEN.

Add. MS. 9864; Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 354.

Mareddydd, second son of Ieuan Llwyd ab Llywelyn Goch ab Ieuaf Goch of Dinmael, married Gwen, daughter of Gruffydd ab Adda ab Howel ab Ieuaf ab Adda ab Awr of Trefor, in Nanheudwy (see Garth Gynon, *Archæologia Cambrensis*, October 1876,) by whom he had issue a son,

John ab Mareddydd, who married Gwen, daughter of David Lloyd of Abertanad, in Mechain, by whom he had no issue, but by Morfydd, daughter of Edward ab Madog ab Gruffydd, he had a natural son,

Rhys ab John of Tref Dderwen. He married Margaret, daughter of Rhys ab Cwnnws ab Llywelyn Gethin ab Llywelyn ab Cynwrig Rwth ab Ieuaf ab Madog ab Cadwgan ab Llywarch Holbwrc'h,¹ Lord of Meriadog, who bore *vert*, a stag trippant *argent*, attired and unguled *or*, by whom he had issue one son, John ab Rhys, and three daughters—1, Gwen, *ux.* John Lloyd ab David Lloyd; 2, Elizabeth, *ux.* Ieuan ab Ithel; and 3, Catherine, *ux.* William ab David ab Howel Goch.

John Pryse of Tref Dderwen, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1580. He married Gwen, daughter of

¹ Llywarch Holbwrc'h was the ancestor of the Gethins of Bod Vari, the Joneses of St. Asaph and Llan Nefydd, and the Rogerses of Din Meirchion.

Ffoulke Salusbury of Rhuddin, third son of Piers Salusbury of Bachymbyd and Rûg, by whom he had issue five sons and two daughters—1, John Pryse ; 2, Edward Pryse ; 3, Thomas Pryse ; 4, William Pryse ; and 5, Piers Pryse, and two daughters, Margaret and Gwen.

John Pryse of Tref Dderwen, the eldest son, married Margaret, daughter of John Hanmer of Llys Bedydd, by whom he had issue two sons—1, John Pryse ; and 2, Geoffrey Pryse of Bryn Cyffo, and one daughter, Jane, *ux.* Thomas Tudor of Llanrhaiadr in Ceinmeirch.

John Pryse of Tref Dderwen, married Jane, daughter of Nicholas ab Edward ab Watkin of Garth Llwyd, in Llandderfel, ab Edward ab John Wynn of Dôl Derlwyn in the same parish, ab Ieuan ab Mareddydd, fifth son of Tudor ab Goronwy ab Howel y Gadair of Cadair Benllyn, ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn ; *vert*, a chevron inter three wolves' heads erased *argent*, langued *gules* ; by whom he had issue one son, John Pryse, and three daughters—1, Magdalen, *ux.* John Sande of Morton, in Maelor Gymraeg ; 2, Judith, *ux.* John Thomas of Coed y Talfryn, in Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd ; and 3, Grace, *ux.* Robert Lloyd of Caer Gwrlly yn Yr Hôb.

John Pryse of Tref Dderwen, married Margaret, daughter of John Hughes of Fraich y Bib, in Evionydd, by whom he had issue five sons and seven daughters—1, John Pryse ; 2, Humphrey Pryse ; 3, Owain Pryse, B.A. ; 4, William ; and 5, Thomas. The seven daughters were—1, Jane, *ux.* Richard Evans of Aberffraw ; 2, Anne ; 3, Gwen, *ux.* David ab Owain ab David of Derwen Anial ; 4, Dorothy ; 5, Margaret, *ux.* David Morgan of Nanerch or Cil Cain ; 6, Elizabeth, *ux.* Richard Calcot of Coed yr Olau, in Llanfyllin (? Coedoerle, in Meifod) ; and 7, Elin, *ux.* William Hall, ironmonger in Rhuddin.

John Pryse of Tref Dderwen and *jure uxoris* of Llwyn y Wern, living in 1693. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Elis Lewys of Llwyn y Wern, in Penllyn, by whom he had issue a son and heir, Thomas Pryse, and a daughter Margaret.

NANTGLYN.

Tudor ab David ab Ieuan ab Llywelyn ab Madog ab David Gethin ab Rhirid ab Adda ab Ieuan ab Adda Fawr ab Adda Foel ab Llywelyn ab Bleddyn ab Maredydd ab Trahaiarn Goch of Emlyn. *Argent*, six bees
ppr., 3, 2, 1

Maredydd=Catherine, d. of John Wynn ab Ieuan ab Rhys. Her mother
ab Tudor | was Catherine Llwyd, d. and heiress of Robert Llwyd ab Lly-
of Nant- | welyn ab Ieuan ab Madog ab Rhys ab David ab Rhys Fychan
glyn | ab Rhys ab Ednyfed Fychan. The mother of Catherine Llwyd
| was Angharad, d. of Rhys ab Ieuan ab Y Goch of Garth Gar-
| mon, ab Ieuan Ddu ab David ab Einion ab Cynwrig Fychan ab
| Cynwrig ab Llywelyn Fychan

Robert ab Maredydd of Nantglyn.



DERWEN ANIAL.

(*Myvyrian MS.*)

Ieuan ab David ab Rhirid Ddu ab Gwyn ab Howel ab Carwed ab Iorwerth ab Llywelyn Eur Dorchog

Gruffydd=Margaret, d. and heiress of Deio, third son of Madog ab Llolo of
ab Ieuan | Plas-y-Llolo in Derwen, ab Llywelyn ab Madog ab Llywelyn ab
of | Ithel, of Aelhaiarn and Derwen Anial, ab Heilin ab Eunydd,
Derwen | lord of Dyffryn Clwyd. *Azure*, a lion salient *or*. See *Arch.*
Anial | *Camb.*, July 1876, p. 181

John ab Gruffydd of Derwen Anial

Rhys Wynn ab John of Alice, d. of Owain ab Madog ab Jenkyn ab Ieuan
Derwen Anial | of Derwen Anial, second son of Madog ab Llolo of
| Plas y Llolo

Lewis ab Rhys = Gwenllian, d. and heiress of John ab Llywelyn ab Ieuan
 Wynn of Der- | ab Jenkin ab Ieuan, second son of Madog ab Llolo of Plas
 wen Anial | y Llolo. The mother of Gwen was Catherine, d. of John
 | ab Robert ab Ieuan ab Einion Llwyd. The mother of John
 | ab Llywelyn was Margaret, d. of John ab Robert ab Gruf-
 | fydd ab Adda. See Rhagad, *Arch. Camb.*, Oct. 1876, p.
 | 267. The mother of Llywelyn ab Ieuan was Mali, d. of
 | Ithel ab Tudor ab Ieuan ab Ithel Goch of Rhyd yr Hirddôl
 | ar Alwen. See *Arch. Camb.*, January 1877, p. 29; and at
 | the bottom of the page, for Gwenllian, d. of John of Der-
 | wen Anial, ab John ab Ieuan, read Gwenllian, d. and
 | heiress of John ab Llywelyn ab Ieuan of Derwen Anial

John Wynn of Derwen Anial.

LLANFIHANGEL GLYN MYVYR.

This parish lies partly in the barony of Glyn Dyfrdwy and partly in the lordship of Dinmael. The river Alwen flows through this parish and passes by the village. It contains four townships—1, Cefn y Post; 2, Maes yr Odyn; 3, Llysan; and 4, Cysulog. Of these, the two last only are in Dinmael.

CAER CARADOG.

There is a very remarkable and well defined British camp in this parish called Caer Caradog, with a deep foss, easily traced. It is as usual, circular, covering about three acres of ground on the summit of a hillock, which forms the western extremity of a hillock of an elongated hill called "Y Drum." A Roman road runs over a portion of a higher range called "Y Gadair", to the south-east. The position of this Caer is about nine miles west of Caer Wen or Corwen by the London and Holyhead road, and about a mile from Cerrig or Caer y Drudion. All the neighbouring farmhouses take their names from the Gaer, as Pen y Gaer Uchaf, Pen y Gaer Isaf, Llechwedd Gaer, Fotty Llechwedd Gaer, and Tan y Gaer. Close by is Caer Fechan, which lies in the parish of Llangwm.

CAER DDUNOD.

Caer Ddunod is another ancient camp in this parish. It lies close to the river Alwen, and is of an oval form, composed of stones rudely heaped together, 300 ft. perpendicular, next the river, but elsewhere not half that height. On the other side of the river is a steep hill, about twice the height of this, on which is Caer Forwyn, *i.e.*, the Fort of the Maiden—a large circular entrenchment.

DINAS MELIN Y WIG.

This is supposed by Mr. Edward Lhwyd to have been a British “oppidum”, being much such a place as Cæsar describes. This place, as the name implies, is full of woods, dingles, etc. The vallum rises about fifteen or twenty yards where lowest, and is faced for the most part with a craggy rock, encompassed by a deep foss, having two entrances, called Y Porth Uchaf and Y Porth Isaf.

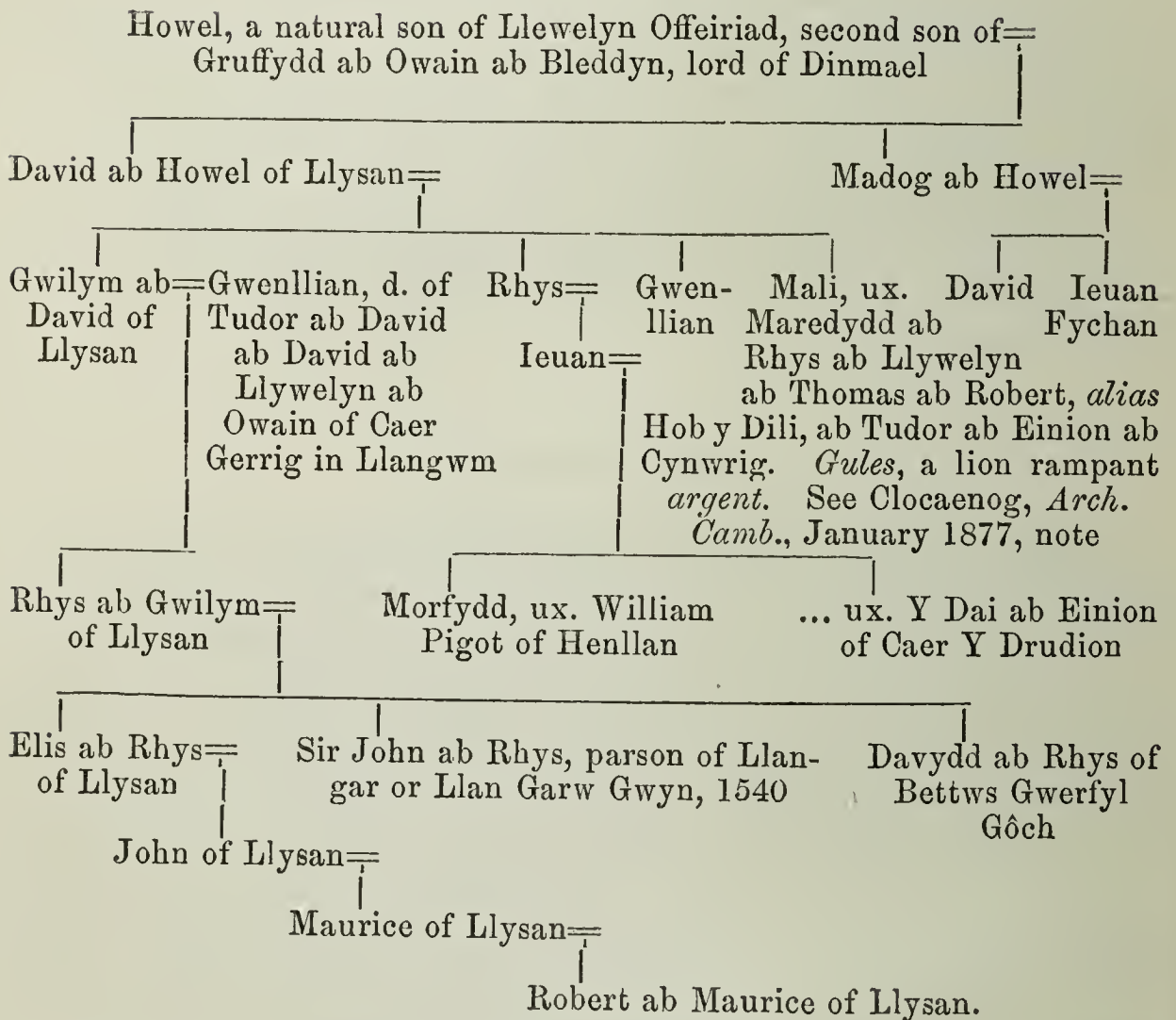
TYDDYN TUDYR.

This was the birthplace of Mr. Owain Jones, who himself, at the cost of great labour and heavy expense, collected the manuscripts which form the work known as the *Myvyrian Archæology of Wales*. This work was published in London in three volumes (1801-7), under the joint editorship of himself, Dr. Owain Pugh, and Edward Williams (Iolo Morganwg). Mr. Owain Jones was the founder of the “Gwyneddion” Society in London, 1772, editor of the poems of Davydd ap Gwilym, 1789, and of the *Greal*, 1805. Mr. Owain Jones, the eminent decorative painter and illuminator, was his son.



LLYSAN.

(Harl. MSS. 2299.)

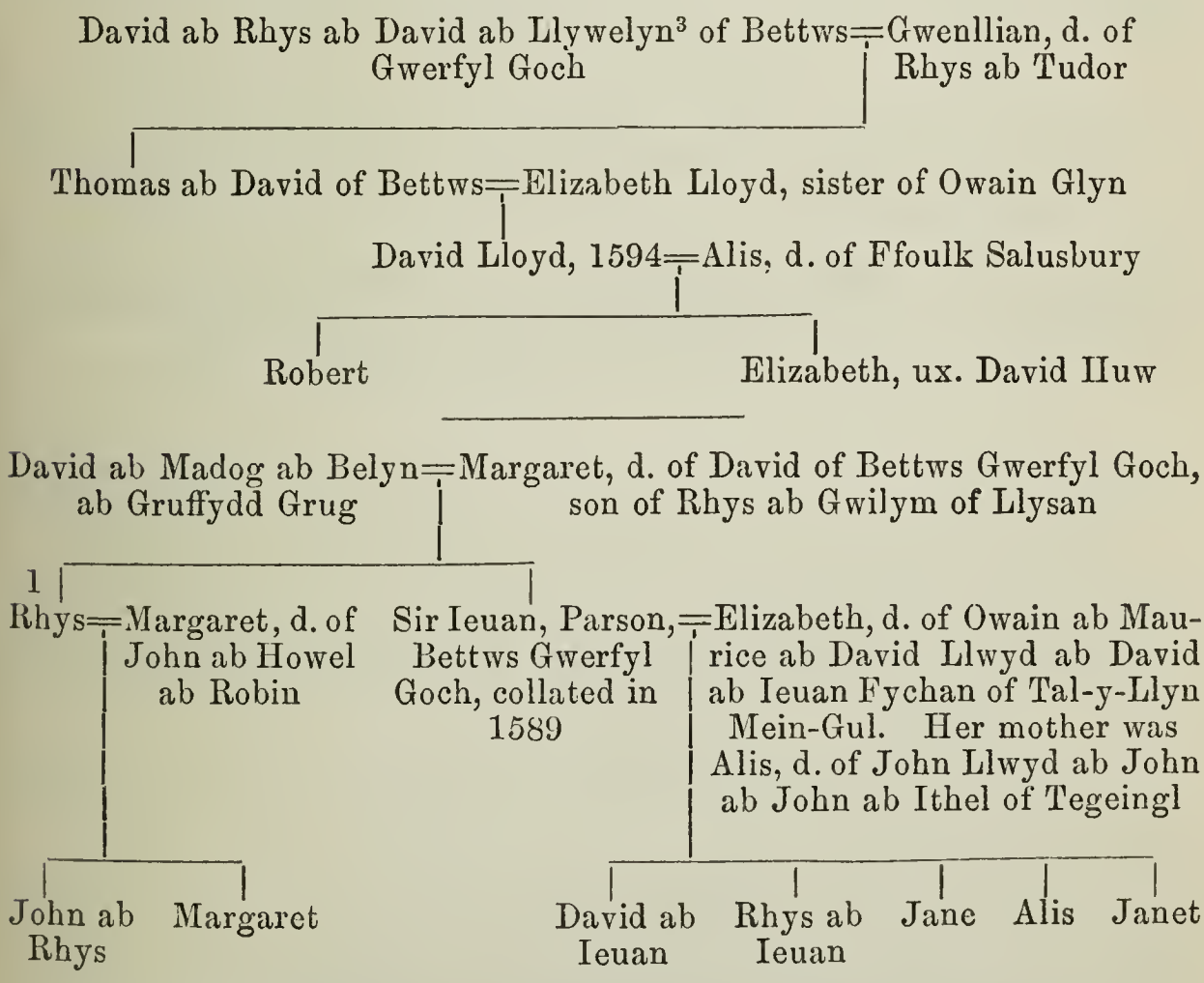


The above-named priest, Llewelyn Offeiriad, sold his share of the lands of his ancestors to Henri de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, on account of the enmity that sprung up between himself and his brothers Owain Hên, and

Howel. “Ar un Llywelyn hwnnw a gymmerth gan yr un rhyw Iarll, Siarter i Howel ei fab, ar dri pharsel ar ddeg o dir, yr hwn mae ei hiliogaeth yn ei feddu ym mraint uchelwyr wrth y Siarter honno; ac am y tri pharsel ar ddeg hynny, yr oedd tri pharsel ar ddeg o fenig yn ardraeth arno.”¹

BETTWS GWERFYL GOCH.

The church of Bettws Gwerfyl Goch was built by Gwerfyl Goch, daughter of Prince Cynan, Lord of Meirionydd, son of Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, who reigned from 1137 to 1190. She was the sister of Mareddydd ab Cynan, Lord of Neuadd Wen, Coed Talog, and Llysin, in Upper Powys, who bore quarterly *gules* and *argent*, four lions passant counter-charged. She married Iarddur ab Bod, and lies buried in the church.²



¹ Cae Cyriog MS.

² Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 17. See also *Arch. Camb.*, April 1877, p. 108.

³ Lewys Dwnn, ii, p. 254.



PLAS YM MACHYMBYD AND MAES MAEN CYMRO.

(Myvyrian MS.)

Madog ab Einion ab Maredydd ab Uchdryd ab Edwin ab Goronwy,=
Prince of Tegeingl

Llywelyn ab Madog of Plas ym Machymbyd. He had=
Bachymbyd and the greatest part of Maes Maen Cymro
and Bryn Caredig, and lands also in Gyffylliog and
Derwen Anial

Maredydd ab Llywelyn of Plas ym Machymbyd=

Madog of Plas= David. He shared the lands in Gyffylliog,=
ym Mach- Bryn Caredig, and Maes Maen Cymro, with
ymbyd his youngest brother Einion

Gruffydd of Plas= Howel David Ithel ab David= David ab Einion
ym Machymbyd ob. s. p., and his
lands went to
Edward ab Ithel

Madog of Plas= Edward ob. s. p., and his lands went to
ym Machym- the lords, "ai ffiniodd Sir John Holland am dano ac ai
byd gwerthodd i Mestr John Salusbury

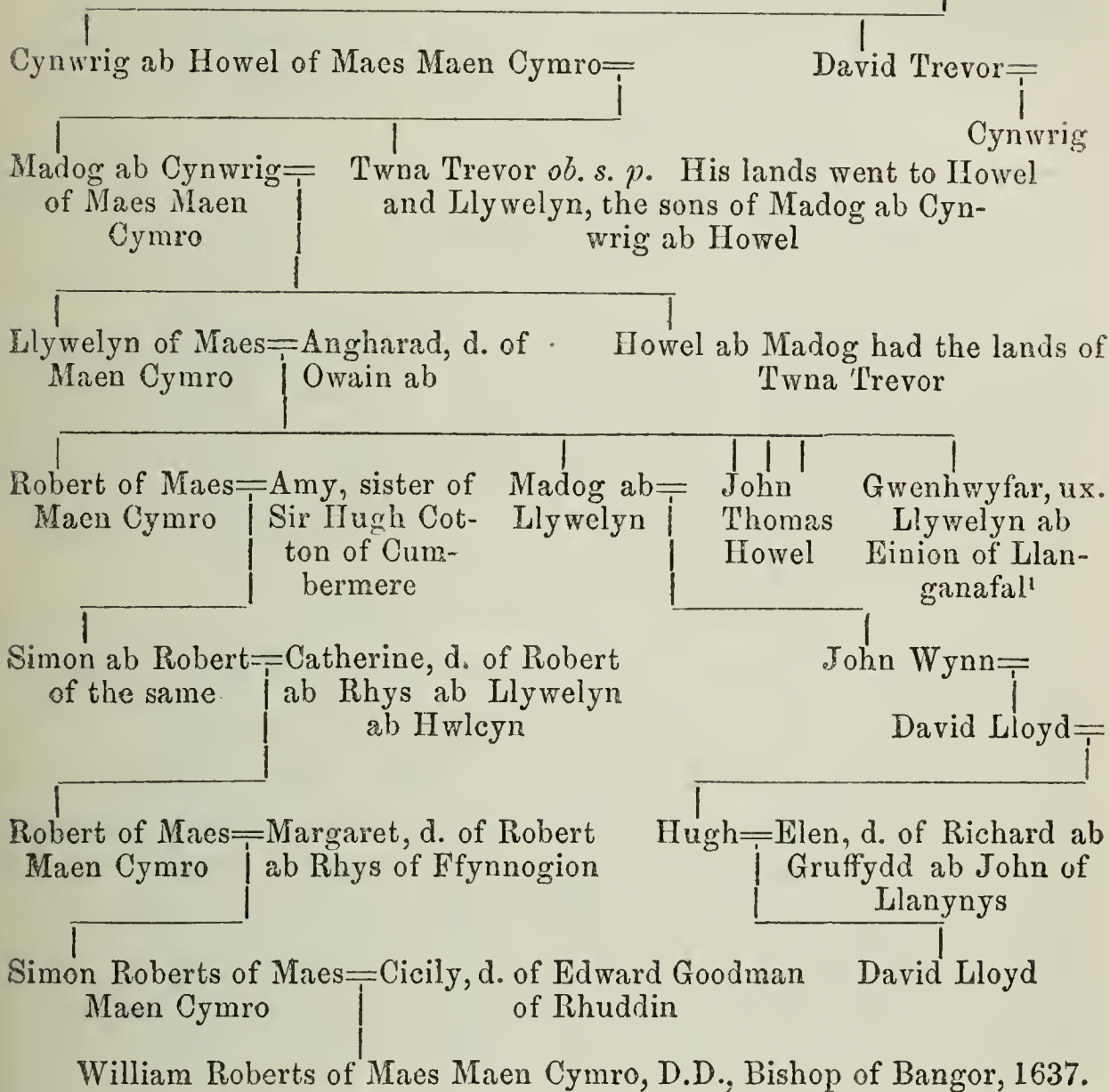
Ieuan of Plas ym Machymbyd=Angharad, d. of Howel Coetmor

Madog Fychan of Plas ym Machymbyd= Lleuci

Hugh ab Madog. He had a natural daughter named Margaret, David
and sold Plas ym Machymbyd to Mr. John Salusbury.

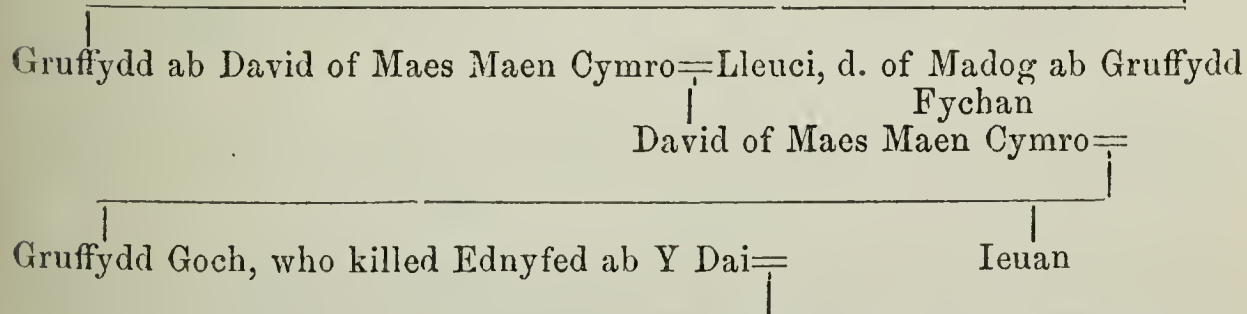
MAES MAEN CYMRO.

Howel of Maes Maen Cymro, ab Madog ab Mareddydd=
ab Llywelyn of Plas ym Machymbyd

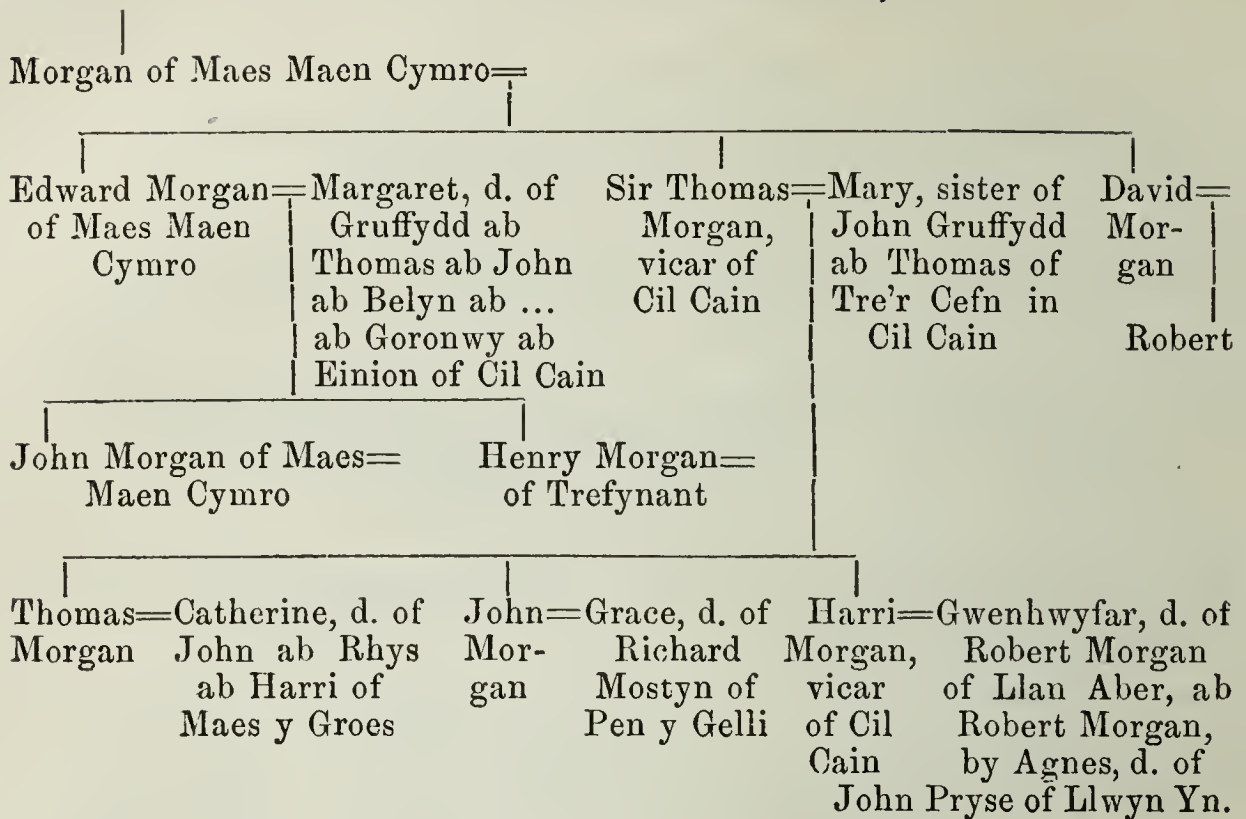


MAES MAEN CYMRO.

David of Maes Maen Cymro, ab Madog ab Mareddydd ab Llywelyn=
ab Madog ab Einion ab Mareddydd of Bachymbyd



¹ Llywelyn ab Einion of Llanganafal, ab Madog ab Iorwerth Goch ab Madog Goch ab Heilin Fychan ab Heilin ab Ieuf ab Gruffydd ab Goronwy ab Owain ab Edwin ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl.

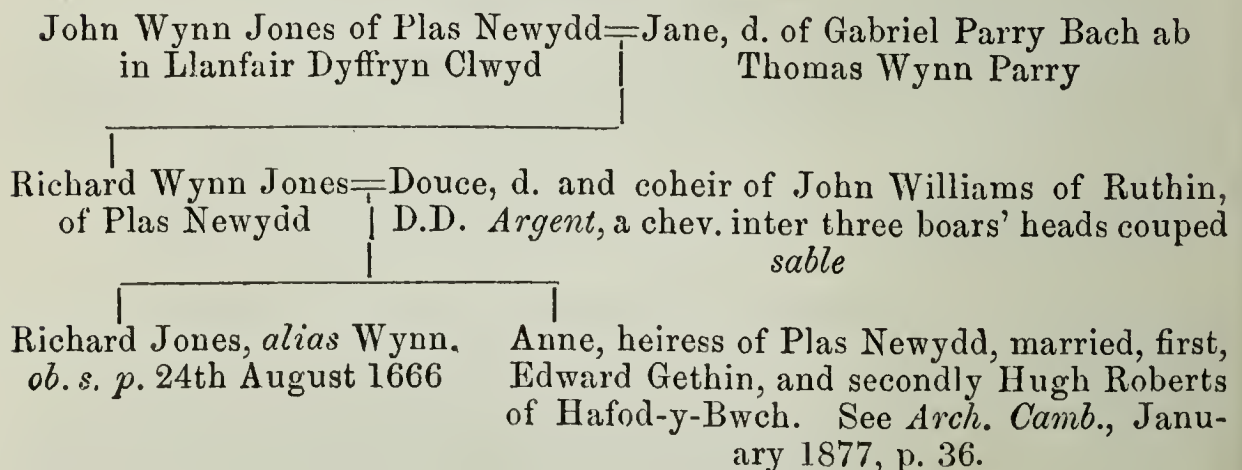


LLANFAIR DYFFRYN CLWYD.

In the church of Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd is an ancient tomb, under which David ab Madog lies buried. On it is the following inscription: "Hic Jacet David fili. Madoc, Requiescat in pace." He bore *or*, a lion passant in an orle of roses, *gules*, and lived in the time of Llewelyn ab Gruffydd, Prince of Wales, and of Henry III, King of England. John Williams of Eyarth, and his brother Rhys Williams, the founder Jesus Chapel, were lineally descended from him. *Harl. MS. 1977.*

PLAS NEWYDD IN LLANFAIR DYFFRYN CLWYD.

(*Harl. MS. 1977.*)



J. Y. W. LLOYD, M.A.

(*To be continued.*)

OSWESTRY AND WHITTINGTON.

OSWALDESTRE.

THE hundred of Oswestry, though but of moderate extent, represents a tract of country which was for centuries a field of contest between the Britons and the men of Mercia, the Welsh and the English; for it was placed within the old Welsh district of Powys-Fadog, in the centre of the English march, and itself a marcher lordship. Its changes of name have been numerous, adopted as either language prevailed, or as any event occurred which seemed to the party in possession worthy to be commemorated.

The earliest known name of the district is "Maesdir", compounded of the Welsh *maes*, a meadow, and *tir*, land, which in the hands of the English, and, no doubt, upon becoming the seat of a *burh*, or strong place, became Maesbury, and afterwards Maserfield, an unconscious but not uncommon reduplication of the same idea in the two languages. It was so called when here was fought the great battle between the Christian Oswald and the pagan Penda, about A.D. 642, in which Oswald fell; and his members are said to have been suspended to a cross or tree, in remembrance of which the place was long afterwards known as "Croes Oswald" and "Oswaldestre",—a not very probable etymology. No doubt the former name really indicated a cross erected in memory of the Christian King; and the latter, also part Welsh and part English, meant "Oswald's strong place". The old Welsh *maes* possessed much vitality, and may be recognised in "Mersete", the name of the hundred in *Domesday*, and probably in "Meresburie", the name of the manor.

The next change was consequent upon the erection of a handsome Norman church, the precursor of the present structure, when Oswaldestre became Blanc-

Minster, or, in the language of the records, "Album Monasterium". Later on, however, as Oswald's fame as a martyr gained ground, his name took the ascendancy, and both town and hundred became known as Oswestry. The church was probably transferred from the Saxon foundation of Maesbury.

The oldest work of man in the district is, no doubt, a British entrenchment placed on high ground a little north of Oswestry, and known as "Hên Ddinas", the old fortress, and which in later days has been called, for no sufficient reason, Old Oswestry. "Hên Ddinas", however, though the British, did not become the Mercian centre; this was probably in the first instance at Maesbury—a name found about three miles south of Oswestry—but, so far as is known, not connected with any earthwork, the usual mark of an early residence. This evidence is found on a large scale at Oswestry, which, therefore, there is reason to suppose was the English centre at least as early as the tenth century.

The contention for the possession of the district does not seem to have commenced in the Roman times, at least there are no Roman remains at or very near to Hên Ddinas. The Welsh assert that before the departure of the legions the district was held by Cunedda Wledig, a Prince of the Strathclyde Britons, 328-389, who gave it to his son. However this may have been, it would seem that in the seventh century the Cymric Britons had retired from Hên Ddinas, and it had become part of the Mercian territory, so that Penda (635-655) held it, and fought the battle of Maserfield against the Northumbrian Oswald. This was a short time before the Mercians accepted Christianity. That the English held the district in the latter half of the eighth century is evident from its position within the Dyke of Offa (759-794); but as it is just outside of, or slightly intersected by, Wat's Dyke, generally regarded as a few years earlier than that of Offa, it may be that the possession was at that time but recently settled. No doubt, after the construction of the greater dyke, the

boundary, though often transgressed by either people, on the whole, in ordinary times, served its purpose, and established what the English at least came to regard as a right. The greatest, and before the arrival of the Normans the last, Welsh incursion was that of Griffith ap Llewelyn in the eleventh century, in alliance with Algar, the rebel Earl of Mercia. The result of their frequent and severe attacks was to lay waste the whole country, which, like Irchenfield in Herefordshire, so remained, and is so recorded in *Domesday*. The long period of English occupation is marked here, as all along the border, by frequent and strong earthworks in the fashion employed by Edward the elder and Æthel-flaed in the tenth century, of which those at Oswestry and Whittington are among the chief; and those of, it is said, West Felton, Aston, and Belan Banks, though smaller, are of a similar pattern. Maesbury was, no doubt, at one time the *caput* of the English lordship; but it is evident, from the fashion and dimensions even of the poor remains of the earthwork at Oswestry, that it became the chief place at least as early as the commencement of the tenth century, and so remained, although not actually designated in *Domesday*.

The *Domesday* hundred of Mersete and the later of Oswestry are very nearly identical, the addition being Ruyton, and the subtractions, Cynllaeth and Edeyrnion. Mersete extended from Weston-Rhyn, on the Morlais brook, in the north, to Molverley, at the junction of the Vyrnwy with the Severn, on the south; and from, or a little beyond, the Cynllaeth brook on the west, to Wykey on the Perry, to the east; about twelve miles each way.

Domesday calls Meresberie the *caput* of the lordship; but this, though a corruption of Maesbury, must be taken to indicate Oswestry. In it were five berewicks which are not specified, but which evidently included about twenty-four manors, of which nearly all bear English names. Two centuries later an inquest was

taken, which gives the lordship as composed of two parts, Oswestry proper and the Welshery. In the latter was included nearly the whole of the hundred, five manors, Weston and Coton (now Weston Cotton), Mesbury or Maesbury, Middleton, and Treveleth or Treflach. Of vills there were very many: Blodnorvawr, now Cefn-Blodwell, Blodowan or Blodwell, Brongarth, Bren or Bryn, Clanordaffe or Glyn-yr-Afon, Crucket or Crickheath, Dudleston, Fenches and Juston (now lost), Kahercohon or Carrechova, Radioners or Rhandir, Swine or Sweeny, Tibeton (now lost), Traverleuche or Trefar-Clawdd, Treveltholnel or Treprenal, Trevenen or Trefonen, Weston or Weston-Rhyn, Wigeton or Wigginton, and Yston, now Ifton-Rhyn. The lord's advowsons were the chapel of the Castle of Blancminster, and the churches of Blodwell and Llanmenagh or Llan-y-Mynech. In this latter parish, though in an island of Denbighshire, was the celebrated Castle of Carrechova. This township, however, was a later addition to the hundred, and never belonged to its lords. Osbaston seems at one time to have been in the lordship. In it was Knockyn, the celebrated castle of the Lords Strange, a fief held indirectly of Oswestry. There was also a castle at Kinnerley, also in the lordship.

Mersete, in the reign of the Confessor, and probably much earlier, was a royal domain, and, as the hundred of Mersete and manor of Maesbury were part of the territory given by the Conqueror in 1071, on the forfeiture of Morcar and Edwin, to Earl Roger of Montgomery, who sub-granted it to Warin the bald, his sheriff, and second in command, who held seventy manors in Shropshire, and by the earl's niece Arnieria had a son Hugh. Warin died 1085, just before *Domesday* was compiled, and the shrievalty was given to Rainald de Bailleul, who married his widow, and built a castle. The entry under Meresberie is, "Ibi fecit Rainaldus Castellum Luure", which is explained as Luvre or "L'Œuvre", the work *par excellence* of the district. It is clear, however, that, as usual, Rainald's

castle was upon an earlier foundation, and not improbably was only an adaptation of existing works. Rainald dwelt at Oswestry, and either he or Warin granted its church of St. Oswald, with the tithes of the town, then for the first time mentioned, to Shrewsbury Abbey. It is uncertain on what tenure Rainald held his office, but it seems to have been held for a short time by his stepson, Hugh, son of Warin, till his early death; and on Hugh's death, it was to Alan Fitz Flaald, the ancestor of the succeeding lords, that the shrievalty and the fief were granted a little before the death of the Conqueror.

The Welsh claim to have recovered and held the lordship for a space about this time, and state that it was given, as part of Powys-Fadog, by Meredith ap Bleddyn to his nephew, or son Owen, who destroyed Rainald's castle and rebuilt it in 1148; and that the tower, in memory of Meredith, was called Tre-Fred. However this may be, the Welsh occupation must have been very brief, and Alan must have recovered possession. At this time the house of Montgomery had, in England, become extinct, and Oswestry was held of the Crown direct, as a marcher lordship, by the tenure of the defence and maintenance of the castle and the defence of the march.

Mr. Eyton, the extent of whose information concerning the early history of Shropshire is only equalled by its accuracy, has thrown great light upon the descent of this Alan, whom he shows with more than probability to have been the son of Fleance, and grandson of Banquo, Thane of Lochaber, killed about 1048-53. Fleance or Flaald seems to have married Gwenta, daughter of Griffith ap Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, by Aldith, daughter of Algar, Earl of Mercia. Alan, who was dead in 1114, was unquestionably direct ancestor of the houses of Fitz Alan of Oswaldestre, and of the royal house of Stuart.

Alan Fitz Flaald, lord of Oswaldestre, was father of 1, William; 2, Walter, steward of Scotland, who died

1177, having married Eschina, daughter of Thomas de Londoniis, "hostiarius" or "durward" to the King of Scotland. He was father of "Alanus Dapifer", whose great grandson Walter, who died about 1320, married Marjory Bruce, and had Robert Stuart, King of Scotland.

William Fitz Alan, the head of the house, born about 1105, and who died 1160, acquired with Isabel de Say, his second wife, the lordship of Clun, which long remained united with Oswaldestre, in the person of their descendants, the Fitz Alan's, Earls of Arundel, and afterwards by the female line, in the Howards.

On the death of Thomas Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, in the reign of Henry V, a curious question arose. He died childless, and his sisters Joan, Lady Bergavenny, Elizabeth, Duchess of Norfolk, Margaret, Lady Lenthall, and Alice, Lady Powis, became his heirs general; but his heir male was John Fitz-Alan, called Arundel, Lord Maltravers. The Duke of Norfolk, John Mowbray, claimed the earldom in right of his mother, but when the earldom was adjudged to Lord Maltravers, he was allowed the baronies of Clun and Oswaldestre with it, nor did the duke claim them. So also when Earl John's descendant, Humphrey, Earl of Arundel, Lord Maltravers, Clun, and Oswaldestre, died childless 16 Henry VI, the baronies were not claimed by Amicia, Lady Ormond, his sister and heir general, but passed to William Fitz-Alan, with the earldom, as heir male.

A good deal of constitutional or rather peerage lore has been exercised upon these two baronies, which were borne among the long train of titles which at various times have accrued to the houses of Arundel and Howard, and so appear upon the garter plates of Thomas, Earl of Arundel in 1611, and of Henry, Duke of Norfolk in 1685, with other and Parliamentary baronies. Nevertheless, these do not appear to be like Fitz-Alan, Mowbray, Greystoke, and the rest, really Parliamentary baronies, but land baronies only, which

strictly should only be appended to the name of the possessors of these manors. However, after their alienation, Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, heir general of the Fitz-Alans, was, by Act of Parliament 1627, created Baron Fitz-Alan and Lord of Clun and Oswaldestre—in right of which, and of that date, and under the then limitation only, these titles are borne by the Dukes of Norfolk, his descendants.

THE CASTLE.

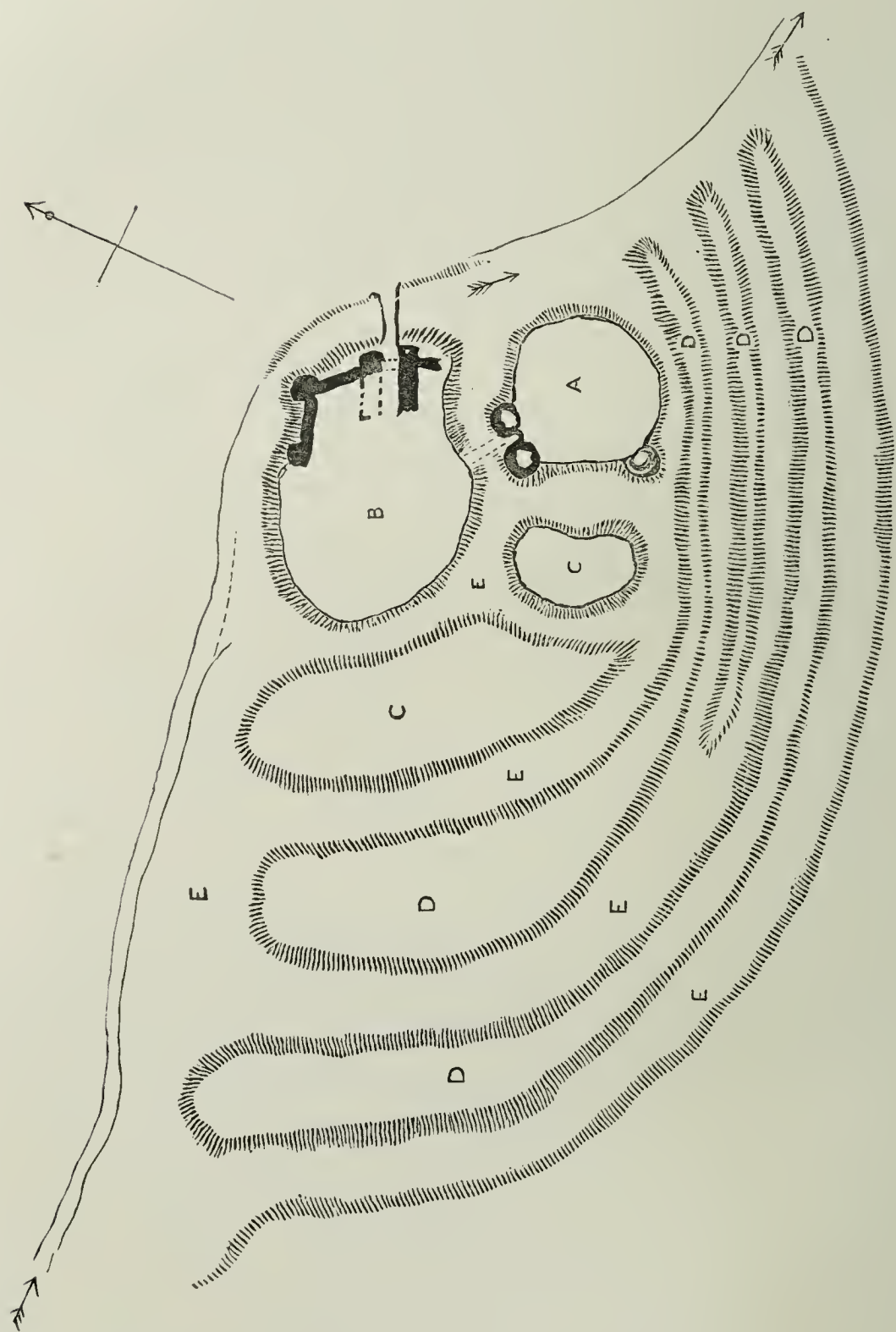
The visible remains of this ancient fortress, so celebrated in border story, are very scanty, and are confined to the central mound, and to some fragments of the rude but substantial keep which was placed upon it. The castle stood on ground rather higher than, and on the north-western edge of the town, completely commanding it; and it is only of late years that its site has been nearly surrounded by buildings. The church is about half a mile distant to the south, the town intervening between the two. From the mound the view to the east and south is very extensive; to the west it is shut in by the wooded heights of the Denbighshire border, crowned by Offa's Dyke, at a distance of about two miles. To the north, a mile or so distant, is the detached hill and camp of Hên Ddinas, or Old Oswestry, which is in part obscured by the still nearer but lower eminence of Llwyn. No water enters into the landscape, nor is there any considerable stream near at hand. Wat's Dyke lies close to the east.

The castle mound, though standing on high ground, is wholly artificial, and rather oval at its summit, which is about 60 ft. by 100 ft. It is about 30 ft. high, and perhaps 200 ft. diameter at its present base. On its table top are some fragments of masonry, composed of large rolled boulders, laid in a thick bed of mortar; very rude but very strong work. One fragment, which in places is about 8 ft. thick, is 9 ft. or 10 ft. high; and near it are two other large masses, one of which at least

is overthrown. The keep was of the shell type, and probably polygonal. The slopes are covered with bushes, much obscuring the surface, but there seems to be a further trace of masonry on the south-west side. The moat, out of which the mound rose, has been completely filled up, and all trace of the outer ward, its ditches, banks, or buildings, has been utterly removed. Nothing is known of a well. The entrance was probably on the south-west side. Gallowtree bank—a name preserved in the southern suburb, preserves the memory of the lord's power, as does Oswald's well of the ecclesiastical legend.

It is probable that the masonry remaining is the work of William Fitz-Alan, who, after 1155, confirmed a previous gift of the church of Oswestry to Shrewsbury Abbey. He died 1160, in which year the Pipe roll designates Oswestry as "Blanc Minster". On his death, Guy L'Estrange became custos of the Castles of Clun, Ruthyn, and Blanc Minster, and works were in progress at the latter. The livery allowed for the garrison was £18 5s. per annum. In July 1165 Henry II was encamped near Oswestry, but his advance was checked by the Ceiriog river, on which he retired to Chester.

Guy L'Estrange continued to be custos of the Fitz-Alan estates and castles until 1175, during which time very large sums were expended by the Crown upon Oswestry, apparently about £2,000. A well cost £5 8s., palisades 40s. and £2 6s. 8d. A house was built within the walls. The regular garrison was a knight, two porters, two watchmen, and twenty men at arms, costing £48 13s. 4d. per annum. In 1188 William Fitz-Alan received Archbishop Baldwin and Giraldus in the castle. On his death, in 1210, King John stepped in, and Robert de Vipont was in charge in 1212, and in 1213 and 1214 John Mareschal and Thomas de Erdington, who had purchased the wardship during the minority of William Fitz-Alan, who, however, died under age at Clun in 1215. In 1216 King John was before



GROUND PLAN OF WHITTINGTON CASTLE.

Clun, and 16 August burned the town of Oswestry, and attacked the castle, but probably without success. In 1226 Oswestry was named for the place of conference between Llewelyn and the lords marchers, but the king, distrusting John Fitz-Alan, sent Hubert de Hoesse with nine knights to attend it. In 1240, John Fitz-Alan's death placed the castle again in the care of the Crown.

In 1257 Oswestry was again named for the meeting of a Welsh and English commission, and John Fitz-Alan, the new lord, had license to levy customs dues for five years, to pay for a wall round the town. At his death, in 1267, the castle was valued at £44 12s. 5½*d.* per annum, and mention is made of the "walcheria" or Welshery. The wall probably proceeded slowly, for in 1283 King Edward issued a patent, licensing the bailiffs to levy customs for twenty years, to complete the wall. Probably this was in consequence of an attack by the Welsh, who actually held the town for a short time. In 1302, on the death of Richard, Earl of Arundel, it was found that he held Oswestry Castle and its lands by the tenure of two and a half knights' fees. There were one hundred and forty acres of demesne land and four water mills, but the castle was worth nothing; and its maintenance cost £10 per annum. The mills were Bailey, Weston, Cotton, and Cadogan.

WHITTINGTON.

Among the baronial families which rose upon the ruins of the house of Montgomery, and wielded the fragments of that power, which, united in the hands of Earl Roger and Robert de Belesme, had proved so formidable, the lords of Clun, Oswaldestre, and Whittington, De Say, Fitz-Alan, and Fitz-Warine occupied in the northern parts of the great earldom, and upon the borders of Wales, by much the chief place. De Say indeed speedily, by an heiress, became absorbed in Fitz-Alan,

and probably in the same convenient way, "Felix Austria nube", the broad lands of Peverel, merged in Fitz-Warine, so that the lords of Oswaldestre and Whittington held about co-equal rule in the Marches, and were alike exposed alternately to the encroachments of their sovereign on the one hand, and to the fiery assaults of the Welsh on the other--dangers which probably prevented them from turning their arms against one another, so that they remained vigorous and warlike for above two centuries, although the battlements of their castles were plainly visible, the one from the other, and scarce two miles apart.

The position of Oswaldestre has already been described. Whittington lay about two miles to the north-east, and about four and a half miles within or to the east of Offa's Dyke, while Wat's Dyke extended between them. The site of Whittington was probably selected as the centre of a fertile estate, rather than for any very striking military advantages, for the position is low and marshy—a feature of which, however, the ancient engineer largely and judiciously availed himself. By whom or when the original fortress was founded is utterly unknown. Certainly long before its occupation by those Norman invaders, who identified it with their fame. As, like Shrewsbury, Clun, and Oswaldestre, its keep was placed upon a moated mound, its origin, like theirs, may probably be attributed to the reign of Edward the elder, or the earlier part of the tenth century, and to the fierce Mercian Saxons, who, as early as the middle of the seventh century, seem to have established themselves along the Welsh border.

The central mound, which is the main feature of these and many 9th and 10th century fortresses, is here wholly artificial, about 30 ft. in height, and about 150 ft. by 100 ft. diameter upon its rounded and table summit. At the foot of the mound is a ditch, from 40 ft. to 60 ft. in breadth, and beyond this are three elevated platforms, as was not unusual. Of these, the first lies towards the north and east, and is also moated. Across it lay

the principal entrance from the outer road, and to the keep. On the west side is a second platform, also moated, and in strength rivalling the keep mound itself. The third platform, far superior to these in area, and also moated, is placed beyond them, towards the north-west.

The cluster of four islands, thus protected from the exterior and from each other, is covered to the south and west by three banks and three ditches, arranged concentrically, and including within their sweep about one-third of a great circle of eight hundred yards radius, within which figure, roughly triangular, is contained the castle. The defence upon the north and east was formed, not by banks and ditches, but by a broad expanse of what is still marshy ground, and must formerly have been an impassable morass. This tract was flooded by a small but rapid brook, which descends from the north-west, skirts the ends of the ditches of the castle, and supplied them also with water. At present the brook skirts the south edge of the old morass, and, running in front of the outer entrance, turns off to the south-east, probably again communicating with the ditches of the castle at their other or eastern end. The earthworks thus described, palisaded or even planted with a stout thorn hedge along the outer banks, would possess great strength. The ditches probably all contained water, and with the marsh would be only the more impassable, were the water drained off and its area replaced by mud. What the Norman baron who inherited the estate found or supplied in the way of defences cannot now be ascertained. Of the masonry now remaining, there is nothing which can be regarded as earlier than the reign of Henry III. This could scarcely have been the first masonry employed in the defences; and yet if walls and towers were built in the reigns of Henry II and John, they would assuredly have been of a substantial and marked character, and would scarcely have been removed either by time or the hand of man in the lapse of a century or a century and a half.

The central mound has been scarped vertically, probably in the time of Henry III, and is included within a revetment wall of great strength, and about 30 ft. high. This seems to have been surmounted by a parapet, and to have been reinforced by a number of flanking towers, of which one and a part of two others remain. The most perfect is cylindrical, about 30 ft. in diameter, with walls 10 ft. thick. Its base is occupied by a circular pit, probably a dungeon; and, if so, a gloomy and damp one, not having a single loop or air hole. The floor is a foot or two above the bottom level of the ditch, and the platform of timber covering it, the floor of the first storey, was on a level with the top of the mound. This stage had two loops, cruciform, with the lower limb very long, and terminating in a dovetail. They are placed in large recesses, low pointed. There was an upper floor, of which only fragments remain. The pit was probably reached by a ladder, for a door, seen in its base to the east, is an insertion. The first floor door is represented by a breach on the south-west side. This tower flanked the inner gateway of the keep. Of the corresponding tower, to the west, a portion only remains. It was of the same size and shape, and between the two was a space of 12 ft., occupied by the gateway and drawbridge, of which the pit remains.

A fragment of the base of a similar tower is seen at the south-west angle of the mound, and there were two or perhaps three more, to the south-east and north-east; but this part of the work is concealed by loose earth and thick vegetation. Altogether, it appears that the keep was a circular mound, scarped or faced by a strong revetment wall, in a polygonal form, and capping each angle was a lofty round tower, rising out of the ditch. There is said to be a well in the south-west corner, but it is not now visible. From the inner gatehouse a bridge crossed the inner ditch, and landed upon the opposite bank, a few yards in the rear, or west of the outer gatehouse. This was a rectangular structure, having at its

eastern or outer end two three-quarter drum-towers, corresponding in size and workmanship with those flanking the inner, as do these the outer gateway. They are looped with cruciform and dovetailed loops, and between them is a depressed pointed arch of plain pattern, chamfered, and with an exterior roll moulding. There is said to be an escutcheon in the wall above the gateway; but if so, it is concealed by ivy. Above is a corbel table, pierced with machicolations. The half of this gatehouse, south of the entrance passage, is tolerably perfect. It contains a chamber in the south wall, in which is a window of three lights, acutely pointed, under an acutely pointed head. The heads of the lights are cinquefoiled, and the apertures in the head quatrefoiled, the whole being late Decorated. This window is said to have been removed from the old parish church when "restored". The northern half of the gatehouse is nearly all destroyed. There remains part of a curtain wall, passing southwards from the gatehouse to the edge of the ditch. A similar wall on the north side passes backwards along the edge of the ditch, and upon it are the remains of two round towers, connected with the gatehouse. What masonry remains is composed of large square blocks of red sandstone. The whole of the older part seems of the reign of Henry III, and is, no doubt, Fitz-Warine work. There is little or no trace of masonry on the several platforms or banks, save that on one bank to the south-west is a mark of a revetment wall which may or may not be old. Probably the masonry was confined to the keep and barbican-like platform occupied by the outer gatehouse, which would include an area for a very sufficient garrison. The banks, like those at Berkhemstead, are narrow, and would scarcely have carried a wall. The ditches were all filled from the brook, with which they communicated at each end.

The castle seems to have been laid out as a fancy garden a century or so ago, as there are traces of pebble-laid walks, and here and there modern brickwork. The church has been rebuilt early in the present century,

and is altogether what might be expected. Recently some arches have been inserted in better taste in the Norman style. Mr. Lloyd of Aston, is the lord of the manor and owner of the castle.

Whittington occurs in *Domesday* as "Wititone", when Earl Roger de Montgomery held it, with seven and a half berewicks. King Edward had held it, but in his time it was waste. Ethelred, Edward's father, had held it as three manors, which seem to have been Maesbury, Whittington, and Chirbury. In Earl Roger's time it yielded £15 15s. The berewicks are the later townships, comprising those of Welsh Frankton, Berg-hill, Daywell, Fernhill, Hindford, Henlle, Ebnall, and half of Old Marton. From Earl Roger, Whittington descended to Robert de Belesme, and, on his forfeiture, passed to Henry I, who seems to have granted it to William Peverel of Dover, whose nephew, William Peverel, held it against Stephen in 1138. The second Peverel died childless. The last one of his coheirs married Guarin de Metz, sheriff of Salop in 1083, but the king seems to have resumed possession of the castle, and to have granted it in 1164 to Geoffry de Vere, who married Isabel de Say of Clun. Next year, 1165, Henry resumed it, and granted it to Roger de Powys, a Welshman, who held office in South Wales. He was also custos of the Fitz-Alan castle of "Dernio", which Mr. Eyton takes to be Edeyrneon Castle, in Merioneth. In 1173 Roger was allowed aid for its repairs. Meredith, son of Roger, succeeded, and was followed by Meyric, Meredith's brother, who died about 1200. He was called Meyric de Powys of Wales, and paid fifty marcs to King John to have Whittington and Overton. The Powys tenure was that of "king's messenger in Wales".

The Fitz-Warins seem always to have kept alive their claim from their ancestor Guarin, though Wrenoc, son of Meyric, succeeded, and paid eighty marcs to John for the villages and Castles of Whittington and Overton, but Fulk Fitz-Warine seems to have obtained the castle from the Prince of Wales, which John at first

resented, but finally, in 1204, confirmed to Fulk, as his "right and heritage", when he paid two hundred marcs and two "destriers", and gained a judicial decision in his favour. 5 Henry III he had license to fortify the castle. The Fitz-Warins continued to hold the castle and manor until the failure of their elder male line, by the death of Fulk, the eleventh lord, in 1420. The Hospitallers held a manor in Whittington by the service of finding a chaplain for the chapel of the castle.

A little before 7 Henry III, Prince Llewelyn laid siege to the castle, and it sustained a severe attack from the Welsh on the Friday preceding Midsummer, 6 Henry IV. It appeared, from an inquiry dated 1 Henry V, that Richard II had granted the castle, pending the minority of Fulke Fitz-Warine, to Yvion Fitz-Warine, who sold it to Elizabeth, Lady Botreaux, a daughter of Sir Ralph d'Aubigny, and she held it when attacked. Probably she expected the attack to be repeated, for, on the Sunday after Midsummer, Thomas, Earl of Arundel, with soldiers from Oswaldestre, took charge. Elizabeth resigned her wardship to William de Clinton and Anne, his wife, and her daughter.

It is much to be desired that some person resident in this most interesting district would take up the subject of its earthworks, of which there are many of all ages, and some not set down in the Ordnance map. Many of the earthworks are so placed, with regard to Offa's and Watt's Dykes, as to show whether they are of earlier date or subsequent to those lines.

Among the most curious of these earthworks is one within the domain of Porkington, and which bears its ancient name of Brogyntyn. It is a regular circle, fifty yards or so across, contained within a bank of earth, about 4 ft. to 6 ft. high, outside of which is a ditch. The central area has been levelled for a bowling-green, but was, no doubt, always flat, and although a drift has been driven across and below the circle, and the ditch is planted and contains a modern walk, there is no

reason to suppose that the character of the work has been materially altered. In Ireland it would be called a rath; but in Ireland it would not crown a rather steep eminence, but be placed in the midst of land that might readily be cultivated, which this could not. It is pretty clear that its figure is intentionally and not incidentally a circle, by no means often the case with Welsh camps.

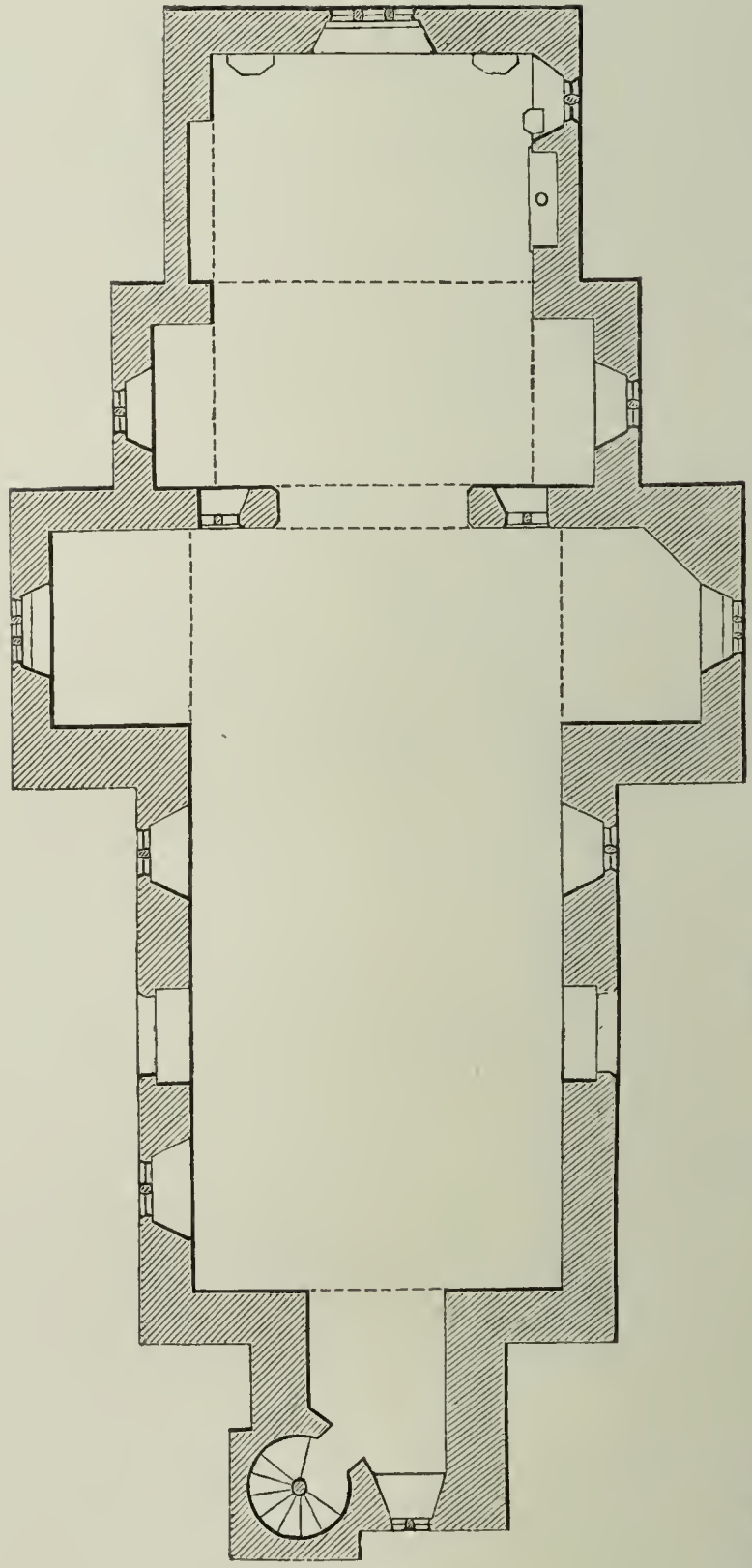
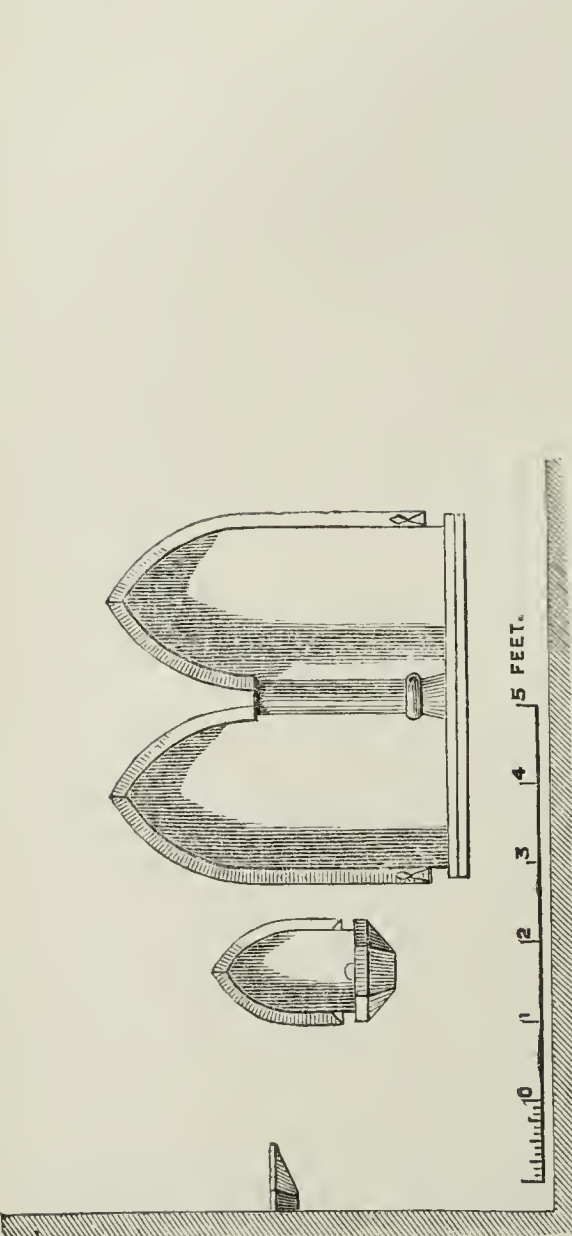
G. T. C.

PEMBROKESHIRE CHURCHES.—JOHNSTON.

THE ecclesiastical architecture of Pembrokeshire, looked at from a general point of view, has been so exhaustively treated by Mr. E. A. Freeman in his paper read at Tenby in 1852, that all which now remains to be done is to fill in the outline thus sketched out with more minute details of individual buildings. The following is an attempt to carry out this object with regard to the parish church of Johnston.

Situation.—The village of Johnston consists of a few scattered houses lying on the highroad between Haverfordwest and Milford, at a distance of three miles and a half from the former town, and three and a quarter from the latter. The scenery is bleak and wild, with scarcely a vestige of foliage. The land lies high, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country on all sides, and the weather-beaten church harmonises singularly well with the landscape.

General Outline.—Deprived of the advantages of ornament, and built of rough materials, the Pembrokeshire church is wholly dependent on the beauty of its proportions and the picturesqueness of its outline for any charm it may happen to possess. The tower, whose relative height is considerably increased by the lowness of the main body of the church, and by the absence of string-courses, forms the most important feature. But



SCALE OF 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET.

PLAN OF JOHNSTON CHURCH.

there is another striking characteristic which must not be passed over, and which contributes in no small degree to the general effect, viz., the great number of small projections and jutting gables, which occupy the position of transepts, as will afterwards be explained when dealing with the interior.

Ground-Plan.—The ground-plan is simple, and is symmetrically disposed on each side of the centre line, its component elements consisting of nave, chancel, and tower at west end, opening into nave. There is no porch. Transepts and aisles are absent; but their want is to a certain extent supplied by vaulted projections on the north and south sides of the nave and chancel, next the chancel-arch. The interior dimensions of the plan are as follows: Nave, 33 ft. 4 ins. by 16 ft.; chancel, 19 ft. by 13 ft. 8 ins.; nave-recesses, 8 ft. 6 ins. by 6 ft.; chancel-recesses, 7 ft. 5 ins. by 2 ft. 8 ins.; tower, 6 ft. by 8 ft.

Tower Exterior.—In describing the ground-plan it has been stated that the tower is situated at the west end of the church, which is the most usual arrangement, especially when the plan is otherwise symmetrical, as in the present instance. The stair-turret occupies the north-west angle, and appears, outwardly, simply as a square buttress-like projection of the early Norman type, being, in fact, nothing more than a mere thickening of the masonry to the extent of from 12 to 15 ins., in order to allow more room for the circular stair within. The chief peculiarities of the true Pembrokeshire tower are, want of corner or other buttresses, absence of horizontal divisions, batter of the sides, and general resemblance to military architecture. The only horizontal lines in this case are, a rude string-course on the east side, level with the point of the nave-roof (probably for keeping out the wet where the roof abuts against the tower), and the corbel-table running round the top, but stopping short at the stair-turret. Mr. Freeman says of these towers,¹ “Not being divided into stages, they

¹ *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1852, p. 167.

depend in a more direct manner than usual upon their actual proportions, and I may add, are amongst the most difficult I know of to sketch with accuracy." The batter of the walls, although considerable, is by no means easy to estimate, as any one may ascertain who will take the trouble to walk round one of these towers, and try to settle in his mind which side deviates most from the vertical, for there certainly is a difference in the amount of slope of the several faces. In addition, the batter is not always the same the whole way up, being sometimes greater at the base. The general effect produced by the varying batter, combined with well-chosen proportions, is of an exceedingly subtle and pleasing kind, fully justifying the theory that the beauty of any object is in a large measure dependent upon the difficulty experienced in detecting in what that beauty lies.

Tower Interior.—In the inside the tower is divided into three stages by rude ungroined vaulting, of domical shape. The lowest stage opens into the nave of the church, and was originally lighted by a small Perpendicular window, which is, however, at present blocked up. A narrow winding stair gives access to the storys above. The second stage measures 6 ft. 3 ins. square, and has a circular hole 3 ft. in diameter in the centre of the floor, through which the bells might be raised. There is a corresponding hole in the floor above. Half way up the side of this compartment is a door from the staircase, which would seem to indicate that it was intended to put a timber floor at this level. If, as is generally supposed, these towers were used for defensive purposes, this would doubtless be the portion set apart, in case of need, for a place of refuge. That there was a strong door to the staircase is evidenced by the recess in the wall of this chamber, for it to fit into when open. The windows of this story are mere slits, like those in the stair turret. The belfry forms the top stage of the tower, and contains one small modern bell. It is lighted on the north, south, and

west sides by Perpendicular windows, well executed, in Bath stone, and louvred with slates, to allow the sound to escape. There is nothing to show that these windows are later insertions ; and, if this be the case, it fixes the date as being subsequent to that of the rest of the church. The east side of the belfry is pierced by an oblong window, with simply chamfered edges. Some idea of the level of the different stories may be obtained from the number of steps in the winding stair, which are as follows :—From ground floor to first stage, 22 steps ; ground floor to door halfway up first stage, 36 steps ; ground floor to belfry, 50 steps ; ground floor to roof, 66 steps. The total height of the tower, from ground to top of parapet, is 46 ft. 6 ins., and, as the parapet is 3 ft. high, this gives a rise of 8 ins. for each step.

Church Interior.—Johnston Church has been lucky enough to have escaped, up to the present time, the ravages of the ubiquitous restorer, and still presents that primitive appearance which is so dear to the lover of ancient art. The whitewashed walls are as yet untouched, and still preserving all the beautiful tones of colour and gradations of shade which age and dust can alone produce.

Piers and Arches.—The chancel arch is a plain pointed one, 8 ft. 2 ins. span, with chamfered edges. On the north and south side of the chancel are two recesses, covered with ordinary barrel vaulting, and measuring 7 ft. 5 ins. by 2 ft. 8 ins. Opening out of the nave next the chancel arch are two similar vaulted recesses, situated opposite to each other, but of larger dimensions, 8 ft. 6 ins. by 6 ft. The object of these recesses, which are so common a feature in most of the Pembrokeshire churches, is very doubtful. Mr. Freeman speaks of them as “holes and corners”, and scarcely vouchsafes them any further consideration. As the recesses occur almost always in the neighbourhood of the chancel arch, it may be reasonably supposed that one use at least they may have been applied to was to

allow of a larger number of persons looking through the squints. In several of the farmhouses near St. David's, recesses of an almost identical nature will be found, either covered with barrel vaulting or more commonly with huge slabs of slate. They measure, on an average, about 6 ft. square, and give a very curious appearance to the interior. This fact is here brought forward to show that the method of building seems to have been a local peculiarity, dictated by climate, material, or some other consideration, rather than as indicating any tendency towards mysterious ritual.

Doors.—Johnston Church has no porches, but there are two Pointed Early English doorways in the north and south walls of the nave, placed exactly opposite each other. A similar arrangement occurs in the neighbouring church of Camrose, and perhaps in some other instances. These doorways, though of dressed stone, are not carved or moulded in any way, being only chamfered. There is a priest's door, 5 ft. high by 2 ft. 4 ins. broad, built up in the south wall of the chancel, and situated directly behind the sedilia, which would therefore appear to be a subsequent addition.

Windows.—The east window of the chancel is Pointed, and filled in with Perpendicular tracery, consisting of two mullions, dividing it into three cusped lights, and then again above the centre of each of these lights three smaller mullions. There is only one small Perpendicular two-light window on the north side of the chancel, placed in the vaulted recess. In the south wall, at the east end, is another small Perpendicular two-light window, and a similar one in the vaulted recess, corresponding to that on the opposite side. The windows of the nave are symmetrically arranged opposite each other. The most elaborate ones are placed in the two vaulted recesses, and are of the same pattern as the east window. The remaining windows, with the exception of that on the west side of the north door, are small Perpendicular double lights, each about 9 ins. broad. The other window appears to be Early English,

and consists of two very bluntly pointed lights, 12 ins. broad by 2 ft. 10 ins. high, separated by a single mullion 5 ins. broad.

Roofs.—The roofs are modern, but of good workmanship.

ECCLESIOLOGY.

Sedilia and Piscina.—On the south side of the chancel are the sedilia and piscina. The sedilia are ornamented with two pointed and chamfered arches, supported on a light central shaft, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter. The piscina is also covered by a pointed niche, and is in a good state of preservation.

Credence Tables.—On each side of the altar is a credence table, consisting of a slab 4 ins. thick, with levelled edges and octagonal corners projecting 10 ins. from the wall. The one on the south side is broken, but the other is perfect.

Squints.—At both sides of the chancel arch will be observed squints of more elaborate design than usual, consisting of a perpendicular panel 2 ft. 2 ins. broad by 2 ft. 2 ins. high, pierced with two pointed lancets 9 ins. by 2 ft. The splay of the wall beyond is necessarily arranged so as to allow of a full view of the altar. Just above the squint on the north side is a moulded bracket, projecting $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. from the wall, perhaps intended for supporting an image. There are several corbels projecting from the walls in different places, but a group of three together above the top of the chancel arch is specially noticeable. These may have been for the rood gallery.

Font.—The font occupies its original position at the west end of the nave, close to the tower. It is of the pattern so universal in these Pembrokeshire churches, and consists of a short shaft of large diameter, supporting a Norman cushion capital, hollowed out to form the bowl. The size of the square stone out of which the bowl is cut is 2 ft. by 2 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins., by 1 ft. 2 ins. deep.

J. ROMILLY ALLEN.

SIR RHYS AP THOMAS AND HIS FAMILY,
ILLUSTRATED BY THE POEMS OF CON-
TEMPORARY BARDS.

GRUFFYDD AB NICHOLAS AND HIS SON OWEN.

AMID the stirring times of the civil wars of the Roses, and the period immediately following them, there is, perhaps, no character that stands out more prominently in the history of our country, for virtue and valour, than that of Sir Rhys ap Thomas. In days when the ancient chivalry had reached its last stage of decline, and had so far departed from the laws of its original foundation as to have become rather a byword of oppression than a synonym for the succour and protection of the oppressed, the figure of Sir Rhys is pre-eminent alike for bravery in the field and loyalty to his country and his king; and the Principality can proudly point to him as the one of all her sons, during that period of events that were as the touchstone of the true metal, for whom she might most justly claim the title of the Welsh Bayard, the knight *sans peur et sans reproche*. The esteem in which he was held by his countrymen is manifested not so much by the titles and dignities showered upon him by grateful royalty, as by the number of poems, still extant, composed to honour him during his lifetime, and to express the general grief after his death, by bards themselves sprung from widely distant districts of his native land. His career was, moreover, happy in a proportion far superior to that of many a man whose bravery and virtue have brought him prosperity and glory, in that he had few private or personal enemies who might regard his elevation with feelings of jealousy or malignity. Such adversaries as he had were public only: if any became so, it was because

they were those of his country and his king. And if the famous saying of the Athenian statesman and philosopher be applied to him, that no one can truly be called happy till after his decease, he may be deemed so in this, that he did not live long enough to see the misfortunes brought upon his people by the dynasty he was mainly instrumental in establishing, by their tyrannical oppression of the poor, and the overthrow of the ancient faith which he loved.

Though less indebted for his advancement to the accidents of birth and fortune than to his own wisdom and prowess, Sir Rhys was by no means destitute of nobility in the one, or of favour as to the other. The early decease of his five brothers placed him, in the prime of life, in the possession of princely estates; and his family could trace its descent, in the direct male line, to Urien, celebrated by Taliesin the bard as the defender of his country from Saxon invasion; the hero of romance as a knight of the Round Table; and the bearer, first known to history, of the Raven, that famous device, the glory of the bards, which fluttered on the banners of his descendants, and was emblazoned on their shields. To commemorate this descent, an ancestor, Sir Elidir Ddu, had assumed the surname of Fitzurien; a fatal one, however, for his descendant, the grandson of Sir Rice, whose innocent assumption of the same title aroused the morbid suspicions of the tyrant, the eighth Henry, who, deeming the act indicative of a design to deprive him of the throne that he owed, perhaps, more than to any other one man, to his grandfather, sent him to the block.¹

Sir Rice's own grandsire, Sir Griffith ab Nicholas, had been a not undistinguished personage in the wars of the rival Roses. Thrice had he connected himself by

¹ The words of the record are these: "Quod præfatus Ricæus ab Gruffydd novum nomen, videlicet Rice ab Gruffydd Fitz Urien in se preditorie assumpsit hâc intentione, videlicet, quod in se statum et honorem dictæ principalitatis Walliæ, dignius et sub prætenso tituli colore preditorie obtinere poterat et habere."

marriage with great families in Wales,¹ and maintained there princely establishments. His character is described as "hot and fiery, yet withal wise, subtle, and ambitious". He had "a busy, stirring brain", which brought him into no little trouble; for by it he drew on himself the enmity of Richard Duke of York, through withholding from him two ploughlands and a half of land in the marches of Hereford; afterwards that of Jasper Earl of Pembroke, through whose influence with Henry VI he was superseded in his governorship of Cilgerran Castle; and finally, of the unfortunate Duke of Buckingham, famous through the failure of his ill-timed and worse contrived expedition for the dethronement of Richard III, which brought him to the tragic end best known through the old stage exclamation of the latter, "Off with his head! So much for Buckingham!"

The description here given of the character of Sir Gruffydd is not a little confirmed by a poem addressed to him by the famous bard of Mathavarn, Davydd Llwyd ab Llewelyn ab Gruffydd, the hero of the well known anecdote of the prophecy made by him to Henry, Earl of Richmond, that he would be successful in dethroning Richard III and making himself king, his wife having assured him that if the prediction failed of its fulfilment, he would hear no more on the subject, but that it would make his fortune if confirmed by the event. Hence originated a proverb, "Cyngkor gwraig heb ei ofyn"—take a woman's advice when given unasked. The subject of the poem is somewhat obscure. It seems, however, that Sir Gruffydd had committed to his custody, for some unrecorded reason, a nephew of his named Hopkyn, and that Davydd had incurred his displeasure by his carelessness or connivance in permitting him to escape. Sir Gruffydd is now in

¹ His first wife was Mabli, daughter of Meredith ab Henry Donne of Kidweli; his second was a daughter of Sir John Perrott of Pembrokehire; and his third, Jane, daughter and coheirress of Jenkyn ap Rhys ap Davydd of Gilvach Wen, Cardiganshire.

trouble, being on the eve of a conflict with the "Saxon"; and the bard, who is his kinsman, with no small skill takes advantage of the occasion, to deprecate the continuance of his wrath, and to solicit a reconciliation. The composition is curious, on literary as well as historical grounds, and is therefore presented here in the original, followed by a somewhat loose metrical translation.

"CYWYDD.

"I OFYN CYMMOD I RUFFYDD AP NICOLAS.

"Y Gwr ffel i gorffolud,
 A arwain brain yn y brud,
 Gruffydd, mae'n dy rudd ras,
 Bennaic hael ap Nicolas.
 Carwr wyd i'r cywiriaid,
 Cwncwerwr o Dewdwr daid,
 Cyfaddas¹ gan bob cerddawr,
 Cystenin Caerfyrddin fawr.
 Arwain y blaen Urien blaid,
 Aros yr ym flaenoriaid,
 Cyfod dy stondard hardd hen,
 Dy frain, a difa Ronwen.
 Arwain gwr yn un gerynt,
 A brain gwar, mab Urien gynt!
 Gwae finnau dreigiau'r drin,
 O ben Duw na barwn dewin,
 I ddyall hyn o ddiwyg,
 Tarian a bran yn ei brig;
 Dyrogan bran yn ddibrin,
 Gyda meistri gwaed amwstrin;
 Lleisiaw ar y lliw assur,
 Llais y corff lliosog cur.
 Darllain y bum deirllin bach,
 I'th darian, a'th bedeiriach.
 Yno 'r oedd dy faner, wr,
 Ar gywydd dyroganwr.
 Rhydd i ywenydd anoeth
 I'm gellwair, deuaith a doeth;
 Dy gar draw, mewn deigr a drig,
 I't oeddwn, petut diddig.
 Gwylaw a ddug y golwg:
 Y'm golau, Duw, am gael dwg.

¹ "Cei feddas" in MS.

Un dydd ar Ddafydd ni ddoeth
 Heb uchenaïd, baich annoeth.
 N'ad arnaf, cywiraf cu,
 Dy gas, er Duw ag Iesu !
 Dy wg pwy nis diwygiai,
 Dy nawdd, am illwng dy nai ?
 Pe estron a ddanfonwyd,
 Neu Sais a wnelai draïs drud,
 Och, i'm pen a' m ymenydd,
 O deuai 'n rhwym o dai 'n rhydd !
 Mair a wnaeth, mirain ieithydd,
 Hopgyn o'r rhwymyn 'n rhydd.
 Nid i mi a ddyly 'r dial,
 Mair deg a ddyly mawr dal.
 Mawr oedd weddi pob morwyn
 Ar Fair ddiwair i'w ddwyn.
 Pe pechwn, tra fyddwn fab,
 Yn erbyn Fynyw eurbab,
 Mi a gawn fry amgen fraint,
 I fwrw ag edifeiriaint.
 A bechais, digiais yn dost
 Yn d'erbyn, henadurbost.
 Cad Gamlan bu druan draw,
 Am ddeu-gar yn ymddigiaw.
 Tegach oedd weled deu-gar
 Yn cymod, wedi bod bar ;
 O throes tynghedfen wen wiw,
 Y rhod i't, maen rhaid ydyw.
 Darllewch, dygwch ben da,
 Gair Syth, y gwr o Sithia.
 Galw 'r wy', mi a Gwilym,
 Dy gyrennydd, Ruffydd, rym.
 Dy fodd nid hawdd i faddau,
 Ag un dydd a gawn ein dau.
 Bid dy farn gadarn heb gas,
 Rhwym iaith aml¹ rhom a Thomas."

Dafydd Llwydd ap Ll'n ap Gruff. ai Kant.

A POEM SOLICITING RECONCILIATION.

TO GRUFFYDD AB NICHOLAS.

BY DAVID LLOYD AB LLYWELYN AB GRUFFYDD OF MATHAVARN.

Thou hero of the subtle brain,
 Whose cheek to honour knows not stain,
 Of ravens leader famed in story,
 Gruffydd, chieftain great in glory ;

¹ "Amyl" in MS.

Of Tudor's Nicholas the son,
 Whose conquests tell of battles won ;
 The upright in thy love are strong,
 Meet object of the minstrel's song,
 Carmarthen's Constantine the Great,
 The first of Urien's sons in state.
 Thine ancient standard lift on high,
 We wait the foe's fell chivalry !
 Thy beauteous ravens in the van,
 Destroy "Rowena"¹ to a man.
 Lead with thy gentle ravens on,
 Thy clan compact, old Urien's son !
 Woe 's me ! O would I were a seer,
 Inspired by heav'n, the end to speer ;
 Those dragons of the battle din,
 Their shields with raven-crest therein,
 Th' unsparing Raven to forebode,
 Steeds with their riders steep'd in blood,
 With voice whence griefs untold ensue,
 In bardic robe of azure hue.
 To thy bright shield and pedigree,
 Ascending to the fourth degree,
 Three lines I've read—a little ode,
 That to the Ravens fame forebode.
 What though unletter'd bards are free—
 One skill'd and sage—to scoff at me ?
 Mid tears thy kinsman staunch I'd stand ;
 Did not thine anger countermand.
 I weep, forsooth, to see the sight ;
 Grant me, O God, to gain the light :
 For not a day doth David fare
 Without its weight of grief to bear.
 In love and truth let hatred cease,
 For Jesu's sake accord me peace !
 For long thou couldst not be displeas'd
 With one thy nephew who released.
 For crime if stranger here were sent,
 Or Saxon bold and violent ;
 Woe worth in sooth my head and brains,
 Had he escap'd me for my pains !
 'Twas Mary, framer fair of words,
 Set free your Hopkin from the cords.
 From Mary, then, requital seek ;
 Vengeance on me you wrongly wreak.

¹ Welsh, "Ronwen". She was the daughter of Vortigern, who married Hengist, whose name was used as a cant term of contempt for the English by the Welsh.

Mary, the virgin chaste, each maid
 Besought with prayers to lend him aid.
 If, while I live, I cause complaint,
 By sin, to Mynyw's gentle saint ;
 My privilege would different prove,
 My penitence received above.
 Pillar of state ! in counsel sage,
 Against thee have I burnt with rage.
 At Camlan's fight came troubles dire,
 By relatives embroiled with ire :
 More fair than when with discord wild
 Are kinsmen twain when reconciled.
 If Fortune marks thee for her own
 No longer,—'tis the Fatal Stone.
 Thou Scythian hero, thus I teach,
 Hold high thine head, be firm of speech ;
 William and I, alike in mind,
 We both entreat thee to be kind.
 To be forgiving 's not thy way,
 And each of us have got our day.
 Nor let thy judgment true, though strong,
 Be warped by prejudice to wrong.
 Be it 'twixt Thomas, you, and me,
 A social bond of converse free.

Griffith had so deep-rooted an antipathy to the English as a nation, that it was only out of regard to his own personal interest that he at length consented to join either of the two great parties that divided the state. Having countenanced some depredations committed in the county of Salop, he was convicted of felony in his absence, when he broke with the court, and made his peace with the Duke of York. The Duke soon after being slain at Wakefield, "Griffith joined the forces of his son, the Earl of March, at Gloucester, with eight hundred chosen men well armed and provided". They marched to Mortimer's Cross, near Hereford, where, in the engagement which ensued with the Lancastrian army under Jasper Tudor, on Candlemas Eve, 1461, Griffith was mortally wounded, and survived but long enough to hear from the lips of his son Owen that the victory was theirs. Griffith was firmly attached to the Welsh nation, and delighted to honour its bards, who requited him by the recital, in their poetry, of his

prowess, his influence, and his wealth. He was President of an Eisteddfod which he held with considerable splendour at Carmarthen. It lasted fifteen days. The chair, which was the usual prize of the successful competitor, was obtained by the eminent poet of Pwll Gwepre in Flintshire, Davydd ab Edmund, who also gained the sanction of the Congress to the twenty-four new canons of poetry which he, with the assistance of other bards of North Wales, had compiled, the original rules being lost.¹

The poem, of which the following is a prose translation, but which necessarily conveys a feeble idea of the quaintness and spirit of the original, is printed among the works of Lewis Glyn Cothi, together with others addressed to his sons Owen and Thomas, and also to his grandsons, Sir Rice ab Thomas and his brothers, all of them more or less distinguished in their time, but whose warlike and chivalrous character brought their lives to an early close. Some notice of these is contained in a remarkable biography of Sir Rhys (in English orthography Sir Rice), the youngest brother, who survived them all, and thus appears to have become possessed of all the family estates, the immense extent of which made him an object of suspicion to the usurper Richard; to his desertion of whose cause, and espousal of that of his antagonist, the latter, doubtless, was chiefly, under the peculiar circumstances of the time, indebted for his ultimate success. The design of the poem was clearly to rally the dependants and other adherents of Gruffydd to his standard at some period of political excitement, not improbably that of his espousal of the cause of the house of York.

AN ODE TO GRUFFYDD AB NICHOLAS OF NEWTOWN.

BY LEWIS GLYN COTHI.

“Wine in plenty, good and pure,—that is the favour we obtain from the son of Nicholas; even to Gwanas I

¹ Williams' *Eminent Welshmen*, p. 113.

proclaim him after the manner of Adda Vrâs.¹ To him am I, of myself, this night, Adda the bard, and the Merlins twain; as a hero am I eager to proclaim him as head of his race, the scion of Urien; that man we love who gains men over to be on the side of the crown. Long may Gruffydd live! the Crown of the generous, the Hart of the South! He will raise new soldiers; with his money will he bring them from all the country round. Three ravens of like colour will Gruffydd give, and a white lion to Owain. In bearing these shall many a youth don linen under the Sun.² The captain's and the lieutenant's are they, as far as yonder sea. Great as is his revenue in Wales, still greater are his possessions. Sacred may his possessions be termed, from the south to Towyn in Merioneth; from Monmouth to Nevenydd and to Mona will they reach, if he will. Never has been, or will be, a better than the swarthy man who is creating a host in the west; nor, by the God we love, has there been any one more noble or more stainless, nor of his race more illustrious. Second to Gwaithvoed is he bestowed on us. Like Edwin's, may Jesus prolong his life! May his kin grow in number as Gweirydd's, from Mynyw to Mona, and more! For this fire are they longing, from Chester to the bank of the Wye; and yet more, from Conwy to Llangynin. Like Nudd has the name of Gruffydd spread abroad, from the British sea to the Breidden. He will suffer no wrongful claim (to be made) on the Cymry from his

¹ A bard and monk, if not also Abbot of Valle Crucis. A few of his poems are also extant under the title of *Brutiau*. His name stood high among his contemporaries, to judge from the frequency with which it is appealed to by them as a standard of fame.

² The Sun in Splendour, the badge of the house of York. The origin of this badge is given thus by Holinshed: "He (the Earl of March) met with his enemies in a fair plain (Mortimer's Cross, not far from Hereford east), on Candlemas Day in the morning. At which time the sun (as some write) appeared to the Earl of March like three suns, and suddenly joined altogether in one. Upon which sight he took such courage that he, fiercely setting on his enemies, put them to flight; and for this cause men imagined that he gave the sun in his full brightness for his badge or cognizance."

house, and that will last longer than the sky. Towns and the territory of the south are his, and his wealth and his towers reach even to Gwytherin. Two lordships have gone to him; a dukedom, no less, is the spot where his wine is given; he entertains all Narberth and Emlyn, as all can see. Like a Constantine, he draws them to him. By him and his men, not a spot, from Llan Llyr¹ to Aber Ysgyr,² but will be overrun. He overflowed Dinevor, as did Tewdwr, ere he grew to man's estate, in his tower of stone. Night and day does Gruffydd cling to his dominion, like the tendrils that produce the wine. The man is true and loyal to the crown; in the king's presence will he be its counsel. He is the pride of Caermarthen; the man that was, next after Nicholas, in favour. Assuredly he is the eagle of Caermarthen from Bristol to Pembroke Dale; he broods over a hundred eyries; that is his possession to-day. He is owner and justice from the two Gwents to St. David's of Menevia; he is judge of the land of Camber, administering justice to all that dwell there. Were Arthur living in Deheubarth to-day, as of old he was, and his numerous host, he would summon his soldiers; he would take the side of the son of Elidir, and his cause in Dinevor would be sought by savage and civilised alike; savage and civilised love him. Not an hour are there any disaffected to the son of Elidir. The burden of the two shires is upon him; eighteen shires stand under him. His cloth of silver is of the finest; he is the saint most illustrious of all the truth-loving saints. With his emblazoned shield, of burdens the best, will he rush to-morrow to the encounter with

¹ Llanllyr Vorwyn in Cardiganshire. (Rees' *Welsh Saints*, p. 308.) The same authority states that Llyr was daughter of Brochwel Ysgythrog, Prince of Powys, and sister of S. Tysilio and Cynan Garwyn.

² A parish in Breconshire, on the river Ysgyr, near its fall into the Usk. (Notes to L. Glyn Cothi.) The church is dedicated, jointly with the Blessed Virgin Mary, to Cynidr, son of Rhiengar, or Cyn-gar, a saint at Llech in Maelienydd, and daughter or granddaughter of Brychan Brycheiniog. (Ibid., p. 148-9.)

the Saxon. Of wassail a dragon, his customs shall stand fast, with conditions not to be moved. Holy members on Palm Sunday¹ are the members of the jurisdiction of Elidir. He is lord of many lands. He is a bull in battles. Through his territory his designs burst forth. He is the shield of the round world, that none can deny. With talents highly gifted, in them will men put their trust. A father well beloved, with his house well bound together. Well marked are the limits of his domain; as a prince conspicuous, his domain secured, his tower closed in, long will he be preserved. Firm as Elias, he is a miracle of consolation;² the descendant of Beli,³ he is praised by all. In God's own judgment he is the rampart of Nicholas; the spot where he rules us is like the salt sea. The more he is stirred up, the more, like Mynogan, he fulfils prophecy. Like the altar of covenant, sayeth the prediction, as a faultless rampart, will he be highly esteemed. The word he speaks is good and true, and flies like a bird o'er every coast. A man with energy impulsive, he has faith in the True; as the champion of the two lands he speaks the truth. With wine he knows how to make men faithful throughout Ferry-side,⁴ a glen of briers. With the smile of Eleri,⁵ in the land of Pryderi,⁶ he is stout as the oak-roots where'er he is in possession. Like

¹ "Sant aelodau Sul y Blodau." This expression is not very intelligible. It seems to have been adopted rather for the sake of the rhyming alliteration than for any more recondite reason. Probably the sense intended is merely the general one, that the family had ever the character of being true members of Christ, *i.e.*, in plain prose, good Christians.

² "Miragl solas" in the text; Lat. *miraculum solatii*.

³ Beli the Great, the son of Mynogan, the sixty-fourth King of Britain, the highest point of ascent to which it is usual to trace the oldest Welsh pedigrees, those more daring ones excepted whose flight soars so high into the nebulous regions of Brutus, and (which Matthew Prior preferred to reach by a short cut) of Adam and Eve.

⁴ Llan-y-Veri, a village eight miles from Caermarthen.

⁵ A female saint, daughter of Brychan, wife of Ceredig ab Cunedda, and mother of Sandde, father of St. David.

⁶ In the *Mabinogion*, son of Pwyll Pen Annwn, and a chieftain of Dyved.

Eliwlod,¹ on the part of the Lily,² he would occupy Caerphili, if there were failure elsewhere. Through Gwili³ would march the Oaks⁴ of the fair territory. The gold of Ilium⁵ would go; it will all be lavished; to the opulent Pillar, scion of Ascanius, it is good and praiseworthy to cling; one of dark complexion, affluent, and prosperous, swarthy, and long-lived, he will not be unmoved. Generous men will he freely enrol. Keen is his vision for good men and true, for the Saxon throughout the territory, for the encounter throughout the forest. O'er the forests of the shire doth his dominion extend. Not an earl is there would act as he acts. Not a man is there would attack his mansion nor his domain. Let an earl go to his house on the brow⁶ of the month of May, and wine and truth and justice he will receive."

Another poem addressed to Griffith ab Nicholas has been printed in *Gorchestion Beirdd Cymru*. It is by a contemporary bard named Gwilym ab Ieuan Tew, and consists of forty-four lines, each of seven syllables, in the form of a *cywydd*, composed of alliterative rhyming couplets, and is to the following effect. Where the interest is almost entirely centred in prosaic facts, an attempt at a metrical translation would be out of place.

ODE TO GRUFFYDD AB NICHOLAS OF NEWTOWN
IN DINEVOR.

"The man hard by, Gruffydd, the noted of Newtown, bears the character of an angel. Most ample is thine estate, on both sides of the stream, and overpassing it, though it were full, are thy lands and woods and towers

¹ According to the *Triads*, one of the three golden-tongued knights of the court of King Arthur.

² The White Rose, called the lily from its whiteness.

³ Aber Gwili, near Caermarthen.

⁴ A common epithet, in bardic poetry, for stalwart warriors.

⁵ Welsh "Ili", in allusion to the supposed Trojan descent of the Britons.

⁶ "Am ael mis Mai"; *poeticè*, for in or about May.

and mansion, even to Aber Tywi. Thy learning and talent have justly obtained for thee the chair.¹ To the chair will they resort to thee from far and near, as when summoned to a fair. To thee, when found there, would be referred the cause if contention or trial were at issue, or when weak and strong are at close quarters, by strong and weak alike. On the weak and sorrowful would strong wine be bestowed; but on the strong a fall. To the mighty hast thou been deemed a lion, but to the innocent a gentle lamb. In three points art thou, O Gruffydd, as Nudd was, foremost of all in nobility and in valour, and in dignity and true goodness. Thou art lieutenant and captain also; 'tis thy lot to be both head and bridge. Like Gwrlais,² thou art lord and justice also, at the Saxons' cost. Seven castles are maintained by thee, and seven palaces are in thine hand. By thee it has been the fate of three dukes³ and two justices to find themselves brought low; so that, failing to deprive thee of thine office, they have been compelled on their feet to traverse three seas. A jewel of uprightness is a word from thy lips; very gracious is a condescending word. 'Tis the deepest pool, in the summer months, that hath the smallest sound. The wise man sayeth not what he knows, nor is it sense that comes from sound. He that is wise keeps silence; the unwise governs not his lips. Thy smile is like 'the Five Joys'.⁴ Thine heart is a well-spring of faith; thy tongue that of a man of unflinching goodness. Thine head is head over all things."⁵

¹ As a judge; but in what precise capacity does not appear, perhaps a justice of the peace.

² Called Earl of Cornwall (Iarll Cernyw) in *Brut Gr. ab Arthur*. His wife, the fair Eigyr, was mother of the mythological Arthur. (Notes to L. Glyn Cothi, i, xxi, 18.)

³ The Dukes of York, Clarence, and Buckingham.

⁴ Of our Blessed Lady. A poem by Davydd ab Edmwnt is entitled "I Fair, y pump Llawenydd, a'r pump Gofal, a'r Saith Gogoniant sy ynddi." (To Mary, and the Five Joys, and the Five Sorrows, and the Seven Glories that pertain to her.)

⁵ A third poem in his honour is quoted in the old biography of Sir Rhys ab Thomas, printed in the *Cambrian Register* (i, 58), by

Of the two sons left by Gruffydd ab Nicholas, we propose to speak first of Owen, the younger, with the view to bring Thomas, the elder, into closer approximation with Sir Rhys, his own more illustrious scion. Little is known of him further than is derived from a poem in his honour by Lewis Glyn Cothi, of which we shall give a translation, and in which he seems to have celebrated his appointment as Governor of Kidweli Castle; and two highly characteristic anecdotes related in the curious manuscript biography, above referred to, of his nephew Sir Rhys, from which the facts in these papers are principally taken, and which is printed in the *Cambrian Register* of 1795. It is there observed by the editors that this biography was written in the reign of James I, probably by some relation of his hero, when "there is every reason to suppose that the documents made use of in its compilation were the most perfect and authentic then extant." Moreover, the author more than once refers to traditions respecting him, which had not yet died out; and, from the character of those who recorded them, had still some claim to be trustworthy.

The first of these stories furnishes a striking example of the manner in which powerful nobles in those times of confusion could venture not only to cast the shadow of their protection over lawless deeds, but in their own persons to defy the government itself with impunity. Gruffydd ab Nicholas having been charged with conniving at sundry raids by the Welsh on their English neighbours in the marches of South Wales, a commission was at length sent into the country, with Lord Whitney at its head, with a view to his arrest and punishment. On approaching Llandovery, the commissioners were met by Gruffydd himself, within a mile or two of the town,

Howel ab Davydd ab Ieuan ab Rhys; but of this I have not met with a copy. The lines are these:

“ Ni chryn hwn, ni chryna ei had,
 Ni thorir wneuthuriad;
 Ni phlŷg i'r Sais briwdrais bren,
 Ni ddiwraidd mwy na 'r dderwen.”

but so poorly arrayed and attended as to raise in their minds some doubts of the reality of his power. They were undeceived, however, when, on reaching Abermarlais Castle, his son Thomas, "a stout and hardy gentleman, with a hundred men bravely mounted, descended from his horse, and kissed his father's stirrup, desiring to receive his commands." At Newton, five miles further, the cavalcade was again saluted by Owen "in a far braver equipage, having two hundred horse attending, well manned and armed. This Owen had much of his father's craft and subtlety, was bold besides, and active." He soon discovered that his father was aimed at by the commission, and resolved to possess himself of the document. On their arrival at Caermarthen he observed that Lord Whitney, after reading his commission to the Mayor, whom he had summoned to aid him in the arrest, had placed it in the sleeve of his coat, whence, during supper, after plying his guests with liquor, he contrived secretly to abstract it. On being summoned in the morning to the Town Hall, Gruffydd demanded to hear the commission read, which not being forthcoming, he at once turned the tables on his accusers, threatening to hang them all up as traitors and impostors, and ordered them to be carried to prison. The upshot must be told in the words of the biographer himself: "The commissioners, fearing he would be as good as his word, fell to entreat for pardon, and to desire they might either return or send to court for a true certificate of this their employment. But nothing would serve the turn unless the Lord Whitney would be bound by oath to put on Gruffydd ab Nicholas' blue coat, and wear his cognizance, and so go up to the King to acknowledge his own offences, and to justify the said Gruffydd's proceedings; which (to preserve himself from danger) he willingly undertook, and accordingly performed."

The second anecdote, presenting as it does a new and different relation of the cause of the disaster to the Lancastrian cause at Mortimer's Cross, from that of

other chroniclers, must also be given in the author's words : "Gruffydd ab Nicholas receives a mortal wound. Owen ab Gruffydd, his second son (the eldest being left at home to secure his own fortunes), stands at the head of his father's troops, maintains the fight, and pursues the Earl of Pembroke even to flight; so the day fell to the Yorkist side. Then Owen, making search for his father, found him lying on the ground, panting and breathing for life; to whom he made a short relation of the Earl of March's good fortunes, and his enemies' overthrow. 'Well then', said he, 'welcome death, since honour and victory make for us'; and so shaking off his clog of earth, he soared up in a divine contemplation to Heaven, the place of his rest. And this is more than ever came to the knowledge of Holingshed, Hall, Grafton, and others *ejusdem furfuris*."

AN ODE TO OWEN AB GRUFFYDD AB NICHOLAS
OF KYDWELI.¹

BY LEWIS GLYN COTHI.

"May the Lion, Urien's scion, be a tall earl, Lion as he is of the stock of ancient earls! Owen, of the temper of the diamond, the "Ivor Hael" of Dinevor! On the grandson of Nicholas 'tis fitting should be found the thick collar of massy gold. For three generations may the Captain hold Cydweli for us! May Master Owen, of the royal muster, be master from Westminster to the Vale! In the face of thousands will he not permit his back to be turned, or the poor to be oppressed. He will demand that the extortioner suffer a powerful judgment like a man; that to the full he give law to the proud, that he give to the humble their ancient usage.

When I was in the land of Gwynedd, in concealment there for a time, Owain gave me of his gold and his wine for the saving of my life; and to-day, on every pretext, no less does he give me of his money and his

¹ L. Glyn Cothi's Works, ii, 2, p. 138.

wines. Eight kinds of wine are in his mansion for distribution to a host. Three butlers, three sewers,¹ are there, three cooks, pantlers, and a butcher; two brewers, a baker of sweet stuff; two officers, a steward, and an usher. The great Knight of the bushy south possesses every officer save a porter. No name better than this is to be seen out of the baptismal font. Ancient names have been bestowed on men, and more ancient still, as the names of warriors; but after all of them have been given, that of Owen alone was from the house of God. The terror of the cry of "Owen!" hath reached to the ends of the earth, where it was wont to be Rhodri!² Old Owen of the Glen³ with his sword! The Owen of Nicholas with his nine swords! Owen Gwynedd of the line of Cynan! Owen the stout, with his raven's claw! Second to Owen Cyveiliog is Owen in the day of the men of Llan Dawg.⁴ Owen the venerable, whom I revere as the Pope, has been like a blessing from the land of Rome. Owen is as the Pope of Rome to the chief among the bards. Owen, on the height of the Hill of the Bards. Owen, Urien's son, overthrew the three towers in the battle of Cattrath in the olden

¹ The name of the office of *sewer* was derived from the Old French *esculier*, from the Latin *scutellarius*, the person who had to arrange the dishes; as is "scullery" from "scutellery", the place where the dishes were kept. (*Domestic Architecture*, vol. iii, p. 80, n.) "The sewer muste sewe and from the borde conueye all maner of potages, metis, and sauces, and every daye comon with the coke, and understand and wyte how many dysshes shall be, and speke with the pantler and officers of y^e spycery for fruyt^e that shall be eten fastynge. Than goo to the borde of sewynge, and se ye have offycers redy to conuey, and seruauntes for to bere your dysshes." From "*The boke of Seruyse and Keruyng and Sewynge, & all maner of Offyce in his kynde vnto a Prynce or ony other Estate, & all the Feestes in the yere.* Enprinted by Wynkyn de Worde at London, in Flete Street, at the sygne of the Sonne. The Yere of our Lord God mccccxij."

² Rhodri Mawr, or Roderick the Great, the King who divided among his sons, by bequest, the three kingdoms of Gwynedd, Powys, and Dyved.

³ Owen Glendower.

⁴ A parish in Caermarthenshire, about a mile from Laugharne. The allusion here is apparently to a battle where its men came off with glory. Now Llandawg.

time. Arthur dreaded, like a conflagration, the Ravens of Owen, and his practice with his spear. Let earls, though more than two in number, dread Owen the Prince of the South. Owen, the Raphael¹ of the aged Gruffydd, shall be the generous man who calls out men from concealment. No more let there be talk of the eagle, nor of invitation, nor of his men, nor of the hero, nor of his splendour, nor of anything henceforth but only Owen!"

H. W. LLOYD.

(To be continued.)

CRAIG-Y-DINAS.

CRAIG-Y-DINAS, near Clynnog Vawr, and visited by the members of the Association during the Carnarvon Meeting of 1877, is a stone fortress of considerable interest. It is situated on the banks of the Llyfni, at a short distance from the high-road, at the spot where the river makes a remarkable turn, and surrounds the work on three sides, thus forming a peninsula. Pennant, who visited Clynnog, omitted to inspect this fortress, contenting himself with a quotation from the manuscript travels of "the late ingenious Doctor Mason of Cambridge". But for the difficulty of dates, one might have supposed that this was William Mason, the friend of Gray; but he died about ten years after, 1784, and was not a Doctor, according to the *Cambridge Register*, of which University he was a member. But whoever he was, he thus describes this Dinas: "The three sides to the river are very steep; the fourth is defended by two fosses and two banks made chiefly of stone, especially the inner one, which is six yards high. In the middle is a mount, possibly the ruins of a tower. The

¹ *I.e.*, the protector of Gruffydd ab Nicolas, as was the Archangel Raphael of Tobias.

entrance is at the east end, between the ends of the banks." According to Pennant, he says it is placed on the isthmus of the Llyfni,—a term not exactly correct, as it is rather a peninsula. Nor is the name *Carreg-y-Dinas*, as Pennant states; but *Craig-y-Dinas*, the more usual form for such strongholds. The Rev. P. Bayley Williams, in his excellent *Carnarvonshire Guide*, does not even allude to it; while Richard Llwyd, in his *Topographical Notices* (frequently appended to Wynne's edition of Caradoc's *History of Wales*) is also silent on the subject. Black's *Guide* (p. 158) briefly mentions it as "a Roman encampment in good preservation, measuring 350 feet from north to south, and 204 from east to west." The latest and the best of North Wales *Guides* is that (the fourth edition) of Murray's. But here again the learned reviser simply alludes to it as "a Roman encampment in fair preservation and dimension" (p. 121). A somewhat inaccurate notice of it will be found in the account of Llanllyfni parish in Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary*: "On the banks of the river are the remains of an ancient fortress called *Craig-y-Dinas*; but whether of Roman or British origin it is not easy to determine. It is about a mile from *Pont-y-Cern* (? *Cwm*), and comprises an area of about two acres; inaccessible, owing to the precipitousness of the ascent on the side next the river, and defended on the other side by two walls of stone with a fosse between them." Such, it is believed, is all that has been recorded of this fine example of a British stronghold; for in spite of what has been said about its being a Roman work, there can be little doubt as to its authors. The configuration of the ground, and its natural advantages, are indeed such as to attract the attention of any race of people desirous of a place of defence; and it is true that the Roman road from *Dolbenmaen* to *Segontium* passed at no great distance; but as the far more important camp of *Dinas Dinlle*, about three miles to the north, was undoubtedly made use of, if not actually constructed, by the Romans, *Craig-y-Dinas* would have been of little use. On the

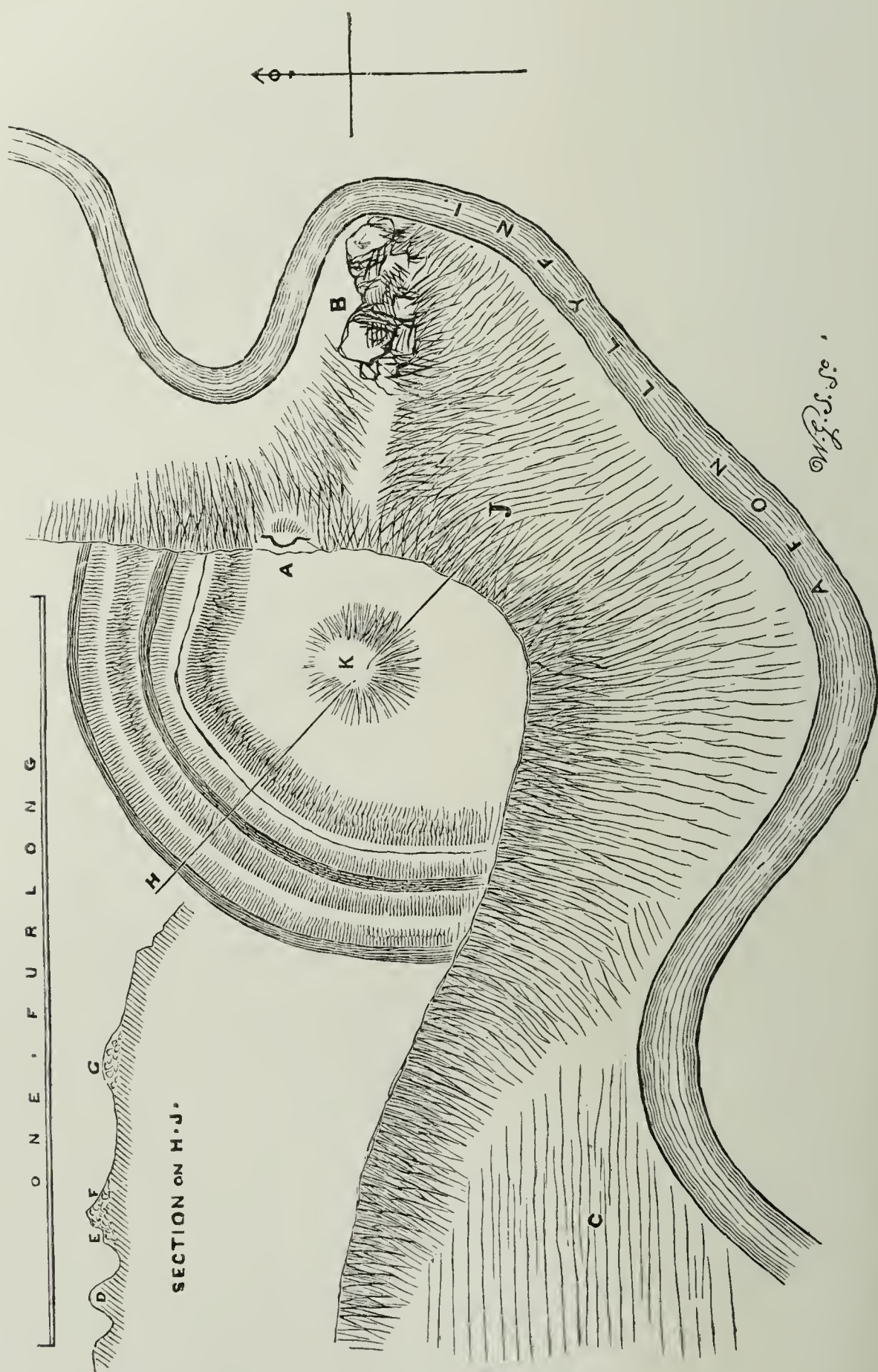
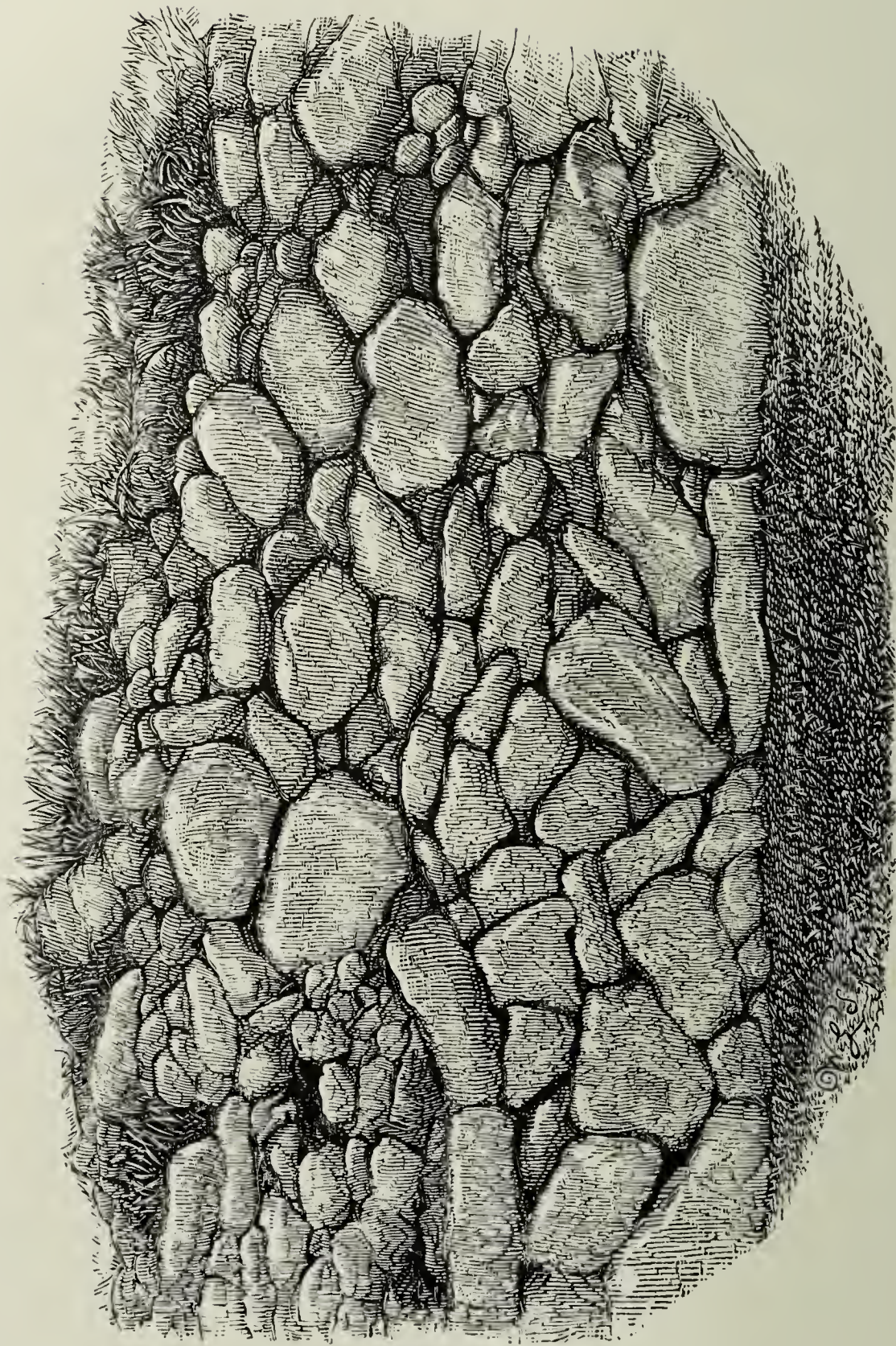


PLATE I.—PLAN OF CAMP, CRAIG-Y-DINAS.



Wall five feet high.

PLATE II.—CRAIG-Y-DINAS, A STRONG POST ON THE LLYFNI.—PART OF STONE WALL.

other hand, as a numerous population existed on the high ground above (as is shown by the large number of their ruined habitations) Craig-y-Dinas, which so completely commands the entrance of the valley, was admirably situated as a defensive outwork against hostile neighbours or Roman invaders; for wherever a Roman settlement was established, there is generally to be found evidence of a stronghold equally old, if not older (at least within Welsh limits), intended to keep a look out for and check the movements of strangers. Craig-y-Dinas answers such a purpose as regards Dinas Dinlle. In addition to this, the whole character of the work has nothing Roman about it; but, on the other hand, all the characteristics of a primæval stronghold. That such is the case will be seen from Plate No. 1, representing the plan and section of the camp, reduced from the original survey of Mr. Romilly Allen, who has kindly placed it at the service of the Association. The far greater portion of the circuit is protected by the steep natural bank extending to the river; the remainder, on the western side, is secured by walls and ditches, equal, if not superior, as a defence, to the precipitous banks of the other parts of the work.

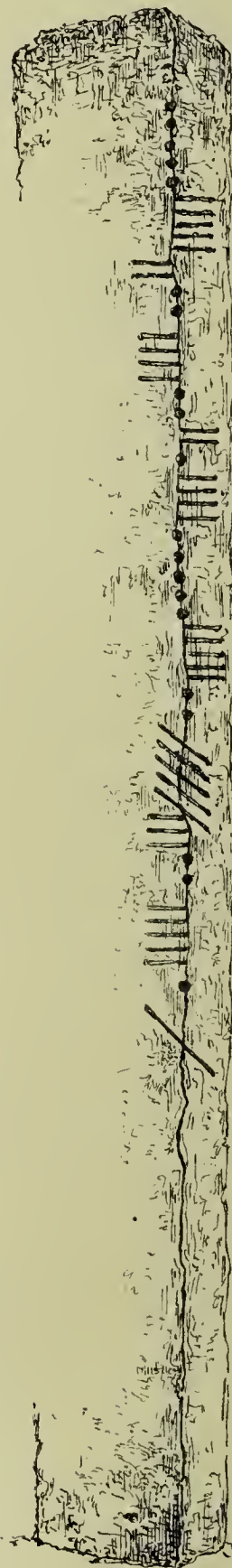
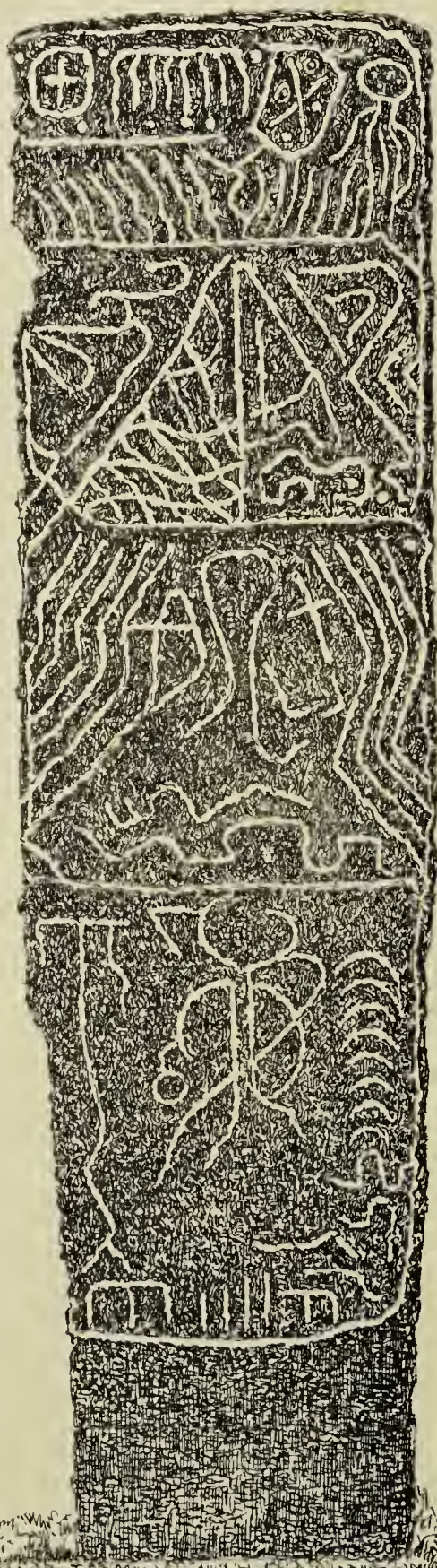
At A, are remains of regularly built rubble-wall, about 4 feet high, either forming a part of the original rampart or the remains of a hut built against the wall, as seen in more than one instance in Treceiri. Part of this wall, drawn and engraved by Mr. Worthington Smith, is shown in Plate II. It is a good example of early British masonry, and as unlike Roman work as can be conceived. B, is a rocky crag rising almost perpendicular from the river, which here makes a very sharp bend, so that it commands two portions of the river. C, is a kind of plateau suitable for an encampment outside the fortress. The outline of the defences on the section H J is shown. D, is a rampart of earth; E, of dry rubble-wall; F, a rampart of loose stones, which may, however, be the ruins of a wall; G, mound of loose stone and earth leading down to a second rampart of

rubble-walling and a steep declivity to the river. This mound is probably that mentioned by Dr. Mason, and which he thought might have been the ruins of a tower. This probably was the case, the tower serving not only as part of the defence proper, but as a watch-tower commanding a more extensive view.

The entrance is at the eastern end of the rampart, which was confined between these ends and the nearly perpendicular slope to the river. The contributor of the description of Llanllyfni, in Lewis' *Dictionary*, states that in the upper part of this and the adjoining parishes "are numerous remains of the dwellings of the original inhabitants, commonly called *Cyttiau 'r Gwyddelod* (or the Irishmen's huts). They are either circular or elliptical in form, and generally from 5 to 6 yards in diameter. Several of them are grouped together within a quadrangular area enclosed by a single, and in some instances by a double wall, and when cleared are generally found to contain great quantities of ashes." That the builders and occupiers of these huts built also and occupied this Dinas may be fairly assumed from the character of the details, which are identical with those of other forts or camps, and which have always been assigned to the earliest inhabitants.

The place has undergone much change since Dr. Mason's time, who states the inner bank to be 6 yards high. This measurement must have been taken from the bottom of the trench to the top of the wall built on the bank. Certainly no portion of the wall at the present time approaches that height, for the most perfect part of it given in the cut does not exceed 5 feet. Dr. Mason says the entrance is at the east end, between the ends of the banks. These banks terminate within a short distance from the edge of the precipice, thus leaving a very narrow passage which could be easily blocked in case of attack, while the enemy was exposed to attack from the defenders standing on the top of the banks. It is, perhaps, a matter of regret that Pennant did not examine the work, and record his own account, as it





M A Q O T R O N I S A L O C O D N I .



Inscribed Stone. Pentre-poeth,
Trecastle. Breconshire.
(Reduced from the rubbing.)



was at that time probably much more perfect than at present. Enough, however, still remains to show that, beyond all question, Craig-y-Dinas is an ancient British stronghold, and not a Roman one.

E. L. BARNWELL.

OGHAM INSCRIBED STONE AT PENTRE- POETH, NEAR TRECASTLE.

THIS stone was found some little time ago upon part of the rough land of the farm of Pentre Poeth, in the hamlet of Capel Llanilid or Crai, near Trecastle, and, if still in the position in which I saw it, is more readily approached from the latter place than any other, and distant from it about a mile and a half. A careful illustration of the sculptured face of the stone and the Ogham inscription along the edge accompanies this notice.

At the time of its discovery it was somewhat beneath the surface, and was turned up when the land was being prepared for agricultural purposes. The shape and size of the stone at once commended it to the favourable notice of the farmer as admirably adapted for a gate post, and for this purpose he had it removed and refixed upside down at the entrance of Pentre Poeth farm, where we found it. The sculptured face of the monument attracted the attention of the Rev. Lewis Price, vicar of the adjoining parish of Llywel, at whose earnest persuasion the farmer was induced to postpone his intention respecting it, pending a more accurate examination of the character of the sculpture, and the reading of the Oghams along its edge. Although part of the sculptured face was buried beneath the surface, sufficient could be seen above ground to indicate the character and importance of this monument, and warrant the efforts made by Mr. Price to preserve it intact; and it is to be regretted that the

offer he then made, of supplying at his own cost a substantial oak post in exchange, was not accepted, as in its present exposed position by the side of a public road it is liable to injury. Perhaps, on more mature consideration, the present possessor may be willing to forego his claim, and ere long let us hope it will be securely fixed in some sheltered spot in the churchyard of the adjoining parish of Llywel, where both the Ogham inscription and sculptured face may be clearly seen.

The stone is an oblong slab, of the old red sandstone series, about 6 ft. long, averaging 20 ins. in width by 4 ins. in thickness, and appears to have been rubbed or otherwise prepared to receive the sculpture. The Ogham inscription, as usual, runs along the right edge and back of the stone, commencing from the bottom and reading upwards. It covers the angle for 44 ins. in length, and the strokes forming it, which are carried along the edge of the stone, are clearly incised, but those on the back are, some of them, very indistinct, especially the "vowel dots". In reading this inscription, I had the able assistance of the vicar, in consultation over each group of strokes; nor was any one group determined until both of us were agreed in the rendering. Care was taken to obtain an accurate reading, and the sketch of it given below is checked by various rubbings, and every precaution has been taken to avoid error. Still, in the present state of our knowledge, or rather lack of knowledge of the Ogham character, I can only claim to show here just what we saw of the inscription, without any bias for an especial reading. It stands as under, with the equivalent in Roman letters beneath:—

/			/////													
/	''	/////	''		''''''			''		''''''						
MA	Q	O	T	R	O	N	I	S	A	L	O	C	O	D	N	I

In the first word we have a resemblance almost amounting to identity with the MAQITRENI of the Cilgerran stone. The two vowel groups which I have rendered as o in each case may well have been i and e respectively,

for they are shown by very faint pit marks, only to be felt, not on the edge of the angle, but on the under side. The other word is peculiar and wholly unknown to me, but bears about it a certain Hiberno-Celtic ring, which prompts a look into the Irish martyrologies for others of a kindred type and possibly similar construction. As any reference to such works is out of my reach, perhaps some one better provided may be induced to follow up the hint.

The illustration well represents the character of the ornamentation on the face of the stone. It is sufficiently elaborate to afford room for any amount of conjecture as to the meaning intended to be conveyed by the sculptor. A close examination of the stone will, I think, show that the Oghams and the carving are of the same date, as they are alike in depth and formation. The first impression upon my mind was that a rude attempt had been made to form a cross of the Greek type in the top compartment of the stone, to which idea the general direction of the lines seemed to lend colour, but it was not confirmed by closer scrutiny. Still, there are sufficient indications of symbolic meaning in certain parts of the sculpture to warrant the assumption of its Christian origin. If this could be conceded, we gain a point in advance, as very few such Christian monuments are found to be associated with purely Ogham inscriptions, and their inter-relation in this case may be important, as affording evidence of date. The rude attempt at a human figure, to which Mr. Price directed my attention, may have a significance beyond its association with the rest of the work. This I cannot determine; it would scarcely be the result of an accidental formation of the lines, and yet seems to grow out of them very naturally. The ornamentation of the two lower panels is less distinct, as, owing to exposure in a damp atmosphere, they are covered with a hard close lichen, which obscures them. Certain marks look very much like letters at the foot of the lower panel, but the closest examination I could make did not tend to confirm

this impression. The least injurious and most certain means of removing the lichen would be to bury the stone again in the damp earth for a time, until it had decayed the vegetation from the surface, when it would come out as clean as we found the upper panel, when, by the strenuous exertion and skilful use of both pick-axe and shovel, the vicar had excavated the soil away from it. I cannot conclude without thanking Mr. Price for his kindness and assistance, without which it would have been impossible for me to have done even thus much. Nor must I forget to add that it was the Rev. Benjamin Williams, to whose courtesy in the first instance I was indebted for the knowledge of the existence of this monument.

G. E. R.

ON AN EARTHEN VESSEL FOUND ON THE COAST OF ANGLESEY.

THE amphora-formed vessel, of which a drawing is here given, was found in a cottage on the marsh near the road from the Menai Straits to Newborough by Mr. W. L. Banks at the end of last year. The neck and inside of the vessel were full of firmly embedded sand. When the sand was removed, a stop, perforated with six holes, was observed at the bottom of the neck. The material of which the vessel is formed is a well ground red clay, turned with the wheel and well baked; weather has toned down its colour to a greyish red. Its height is $10\frac{1}{2}$ ins., and its greatest circumference 22 ins. The cottager's account was that he discovered it in the sands of the coast, near Porth Newyn, two or three years before. Its form suggested the notion that it might prove to be another evidence of Roman occupation in Anglesey. Fortunately, however, a photograph of it was submitted to Mr. Augustus W. Franks of the British Museum, who reported on it as follows:



EARTHEN VESSEL FOUND IN ANGLESEY.

“ Before I read your letter I saw from the photograph that the vessel was an Arab water cooler and not Roman. This is confirmed by the presence of the perforated portion in the neck. It is probably from Egypt or Morocco, and has no doubt come from some wreck. I have shown the photograph to a friend well acquainted with Egypt, who at once recognised it as Arab. The best are made in Egypt, at a place called Balas (?), whence they are called by the same name.”

Although the archæological interest of the find was thus destroyed, it seemed desirable to give an account of it, as a warning to others not to arrive at hasty conclusions, and also to prevent a well executed woodcut of Mr. W. G. Smith's being consigned to oblivion.

R. W. B.

HISTORICAL MSS. COMMISSION.

(Continued from p. 148.)

MISS CONWAY GRIFFITH'S CARREGLWYD MSS.

“ COMMENCING with a few parchments and papers of the fourteenth century, the oldest of the Carreglwyd documents are comparatively modern. The important writings of the collection are, without exception, of dates subsequent to Henry VIII's time. Some of the letters and indentures, penned in the reigns of Elizabeth and the three earliest of her Stuart successors, are of considerable interest. Attention may be claimed for the leases which show that, from the time of Elizabeth down to the later decades of the seventeenth century, it was usual for the tenants of farms in Anglesey to pay their rent in the three separate forms of money, presents, and service; and that in cases where a tenant was exempt from the two last named kinds of obligation, his lease generally stated expressly that the money which he had agreed to pay as rent covered the dues commonly rendered to landlords in labour and gifts. The presents thus exacted by landlords, and rendered by their tenants, were for the most part articles of agricultural produce. Sometimes, however, they were offerings of another kind. For instance, so late as Charles the Second's time, Hugh ap William held a small farm, the Tythin Clay, in the county of Anglesey, of Mr. Owen Holland

at a yearly rent "of £6 0s. 0d. in money, two capons, and a hundred red herrings, in presents, and six days' of mason's work in service." It would be interesting to ascertain whether this practice on the part of landlords, of inserting in their leases special stipulations for the payment of presents at principal feasts of the year, first became general in Anglesey in consequence of a growing disinclination on the part of tenants to render dues which had been purely spontaneous before custom made them unavoidable obligations. The Carreglwyd leases are not of sufficient oldness to show whether the practice prevailed in Anglesey before the middle of the sixteenth century, when the farmers of various parts of England exhibited decided reluctance to pay the customary tributes, which they had come to regard as extortionate exactions rather than as items of their landlord's just and proper rent.¹

"Another class of legal instruments contributing in no small degree to the general value of Miss Conway Griffith's writings, consists of settlements of property drawn in anticipation of marriages celebrated amongst her ancestors of the seventeenth century. The marriage settlement, dated Feb. 13, 1642, which settled on the bride of Mr. Owen Holland of Berow, co. Anglesey, and her issue, certain 'seates, sittinge, kneelinge, and buryinge places' in Llanvihangel Eskeivioge in the same county, may be esteemed nothing more than a curiosity of the conveyancer's art, produced for the gratification of a proprietor who had at considerable cost, and after much vexatious opposition, established his right to and property in the seats and burying-places. Regarding it as an illustration of life and manners, the reader will not fail to assign a greater value to the indenture in which a gentleman of Denbighshire, in the reign of James I, whilst settling a landed estate on his son in tail male, on the eve of his marriage with a gentleman's daughter, stipulated that during his life the young man should 'worke and labour' for him 'as a labourer', and that the bride should, during the same time, 'labour and work' for him as domestic servant.

"But though the writings which illustrate the social condition of Anglesey and other northern parts of the Principality are of considerable interest, even higher value may be assigned to those

¹ Mr. Jefferson is probably alluding here to the custom of *cym-morthau*, or aids in kind, which was really the earliest form of rent; and the cause of complaint appears to have been, not the *cymmorthau* themselves, but their continued exaction after an equivalent rent had been fixed upon; so that the tenants felt aggrieved at a sort of double rent or charge.—Ed. *Arch. Camb.*

of the Carreglwyd documents which relate to the public affairs of North Wales during the Civil War and the Commonwealth. For many of these writings, as well as for the majority of her official and domestic papers having reference to the public affairs of England in the seventeenth century, Miss Conway Griffith is indebted to her ancestor John Griffith, Esq., a lawyer of Gray's Inn, who acted throughout several years as private secretary to James the First's Lord Privy Seal, Henry Earl of Northampton, the second son of the Earl and poet, Surrey. In discharging the various important duties of this office, Mr. John Griffith gained his patron's confidence so completely that, having first appointed him a trustee of a deed for the execution of benevolent undertakings at Greenwich, co. Kent, Rising, co. Norfolk, and Clunn, co. Salop, the Earl made him one of the executors of his last will. Surviving the Commonwealth, and persevering in official habits formed in the service of his first patron, Mr. John Griffith continued to the last to watch public events attentively, and to maintain relations with men of political affairs. Most of his papers are endorsed in his own handwriting; and though the majority of them consists of copies of papers well known to students of history, they comprise a minority of more or less noteworthy documents which, like Fletcher's 'Cart-Takers', have never been given to the world.

"The Carreglwyd collection contains also some writings from the hand of John Griffith's near kinsman, Dr. Griffith, the Bishop of St. Asaph, and a large number of private or official documents drawn by Dr. William Griffith, the Chancellor of the dioceses of St. Asaph and Bangor, and a notable advocate of Doctors' Commons in the seventeenth century.

"It should be observed that before she sent her MSS. to the Record Office for examination, Miss Conway Griffith, acting on my suggestions, branded every paper and parchment of the collection with this stamp, 'Carreglwyd Papers, Anglesey, N.W.' At the same time she had the forethought to number every document and separate scrap of writing. Her labour in thus numbering all the MSS. of the miscellaneous and unarranged collection has enabled me to produce lists which, whilst exhibiting the nature of the valuable part of the documents, may also serve as indexes to the inquirer who wishes to extract any of the registered writings from the mass of valueless material in which they are put away. The same number which precedes an entry in the catalogues, will be found on the MS. to which the entry refers.

“Welsh Writings, i.e., Documents illustrative of Social Life and Public Affairs in North Wales (and more especially in the County of Anglesey) in the Seventeenth Century.”

“(No. B. 51.) 12 March 1604. Patent under the great seal of a grant from the Crown to Richard Prytherch of the Inner Temple, London, Esq., and Tobias Matthews, their heirs and assigns for ever of the manor of Penryn, co. Carmarthen, and of the little forest of Brecon, *alias* the little forest of Brecknock, in the lordship of Brecon, with lands and tenements in Carnethaar, co. Anglesey, and also of lands and tenements in Westminster.

“(No. 897.) 16 July 1614. Copy of a schedule indenture of all such evidences and writings concerning the manor of Clunne and Bishops Castle, in the county of Salop, late the inheritance of the Right Honourable Henry, late Earl of Northampton, deceased, delivered by John Griffith, Esq., the sixteenth day of July, 1614, to the Right Honourable Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, Lord High Treasurer of England.

“(No. A. 194.) 1347-8. Extract from the account of Richard, Earl of Arundell, sheriff of co. Caernarvon,¹ of all the issues of his bailiwick, from Michaelmas of the 20th to Michaelmas of the 21st year of Edward III.

“(No. 810.) A.D. 1353. The extent of commote of Menay, co. Anglesey, by John de Delues, Lieutenant of the Earl of Arundel, Justice of North Wales, and steward of the said commote.

“(No. B. 19.) 6 July 1454. Conveyance of lands and tenements in a certain Wele, called Wele Hoell, in the township of Skeviok, in the comote of Menay, co. Anglesey, in consideration of a sum of money from Hoell ap Jenr ap Daid, freeholder of the king’s township of Skeviok, to Ithell ap Hoell, etc., the freeholder of the king’s township of Berw Issa, of the same comote and county.

“(No. 107.) The vigil of St. Thomas, St. Judea² 1455. Receipt for £13 paid at Beaumaris by Syr Jones ap Morys, rector of the church of St. Hilary, co. Anglesey, to David ap Madoch ap David ap Hoelle and Res ap Madoch ap David ap Hoelle, the said sum having been due to the recipients thereof for lands and tenements, ‘de Trefgo and Gllenhounok’, in the hundred of Tallebolion, co. Anglesey.

¹ *The Kalendars of Gwynedd* give Eignon ap Philip as the sheriff for this year. He probably farmed the office.—ED. *Arch. Camb.*

² Qu., St. Juliana of the Eastern Church, whose day coincided with St. Thomas’?—ED. *Arch. Camb.*

“(No. C. 89.) — 1503. Rentale comot. de Menay factum anno regni Henrici Septimi decimo octavo.

“10 Dec. — 11 Henry () Writ to John Griffith, Esq., late sheriff of co. Anglesey, directing him to deliver all writs, records, etc., pertaining to the shrievalty and in his keeping to John Owen of Presadfed, of the same co., his successor in the said office.

“(No. B. 120.) 20 Feb. 1522. Release and quitclaim by John Owen, chaplain, son and heir of Owin ap Ethell of Merrowe, co. Anglesey, in North Wales, for himself and his heirs for ever to Edward Holand, Esq., his heirs and assigns, in respect of all those messages, houses, lands, meadows, etc., in Berrow Yssa, Berrow Ucha, Tree Byrthe, Tree Varthyn, Bodlow, Tree Yvan, Rascolyn, and elsewhere in co. Anglesey and Caernarvon, which the said Owen Holand now holds and occupies, and which descended to the said John Owen by the death of his said father or of his brother Hugh Owen.

“(No. A. 198.) 18 Henry VII. A rental of the king’s lands in the hundred of Menay. Imperfect.

“(No. B. 265.) 22 Dec. 1537. Release and quitclaim (in consideration of fifty marks sterling, paid to him by Griffith Richard, Esq., and Ethelreda, his wife, late the wife of Owen Holand, deceased,¹ and Edward Holand, son and heir of the said Owen, in accordance with a decree of John Pakyngton, Esq., the king’s justice of North Wales, in addition to eighty pounds paid to him by the said Owen Holand in his life), executed by John Owen, clerk, son and heir of Owen ap Ethel, late of Berowe, co. Anglesey, in favour of the said Griffith Richard and Ethelreda, his wife, and Edward Holand, and the heirs and assigns of the said Edward, in respect to all the said John’s title and right to the houses, lands, etc., in Berrowyssa, Berowe Ucha, Tree Byerth, Tree Varthen, Tree Ivan, Porthamell, Gwydryn, and Llangeven, and elsewhere in cos. Anglesey, Caernarvon, and Merioneth, lately belonging to the said Owen ap Ethell or the aforesaid John Owen, or either of them.

“(No. A. 768.) 28 Henry VIII. The bill of costes in Wales. Ao. H. VIII xxix°. ‘At the Feest of Saincte Kenelme the king, the yere of oure souerayne abouesayd.’ A bill of costs (in a suit, the nature of which does not appear), affording some testimony as to legal and official fees in Wales, temp. Henry VIII. For instance: ‘It’ pro feod’ marescall’ et proclam’ cur’, 5*d*. It’ pro foediis quatuor s’uient ad legem, 13*s*. 4*d*. It’ pro

¹ For the will of Owen Holland, see p. 151. Ethelreda’s (contracted Awdric’s) remarriage is not mentioned in Lewis Dwnn.

foediis duor' attorn' 3s. 4*d.* It' pro feodo Justic' s'edm' usu' pre' 5*d.*' At the foot of the sheet appears the signature of John Pakyngton. - Other charges, written in English, with the same signature, appear on the back side of the sheet. For instance: 'It' for the knowlogyng of a Fyne before the Justes 6s. 8*d.* It' for his clerkes fees 2s. It' for the knowlegyng of a relese to be inrolled 6s. 8*d.*'

"(No. 69.) 26 July 1560. Lease to farm, in consideration of a certain sum of money paid before the sealing of the lease by William Hampton, of the county of Anglesey, gentleman, and Elyn Gruff, his wife, to John ap Jenr of the same county, of 'too tenementes of landes, with all their appurtenaunces, commonly called Tethyn, &c., &c.' for eight years from next feast of All Saints, at a yearly rent of '10s. of legall money of Eng- lond at the feastes of thapostell Phelippe and Jacobbe, and all Seyntes by too equall porciounes, wyth too gese as presentes at Christmas, and too capons at Easter, and one day of reapinge in harvest time, or iii*d.* in money yerely duringe the seyd terme.'

"(No. B. 287.) 1 July 1565. Lease to farm for twenty-five years of the township of Eskiviock, with lands and tenements there, and also in Heredrevayke, in the hundred of Meney, co. Anglesey, to Sir Nicholas Bagnall, Knt., with liberty to dig and sell coal.

"(No. B. 115.) 8 Oct. 11 Eliz. Exemplification of proceed- ings in the suit of William ap David ap Rees *alias* Conwey *v.* Griffin ap Hughe ap Res, heard and decided in the court of great session of the county of Anglesey, held at Beaumaris (Bellum Mariscum), before Reginald Corbett, justice of the said court, in the fifth year of Queen Elizabeth, whereby the said plaintiff recovered from the said defendant possession of five messages, one hundred acres of arable land, forty acres of meadow, and forty acres of pasture, with their appurtenances, in Carnethor, Trevadock, Dyronwy, and Bodnowlwyn.

"(No. A. 540.) 23 May 1572. Schedule of the several houses and lands held by Robert Power, by virtue of letters patent of the above date, in the township of Aberlaw, in the hundred of Talabolion, co. Anglesey, parcel of the principality of North Wales.

"(No. B. 204.) 20 Sept. 1583. Indenture of lease for fifteen years, granted (in consideration of thirty-one pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence, 'paid in the name of a fyne') by Hugh Lewes (attorney of Sir Nicholas Bagenalle of the Newry, Knt., her Majesty's farmer of her township of Eskivioege) of the tene- ments of lands, etc., called Tuthin-bulche-gwyne, in the said township, at a yearly rent of 5s. 3*d.*, payable in equal portions

at Michaelmas and the feast of Sts. Philip and James, and also of 'six capones or sixpence in money, price of euery one of the same capones,' payable in equal portions at the feasts of Christmas and Easter, 'with one dayes worke in plowinge, one daye rapinge, and one daye mowinge yerly during the said terme, or els *xii*d. for plowinge, *vi*d. for repping, and *vi*d. for carring, or els to carry so many peckes of coales as he hath bene accustomed to do from the said townshipp to the sea syd yerly during the said term.'

"6 April 1586. Writ to the sheriff co. Anglesey, directing him to make a return of the rents pertaining to the Crown in the hundred of Menai, with the duplicate of his return attached to the said writ.

"(No. C. 200.) 20 July 1587. Lease to farm (in consideration of five shillings paid before the sealing of the lease) by Owen Holand of Berw Issaph, co. Anglesey, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, to John ap Jenner ap Gruf and his assigns, for eighteen years from Michaelmas next to come, of the house and tenement, known by the name of y Kay helig and kay yr geilwad, with all the lands, etc., pertaining thereto, at a yearly rent of 6s. 8d. (paid in equal portions at the 'feastes of thannunciacion of oure ladie the virgyn and Saincte Michaelle the Archangell'), and of 'foure good capons yerelye, that is to say tow at either of the saide tow feastes, together with the rente, in the name of presentes, and one dayes worke in harrowinge, and one dayes worke in reapinge, and one dayes worke in careinge of corne in the harvest yerely duringe the seide terme, in the name of service.'

"(No. B. 106.) 9 March 1588. Writ to the sheriff of Anglesey, requiring him to make inquisition, by the sworn evidence of honest and discreet men, as to a certain right of way leading from a tenement in the occupation of Thomas Bulkeley, Esq., in the township of Berrowe to a highway. The return of the sheriff's inquisition is attached to this writ.

"(No. A. 998.) 18 March 1593. Lease to farm by Owen Holland of Berw Issaphe, co. Anglesey, Esq., to Richard Gruff of Kefn y Vyrwen, in the same county, and Eleanor, his wife, for the whole term of the said Eleanors's life, of a certain tenement and lands in Kefn y Vyrwen aforesaid, at a yearly rent 'of the somme of thryttie and three shillings and fourpence of currant money of England at the feastes of Phillippe and Jacobe thapostells and All Saintes by equal porcions, for all maner of rentes, presentes, and services due vnto the said Owen Holland or his heires and assignes out of the same.'

"(No. B. 303.) Aug. () 1596. Indenture of agreement

between Owen Holland of Berrowe, co. Anglesey, Esq., of the one part, and Griffith Bagnall, second son of Sir Henry Bagnall, Knt., of the other part, whereby the said Owen transfers to the said Griffith all his lease to farm for thirty years of Crown lands in Eskiviock, in the hundred of Meney, co. Anglesey, with the right to raise and sell coals therein during the said term, in consideration of the sum of £150, to be paid to the said Owen by Sir Henry Bagnall, Knt., and of the said Sir Henry's undertaking to assure the fee simple of the residue of the township of Eskiviock to the said Owen and his heirs. The agreement reserves to Owen Holland a moiety of the coals, coal mines, and waste grounds affected thereby. The recitals of the instrument are interesting—viz. : I. Lease to farm for forty years, granted by Henry VIII, in the 23rd year of his reign, to William Sackvil, one of the grooms of the king's chamber, of the township of Eskiviock, and of all lands and tenements, etc., there pertaining to the Crown, with licence to take and sell coals therein, at a yearly rent of £7 8s. 8d., to be paid into the king's exchequer at Carnarvon; the said farm and lauds to be held and enjoyed by the grantee as fully and completely as they were held and enjoyed by 'Llwelyn ap Rees ap Tudder ap Llwelyn, a native of the townshipp' aforesaid. II. Lease to farm of the premises, 1 July, 7 Elizabeth, from the Crown to Sir Nicholas Bagnall, Knt., with liberty to dig and sell coals for twenty-five years from the Michaelmas of 1571, or from any earlier time at which Sir Nicholas's interest therein should terminate, at the yearly rent of £7 8s. 8d., to be paid into the receipt of the Exchequer at Westminster, or to other authorised receivers. III. Lease to farm of the premises, 16 December, 18 Elizabeth, from the Crown to Henry Harvey, Esq., one of her Majesty's 'gentlemen pencioners,' for thirty years from Michaelmas 1595, at the same rent, with 'licence to take and sell the sea-coales within the townshipp' aforesaid.' IV. The deed, 20 February, 18 Elizabeth, whereby the said Henry Harvey conveyed his interest in the premises to Owen Holland aforesaid.

("No. B. 79.) 10 August 1596. Indenture of agreement between Sir Henry Bagnall, Knt., of the one part, and Owen Holland, Esq., of Berowe, co. Anglesey, of the other part, for the definition of interests and rights affected by, but insufficiently considered in, a previous agreement, whereby, on August 8, 38 Eliz., the said Owen Holland 'granted and assigned to Griffith Bagnall, second son of Sir Henry Bagnall, diuerse landes and tenementes, with thappurtenances, within the townshipp' of Eskyvioge in the countie of Anglesey, amounting to about the value of moytie or an half of the said townshipp' of Eskyvioge, for the tearme of thirtie years.'

("No. B. 393.) 8 Aug. 1596. Indenture of an assignment by Sir Henry Bagnall, Knt., to Owen Holland of Berrowe, co. Anglesey, Esq., and his heirs, of an assignment of a moiety of the township of Eskyviog, with right to raise and sell coal there, held by the said Sir Henry Bagnall, his heirs and assigns, in fee farm for ever, under grants from the crown. The deed recites the already mentioned grants to Sir William Sackevile, Sir Nicholas Bagnall, and Henry Harvey.

"(No. B. 297.) Last day of February 1598. Indenture of a lease for twenty-one years, granted by Owen Holland of Berowe, co. Anglesey, to Hugh ap Robert ap John of Roskolin in the same county, of a tenement of lands, with houses and buildings thereon, in the said parish, in consideration of five marks to be paid to the said Owen or his assigns at or before next Michaelmas; at a yearly rent of five shillings to be paid in equal portions at every feast of Philip and James, and every Michaelmas, and also of 'four sufficient capons' to be delivered at every feast of Christmas.

"(No. 612.) Paper roll, much moth-eaten. 'Tallabollion, Anno Domini 1602. August y^e first. A true copie of the muster booke of Thomas Glynne, Esquire, Captain of the trayned souldiours of the Comot of Tallabollion in the countey of Anglesey, as well of the olde as of the new cessement; with certaine marginall notes signifinge all kinds of defects, as by rules shall be expressed in the end of the booke.' Entries on the outer leaf of this roll give the number of the musters in the years 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603. 'In anno 1599 there was 5 trayninge musters not vpon the Sundayes.'

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.

MODUS OF A RED ROSE.

"Miscellaneous Notices", p. 157, No. 34. 4th Series.

SIR,—If "MEIFOD" will refer to vol. xiii, 3rd Series, of the Journal, he will find at p. 230, in the Appendix to Mr. G. T. Clark's account of the parish of Llantrithyd, an *Inquisitio post Mortem* on John Basset, of the 11th July 1472, in which certain lands and tenements in Eglispowis are stated to be held by John Basset, in free soccage of Castleton, by the annual render of a red rose.

Castleton is a manor in the Vale of Glamorgan, which was held

of the Castle of Cardiff, and formed part of the shire-fee of the ancient seignory of Glamorgan; and Eglispowis, or Egloisbrewis as it is now written, is a small manor and parish adjoining the parish of St. Athan, in which Castleton is situate. The tenure is very much anterior to the Wars of the Roses, and was probably created when the Vale of Glamorgan was parcelled out among its Norman conquerors, or at all events before the statute which forbids subinfeudations.

I take this opportunity of informing "R. W. B.", who suggests at the end of his article "On the Early Charters to Towns in South Wales", that members should aid in inquiring about the missing charters of certain towns that he names; that the charters to the town of Cardiff have all been lost or stolen within the last century; but copies of all or most of the charters, from the first Despencer charter to the Earl of Warwick's charter, as well as of a charter granted in the reign of Elizabeth or James I, are in the possession of the Corporation of Cardiff; that charters to Kenfig and to Llantrisant and to Avon have been printed in the *Archæologia*, with historical accounts of the places and persons mentioned in them, furnished by Mr. Clark.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, R. O. JONES.

Fonmon Castle, Cowbridge, S. Wales.
May 29, 1878.

SIR,—Certain members of our Society, eminent and otherwise, have frequently inveighed against the mischief which ivy does to our ancient structures. May I beg a space in your Journal to expose a source of mischief and danger to the church towers in South Wales, and, judging by analogy, elsewhere.

Bells are usually hung upon the principle of what the founder's carpenters call "balancing the swings," that is, one or more of the bells are made to swing at right angles to the others, on the erroneous assumption that the vibration caused by one motion will be neutralised by the other. I need scarcely tell an educated reader this is a "rule of thumb" which is wholly wrong. The effect of it really is to subject the frame or cage to most severe cross strains, until eventually the tenon pins are broken, and the whole cage is twisted out of form and becomes loose. It is in this stage that the mischief commences, to which I more especially desire to draw attention, as the dilapidation and consequent difficulty of ringing produces complaints and introduces the village carpenter upon the scene. He in the plenitude of his wisdom proceeds to stiffen up the cage, by driving in wedges between the ends of the longitudinal beams and the walls of the tower, and so most effectually communicates the vibration of the bell frame to the tower itself. The respite is but short, another and another wedge is driven in, until the wall is forced so far out of the perpendicular by the enormous,

but to him unknown, power of vibration, that cracks appear, the parapet is shaken, and the roof loosened, until the water penetrates, and, gathering up the particles of lime from the mortar, carries them outside at many rents, leaving the walls little but a shell, bulging and broken, and threatening to fall. In Llangewydd Church, in Gower, a large piece has already fallen out; more will come. Merthyr Dyfan, the walls are cracked in all directions. Skenfrith, the same result has followed. Devynnock, there is an ominously dangerous part beneath the water table of the belfry stage, which menaces whoever shall seek to read the "Vendoni" stone, built upside down into the battering base of the tower. Many more I could instance, but these, lying wide apart as they do, may serve to show how prevalent the evil is.

Something may yet be done to stay further mischief. Let the wedges be removed at once, and the whole cage be renewed, if entirely gone, or cross-braced from bed plate to top plate, and strongly bolted angles. Let no part of the frame be built into the walls. The whole floor of it should rest upon corbels, and be cross tied, with bolts from side to side diagonally. Dress the timber framing well with creosote, brush the accumulated rust from the bells, and keep them clean; their tone will be improved greatly. Above all, let some person whose judgment can be trusted see that these measures are carried out, which, if taken in time, would have handed on the sweet toned peals left to us in trust for future generations.

Bannium.—Certain drainage operations were being carried out within the enclosure of this ancient Roman camp when I visited it yesterday, and, as I was able to spend only a very short time there, I would wish to draw the attention of our archæological friends and members in its vicinity to the circumstance, as it is extremely probable many interesting relics may be brought to light, and I think it is probable the public spirit of the present owner, David Evans, Esq., Brecon, will readily grant permission for investigation, and perhaps place such finds as the trenches may yield at the disposal of our Society, or of the Brecon Corporation for their museum in the future. Fragmentary specimens of pottery only had been discovered when I was there, one small bit of Samian ware, with part of a hound in relief, to show that a hunting scene had run round the margin; a fragment of a once finely ornamented Roman tazza and some bronze nails, and a small piece of a bronze plate broken, probably part of the scale armour of a centurion, and some teeth, which the workmen assured me were clearly distinguishable at first, but crumbled to dust on exposure, indicating an interment, probably subsequent to Roman times. The section of the paved street was clearly visible in two of the trenches, the stone paving being still *in situ*, and about 18 ins. beneath the present surface, in a direct line with the gap in the enclosing wall, where the gate once stood. The trenches up to the present time are only dug in the inferior portion of the camp, and the yields not of such interest as the

upper part would afford. I certainly felt tempted to annex the fragments referred to, as no value seemed to be attached to them, but, on second thoughts, I left them on the ground, either for their proper owner to claim them, or for some other person less subject to kleptomaniā than the writer.

G. E. R.

[A correspondent asks, and we commend his question to further notice, Could not some protection be afforded to the "Maen Morwynion," to prevent its being further disfigured with the initials of the names of more idle vagabonds than are at present scrawled upon it?]

MORE OGHAM STONES.

SIR,—I have found an ancient stone with Oghams near Troed-rhiw Vergam, in the parish of Llandygwydd, Cardiganshire, a rough copy of which I have forwarded to Professor Westwood. I have also seen another valuable Ogham stone at Pant-y-Cadno, in the parish of Llywel, Breconshire. It was found by the Rev. L. Price, the vicar of the parish; and was about to be destroyed for agricultural purposes, had it not been for the timely interposition of this gentleman.¹

I am yours, etc.,

B. WILLIAMS.

Abergwennol, Llandovery. May 8.

LLANFAIR PERTHCYNDU.

SIR,—The extensive parish of Llandyssul, Cardiganshire, has at present three chapels of ease under the mother church; but formerly it appears to have had two or three more, viz., Capel Faerdref, Capel Llanfair, and Capel Martin. Llanfair Perthcynddu Chapel stood in a beautiful and romantic spot, near the present mansion of David Thomas, Esq., of Llanfair, High Sheriff for the county of Cardigan in 1875, and just opposite Castell Gwrtheyrn in Carmarthenshire. It seems that almost all the ruins of the consecrated fabric have been removed for building purposes; but I am told that Mr. Thomas has still the key of the church in his possession. I hope the archæological party on Wednesday the 21st of August next, will visit the place, and secure a sketch of the key.

I am yours, etc.,

B. WILLIAMS.

Abergwennol. June 18, 1878.

LLANFAIR, TREFHELYGEN.

SIR,—Whoever has a list of the parishes of Cardiganshire will see amongst them the name of Llanfair Trefhelygen; but, strange to say, it is a parish without a church. The little church has been in ruins for a long time, some say for more than eighty years; but

¹ This is the stone described elsewhere by Mr. Robinson.—EDITOR.

there are still some parts of the walls visible from a good distance. It is said that the Rev. John Griffiths, vicar of Llandyfriog, great-grandfather of the late Rev. Dr. Griffiths, Llandeilo, was the last clergyman that officiated within its consecrated walls. Notwithstanding the churchyard having been, from time immemorial, without any sort of fences, there are still some remains of tombstones to respectable persons to be seen there. As the church authorities and the civilisation of the nineteenth century allow the ruthless hand of carelessness to demolish the sacred edifice, I wish the Lampeter excursionists could visit the place, and record a sketch of the ruins. There is a large tumulus by the church.

I am yours, etc.,

B. WILLIAMS.

June 18.

THE REV. RHYS PRICHARD, VICAR OF LLANDOVERY.

SIR,—We Welshmen cannot too much appreciate the memory of this venerable man, and consequently every fragment we can preserve from the grasp of oblivion ought to be secured on the pages of history. The father of Rhys Prichard was a Carmarthenshire man, from the neighbourhood of Llandovery; but I find that his mother was of Cardiganshire. In the pedigree of “Tylwyth Saer y Cwm,” in Llanwenog, we have John ab Lewis ab John ab Thomas of Cwrtnewydd. This John ab Lewis married and had seven children—viz., John, Eliza, Mary, Thomas, David, Morris, Hugh. Mary married David ap Richard of Llandovery, and of this marriage was born the celebrated Rhys Prichard, vicar of Llandovery.

I am yours, etc.,

B. WILLIAMS.

THE REV. MOSES WILLIAMS.

SIR,—Moses Williams was one of our most learned Welshmen in the last century, and we ought to keep the memory of such a man to float on the great streams of time. His mother was descended from the same family as the mother of Rhys Prichard, vicar of Llandovery. Thomas, John, or Jones Nantremeryn, brother of Mary, mother of Vicar Prichard, married and had six children—viz., John, Hugh, Thomas, Ieuan, Eliza, and Angharad. Angharad married Gruffydd Ieuan ab Ieuan of Pentysgaven, in Llandyssul. Margaret, their daughter, married Jenkin Powell Prydderch, and Margaret, their daughter, married the Rev. Samuel Williams, vicar of Llandyfriog, and rector of Llangynllo. The learned and patriotic Moses Williams was born at Glaslwyn, in the parish of Llandyssul. Thus Angharad, the great-grandmother of Moses Williams was a first cousin of Rhys Prichard.

I am, yours, etc.,

B. WILLIAMS.

Literary Notices.

WE have just received a *Catalogue of the Books in the St. Asaph Cathedral Library*, arranged and classified by the Rev. W. Morton, M.A., Precentor and Librarian. From the deed of settlement, dated A.D. 1711, and printed *in extenso* in the preface, we learn the history of the institution of this and the three other diocesan libraries: "Whereas in the Principality of Wales there are a great number of benefices which are insufficient for the maintenance of a minister, for that in many of them the clergy are not well able to furnish themselves with books; and for supplying this defect, and for the more effectual propagation of our holy religion, proposals have been printed and dispersed in several parts of England and Wales, whereby it was proposed, amongst other things, that lending libraries should be collected and fixed in several market towns within each county of the four dioceses of Wales, consisting of such books, and to be lent under such restrictions, as may be most beneficial to the clergy, schoolmasters", etc.; and whereas, in consequence thereof, three libraries had been set up, namely, one at Carmarthen in the diocese of St. David, another at Bangor in the diocese of Bangor, and another at Cowbridge in the diocese of Llandaff, a fourth is now fixed in the city of St. Asaph.

The books originally consisted of works of a theological character, of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; but of late years additions of a more modern description have been made.

Bishop Fleetwood (1708-12) gave the mortuaries—certain payments made at death—for the purchase of books. Prebendaries Clopton and Bouchery, Bishop Short, Rev. Dr. Briscoe, Dr. Bray's trustees, and Canon Williams of Rhydycroesau, have made many additions, so that the library now contains upwards of 1,750 volumes. The *Catalogue* is arranged in two Parts. I. Gives the books in numerical order, placing all the *folios* first, and next all those in *quarto et infra*. II. Arranges them according to their subject, as Acts of Parliament, Bibles, biographical, classical, etc. But we desiderate greatly an *index* to these subjects, at the end, for facility of reference. The library is fortunate in possessing three copies of the Prayer Book of Edward VI, printed respectively in March, May, and June 1549; and it contains a copy of the Sealed Prayer Book of 1662, for which Bishop Griffith compiled the service for adult baptism.

Among the Welsh books are a rare copy of Bishop Morgan's Bible, 1588; and another of Bishop Parry's version, 1620, and some subsequent editions. Also some of the earliest editions of the Welsh Prayer Book. But in other respects the library is, for that of a Welsh diocese, very deficient in Welsh books and those relat-

ing to Wales. From this class we notice in the *Catalogue* the omission of Lhuyd's *Archæologia Britannica*, and *Remains of a History of Britaine* (p. 71), which we take to have been a portion of the materials for Camden's *Britannia*, and both of which are included in the English portion. Our curiosity is excited as to the *Rubricated MS.* (p. 83) noted as "imperfect", and entered under the head "Miscellaneous".

Upon the whole we cordially congratulate Mr. Morton on the result of his labours. He has done justice to the library in charge of which he has been placed by the Chapter, and he has conferred a boon on those in the diocese who may wish to consult its volumes. Mr. C. F. W. Jones had previously done a similar good office for the library at Bangor, and it now remains for those at Carmarthen and Cowbridge to receive the same good turn.

Lapidarium Wallicæ.—Part III of this important work is far advanced in the press, we are glad to be able to announce, and it is expected to be issued to the subscribers before the Lampeter Meeting.

The Lectures on Welsh Philology, by Professor Rhys, have met with such favourable reception among Celtic scholars that another edition has been called for, and its appearance is expected in the autumn. Our own opinion of their value has been already expressed in our review of the work when it first appeared.

Cwta Cyfarwydd.—The two copies of this interesting chronicle, to which we have previously drawn attention, have been collated, with the result that the one in the possession of the Rev. R. H. Howard, of Wigfair, was written by Thomas Rowlands, one of the vicars choral of St. Asaph, appointed in 1678; and that he must have copied all his earlier entries from Peter Roberts' record, or that both must have been copied from a common source. Both MSS. will be made use of for the edition which Mr. Breese is preparing for the press; but we are sorry to learn that the number of subscribers is still very small.

The History of the Gwydir Family, which Mr. Askew Roberts is preparing to reprint in an enlarged and improved edition, is progressing very favourably, and we have pleasure in placing before our members a copy of his prospectus and subscription list.

Owston MSS.—In addition to the documents relating to Wales, in Mr. Davies Cooke's collection, which we have been permitted to reprint in the *Journal*, we are informed that there are many Welsh MSS. which Mr. Jeffreson, being unacquainted with the language, was unable to give account of; and that among them are poems by Iolo Goch and other bards, and also pedigrees relating to the Principality of much interest.

The Montgomeryshire Collections have reached their eleventh volume, and they continue to supply with commendable punctuality their half-yearly Parts, stored with much information of an historical and antiquarian character, to which we may now add natural history, relating to Powysland and the borders. The importance of these *Collections* as materials for a county history, which is much desiderated, can hardly be over-estimated.

Two Parts of the *Transactions of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society* are now before us, and they promise to do a kindred service for the neighbouring county, for which Mr. Eyton has laid such an admirable foundation in his invaluable work on the *Antiquities of Shropshire*.

YNYS LYRAD.

Omission, pp. 134-135.—By an oversight the accompanying explanation of the references on the plans was omitted in its proper place :

- Plan 1.—A. High water mark.
 „ 1, 2, 3. Hut-circles excavated September 1874.
 Plan 2.—A. 95 feet to high water line.
 „ B. Stone 18 inches high.
 „ C. Hole in floor filled with charcoal.
 „ D. Stone 15 inches high.
 „ E. Stone 18 inches high.
 „ F. Step or seat.
 „ G. Trench 18 inches deep.

Archæologia Cambrensis.

FOURTH SERIES.—No. XXXVI.

OCTOBER 1878.

THE APPEAL OF RICHARD SIWARD TO THE CURIA REGIS, FROM A DECISION IN THE CURIA COMITATUS IN GLAMORGAN, 1248.

PLACITA CORAM REGE INTER RICARDUM SYWARD, QUERENTEM, ET
RICARDUM COMITEM GLOUCESTRIE ET HERTFORDIE, DEFENDENTEM.

*Wallia, Hen. III Tercio, Sancti Michaelis, Anno 32 (1248).
(Cotton. MS. Vitellius, c. x, p. 172b.)*

“138. GLOUCESTRIA.—Ricardus de Clare Comes Gloucestrie attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Ricardo Syward de placito quare cum venisset ad mandatum suum ad quoddam parlamentum in Glamorgan ipsum Ricardum arrestavit et coegit ad obsides tradendos donec redderet ei castrum suum de Chalemon et constabularium suum cepit et imprisonavit contra pacem etc. et unde queritur quod cum venissent apud les Escateurs in Glamorgan ubi predictus Comes tenuit parlamentum suum die Mercurii proximo ante translationem Sancti Thome Martiris regno Regis qui nunc est xxix [5 Julii 1245] in pace Domini Regis absque summonitione contentione et placito que ibi credebatur habere venit dictus Comes et corpus ipsius Ricardi arrestavit et tanquam prisonem detinuit donec obsides ei invenisset scilicet Paganum de Sancto Philiberto ut personaliter veniret in crastino ad reddendum ei predictum castrum suum de Chaleman ita quod ibidem venit cum constabulario suo et quodam alio serviente statim venit predictus Comes et ipsos cepit et ipsum Ricardum retinuit donec ei redderet predictum castrum sibi reddidit. Idem Comes retinuit constabularium predictum et illum poni fecit in gaola sua in vinculis et ferris donec finem fecisset cum eo pro vita sua et membris suis pro lx marcis. Preterea predictus Comes ista malitia nondum contentus ubi idem

Ricardus habuit terram suam de Llanblidian extra castrum predictum venit predictus Comes et contra pacem Domini Regis et ibi cepit 50. boves de precio xxx. marcarum et cc bidentes precio marcarum et alia animalia et bona ut equos porcos et arma ad valenciam x marcarum et bona alia contra pacem et abduxit. Et postquam Dominus Rex mandavit dicto Comiti quod Dominus predictus Ricardus fuisset in servicio Domini Regis et in guerra sua apud Glammork omnes contentiones inter eos mote ponerentur in respectum et omnia bona ipsius Ricardi in pace essent usque in crastinum animarum, venit predictus Comes et terram ipsius Ricardi cepit in manum suam et fecit liberos homines suos facere ei homagium et villanos fidelitatem. Et quod hoc sicut contra pacem Domini Regis et dampnum suum de quo producit testes. Et Comes alias venit coram Domino Rege scilicet a die Pasche in xv dies apud Oxoniam anno regni sui tricesimo primo [1247] quod attachiatus fuit ad respondendum predicto Ricardo de predictis transgressionibus et defendit vim etc. et quicquid contra pacem est etc. Et dixit quod non videbatur ei quod debeat ei ibidem respondere quia cum predictus Ricardus conquestus fuit de transgressione ei facta in Glammorgan et ipse Comes habuit talem libertatem in terra sua de Glammorgan quod nullus de hominibus suis nec aliis debent de aliquo placito placitare alibi quam infra libertatem suam de Glammorgan et de secta idem Ricardus qui tunc conquerebatur est de libertate illa et terre unde conquerebatur et res sunt de Glamorgan. Et desicut ipse conquestus fuit quod transgressio predicta si facta fuit ibidem. Et desicut ipse nec antecessores sui nec homines sui nunquam alibi solebant placitare quam ibidem non videbatur ei quod deberet ei respondere. Et rogavit Dominum Regem quod teneret ei libertatem suam et quod Dominus Rex mitteret ibidem si ei placeret duos vel tres vel quatuor milites de consilio ad audiendam querelam predicti Ricardi ibidem et responsam suam ita quod si bene fecerit secundum consuetudinem patrie pro justitia fieret sin autem bene concéderet quod factum ejus corrigeretur per Dominum Regem. Et Comes requisivit extra placitum si ipse haberet castrum et terram predictam de iudicio comitatus sui vel alio modo duxit quod bene ostendet ibidem quod ille habuit per iudicium curie sue et secundum consuetudinem et usagium patrie. Et Ricardus Siward per attornatum suum tunc venit et dixit quod non videbatur ei quod debet curiam suam de querela illa ibidem habere set debet tunc coram Rege respondere quod ipse Ricardus conquestus fuit de persona propria ipsius Comitis.

“Postea coram Domino Rege et Consilio suo tunc provisum fuit quod Dominus Rex mittet ibidem Waltherum de Clifford

Johannem de Munemen' Walerannum Theotonicum et Gilbertum de Val' ad audiendum in curia predicta utrum dictus Comes bene fecerat et juste in facto predicto ita quod si bene fecerat secundum consuetudinem et usagium patrie staret factum sin autem milites facerent recordum Domino Regi et ipse factum illud corrigeret. Unde per provisum illum mandatum fuit predictis Waltero de Clifford Johanni de Munemen' Waltero Theotonico et loco Gilberti de Val' Nicholao de Meules quod essent coram Domino Rege a die Sancti Johannis Baptiste [4 Junii] in unum mensem proximo preterito etc. ad testificandum simul recordum factum in curia Ricardi Comitis Gloucestrie de Glammorgan inter ipsum Comitem et Ricardum Syward per quod idem Ricardus dixit injuste esse utlagatus et quod recordum Domino Regi mitterent sub sigillis suis in crastino Sancti Hillarii [2 Oct's]. Et ubi tunc venisse debuerunt etc. simul ad testificandum recordum. Illud et non venerunt sicut venire debuerunt etc. et ipsi omnes ad diem illam venerunt et testificati fuerunt quod recordum quod miserunt in crastino Sancti Hillarii secundum quod in recordo illo scriptum fuit audiverunt recordari in comitatu de Glamorgan et quando predictus Comes fecit coram eis recordum illud omni eodem modo sicut continetur in predicto recordo et similiter testificati fuerunt quod coram eis venit Paganus de Sancto Philiberto et obtulit se quam attornatum predicti Ricardi Syward et obtulit probare per corpus cujusdam liberi hominis contra curiam predictam quod recordum illud quod recordabatur coram ipsis militibus in parte fuit verum et in parte falsum et protulerunt recordum quod tale est.

"139. COMITATUS DE GLAMORGAN.—Apud Stalin die Mercurii proximo ante Translationem Beati Thome Martiris anno R. R. Henrici xxix. [5 Julii 1245] ibidem venit Ricardus de Clare Comes Gloucestrie et Hertfordie et appellare fecit Dominum Ricardum Syward de seductione et felonia quam ei fecebat scilicet quod dictus Ricardus Syward qui fuit de familia Comitis et de consilio contra fidem Comitis et homagium quod ei fecerat et contra pacem suam sicut felonus infregit treugas que capte fuerunt inter Dominum Comitem et Howelinum filium Mereducki que quidam treuge capte fuerunt pro Comite et pro omnibus hominibus suis de Glamorgan videlicet a die Dominica proxima post festum Sancti Martini durature usque ad Epiphaniam proxime sequentem ejusdem anni. Nam idem Ricardus Syward contra fidem dicti Comitis et contra pacem suam et contra formam predictarum treugarum ad exheredacionem Comitis et ad guerram tenendam super ipsum Comitem et homines suos et terram suam cepit gentes et imprisonavit scilicet Griffi-

num Latimer Wramon ab Kadougan Resum ab Kadougan Griffinum ab Meurek Vaughan Yoruard ab Agaraeth et alios scilicet die Martis proximo post diem Nativitatis infra predictam treugam qua accione dictus Howel cepit Thomam de Hodnack infra eandem treugam et ipsum redemit per ducentas marcas unde Willielmus de Wautone Vicecomes et alii ballivi comitatus mandaverunt dicto Howelo quod faceret illud commendare et dictus Howel respondit quod libenter illud emendaret si ipsi delictum ei factum infra eandem treugam scilicet de hominibus suis captis per dictum Ricardum Syward ut predictum est emendassent quod quidem dicti ballivi Comitis emendare concesserunt et dictum parliamentum super hoc ceperunt ad delictum ex utraque parte factum emendandum per considerationem xii. proborum et legalium virorum scilicet Domini Roberti Walerand Domini Johannis de Regni Thome de Nerbert Roberti de Cantilup Joel filii Willielmi Thome de Mutt ex parte Comitis, Ekenenewrek ab Wyon Howel Vachan Jorvard ab Espus Resi Cote Wilielmi Clerici, Resi ab Alaythe ex parte Howel et Dominus Willielmus de Wautone Vicecomes et Dominus Ricardus Syward et alii pro Comite affidaverunt ad standum ad considerationem dictorum xii virorum Et dictus Howel pro se et complicibus suis idem affidavit unde ad diem Parlamenti scilicet ad molendinum Segod predicti xii viri consideraverunt quod dictus R. Syward dictos homines dicti Howeli reddere debet et dictus Howel dictum T. de Hodenach et arma sua et catalla deliberare et reddere debet quam considerationem Vicecomes concessit pro Comite quod dictus Howel ex parte sua idem concessit. Set dictus Ricardus Syward illud contradixit dicendo quod dictos homines reddere noluit nec deliberare et quod nihil habuit agendi de treugis Comitis et quod nihil habuit nullatenus treugam illam noluit tenere unde per hoc incepit guerram talem in qua idem Ricardus Syward sicut felonus et felonice et seductus fuit consensientibus dicto Howelo et hominibus suis inimicis Comitis et treugam habuit cum Domino Howel infra mortalem guerram Comitis. Et hoc sine assensu et consilio Comitis vel ballivorum suorum quod patuit nam dictus Comes nec garnisiones castrorum suorum scilicet de Kidis et de aliis castris suis nullam poterant ire equitacionem set dictum Howel quin dictus Ricardus Syward qui de consilio Comitis fuit sicut seductor et felonus et felonice per se et per homines suos premunire fecisset dictum Howel et homines suos contra fidem et pacem Comitis et homagium quod ei fecerat et hoc felonice fecit et procuravit ad exheredacionem Comitis et ad damnum et hurtagium ipsius et hominum suorum et terrarum suarum ad valenciam mille librarum sterlingarum et

amplius sive morte proborum virorum ut de Domino Herberto filio Mathei et de multis aliis sive combustione terrarum suarum. Et si predictus Ricardus talis esset quod hanc feloniam seductionem defendere vellet Stephanus Bawcen miles et homo Comitatus paratus est per corpus suum sicut audiens et videns ad disracionandum versus dictum Ricardum Syward sicut versus felonem et seductorem per omnes quod Comes consideraret quod facere debent. Et si forte contingerit quod dictus Stephanus Bauten hoc facere non posset per corpus Domini Thome de Bello-Campo vel per alium sufficientem versus dictum Ricardum Syward Comes illud probaret. Et de hoc invenit plegios ad prosequendum scilicet Walterum de Sullia Gilbertum de Umfravill Johannem de Regni.

“Et Ricardus venit et respondet et defendit totam feloniam et totum factum ut predictum est et posuit in iudicio comitatus si debeat de predictis respondere versus dictum Stephanum Bauten sicut non est de comitatu nec par suis.

“Et dictus Comes Glouc' dicit quod idem Stephanus Baucen homo suus est et miles de familia sua et posuit se super iudicium comitatus si debeat ei respondere vel non et comitatus adjudicat quod idem Ricardus Syward dicto Stephano Baucen debet respondere.

“Interim venit Willielmus de Cantilup et alii milites cum eo petentes respectum super hoc de dicto Comite usque ad proximum comitatum sequentem ita scilicet quod loquela esset in eodem statu in quod eodem die fuit si interim per se vel per amicos suos non posset facere pacem de hoc exegit Comes plegios. Et Ricardus Siward non potuit invenire plegios et quia non potuit plegios invenire dictus Richardus Syward tradidit Domino Comiti castrum suum de Talavan et totam terram suam de Glamorgan cum pertinentibus in plegiam et in obsidem veniendi ad proximum comitatum ad respondendum super predictis articulis et multis aliis super quibus dictus Comes vellet loqui versus ipsum.

“140. Comitatus de Glamorgan apud Stalen' die Dominica proxima ante festum beati anno eodem ibidem venit Ricardus de Clare Comes G. et H. et Stephanus Baucon et Thomas de Bello-Campo in pleno comitatu et profert se versus Dominum Ricardum Syward et exegerunt recordum et iudicium de appellacione facta versus Ricardum Syward. Dictus Ricardus Syward fuit ter vocatus non venit nec apparuit recordo facto datus est dies dicto Comiti et dicto Stephano Baucen et dicto Thoma de Bello-Campo ad proximum comitatum et positus fuit dictus R. Syward in prima demanda secundum legem et consuetudinem patrie. Et terra sua capta fuit in manus Comi-

tis per consideracionem comitatus et quod idem R. Syward nichilominus sit vocatus et demandatus dictus Ricardus de Clare Comes Glou' facit Thomam de Mullye attornatum suum ad prosequendam appellacionem suam versus dictum Ricardum Syward et ita potuit facere secundum consuetudinem patrie.

"141. Comitatus de Glamorgan apud Stalin' die lune proximo ante festum Nativitatis B. M. anno eodem. Thomas de Mully attornatus Comitis et S. Baucen et Thomas de Bello-Campo comparuerunt et proferunt se versus dictum Ricardum Syward et petierunt recordum et iudicium de appellacione prius facta super dictum R. S. de felonia et seductione per dictum Stephanum Bawcen et dictum Thomam de B.-C. Predictus R. Syward fuit ter vocatus sicut ille qui appellatus fuit de felonia et seductione Comitis et non venit et quod non ventus fuit primum recordatum in pleno comitatu et dies datur dictis Thome de Sully attornato Comitis et S. Baucen et Thome de B.-C. ad proximum comitatum sequentem et quia Ricardus Syward non venit positus fuit in tertia demanda secundum leges et consuetudines patrie.

"142. Comitatus de Glamorgan. Apud Sanctum Nicholaum die lune proximo post festum Simonis et Jude anno R. R. 30. [30 Oct's, 1245.]

"Thomas de Sullye attornatus Comitis et Stephanus Bawcen et T. de Bello-Campo comparuerunt et proferunt se versus dictum R. Syward et petierunt recordum et iudicium jam quarto de appellacione super eundem Ricardum Syward facta de felonia et seductione Comiti dictus R. Syward fuit ter vocatus sicut ille qui appellatus fuit de felonia et seductione Comiti et non venit primo comitatu nec secundo nec tertio nec quarto nec aliquis qui ipsum manucaperet unde recordum de Comite in comitatu factum adjudicavit comitatus dictum R. Syward esse wayviatum de comitatu et vocatum Wolvesheved et fuit in quarta demanda wayviatus et hoc secundum consuetudinem et usagium patrie de Glamorgan. Et ad predictum diem quo milites venerunt et testificabant recordum venit predictus Ricardus et obtulit se versus predictum R. de Clare Comitem Glouc' et ipse non venit etc. Unde precatus fuit Vicecomes de Glamorgan distringere eum etc. ita quod haberet corpus ejus etc. auditurus recordum et iudicium supra predictis. Et idem dies datur predicto Ricardo Syward ad quem diem venerunt partes et coram eis lectum fuit predictum recordum et quesitum fuit de recordum tale fuit et si voluerunt habere predictum recordum pro bono vel aliquid dicere contra recordum illud etc. Et R. Syward venit et dicit quod recordum illud in parte bonum est et in parte falsum eo quod predicta curia omisit dicere pro se bonum suum

et dixit suum pejus unde petit quod per justiciam et per consuetudinem regni possit predictum recordum emendari in hiis in quibus rebus predicta curia oblita fuit dicere suum melius. Et dicit quod quando predictus Comes eum appellavit de predicta felonia et seductione quod per eum fieri debuit, quod absit, sicut predictum est, dictus Ricardus petit eaque contenta sunt in dicto recordo respondit quod desunt idem Comes qui eum appellavit de felonia et ipsemet presens fuit sanus de corpore suo et de membris suis et sine mahemio et satis etatis quod ipse potuit per corpus suum hoc probare et illud optulit probare per alium vel per alios non videbatur ei quo debeat ad talem appellacionem respondere unum petit iudicium. Item de sicut idem Comes appellavit eum de felonia predicta ubi periculum faciet vite et membrorum si inde convictus esset et cum felonia illa adjunxit damna catallorum et illam feloniam ad precium mille librarum apposuit unde per unam et eandem appellacionem vitam et membra sua petiit et pecuniam predictam similiter que simul stare non possunt ad aliquem appellandum petiit iudicium si debeat hoc appellationi respondere. Item desicut idem Comes appellavit in curia propria et ipse de curia illa fuit dominus et quasi rex et justiciarius et ipsemet in eadem curia inculpavit de pace sua propria et de felonia ei facta in pace sua et non tetigit pacem Domini Regis desicut ambo fuerint homines sui et in terra Domini Regis qui justiciam tenere debuit et potuit de utroque et cujus vita et membra erant et nullius alterius petiit iudicium si debuit ei tali appellationi ibidem respondere. Item desicut idem Comes appellavit eum de seductione eidem Comiti facta et de pace sua et ipse Comes nec aliquis alius in regno possit tale appellum habere nisi corpus Regis. Petiit iudicium si debuit tali appello respondere. Item desicut idem Comes appellavit eum de predictis felonia et traditione que ei fieri deberent et de consilio suo discooperto et de consensu facto inimicis suis et hoc paratus fuit probare per predictos Stephanum et Thomam nec ipse dicebatur in appello suo nec ipse de auditu et visu nec quando nec quo die nec qua hora nec ubi nec per quem nec de quibus rebus consilium illud discooperuisse debuit nec consensum illum fecisse non videbatur ei quod debuit tali appello respondere. Unde in predictis quinque articulis quos in responsione sua in curia predicta proposuit ut melius suum et quod melius dicta curia oblata fuit ad recordandum dictus Ricardus emendat recordum illud. Et quod ita sit per unum audientem et unum intelligentem scilicet Rogerum de Sancto Philiberto et Mauricium la Gray paratus est verificare qui presentes sunt et statim simul cum predicto Ricardo super sacrosancta hoc juraverunt et dicit quod ubi predicta curia recorda-

tur quod dictus Ricardus Syward predicto Comiti manerium suum de Lanblithan et omnes terras suas et castrum suum ibi male recordatur quia predictus R. Syward nihil tradidit eidem Comiti nisi solum corpus castri sui salvis eidem Ricardo omnibus aliis bonis suis sicut patet in scripto sigillo ipsius Comitis signato quod profert et quod hoc testatur.

“Item predictus R. Syward dicit quod contra predictum recordum et iudicium et quod dicta curia injuste processit ad faciendum tale iudicium secundum recordum predictum et quod in eadem curia falsum factum est ei iudicium quia tam predictus Comes personaliter appellavit eum de predicta felonia et hoc paratus fuit probare per predictos S. et Thomam et idem Comes primo secutus fuit appellum suum in propria persona et postea secutus fuit idem appellum per attornatum suum ad secundum tertium et quartum comitatum sicut curia predicta recordatur et quod per sectam predicti attornati exigerunt predictum R. Syward unde petit iudicium et quod sibi allocetur modus predictae secte. Item cum Dominus Rex demandasset eidem Comiti quod predictus Ricardus pacem haberet de omnibus contentionibus in curia ipsius Comitis motis usque in crastino animarum [3 Nov’s] eo quod idem Ricardus Siward fuit in servicio suo apud Gannock.

[“Residuum deest in hoc recordo.”]

The lordship of Glamorgan, under the successors of Fitz-Hamon, appears to have had a very complete feudal constitution, with provisions which, if honestly carried out, secured to the tenants something of a representative system, gave them prompt justice, and prevented vexatious litigation and the accumulation of exorbitant fees of court. Thus much may fairly be inferred from the customs of the several manors, as recorded in the inquisitions, taken from time to time by local jurors, whose names, moreover, show the preponderance of the Welsh element in the local governments. Unfortunately the almost utter destruction of the records of the chancery of the lordship leaves us much in the dark as to the working of the highest or sheriff’s court, the court of appeal. Hence the peculiar value of the present document, now for the first time made public, and which, though the report of a proceeding in the “Curia Regis,” preserves, by way of recitation, the proceedings

in the "Curia Comitatus," or "Parliamentum," the high court of the lord.

The appeal to the king's court also throws light upon a somewhat obscure part of the prerogatives of the Marcher Lords, the independence of their courts of those of the Crown. This independence, as the circumstances which gave rise to it passed away, was found to be extremely inconvenient, and very inconsistent with the good government of the country. It was admitted that the king's writ did not run in the Marches, but upon certain other points, as the right of appeal, and the custody of the bishop's lands, the Crown was disposed to force its way. Thus, a few years before the present transaction, in 25 Henry III, during the minority of the Earl of Gloucester, Gilbert, Earl of Pembroke, his guardian, was called upon to justify his claim to hold, during a vacancy of the See of Llandaff, such lands as were held of the over-lord. This claim he asserted, leaving to the Crown only the "dignitas crociæ", or of the pastoral staff. A few years later, 9 Edward I, in the time of Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester, the right of appeal was raised. The earl, called upon to plead, responded that he held his lands in Glamorgan, *sicut regale*, by his own and his ancestors conquest; nor ought he to plead before any tribunal until the question had been considered by his peers of England, Lords of the March, who claimed the same prerogatives. Of course the privilege thus asserted necessarily failed when a dispute arose between the Marchers themselves. In such a case the appeal was to the Crown, of which they were all tenants-in-chief. They had, however, a custom, excellent in itself, but probably devised to avoid as much as possible any acknowledgment of the superior authority. In 9 Edward I, in a dispute between the bordering Earls of Gloucester and Hereford, it is stated that the custom of Wales, long observed when contentions arise between magnates of Wales who hold of the king *in capite*, has been, before entering a plea in the royal court, to appoint a "dies amoris sive

parliamenti," called also a "dies Marchiæ," at which the neighbours and common friends of the disputants, who are also justices, may intervene and strive to settle the dispute by the customs of the Marches.

Richard Syward, the appellant, was one of the "proceres" in Glamorgan, holding under the chief lord the member lordships of Talavan and Llanblethian. These were held by military tenure, probably of castle guard at Cardiff Castle, but, unlike the ordinary manors, which were not "members" of the shire, but constituted its body, they were not held by the service of any specified number of knights' fees, but like an honour or barony. One of these members, Coyty, was actually held *per baroniam*, another, "Avan," by serjeantry. The privileges and powers attached to these member lordships were considerable. Syward seems to have inherited Talavan by direct male descent from the original grantee. Mention is here made of the castle, of which the ditches and some fragments of the masonry remain. The lordship was called by the Welsh "Tir Syward", or Syward's land. The original grantee of Llanblethian was St. Quintin; and how Syward acquired it is not known, whether by heirship, or exchange, or purchase. The lordship contained a castle, of which a grand gatehouse remains. It is some way from Llanblethian village, and is called St. Quintin's Castle, which looks as though a castle had been built there, as is probable enough, by that family; but there is no mention of the castle in the above record; at least it seems probable that the "castrum suum ibi" is meant for Talavan, and the existing ruins of Llanblethian do not appear to be older than that date.

Syward was both a powerful and a turbulent baron. Like his neighbour, Turberville of Coyty, he was not unwilling to intrigue with his Welsh neighbours, whose territories lay upon his border, and to employ their aid, precarious as it ever was, to enable him to resist his liege lord. It was a policy upon which the liege lords themselves often acted, and of which, in the proceed-

ings of the Mareschals Earls of Pembroke and Lords of Chepstow, Henry had painful experience.

The record in the original is full of abbreviations, and to this writer at least is in places very obscure. It is, however, believed that its general drift may be given as follows. It is an appeal in Michaelmas term 1248, by Richard Syward to the "curia regis", against a judgment in the court of Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, and Lord of Glamorgan, his feudal superior, by whom Syward's fiefs in that lordship had been confiscated, in pursuance of a conviction on a charge of treason or felony, finally adjudicated upon on Syward's non-appearance or default. The charge is exceedingly complicated. Syward is accused of having broken a truce between the Earl and Howel ap Meredith, a Welsh leader, provoking him to retaliate, and thus to commit a breach of the Earl's peace. Further, he is charged with having then come to an understanding with Howel, revealing to him the Earl's plans and counsels, so that the Earl could never "*ire equitationem*" (lead a foray) without finding the Welsh forewarned. On this charge Syward seems to have been tried in the lord's court, on what may be called an appeal of treason, in which the appellants were Sir Stephen Bawcen and Sir Thomas de Beauchamp, who were prepared to support the charge by wager of battle. The Earl declared that Syward handed over his fiefs to him as his security for meeting the charge, and that they were forfeited upon his making default.

On Syward's appealing to the king, as over-lord, the king sent down a commission to bring up from Wales the record of the judgment. As such a reference was a breach of the prerogative claimed by the Lords of the Marches, it is probable that it was assented to in consequence of the power at that particular period exercised by the Crown. To the record Syward took a legal objection, on the ground that, from its form, it omitted parts of the case bearing in his favour. He states that he had challenged both the jurisdiction and the form of

the proceedings, and specially the requiring him to accept the wager of battle. He denied that he had pledged more than one fief as his security. A preliminary objection to the legal proceedings seemed to be that the Earl had combined illegally the charge of treason, which lay between lord and vassal, with a claim for damages, as between independent parties; and Syward seems to hold that the king's court was alone competent to deal with the latter question. Syward further objects to the judgment altogether, upon the face of the record, on the ground that the lord had, in the first instance, taken proceedings in person, and then carried them forward by attorney. The proceedings seem to have been stayed, on the ground that Syward was then in the king's service with the army.

Taking the record in detail, it opens with the statement that Earl Richard was attached to answer wherefore when Richard Syward came, upon his mandate, to a certain parliament in Glamorgan, he arrested him and compelled him to give hostages for the rendering up his castle of Talavan, and imprisoned also his constable, thus breaking the peace. The parliament was held at "Les Escaleurs," on the Wednesday preceding the 7th of July 1245. Syward was placed in some sort of durance until he found Pagan de St. Philibert as bail that he would give up the castle the next day, and the constable of the castle, his officer, was put in irons until he paid a fine of 60 marcs. Further, the Earl entered upon Syward's other lands of Llanblethian, and took thence 50 oxen, worth 30 marcs, 200 two-year old sheep, besides goods and chattels, horses, swine and arms, worth 10 marcs. Upon this, as Syward was in the king's service with the army at Gannock, in North Wales, the king ordered proceedings to be stayed till the morrow of the 1st of November 1245. The Earl, however, took possession of the land, and made the freemen do him homage and the villeins fealty.

The Earl appeared before the king at Oxford fifteen days from Easter 1247. He first demurred to the

jurisdiction. The transgression occurred in Glamorgan, whence was no appeal to any exterior court by any of his vassals, and Syward was his vassal. Neither he, his ancestors, nor their vassals, carried pleas out of Glamorgan for transgressions committed therein. He prayed the king to respect his privileges, but suggested a commission of two, three, or four knights of the king's council to hear on the spot Syward's plaint and the Earl's answer, so that if the judgment was according to local customs, it should be supported, and, if not, let the king correct it. To this Syward objected, and held that the matter ought to be heard before the king. The king in council accepted the Earl's suggestion, and named Walter de Clifford, John de Monmouth, Waleran Teutonicus, and Gilbert de Val, for whom was afterwards substituted Nicholas de Meules, who were dispatched to hear in the local court whether the judgment was according to its customs. Their return was to be made to the king in one month from the 24th of June, 1247. It was made under seal on the morrow of St. Hilary (1st October). The Earl had appeared before them in support of the record, and Pagan de St. Philibert, as attorney for Syward, offered to prove that the record placed before them was partly true and partly false. The proceedings of which they took cognizance were as follows. At the comitatus of Glamorgan, held on the appointed day, Wednesday next after the 7th of July 1245, the Earl charged Syward with seduction and felony; that, being of his household and council, he, in breach of his fealty and homage, and of the Earl's peace, feloniously broke the truce existing between the Earl and his vassals and Howel ap Meredith, from the Sunday following the 11th of November to the 6th of January next following, 1246, and imprisoned Griffin Latimer, Wramon ap Kadougan, Rese ap Kadougan, Griffin ap Meyric, Vaughan Yorvard ap Agareth, and others on Tuesday after Christmas-day, on which Howel seized Thomas de Hodnack, also within the truce, and put him to ransom for 200 marcs, on which William de

Wauton, sheriff, and the other bailiffs of the shire called Howel to account, who pleaded Syward's infraction.

The matter was brought before the "parliamentum" of the shire, and twelve jurors were named to settle it. For the earl six, the lords Robert Walerand and John de Regny, Thomas de Nerbert, Robert de Cantilupe, Ioel son of William, Thomas de Mutt (probably Sully); and on Howel's part six, Ekenwreh ap Wyon, Howel Vachan, Iorvard ap Espus, Rese Cote (Coch), William Clericus, and Rese ap Alaythe. The sheriff and Syward, the earl's representatives, and those of Howel, consented to abide by the finding. The twelve met the "parliamentum" at Segod's mill, and found that Syward should give up Howel's men, and Howel should give up Hodnack, his arms, and chattels, to which the sheriff for the earl and Howel assented, but Syward refused to give up his prisoners, repudiating all concern in the truce. Subsequently Syward, being at variance with the earl, feloniously made terms and a special truce with Howel, so that the earl could not garrison his castles nor lead a foray without Howel's being forewarned of it by Syward, to the great damage of the earl, assessed at £1,000 sterling, on the score of the death of his men and of the Lord Herbert, son of Matthew, and others, and of the burning of his lands.

On Syward's defending his seduction of the Earl's lieges and his felony, Sir Stephen Bawcen, a liegeman of the Earl, offered his body against that of Syward, and, failing him, the Lord Thomas Beauchamp was ready to take his place, and they offered as pledges Walter de Sully, Gilbert de Umfravile, and John de Regni. Upon this Syward justified the felony and his acts, and appealed to the judgment of the Court whether he need answer Bawcen, who did not belong to the county nor was his peer. To this the Earl answered that Bawcen was his liegeman and of his household, and left the Court to decide whether he ought not to be accepted, and the Court decided he should be. Meantime came William de Cantilupe and

other knights with him, and proposed that the matter should be postponed to the next county meeting, and if no terms could be arranged, then the matter should stand as before. On this the Earl demanded pledges, which Syward could not provide, and instead surrendered Talavan Castle and all his lands in Glamorgan to the Earl, as an assurance that he would attend the next "comitatus", and answer the Earl's charges. This "comitatus" took place at Stalen (Stalling Down) on Sunday following the Feast of St. in the same year, when the Earl, Bawcen, and Beauchamp were all prepared with the charges. Syward did not appear. He was thrice summoned, but in vain, which being recorded, a day was given to the Earl and his friends at the next "comitatus", and Syward was placed *in prima demanda*, the first stage of recusancy, and the assembly justified the holding of the lands by the Earl, who proposed Thomas de Sully as his attorney to conduct the proceedings. The comitatus met again at Stalen on Monday the next before the nativity of the Blessed Virgin in the same year, 8th Sept. 1246, when Sully, Bawcen, and Beauchamp appeared, and formally demanded judgment. Syward was thrice called but did not appear, and so at a third court, when he was placed *in tertia demanda*.

The next assembly was held at St. Nicholas, on the Monday following the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, 28th October 1246, in the thirtieth year of the King, when Syward was absent at the fourth appeal, and judgment was demanded and given. Richard Syward was declared "*wayviatum de comitatu*", and pronounced "wolveshed", according to the usage of the county.

Such seems to have been the substance of the record as brought up by the King's Commissioners, and to the superior court Syward pleaded. He takes legal objections to the record as omitting certain parts of the case favourable to him, such as that he had questioned both the jurisdiction and the form of the proceedings, and especially the right to require him to accept the wager

of battle. He also denied that he had pledged more than one particular fief as his security. A preliminary objection raised by him seems to be that the Earl had combined, illegally, the charge of treason, which would be a proceeding between lord and vassal, with a claim for damages as between two independent parties, with which he seems to declare that the King's Court was alone competent to deal. The last paragraph is obscure, but probably is intended to allege that the judgment was bad, even on the face of the record, on the ground that the Earl had originally taken proceedings in person and then carried them on by attorney. It is unfortunate that the final result is wanting, but it is not improbable that the matter was in some way compromised, for the proceedings were stayed by the Crown on the ground that Syward was then in the King's service at Gannock. The quarrel was probably an inconvenient one to the King, for the Earl was a very powerful subject, and Syward a tried and very useful soldier.

The Earl of Gloucester, the plaintiff in the original suit, and the defendant in the appeal, was Richard, son of Gilbert, by Isabel Mareschal. He succeeded his father in 1229, and was in ward successively to Hubert de Burgh and Gilbert Earl Mareschal, his uncle. In 1238 (?) he married Maud, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln. In 1240 he went to Palestine, and four years later he aided Henry against the Welsh, and in 1245 was by him knighted.

Among the persons mentioned in the record, Howel ap Meredith was a very considerable South Welsh magnate. In 1234, 22nd August, Henry wrote a conciliatory letter to Llewellyn concerning certain violations of the truce, whence it appears that Richard Mareschal, when at war with the King, had committed certain of the Earl of Gloucester's lands to the care of Morgan of Kam or Gam, Hoel Ermereduc, and Rese Griffin. Llewellyn immediately sent these three Welsh Lords to surrender the lands to Henry, who in reply, early in September 1234, named as his commissioners Richard

Siward, Waleran Teutonicus, and Reymond de Sully. In 1242 Howel occurs with Griffith ap Rhys as attacking, or possibly in conjunction with Gilbert de Turberville of Coyty, and breaking into Miscin and Senghenydd. It was on this occasion that Earl Richard de Clare sent down Robert Abbot of Tewkesbury, William de Cardiff, and James de Clare, to make up a peace. They convoked a "comitatus" at Cardiff, 25th July 1242, took certain Glamorgan hostages from Howel, and from Rhys they took his son, confining him in Cardiff Castle. In 1245 Howel appears among the Barons of South Wales, who did homage and were summoned to the King's presence, and in 1258 he is a party to a convention between the Welsh and the Scots against Henry III. (Rymer, *N. Fæd.* i, 259, 370.)

Richard Siward, though not a parliamentary Baron, is described as "Dominus", and was a considerable person in his day. He married, probably early in life, and before 1231, Philippa, elder daughter and coheir of Thomas Lord Basset of Hedindon, and widow of Henry de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, and in her right he held Hedindon, as appears from the Fine Rolls of 1231-4, and a fee in Stoke Basset, Oxon, recorded 20 Henry III, in the *Testa de Nevile*. In 1233, the year in which Cardiff Castle was attacked by Richard Mareschal and his follower Warine Basset was killed, Siward was a member of the Earl's household, and proscribed by name with Warine and Gilbert Basset; the King, 28th September, warning the Earl not to harbour them. This was Henry's first step towards violent measures with the malcontent Lords, taken under the advice of Peter de Rupibus. The Earl, Siward, and Gilbert Basset refused to attend the King at Gloucester, 15th August 1233, and again in October, when Henry was ignominiously defeated near Grosmont by the Earl. Siward's response to the King was the rescue, 30th October 1233, of Hubert de Burgh from Devizes Castle, whence he escorted him to Chepstow, a feat most displeasing to the King, who disseized Siward of

his lands. On this he joined his wife's kinsman, Gilbert Basset of Wycombe, and made a raid upon the lands of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, the Bishop of Winchester, and others of the King's friends, burning and wasting. Henry, much subdued, made proposals of peace to Earl Richard Mareschal, who, distrusting the King, received and declined them from Margam Abbey. When, soon after, the Earl left for Ireland, he charged the care of his family and his castles upon de Burgh, Siward, and Basset, who during this period carried on an active warfare in England, and Siward is often mentioned in the King's letters. In November 1233 the sheriffs of Dorset, Somerset, Gloucester, and some other counties, are ordered to outlaw him and the Bassets for having aided in de Burgh's escape. He also took part in the attacks by water directed from Newport and Cardiff against the commerce of Bristol. In April 1234, he is reported to be lying in wait in Windsor Forest, and in May he surprised and took the baggage of Stephen de Segrave, the King's justiciary, who was thought to have behaved ill to de Burgh. He was then scouring the country with a Welsh band, and the Sheriffs were warned to cut off his retreat. The Earl Mareschal's death in Ireland disposed Siward to make terms, and through the means of Prince Llewellyn these were offered by the King, and, under a safe conduct from Archbishop Edmund, de Burgh, Siward, and Gilbert Basset went to Gloucester, and were not only pardoned, but when a little later the new Earl Mareschal, Gilbert, did homage, Siward was enrolled as one of the King's Councillors. His pardon by letters patent is dated 26th May 1234, and includes Gilbert and Philip Basset. This was followed by a formal truce between Henry and Llewellyn for two years from 25th July 1234, to 25th July 1236. The Archbishop's favour to Siward is said to have been due to his being a vowed Crusader, "*Cruce signatus.*"

During the truce nothing is recorded of Siward. In March 1236 it was broken by the Earl Mareschal, who

had taken and was called upon to restore the lands of Morgan of Caerleon. The reconciliation with Henry did not extend to his brother, the Earl of Cornwall, who resented Siward's attacks upon his lands. In consequence Siward was banished by Henry, or, as the monk of Oseney says, thought it prudent to retire, hoping, or the monk for him, in the words of Horace—

“Grata superveniet quæ non sperabitur hora”.

He seems to have gone to Scotland, and there also to have been turbulent, for William de Ferrers in 1236 writes to the King for instructions. He says Richard Siward had joined the King of Scots against England, with his nephew Pagan de St. Philibert. Ferrers had seized on Pagan's fee of Hecham, on which Pagan had returned secretly and had threatened an attack.

In September 1236, King Henry writes to Alexander, King of Scots, to say that the imprisonment of Richard Siward was not with Richard's connivance, as was reported, but solely to prevent him from disturbing the peace of the kingdom. In his letter Henry writes of Siward as “*dilectus et fidelis noster*”, but also states that he has done nothing contrary to his fidelity due to Alexander. How this was settled does not appear, but in the same year he was a member of the King's household, and nevertheless, in 1244, he appears with other Scottish Barons as party to a covenant by King Alexander that he will preserve amity with Henry. Then, if indeed, as seems probable, it was the same Richard Siward, he was again in England in June 1238, when, by the intervention of the Legate Otto, Peter, Bishop of Winchester, Hubert, Earl of Kent, Gilbert Basset, Stephen Segrave, and Richard Siward were reconciled to each other. Probably Siward remained in the King's service, as we find him at the period of the plea, when, in the summer of 1245 Henry employed ten weeks in building the castle of Gannoc, at the mouth of the Conwy river. How he ended his career is not known, but it is just possible

that he may be the same Richard Siward who figures as a Scottish Baron, but in the interest of Edward I, in the Parliamentary writs from 1294 to 1305, when he was Sheriff of Dumfries, and whose armorial bearings in a roll of the date of Edward III, are given as “de sable une croys de argent les chefs fluettes”. If so, supposing him to have been married at twenty, he must have been at least ninety-five at the latter date, a not very probable supposition. Nevertheless, this Scottish lord is described in 1296 as “Qui frænum regis Angliæ in Wallia dudum rexit”, and no other Richard Siward occurs in Welsh history; and in that year he was taken prisoner fighting against Edward, and while in durance a provision out of his and her acquired and hereditary estate was allowed to Maria his wife, and to Elizabeth the wife of Richard his son, and their children. In 1297 he had been liberated, and in 1298 and 1299 he appears in a list of English lords who were summoned to serve with Edward against Scotland. The whole story much needs to be unravelled.

Of the King's Commissioners, Walter de Clifford was no doubt the head of the family, and husband of Margaret, the daughter of Llewellyn and widow of John de Braose. He was the son of Walter, who died 7 Henry III, and he himself died 48 Henry III, 1264. He was a considerable person in the Southern Marches.

John de Monmouth was of that town and castle, and a great Border Baron. He was ever faithful to Henry, and took the lead in the war with the Earl Mareschal. In 1220 he was a Justice Itinerant, and afterwards bore the title of the King's Justice for South Wales. He died 1248, and his son ceded Monmouth Castle to Prince Edward.

Waleran Teutonicus or “Le Tyeis”, was a well-known man in his time, and much employed by Henry. In 1234 he had charge of Grosmont, Scenfrith, and Whitecastle, three celebrated Monmouthshire fortresses, and before that had been custos of Christchurch and Carisbroke, and the Earl of Devon's other estates.

In 1248 he had charge of the lands of Morgan of Caerleon, and afterwards of the temporalities of the see of Llandaff on the death of Bishop Elias.

Nothing is known of Gilbert de Val. There was a Northumbrian Gilbert de Val, but he died in 1229.

Nicholas de Mules, or Molis, occurs in the Devon Hundred Rolls at the period. He was Seneschal of Gascony, August 1243, and as such addressed a letter to Henry III in 1244. In 1252 he was a conservator of the truce between Gascony and the Viscount of Bearn. He was deceased 3 Edward I.

Of the other persons named, Robert Walerand occurs both in the Parliamentary writs and the Fine Rolls of the reign. In 1246-50 he was Sheriff of Gloucestershire, and in authority in South Wales, holding Haverford Castle and those of Caermarthen and Cardigan. In 1252 he was one of the King's seneschals of the Trent Forest, in 1255 a Justice, and in 1260 a Justice Itinerant. He seems at one time to have been Warden of the Cinque Ports. He died childless 1 Edward I, when Matilda his widow had Lugward, co. Hereford.

John de Regny was probably a son of a knight of those names who was a Justice Itinerant for Somerset in 1225, and died in 1246, having held lands in that county, Devon, and Glamorgan, in which latter county the De Nerberd family, of whom Thomas was a member, held Castleton Castle.

Robert de Cantilupe was no doubt of Cantilupeston or Cantleston, near Bridgend. The name was then very common in West Wales and Hereford, but it is clear that Robert was a Glamorganshire tenant.

Herbert Fitz Mathew occurs in the Devon Hundred Rolls of this reign, and very frequently in the Crown accounts between 1235, when he had a remission of 300 marcs, to 1257. In 1241 he was an arbitrator for the King in Welsh matters, and in the autumn of 1244 was sent with 300 horse to put down a rising in North Wales.

But little has been discovered concerning Thomas de

Beauchamp, but no doubt he was the knight who was sent by Henry in 1226, as appears from the Close Rolls, to join Richard, Earl of Cornwall, in Gascony. He was probably a brother of Beauchamp of Hache, and his mother's name was Eva, but Dugdale's pedigree of the family is scanty and incorrect.

Reymond and Walter de Sully were members of a family who held lands in Devon, and gave their name to a manor and parish in Glamorgan. Walter was Sheriff of Gloucester in 1262, in which year Humphrey, Earl of Hereford, informs Walter de Merton by letter that Sully "Bonus homo est et potens in provincia et bonos habet exploratores ad insidiandum versus partes Walliæ". (*Letters of Henry III*, ii, 218.)

Gilbert de Umfraville was probably the grandson of Robertus-cum-barba, or de Umfraville, who was settled by the Conqueror in Redesdale, and had three sons—Robert, who died childless, Odonel, who had Prudhoe and Harbottle, and was ancestor of the Earls of Angus, and a second son, Gilbert, who shared Fitzhamon's expedition, and held Penmark Lordship and Castle. He also held lands in Somerset and Wilts under William, Earl of Gloucester, in 1109, and was a benefactor to Tewkesbury. In the *Testa de Nevile*, Henry de Holebroke holds of him a fee in Holebroke, Devon, in the Honour of Gloucester. His son was probably the Gilbert of the record, who inherited the Torinton lands in 1232, and held a fee of the Earl of Gloucester in Budleigh. (Hodg., *Northumberland*, i, pp. 2, 10.)

Pagan de St. Philibert was nephew to Siward, and held a fee at Hecham, in Northumberland, and half a fee in Caldecot and Thelveston in Northamptonshire. As there was but one family of the name, whose memory is preserved in the house of "Philiberts" at Bray in Berks, and the manor of that name in East Hannay, he was probably one of their cadets, though he is not mentioned in Dugdale's account of them in his Baronage.

Sir Stephen de Bawcen, Bausan, or de Baiocis, or Bayeux, was the brother and heir male of John de

Bawcen, for whose lands, held *in capite*, in Lincoln and Somerset, he did homage in 1249. From the 28th of April to the 23rd of October 1255, he was Seneschal of Gascony. He seems to have had a grant of lands at Brigant, in Glamorgan, and was attached to the Earl of Gloucester. It appears from the *Annales Cambricæ* that in 1257, on the Monday following the Purification of the Virgin, he with others broke into the "Alba Domus" at Caermarthen, entered the Abbey, beat the monks, killed some of their servants in the cemetery, spoiled the "Conversi", and took away 200 horses with the chattels of the Abbey and its church. Shortly afterwards, before St. Peter's Day, he fell in a fight with the Welsh, and was buried at Caermarthen. Agnes his widow was allowed his manor of Wootton, in Oxon. His brother left two daughters. Sir Stephen's history has already been investigated in these pages, but his identity with the Lincolnshire barons is doubtful. (1874, *Orig. Doc.*, p. clxxvii.)

Of the terms employed, "wayviatum" is outlawed, and "wolveshead" a Saxon word for an outlaw, who if he could not be taken alive might be killed, like a wolf. It is a word in rare use at that period. Homage differed from fealty. Fealty was the oath taken by every tenant to be true to his lord, and its breach involved the forfeiture of the fee. Homage could not be taken by the steward, but only by the lord in person. It was a tenure incident to a freehold.

G. T. C.

THE PROSPECTS OF WELSH CAMPANALOGY.

(Read at the Lampeter Meeting, August 1878.)

THE history of our church bells is a branch of archæology apparently so unattractive that it is only within the last thirty years that any efforts have been made to copy and arrange the legends and ornaments which decorate the tuneful or tuneless tenants of our church towers and bell-cots. Before that time only the most meagre scraps about bells found their way into local histories, and the information recorded by such men as Blomefield was often as incorrect as it was scanty. Thirty years ago, when as a boy I began to collect the inscriptions from my own neighbourhood in Suffolk, hardly the name of a founder or the site of a foundry was known; and I believe that of the mass of fine initial crosses, foundry stamps, ornate capitals, and other embellishments which exist plentifully in every English county, not one had been engraved. Pass from 1848 to 1878, and we find whole counties investigated. Mr. Lukis led the van with Wiltshire, Mr. Tyssen followed with Sussex, then Cambridgeshire and Norfolk disclosed their treasures. Our Patriarch, Mr. Ellacombe, rector of Clyst St. George, eclipsed us all with his fine quartos on Devon and Somerset; and Mr. North has brought out a well-illustrated Leicestershire. This year has seen Cornwall added to the list of completed counties, while Derbyshire, Northamptonshire, and the East Riding of Yorkshire are well in hand, and there are no small accumulations of matter for Kent, Surrey, Suffolk, Dorset, and perhaps other counties.

I am not aware that anything has yet been attempted with regard to the bells of Wales, and though there are reasons why legends and decorations are not to be looked for in the same abundance within the Principality as in England, yet there can be little doubt that

a diligent investigation would bring to light a substantial mass of important facts. There is apparently no reason why Welsh towers should not possess some amount of the bell literature of English towers. Those who would study the history of our bells must begin with the bells themselves, but they will not end there. Parish account-books, wills and inventories, bonds, the muniment chests of corporations, and many similar sources of information, will be found to contain items which prove at times the missing links in chains of evidence. Should any be disposed to take up the subject, he should be forewarned not to disregard the loneliest churches and the smallest bells. While sometimes noble peals of eight, ten, or even twelve bells record little or nothing of importance, a solitary tinkler in a bell-cot, or a cracked member of a village trio may bear on its shoulder magnificent lettering or important combinations of foundry-stamps.

As an instance I may mention that by far the finest lettering in the kingdom is only known to exist in two towers in small villages in Lincolnshire—Somersby, the birthplace of our poet-laureate, and South Somercotes. But what have we found? We have found the physiognomies of some of our kings and queens, impressions of medals, both British and foreign, invocations to saints in which the mistakes in grammar and prosody are enough to draw down anything but a blessing, allusions to contemporary historical events, and mediæval usages at death and burial. We find the hand of the builders of our cathedrals active in bell-making. We have seen the great Alan de Walsingham, prior and Bishop-elect of Ely, setting the founder about his work; we have seen the items in the roll of his Sacrist, so as to perceive the difficulty of collecting copper and tin, and the ease of dispersing beer. We have found monks occasionally making bell-frames as well as bells, up to the time when Henry VIII and Cromwell swallowed up indifferently the worthy and the worthless. Yet the evidence which assigns the vast majority of

our bells to secular founders is not to be withstood. These secular founders we track out by their stamps, tracing them not only to their original foundries, but as they wandered from place to place; and in one instance the bell-founder is shown to have been also a cannon-founder, the Sir William Armstrong of his day.

The work of the campanalogists, few as they are in number, is then by no means without its significance, and their collections will be valuable some day when the history of English metallurgy is written. But it is time to turn to the little that has been done to my knowledge in Wales, which little is nevertheless not devoid of encouragement. I will first mention the later bells, in order that none may be at the trouble of climbing the towers in which they hang.

Llangefnî (Anglesey).—Bells by Blews of Birmingham, 1868.

Llangyvelach (Glamorganshire).—Four by John Rudhall, Gloucester, 1805.

Llan-y-byther (Carmarthenshire).—One by one of the Rudhalls, in the last century. I could not get round this bell.

Llanrwst (Denbighshire).—One, Llanrwst bell, H. H. Rector, 1780; Priest's bell, Walker, Chester, 1822.

Gwydir (Carnarvonshire).—One, 1750.

Bettws-Garmon (Carnarvonshire).—One, 1842, with a head on each side in very high relief.

Cadoxton-juxta-Neath (Glamorganshire).—Three, by Thomas Bayley, of Bridgewater, 1770.

Cellan.—One small bell, without inscription, said by the Rector to be about 150 years old.

Lampeter.—One, removed from the old church. E. E. 1721. These are the initials of Evan Evans, bell founder, of Chepstow, who also cast the three at Caio in 1717.

I may here remark that, as a rule, the later bells in South Wales may be expected to come from Pyke or Bayley of Bridgewater, the Rudhalls of Gloucester (as at *Llanbadarn Fawr* in this county, where there is a

peal of six by Abel Rudhall, dated 1749, *St. Peter's, Carmarthen*, 1722), or the Evanses of Chepstow. In North Wales they will come from Chester, or from foundries of which we know nothing as yet.

A little earlier we get the initials D. D., T. D., probably those of two brothers in partnership. These are on a bell at *Rhosilly*, Glamorganshire, dated 1722, and on the second bell at *Oystermouth* or *Mumbles* in the same county, dated 1714. I shall be glad to know something of the owners of these initials. The latter church contains two other bells, dated 1674, with some score of initials, probably those of parishioners who subscribed to the recasting.

A few mediæval bells have been examined. Two in Glamorganshire apparently come from the same foundry—a small broken bell lying on the tower floor at *Rhosilly* in 1862, inscribed **Sancte Tellant ora pro nobis**, and a small unbroken bell at *Oxwich*, inscribed **Sancta Maria ora pro nobis**. I must plead my ignorance of Welsh hagiology, and shall be glad of further information about Tellantius, if that be his name. The stamps on these Glamorganshire bells are worth noting, as they are pretty sure to turn up again. The *Rhosilly* bell has three, a fleur-de-lys, a rhombus divided into sixteen similar rhombi, and something like a stalk, with seven leaves. The *Oxwich* bell has only the last of these three.

At *Llanrhychwyn* in Carnarvonshire is a bell which bears a number of fleurs-de-lys and a crowned capital L, to which a small h appears to be prefixed. This crowned L may refer to Llewelyn the Great, who lived, I think, in this neighbourhood. These three bells appear to belong to the earlier part of the fourteenth century, if one may judge from the letters being stamped separately.

A further examination of the second bell at *St. Mary's, Conway*, will guide us to the period of a good many mediæval bells, which are almost always undated. It bears this legend :

+ Ave fidelis aīa Werburga sanctissyma
Felix in choro uirgynum.

Ora pro nobis [ad] Dominum
Johēs Byrchynshaw Abbas Cestre.

The mention of Abbot Byrchynshaw is important to our purpose. He died in 1537, after forty-four years of office, and this fact will make the lettering and ornamentation of the bell useful in tracking out the history of others of a similar character. But if Abbot Byrchynshaw introduces such an exotic as the Saxon Saint Werburga into Carnarvonshire, we may expect to find invocations to Celtic worthies in all the counties of the Principality. The bell in the Town Hall at *Lantwit*, or *Llanilltyd Fawr*, in the county of Glamorgan, bears the name of a great local Saint, whose elegant cross yet stands in that little town, Saint Illtyd, Iltetus, or Iltutus, **Saucte Iltute ora pro nobis**. This worthy is said to have been ordained by Dubricius, Bishop of Llandaff, and to have led a saintly life, adorned with divers miracles, in South Wales. "Many scholars flowed to him," says Mr. Rees's translation of the life of St. Illtyd in the British Museum, "of which were these four, namely, Samson, Paulinus, Gildas, and David; being learned they studied deeply, and many others like them". Well might a bell bear his name, for, like many of his kind, he had a miraculous bell of his own. He fled from royal persecution, to the great sorrow of his people. While they were indulging in lamentations, "a certain person passed by who was a messenger of Gildas the historian, carrying a brazen bell, which was made by the said Gildas, to be brought to Saint David, a bishop, as a present in memory of former acquaintance and friendship, and as he passed by the cave, which was near the public road, the bell sounded without being moved by any human being. And Illtyd hearing the sweet sound, came to the person who carried the bell, and proved the sweetness of its sound by moving it three times, and enquired of

him where he was going, and from whom he carried the beautiful bell, which was more valuable than gold; Who, answering, said, 'I am going, and do carry this bell to Saint David, by the order of the celebrated Gildas.' Having mentioned this, he departed, and came to the valley of Menevia, and presented the Bishop with the gift. When given, he moved the bell, but from the motion given it returned no sound; and the Bishop being surprised at the wonderful circumstance, enquired of the messenger whether it had been moved and proved by any one on the way as he came. He being asked, mentioned what had happened, as above related, and the Bishop believing it to be truly told, said, 'I know that our master Illtyd wished to possess it on account of the sweetness of its sound, but he would not ask for it, having heard that it was sent to me as a gift from Gildas; but the Lord is not willing that I should have it; return therefore to the cave without delay, and give to Saint Illtyd the aforesaid article, which he wished to have.' The messenger then returned to Illtyd, and executed the Bishop's orders, and left there its solitary inhabitant, who received the frequent visits of angels."

There are many and many legends of Celtic bells, connected chiefly with those queer little articles made of two sheets of copper, bent at the side, riveted, and dipped into molten metal, but this is the only one I know connected with a bell which is the work of a founder.

Two foreigners in South Wales must not be passed over. One of the bells from Santiago Cathedral now hangs in the turret of *Christ Church, Carmarthen*. It was brought to Swansea with its fellows, as I am informed, after the destruction of Santiago Cathedral by fire, of which terrible conflagration the circumstances live in the memory of many. It bears no date nor inscription, is roughly cast, and ornamented with a ball-flower or two, and some scroll-work in the form of a cross. In a musical sense it certainly seems a poor bell, but it has the appearance of considerable antiquity.

In the little bell-cot at *Nicholaston*, Glamorganshire, hangs a very beautiful bell with a Low-Dutch inscription:—*Ʒc ben ghegoten int iaer Ons Heeren mccccviii*. On the barrel of the bell are two medallions; one bearing, as it seems, a crowned figure of the Virgin, with a crucifix in her right hand; the other, which is less distinct, a sitting figure with something at the end of a staff over the right shoulder. With this bell may be compared one in *Bromeswell Church*, Suffolk, inscribed *Ihesus ben ic ghegoten Van Cornelis Waghebens int iaer Ons Heeren mccccxxx*. This bell also bears medallions in the style of the *Nicholaston* bell, in number four, representing the archangel Michael, the flight into Egypt, and two other scenes, which we are not sure about. There is little doubt that these two bells are from the same foundry, very likely at Louvain, where a bell at *St. Peter's College, Cambridge*, and the handbell of the corporation of *Rye*, were made soon afterwards.

A fitting conclusion for this paper will be found in the bells of the Cathedral Church of the Diocese in which we are assembled, under the Presidency of its Bishop, joint historian of *St. David's*.

Our starting-point is the year 1199, when, after the death of the great builder, Bishop Peter de Leia, Giraldus Cambrensis was elected as his successor and proceeded to Rome to be consecrated by the Pope, thus endeavouring to avoid the recognition of the metropolitan authority of the Archbishop of Canterbury. He found himself, as he says, opposed by a host of enemies, hired by the Archbishop. Some of their witnesses cut a very bad figure under cross-examination, and one Ivor, of Llandaff, *inter alia*, deposed that the Church had bad bells. “*Proditor autem Landavensis Ivorus primus de non Menevensibus examinatus interrogatus de situ Menevensis Ecclesiæ, dixit, quod sita erat in colle quodam et procul a mari, et quod non habebat nisi unam turrim et campanas malas. Unde et hunc testem mendacem et subornatum fuisse quidem evi-*

dens erat." We may take this as satisfactory indirect proof that at this time the cathedral had reason to be proud of its bells, and that they probably hung in De Leia's central tower. But in 1220 the tower fell, and the bells must have run a great risk of fracture, though it is astonishing what they will survive in the way of falls. The calamity does not seem to have put bells into oblivion, for the octagonal tower on the north of Tower Gateway has much to suggest that it was intended for the survivors of or successors to the peal (if it may be so called) of which Giraldus writes. This tower is attributed to Bishop Martyn (1293-1328), but the addition to the central tower of a belfry stage by his successor, Bishop Gower, put the execution of this purpose aside. Now we hear of the bells again. Mr. Fenton says that they were "new cast in Gower's time, when the largest in taking down was said to have cracked the tower, and was lost at sea". These traditions are often hard to interpret. It would hardly be likely that Bishop Gower would have been at the trouble of hoisting a large bell into the new belfry and so soon hoisting it down again, and there are no accounts of any such crack as Fenton speaks of. However, we may conclude that there was some recasting, and the sea-carriage of the bells suggests Gloucester as the foundry, where *Johannes de Gloucester* and *Sandre de Gloucester* had been at work before this time.

It is stated, on Browne Willis's authority, that the number of the bells was seven. This is the number at Crowland, as stated by Ingulphus, and there is, I think, another contemporaneous instance; but, as time went on, nothing of the kind seems to have been reproduced. There is no trace of "the normal number of eight" in England, as far as we know, before the Reformation, or for some time after it. Five is the usual maximum, and that Bishop Gower's bells were five in number is hinted by the five pegs in the choir, to which the bell-ropes used to be fastened. The larger of the two bells which stand on the floor of the nave demands early attention,

for it is cracked, and may at any time find its way to the foundry. It bears the inscription, SOLI DEO HONOR ET GLORIA, in capital letters, with an initial cross which seems to me to resemble that numbered 18 in Mr. Ellacombe's *Bells of Devon*, and 30 in his *Bells of Somerset*. This cross was in use by Roger Semson, bell-founder, of Ash Priors, Somerset, in 1548, and before his time by a founder whose initials were T. G. The style of lettering, however, on the St. David's bell seems to point to a still earlier date, which may coincide with the episcopate of Bishop Gower.

This peal of five remained at St. David's for some four centuries, and was for a long while in use. In the episcopate of Bishop Vaughan (1509-1523) the present upper storey of the tower was added, and then, I doubt not, the massive bell frame, with its five pits, was placed there. It is adapted for five very large bells; has a square opening in the middle and a perpendicular capstan for drawing up the bells from below. The accounts of the Communarius contain items for bell-ropes and for horse hide for bawdricks, which are straps to help to fasten the tongue of a bell to the staple from which it hangs. The curfew was rung, as we find from the same accounts. In 1691 Precentor Ellis reported that, as he took it, there were five bells. His reports are tinged with a Cambrian haze, and it is a comfort to find Treasurer Clavering confirming this statement thirty years later. "The biggest then remaining," says Mr. Fenton, "was twenty-two hundredweight." The four larger formed a complete peal, and one about four hundredweight tolled to prayers. This one seems to have been the treble to a peal of five. In 1748 the chapter ordered them to be taken down, but only two were thus treated. These were directed to be sold in 1765, and about twenty years later a Mr. Richard Robert was appointed to be agent to sell and dispose of the bells, to get a new one cast, and to inspect into the repairs of the church. It is thus uncertain whether the order of 1765 was carried out, and all that I can

now state with certainty is that St. David's contains three bells, one which is broken, in all probability of Bishop Gower's time, two cast by Savill of London in 1777, of which one is the clock bell, a good one, and the other stands on the floor, encompassed with rubbish, so that I could not say whether it is whole or not.

J. J. RAVEN, D.D.

HISTORY OF THE LORDSHIP OF MAELOR GYMRAEG
OR BROMFIELD, THE LORDSHIP OF IAL
OR YALE, AND CHIRKLAND,

IN THE PRINCIPALITY OF POWYS FADOG.

(Continued from p. 178).



III. EDEYRNION.

THE lordship or commot of Edeyrnion contains the parishes of Llandrillo, Llangar, or Llan Garw Gwyn, and part of Corwen.

The parish of Llandrillo contains the manors or townships of—1, Branas ; 2, Dinan ; 3, Garth Iaen ; 4, Llechwedd Cilan ; 5, Y Faerdref ; 6, Pen-y-nant ; 7, Syrior ; 8, Tre'r Llan and a moiety of Tyfos, and had an area of 28,200 acres.

The parish of Llangar or Llan Garw Gwyn contains the manors or townships of—1, Cymmer ; 2, Llangar ; 3, Gwnodl, which last township is in Glyn Dyfrdwy, and

is separated from the rest of the parish by the intervention of the parish of Gwyddelwern.

The parish church of Llangar was to have been built, according to a local tradition, near a spot where the Cynwyd bridge crosses the Dee. The masons had commenced their work, but all the stones they laid in the day were gone during the night, no one knew whither. The builders were warned supernaturally that they must seek a spot where, on hunting, a "carw gwyn" (white stag) would be started. They did so, and the church of Llan Garw Gwyn or Llangar was the result. A similar story is told relative to the foundation of Selattyn Church. Pennant states "that a noble Briton, being engaged in the chase, found in a thicket on this spot a white hind, which determined him (after the example of Ethelred, King of the Mercians, in the instance of St. John's Church, Chester,) to dedicate it to sacred purposes. He accordingly translated to this place the ancient church, which tradition says stood previously on a spot still called "Bryn yr Hen Eglwys," or the hill of the old church. There is an ancient camp near the church called Caer Wern.

The parish of Corwen, or more properly perhaps Caer Wern, is partly in the lordship of Edeyrnion and partly in that of Glyndyfrdwy, and contained the manors or townships of—1, Corwen; 2, Gwern-y-Hywel; 3, Dol Aberalwen; 4, Tre'r Ddol; 5, Trewyn; 6, Llygadog; 7, Rhagad; 8, Bonwm; 9, Carrog; 10, Mwstwr; 11, Bodorlas; 12, Tir Llanerch; and 13, Hendref Forfudd. The eight last townships are in Glyndyfrdwy, and Gwern-y-Hywel, which is extra-parochial, is in Dinmael.

In the Harleian MS., 2,129, is a rough sketch of the recumbent effigy of a priest, vested, and holding with both hands on his breast a chalice with this inscription: "HIC JACET JORWETH SVLIEN VICARIVS DE CORVAEN ORA PRO EO." This tomb is under an arch in the north wall of the church. In the Llyfr Coch, 40A., this place is called Corvaen. On a gravestone in the church is the

following inscription: "Hic jacet corpus Marthæ filiæ Edwardi Price de Llwyn Yn, armigeri,¹ et uxor Richardi Yong de Bryn Yorkin armigeri quæ obiit 18 die Decembris, MDCLIV."

"Martha soror Lazari mundanis anxia curis
Martha quod elegit nostra necesse fuit."

In the churchyard is a stone pillar called "Carreg y Big yn y Fach Rewlyd," to which a legend is attached, to the effect "that all attempts to build the church in any other place were frustrated by certain adverse powers, till the founders, warned by a vision, were directed to a spot where this column stood." This stone pillar is now built into the wall of the north porch.

Mr. T. T. Wilkinson related similar stories of Lancashire goblins, who are believed to have determined the sites of Rochdale, Burnley, Lanlesbury, and some other churches, by removing the stones and scaffolding of the builders in the night time. There is a legend of this class in connection with Winwick Church, near Warrington, and Whaley-bridge, in Derbyshire. In the Chaldean account of the destruction of the Tower of Babel, we read that what the workmen built in the day the god destroyed in the night.²

CAER DERWYN.

Near Rhagad is an ancient circular camp called *Caer Drewyn*, about one mile to the north of *Corwen*. This is an ancient British post, on a steep hill, which commands a fine view of the vales of *Glyn Dyfrdwy* and *Edeyrnion*. This camp is circular, about half a mile in circumference, and defended by a single wall, now mostly in ruins, in the thickness of which are evident remains of apartments. It had apparently two entrances, nearly north-east, with an oblong rectangular enclosure added

¹ See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, July 1876, p. 177.

² *Chaldean Account of Genesis*, by the late George Smith, Esq., 1876, p. 172.

to the main structure, where the ground is flat, besides being strengthened with a great foss and wall. Within are the foundations of rude stone buildings, one of which is circular, and several yards in diameter; the foss is carried much further than the wall.

Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, encamped his army at Corwen in 1164, when Henry II came against North Wales, and the trenches of his camp are still to be seen. (Rob. Vaughan.) The lordship of Edeyrnion anciently contained thirteen baronies, and held independent manorial rights, and one court was held for the whole at Cynwyd, in the parish of Gwyddelwern, by the great men of the neighbourhood, to settle the boundaries of their several claims on the wastes and commons, and to take cognizance of any encroachments; but, a feud arising between the lords, the records were burnt, and the courts have since been discontinued. Cynwyd is situated at the confluence of the Trystion with the Dee. The Trystion rises in the Berwyn mountains, a little to the south-west of Moel Ferna. Edeyrnion is bounded on the east by the Berwyn mountains, the highest of which, Cadair Fronwen, rises to the height of 2,573 feet above the level of the sea. The statute of Wales, 12 Edward I, A.D. 1284, enacts that there should be a vice or sheriff of the cantref of Meirionydd, and that the commot of Ardudwy, the commot of Penllyn, and the commot of Edeyrnion should be placed under his jurisdiction, thus Penllyn and Edeyrnion were severed from Powys.

CORRIGENDA.

Page 178, for Eleirnion "which was", read "which is" in the parish of Llanaelhaiarn. The old house, or part of it, still remains.

„ 180. Richard Evans died in 1630. Margaret, his daughter and heiress, married, secondly, Edward Glynne.



YR HENDWR.¹

<p>Gruffydd,² one of the sons of Owain de Brogyntyn, lord of Edeirnion, had a moiety of that lordship</p>	<p>= Janet, daughter of Sir William Say, Knt. Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, Chief Justice of England, Sheriff of Shropshire in 1207, married Beatrice, a daughter and co-heir of William de Say, son of Beatrice, aunt and heir of William de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, and obtained that earldom in this right. (Blakeway's <i>Sheriffs of Shropshire.</i>)</p>
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David ab Gruffydd ab Owain, grantee in a charter of 22 July, 12 Edward I (1284). This charter is cited in *Placita* of 8 Edward III and of about 24 Edward III, the former of which prove Gruffydd and Rhys (below) to have been the sons of Madog ab David, lord of Hendwr; and by the latter this David is shown to have been ancestor to David ab Madog and Rhys, and they to have been his heirs by the law of gavel kind. There is an elegy upon him by Bleddyn Vardd in Hengwrt MS. 366

<p>Madog de Hendour,³ called also Madog ab David, lord of Hendwr, mentioned and assessed in a tax-roll of 1293-4 as Madoc ab David Hendor, Edeirnion. The bailiwick of the commot of Penllyn committed to him 15 Ed. II</p>	<p>= Eva or Gwenllian, daughter of Sir Gruffydd Lloyd of Dinorwig, Knt.⁴</p>	<p>Llewelyn ab David of Crogen. See Peniarth MS. No. 43, p. 55.</p>
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¹ This pedigree is taken from one by W. W. E. Wynne of Peniarth, Esq., and printed in the *Mont. Coll.* of October 1874.

² He was the eldest son of Owain de Brogyntyn, according to the *Cae Cyriog MS.*

³ Madog, Baron of Hendwr, bore *argent* on a chev. *gules*, three fleurs de lys *or*. Besides Gwenllian other heralds state that he married another wife, Eva, daughter and co-heiress of Llewelyn, second son of Gruffydd ab Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Upper Powys. The mother of Madog of Hendwr was daughter of Llewelyn ab Gruffydd, Lord of Eyton, etc. L. Dwnn, vol. iii, p. 116.

⁴ Sir Gruffydd Lloyd bore *gules*, a chief *ermine*, and chevron *or*, see *Eleirnion*.

David ab Madog living, and of full age, <i>circa</i> 24 Edw. III (<i>Record of Carnarvon</i> , pp. 110, 169). Either this David or his son appears in a list, <i>Indicatorum</i> , for the county of Merioneth, of 6th Richard II, where he is styled "David de Hendor, Baro de Edeirnion".	"Sibilla Cornwall, uxor David de Hendor" about 15 Edward III. Sibilla shown to have been mother of David below, in some <i>Placita</i> of 14 Rich. II, when she was living
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Gruffydd, son of Madog of Hendor. *Placita* on Wednesday, the morrow of All Saints, 8 Edw. III. (See *Record of Carnarvon*, pp. 169, 210. A fair at Llandrillo and free warren granted or confirmed to him, 8 Edward III

Rhys, son of Madog of Hendor. *Placita* held on Wednesday, morrow of All Saints, 8 Edw. III. Plaintiff in a suit of law, 21 Edw. III. Surety for Madog ab Gruffydd about 24 Edw. III. (See *Record of Carnarvon*, pp. 183, 210)

Gwerfyl, wife of Tudor ab Goronwy, ancestor of the royal house of Tudor. He died in 1331. Owain Tudor was their great-grandson. Their daughter Gwerfyl was wife of Gruffydd Hammer, who appeared for Elizabeth, widow of David de Hendor, in a lawsuit, 14 Rich. II

David de Hendor died possessed of a moiety of the manor of Hendor, Aug. 1390

Elizabeth, called also in the same record Isabella, Deveros (Devereux?) before their marriage, dated about 25 July 1383. Died the next Sunday before the Festival of SS. Peter and Paul, 20 Richard II (30 June 1396)

Gwido de Hendor, called also Gyon Lloyd, died seized of certain lands, etc., in Llandrillo, etc., which were taken into the by , dated 3 Henry VI¹

Lucy, d. of Goronwy² ab Gruffydd ab Madog

Thomas, only child, three years of age in 1388, dead at Michaelmas 1433 (11 Henry VI). His early childhood was passed in Cornwall

Anne, daughter of Ieuan ab Iorwerth ab David. She married, 2ndly, Llewelyn Ddu. (Hengwrt MS. 96, p. 367)

Richard, son of Thomas de Hendor, dead in 10 Henry VII. There is nothing to show that he was the son of Thomas de Hendor by Anne, d. of Ieuan ab Iorwerth ab David; but he was certainly legitimate, and there is nothing to lead to a supposition that Thomas had another wife

¹ From a document dated 3 Henry VI, we find that Gwido de Hendwr died seized of seven messuages in the manors of Llandrillo, Pennant, Tyfos, Garth Iaen, Branias, Gwnodl, and Fairdref. L. Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 110.

² Goronwy was the son of Gruffydd ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn.

David, son of Gwido de Hendour, pron. by inquisition one of the coheirs (under the law of gavelkind) of his cousin Thomas, if the said Thomas were dead, which he was not, living at Michaelmas, 21 Rich. II. "David ab Gwyn ab David Madoc Hendor". (Extent in "Book of Extents", Hengwrt MS. 321)	=Mati, d. of David ab Howel ¹	Ieuan, ² another coheir, 1389, married a daughter of Gruffydd ab Adda ab Howel	Guido, 1389
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Angharad, coheiress See Wynne of Peniarth pedigree. He and others held in farm, at Michaelmas, 2 Henry VI, certain lands which were ("fuerunt") of Thomas de Hendour	=Ieuan ab Einion ab Gruffydd. Margaret, coheiress, wife of Maurice ab Ieuan Gethin ab Madog Cyffyn. He was lessee of Ragl (the rectorship, governorship) of Abertanatt, and Advocar., cou. Merioneth, at Michaelmas, 4 Henry V
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Lleuky (Lucy), coheiress, wife of Ieuan ab Gruffydd of Bers, co. Denbigh. "Merioneth, Edeirnion, vetera exacta in compotio exactorum comitatus predicti et adhuc annuatim in orere, etc., vjs. viijd., de exit xxti acr. terre arabilis in villa de Vaerdu ucha in comoto Edeirnion, in compotis predictis, de quibus Lleuky verete (daughter) David ab Gion obiit seisita in dominio suo ut de feodo militare, remanentium in manus domini Regis ab anno 15 Henrici VI, prout plene (patet) per inquisitionem inde inter alia captam, die martis proxima post festera Apostolorum Ph'i et Lacr' anno predicto." (Ministers' Accounts, 36 Henry VI, in Public Record Office.)

¹ Howel was the son of Gruffydd ab Owain ab Bleddyn ab Owain Brogyntyn.

² Ieuan had Branaf Isaf and Gwnodl (see Glyndyfrdwy). He married ...d of Gruffydd ab Adda ab Howel ab Ieuf ab Adda ab Awr of Trefor, in Nanheudwy, by whom he had, besides a younger son, David of Gwnodl and Branaf Isaf, an elder son, Gruffydd, who married Morfudd, daughter of Howel ab Madog of Overton, by whom he had a son, Howel Fychan, who sold his estate. Howel Fychan married Gwenhwyfar, daughter and heiress of Iolyn ab David of Yr Hob, by whom he had an only daughter, Catherine, who married Richard ab Gruffydd of Llai, in Gresford. Her children being all dead, her mother's property went to John ab Elis Eyton of Watstay. Cae Cyriog MS.



YR HENDWR.

Ieuan of Cryniarth in Edeyrnion, second son of Einion ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Cynwrig ab Osberne Fitz Gerald of Cors-y-Gedol. *Ermine*, a saltier *gules*, a crescent *or*, for difference. Ieuan was one of the jurors at an inquisition held at Bala, Oct. 6, 1427, and one of the escheators of the co. of Merioneth at Michaelmas 1432

Angharad, lady of Hendwr, eldest d. and heir of David, Baron of Hendwr, second son of Y Gwion Lloyd ab David ab Madog ab David ab Gruffydd, Baron of Hendwr, eldest son of Owain Brogyntyn, lord of Dinmael and Edeyrnion. *Argent*, on a chevron *gules*, three fleurs-de-lys *or*.

3 Gruffydd of Hendwr, one of the grand jury for co. Merioneth, 27 Henry VI (1461)	= Isabel, d. of Ieuan ab Adda ab Iorwerth Ddu of Llys Pengwern in Nanheudwy; descended from Tudor Trefor Emral in Maelor Saesneg, and was living in 1468	1 David of Cryniarth, Constable of Harlech Castle. ¹ He married a daughter of John Puleston of
	2 Rhys ab Ieuan, ancestor of the Wynnes of Peniarth	3 Thomas ab Ieuan John Lloyd of Y Faerdref
Ednyfed of Hendwr	= Elizabeth, d. of Gruffydd ab Llywelyn ab Hwlcyn ab Howel ab Iorwerth Ddu ab Iorwerth ab Gruffydd ab Iorwerth ab Maredydd ab Mathusalem ab Hwfa ab Cynddelw. <i>Gules</i> , a chevron inter three lions rampant <i>argent</i> , armed and langued <i>azure</i>	5 John ab Ieuan, 1461 Catherine, ux. Howel ab Gruffydd ab Rhys ab Ieuan of Plas Ynghrogen

¹ David ab Ieuan ab Einion was constable of Harlech Castle, and held it for several years for King Henry VI against the Yorkists. It was during his custody of this fortress that the unfortunate monarch, accompanied by his intrepid queen, found a refuge within its walls in 1463.

Huw Gwyn of Hendwr = Lowri, d. of Robert ab Gruffydd ab Rhys ab David of Maesmor in Dinmael. Her mother was Margaret, d. of Harri Goch Salusbury of Llywesog in the parish of Llanrhaiadr yn Ceinmeirch

Humphrey Wynn of Hendwr = Jane, d. of Rhydderch ab David ab Mareddydd of Llanycil-y-Bala, ab Howel ab Tudor ab Goronwy ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Flaidd, lord of Penllyn. *Vert*, a chevron inter three wolves' heads erased *argent*

Hugh Wynn of Hendwr = Janet, d. of Owain ab John ab Owain ab John ab Mareddydd of Ystum Cegid in Evionydd. *Vert*, three eagles displayed in fess *or*

Humphrey Wynn of Hendwr =

Mary, heiress of Hendwr = Nathaniel Jones, Coroner for co. Merionydd, and High Sheriff for that county in 1673.



Y PLASAU GWYNION¹ IN THE TOWNSHIP OF LLANERCH FYDA AND PARISH OF LLANYMAWDDWY, AND LORDSHIP OF MAWDDWY.²

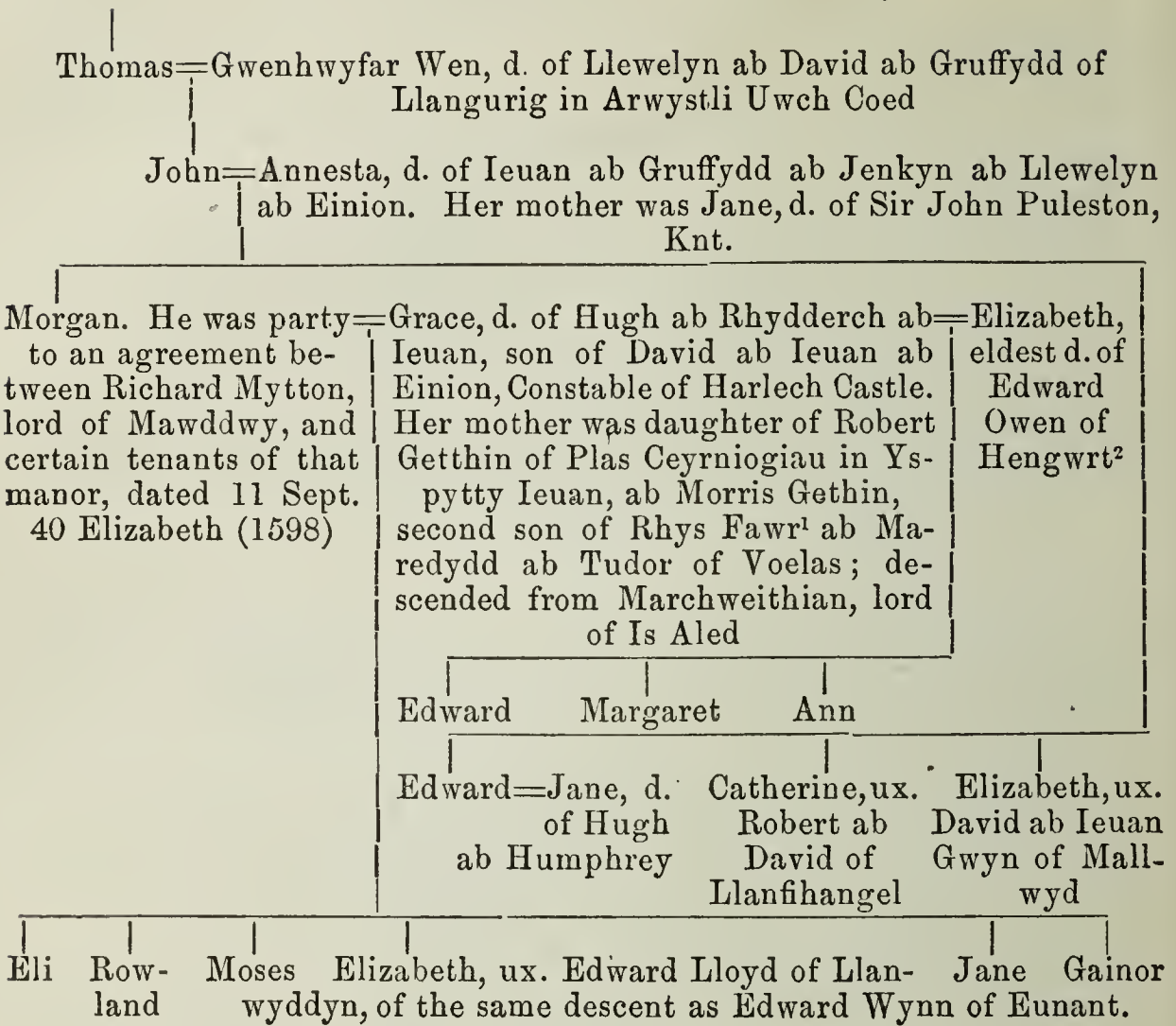
(*Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 96.*)

Rhys Goch ab Rhys ab David ab Llewelyn ab Owain Hen ab Gruffydd = ab Owain Brogyntyn

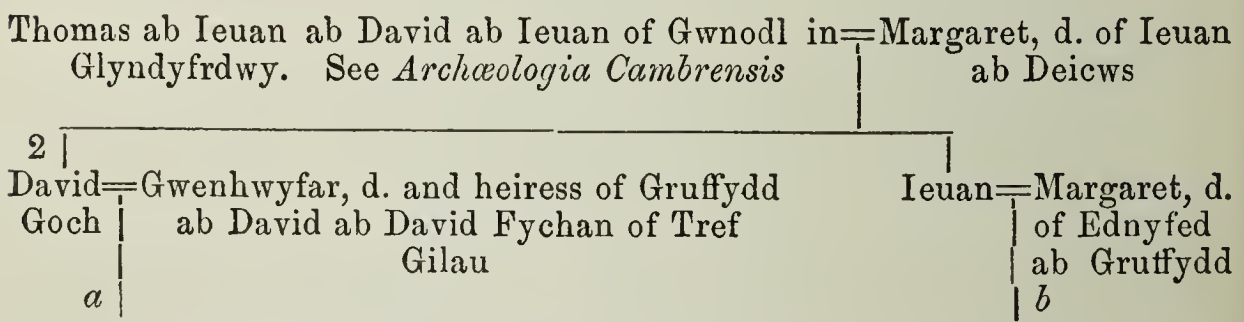
Robert = Maud, d. of Guttyn ab Dafydd Lloyd

¹ In the vale of the Dovey, about three miles from Dinas Mawddwy.

² The lordship or comot of Mawddy, with that of Cyfeiliog, formed Cantref Cynan, and contains the parishes of Mallwyd and Llany-mawddwy. Mallwyd contains the townships of Garth Einog, Maes Glasau, Camlan, Cerist, Gweinion y Mallwyd, Dugoed, Dinas Mawddwy, and Caer Einion Fechan. The parish of Llany-mawddwy contains the townships of Cil Cewydd, Cywarch, Llanerch Fyda, and Pennant, in which latter township the river Dovey has its source.

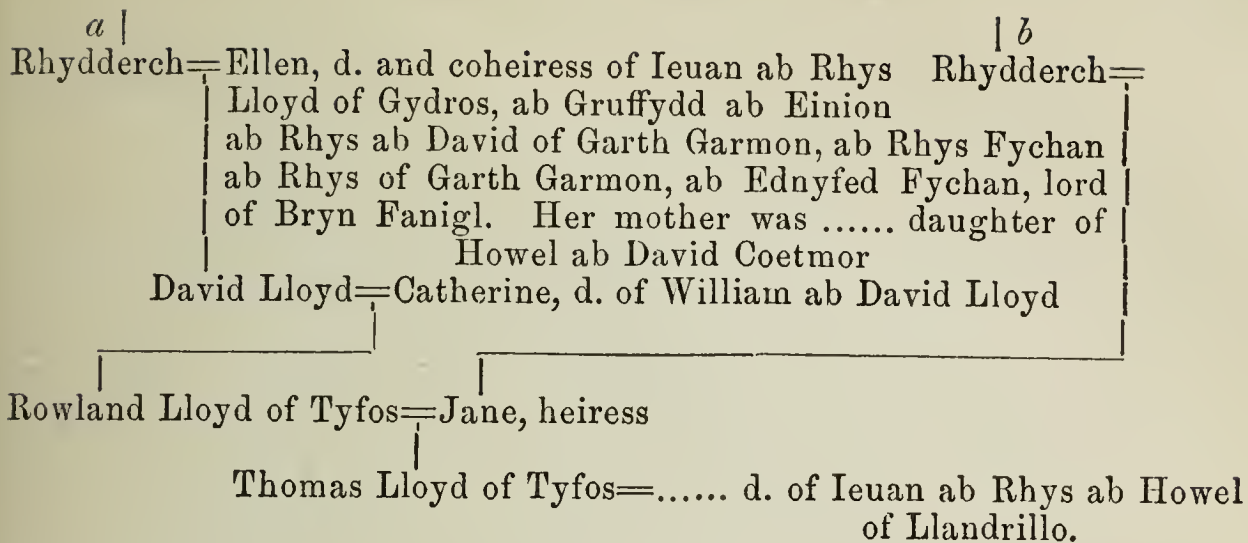


TYFOS.



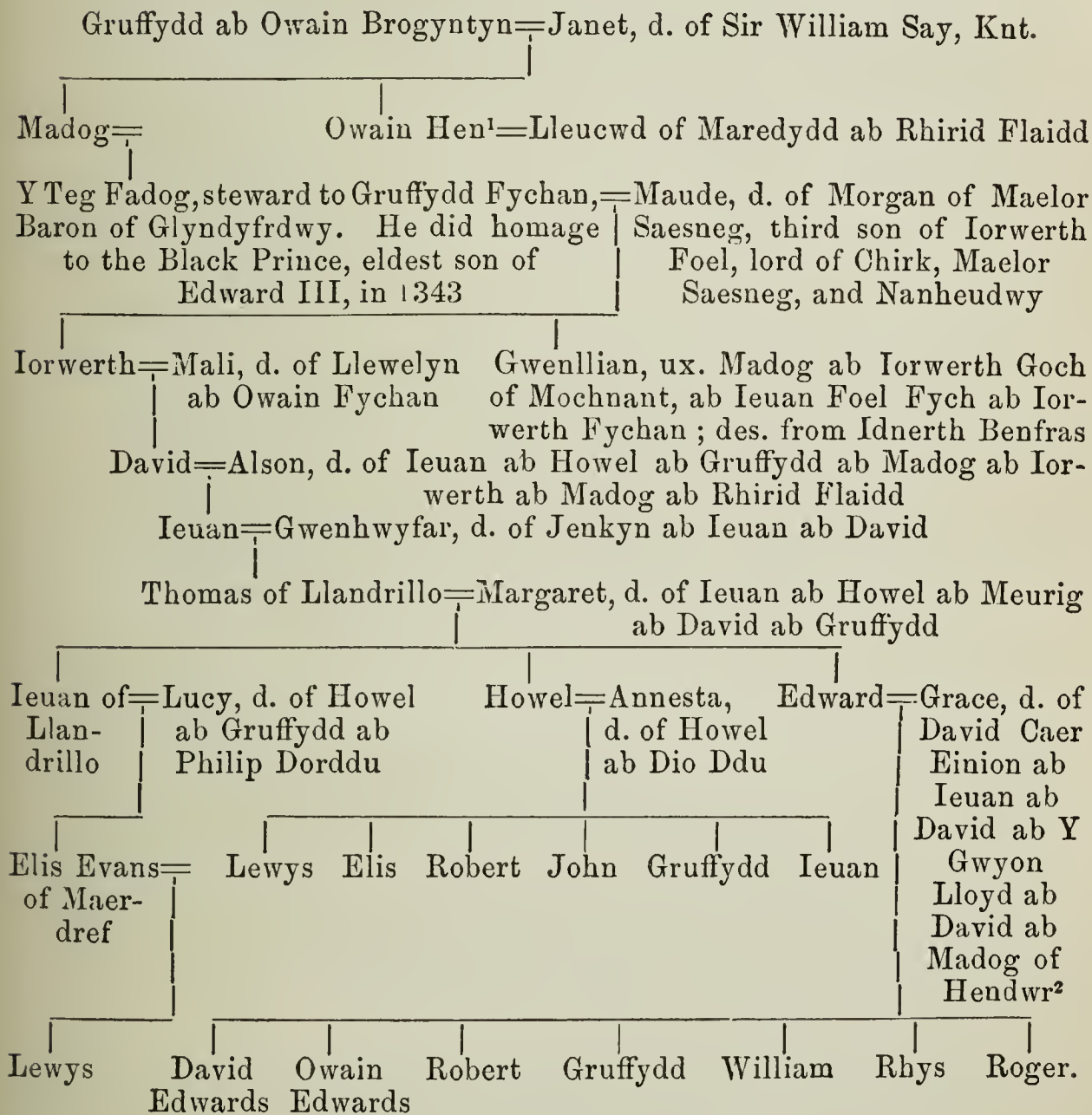
¹ Rhys Fawr ab Mareddydd was entrusted by Henry VII with the Royal Standard at the battle of Bosworth, after the former standard bearer, Sir William Brandon, had been slain.

² Edward Owen is party to a deed, in which he is described as of Hengwrt, dated 20 November, 1 Elizabeth, 1558-9. He was the third son of the Baron Lewys Owen of Cwrt Plas y Dref, in Dolgelli, who was murdered on the 11th October 1555. Edward Owen married Elen, daughter of Robert ab Morgan of Llan Aber. Margaret, second daughter of Edward Owen, married Howel Vaughan ab Gruffydd ab Howel of Gwengraig, by whom she was mother of Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt, the antiquary. Hengwrt was purchased from the Owen family by the Vaughans.



Y FAERDREF IN LLANDRILLO.

(Add. MS. 9865.)



¹ According to Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 109.

² See Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 283. Madog of Hendwr bore *argent* on a chevron *gules*, three fleurs de lys *or*.

RUG.

The lordship of Rug contains the townships of—1, Gwnodl ; 2, Bod Heulog ; 3, Ucheldref ; 4, Trewyn ; 5, Cynwyd Fawr ; 6, Cynwyd Fechan ; 7, Y Fairdref ; 8, Bryn Saethu ; 9, Aelhaiarn ; 10, Meiarth ; 11, Clegyr ; and 12, Aber Alwen, in the parish of Corwen, in which last township the manor house of Rug is situate. It was at Rug that Gruffydd ab Cynan was staying when he was treacherously betrayed by Meirion Goch of Lleyn in A.D. 1080. Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and Hugh Earl of Salop, hearing that the Prince was at Rug, came with a large body of horse and foot, under the pretence of visiting him. Meirion Goch persuaded Gruffydd to go with a small guard to meet them, who little thinking of the base plot that had been arranged between the two earls and Meirion Goch, went forward to meet them, and was immediately seized and carried off to Chester Castle, where he was kept bound in iron chains for twelve years. The other guests who were with Prince Gruffydd were likewise taken prisoners, and, after having been barbarously treated, and the right hand thumbs of each cut off, they were allowed to go free.¹ It is stated that Owain Brogyntyn resided at Rug after he became Lord of Dinmael and Edeyrnion, and the lordship of Rug devolved on the descendants of Bleddyn, Lord of Dinmael, the second son of Owain Brogyntyn, as previously stated. Margaret Wen, lady of Rug, sole daughter and heiress of Ieuan ab Howel ab Rhys, Lord of Rug, married Piers Salusbury of Bachymbyd,² whose pedigree is as follows.

Arms.—*Gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, ducally crowned *or*, between three crescents of the third.

¹ Life of Gruffydd ab Cynan.

² Bachymbyd is one of the two townships in the parish of Llany-nys, the other being that of Ysgeibion, which lie in the comot of Ceinmeirch, one of the two comots of the cantref of Ystrad, the other comot being that of Hiraethog. See Plas ym Machymbyd at p. 176.



John Salusbury of Bachymbyd, Esq., was the fourth son (by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Jenkin Done of Utkinton, in Cheshire, son of Sir John Done, Knight) of Thomas Salusbury of Llyweni, Esq., son and heir of Sir Harri Salusbury of Llyweni, Knight of the Holy Sepulchre. He married Lowry, daughter and coheir of Robert ab Meredydd ab Tudor ab Howel ab Cynwrig Fychan of Yspytty Ieuan, descended from Marchweithian, Lord of Is Aled,¹ who bore *gules* a lion rampant *argent*, by whom he had issue a son and heir, Piers Salusbury of Bachymbyd, who married Margaret Wen, lady of Rug, daughter and heiress of Ieuan ab Howel ab Rhys, Lord of Rug (see page 284), by whom he had issue—1, Robert, of whom presently; 2, Harri Salusbury of Llanynys; 3, Ffoulke Salusbury of Maes Cadarn, in Clocaenog, ancestor of the Salusburys of Maes Cadarn; 4, Thomas Salusbury of Pont y Gof, in Llanelidan, ancestor of the Salusburys of Saith Marchog, in Coleigion; 5, Edward Salusbury of Llandyrnog, ancestor of the Salusburys of Llandyrnog; 6, John Wynn Salusbury; and 7, Howel Fychan Salusbury.

Robert Salesbury, Lord of Rug, purchased the lordship of Glyndyfrdwy from William, Lord Graye of Wilton, and John Banaster, Esq., to whom it had been

¹ Is Aled is one of the two comots, the other being that of Uwch Aled, which form the cantref of Rhiwfoniog. It contains the parishes of Nant Glyn, Llan-Nefydd, Llanfair Talhaiarn, and Llansannan. See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, July 1876, p. 168.

granted by the Crown in the fifth year of Edward VI, 5th August, and in this grant a licence was inserted, authorising them to transfer the lordship to the said Robert Salesbury. He was high sheriff for Merionethshire in 1544 and 1549, and for Denbighshire in 1546, and married Catherine, daughter of Hugh ab John ab Madog of Bodfel, in Lleyn, descended from Collwyn ab Tangno, Lord of Evionydd and Ardudwy, by whom he had issue—1, John, of whom presently; 2, Hugh; and 3, Piers, both of whom died *s. p.*, and three daughters—1, Jane, wife of John Conwy of Bodrhyddan; 2, Alice, wife of Simon Thelwall of Plas-y-Ward, High Sheriff for Denbighshire in 1572; and 3, Elen, wife of John Lloyd.

Sir John Salesbury, Knight, Lord of Rug and Glyndyfrdwy, steward for Denbighshire under the Earl of Leicester, nominated with others by a commission of Queen Elizabeth, dated October 23 1567, to hold an Eisteddfod at Caerwys, in Tegeingl, M.P. for Merionethshire, and High Sheriff for that county in 1559 and 1578. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Salusbury of Llyweni, Knight, Constable of Denbigh Castle, Chancellor and Chamberlain of Denbighshire, Member of Parliament for the same county in the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Queen Mary, and High Sheriff for that county in 1542. He died in 1580, and was buried at Llanynys, leaving issue—1, Sir Robert, Lord of Rug, etc.; 2, John, who died *s. p.*; and 3, William, the successor of his nephew; and two daughters—Margaret, wife of John Lloyd of Bodidris yn Ial, and Mary, the wife of Cadwaladr Pryse.

Sir Robert Salesbury, Lord of Rug and Bachymbyd, M.P. for Merionethshire, and High Sheriff for Denbighshire in 1597. He married Eleanor, daughter and co-heir of Sir Henry Bagnell, Knight Marshal, which lady married secondly Thomas Needham of Pool Park, in Clocaenog, High Sheriff for Merionethshire in 1606, and for Denbighshire in 1617, and brother of the Lord

Viscount Kilmorey. Sir Robert died in 1603, leaving a son and heir, John Salesbury, Lord of Rug and Glyndyfrdwy, who died unmarried January 1 A.D. 1607, and was succeeded by his uncle,

William Salesbury (surname Hosannau Gleision), Lord of Rug and Glyndyfrdwy, and colonel in the royal army. He repaired the Castle of Denbigh in 1643 at his own expense, and was made governor of it; he also maintained a garrison in it, which resisted all attempts of the Parliamentary forces to take the castle, until September 1646, when, in obedience to a special order from King Charles, he capitulated upon honourable terms, and delivered the keys to General Mytton, after having held the castle for his royal master two months longer than any other fortress in the kingdom was held. He was Member of Parliament for Merionethshire, and married Dorothy, daughter of Owain Vaughan of Llwydiarth, High Sheriff for Denbighshire in 1601, by Catherine, his wife, daughter and heiress of Maurice ab Robert ab Maurice ab Ieuan of Llangedwyn, in the lordship of Cynllaith, by whom he had issue three sons—1, Owain, of whom presently; 2, Charles of Bachymbyd; and 3, John, who died without issue. Charles, the second son, had the Bachymbyd estate, and as some recognition of his great services rendered to the royal cause by the Salusbury family, the second son, Charles (for his elder brother Owain died in 1657), was, at the Restoration, selected as one of the seven Denbighshire gentlemen who were deemed fit and qualified for the contemplated knighthood of the Royal Oak, his estate being then valued at £1,300 per annum.¹ In 1661 he was High Sheriff for Denbighshire, and in 1666 he built the present house at Bachymbyd. He married Elizabeth, daughter (by Jane, his wife, daughter of Edward Morgan of Gwylgref (Golden Grove), in Tegeingl) of John Thelwall of Plas Coch, in the parish of Llanychan, High Sheriff for Denbighshire in 1643, son and heir of John Thelwall of Bathafarn Park, *gules*

¹ *Cambrian Quarterly.*

on a fess *or*, inter three boars' heads coupé *argent*, three trefoils *vert*, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, Jane, who became the wife of Sir Walter Bagot of Blithfield, M.P. for the county of Stafford, ancestor of the present Lord Bagot of Bachymbyd, Pool Park, and Blithfield.

Colonel William Salesbury, after the surrender of the Castle of Denbigh, retired to a farm of his own, called Bodtegyr, in the parish of Llanfihangel Glyn Myfyr. The remainder of his life seems to have been spent in obscurity and comparative indigence, having forfeited his fair fortune in maintaining the cause of his king, who was unable to reward his extraordinary merit or make him any indemnity for his losses. His royal master did not, however, forget his faithful servant. A little before his martyrdom, the deposed monarch presented him with a most beautifully embroidered silk cap, which he himself constantly wore, as the only token of remembrance he had in his power to bestow. This valued relic is still in the possession of Colonel Salesbury's descendant, Lord Bagot. The brave colonel founded and endowed Rug chapel.¹ At his death he was succeeded by his eldest son.

Owain Salesbury, Lord of Rug and Glyndyfrdwy, was High Sheriff for Merionethshire in 1647. He married 28 Oct. 1625, Mary, daughter and heiress (by Jane, his wife, daughter and heiress of John Saunders of Aberconwy) of Gabriel Goodman of Abinbury, Prothonotary of North Wales, son of Godfrey Goodman, third son of Edward Goodman of Ruthin. He died 17 January 1657, leaving issue three sons—1, William, of whom presently; 2, John, *s. p.*; and 3, Gabriel; and two daughters—1, Dorothy, who married 16 April 1651, John Wynn of Melai and Maenan Abbey, in Denbighshire, ancestor of the present Lord Newborough, whose third son, the Honourable Charles Henry Wynn, is the present possessor of Rug, and lord of Rug and Glyndyfrdwy. Mrs. Dorothy Wynn died

¹ *Ancient and Modern Denbigh*, p. 237.

2 March 1677, aged 41; and 2, Janet, who married Hugh Nanney of Nannau, High Sheriff for Merionethshire in 1626 and 1639.

William Salisbury, Lord of Rug and Glyndyfrdwy, was High Sheriff for Merionethshire in 1662. He died in 1677, leaving issue by Mary, his wife, daughter of Sir Roger Mostyn of Mostyn, six sons—1, Owain, of whom presently; 2, John, *ob. s. p.*; 3, Gabriel; 4, Roger, *ob. s. p.*; 5, Piers, *ob. s. p.*; and 6, Lumley, and one daughter, Mary, who died *s. p.*

Owain Salisbury, the eldest son, succeeded his father as Lord of Rug and Glyndyfrdwy. He married an English lady, and joined the Church of Rome, and, dying in A.D. 1694, left issue two daughters, co-heirs—1, Elizabeth, of whom presently; and 2, Margaret, who married Richard Tracey of Cosconel, eldest son of the Hon. Robert Tracey, younger son of Robert, second Lord Viscount Tracey.

Elizabeth, the eldest daughter and co-heiress, married Rowland Pugh of Mathafarn, in Cyfeiliog, Esq., who held the lordship of Meirionydd *in capite* from the sons of Cynan ab Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales. He was heir to his eldest brother, John Pugh of Mathafarn, Esq., Lord of Meirionydd and Cyfeiliog, Member of Parliament for the county of Montgomery, and second son (by Margaret, his wife, daughter of John Lloyd of Plas yn Gheiswyn, in the parish of Tal y Llyn, and of Aberllyfeni, Esq.) of William Pugh of Mathafarn, Esq., who was lineally descended from Einion ab Seisyllt of Mathafarn, Lord of Meirionydd, who bore *argent*, a lion passant *sable*, inter three fleurs de lys *gules*. Seisyllt, Lord of Meirionydd, married Annesta, sister of Edwyn ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl, and was the son of Ednowain ab Eunydd ab Brochwel ab Iswallt ab Idris Arw, who, after the decease of his wife, used to spend his nights in the study of astronomy, or, perhaps more strictly speaking, astrology, for which purpose he had a cell or hut erected on the summit of a mountain near Dol Gelli, which, from this circum-

stance, has been called ever since Cadair Idris.¹ This chieftain Idris was the son of Clydno ab Ynyr Farforwch, son of Gwyddno Garanhir, Prince of Cantref-y-Gwaelod or the Lowland Cantref, which was inundated by the sea in A.D. 516, and now forms the present Bay of Cardigan. This most probably was caused by the gradual sinking of the coast, which enabled the waves of the Atlantic to burst through the embankment. This gradual sinking of the coast is still going on, as is well known by the owners of estates lying between the estuary of the Dyfrdwy river and the Promontory of Gogarth, now called the Great Orme's Head. In the churchyard of Abergelau is the grave of a man whose tombstone records that he lived three miles due north of that village, which is now within a mile of the sea.

Elizabeth had issue by her husband, Rowland Pugh, one son, William Pugh Salisbury, who died *s. p.*, and two daughters—Maria Charlotte, of whom presently, and Elizabeth Margareta, who was baptised April 24, A.D. 1724, and died unmarried.

Maria Charlotte, heiress of Rug and Mathafarn and lady of Rug, Glyndyfrdwy, Meirionydd, and Cyfeiliog, was baptised September 7, A.D. 1721. She married Thomas Pryse of Gogerddan, in the county of Cardigan, Esq., High Sheriff for Merionethshire in 1740, and M.P. for Cardiganshire in 1743. He died May 21, A.D. 1745, leaving issue one son, John Pugh Pryse of Gogerddan, Esq., who was aged seventeen at the death of his father. John Pugh Pryse was M.P. for Cardiganshire and Merionethshire, and died unmarried in 1774, in the lifetime of his mother, who sold the Mathafarn estate and the lordship of Cyfeiliog to Sir W. W. Wynn of Wynnstay, Bart. She married, secondly, the Rev. John Lloyd, and died August 26, A.D. 1780, aged 59, and was buried at Corwen, where a monument is erected to her memory. At her death, the representation of the lords of Rug and Glyndyfrdwy devolved upon Thomas, first Lord Newborough, as senior co-heir, but

¹ Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 295.

by a will which she was said to have made on her death-bed, Rug and the other estates of the family went to Edward William Vaughan, Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, who took the name of Salusbury, and built the present house of Rug. He was the second son of Sir Robert Howel Vaughan of Nannau and Hengwrt, Bart., and died without issue in Sicily in 1807, leaving Rug to his younger brother, Gruffydd ab Howel Vaughan, Lieut.-Colonel of the Merionethshire Militia and constable of Harlech Castle, who died unmarried in 1848. He left Rug to his nephew, Sir Robt. Williames Vaughan of Nannau and Ystum Colwyn, Bart., who married Frances, eldest daughter of Edward Lloyd of Rhagad, in Glyndyfrdwy, Esq., and died without issue April 29, A.D. 1859, leaving Rug to the Hon. Charles Henry Wynn of Glynllifon, third son of the present Lord Newborough, the rightful heir.



PENTREF MORGAN IN THE MANOR OF DUDLESTON YN
Y WAUN.

(*Harl. MS. 2299; Add. MS. 9865.*)

Hwfa ab Iorwerth ab Howel ab Owain ab Bleddyn ab Owain Brogyntyn=

Iorwerth=Gwerfyl, d. of Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Flaidd

David=Margaret, d. of Madog Goch ab Madog ab Cynwrig ab Heilin
of Pentref Heilin, ab Trahaiarn ab Iddon, lord of Duddleston.

*Argent, a chevron inter three boars' heads coupéd gules,
tusked or, and langued azure*

Gruffydd = Margaret, d. of Y Badi ab Howel ab Ieuan Fychan ab Ieuan Gethin ab Madog Cyffyn. Margaret's brother, Philip ap Y Badi, was of Gwern Haelad, in the parish of Overton, and ancestor of the Phillipses of that place

Madog = Isabel, d. and heiress of David ab Einion ab Ednyfed Ddu ab Iorwerth ab Goronwy Ddu ab Morgan of Pentref Morgan, ab Iddon, lord of Dudleston, ab Rhys Sais, lord of Chirk, Whittington, Oswestry, Maelor Saesneg, and Nanheudwy. *Argent*, a chevron inter three boars' heads coupéd *gules*, tusked *or*, and langued *azure*, for Iddon ab Rhys Sais

David of Pen- tref Mor- gan	= Margaret, d. of David ab Llewelyn ab Meredydd Fychan ab Mareddydd ab Gruffydd ab Deio ab Iolyn ab Llewelyn ab Madog ab Einion ab Howel Foel of Maes-y-Groes, ab Hwfa ab Ithel Felyn, lord of Iâl and Ystrad Alun	John, an- cestor of the Lloyds of Ebnall
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John Wynn of Pentref Morgan = Elizabeth, d. of William Leigh ab Thomas Leigh

Thomas Wynn of Pentref Morgan = Emorice, d. of David ab Roger ab David ab Ienkyn ab David Fychan

Morgan Wynn = Lettice, d. of of Pentref Morgan.

J. Y. W. LLOYD, M.A., K.S.G.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON RECORDS RELATING TO LAMPETER AND CARDIGANSHIRE.

SOME years since copies were obtained from the Record Office of records relating to Lampeter and the neighbourhood, by the late Rev. Wm. Edmunds, then Head Master of the Grammar School there, who contributed an interesting series of papers on the old families of Lampeter and its neighbourhood, in the sixth and seventh volumes of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Third Series, with the intention of further illustrating the history of his locality. His intention was not, however, carried out. It was thought that on the occasion of the recent visit of the Society the contents of these

documents should be made known, for which purpose they were kindly lent by Mr. Thomas Edmunds; and so the following summary of them, with such notes as could be gathered by the writer, was made at the instance, and with the kind aid, of the Rev. Evan Jones.

1. *Charter R.*, 13 *Edward I* (1284), No. 65.

Grant, dated at Westminster, 12th June, to Rhys ap Meredith, that he and his heirs may have a market every week, on Thursday, at his manor of Lampeter in the county of Cardigan; and a fair there, of three days' duration, on the vigil, the day, and morrow, of St. Dionysius Martyr, unless such market and fair be to the injury of the neighbouring markets and fairs.

On the 28th July 1282 the King had granted to Rhys ap Meredith, in consideration of his faithful services in the late war, two commots in the land of Cardigan, namely, Mabwynion and Wynyonydd, which had been given by King Henry III to Meredith ap Rhys, but of which neither he nor his son had been able to obtain seisin; and also Mallaen and Kayo, then in the King's hands, on the forfeiture of Rhys Vychan. Rhys ap Meredith's subsequent career, and execution as a rebel in 1291, are fully narrated in Mr. Bridgeman's *History of the Princes of South Wales*, p. 188 *et seq.*

2. *Patent R.*, 4 *Edward III* (1330), p. 1, m. 7.

Letters patent, dated at Kingscliff, 6 Aug., whereby, after stating that Edward, the King's father, had given to Rhys ap Griffith the town of "*Lampader calaponte Stevené*", in South Wales, for his life, so that on his death the same town should revert to the crown (which town, by the forfeiture of the same Rhys, had fallen into the King's hands), the King, for his good services, granted the same to Edward Hakelut, to hold to him and his heirs, of the crown, by the service therefor due and accustomed for ever.

The grant by Edward II to Rhys ap Griffith was made in 1317. (Chart. R., 11 Edward II, p. 1, No. 32.) Lampeter is there called Thlanpeder Talpont Estephene. In both, therefore, we trace the origin of the present name, Lampeter pont Stephan. In comparing the two names, and bearing in mind that the scribe or clerk was generally ignorant of the Welsh language, and so rendered a word as it sounded in his ear, we may adopt Talybont rather than Calaponte as the word intended to be expressed in the name of the town.

Talybont, or Pont Stephan, was probably the original name of the town, Lampeter having been added as a distinctive prefix after the erection of a church there; for it appears from Giraldus' account that the archbishop and he passed a night in 1188 at Pons Stephani, on the way from Cardigan to the abbey of Strata Florida, and that on the morrow the archbishop, the archdeacon, and the abbots of Whitland and Strata Florida delivered addresses at Pons Stephani. It is probable that a church was built at Lampeter some time during the thirteenth century, for in the taxation of Pope Nicholas, about the year 1291, under the head of archdeaconry of Cardigan, Deanery of Sub Ayron, "Ecclesia de Lampede £5", occurs immediately after the entry as to the church of Llanddewi Brevi.

Rhys ap Griffith was a leading man, and played an important part in the affairs of South Wales during the reigns of Edward II and Edward III. The addition of "ap Howel" to his name in a grant of 9 Edward III, affords the means of identifying him with Rhys ap Griffith, chevalier, the deputy of Gilbert, Lord Talbot, justiciar of South and West Wales, on the occasion of the visit of the commissioners appointed to receive seisin of the Principality on behalf of the Black Prince in 1343, and as Rhys ap Griffith ap Howel, who on the same occasion did his homage as a baron by tenure at Carmarthen.¹ Dugdale refers to him as the deputy

¹ See *Arch. Camb.*, vol. ii, Fourth Series, p. 175.

justiciar of his uncle, 9th Lord Talbot, whose grandfather married Gwenllian, daughter of Rhys Mechyll ap Rhys Gryg.¹ Although Dugdale is wrong in the degree of relationship, he affords by his reference to the Talbots a clue to the lineage of Rhys ap Griffith, who was probably the grandson of Howel ap Rhys Gryg and a cousin of Rhys ap Meredith, Lord of Drosselan, to whom Lampeter was first granted. This supposition is supported by the fact that many of the towns, castles, and lands which, by reason of Rhys ap Meredith's attainder and execution in 1291, fell into the King's hands, were from time to time granted to Rhys ap Griffith, in accordance with a practice adopted in many previous instances of restoring to a loyal Welshman the lands forfeited by his ancestor. In the 2 Edward II (1308) Rhys ap Griffith, under the style of the King's esquire (*nostro valetto*), had a grant of the Crown's rights in the vills of Lampeder Talbont Steven, Trevilan, Suylen (Silian), Nistuinam, and archdeacon's lands near Carmarthen, rendering yearly what was wont therefor during the King's pleasure.² On the occasion of the insurrection of Llewelyn ap Rhys, better known as Llewelyn Bren, and his invasion of the lands of Gilbert, the then lately deceased Earl of Clare, in the county of Glamorgan, Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and William de Montacute, were appointed to the command of the royal forces, and on the 7th February 1316 the bailiffs, ministers, and loyal subjects in Wales were informed that the King, relying on the circumspection and loyalty of Rhys ap Griffith, had assigned Rhys to choose, in the counties and parts of Cardigan, Carmarthen, Cantrefmawr, Emelyn, and Builth, all men fit for arms to proceed against Llewelyn and his accomplices, and with the aid of God put down their outbreak.³ Rhys' fidelity to the royal cause was rewarded in 1319 by a grant of lands in the commot of Maenordeilo, and

¹ See Table iii, *Princes of South Wales*, p. 187.

² *Abbr. Rot. Originalium*, vol. i, p. 162.

³ Rymer's *Fœdera*, second ed., p. 548.

the vill of Kilsayn,¹ with the water mill there, and in the year following by a grant of the demesne lands, mill rents, and services in the lordship of Llangelly, in the county of Cardigan.² He had also in the same year a grant of the office of forester of the forest of Snowdon during the King's pleasure.³ On the occasion of the rebellion of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and his confederate barons, Rhys was directed on the 30th November 1281 to raise forces in West and South Wales to repress any rising against the royal cause⁴ and the custody of the castles of Narberth and Llandovery, and the lands and tenements in West Wales of Roger Mortimer of Chirk, then in the King's hands, on account of Roger's forfeiture, were shortly afterwards committed to his care.⁵ In the years 1285 and 1286 he had grants of the custody of the castles of Carmarthen and Llanbadarn Vawr.⁶

In order to explain the part which Rhys took in public affairs at the end of the reign of Edward II, it is well here to briefly recall a few facts. Queen Isabella went in 1285 to France, where Roger Mortimer of Wigmore was a fugitive, taking Prince Edward with her. She refused to listen to the King's entreaties for her return to England until the Despensers were banished from the kingdom. Ultimately, at the instigation of Mortimer, she landed with him and the prince in Suffolk in 1286, with a view to dethrone the King, and received the support of the Lancastrian party. The King, apprehensive of his safety, left London for Bristol, then defended by Hugh, Earl of Winchester, but on the inhabitants of the city declaring for the Queen, who shortly after arrived there, the King accompanied the younger Despenser, first to Chepstow and then to Caerphilly Castle, in the hope of getting his

¹ Kilsayn, or Cilsan, on the river Myddyfi, in the parish of Llangathen, near Llandeilo fawr.

² Patent Rolls, 13 and 14 Edward II.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 258.

⁴ Rymer's *Fœdera*, p. 905.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 263.

⁶ *Abb. Rot. Originalium*, vol. i, pp. 296, 300.

vassals of the Honor of Gloucester and his military tenants in Pembrokeshire and South Wales to rise in his defence.¹ In this emergency he again appealed on the 29th October to Rhys, to aid him with forces from Pembrokeshire and the parts adjacent. Disappointed in this hope, the King set sail for Ireland, but after beating about for a week in rough weather in the Bristol Channel, he landed at Swansea, and took refuge in Neath Abbey, whence, on the 10th November, he sent the abbot, Edward de Bohun, his nephew, Rhys ap Griffith, and two other commissioners to treat with the Queen, who meanwhile had had Prince Edward declared regent and governor of the realm in the King's absence. Their endeavours were of no avail, and on the 16th November the King's retreat near Llantrissant was discovered, and he and the younger Despenser taken prisoners to Hereford, where the Queen then was. It might reasonably be expected that Rhys, apprehensive of Mortimer, would have fled the kingdom on his royal master's death. However this may have been, he was in favour in the first year of the young King's reign, and received a grant of the manor of Penanllen, in Wales, during pleasure.²

During the first years of the young King's reign the kingdom was virtually under the rule of Mortimer, who endeavoured to enrich himself by grants of land after the manner of the younger Despenser, and remove everyone who stood in his way. The Earl of Kent, the late King's brother, was the only one who dared to dispute his will. Mortimer succeeded in making him believe the truth of the current rumour that the late King was still alive and confined in Corfe Castle, and, acting on this belief, to write a letter to his brother, assuring him of his endeavours to set him at liberty, and restore him to the throne. The Earl was arrested on his coming to the Parliament at Winchester on the 11th March 1330, and his letter having been read in

¹ Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. iv, p. 238.

² *Ibid.*, ii, p. 3.

Parliament, he was, although not by general assent, condemned to be beheaded, for designing to set a dead man at liberty. The sentence was immediately carried out. To give more colour for his proceedings, and procure credit for the sham plot, proclamations were sent to the sheriffs of counties, commanding them to arrest all who should say Edward II was still alive.¹ Alarmed by Mortimer's proceedings, Rhys ap Griffith left the kingdom. On the 8th August Mortimer obtained from the King a letter to himself, as justiciar of Wales, stating that Rhys, an adherent of the late Earl of Kent, convicted of sedition, had on that occasion withdrawn himself beyond the sea without licence, and with many other rebels and enemies of the King proposed to invade the kingdom with a large body of armed men, and that there were many in Wales, his relations and confederates, lending themselves to the same end, and directing the justiciar to arrest and imprison all who in Wales were adherents and abettors of Rhys.² The forfeiture of Rhys' lands preceded this letter, as appears by the grant of Lampeter to Edward Hakelut. Fortunately the fall and execution of Mortimer in November following rendered the King a free agent, and enabled him to restore to Rhys his estates. In the same year Rhys had a grant, during the King's pleasure, of the custody of the castle of Drosselan, the seneschalcy of Cantref Mawr, with the forest of Glyn Cothau and the farm of the towns of Drosselan and Nova villa,³ the custody of the demesne lands of Cantref Mawr, with the office of Raglot, and the custody of Carregcennen Castle, with the commot of Iscennen.⁴ In 1335 he had a further grant of the town and castle of Drosselan, the forest of Glyn Cothau, and seneschalcy of Cantref Mawr for his life.⁵ He appears

¹ Carte's *History of England*, ii, p. 403.

² Rymer's *Fœdera*, iv, p. 447.

³ Probably the new town as distinguished from the town under or within the walls of the castle.

⁴ *Abbrev. Rot. Originalium*, ii, pp. 39 and 42. ⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 94.

also to have recovered possession of Lampeter, for in answer to the summons of the Black Prince to show cause why he claimed cognizance of all pleas, and other manorial rights there, he produced the grant of Edward II, and received a ratification of it from the Black Prince.¹ At the time of the execution of the Prince of Wales' commission, in August 1343, he was acting as Constable of Drosselan Castle, and Deputy justiciar of West and South Wales. He accompanied the Commissioners to Builth, of which, by their direction, he took the temporary custody. After this we lose sight of him, unless he may be recognised as Rhys ap Griffith who in 1355 married Joan, daughter of Philip de Somerville, and so became entitled, in her right, to one half of the manors of Great Benton and Stannington, in the county of Northumberland.²

3. *Inq. ad quod Damnum.* 5 Edward III (1311), No. 13.

Writ, dated at York, 15 March, directing Roger Mortimer, Justiciar of Wales, to inquire by a jury whether or not it would be to the King's loss or prejudice that William de Knoville be allowed to grant his manor of Llyswen, in the county of Cardigan, held, as it was said, of the King in chief, to John de Coumbe and Isabella his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, by the services therefor due and accustomed; and also to inquire how, by what service, and in what manner, the same manor was held of the crown in chief, how much it was worth yearly, and whether any and what lands and tenements remain to the same William besides the same manor.

The inquisition in execution of this writ, taken at Carmarthen on the Sunday next after the Annunciation of the Virgin, before the Justiciar and a jury, whose names are given, states that it is not to the King's loss or prejudice to allow William de Knoville to grant to the said John de Coumbe and Isabella his wife, and the

¹ Placita de quo Warranto, 13 Edward III.

² *Abbrev. Rot. Originalium*, ii, p. 236.

heirs of their bodies, the said manor; and that the said manor is held of the King in chief by the service of a caparisoned horse at the King's castle of Llanbadarn, in time of war, in Wales, namely, for the three first days from the time of the summons to do the service at the tenant's expense, and after at the King's pay, as long as the King pleases, while the war lasts; and that the manor is worth yearly ten marcs, and that no lands or tenements belong to the said William besides the said manor.

William de Knoville appears to have inherited this manor from his ancestor, John de Knoville, to whom it was granted by King Edward I.

4. *Patent R.*, 15 *Richard II*, p. 2, m. 38 (1391).

Letters patent, dated at Westminster, 1st December, directed to Rothergh ap Ievan, being a grant from the crown in consideration of £200 to be paid into the King's Exchequer at Cardigan by Rhydderch ap Ievan Lloyd, whose name appears in the Gogerddan pedigree (Meyrick's *Cardiganshire*, p. 397), of all the inheritance formerly of Tudor ap Grono in the county of Cardigan, namely, the lordship of Cellan, with its appurtenances, in the commot of Mabwynyon, and all the lands and tenements formerly of the same Tudor, in Rhydonnen in the commot of Pervedd, and in Llwyd wrthlle Yvan in the commot of Creuddyn, with the appurtenances, which fell to the crown as an escheat on the death of the same Tudor without issue, to hold to Rhydderch and his heirs, of the crown, according to the laws and customs of those parts, by the services therefor due and accustomed, as freely and fully as the same Tudor held the same, subject to a condition for the return of the £200 if the same lands and tenements were recovered against the same Rhydderch or his heirs, and their title so annulled.

Tudor ap Grono, who assumed the title of Sir Tudor ap Grono, and his brothers Howel and Griffith, appear to have inherited the lordship and lands mentioned in

this grant from their father, Grono ap Tudor, and they did their homage for them in 6 Edward III (1332).¹ Tudor ap Grono died in 1367, and was succeeded in the estate of Penmynydd, in Anglesey, by his eldest son Grono, who died in 1381 (5 Richard II), leaving Tudor, his son and heir, a minor; whereupon the crown entered into the receipt of the rents of the Anglesey estate on account of Tudor's minority, as appears from an extract from the receiver's account printed in Mr. J. Williams' "Penmynydd and the Tudors" (*Arch. Camb.*, xv, p. 291, Third Series). The minor appears, therefore, to be the person referred to in the letters patent as Tudor ap Grono, on whose death, without issue, the Cardiganshire property fell into the hands of the crown. The Rev. Canon Williams of Rhydycroesau, in a letter (*Arch. Camb.*, v, p. 145, Third Series) states that Grono left an only daughter, Morvydd, who married William ap Gruffydd ap Gwilim of Penrhyn. Mr. J. Williams, in his paper before referred to (p. 379), says that all the ordinary pedigrees confirm this statement, and that they had no son, but that recent research makes it probable that Tudor was Morfydd's brother. He says also that Morfydd and her husband lived at Penmynydd while his father possessed Penrhyn. The letters patent establish the fact that Tudor had died without issue in or before 1391. Mr. Williams' supposition that through this Tudor, whom he identifies with Tudor Vychan, came the family of Tudor of Penmynydd, falls to the ground. Tudor Vychan was probably the son of William ap Griffith and Morvydd, as stated in the Penmynydd pedigrees. Why the Anglesey estates did not pass as an escheat to the crown as well as the Cardiganshire property, is a matter difficult to account for.

5. *Pat. R. Edward IV, p. 2, m. 17.*

These letters patent are a confirmation of the liberties granted to the burgesses of Llanbadarn Vawr, which

¹ *Abbrev. Rot. Originalium*, 6 Edward III, R. 32.

are set out in the confirmation (Patent R., Henry VIII, p. 2), very imperfectly printed in the Appendix to Meyrick's *Cardiganshire*. The first charter, 6 Edward I, will be found among the *Original Documents* printed in the present number of the Journal.

R. W. B.

HISTORICAL MSS. COMMISSION.

(Continued from p. 233.)

MISS CONWAY GRIFFITH'S CARREGLWYD MSS.

“(No. 190.) 30 July 1605. ‘A True Coppie of a Rent-rowle of his Ma^{tis} cheofe Rents within the jurisdiction of the Late Abbote of the late dissolved monasterie of St. Marie at Conwey, within the seuerall Townshipps of Vilheldress, Cornwy Lys, Treveibion, Madlog, and Leunzmynyth, co. Anglesey.’

“(No. B. 309.) 4th of Feb. 1607. Special pardon, in consideration of 40s. paid to the King's farm, by virtue of letters patent of Elizabeth the late Queen, to Owen Holland, of the alienation, without license from the said Queen, whereby the said Owen, 8 Aug. 38 Eliz., acquired from Henry Bagnall, Knt., the half of the township of Skeyviocke, which is held *in capite* of the crown; with further grant to the said Owen and his heirs for ever of the said half of the said township, to be held by the ancient and usual services. The great seal attached to this charter is perfect.

“(No. 753.) 12 Feb. 1608. Copy of the commission, under the great seal, to John Herbert, Knt., authorising and requiring him to survey and value the timber, trees, and small wood, living or dead, on the King's lands in co. Carnarvon; and to return the particulars of the survey and estimate to the Barons of the Exchequer at or before the octaves of Michaelmas next to come.

“(No. C. 111.) 10 June 1608. Indenture of agreement between Catherine Moyle of Llanvaythly, co. Anglesey, ‘gentlewoman, widow and late wife of John Winne Owen of Llanvaythly aforesaid, gentleman’, of the one part, and John Griffith of London, Esq., ‘secretarie to the right honorable the Earle of Northampton’, of the other part; whereby the said Catherine Moyle conveys to the said John Griffith certain lands and waste in the town of Clegroke, *alias* Cleyrog, of the commote of Tallabollion, co. Anglesey, being part of the Principality of North

Wales, to have and to hold the same for threescore years from Michaelmas 1621, under and in accordance with the letters patent whereby Queen Elizabeth, on 2 March in the fortieth year of her reign, granted the premises for the said term to Nicholas Morgan and Thomas Horne, pages of her chamber. The instrument concludes with the mark (for signature) of Catherine Moyle.

“(No. 90.) 13 June 1608. Appointment made by Sir John Herbert, Knt., one of the King’s Secretaries and Privy Council, by virtue of a special commission directed to him under the seal of the Court of Exchequer, and dated 15 February last past, of Sir John Wynne, Knt.; Sir William Glynne, Knt.; John Bodvel, Esq.; William Glynne, Esq.; Robert Gruffyth, Gent.; and Hugh Owen, Gent., to survey and value the King’s timber, trees and coppices, in the county of Caernarvon, as well all ‘trees which are tymber as other great trees which are no tymber, and also all dead and decayed trees and all singular his majesties coppices’, in his ‘forests, chases, parkes and landes, as well in his majesty owne handes and possessions as in the possession” of his farmers and tenants in the said county; with instructions to certify to the said Sir John Herbert, Knt., the survey, number, marks, and valuation of the said timber trees, etc., at or before 1 October next to come, so that the same may be certified into the Court of Exchequer in accordance with the requirements of the aforesaid commission.

“(No. 750.) The humble petition of Robert Griffith, Gentleman, to Robert Earle of Salisbury, Lord High Treasurer of England, praying for payment for work done by the petitioner during the previous summer, at the order of Mr. Secretary Herbert, in surveying and valuing His Majesty’s woods in Merioneth and Carnarvon. No date.

“(No. B. 275.) Three writs stitched together. 1, commission, 10 Nov. 16, Jac. I, for Thomas Holland, Esq., to be High Sheriff of Anglesey during pleasure; 2, mandate, 10 Nov., 6 Jac. I, to the King’s lieges in Anglesey to aid and assist the said Thomas Holland, Esq., in all matters pertaining to his shrievalty of the said county; 3, writ to Thomas Holland, Esq., 10 Nov. 7, Jac. I, on the appointment, during pleasure, of his successor in the said office of Sheriff of Anglesey, directing him to deliver to William Owen, Esq., the newly appointed Sheriff, all rolls, writs, and memoranda pertaining to the office.

“(No. 436.) 1610. The petition of John Roberts of co. Anglesey, to the King’s Chief Justices of the Great Sessions of Anglesey, charging Henry Lloyd, Esq., with the abduction of his wife, and with a design to marry his (the said Lloyd’s)

daughter to the petitioner's son and heir. Also the answer of Henry Lloyd, who traverses all the petitioner's assertions with direct counter-statements.

"(No. B. 140.) 6 July 1611. Fine levied in the Court of Great Session, co. Anglesey, at Beaumaris, before Richard Barker, Esq., the King's Justice of the said Court, between Robert Holland, plaintiff, and William Hampton, deforciant, in respect of a messuage, a cottage, and a garden, with appurtenances, in Beaumaris, whereby the said William, the deforciant, acknowledges the right of the said messuage, etc., to be in the said William the plaintiff, and executes release and quitclaim in respect to his title thereto.

"(No. C. 254.) 10 Sept. 1611. Lease to farm for twenty-one years, in consideration of £7 : 6 : 8 paid before the sealing of the indenture, by Lewis Gruffith ap Llein of Tre Ednyved, co. Anglesey, yeoman, and Richard Lewis Gruffith of Caernether, son of the said Lewis, to Robert Gruffith of Nantwyth in the same county, of a messuage and tenement of lands in Caernether, at an annual rent of 6*d.*, to be paid at every feast of All Saints in the said term, 'for and in the name of all maner of rentes, presentes, dueties, and services'.

"(No. B. 277.) 20 Aug. 1612. Indenture of agreement between Gruffith ap Rees ap David ap Rees of Soughtyn, co. Flint, Gentleman, of the first part; Edward ap William ap Howel of Gwesany in the same county, Gentleman, of the second part; and Gruffith ap Edward ap William of Gwesany aforesaid, Gentleman, and son and heir apparent of the said Edward; whereby (in consideration of a marriage to be had and solemnised between Gruffith ap Edward ap William, and Jane verch Gruffith, daughter of the aforementioned Gruffith ap Rees, and also in consideration of 'marriage money hereinafter expressed') the said Edward ap William ap Howel conveys to Gruffith ap Edward ap William the tenement whereon the said Edward ap William ap Howel now dwelleth in Gwesany, co. Flint, in trust for the said Edward ap William for life, and then to the use of the said Gruffith ap Edward for life, with remainder in tail to the issue of the said Gruffith ap Edward and Jane. After providing for numerous contingencies, the indenture sets forth the following stipulations and concessions: 'And the said Edward ap William for him and his, etc., etc., doth couenaunte and graunte to and with the said Gruffith ap Edward and his, etc., etc., that he the said Edward shall during his natural life fynd, mayntaine, and keepe the said Gruffith ap Edward, Jane his wief, and such children as the sayd Gruffith ap Edward and Jane shall lawfully beget between them during the said terme, with meat, drinke,

howse roome, fire, candle, beddinge, washeinge, wringing, apparelle, and all othere necessaries befitting their degrees and callinge, excepte apparell only of the said Jane during the said term, which the said Edward is not to fynd; and the said Gruffith, in consideracion of the maintenaunce and fyndyng of hym and of hys said wief and children duringe the saide terme, is to worke and labour as a labourer vnto the said Edward, for him and at his commaundemente, and also the said Jane to labour and worke when she is there vnto lawfully required by the said Edward or his wief during the said terme.'

"(Note A. 173.) Last day of February 1614. Warrant to Thomas Holland, Esq., captain of the trained band of the hundred of Tindeathwy, co. Anglesey, to train his company and complete its efficiency.

"(No. 920.) Letter from Richard Boulton to his friend Thomas Holland, Esq., 'captaine of the trayned band within the hundred of Tindaethwy', begging the captain to excuse the bearer, Daud Morris, at the next muster day, for failing to appear with the 'calis compleate furnisht', to which he has been cessed, and with which he will, on the writer's guarantee, be provided by the muster-day after the next muster. No date.

"(No. A. 197.) 21 June 1614. Copy of a decree in Chancery in the cause between Sir Edward Herbert, Knt., and others, plaintiffs, and Peter Gruff, Esq., defendant, touching the title to the manor of Penrhyn, and other manors and lands in North Wales. Decree for the plaintiffs.

"9th of March 1614. Copy of the King's licence, given under his signet at Westminster, to the Bishop of Bangor, exempting him from attendance at the Parliament summoned for the fifth day of April, in consideration of the Prelate's age and infirmity of body, which make it impossible for him to travel without danger to his health; on condition that the Bishop sends his proxy, in convenient time, to some competent person who may speak and vote for him in the said Parliament.

"(No. 603.) October 1614. Tallabollion. 'Muster booke of the trained bands of the said hundred.' Neatly written, and almost perfect.

"(No. 642.) Paper roll, much injured by moth, of seventeen long slips, entitled 'Tallabollion'. 'The Muster Booke of y^e same hundred made vpp in October 1614.' The book opens with the list of officers, viz., 'Hugh Owen, chef-captaine; Hugh Bulkeley, lieutenant; John Gruffith, auncient; John ap Hugh, Rowland Owen, and Richard Gruffith, serjeants; Robert Jonas, drommer.' The record gives the names, degree, and various arms, of every soldier of the force, the entire strength of which was 237 men,

i.e., 8 officers, 88 'armemen' (10 gentlemen targetiers, 22 men furnished with corselets and pikes, 52 men with 'unarmed pikes', 5 billmen), and 141 'shottmen' (59 musquetiers, 82 caliverers or 'small shottmen').

"No. 10.) 16 April 1615. Grant from James I, for himself and his heirs, to John Griffith, his heirs and assigns, in perpetuity, of the fishery and liberty of fishing in Aber Allow, *alias* Aberalaw, in and through the river and water called Avon Alow and Aberalaw, in the hundred of Tallabollion, co. Anglesea; subject to a yearly rent from the grantee, his heirs, and assigns, to the crown of 2*s.* 4*d.*

"(No. 11.) 11 July 1616. 'Collections out of diuerse Recordes in the Courte of Augmentation concerning Caernether and Aberalaw, and other thinges in Anglisey.' The notes of this collection relate to matters *temp.* Henry V, VI, and VIII.

"(No. 14.) 11 August 1616. 'A collection of the estate of those fiue welleys and hamlett of land in Aberallaw, purchased of his ma^{tie} by John Griffith.'

"(No. 621.) Tallabolion, 25 Sept. 1616. 'A True Enrowlment of the Trained Band of Souldiours of the said hundred of Tallabolion, now vnder the Leadinge of Hugh Owen.' Paper roll much injured by moth.

"(No. C. 322.) 18 Eeb. 1617. 'Schedule of annuell rentes of Rice Robertes, late decessed, with a schedule of debts due to the executors of the same Rice Robertes, whose rent-roll did not exceed *xii*li. 5*s.*'

"(No. C. 332.) 3 August 1618. Memorandum of the articles of 'houshold stufte implementes and vtisensiles' belonging to Hugh ap Robert, Owen ap Robert, and their sisters, 'sould at Bodwine for the somme of thirteene shillinges and fourpence', with a schedule of other goods and live stock sold at the house in Fretmell. This schedule mentions 'two ould fetherbeddes, a blankett, and a peece of a blankett, for xxxvs., a coult for xliiis. viii*d.*, another coult for iii*li.* iiis. viii*d.*, a nagg for xxxvis.'

"(No. A. 182.) 3 August 1619. Warrant from deputy-lieutenants, co. Anglesey, to the High Constables of the hundred of Tyndaethwy to cause the petty constables of certain parishes in the said hundred to apprehend certain underwritten persons guilty of default in respect to cessment for arms for the service of the trained band, or guilty of absenting themselves unlawfully from the musters of the company; with further orders to put the delinquents of the first named kind in prison until the arms charged upon them shall be furnished, and to keep the delinquents of second sort in gaol for ten days.

"(No. A. 81.) Three discoloured and much worn sheets of

paper, containing some of the articles of accusation against the Bishop of Bangor, who is charged with celebrating the marriage of persons within the prohibited degrees, with extorting money from persons in his jurisdiction, with uttering 'slanderous and intollerable speaches' against men of station and honour, with 'stopping burials and casting out seates from the church of Bangor', with 'suffering the cathedral church to fall into decay', with being a 'common striker of men and women', with extorting exorbitant fees for letters of orders, with giving exemptions from His Majesty's military service to 'such persons as are neither his menial servants nor have any relation vnto him', and with uttering 'wicked execrations'. One of the accusations is that 'in his last convocation, in 1624, in mense Novembris, he did extenuat thauctority of the judges of assize, calling them justices or petty judges; and also calling the gentry of the country generally his vyllaynes, more particularly Sir William Williams, Barronett, by name; and.....also he called the Dean of Bangor sturdy knave at his chapter.' Another article charges him with a violent assault on 'the dean's wief of Bangor, whom he thumped in the brest, being great with chyld, insomuch that she was in daunger of her lif, and like to myscarry'; and also on Mrs. Hallowes, 'whom he likewyse did beate'. It does not appear by whom, or for whose information, these articles were drawn. No date.¹

"(No. A. 178.) 4 May 1621. Warrant signed by deputy-lieutenants, co. Anglesey, to Thomas Holland, Esq., captain of the trained band of Tindaithwy, to muster and train his company.

"(No. A. 181.) 1 Aug. 1621. Warrant to Thomas Holland, Esq., captain of the trained band of the commot of Tindaithwye, to return to the undersigned deputy-lieutenants 'an exacte liste and roule of the names of all the persons charged with armes, and also what armes euerie of them stand charged with, with theire seuerall defects, and the names of all the persons' trained

¹ The Bishop in 1624 was Lewis Bailey, D.D. (1616-31), best known as the author of *The Practice of Piety*, which had in 1734 reached its fifty-ninth edition, and been translated into Welsh under the title of *Ymarfer Duwioldeb*, passing through many editions, and also into French. This seems in strange contrast to the charge of the MS. Williams (*Eminent Welshmen*) states that "15th July 1621 he was committed to the Fleet Prison; but the charge against him was not known, though it has been supposed to have had some reference to Prince Henry's marriage with the Infanta of Spain. He was, however, very soon liberated." The articles appear to belong to a later period. Could it be that they indicate the real grounds of his imprisonment?—EDITOR.

in the band; and also of persons insufficiently charged, or not at all charged, in the commot with arms.

“(No. 795.) 29 Oct. 1621. ‘An inventorie of the goodes, catelles, and chatelles, of Rowland Owen ap Hugh ap Jenr, gentleman, deceased.’

“(No. B. 280.) 6 Nov. 1622, Jac. I. Commission for Thomas Holland, Esq., to be Sheriff of co. Anglesey during pleasure. A portion of the great seal remains attached to this parchment.

“(No. 628.) List of articles, twenty-four in number, ‘to be inquired of for the hospitall and schoole of Ruthin’ by the Commissioner appointed by the Lord Bishop of Bangor to visit the said hospital and school, together with the answers to the said articles. No date.

“(No. 799.) Jane Stoddart’s account of moneys spent for and at her master’s funeral, containing these items: ‘To three strange men that tooke speciall paines in bringing home the corps, 7s. 6d.; for the children to offer, 11s. 6d.; to two poore people that received the almes over the corps, 2s.’ No date.

“(No. A. 180.) 22 Nov. 1624. Warrant signed by Richard Bulkley, William Owen, and William Griffith, deputy-lieutenants, co. Anglesey, to Sir Thomas Holland, Knt., captain of the trained foot-band in the commot of Tindaithwy, to muster and train his foot-band at some convenient place within the commote, on the 3rd day of next December, and to observe accompanying orders for maintaining the efficiency of the company.

“(No. A. 174.) 19 July 1625. A muster-roll of the ‘trained bandemen of the hundred of Tindaethy.’

“(No. 610.) 17 Aug. 1625. Letter addressed by Richard Bulkely, William Griffith, and Rowland Whyte, to Sir Thomas Holland, Knt., captain of the trained bands of foot in the hundred of Tindaithwy, reflecting on the defective equipment and discipline of the said force, and requiring him, in the King’s name, to take measures for raising it to proper efficiency.

“(No. A. 519.) 27 Nov. 1627. ‘A note of some writeings concernge my owne estate’. The catalogue (in the handwriting of John Griffith, Lord Northampton’s secretary) opens with mention of ‘My Letters Patentes of Caernether, dat. 12 Martii A^o 11 Jacobi, with the assignment from M^r Protherek and M^r Tobie Mathew.’

“(No. 879.) 17 Feb. 1628. A schedule endorsed by Mr. John Griffith, ‘A brief note taken out of the letters patentes of the kinges majesties landes in Anglesey, lately purchased by the Londoners.’

“(No. C. 302.) 13th of May 1629. The last will of Arthur Williams of Llanbadrick, co. Anglesey. A good specimen of the

several wills of the same period, in the Carreglwyd collection. The testator bequeathes "towards the reparacioun of the cathedral church of Bangor, *xiiid.*; towards the reparacioun of the church of Llanbadricke, *vs.*; to be devided betweene the poore of the parish of Llanbadricke yerely during the term of a hundred and one yeares now next ensuing, the sum of *vis. viiiid.*", out of the issues of certain messuages; to his 'nephew Arthur ap Richard Williams, 'one feather [bedd with the furniture and appurtenances thereto belonging]'; and to his niece, Ann Williams, 'one feather bedd with the furniture and appurtenances thereto belonging.'

"(No. C. 314.) 12th of Oct. 'The accountes of Thomas Holland, esquier, one of the executours of the last will of Mr. Daniel Bulkeley, of all such of the late debtes of the said Daniel (appearinge in his debte bookes) as came to the handes of the said Thomas.'

"(No. 16.) 4 Aug. 1630.) 'A note of y^e sevyrall demises of y^e fishing of y^e ryuer of Alow, since the sixt yeare of Henry y^e Eight.' 1. Grant during pleasure from Henry VIII, in the sixth year of his reign, to John ap Rees ap Howell, at the yearly rent of *4d.* 2. Grant during pleasure by Henry VIII, in the sixth year of his reign, to John Trelam, at a yearly rent of *2s.* 3. Grant for a term of years by the same king, in the fifteenth year of his reign, to the said John Trelam, at a yearly rent of *2s. 4d.* 4. Grant by lease by Queen Elizabeth, in the fourth year of her reign, to John Moyle, at the same rent, which lease continued till the fishery was granted to John Griffith.

"(No. 58.) Rough draft of John Griffith's petition in the Court of the Exchequer, praying Henry, Viscount Maundevile, the Lord High Treasurer, Sir Fulke Grevile, Knight, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Lawrence Tanfield, Knight, the Lord Chief Baron, and the other barons of the said court, to grant a writ of subpœna, to be directed to John Lewis, Esq., David ap Owen, and William ap Robert (who have invaded the orator's fishery of Averalaw), commanding them to appear in the Court of Exchequer, to discover what grant or conveyance of right they or any of them have in the said fishery, and to abide by their lordships' decision on the matter in dispute.

"(No. 723.) 5 Sept. 1630. Letter from the minister and churchwardens of Amwegh (Amlwch) to Dr. William Griffith, chancellor of Bangor, rendering an account of the manner in which they have distributed (in accordance with the chancellor's direction) amongst the deserving poor of the parish the sum of fifty shillings, 'being a commutation of a penance enjoyned by the chancellor upon Richard Parrey, gent., of the said parish, for fornication by him committed.'

“(No. 680.) Oct. 1631. Written order for ‘Hugh ap Robert of Rythin, joiner, to make and set up in the cathedrall church of St. Asaph before Christmas next the following particulars:—1. A pulpit of wainscot of 4 ft. in height and breadth, with a desk on three sides and a botom of boards upon 4 ft. in height. 2. A seate in length 8 ft., in breadth 4 ft., wainscotted behind, in height 8 ft., before 4 ft., with a wainscott couering ouer all, supported with two fair turn’d pillars, a chair in the middle of the seate and a faire deske before. 3. Seates about the church 26 yards, all with turn’d frames. 4. Of wainscott 12 yards, to bee sett behind the seates that shall be above the stepps that goe to the communion table, and also behind the communion board. The wainscott hee is to make for 2s. the yarde, and the rest for 20 nobles, whereof he hath receaued 5 Oct. 1631, beforehand, 3*li*.’ Underwritten is Hugh ap Robert’s receipt for ‘3*li* more, 24 Dec. 1631.’

“(No. A. 770.) 14 Feb. 1634. Letter from Tho. Williams, a lawyer of Lincoln’s Inn, to his client, Sir Thomas Holland of Berowe, co. Anglesey, about matters of legal business. ‘I will,’ says the writer, ‘meete you att Bridgenorth, where the sises are nowe kept, the sixteenth of March, and my lord chiefe baron rides that circuite nowe with Mr. Justice Jones . . . for counsell you have Mr. Sergeant Heath, Mr. Platt, Mr. Charles Johnes.’

“(No. 611.) 3 March 1634. Letter from Garter King-at-arms: ‘I vnderstand that you doe challenge vnto yo^r selfe and give for yo^r armes the coate of Holland Duke of Exeter, w^{ch} I suppose you would not doe but vpon good ground, yet because I am ignorant by what title you assume the same, I desire you betwixt this and the next terme to send me yo^r claime and dissent, that I may accordingly be resolued whether they doe of right appertaine vnto you or not, of w^{ch} I request you not to faile for auoyding of yo^r further trouble and charge. Soe I rest your louinge friend John Borough, Garter Principall King-at-Armes. From the Office of Armes next Doctor’s Commons, in London, 3 March 1634.’

“(No. C. 67.) 31 May 1634. Bill of complaint in the court of the council for the Marches of Wales, by Thomas Williams, clerk, against Sir Thomas Holland of Berowe, and Hugh Williams, William Thomas, William ap Evan ap Moris of Eskiviog, Lewis Thomas of Caerwen, William Probert of Caerwen, who have interrupted the plaintiff in the exercise of his right of common of pasture and common of turbary in the townships of Eskiviog and Tregarneth, co. Anglesey.

“(No. C. 61.) Copy of the answer of the defendants to the above bill of complaint. No date.

“(No. C. 64.) 27 June 1635. Letter of congratulation by a writer (whose name has been removed from the moth-eaten sheet of paper) to Sir Thomas Holland of Berrowe, beginning with these words, ‘Dear Sir Thomas, I am heartily glade to heare y^e your adversaries haue fayled there purpose of troblinge you aboute your vndowted coate of armes.’

“(No. C. 308.) 9 March 1634. ‘A true and perfecte inventory of all such goodes, catells, chattells, and credit of Rees ap Mathewe, late of Llangeinwen, co. Anglesey, and in the diocese of Bangor, deceased, intestate, as remayne as yett unadministered by Elizabeth Griffith, his late wief and his administratrix.’

“(No. B. 292.) 25 November 1635. Certificate on illuminated vellum, under the signature and seal of John Borough, Knt., Garter Principal King of Arms, that Sir Thomas Holland of Berrow, co. Anglesey (whose right to bear for his arms *azure*, a lion rampant gardant between five fleur de lys *argent*, has been challenged, on the ground that the said arms belong properly to the family of Holland, sometime Duke of Exeter), has demonstrated his descent from Hockin alias Roger Holland, who lived *temp.* Edward III, and has furthermore demonstrated that the said arms have been borne by divers gentlemen, his kinsmen, being descendants of the said Hockin. In regard for which demonstrations, and also for the unquestionable gentility of Sir Thomas Holland (who, besides being dignified with knighthood, is a justice of the peace and deputy lieutenant of his county), it is further certified that the said principal king-at-arms has declared the said Sir Thomas Holland and his heirs entitled to bear the said arms.

“(No. 836.) 8 June 1636. Letter signed by the archbishop, authorising the son of the late Bishop of Bangor to receive from the clergy of that diocese a tenth, granted by way of benevolence to the said bishop towards his expenses in repairing the church of Bangor, the money to be spent in carrying out the late bishop’s intentions respecting the cathedral.

“(No. A. 319.) 30 Aug. 1636. ‘An elegie vpon the much lamented death of the vertuous gentlewoman, Mrs. Margaret Lewis, who decessed the 30th of August, 1636. Composed by her poorest servaunt, who unfeignedly laments her death.’ The following lines of the poem show what district of the island of Anglesey was supposed to be most familiar with the lady’s virtues:—

‘Mourne, Llyvon, mourne, for thou, alasse! hast lost
Thy hopeful mistress; neyther canst thou boast
Of anything but grieffe since she is gone
Who was thy dearest and thy onely one.’”

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.

CARNARVONSHIRE ANTIQUITIES.

SIR,—Since leaving Lampeter and our successful Meeting there, I have been revisiting some of the antiquities of Carnarvonshire.

1. Dinas Dinorwig.—I am sorry to find that the very interesting and characteristic gateway is quite gone. Probably the farmer or the agent of the estate found the stones convenient for building some wall upon the farm. Unfortunately there is a farmhouse closely adjoining this curious work, and the large stones used in it are always in especial danger. The number of these stones is now much less than it was formerly, and the characteristic feature of the place is disappearing. This is very much to be deplored, as it was one of the best examples of what I consider as the second oldest type of forts in Wales.

2. Dinas Ty-Du.—Professor Rhys informs me that this is the name by which the “Cyclopean” fort above New Llanberis is known to such of the people as have any distinctive name for it. On the Ordnance Map it is only called “Dinas”. The adjunct “Ty-Du” is derived from the name of the nearest farm, which is situated just below it. It, as you know, belongs to the third type of forts, a class including Tre'r Ceiri and Braich-y-Dinas on Pen-Maen-Mawr. I think that this place and the curious “Cashell” adjoining it are safe from injury. The little walling that remains, and also the “cashell”, have been untouched for many years.

3. Caer-Carreg-y-Fran.—This place, situated upon a hill just over the village of Cwm-y-Glo, is also uninjured. It belongs to the same class as the Dinas last mentioned, and the interesting pieces of ancient walling are as perfect as when I first saw them many years since. Their antiquity seems certain, as they are backed by walls of at least 6 feet in thickness; also two of the hut-circles noticed by the late Rev. H. Longueville Jones may be easily traced.

4. Professor Rhys directed my attention to Cwm-Dwythwch, the hollow in the north-west side of the mountain called Moel Eilio. He had been told that there were ancient remains there. In company with Professor Cowell of Cambridge I have carefully examined that very boggy hollow, favoured by a few dry days which had partially drained the bogs. On the north-east side of the lake in that Cwm we found six of what are called by some English antiquaries “giants’ graves”. The Welsh have no name for them, and even say that they are remains of ancient cultivation. In this last idea we cannot agree with them. We have examined such mounds here and on part of Snowdon, where there is no trace of cultivation.

Nor has the land near them been cleared of stones, and manifestly disturbed by the plough or spade, as I have always found it to have been where elevated spots on the mountains have been cultivated in very ancient times. I believe that there is no difficulty in identifying such spots wherever they exist, and they are not uncommon.

These so-called "giants' graves" are slightly elevated mounds surrounded and, as it were, supported by large stones, similarly to the embankments of the forts of the second class. They are always about 24 ft. long and 15 ft. broad, and are usually rendered very plain by being covered with a different kind of vegetation from that found on the surrounding wet stony ground. At the head of the cwm, close under the mountain, there is a hut circle, measuring about 12 ft. by 9 ft. Its interior is lower than the surrounding land, and the inside of its wall is about 4 ft. high. Near to this house there is an oblong enclosure, bounded by stones, concerning the use of which we were unable to form any reasonable opinion. It is 60 ft. long by 15 ft. in width or thereabouts. We recommend it to the attention of others. On the north-western side of the lake are found three, or probably five "giants' graves."

These so-called "giant's graves" are well deserving of a careful examination with the spade and pick. Such a thorough examination, under the superintendence of some competent person, would probably show if they really are the tombs of ancient chiefs. We might expect to find the bones and probably the weapons and ornaments of the person deposited therein, and even discover something giving a clue to their age. In examining places such as these, much care has to be taken not to mistake modern heaps of stones, formed in partially clearing the land, and rude buildings erected as sheepfolds, for ancient remains. At first sight, there is often much apparent similarity between them.

I trust, Mr. Editor, that these notes may be considered as of some little interest by my friends of the Cambrian Archæological Association. I therefore send them to you, although I have not got the *Archæologia Cambrensis* to consult as to what is there said concerning the forts which I have recently visited.

I am, dear Mr. Editor, yours very truly,

CHARLES C. BABINGTON.

Llanberis, Sept. 11, 1878.

MONUMENTAL EFFIGY OF WILLIAM DE BREWSA, BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.

SIR,—I am happy to learn, from a communication from the Dean of Llandaff, that this effigy has not been mutilated in the manner mentioned by me at the Carnarvon Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, October 1877, p. 331), and subsequently in my *Lapidarium Walliæ*, Part II, p. 46. The statement then made was from information given to Mr. M. H.

Bloxam and myself by one of the officials in the Cathedral of Llandaff on the day preceding the Carmarthen Meeting of the Association, after we had made a fruitless search for the effigy in question. It seems, however, that the effigy which was pointed out to us as that of William de Brewsa, in a niche on the south aisle of the Cathedral, close to the middle door, is not that of the ecclesiastic in question, whose effigy is still intact.

J. O. WESTWOOD.

Oxford. 22 September 1878.

Reviews.

THE LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS. By JOHN STUART BLACKIE, Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh. Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas, 1876.

THE work before us is an attempt to break down "the middle wall of partition" which Professor Blackie finds "fencing off the most cultivated minds in England and in the Lowlands of Scotland from the intellectual life and moral aspirations of the Scottish Highlanders." This partition, so unnatural between kindred races, appears to him to have grown up from a combination of unhappy circumstances, which has rudely torn away one remote limb of the empire from the sympathy of the rest, but is kept up mainly now by the neglect with which all classes have conspired to treat the Caledonian branch of the great Celtic family of languages. For this neglect he holds two classes, if such we may call them, of his countrymen to be chiefly responsible, "the Scottish philologers, who ought to have seen more sharply, and the Highland upper and middle classes who ought to have felt more truly". The philological contents are of two kinds, appealing respectively to the glottologist and the student of literatures. The latter will find that about five-sixths of the book are devoted to Highland literature, its history, and its authors, in four chapters entitled "Pre-Christian and Mediæval", "From the Reformation to Macpherson", "Macpherson and the Ossianic Question", and "Gaelic Literature in its most Recent Phases". Under these headings we have, besides translations of long extracts from Highland poets of various descriptions, short but interesting biographies of many a Highland author whose name has been hitherto unknown to the Southron; but as we are resolved not to yield to the temptation of pronouncing an opinion on the merit of their poems, we dismiss this part of the Professor's book with an abstract of the conclusions at which he has arrived on the Ossianic question, as he appears to have spared no trouble to digest the evidence in point:—

1. The Highlanders of Scotland, before the currency of a written

or printed literature, were possessed of a great mass of floating lyrical and narrative tradition, which included legends about Ossian and the Feinn, and the warlike struggle between Scandinavians and Celts in the early history of Scotland and Ireland, which then formed one Celtic country. That the Irish possess an Ossianic literature has never been contested.

2. It is established by an accumulation of evidence that there existed in the Highlands, before Macpherson's time, considerable collections of Gaelic songs, ballads, and other traditional records in the form of manuscript, some of which he got possession of in the original, and some in copy; and further, it is known that he spent many months working upon them before he published his *Ossian*. Then follows a good deal of the evidence in detail.

3. From the fact that the most important of the MSS. have since disappeared, it is impossible to say how closely Macpherson adhered to the originals; but there is every probability, arising both from the general fragmentary and scrappy condition of his materials, and from the notions of literary men in his day with regard to the duties of a translator, that he took much larger liberties with his authorities than would now be thought justifiable, though there is no reason to think that he did not act in perfect good faith, according to his lights.

4. The evidence collected from all sources does not tend in the slightest degree to settle the question as to the antiquity of the poems of Ossian, at least in the shape in which they were published by Macpherson.

And Professor Blackie is keen enough to see that the topographical and geological lucubrations of Dr. Waddell in his *Ossian and the Clyde* are entirely beside the mark, and affect only the sources from which Macpherson drew, without at all excluding the possibility of his having dealt very freely and boldly with materials which he only half understood; so that Dr. Waddell's argument, if such we may call the statements of one who finds the world's most ancient and truthful record in the so-called *Chronicles of Gaelag*, merely goes to prove the general truthfulness of local tradition forming the basis of Macpherson's poems, as against the charges of wholesale forgery brought forward by Johnson, Laing, Pinkerton, and others.

We have dwelt so long on the Ossianic question, as it is customary with some writers to allude to it as if all their readers were thoroughly familiar with it,—an assumption which we believe to be without foundation as far as concerns the present generation. It now remains to pass in review the glottological part of the work before us, that is mainly the latter part of the first chapter, the interest of which makes up for its brevity. It may be characterised as on the whole sound in method, but not always reliable in details; a shortcoming which is easily accounted for by the fact that the author has not had leisure to make a systematic study of the Celtic languages. Such being the case, it may appear to some that he

ought not to have touched the subject; but that would be a mistake, for the plan of the book makes it necessary, and he has made his treatment of it the means of effecting a decisive breach in the middle wall of partition he set out to demolish. But apart from its forming an indispensable entrance to the edifice of his work, the result is such that its merits far outweigh its demerits. One of the best English critics has said that "it would be easy to name books which abound in inaccuracies of detail, which yet are essentially good books, and which might be made thoroughly good by going through them and correcting each mistake for itself. There are also books which equally abound in inaccuracies of detail, but which the most thorough correction of every particular mistake could not turn into good books." Now Professor Blackie's belongs to the former class; that is to say, in as far as it may be said to contain inaccuracies. We shall, as we go on, show how some of them may be eliminated.

When we meet with a man engaged in demonstrating the Aryan origin of the Celtic languages, we agree with his conclusion without paying, as a rule, much heed to his reasoning; for we are apt to regard him, being in that stage, as a beginner in the science of language, though we wish it distinctly to be understood that no difference of stage can amount to a difference of genus such as will be found fixed, say, between him and one of the lights of the Anglo-Israel sect. But we recollect more than one instance of a Celtic language being triumphantly shown to be Aryan by means of words from its vocabulary; while on closer examination it turned out that all the instances which lent themselves so readily to this argument proved to be words which had been borrowed from Latin; and the cogency of the reasoning, had it not been absolutely *nil*, might be said to be far less considerable than it might easily be made to appear in the case of Basque with the aid of its notoriously mixed vocabulary. But Professor Blackie has been careful to avoid this source of error, so he sets out with a list of Gaelic words borrowed from Latin. But however desirable it may be to discount this class of words at the outset, it can be effected at first only as a work of simple inspection, requiring to be revised over and over again as one's means of distinguishing between borrowed words and native ones gain in precision. Even then there would probably be found to remain cases not easy to decide. But in the meantime the error would be likely to be comparatively harmless, the number of the words supposed to have been borrowed from Latin being somewhat exaggerated. This is just what happens in the list before us. There is, for instance, no reason to regard the Gaelic *athair* (father) as derived from the Latin *pater*. They are merely cognate; and the elision of Aryan *p* by the Celts appears to have become an obsolete process before they had ceased to form one nation speaking one and the same language on the continent of Europe. Another important instance in point is *creid*, which the author derives from the Latin *credo*. Our space would not permit us to reproduce the masterly

analysis to which these words and their congeners have lately been submitted by a French glottologist, and we shall only call attention to the Old Irish form *creitem* (faith), and the Old Welsh *cretu*, now *credu* (to believe), which make it impossible to derive any of them from the Latin without discarding the laws of Celtic phonology, which Professor Blackie would, no doubt, be one of the last to do, as it is clear to every one who is in the least familiar with the pathology of Celtomania (indeed, of any mania of a glottological nature), that phonology forms our principal barrier against the wild fancies of such writers as the author of *Ereuna* and others, who can see nothing more than "a difference of opinion" between a Max Müller dealing with questions of philology, and a Moses Margoliouth delighting an antiquarian audience with the easy descent of the Kymry and other Celts from Omri, King of Israel. In one instance the author traces to Latin what is more directly due to English. We allude to his deriving the Gaelic word *sraid* (a street) from *stratum* instead of from some form of the English word. This is, however, more than atoned for by his having avoided the stock-mistake of deriving from *stratum*, in spite of its long *a*, the Gaelic *srath*, a strath or plain beside a river; Welsh, *ystrad*; both of which are unmistakably cognate with the English *strand*. We make this digression in hopes of seeing it some day the fashion for the students of glottology to lay stress on the comparatively close relationship between the Celtic and the Teutonic languages rather than continue to emphasize their points of difference, as now they are wont to do.

The chapter closes with some remarks on Gaelic spelling, for which, in spite of its ugliness and unhistorical features, the author makes a very good case; not, however, without incurring one of those little accidents which significantly attend on the etymological argument for the existing orthography of English. After mentioning the descent of the French *épée* from *σπάθη*, he remarks that, "contrasted with this French word, the Gaelic *gabhar* (pronounced *goar*), a goat, has the great virtue that the moment a philologist sees it in a book he recognises its identity, through a course of normal transformations, with the Greek *καπρός*." So much the worse, say we, for the philologist who allows himself to be led on by such appearances without first reckoning the possibilities of Greek and Celtic phonology, which forbids our connecting *gabhar* with *καπρός*. In this instance a glottologist has lately taken some pains to make it plain to the philologist that the congeners of *gabhar* are to be looked for in the Greek *χίμαρος*, feminine *χίμαιρα* (a goat), and in the old Norse *gymbr* (a one-year old lamb).

In spite of such minor blemishes, Professor Blackie has nothing in common with the Scotch philologists with whom he finds fault in the beginning of his book. Some of his mistakes contain more true philology than the sum of their wisdom; for they usually run mad, under the influence of this or that craze, to prove that Scotch Gaelic is nearly related to Hebrew, or that it was the sacred language of Egypt long before the time of Moses. Not so Professor

Blackie, who is aware that the only specimen extant of ancient Scotch Gaelic is a short piece in the *Book of Deir*, and that whoever wishes thoroughly to understand the history of the language has to fall back on the parent speech as represented in the old literature of Ireland. We excuse Professor Blackie for not having done so, and that all the more readily as he is just now laying the axe to the root of our preposterous habit of Latinising the accentuation of Greek words; but no quarter can be given to Highlanders who undertake to talk and write about the structure and history of their mother tongue without taking the trouble to study Old Irish; and it is to be hoped that the Celtic chair which the Professor's untiring energy and enthusiastic zeal have all but established, is destined to be filled by nobody known to belong to the grotesque school of philology.

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

WAS HELD AT

LAMPETER

ON

MONDAY, AUGUST 19TH, 1878, AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

PRESIDENT.

THE LORD BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S.

THE arrangements were under the management of the following
Local Committee :

CHAIRMAN.

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ST. DAVID'S.

T. E. Lloyd, Esq., M.P.	Rev. J. Jones, Ystradmeurig
D. Davies, Esq., M.P.	Rev. J. Jones, Silian
Rev. C. Chidlow, Caio	William Jones, Esq., Glandennis
Rev. D. H. Davies, Cenarth	William Jones, Esq., Llwynygroes
J. M. Davies, Esq., Ffloodvale	Col. Lewes, Llanllyr
Rev. Joshua Davies, Llanllwni	Charles Lloyd, Esq., Waunifor
Rev. Octavius Davies, Tregaron	D. Lloyd, Esq., Lampeter
Rev. A. G. Edwards, Llandoverly	Rev. Jacob Lloyd, Llanafan
Rev. J. S. Edwardes, Lampeter	Rev. T. R. Lloyd, Strata Florida
T. L. Edwardes, Esq., Lampeter	Rev. E. Morgan, Ystrad
Rev. D. Evans, Pencareg	Ven. Archdeacon North, Llangoedmor
Rev. E. Evans, Llangeitho	G. Powell, Esq., Nanteos
Col. Evans, Highmead	D. Long Price, Esq., Talley House
Rev. W. Evans, Llangybi	The Professors of St. David's College
Ven. Archdeacon Griffiths, Neath	Rev. Aaron Roberts, Llangadock
Rev. J. Griffiths, Trefilan	J. E. Rogers, Esq., Abermeurig
T. H. R. Hughes, Esq., Neuadd Fawr	Rev. L. T. Rowland, Llanddewi Brefi
Rev. R. Jenkins, Bettws	Rev. D. W. Thomas, Pontfaen
Rev. W. G. Jenkins, Llandyssul	Gwinnett Tyler, Esq., Gernos
Rev. Evan Jones, St. Alban	Herbert Vaughan, Esq., Brynog
Rev. James Jones, Cellan	Rev. Benjamin Williams, Myddfai
Rev. Jas. Jones, Llanfihangel ar Arth	Rev. E. Williams, Nantcwnlle

Excursion Secretaries.

T. Ll. Edwardes, Esq., Lampeter
Rev. J. S. Edwardes, Lampeter.

Local Treasurer.

W. Williams, Esq., Lampeter.

Curator of the Local Museum.

Rev. D. H. Davies, Cenarth Vicarage, Llandyssul.

Local Secretaries.

R. D. Jenkins, Esq., Cilbronau, Cardigan
Rev. Prof. Edmondes, S.D.C., Lampeter.

LAMPETER MEETING.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 19TH.

AT 9 P.M. a meeting of the Committee was held for the consideration of the Annual Report and of other business connected with the Association.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20TH.

At 9.30 A.M. a large party of members started from the Lion Hotel for Dolau Cothi and the Gogofau. At the distance of three or four miles a hill-camp was passed on the right, near Ty Howel, standing well out on the sky-line, circular in form, and backed by Mynydd Pencarreg and its bleak moorland. Falling in, a little further on, with the course of the Roman road called Sarn Helen, which leads from Llandovery to Llanio (Loventium), we made our first halt at Pumsant, now a small hamlet, but where formerly stood one of the daughter churches of the parish of Cynwil Caio.

Turning off the main road opposite the Dolau Cothi Mill, and passing through the farmyard of Ynysau, we were shown in an adjoining field some remains of a Roman hypocaust. Two years ago stones were carted away from the spot for the erection of the farm-buildings, and such Roman remains as were then found were safely removed to Dolau Cothi. Among them were some hot air-pipes with their peculiar perforations, a stone pallette with colour still adhering to it, bricks, Samian ware, glass, bones, oyster-shells, and a cinerary urn containing burnt bones. At present only the foundation-walls of two rooms, with a small portion of mosaic pavement, are visible; but a further exploration on the south side could hardly fail to bring to light other remains of the Roman villa, and perhaps settle the position of the station which must have been placed hereabouts for the protection of the adjoining mines. The site is called Tre Gôch (the Red Town), the appellative *côch* being considered to have reference to the colour of the tiles, and of frequent occurrence in the line of Roman roads. The same name has also been claimed by Mr. W. Rees, of Tonn, for the station at Llanfair ar y Bryn.

Under the guidance of Mr. J. M. Davies of Ffloodvale, we then

proceeded along the fine avenue of oaks to Dolau Cothi, which has acquired a melancholy interest from the barbarous assassination, in 1876, of its learned and kind-hearted owner, Mr. Johnes, whose genial hospitality had been enjoyed by the Association on its previous visit to the place from Llandilo in 1855. Here were shown, through the courtesy of Miss Johnes, besides the Roman antiquities already mentioned, several others found in the neighbourhood, such as a stone celt and some spindle-whorls; a Saxon arrow-head found in the swamp near Rhyd-y-Saeson; a hammer found under forty feet of *débris* in the Gogofau, supposed to be Roman, with a fragment of its wooden handle impregnated with iron; an unbaked vessel in the shape of a saucer, found near Pumsant Gate, perhaps a fining-pot for washing gold-dust; a gold chain-fibula found in Cae Garreg Aur, under the wood in Penlan Dolau; an unfinished intaglio, supposed to represent "Meleager", fixed in cement for the purpose of engraving,—it was found in the upper surface of a coarse, common pebble dug out of a gravel-pit for road material; a double-handled sword found in the river near Rhyd-odin (now Edwinsford), given by Mr. Long Price; a pendent relic from Talley Abbey, oval in form, and about 4 inches in its greatest length, consisting of a Maltese cross carved in ivory, having in its centre a small medallion of the Crucifixion, and contained within a case of silver and glass. It was brought from Talley Abbey at the time of its dissolution, together with the altar-piece of the church. This latter, a picture of Elijah fed by the ravens, said to have been by Cimabue or Giotto, has been lent and lost. Ornaments made, after early British examples, from gold found in the Gogofau during some recent workings, 1872.

In another room were seen the three inscribed stones engraved and described by Professor Westwood in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1856, pp. 249 *et seq.* :

1. The monumental stone of Paulinus found at Pant-y-Polion, which name is a corruption of Pant Polin or Paulinus, and bearing the inscription,—

SERVATVR FIDÆI PATRIÆQVE SEMPER AMATOR
HIC PAVLINVS IACIT CV[LT]OR PIE[NTI]SSIM[VS ÆQVI].

The letters in brackets are lost, the stone being broken in two. Paulinus was the founder of the College at Ty Gwyn ar Daf (Whitland in Carmarthenshire), and the instructor of SS. David and Teilo, both of whom are commemorated in this immediate neighbourhood; the one at Bron Teilo, probably so called from the dedication of the now extinct chapelry close by; the other, both at the scene of their joint services in behalf of the orthodox faith, when Paulinus and Dewi successfully withstood the advance of Pelagianism at the Synod of Llandewi Brefi in 519, and at Llanycerwys.

2. A second, inscribed TALO[RI] ADVEN[TI] MAQV[ERAGI] FILIV[S] This name of MAQVERAGI is believed by Dr. Haigh to have been found by him on an Ogham stone at St. Florence in Pembrokeshire.

3. A stone inscribed P. CXXV, and indicating the number of *passus*, which a particular portion of the legion had constructed in the Roman road.

In the same room were a gold-smelter's crucible and a fine quern. Two more querns are built into the wall on the right hand side, near the Lodge leading to the Gogofau. Close by stands a very large circular barrow or tumulus covered with larches, and having a platform and ditch surrounding its base. Within a few yards of this again stands Carreg Pumsant, a large block of sandstone shaped like a basalt column with several hollows on its sides, to which there attaches a curious legend which, as given by Miss Johnes, relates that "Time out of mind there lived in the neighbourhood of Caio five saints who had a wide reputation for sanctity, and were objects of ill will to a wicked magician who dwelt in caverns somewhere near, but their locality is at present unknown. He had in vain tried to bring them into his power, until one day they happened to be crossing the Gogofau, and he by his wicked enchantments raised an awful storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, which beat upon and bruised the saints, and they laid their heads against a large boulder standing near them for shelter. So great was the force of the hail that the impression of their heads can be seen to this day upon the four sides of the stone, which from the sacred marks it bears is called Carreg Pumpsant. The enchanter transported the saints into his caverns where they sleep. Tradition says they will wake, and come back to the light of day, when King Arthur returns, or when the diocese is blessed with a pious bishop." To which Miss Johnes added, "The diocese has been thus blessed; therefore it is evident they will have to wait for King Arthur!"

The Bishop himself further suggested that the caverns in the legend were the Gogofau; and I fear we must ourselves subjoin, at the risk of dispelling some of the romance, what Mr. H. Hey Knight wrote in the volume for 1856, p. 207, in an article on the "Methods employed by the Ancients in Working Gold Mines." The stone he regards as having been a sort of mortar for crushing the ore. "The hollows on its sides may have been to receive lifters with heavy iron heads for pounding. The water which worked the machinery would carry the slich, or pounded ore, into launders or troughs (so called in Devonshire), through gratings below. The pass or spout leading the rough ore into the knocking or stamping mill was supported by two oblique rafters or boards called in carpentry 'sleepers', according to Bailey's *Dictionary* (Supplement, 1761). Hence, perhaps, the legend. From the five cavities in the stone we may infer the existence of five sleepers." The appropriation of the stone and the adaptation of the legend would not be a very difficult process. On the abandonment of the mines, and the subsequent ignorance of its proper use, it may have been erected as a pointed memorial of the five saints to whom the neighbouring chapel was dedicated, and whose sanctity is also commemorated in the neighbouring church of Llanpumsant. Lewis Glyn Cothi, an eminent poet in the fifteenth

century, and a native of this parish, gives their names in the following stanzas, which have a further interest as throwing light on the popular legends of the locality :

“ Mair o’r Vynachlawg Vanawg¹ a vyn
Groesi holl Gaio, a’i bro a’i bryn ;
Dewi o Lan y crwys² vlodeuyn Caio,
Ei rhoi hi iso val glân rosyn.

“ Sawyl³ a Chynwyl⁴ gwnewch ucho hyn
Ai Pumsaint hefyd, rhag cryd neu gryn ;⁵
Ceitho ’n cloi yno *Clynyn* dros Gaio
Hefyd *Gwnaro*, *Gwynio*, a *Gwyn*.”⁶

One of these appears to have a special commemoration, but under a female appellative, in “ Ffynnon ” and “ Clochdy *Gwenno* ” ; the latter an isolated rock standing up in the midst of the great gold excavations, and marking their depth in that particular place. The well had, in the good old times, a high reputation for healing virtues, and it is hardly out of memory that crutches were suspended above it as mementos of its power. It has also its legend, as the Vicar of Caio, the Rev. C. Chidlow, who now became our guide, informed us. “ On an unfortunate day *Gwenno* was induced to explore the recesses of the cavern beyond a frowning rock which had always been the prescribed limit to the progress of the bathers. She passed beneath it, and was no more seen. She had been seized by some superhuman power, as a warning to others not to invade those mysterious *penetralia* ; and still on stormy nights, when the moon is full, the spirit of *Gwenno* is seen to hover over the crag like a wreath of mist.” Although the actual position of *Ffynnon Gwenno* has been lost sight of, there are local features which give the legend (or myth we may call it) a special significance. A little below the rock, a bubbling stream which comes through one of the Roman levels suddenly disappears into the ground, and is altogether lost sight of, so that we can well understand the imagery of its spirit being wafted up in mist to a lonely rock which, from one particular spot on the opposite side of the dingle, may be seen to bear the unmistakable likeness of a human face.

We were now in the midst of the *Gogofau*, or ancient gold mines. Vast open workings, some 200 yards by 150 yards, had been formed by excavating the hill-side in pursuit of the vein. The sides of these again were covered by masses of *débris* tilted over from other workings higher up, and these covered a space of many acres in extent. In other places the vein had been followed from the surface by cutting a deep, narrow channel downwards along its course.

¹ Talley Abbey, to which Caio was appropriate.

² Llanycrwys Church, dedicated to St. David, another appropriation.

³ Llansawyl another, and still held with Caio.

⁴ The patron saint of Caio, hence called Cynwyl Caio.

⁵ Ague and palsy were the diseases here deprecated.

⁶ Edition 1837, Oxford, p. 313.

In others, adit-levels and cross cuttings had been driven to intersect the lodés. Some of these levels showed remarkably good workmanship. The highest of all is about 170 feet in length, 6 feet in height, and 4 feet broad, cut with great evenness out of the hard rock. The lowest is of the same height, but much narrower, and with a rounded instead of a square top. These were certainly of Roman workmanship; but whether the large open ones were Roman or British is not so clear. Most likely they were British. The crushed ore appears to have been further pounded by means of querns, of which an unusual number has been found in the neighbourhood; and the water for washing it was brought from the upper course of the Cothi in a channel from 2 to 3 feet wide, carried with great engineering skill along the mountain sides for a distance of nearly ten miles. The spot from which it starts in the river goes by the name of Pwll Uffern (the Bottomless Pit). Here the river has channelled for itself a deep and cavernous course through a narrow rocky gorge, reminding one in many ways, though on a smaller scale, of the rock-cut channel of the Conway at Ffos Noddyn (the Dyke of the Abyss), but better known as the "Fairies' Glen", near Bettws-y-Coed. In one part of its course the water was carried *through* the older workings called "Hen Ogof", and it ended in a reservoir called "Melin-y-Milwyr" (the Soldiers' Mill), where, doubtless, the warrior Romans pounded the ore. Below this again are many other reservoirs and sluices contrived on a large scale corresponding to the vastness of the workings and the preciousness of the mineral. The methods of working the gold adopted by the Romans have been printed in the Journal, in the paper already referred to, from the pen of Mr. Hey Knight, and in another by Mr. Warrington Smyth, largely quoted in the account of the visit of the Association to the spot in 1855 (p. 299).

On a bank called "Penlan Wen", within the circuit of the workings, stands a conspicuous mound; but whether military or sepulchral is uncertain. From its position, however, standing as it does just above the line of the Roman road, and commanding a view not only for some distance along its course, but also into several converging valleys, it would serve admirably as an outlook-station and for giving timely notice of danger to the soldiers quartered in the valley, and those working in the mines. As a portion of one side had slipped down into a large open working, it is manifest that it is of earlier construction than that portion at least of the mines; and from its circular form we conclude that it was British rather than Roman. Close by are some oblong mounds, such as are in some parts called "Giants' Graves". Canon Greenwell, who has opened many of these long barrows in the North, has, however, never yet succeeded in finding anything characteristic in them.

Following thence a part of the Roman road to Caio, we halted at the church, a double parallelogram, with a tower at the west end of the nave. This tower is a characteristic feature of the churches of this part of the country. It is lofty and battlemented, has a narrow

corbel-table near the top, and a wide batter at its base, and the stair-turret projects from the north-east angle. One of the bells lies broken on the floor of the south aisle. Its date is 1717. The lowest portion is stone-vaulted, and serves as the porch for the church, and in its south wall stands the holy water-stoup, which before the renovation of the tower used to be self-supplied. The inscribed stone, read by Professor Rhys as REGIN FILIVS NV[V]INTI, which used to form the door-sill, is now fixed in an upright position on the outside north wall of the church. Internally the church is divided into two equal parts of four bays; the arches being plain chamfered and continuous, without capitals. It is difficult, in the absence of all distinctive ornamentation, to assign the correct date to the building; but there is one Decorated window and some Perpendicular ones. The south aisle was in great measure renovated by the Dolau Cothi family in the last century. The heating is effected by a hot air-pipe which runs the whole length of the arcading, on a level with the spring of the arches.

The party now divided, by far the larger portion proceeding to Ffloodvale, where they were hospitably entertained by Mr. J. M. Davies, and afterwards returned direct to Lampeter. The visit to Talley Abbey had to be given up; but we are indebted to Mr. Long Price for the preparation of some valuable notes on its history and possessions, which will in due time appear in the Journal. The rest were no less hospitably entertained by the Rev. Ch. Chidlow at the Vicarage, the outbuildings of which consist of what had been two earlier vicarage houses.

The party again were subdivided on the homeward journey. One section turned off at Llanycrwys. The chalice here was the chief feature. Then on to the Hirfaen, a lofty monolith, standing 15 feet above the wall at its base. The other section continued along the course of the Sarn Helen till they reached the top of Craig Twrch, from whence, as they looked back on the course they had followed, they were able to realise the resolute, onward character of the Roman engineers. Crossing the wall at the road-shed (if the expression may be used), the great massive monolith known as "Carreg y Bwgi" (the Goblin's Stone) was examined. It is 15 feet in length, and on an average 4 feet wide by 3 feet in thickness, and lies within a moated circle of 60 feet diameter. It is said to have been upset in search of treasure; and, alas! the farmer on whose land it lies has offered five shillings for breaking it up into wall-material. Happily, however, there is a salutary tradition, confirmed by the subsequent experience of some of the party, that any rash intruder on the Bogey's precincts will be made to feel the consequences of his temerity, and perhaps fear may preserve what covetousness would destroy. On the north side of it lie a series of stones so arranged as to impress upon some of the members the idea that they were stone circles; and to this we shall revert again.

Proceeding thence along the Sarn Helen, we were informed by a cottager that there was on his land an earthwork called "The Roman

Camp", not marked on the Ordnance Map. This we found in a small field near a cottage called "Pant Teg". It is in form an oblong, 36 yards long by 28 yards in breadth. The bank has been partly cultivated away, but enough still remains to show very plainly its extent; and the four entrances, opposite each other, are evident. It was probably a hill-station to guard the Roman road which passes within a hundred yards of it, due north, for Loventium.

The church of Cellan is a small plain building of nave and chancel, and has stone seats within the south porch. On the right of the door is the stoup. The font is square and fluted, but its pedestal is gone. The rood-loft also has disappeared. The Communion-cup is inscribed and dated, *POCULUM ECCLESIE DE KELHAN 1668*. A few books remain in the church as relics of the library once possessed by it through the generosity of Dr. Bray. Lewis gives the dedication as All Saints, and mentions two *piscinæ*. The stoup was probably taken for one, and the other must have been done away with in the alterations of the chancel.

EVENING MEETING.—Professor Babington, Chairman of the General Committee, taking the chair, said that he rejoiced in having to resign it to one of the most efficient Presidents the Association had ever had, and who had in times past taken a prominent part in the direction of its affairs. A native of the county, Visitor of St. David's College, and Bishop of the diocese, an able archæologist, and skilled in the Welsh language, it was most appropriate that he should fill the chair on that occasion and in that room.

The President, who was greeted with loud applause, said :

"Ladies and gentlemen, members of the Cambrian Archæological Association,—My first duty this evening is to unburden myself of the deep debt of gratitude under which I consider myself to lie towards the members of the Association, for the confidence which they have been good enough to repose in me on the present occasion. When I was asked some months ago, whether (if elected to the office) I was willing to serve as President of this Association at the meeting of the body which it was intended to hold at Lampeter, I must frankly confess that I felt considerable scruples in accepting the position. I considered that to have filled the office of President of the Cambrian Archæological Association twice in a lifetime was a distinction too great for any ordinary person, having (to the best of my recollection) been reached by only one of my predecessors, the late lamented Sir Stephen Glynne;¹ and I also felt that, according to the course generally followed by the Society, the office would have been with greater propriety held by some gentleman more closely connected with Lampeter or its neighbourhood. And I would here say that nobody could so properly take the chair at a meeting of this character, to be held in this town and within these

¹ The President afterwards called attention to an error which he had made here. The office was held for two years in succession by Mr. H. Hussey Vivian, M.P.

walls, as the Principal of St. David's College. But when I remind you that my venerable friend who presides over this seat of learning has even within the present month completed his eightieth year, having devoted his life for more than half a century to the care of this College, of which he is the first and only Principal, I am sure that you will agree with me that he may be very reasonably excused from offering his services to the Society on this occasion. I am certain that he would have been present, if not as the presiding officer, yet as an old member of the Association, in order to testify the interest which he takes in its work, had his health and strength permitted it. This, unhappily, is not the case at the present moment. That the Dean of St. David's may long be spared to his numerous friends, among whom there are probably not many of longer standing than myself, is an aspiration in which I am certain that all who hear me will earnestly join. However, I presume that it was felt that a meeting to be held within the walls of this College, and in a town of which this College is the most distinctive and interesting feature, should have for its President some person connected with the institution, and bearing office in it; and as the Bishop of St. David's is required by the Foundation Charter of King George IV to act as its Visitor, it seemed to some that on this account alone the selection which has actually been made was the most appropriate that could be made under the circumstances of the case. I have thought it right to refer to these facts in order to explain why I have ventured to come before you for the second time in the capacity of your President,—an explanation which seems necessary since the distinction is one to which, on any other ground, I should not have dared to aspire.

“I observe that it has been usual on these occasions for the President, upon taking possession of his office, to place before the members of the Association a more or less detailed account of the antiquities either of the county in which the Meeting is held, or of the district which the Association is about to survey in its excursions. The President, in fact, has generally followed a course analogous to that of a Judge of Assize in addressing the grand jury. He has given a summary of the leading facts hereafter to be brought before his hearers in larger detail, and has directed their especial attention to some of the more salient points which demand their consideration. In this respect I would gladly follow the example set me by so many distinguished predecessors, if I felt myself thoroughly qualified to do so. It unfortunately happens that the preparation of this address has taken place at a distance from my own books, and amid the daily distraction of official occupations. If, therefore, I only succeed in giving my hearers a very imperfect idea of the antiquities of various kinds deserving their attention within the limits of the county of Cardigan, I trust they will be so good as to estimate my labour not according to its success, but according to the good intentions of the workman.

“And may I be permitted to say, before I attempt to enter into

any detail, that there are in my opinion three conditions of success in the case of any Meeting of this Association. I speak from old and from a somewhat varied experience. These conditions need not all concur in order to make a meeting successful: in fact, they very seldom do concur. But if all are absent the meeting must be a failure, while it is generally successful in proportion to the number of them which may be present, and the degree in which each is present. These are,—1, a multitude of interesting objects in the neighbourhood; 2, a sufficient number of persons at leisure to attend the meetings; and 3, new and untrodden ground.

“Where the first condition is present a meeting is sure to succeed; where it is absent, however, it is by no means certain to fail. I will explain this when I come to the third condition. Tried by this test, our present Meeting falls somewhat below the average in point of promise. There are no great things to be visited in this neighbourhood. Not a single castle, no church of the first rank besides the small fragment remaining of Strata Florida, no very interesting church of inferior rank, no town of historic interest, no mansion of any antiquity; and many of the objects which it is intended to visit during the week lie at considerable distances from this place, and from each other.

“The second condition can only be fulfilled in towns of some size, in which there reside a considerable number of persons of the upper and middle classes. In such places the meetings are sure to be well attended by an intelligent auditory, if not always by one especially instructed in the subjects to be treated of. Of the Meetings of our Association at which it has been my good fortune to be present, the most satisfactory in this respect was that held at Tenby in 1851; and next to it I should be disposed to rank the one held at Carmarthen in 1875. There was no lack of hearers in either case. The population of this town being small, and that of the neighbourhood being sparse, we must not expect great numbers to be present; and the fact that our Meeting falls in the midst of the Long Vacation deprives us to a great extent of the encouragement which would be afforded by the presence of the students of St. David's College. I wish it had been otherwise on every account. When we remember that the great majority of those who are being educated within these walls will hereafter become the official guardians of our parish churches, and will in many cases be the only persons capable of appreciating the interest attaching to the various objects of antiquity which may happen to exist within the limits of their respective parishes, it appears to me of considerable importance that they should be taught in good time to interest themselves in the subjects with which our Association professes to deal. How much false restoration, more truly called destruction, would have been prevented in our parish churches if the clergy of the National Church had been, as a rule, somewhat better archæologists than they are! What ruin of the ancient monuments might have been averted had this been the case! What stores of ancient tradition

might have been preserved from destruction, and placed on record, if it had not been too often true of the parish priest, that he cared for none of these things! For these reasons I would ask those whose office it is to train the students of this College in theology and good letters, to do what they can to induce their pupils to cultivate an intelligent interest in the antiquities of their native country. Why should not a local antiquarian society be formed, of which the College might be the nucleus? If anything of the sort has been attempted, I trust I may be pardoned for expressing ignorance of its existence.

“But I have been guilty of a considerable digression. We have seen that Lampeter, tried by two of the three tests which I have proposed, does not offer great promise as a place of meeting; but when tried by the third test, Lampeter obviously succeeds. Only two Meetings have ever been held in Cardiganshire, each of them having been held at a considerable distance from this place, and one of these occurred a whole generation since. Of other Meetings held, not in the county, but in its neighbourhood, several years have elapsed since that which was held at Llandilo; and though the Carmarthen Meeting is recent, we shall not now go over any of the same ground. Except as regards the Abbey of Strata Florida, visited from Aberystwith in 1847, the upper valley of the Teifi is virgin soil. It is impossible to say what our excursions may not bring to light in it. The last Meeting at which I was present, that which was held at Carmarthen, was fruitful in unexpected discoveries. I have little doubt that this one also will bear fruit of the same or of some similar kind. If there are no objects of great and general interest included in our programme, our appetites will be all the keener for objects of minute and special interest. A camp, a barrow, or an inscribed stone here and there, will afford food for discussion, and suggest instructive conclusions. It is one of the merits of our Association that, as a rule, it works its ground thoroughly. It does not travel forty or fifty miles by railway, like some more distinguished Societies, to see a cathedral or a great ruined abbey, passing by in the meantime scores of village churches of the highest interest. I make no doubt that before the week is over, the whole of south-eastern and central Cardiganshire will have been well dragged by the archæological net, and not even the small fry will have been allowed to escape. And, let me add, nothing gives so much interest to a meeting as an unexpected find, unless it be a friendly quarrel between the maintainers of rival theories. I hope we may have numerous specimens of each of these sources of interest provided for our entertainment before the close of the present Meeting.

“One word more. I have intimated that it may very possibly be the case that we shall not have large meetings. The population of the place will not supply a large number of auditors; but the interest of a meeting is not always in proportion to the numbers who attend it. The number of those by whom the real work of the

Meeting is carried on is, as far as my experience goes, tolerably constant. One of the best Meetings I ever remember was held in a very small town in North Wales. Very few attended it; but those who did, took not merely an intelligent interest, but were also technically informed in the matters brought under the notice of the Meeting.

“And now I will turn to what, after all, is the main subject of which I was going to speak,—a general summary of the main antiquities of this county divided into classes. Let me request my hearers to pardon errors and to supply omissions. What I am about to say is based on my own imperfect recollections, which, when I was preparing this address, I had not the means of correcting by reference to books.

“First let me speak of primæval antiquities. In some respects Cardiganshire is rich in these; in other respects poor. I cannot call to mind the existence of a single cromlech. In northern and western Pembrokeshire on the one hand, and in western Merionethshire on the other, this class of remains is numerous. In Cardiganshire there are, if any, very few. Is it that materials are wanting, or that a people unacquainted with the use of metals had not succeeded in penetrating a region which at that time must have been thickly wooded? Meini-hirion exist, and a few remains of circles. The kist and the barrow are not uncommon. I do not know that any have been scientifically explored. But of all antiquities of early and uncertain ages, camps are the most abundant. Our hill-tops are crowned by them, and they frown over the sea from the summits of the cliffs. I have spoken of these as belonging to early and uncertain ages. It is one of the problems still before archæologists, how their uncertainty of date is to be got rid of or diminished. May I mention at this point certain phenomena which, though strictly antiquities, are not antiquities in the sense of showing traces of man’s hand? Still they are mixed up with, and must have had their share in determining the form of, certain of our ancient legendary stories. The shallow shores of Cardigan Bay throw off (if I may so speak) a series of parallel reefs extending for many miles in a south-westerly direction. Two of these spring from the Merionethshire coast, Sarn Badrig and Sarn-y-bwch; two from that of Cardiganshire, Sarn Cynfelyn with *Caer Wyddno* at its head, and the insignificant Sarn Cadwgan. The imagination of early ages fixed upon them a name implying a belief in their artificial origin, and the remains of a submarine forest still visible at Borth lent a colour to this belief: hence, in part, the tradition of the lost *Cantref Gwaelod*, and the romantic stories of *Gwyddno*, *Elffin*, and *Taliesin*. Hence, I say, in part, because much of this is doubtless a portion of the common heritage of Aryan mythology, especially the legend of the submerged country, which reappears in many parts of the world, and with regard to which there are some very interesting speculations in the third volume of *Bishop Thirlwall’s Remains*.

“The Romans left traces in this district, though they are not deeply marked. It is evident that one of their great highways passed down the higher portion of this valley and across the mountains to Llandovery. It may be traced at various points, and even where there is no visible track traditional recollections of it survive in local nomenclature. The name of Sarn Helen, found nearly all over Wales, indicates a Roman road. Indeed the word ‘Sarn’ is an indication of such a road, as the elements ‘street’, ‘stret’, and ‘strat’, are when they appear in English names of places. Much has still to be done in tracing this road, or system of roads, from Carmarthen and Llandovery on the one hand, to the fords of the Dyfi on the other. You are aware that the site of the Roman *Loventium* is fixed in this neighbourhood, near Pont Llanio. What is still to be seen at that spot I am unable to say, but enough has been found there to prove incontestably the fact of a former Roman occupation. Probably the most interesting vestiges of the Romans in this neighbourhood are those which the Association visited this morning, and of which an account will presently be given. As they do not fall within the limits which I have prescribed to myself, I will not refer further to them at present.

“The south-western parts of Wales are peculiarly rich in sculptured and inscribed stones with and without Oghams. Each day’s excursion teems with them. Another of great interest lies just beyond the limits of our survey, at Gwnnws. I cannot help expressing the hope and expectation that, as at Carmarthen, the Meeting may lead to the discovery and deciphering of others. This is a class of antiquities which easily lies hid, and more easily misses interpretation; and it is one to which attention has been especially directed of late. It is also one of peculiar interest. In these rude monuments we have the only material remains of an age concerning which we know very little, and would desire to know much more,—the period which immediately succeeded the withdrawal of direct Roman influence, and which contained within itself the first dawn of the mediæval system. This is the age of our great Celtic saints, and of the foundation of the sanctuaries which still preserve their names,—of Mynyw, of Llanbadarn, of Llandaff. It is the age of intercommunion in sacred and in secular matters between different Celtic countries.

“These stones naturally lead our thoughts to the ecclesiastical antiquities of the middle ages, our minsters and our parish churches. Few counties are so poor in such monuments as Cardiganshire; yet it possesses not less than three conventual foundations, and one of collegiate character, besides the great church of Llanbadarn-fawr, which it is difficult to assign to its proper ecclesiastical position. Of the monasteries, *Strata Florida* was the greatest and most famous, and doubtless its church was the most important ecclesiastical edifice in the county. Its dimensions seem to have been sufficiently ascertained. It was a cruciform building, doubtless wanting the most prominent feature of an English minster, the central

tower, since that was the rule of the religious order by which it was erected. I believe it was about 200 feet in length, being thus inferior in size to St. David's, Llandaff, or Brecon; but superior to St. Asaph and Llanbadarn-fawr. It ranged pretty nearly with Bangor. There is only one fragment of any interest; but this is remarkably beautiful, and of unusual character. The other monastic institutions of the county were Llanllyr, which has utterly perished, and Cardigan Priory. I cannot recollect the existence of any others. The parish church of St. Mary, at Cardigan, seems to have served as the church of the Priory. There is nothing of conventual character about it. It is hard to say what may have been the original character of the nave. There is really nothing to show what it was. The tower is comparatively modern; but the chancel is, for Wales, a good specimen of Perpendicular work,—sadly marred, I am bound to say, by the recent addition of an organ-chamber. Still the general character of the building is simply parochial, and there is nothing to show that it was ever otherwise: there is not the faintest trace of the minster about it. There was, besides the conventual institutions just enumerated, a college of secular canons at Llanddewi-brevi, founded by my predecessor, Thomas Beck, on the site of St. David's great triumph at the Synod of Brevi. It is extremely difficult in these days to get people to understand that a college is not necessarily a place of education. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that education formed any part of the object proposed to himself by Bishop Beck in establishing the college at Llanddewi-brevi. It was merely a body of clergy not monastic, but associated together mainly for the performance of liturgical duties. If education was any part of the founder's purpose, it was a very subordinate part of it. Yet the notion of a college being necessarily a place of learning has got hold of people's minds, and it is very hard to dislodge it from them: indeed, the notion has had practical results, and has narrowly escaped having other practical results. When the late College of Christ of Brecknock was, not indeed dissolved, but starved to death by Act of Parliament (its actual dissolution took place later), people made up their minds that it was an educational institution, and that it should be continued on that basis. I am very glad they did think so, as we have a considerable income thus secured for educational purposes in close connection with the National Church. But it never had been a College at all in the sense supposed. An excellent clergyman of this diocese once wrote to me to the effect that at the Reformation a collegiate institution was established at Brecon instead of the Popish monastic establishment which had previously existed at Abergwili. The truth is that the establishment at Abergwili was not monastic; that the Colleges at Abergwili and at Brecon were Colleges in exactly the same sense, neither of them being strictly educational; and that the College at Brecon for fifteen or sixteen years after its foundation was what I am sure my correspondent would have considered extremely Popish. Well, the College at Llanddewi-brevi was a

College in the same sense ; not educational at all, or, if at all, only in a secondary sense. But my good predecessor, Bishop Burgess, to whom this diocese lies under a deep debt of gratitude, as for much else, so for his self-denying exertions in the foundation of St. David's College, Lampeter, originally intended to establish his seminary at Llanddewi-brevi under the notion that he was only reviving the good work of his predecessor Thomas Beck. It is a great mercy that he did not carry his intention into effect. Some of the best friends of St. David's College regret that it was planted in such an out-of-the-way place as Lampeter. Whether they are right or not I will not take upon myself to say ; but I think all will agree that whatever objection may exist in the present situation of the College would have told tenfold against Llanddewi-brevi. Let me add that if the designs for the College of Llanddewi-brevi, which still exist in the Record-room at Abergwili, had been carried out, Cardiganshire would have had to boast the possession of one of the ugliest buildings in the kingdom.

“To revert to Bishop Beck's College. Nothing remains of the church except the tower, and, I believe, one transept. It was a minster of the smallest and simplest type, cruciform and without aisles, except one broad aisle (almost a second nave) added on the south. All but the small portion above indicated has been destroyed and partly rebuilt (a part of it, indeed, twice over) within the memory of man.

“I now come to the greatest existing church in the county, the third in the diocese, the great sanctuary of Llanbadarn-fawr. Well-attested tradition points to Llanbadarn as an early Celtic monastery and episcopal see. It has been even thought possible to trace approximately the limits of the diocese over which the successors of Paternus presided for about a century. The diocese was absorbed in that of St. David's ; but it is hard to make out the subsequent history of the church of Paternus. In the twelfth century it is spoken of as monastic, but ruled by an abbot whose ecclesiastical character was merged in that of a local chieftain. The abbacy was apparently hereditary, like the office of the Vladika of Montenegro and of certain other Oriental prelates : in fact, the nominal head of the Monastery was a mere country gentleman. How long this state of things lasted it is impossible to say. Probably it was a corruption which had sprung up in the old British church, and which was gradually got rid of as that Church was brought into closer union with the Church of St. Augustine. The present grand church dates from a little later than the time referred to. It cannot have been meant to be merely parochial in its character. Some traces of the old conventual system must surely have remained when it was built ; and there is something peculiarly Welsh about it. The details of its impressive entrance should be compared with those of Llanaber, of Penmon, of Valle Crucis, and even of Irish churches. In the century after the present church was built, if not earlier, the ancient monastic foundation must have been swept away. The

rectory of Llanbadarn was then appropriated to the Abbey of Vale Royal.

“The class of parish churches in which England is so rich, and of which many very interesting specimens are to be found in other parts of Wales, is not at all well represented in Cardiganshire. Most of the Cardiganshire churches, if not rebuilt within the last few years, as well as the immediate predecessors of most of those which were so rebuilt, are just nothing at all,—erections of the last century or of the first forty years of the present one. But there are some interesting exceptions. First among these I must rank Llandyssul, a noble church of its kind, and judiciously restored. Compare the massive square piers and arches of square section, without moulding or even chamfer (all built of rude rubble), with the four great arches which support the lantern of Llanbadarn-fawr. I do not know whether I ought not to rank Llanfihangel-y-Creuddin next to Llandyssul. It is a cruciform church without aisles, but with a lofty central tower, recalling the arrangements of Llanbadarn-fawr, and probably the original arrangement of Llanddewi-brevi. The parish church of Lampeter has been rebuilt twice in my own lifetime. I am told that it was a Norman church consisting of a nave and chancel, with a single aisle throughout its length. I should like to know whether this is a true description. I rather doubt the Norman. At present I can only recall one bit of true Norman work in south-western Wales, viz., the fine chancel-arch at St. Clears. Tradition points to the existence of a second parish church or chapel, that of St. Thomas, in this town. I am told that the neighbouring church of Llanwenog is very interesting, though late; but I have never seen it. Neither have I ever seen Llangeitho, a place of singular interest in the religious history of Wales; but in Meyrick's *History of Cardiganshire* the interior of the church is figured. The representation depicts two screens across the church. I know of no similar example except in the Cathedral Church of this diocese. Do these screens still exist? However, beyond a tower or a font here and there, and possibly some minor feature, I really know of nothing else belonging to this class of antiquities, and possessing any real interest, in the whole county of Cardigan. There have been some good new churches built, as well as satisfactory (so-called) restorations; but with these we have nothing to do at present. Most of the churches in the county (when I first remember it) were, as I have said, ‘just nothing at all’,—wretched erections less than a century old; and I suppose this was the case, as a rule, because their predecessors were so badly built, or so neglected, that they were in danger of falling. Poverty was probably the chief cause of this. Want of good materials may have been in part the cause. Save a band of sandstone which crosses the southern part of the county, there is no good workable stone. What there was was brought from a distance. I suspect there may have been, at one time, a large use of wood. Our narrow valleys must have abounded with oak timber. One finds some good oaken roofs left,

similar to those which so abound in Radnorshire. Let me specify those at Llanilar, a church happily restored; Llangynfelyn, where the ancient roof has been retained, and adapted to a new building (I must say not very happily, though I am in some measure responsible for it); and the porch of Llanbadarn-fawr. These all nearly resemble the Radnorshire examples. Different, but very grand in its way, was the nave-roof of Llanbadarn-fawr, now unfortunately destroyed. Two instances in that part of the county lead me to believe that mediæval architects in North Cardiganshire relied largely on the use of wood. I have in my own possession a single block of oak which was once the head of a fair two-light Perpendicular window in the church of Llangynfelyn. In the same neighbourhood there is, or was, an even more curious relic. In the farm-yard of Llwynglas, part of the patrimony of the late Archdeacon of Cardigan, there stood a massive pillar of oak of good Perpendicular work, with part of the spandril of an arch projecting from it. This, I was told, formed part of the ancient church of Llanfihangel-Geneu'rglyn, destroyed, and rebuilt in no style at all, about a century ago. Had that church an aisle or aisles, and were they divided from the nave by pillars of oak, like the Guildhall at York? I think this must have been the case.

“Next to ecclesiastical antiquities, military antiquities are more conspicuous, and attract more general interest, than any other remains of the middle ages; and in monuments of this class South Wales is peculiarly rich. From the mouth of the Wye to Milford Haven there is a chain of castles, some among them being of the first rank. Few are to be found in any part of the kingdom capable of being brought into comparison with Pembroke or Caerphilly. In this respect, however, the county of Cardigan cannot compare with the adjoining counties of Pembroke and Carmarthen. Of only two mediæval castles is there a stone left. Neither of these was of the first rank, and their remains are inconsiderable. I speak of Aberystwith and Cardigan. History or tradition records the existence of castles at Lampeter, Coedmore, Ystradmeurig, Peithyll, and Castle Walter, that is to say, Llanfihangel-Geneu'rglyn. We are now apparently within the precincts of the first, and a mound adjoining the College may mark the situation of the keep. The Castle of Coedmore is apparently represented by the present mansion. I am uncertain whether the site of the Castle of Ystradmeurig is known or conjectured; that of Castle Walter is clearly defined. We also read of a castle at Aberdovey. It is not evident on which side of the river this stood; but it was probably near the present village of that name, and therefore out of our present field of view. The Castle of Llanbadarn, of which we also read, was evidently that of Aberystwith; so also was the Castle of Aber-rheidol, whose existence is recorded. There were only two fortified towns in the county, those of Cardigan and Aberystwith. I believe no traces of the walls remain, although their course can be determined to a great extent in either case.

“In domestic antiquities the county is singularly poor. The gentry, it would seem, were, as a rule, very indifferently lodged, even down to a comparatively recent period. Probably the most interesting example of a mediæval mansion is that of Plas Crug, near Aberystwith, but of this very little is left. We have also the later mansion of Strata Florida, built upon the ruins of the abbey. Other mansions no doubt remain, reduced to the rank of farmhouses, but in this department of antiquities there is little to claim the attention of the archæologist.

“There are only three other points to which I would desire to direct the attention of the Society before concluding my somewhat discursive address. One of the advantages of a visit paid by the Society to a district hitherto untouched by it will be seen in the considerable number of curious relics of antiquity unexpectedly brought to light through the agency of the temporary museum. I do not know how it will be in the case of our present meeting, but former experience leads me to believe that a remote district abounds in curiosities, treasured up as heirlooms in the houses of the gentry, in the farmhouses, and even in the cottages, the importance of which is no doubt frequently exaggerated, but is also not uncommonly unsuspected. These are sometimes interesting as personal relics, although in this respect their genuineness may be often doubtful. They are, however, even more interesting, as throwing light on the domestic usages of the past. I cannot help thinking that sufficient attention is scarcely paid to this incident of the Society's meetings. It would, I think, be useful and instructive if, in the course of our proceedings, one of our members were requested to give an account to the Society of the most interesting contents of the temporary museum. Will you permit me to call attention to two objects which are to be seen in the present collection. They are of unusual interest, each of them having apparently been a relic, in the ecclesiastical sense of the term, formerly preserved the one in one and the other in another of the great sanctuaries of this district. One is a wooden cup, preserved for many years past at Nanteos, and most kindly placed at our disposal by the present owner of that mansion and estate. It is supposed to have been a possession of the abbey of Strata Florida, and to have passed with that demesne from the Stedmans to the Powells. In the days of my youth, and probably long since, it was supposed to possess healing powers which could only be called miraculous. It was sent for to the house of a sick man, and some valuable object was left as a pledge to ensure its safe return. The patient had to drink wine or some liquor out of it. Not content with this, he sometimes nibbled a piece from its edge: hence its present unshapely condition. The source of its alleged virtues were supposed to lie in its having formed a portion of the True Cross. I think there can be little doubt that so much of its pedigree is true as traces it to the possession of the Cistercians at Strata Florida. Nothing is more probable than that it was preserved in their church as a relic to which thaumaturgic

powers were ascribed. The veneration accorded to it in the neighbourhood, and, still more decidedly, a regard for their own health and that of their families, would prompt the country-people to bring some pressure to bear on those who would otherwise have destroyed it, to secure this valuable relic. Probably the new lords of Strata Florida had some belief in its efficacy. If this account of the matter is true, the relic is extremely interesting, as an example of the survival of mediæval belief, and even of mediæval practice, down to our own day, in a country in which the popular religious sentiments are certainly not tinged with mediævalism. The other relic belonged to the collegiate church of Llanddewi-Brefi, and is lent to the museum by the kindness of Mrs. Parry of Llidiarde. It remained at Llanddewi-Brefi till quite recent times, and was one of what were there known as “Cyrn yr Ychain Bannawg.” It appears to be the inside of a horn of the *bos longifrons*, and was probably dug up in a bog in that neighbourhood, like some remains formerly, and perhaps still, preserved at Mallwyd, in Merionethshire. It was believed to be the horn of a monstrous animal, the plague of the country, destroyed by the prayers or wonder-working powers of Dewi. I cannot doubt that the Canons of Bishop Beck’s College kept it in their treasury, and exposed it on certain occasions to the devout gaze of the faithful. Its preservation is perhaps owing to that patriotic veneration for our tutelary Saint, which seems to find its last or almost its last resting-place in the breasts of the Honourable Society of Ancient Britons. In this case the national was probably too strong for the religious sentiment, and so the relic escaped destruction.

“I pass to another subject. A region like this, until of late rarely traversed by strangers, and still containing districts as remote and wild as anything in South Britain, ought to be a stronghold of folklore. It is of great importance to lose no time in recording and fixing that which is so fleeting and transient as local tradition. If we do not do so now, railways and elementary schools will make short work with it. If indeed the Manchester and Milford Railway Company should shortly fulfil its promise of forming a direct connection between the greatest manufacturing town and the greatest natural harbour in Europe, we may expect a clean sweep of venerable beliefs in this neighbourhood. But, so far as *this* danger is concerned, it seems to me that fairies and witches need not tremble just yet. Still I would urge those who come in contact with the lower-middle and lower classes in this district, such as the clergy of the Church of England, Nonconformist ministers, medical practitioners, and others, to do what they can to place these legendary stories and beliefs on record before it is too late. I am afraid it is rather difficult to do this at this particular time. When such stories are implicitly believed by all, they are told in good faith, and nobody is ashamed of them. At that stage there is no difficulty in collecting them, but nobody wants to do so. Again, when nobody believes in them, they may be an object of interest to many, but few are left to tell them as they ought to be told. In the intermediate stage,

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when people still half believe the traditions which they have heard in their youth, they are disinclined to recite them to an unsympathising inquirer. The collector of legends is consequently too often reduced to the alternative of simulating a belief which he does not feel, or appearing to attribute to the narrator an incredulity of which he knows him to be incapable. At all events much tact and diplomacy is often needed in order to get hold of these valuable and illustrative vestiges of past belief. Remembering that the religious and philosophical beliefs of one period are the parents of the nursery tales of succeeding generations, we should neglect no opportunity of stereotyping while we can do so these venerable but evanescent traces of a past condition of humanity.

“The third point to which I desire to direct your attention is language. In two respects Cardiganshire is a good field for linguistic study. In the first place it is nearly as purely Welsh as any part of Wales can be. It is the one and only county of South Wales in which Welsh is the language of the people throughout. Even in Carmarthenshire there are two or three English-speaking parishes; there is not one in Cardiganshire. And the Welsh-speaking people of Cardiganshire are more exclusively Welsh than the Welsh-speaking people of Carmarthenshire or of any other South Welsh county. When I hold Confirmations in Carmarthenshire, I find, as a rule, that even among those who speak Welsh habitually, a very large proportion prefer to be confirmed in English. In Cardiganshire the popular feeling is all the other way; and I have held very large Confirmations at Lampeter, at Llandyssul, and Tregaron, and at Llanrhystid without confirming a single candidate in the English language. I mention this to show that Cardiganshire is the most purely Welsh county in the southern Principality. But there is another remarkable fact to be noted. I believe I am right in saying that a clearly defined line of dialectic demarcation runs across the county. Speaking roughly, the valleys of the Teifi and Aeron speak the language of Dyfed, while the northern part of the county approaches to that of Gwynedd. No doubt there must be a sort of fringe or penumbra between the two. Still I believe that if certain test-words or test-phrases are taken, the division would be found to run pretty nearly where I have placed it. I wish the clergy of central Cardiganshire would be good enough to take this matter up. They would do good service to historical science by combining to draw a map allotting to each dialect its proper area. I have already stated that it has been thought possible, by means of the dedications of churches, to determine the southward limit of the ancient diocese of Llanbadarn. It would be interesting to find, what is probably true, that this limit nearly agrees with the line separating the northern and southern dialects. In this case each would correspond to and be based upon a very ancient tribal division.

“I have now concluded all that I have it in my power to say concerning the antiquities of the county of Cardigan. I must apologise to my hearers, probably for many omissions, and possibly for some

errors, as well as for the desultory character of this address. I must further apologise to them for the early desertion from their ranks which I am forced to contemplate. When I accepted the courteous offer made to me many months ago and agreed to act as president, should I be elected to the office on this occasion, I was compelled to reserve the power of being absent from a considerable portion of the proceedings. Since the time to which I have just referred, circumstances have occurred which have rendered the observance of this condition even more necessary, as an enforced residence of three months in London has left upon my hands a considerable arrear of such work as could not possibly be performed at a distance from the diocese. There may still be some persons left who firmly believe that bishops have nothing to do, although the last discovery made by those who are determined to find fault with them at any cost is that it is true that they work very hard, but that they are very foolish and much to be blamed for doing so much work. Well, if it be a ground of blame to overwork myself in God's service, I am quite content to bear the blame. But in the meantime I trust the members of this Association will kindly bear with me if, while I am unwilling to lose the opportunity which their kindness has afforded me of testifying to the interest which I feel in the work of this body, I ask to be released from further attendance at its meetings, on account of the necessity which lies upon me of devoting my whole time and energies to the work of my office.

“It only remains for me to welcome the members of this Association, as a Cardigan man, to this county, which they are now visiting for the third time; and, as Visitor of St. David's College, to the building which the College authorities have placed at their disposal.”

Professor Babington, in proposing a vote of thanks to the President for his inaugural address, observed with more immediate reference to the diocese of Llanbadarn, that the early state of the Church in Ireland and in Celtic Scotland would throw much light upon what he regarded as their sister in Wales. The primacy of Armagh, for instance, was hereditary for many generations, and the persons holding the office were not necessarily diocesan bishops. So at Iona they were the heads of an ecclesiastical institution, not of a diocese; and if such were, as he believed to have been the case in Wales, many difficulties about the extent of the dioceses would be solved. He also suggested that as many members had hardly an opportunity of examining the museum at our annual meetings at their leisure, it would be very desirable that some member of the Association should be asked to give a description of the most important articles in it, so that they might know what to look for.

Professor Westwood, in seconding the proposition, which was carried unanimously, quoted Bede in support of the identity of the churches of Wales, Ireland, and the North of Scotland, and strongly supported the suggestion about the museum.

The President, having acknowledged the vote, called upon the Rev. D. R. Thomas, Secretary, to read the Annual Report:—

“ANNUAL REPORT, 1878.

“In holding at Lampeter its thirty-third Annual Meeting, and its third within the county of Cardigan, the Cambrian Archæological Association has much satisfaction in comparing its present position with its first tentative efforts at Aberystwith thirty-one years ago. It is further happy in having St. David’s College as its centre from which to carry out its explorations in a district but little known to the present generation of its members, yet abounding in remains of antiquity, British, Roman, and mediæval, civil and ecclesiastical. It is happier still in honouring once more as its President in his native county, one who has done so much for the history of the Cathedral of the diocese over which he so worthily watches ; and it trusts that the example which he has himself given in this respect may be followed as to the history of this county by some patriotic scholar who may have the means, the requirements, and the opportunities, of carrying out what Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick in his day made some step towards effecting. Towards such an object the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* contain no little or unimportant materials, and it is hoped that the result of this present Meeting will be to add largely to that store.

“Within the last twelve months several publications have been issued by members of the Association, and others are far advanced, bearing closely upon the antiquities of the Principality. Among these may be enumerated, in the first place, the completion of the *Celtic Remains*, which Mr. Lewis Morris left in manuscript, and which the Association has now to cordially thank Mr. Silvan Evans for the laborious office of having edited in its behalf. Another work full of value as illustrating our early Christian art and literature, is that which the Professor of Zoology at Oxford is publishing on *The Sculptured Stones of Wales*, the third Part of which is now ready for issue to subscribers. Closely allied to this again is the new edition of the *Lectures on Welsh Philology* by another Professor in the same University, and a zealous student of our stone inscriptions. Canon Williams of Rhydycroesau, another of our members, has completed the issue of the *Seint Greal*, and is engaged upon the *Gests of Charlemagne* as a further contribution from the rich stores of the Hengwrt Library at Peniarth to the linguistic idioms and the legendary lore of our Middle Age. The Vicar of Llanmadoc has also contributed such a prefatory instalment of his *History of Gower*, that we look forward to the rest of his work on that interesting peninsula. Among other publications in progress we will name only *The Diary of Peter Roberts*, a MS. of great interest to the antiquaries and genealogists of Denbighshire and Flintshire, upon which Mr. Breese is engaged ; *The History of the Gwydir Family*, a scarce work which Mr. Askew Roberts of Oswestry is reproducing in a revised and enlarged form ; and *The Tales and Sketches of Wales*, which Mr. Wilkins of Merthyr is preparing for the press.

“Under these circumstances it may seem strange that the issue of the Journal should often have been delayed from simple want of material; and the Editor desires, while thanking those members whose names are familiar, for their generous help to its pages, to appeal to those other members who have not yet done so, to contribute of their store to his wants, for so only can anything like punctuality be secured for the issue of the numbers.

“The last year has seen several gaps caused in our lists by death, including Sir G. Gilbert Scott, the eminent architect, and the Rev. Dr. Charles Williams, from among our Vice-Presidents; Mr. Thos. Wright, F.S.A., Mr. T. G. Norris, Rev. Latimer Jones, and Rev. Gilbert Smith of Gumfrieston, and others. During the same period, however, there has been more than a corresponding accession of new members, who are now proposed for final admission :

“NORTH WALES.

“Beale, Wm. J., Esq.; Bryntirion, Dolgelley, Merion.
 Davies, Rev. D., Llansilin Vicarage, Denbighshire
 Davies-Cooke, Philip Bryan, Esq., F.S.A., Gwysaney, Flintshire,
 and Owston, Yorkshire
 Davies, Rev. John, St. David’s Vicarage, Blaenau, Merion.
 Hughes, Rev. D., M.A., Ruthin
 Pope, S., Esq., Q.C., Hafod-y-Bryn, Llanbedr, Merion.
 Pope, Mrs., ditto
 Verney, Capt., R.N., Rhianva, Anglesey
 Williams, Griffith, Esq., Borthwnog, Merion.
 Williams-Ellis, Rev. J., Plas Lodowic, Carnarvon

“SOUTH WALES.

“Davey, Rev. W. H., Vice-Principal S.D.C., Lamp.
 Davies, Howell, Esq., Carmarthen
 Edmondson, Rev. Thos., Cowbridge, Glam.
 Evans, Alcwyn, C., Esq., Carmarthen
 Evans, Colonel Herbert, High Mead, Cardiganshire
 Johnes, Miss, Dolau Cothi, Carmarthenshire
 Price, Mrs. Mary, Glan Twrch, Swansea Vale, Glam.
 Roberts, Evan, Esq., Church Street, Merthyr.
 Rowlands, Rev. Lewis, Llanddewi Brefi, Cardiganshire
 Williams, David, Esq., George Town, Merthyr

“ENGLAND AND THE MARCHES.

“Bazeley, Rev. Wm., Marston Rectory, Gloucester
 Birmingham Free Library
 Gammarth, Rev. James, Drumlithie, Fordun, N.B.
 Glinn, Mrs., The Steppes Eigne, Hereford
 Leighton, Stanley, Esq., M.P., Sweeny Hall, Shropshire
 Lloyd, Rev. T. H., B.A., Holy Trinity, Oswestry

Roberts, J. Askew, Esq., Croes Wylan, Oswestry
 Whitaker, Rev. R. Nowell, M.A., Whalley Vicarage, Lancashire
 Williams, W. H., Esq., 13 Frederick Place, Clifton.

“*Vice-President.*—To the list of Vice-Presidents it is proposed to add the name of Whitley Stokes, Esq., LL.D.

“*Committee.*—To supply the vacancies caused by the retirement, in their rotation, of Prebendary Davies, J. R. Cobb, Rev. D. Silvan Evans, and Rev. Walter Evans, the following names are submitted for confirmation: Prebendary Davies and Rev. D. Silvan Evans re-elected, Rev. Hugh Prichard, R. Kyrke Penson, Esq.

“*Local Secretary.*—In place of T. G. Norris, deceased, Rev. Elias Owen, M.A., Denbighshire.”

The Rev. E. L. Barnwell, Treasurer, in proposing that the Report be adopted and printed, congratulated the Association on its continued vigour; for although it was now between thirty and forty years old, its members were increasing, and not decreasing.

The Rev. Prebendary Davies, in seconding the motion, held, after considerable experience, the Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association to be one of the pleasantest gatherings of the year.

The President having mentioned a letter he had received from Miss Johnes, expressive of regret at being unable personally to receive the Association at Dolau Cothi, and expressed the thanks of the members for the courteous exhibition of the curiosities and antiquities they had seen there that day, called upon Professor Babington to give an outline of the day's excursion. After which Professor Westwood alluded to the Paulinus Stone, as containing in two lines one of the most striking eulogiums that could be spoken of a Christian man, and describing him as a preserver of the faith, a consistent patriot, and a loyal upholder of the right.

‘*Servatur fidei patriæq’ semper amator
 cultor pientissimus æqui.*’

He had been unsuccessful in his search for a stone of which Mr. Longueville Jones had left a rubbing, then in the museum, and had been told that it had been broken up for road metal.

Professor Rhys, however, was able to state that in the course of the route taken by his party they had found the lost stone, the “Hir Faen”, with the identical inscription; but, increased by later ones, of which an amusing account was given, showing it to have been the work of idle passers by, supplemented by the regrets of an unsuccessful Lampeter student. He then referred to the difference between the inscription on the Talorus Stone, as given in the first three editions of Gibson's *Camden*, and in all the later accounts, and hoped that the autograph of Mr. Saunders of Jesus College—Camden's informant, and probably a native of the neighbourhood—might be found to solve the difficulty.

The Rev. D. R. Thomas added a few words about the stone circles that appeared to exist near Carreg y Bwgi, and the Roman camp

near Pant Teg, above Llanfair Clydogau. He also pointed out another element that tended to illustrate the probable extent of Llanbadarn Vawr as a diocese—viz., that among the companions of St. Padarn were SS. Cadvan and Tydecho, the patron saints of an extensive district in Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, adjoining the Cardiganshire district.

The President regretted that diocesan engagements prevented his being able to remain with the Association for the rest of the meeting, and hoped that reason would be held sufficient for his non-appearance among them during the rest of the week.

Mr. G. E. Robinson, Secretary, then announced the route and arrangements for the morrow's excursion.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21.

Leaving Lampeter at half-past nine, the ruins of the once important house of Peterwell (*Arch. Camb.*, 1860, p. 276) were passed on the left hand, and we halted at the church of Llanwnen, which had been reopened last year after restoration. It comprises chancel, nave, and western tower, the base of which forms the porch. On the western face of the tower is a rude figure of probably the patron saint; and on its south-western buttress a mutilated rood with figures of Our Lord, the Virgin Mother, and St. John, of the date of the fifteenth century. The stoup stands in the wall north of the doorway. The reredos, of inlaid mosaic, the sedile, and piscina, are recent insertions.

At Llanfechan, or Llanvaughan as it is sometimes called, the dilapidated remains of a never completed house (adjoining to which there is said to have existed in former times a chapelry) stands the bilingual inscribed stone which reads in Roman characters TRENACATVS IC IACIT FILIVS MAGLAGNI (*Arch. Camb.*, and *Lapidarium Walliæ*, Plate 64); but in Ogams, TRENACATLO, which Professor Rhys takes to be, not a version of the former, but a distinct inscription commemorative of two men, Tren and Catlo. (*Lectures on Welsh Philology*, p. 393.)

The moated mound called *Castell Santesau* (written on the Ordnance Map *Sant Hesse*) was next examined. It is a circular mound defended on the river side by a steep, shelving bank, and on the other by a fosse some 20 feet deep. At the north-west side the earth has been thrown up so as to form an embankment some 40 feet high from the bottom of the fosse, and 30 feet above the rest of the area. Whether its purpose was to guard a ford on the river, or to serve as a watch-point, may not be easy to determine; but its position in the middle of the Vale of the Teivi, and in the face of another valley opening into it, tends in favour of the latter view, especially when the importance of guarding against surprises through these once well-wooded glens be borne in mind; whereas the more open hills called for comparatively little precaution.

The church of Llanybyddar (St. Peter's) follows the usual type of the churches of this Vale, and consists of chancel and nave with a battlemented western tower, which has a turret-stair at its north-east angle, and supplies in its vaulted base the principal entrance into the church. A broken font lies on the floor, and its place is supplied by fixing the stoup on a substructure of rubble; but it would seem to be rarely used, as, like many of its neighbours, it is carefully whitewashed on both the in- and the out-sides. An early foliated window in the north wall shows where the rood-loft once stood, the space beneath which was lighted by it, and tells how much the ground outside has changed its level by reason of the many burials. The Communion-cup bears the inscription, + POCVLVM DE ECCLESIE + LAN + ABET + HEOR,—a form of the name which had hardly been recognised as its own; indeed, we were told it must at one time have belonged to some other church. However, as the name has been spelt eleven or twelve different ways, one more need not have made much difference. It bears no date; but from its marks, and comparison with others, it must have been about 1574.

At Maes-y-Gaer, a section of the Roman road leading from Mari-dunum (Carmarthen) to Loventium (Llanio) had been exposed through the care of Colonel Evans of Highmead, and after inspecting it we ascended the hill which is crowned with an extensive circular camp of about 120 yards diameter. The entrance is nearly due east, and is flanked by a curtain and mounds on each side. On the east-north-east it is defended by a double line of dyke, being the most accessible side; on the west and south sides the dyke has been almost obliterated. The position is very important, as it may be said to stand in the centre of the great valley district of the Teifi, and overhangs the Roman road.

Returning through the village, the party proceeded to Highmead, where they were received by Colonel and Mrs. Evans with great hospitality; and after inspecting the pictures and other articles of *vertù*, we sped along for Llanllwni, alighting on the way at a place marked "Cwrt", to examine an earthwork which occupies the angle of slightly elevated ground between the brook Tegan and the river Teifi. The steep bank forms a natural defence on two sides, the rest is protected by a dyke. The included space is small, about 35 feet by 18 feet; and as at Santesau, the bank is raised at the north-west.

The view of Llanllwni Church, as we descended into the narrow, picturesque valley, was strikingly beautiful. Here the Teifi just finds room to wind between two steep and well wooded banks. There, on a high ridge of rock, stands the church with its lofty tower. Tower, nave, and chancel, constitute the plan, with a small vestry at north-east angle. From the last a narrow window looks direct to the altar. In the east wall are two slabs, intended probably for images; two credences in the north, and an ambry in the south wall. The font is square, rude, and whitewashed. The church itself has lately been restored. Outside, near the door, is a large

slab with three small crosses upon it, and believed to have been an altar; and in the tower another is said to have been inserted. A little to the east of the church, and now included in the cemetery, is a mound in which were discovered last year (1877) several cists with human bones. A dyke slightly to the east of this, leaves it debateable whether the mound had been originally sepulchral or military.

A small circular tower or building, 8 ft. exterior, and 4 ft. 6 ins. interior diameter, on the north-east side of the church, and just outside the cemetery wall, is said, like the wall below it, on the river bank, to have been connected with an old priory. Perhaps there was here a cell of St. John's Priory at Carmarthen, for in 1291 one moiety, and in 1309 the other moiety, of the tithes of the parish, together with those of Llanfihangel Rhos-y-Corn, were bestowed upon that house; and after the Dissolution they were conferred on the Bishop of Lincoln, who is, through the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, their present appropriator.

Tea and coffee were provided, with kind thought, by Mrs. Lloyd at Pontllwni; and a drinking-cup, of beaten silver and ebony, commemorative of a battle between the Hungarians and Turks, was sent for inspection by Mrs. Saunders of Berth-y-berllan.

The church of Llanfihangel ar Arth, appropriated, like Llanllwni, at one time to the Priory of St. John at Carmarthen, has lately been restored; but on the present occasion was chiefly attractive for its two ancient tombstones,—one inscribed HIC IACIT VLGAGNVS FIVS (*sic*) SENOMAGLI (*Lapidarium Walliæ*, Plate 45; and *Lectures on Welsh Philology*, p. 398); the other engraved with one large and several small crosses. (*Lap. Wall.*, Pl. 48). The stairs to the rood-loft have been built up in the north wall; and an old font from the extinct chapel of ease at Pencader lies in the churchyard.

Owing to the distance and the shortness of the time, the intended visit to Llandyssil had to be omitted; but on the homeward journey the church of Llanwenog was inspected. In form it follows the local type, with the addition of a south chantry chapel. The font is circular, and of Norman character, with faces rudely carved upon it. A two-light window on the south side is decorated; the east window and the tower are perpendicular. Add to this the Apostles' Creed in Welsh (black letter), discovered with many other frescoes on the north wall, a mutilated credence, a bracket for the image of the patron saint, and portion of a crucifix in the church, and they constitute together an interesting edifice. The tower is battlemented, with a stair-turret: and over the west door is an escutcheon which indicates the family through whose influence some large renovation must have been carried out. The arms are a chevron between three martlets (or ravens), with a legend, partly obliterated, on a garter.

In the immediate vicinity of the church a memorable battle was fought, in the tenth century, between the Welsh and the Danes, of which the following notice was supplied by Colonel Evans: "Owen

states that in 981 the Danes landed in West Wales and penetrated to Llanwenog, and that a battle was fought at Caemas; the Danes under Godfrid, the British under Einon ab Owen or Hywell ab Ieuaf. In the *History of Wales*, by Caradoc of Llancarvan, which was printed and set in order in the year 1774 by Dr. Powell and Mr. Wynne of Oxford, I find that in the year 979 Godfrid, son of Harold the Dane, landed in Anglesey and Llyn, which countries he devastated. Howel ab Ieuaf, Prince of North Wales, having raised an army, met the Danes at Gwaith Hirbarth, and shamefully overthrew them. In revenge, Godfrid in the year 981 landed a powerful army in West Wales, and spoiled the land of Dyfed (Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan), with the church of St. David's, and fought the famous battle of Llanwanoc. The Welsh were in this battle probably commanded by Eineon, son of Owen, Prince of South Wales. In 982, when the English entered Wales, Eineon, assisted by Howel, Prince of North Wales, defeated them; but as Howel appears to have joined Eineon for the purpose of fighting the English, and no mention is made of him in the fight of the previous year, it is only to be supposed that Eineon stood alone with his followers against the Dane. In 986 we find Godfrid again invading Anglesey; so neither of the leaders in the battle of Llanwanoc can have been killed; and therefore the 'Crug yr udon' has probably no connection with this battle, as a *crug* of its size would only have been raised over some great chief; and it is most improbable that the bulk of the killed would have been carried for burial a mile from where they fell."

EVENING MEETING.—The chair was taken by Professor Babington, who called upon Mr. R. W. Banks to read a paper on "The Charters of Lampeter", which is printed in the current number of the Journal.

Professor Edmondes then read a paper on the "Folk-lore of Cardiganshire and Caermarthenshire", by the Rev. D. W. Thomas of Pontfaen, vicar of St. Ann's, near Bangor. This was followed by discussions, in which Professor Westwood, Mr. Barnwell, and Dr. Raven took part, and will be printed in a future number.

The Rev. Benjamin Williams was next called upon to read a paper on "The Names of Places in the neighbourhood of Lampeter." This, too, will be printed.

The Rev. Dr. Raven, master of the Grammar School, Great Yarmouth, read the next paper, on "The Prospects of Welsh Campanology", printed in the present number, and was followed by Mr. Robinson, who mentioned *inter alia* the inscription on the Llantrisant bell, "Gloria in Ecclesia contra papam et diabolos," and warmly advocated greater attention to this subject on the part of the Society. Other papers on "The Howells of Pencaerau", by the Rev. B. Williams, and on "The Ancient British Origin of the Herberts", owing to the necessities of time, were voted to be taken as read.

A vote of thanks to the Local Committee was moved by Prebendary Davies and seconded by Professor Rhys, who stated that it

was in this neighbourhood that he had begun his archæological researches.

Professor Westwood proposed a vote of thanks to the contributors to the museum, and spoke of the instruction to be derived from a comparison of the local antiquities so brought together at the different places of the Association's annual meetings.

Mr. Barnwell, in seconding the proposition, instanced some important contributions in a former year at Ruthin.

The thanks of the Association were also cordially given, on the motion of Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Banks, to those who on each day of the meeting welcomed the Association with so much hospitality.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22.

The archæologists started to-day in two sections, the one making for the abbey of Strata Florida as its main point, the other branching off at Tregaron, in search of inscribed stones. The former party left the train at the station of Ystrad Meurig, renamed of late, from its being the one most convenient for a visit to the abbey, which is distant three miles, "Strata Florida"; the intervening distance was soon compassed by some on foot and by the rest in carriages; and on the way the hamlet of Pont Rhyd Fendigaid (the bridge of the blessed ford), intimated that we were approaching it along the pilgrims' path. Considering the former importance of the abbey and the extent of its monastic buildings, which covered a space of about nine acres, there are now but very scant remains to be seen. An excellent account of the abbey, its history, possessions, architecture, and the eminent men buried within its precincts, written by the Rev. George Roberts, vicar of Monmouth, was read at the annual meeting at Aberystwith in 1847, and printed in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1848.

Another paper was read on the spot by the Rev. T. R. Lloyd, the vicar, in which he combined several local traditions. Hoping to recur to the subject, we need at present only observe that, whether, as is most likely, Rhys ap Tewdwr's original foundation, before A.D. 1090, was at the Hen Fynachlog, two miles distant, or not, there need be little doubt that Rhys ap Gruffydd's re-foundation as a Cistercian monastery in 1164 was on the present site. This was in a great measure burnt down by Edward I and again rebuilt; and the western doorway, with its round head and thirteen bands of croziers, welding together its five different orders, belongs to this or even a later period rather than to the Transition Norman, as Mr. Roberts thought, so that there is no occasion for his theory that the rebuilding of 1294 was a restoration of the peculiarities of that of 1164. On the inner side, moreover, the string course has been completely cut through to admit the present arch, showing that it

is of later construction than the bulk of the wall in which it stands. This same string course re-appears in the north transept, and belongs to the work of Rhys ap Gruffydd's re-foundation. An Early English capital, with the foliage deeply carved, has been dug up within the last ten years, and now stands on the wall in front of the farmhouse, which was itself in former times the abbot's residence. On the same wall is another stone inscribed "Jane Stedman, widow, of Strata Florida", a member of that family through which the property has devolved by marriage to its present owner, G. E. J. Powell, Esq., of Nanteos. A curious allegorical painting on panel represents the Temptation of Youth, and on the scroll upon which the boy stands are the lines—

"When virtue and vice
Youth doth woo,
'Tis hard to say
Which way he 'll go.

"Anno Dom. 1741."

The uncared for look of the place may have, however, an attraction for the archæologist, who, reflecting upon the former greatness of the abbey, and the prominent place it has occupied in the annals of the past, as the burial place of the princes of South Wales, and the home of its chief archives, and looking upon the heaps of *débris* that now mark the site, would fain hope that a careful and intelligent examination will some day bring to light, not only the plan and outline of the former buildings, but also disentomb some things of interest and value that must now lie concealed beneath the masses of earth and stones. The little parish church adjoining, built in part out of the spoils of the abbey, is an unpretending Hanoverian building, but contains a good and almost complete copy of Bishop Parry's black letter Bible of 1620, the title and one or two other pages in the body of the book being alone wanting. It is in the original boards, but has lost the clasps. There is also a vestry book in the chest, with many interesting entries, such as the "blocking up of the east door" (?) in 1771, a "contribution to the relief of distressed missionaries in North America," 1779, and others of much service for a parochial account.

Returning thence to Bron Meurig, the party was hospitably entertained by the Rev. John Jones, master of the Grammar School, and afterwards inspected the church bell, which was found a few years ago in a bog near Llanwnws, and the story of which discovery was communicated at the time by Mr. Jones to the *Journal (Archæologia Cambrensis, 1875.)* A large collection of Oriental coins—gold, silver, copper, and bronze—collected by a former pupil of the school, and presented by him to it, was also examined, and then a move was made to the school itself. The founder of the Grammar School of Ystrad Meurig was Mr. Edward Richard, who not only conferred a vast benefit on this then outlandish district by his foundation, but by his energy and skill raised it to a high pitch of efficiency; and

many prominent clergymen of the past generation were ordained from it without any other collegiate instruction. The school was held within the church, which appears to have been modified to suit its requirements, a window having been closed in the east wall and a fireplace and chimney substituted; it is now in a ruinous condition, and appears to be used chiefly as a covered playground for wet weather. The present school-room is also the parish church, and was built some years ago, but without the slightest ecclesiastical or even scholastic features. Happily there is now a prospect of new school buildings, through the operation of the Endowed School Commission, which has united the foundations of Ystrad Meurig and Lledrod. A room at the west end of the school church serves the respective purposes of a vestry, a class-room, and a library, and among the books are some very valuable editions of the Fathers; and as is so often the case, portions of early MSS. used up in some of the covers. The site of the Castle is all that now remains, but a portion of the walls were standing within memory. The inner court was surrounded by a fosse, the outer defence was probably a *cheval-de-frise*, surmounting in one portion a steep slope, and on the other a strong dyke. Lewis, in his *Topographical Dictionary*, says that “of the original foundation nothing satisfactory is known. The first notice of it occurs in the history of the siege of Aberystwith Castle by Gruffydd ap Rhys, when the governor of that fortress sent to Ystrad Meurig by night, and received before the morning a reinforcement, which enabled him to defend it against the attacks of the Welsh prince. It was partly destroyed by Owen Gwynedd in 1136, when that chieftain, aided by his brother Cadwaladr, destroyed several other castles in Wales, which were held by Anglo-Norman invaders. It was, however, repaired in 1150 by Rhys, Prince of South Wales, who with his brother Meredydd, sons of Gruffydd ap Rhys, took it from Howel ap Owen Gwynedd and fortified it for themselves. In 1158 it was besieged and taken by Roger, Earl of Clare, but was retaken in 1189 by Maelgwyn ap Rhys, who in 1194 gave it to Anarawd, his brother, as a ransom for the liberation of his two brothers, Howel and Madoc, whom that chieftain had made prisoners. It did not remain long in the possession of Anarawd, for in 1198 Maelgwyn again retook it, and retained it till the year 1207, when, despairing of being able to defend it against Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, from whom he expected a hostile attack, he rased it to the ground; and from that time it does not appear that it was ever rebuilt.”

The other section, on leaving the main body of the Society at Tregaron station, at once proceeded to the church, and subjected the walls of the tower to a close scrutiny, in the hope of finding some trace of an inscribed stone, known to have been in existence in the time of Sir Samuel Meyrick. One he removed from hence to his own residence at Goodrich Court, where, by the industry of Professor Rhys, it has been re-discovered. Another is said by local tradition to have been used in repairing the base of the tower, but

the attempt to identify it failed. Of the original church nothing remains but the tower, the walls of the nave and chancel having been rebuilt from the ground line in the process of restoration; and it must be said, in justice to those who advised so wholesale a measure, that the body of the church, as they found it, was a poor specimen of the debased Georgian type. The tower is a good example of the typical square and somewhat tapering shaft, starting from a broadly splayed base, and surmounted by a battlemented parapet, simple in design but very effective—a type which seems to be peculiar to the western counties of the Principality, which is marked and distinct, and well worthy of preservation. The interior of the tower and its roof have been substantially repaired, and the bell cage is new, carrying only one bell, and that a modern one, cast by M. and R. J., Merthyr, 1859.

The next points were the churches of Llan Penal and Lledrod, neither of which deserve more than passing notice, as being devoid of any architectural feature, and, especially the latter, which is in a very indifferent state of repair. The former church has no bell, although there is evidence of one having been used; and it may be well to draw attention to the fact, in the hope that this indispensable adjunct to every church may be replaced here if it can be found. The bell of Lledrod Church is by Evans of Chepstow, dated 1751, and is of better casting and tone than usual, but is so insecurely fixed that it cannot be rung, and will fall outwards unless it be reinstated.

On the way hence to Gwnnus, a search was made for the “Llech Mihangel”, marked upon the Ordnance Survey. A cottage is now built over the spot, and the stone has probably been broken up to provide materials for the building of it. A little further on was inspected the “Maen Gwyn”, a high boulder of white spar, probably an ancient boundary stone, but bearing no mark or inscription.

The church at Gwnnws is almost entirely new, the feature of most interest in it is the “Hirodil Stone”, of which good sketches and rubbings were made, the lettering was carefully examined and determined in consultation, so that the illustration and account of it to be given in *Lapidarium* may be full and accurate. This church also is without a bell, but the vicar has it in contemplation to purchase the old one, which was dug up in the bog, and exhibited at Bron Meurig. The old chalice is in a poor condition and out of repair, but is capable of being renovated and made available for use at a comparatively small cost. It is to be hoped the vicar will undertake this reform also, as well as that of the bell before referred to.

The next point of interest was the church of Llanddewi Brefi, where accurate rubbings and drawings of the inscribed stones were taken. One of them, the most interesting, was broken up during the restoration of the church, and is now built into the north-west angle of the nave, the fragments of it being placed upside down. The angle has only been repaired for about 10 feet in height, and

the stone was broken up to provide materials for the purpose! It was evidently a flat stone, and equally certain that other fragments of the inscription closely adjoin these, laid flat, or with the inscribed face inwards. A few shillings would pay for drawing down the angle again, when all that remains of the stone might be recovered and the angle rebuilt. Considerable historic interest attaches to a true reading of this inscription, as the one given in Meyrick's *Cardiganshire* scarcely commends itself to our judgment. Fortunately the other stones have escaped injury, and the drawings taken of them will be reproduced.

Both sections returned sufficiently early to be able to inspect the mound adjoining the College, the site of the Castle of Lampeter. It has been much modified by the exigencies of the College buildings; but from its character and situation it appears to have been similar to the many others that mark the district, and corresponds with the moated mounds of the upper valley of the Severn, in the neighbourhood of Newtown and Montgomery.

A portion of the Roman road also was examined in the fields to the south-west of the town.

In the evening the members met in the College hall for a more careful examination of the Museum, where, in accordance with the suggestions thrown out on Tuesday evening, the chief objects of local interest were pointed out and described by Professor Edmondson, whilst other objects, such as china and coins, were taken charge of by the Rev. D. H. Davies of Cernarth. Of these a detailed account will be found in the catalogue of the Museum.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23.

To-day again two parties were formed, one section in search of inscribed stones taking the route indicated in the names of Maes Mynach, Capel St. Silin, Llanllyr, Abermeurig, Llanio, Silian; the other taking Silian, Llanllyr, Abermeurig, Llangeitho, Llanio, and Llanddewi Brefi; but as so much ground was traversed in common we will combine the two accounts.

The first point was the inscribed, or rather sculptured, stone at Maes Mynach, a monolith of sandstone, 5 feet 6 inches high, rudely fashioned into the semblance of a habited figure by having the upper angles broken off, and so forming the shoulders, while the central part would represent the head. It formerly stood in an upright position within the enclosure of a British camp called the Gaer, at Cribyn, and was removed from thence to its present position in the latter part of last century. It has upon its face three groups of interlacing knots of simple design, very broadly cut; and when standing in its original position would, at a little distance, have some resemblance to a Benedictine, or, if whitewashed, a Carmelite friar. It is no unfair assumption that the origin of the name Maes Mynach is thus to be traced; for there is no other indication in the

buildings, or traditional history there, of a more direct derivation of the name.

From hence, about half a mile further on, is the small hamlet of Capel St. Silin; but here all trace of the ancient chapel has disappeared, and even the memory of it is dying out. It stood on the point of the hill overlooking the small valley and hamlet. Some few stones were remaining during the childhood of our informant (æ. 72); and one was more especially remembered from its fancied resemblance to a coped coffin-lid, but is now quite overgrown, and covered up with earth.

Silian is a pretty little church in an elevated *cwm* that forms a pass over the watershed that separates the valley of the Dulas from that of the Aeron. It has very recently been restored with much good taste by Mr. Withers. For the older bellcot an effective campanile has been substituted, and an open stone pulpit and plain reredos in three compartments inserted. The bowl of the old font, preserved in the vestry, is curious, and has four rude heads carved at the angles. Outside the church, built into the south wall, is the Bandus Stone. It is clearly lettered, and an illustration of it will appear in *Lap. Wall.* At the east end of the church is a detached stone bearing on one face a miniature representation of precisely the same character and design as the Maes Mynach Stone, and on the other a well cut design of the mat-pattern. Of both rubbings were taken.

Llanllyr, the seat of Colonel Lewes, is the site of an ancient nunnery, valued at the Dissolution, according to Dugdale and Speed, at £57 : 5 : 4, and said by Leland to have been a cell of Strata Florida. Very small remains of the buildings are to be seen, as they were doubtless pulled down to provide materials for the building of the modern mansion of the same name.

The inscribed stone which was the object of our visit is in the private grounds; it is an oblong block about 5 feet long, split down the middle, one half of which only remains, the other having been built into the walls of the house. The remaining half bears on its face part of an incised wheel-cross, and a smaller one on the right side, complete. The inscription, in rudely formed minuscule characters, is on the face. It is much to be hoped that the owner will have a search made for the missing half, that the whole inscription may be recovered. An illustration of the inscription as it now is is given by Professor Westwood in *Lapidarium Wallace*, Plate 64.

Passing through Talsarn, attention was drawn to an inscription on the lintel of a doorway, which reads M. LL. FB 1685. I. E. CARP., and commemorates the owner who built the house, apparently one of the Lloyds of Llanllyr, and the carpenter who worked at it.

The church of Trefilan (St. Hilary's) is small and unpretending, consisting of chancel and nave, and was built in 1806 in place of the previous double-aisled one, which had fallen into such dilapidation that it had to be taken down. The font, a square, slightly hollowed stone on a circular pillar, has been retained, but the ori-

ginal bowl has gone. The chalice is inscribed *POCVLVM ECCLESIE DE LLANILAR 1574*.

The "Castell" is a moated mound of about 50 feet diameter at the top, and is supposed, according to Lewis, to have been "begun by Maelgwn ap Rhys, and to have been completed by his son Maelgwn Vychan in the year 1233."

At Abermeurig Mr. J. E. Rogers had provided a plentiful luncheon for the now hungry and numerous party, after acknowledgment of which a move was made for Llangeitho Church, more memorable for its associations with the pious and eloquent Daniel Rowland than for its present ecclesiology. It was rebuilt in 1819, in the style and with the features of the period. At the east end is a semicircular sacrarium; and the *POCVLVM + ECCLESIE + DE + LANKEYTHO* is still shown. But, alas! the church contains no such thing as a font! Rowland's tombstone stands against the east wall, on the outside; and other members of his family are commemorated on a tablet on the north wall. In the churchyard are some fine yew trees; and there is here a curious fashion of building altar-tombs with an outward curve, like a boy's cap of some fifty yearago.

On the other side of the brook, and in another parish, but almost within a stone's throw, stands the large Methodist Chapel built originally for Rowland when inhibited from preaching in the church.

At Llanio traces could be seen of portions of the Roman camp, *Loventium*, and in all directions pieces of Roman brick and mortar; but much excavation will have to be done before any satisfactory account can be given of it. In the walls of the farmhouse and out-buildings the Roman inscriptions, *OVERIONI* and *COH. II. (AUG. ?)*, were examined; and we were told that in "Cae Gwyrfil" (qu. *Milwyr, i.e., Soldier's Field*) there was formerly a large sepulchral mound full of bones, which were carted away a few years ago as compost for the fields.

The church of Llanddewi Brefi is, both from its association with St. David and its connection with Bishop Beck, of so much importance and interest, that we are glad to be able to promise a paper on its history from the pen of the late Rev. W. Edmunds, Head Master of the Grammar School at Lampeter. It will suffice, therefore, to notice now some only of its salient features. It stands on a slight spur or bank on the south side of the Brevi, where that river cuts at right angles the line of hills that runs northward to Tregaron. This bank, according to the legend, rose spontaneously during the course of St. David's famous speech against Pelagius, and was the standing proof of his orthodoxy and of his opponent's error. It was originally cruciform in plan, but at present it comprises only nave and chancel, the transept-arches alone remaining to show their previous existence. A central tower surmounts the choir. The nave has lately been restored in the Early English style; but not the chancel, which is only used as a Sunday school. The chalice is exactly similar to that at Llangeitho, and is, moreover, dated,—
+POCVLM ECCLESIE DE LANDEWY BREVVY. 1574. Near the west door

are three upright stones with crosses, and in the west wall two fragments of the Idnert inscription. Possibly a third may exist in the north wall of the tower-arch ; but if so, it has been so scored and defaced as to be utterly illegible. Some ruins near the church are still pointed out as "Lluest Cantorion" (the Chanters' Lodgings).

A meeting of members was held in the evening, at 8.30, for the transaction of the business of the Association, and it was finally announced that the Annual Meeting for 1879 should be held in Welsh Pool.

* * * The Museum Catalogue will appear with the January Number.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

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Signed W. WILLIAMS, *Treasurer.*

D. JONES.

C. C. BABINGTON, *Chairman of General Committee.*

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INTRODUCTION.

SOME THOUGHTS ON THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF BRITAIN, AND ON THE MATERIALS REQUISITE TO COMPOSE SUCH A HISTORY, WITH AN ENQUIRY WHETHER THE COLLECTION NOW BEFORE US IS NOT THE RIGHT METHOD TO BE PURSUED IN PROVIDING SUCH MATERIALS.

CHAP. I.

OF THE NECESSITY OF HAVING THE TRUE AND REAL NAMES OF PERSONS AND PLACES RECORDED IN HISTORY; IF OTHERWISE, THE STORY IS FALSE.

ALL men who have the use of letters and of their reason know that in reading of history, or an account of any transactions ancient or modern, unless they have the true names of the persons acting, and the places where they acted, it is no account at all, and is but like an apothecary that gives you Ipecacuanha in the room of Jallap. Is not this exactly the case of an historian who gives you Walganus instead of Gwalchmai, Breighmons instead of Eryri-mons, Rududibras for Rhun Baladr Bras, Halterenes for Allt yr Ynys, Kentigern for Cyndeyrn Garthwys, Gannoc for Dyganwy, Damnonium for Dyfnaint, Nuevin for Aneurin, etc., etc.? Is there anybody then that takes a pleasure in reading the actions of his ancestors, or the ancient inhabitants of Britain and Gaul, in the ancient books that treat of

Britain, but what would willingly have the real and true names of the people and places that he reads of? The occasion of the errors of authors in this respect being either their want of knowledge in the Celtic tongue, or owing to the ignorance of transcribers, or to the publishers of ancient manuscripts in printing, or else to that vicious custom of modelling or Latinizing Celtic names, whereas the names of men and places in all nations should be transmitted as they are used in the language that imposed them.

It vexes me to see the renowned King of the Britains, Caswallon, nicknamed in Cæsar's *Commentaries* Cassivellaunus; and several of the like, as Cynfelyn, Cuno-belinus. To see Cynog Las in that patched piece of Gildas called Cunoglassus; and Esgolaind, *Lanio Fulve*, a yellow butcher—a plain mark of forgery; and in the same author, Maelgwn Gwynedd transmogrified into *Maglo Cunus*. I am sorry to see the lands of *Gwyr* and *Cydweli*, in Glamorganshire, transformed in different corrupt copies of Nennius to *Guiher cet Gwely*, *Guher tee Guili*, *Guir Gecgadi*, *Guircat Gweli*, and *Guhir cet gwely*.

I pity the fate of poor Silius, who Galfrid in his Latin translation of the British History hath nicknamed Silvius, whereas the British Silius, as it is in the British MSS., should have been Latinized Julius.

The inhabitants of Ireland are under no obligations to Ptolomy or his transcriber for calling their Island *Iouepuis* instead of *Iouepdivis*, or, as the Britains wrote it, *Y Werddynys*, *i.e.*, the Green Island; and at this day, *Y Werddon*.

The ancient city of Derwennydd, on the river Derwennydd, hath with several others undergone the same

fate in Antoninus's *Itinerary*, where it is called *Der-ventio*.

I shall now pass over Bede, Math. Paris, Westminster, William of Neuburg, and all the Saxon and English authors that succeeded them, being all swarming with errors where they have touched any British names of men and places, which are rectified in the following treatise.

CHAP. II.

THAT THE INHABITANTS OF BRITAIN AND ITS ISLANDS ARE A MIXTURE OF CELTÆ, TEUTONS, AND ROMANS, AND HOW THEY BECAME SO ; AND THAT MOST OF THE ENGLISH HAVE ANCIENT BRITISH BLOOD IN THEIR VEINS.

IN the light that I look on the inhabitants of Britain and its islands, after I have closely considered the several conquests of these islands and the languages of the conquerors, I dare affirm there are few among them but what have a mixture of ancient British blood in them, and that therefore this performance has a claim to the attention of all the people of Britain and its islands in general, of what language soever they are.

Men reckon it always a glorious and an honourable thing to be of the race of the first possessors and maintainers of a country, who valiantly fought in defence of their rights and liberties, and for their wives and children, and successors in that country; *i.e.*, *pro aris* and *focis*.

As far as our histories and traditions reach, we find from age to age some new colonies brought to these islands from the Continent ; and it could not be otherwise, for an itch of dominion and conquest has possessed

men in all ages. But as these colonies, whether Gauls, Teutons, Greeks, Phœnicians, Romans, Norwegians, Saxons, Danes, Normans, &c., or whatever other people settled and governed here for a while, after leaving behind them a few marks of their languages and customs, they were swallowed up in the great body of the nation, which were always infinitely predominant in number to that handful of armed men that conquered them. Thus the river Thames takes in a vast number of brooks, and yet is called the Thames. Thus, for instance, the Romans, who governed in Britain for above 400 years, have left but very few tracks of their language behind them, which shows the ancient natives to be the body of the people to this day. Nobody can be so dull as to imagine when the Britains, on the decline of the Roman empire, *threw off the Roman yoke*, that they turned out or destroyed all the Roman people then in the island. It was never done by any nation in the like case; and it is certain that many hundred Roman families who had incorporated themselves with the Britains, and went by the name of Roman Britains, remain in Lloegr (now that part of Britain called England), and their posterity are there to this day mixed with the Saxons and Britains, as well as some of their language, which must, of course, stick to them and their neighbours.

North Britain and Wales and Cornwall were less mixed with Romans; and Ireland and the small islands very little, but still a little. For, as the ingenious Sir Thos. Brown observes, the Romans holding a standing militia in all countries, as in Britain, Egypt, Armenia, Spain, Illyria, &c., had mixed the languages of all nations.

The country now called England having been above 400 years in the hands of the Romans, the inhabitants of that country must needs have been after this a mixture of Britains and Romans, who called themselves civilised Britains, and their neighbours barbarians. Britain and its islands was then and before an *empire of free princes*, and the Romans either were not able to conquer them all, or else in policy left some of them to their ancient customs, to be a curb one to another. There was once a prince in Dyfnaint (Cornwall and Devon) that wore a coronet or diadem, another in Gwent (Monmouthshire), another in Dyved (Pembrokeshire), another in Powys, another in Gwynedd (North Wales), others in North Britain and the islands. But the chief King, that wore the crown of gold, and was supreme over the rest in the time of the Britains and Romans, was the King of *Lloegr* (England); and his title, in the British tongue, was *Brenhŷn*, q. d. Y Breiniol hynaf; literally in English, the privileged elder. It is now wrote *Brenhin*, and signifies king or supreme ruler, as it did then, and the poet knew its etymology :

Ceinllun teccaf Brenhin hynaf y Brenhinedd.

How idle then is the derivation of Brennus from *brenin* in Camden, when this etymology gives such a plain account of it. The Romans under the Emperors Constantine, Maximus, &c., having drained that part of Britain called *Lloegr* of its warriors and youth, that fine country, destitute of men in arms, fell a prey to the neighbouring princes.

The Northern Britains, among whom were the Picts incorporated (people always in arms against the Roman province here), clapped their paws on the country now

called North of England, then called *Deifr a Brynaich*, and by the Romans, Deira and Bernicia. Gwrtheyrn, the Prince of *Gwent* in Wales, having some claim by blood to the crown of Lloegr, as descended from Eudaf, father of Helen, the wife of Maximus, thought it a proper time to dethrone an Armorican family married into a Roman, who had got the Loegrian dominion on the death of Gratian Municeps, which he compassed by the then usual arts in those cases, and wore the crown.

The Pictish Northern Britains had also a claim to the crown, as descending from Maxen Wledig, the late Emperor. Any kind of claim served where there was a superior force, and when the Loegrian kingdom as well as all other Roman provinces was like a shipwreck. Gwrtheyrn, in this strait, had nothing to do but to hire the Saxon pirates, who had been long a plague to the Roman Britains, and who were well enough acquainted with the coast, to defend him in his empire, and to quell the Northern Britains, and to keep off the Armoricans and Cornwall men. Had not this Welshman as great a right to keep the crown of London, if he could, as the Armoricans and other Britains had to claim it? It was a Roman country in effect, and had been long so, for which they quarrelled, and everybody that was able did then cut slices out of the Roman's loaf.

Gildas, who gives some account of the misery of the Britains at this time, speaks feelingly and favourably of the *Roman power*, which shows what party he was of; and this gives a reason for his bitterness against the other princes of Britain then reigning. And it is impossible to see the drift of that author without being acquainted with these different interests as laid down here, and the different powers then in Britain.

The Saxons, with whom joined all the people of the North, Jutes, Angles, Frisians, Danes, Norwegians, etc., being then masters of the sea, poured in so fast when they once got a footing in the island, that they grew too hard for the *Loegrian Britains* under Gwrtheyrn; and when they once got a footing, settled themselves on the sea-coast of Kent, Sussex, etc., under their different princes; and by degrees got to be masters of all that fine country which had been in the hands of the Romans, but which is now called England,—a name given it by Egbert, one of their princes, who about 400 years after their first settling in Britain conquered all the rest of these his fellow invaders, and brought them under one head.

Now to come to the point which occasioned me to premise this account of the Saxon conquest. Can it be even supposed that the Saxons got this country without fighting? No. Who fought them on their first coming on the spot? Who but an army of soldiers, like themselves, raised among the *Loegrian Britains*? who were afterwards dispersed, and went to seek for shelter to the neighbouring princes of Cornwall, of Cymry, and of Prydyn, which last was the name then given by the *Britains* to North Britain (now Scotland).

The helpless inhabitants of *Loegria*, that manured the land, and followed manufactures of all kinds, and whole cities of men yielded their necks to the conqueror's yoke; and this is owned by Gildas. But this was to those people only a change of masters, and (except their religion) perhaps for the better; for their late Roman masters had left behind them all their vices of oppression and pride, so that the British rulers deserved what befel them.

Without doubt the Saxons, to settle themselves, destroyed all the British places of Christian worship wherever they came, being then infidels; and in their room, in every city, put priests of their own religion, as was natural to them; and this brought that glut of clergy into Wales in that age, who were founders of vast numbers of Welsh churches, and who also set up schools of literature, in the nature of colleges, in divers places, and by that means kept learning and the Christian religion in its purity in Wales and Ireland when quite drove out of England.

It is plain that the Saxons were obliged to keep up the same conquering army on foot for the first age after their conquest, composed of their own people from the Continent; and they had no time to spare from fighting, either to till the ground or to carry on manufactures, for the islanders from the north, south, and west, under their brave princes, Emrys, Uthur, Arthur, Maelgwn Gwynedd, etc., kept them in constant action notwithstanding all the vast supplies they had from the Continent. But as the Saxons had not the sense to agree among themselves to put themselves under one general head, they by their private quarrels prolonged the war with the natives of Cornwall, Cambria, and North Britain, who held out to dispute their title, and to fight them for some hundreds of years. The Britains running into the same madness with the Saxons, of falling out among themselves, made them incapable of making a proper head against their enemies, and at last could barely keep their own, being overpowered by numbers. In the first age (as I said before) there were but few Saxons here that were not warriors, and in constant employ. The rest of the inhabitants of Loegria were

Roman Britains, who remained in the land with the Saxons' consent as their subjects, and some of them probably had the liberty of exercising their own religion; so that in the next age it became the interest of the *Roman Britains* under the subjection of the new conquerors to fight for their country, and so keep off the *barbarous Britains*, as they called them, from invading their possessions; which had been their game for many ages before, and indeed since the Roman conquest of Britain.

Doth it not plainly appear then that the main body of the people of the country now called England are chiefly of Roman and British extraction, but mixed with Saxons; and that the reason of their falling in with the Saxons in their language, and losing their own, was their being a mixture originally of the Belgæ and some other Northern Teutons (witness Tacitus) as well as of Romans and Celtæ, and were the more ready to receive a language nearly allied to their own dialect as the Loegrian British dialect was, which I shall prove by and by?

CHAP. III.

OF THE DIFFERENT DIALECTS OF THE CELTIC TONGUE IN BRITAIN AND ITS ISLANDS AT FIRST; AND OF THE MIXTURE OF THE PEOPLE AFTER THEIR DISPUTES SUBSIDED, ON THE SAXON CONQUEST.

THE clergy of Lloegr, on the Saxon conquest, and some of the laity that ran over to Wales, finding the British tongue purer and better kept there than in the Loegrian province, fell in with the dialect of that country, and recovered their ancient language. But those of them that ran over to Armorica for shelter from the Saxon fury, found there, among their own

countrymen, the Loegrian dialect in its full perfection ; and so it hath to this day the very marks of the Roman language deeply grafted in it. For, from Lloegr, the Roman province in Britain, they had gone over there with their countryman Constantine, the son of Elen and Macsen Wledig (Maximus), and they have retained the Loegrian dialect to this day, plainly distinguishable from the dialects of the *Cambro-Britains* and the *Pictish* Britains, but better agreeing with the Cornish dialect.

Every prince in Britain had some marks of dialect to distinguish his people by their tongues from his neighbours, though all spoke the same language in the main. And even to this day the people of North Wales, on the north side of the river *Dyvi*, may be known by their dialect from the people of South Wales, on the other side of the river ; though the reason of keeping up that distinction has ceased these 500 years ago ; and so the people of Gwent differ from them, and from the people of Dyved. And this certainly accounts for the different dialects in the English tongue in different parts of the island to this day, owing to the ancient Saxon Heptarchy, where they kept the same distinction.

After a struggle of about 400 years between the Saxons and Britains, and sometimes between Saxons and Britains against Saxons, and sometimes of Saxons alone against Saxons, and very often of Britains against Britains, Egbert, the valiant king of the West Saxons, about the year 829, brought all the Saxon Heptarchy under one head, but they did not hold it long thus, for about a hundred years afterwards, the people of the country called then *Danemark*, being masters of the sea, and being descendants of the ancient Cimbrians of the Cimbrick Chersonese, who had sent a colony of

Picts formerly to North Britain, and having also a claim to dominion in Britain, as their kings were descended from *Cynfarch*, a prince of North Britain about the time of the Saxon Conquest; and seeing that the Saxons had no greater right to the country than any other neighbour that could win it and keep it, they plundered the coast of Britain and Ireland, and the isles, for many years, and at last, under Canute, their king, got possession of the crown of London. But during the Danish dominion here, which was not thirty years, the body of the people remained without any great alteration in their language or customs, there being a great affinity between the languages of all those northern people, the Danes, Saxons, and all the branches of the Teutonic or German race. (Insert Canute's Grant, etc.)

The Saxons again recovering the dominion, the Normans were the next people that, about a hundred years after the Danish conquest, got the dominion here over the English, and in effect demolished all the English nobility through the whole kingdom, setting up Norman noblemen in their room. But the main body of the people through all Britain still remained almost the same; in England a mixture of ancient Britains, Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans; in Wales Cambro-Britains and some Irish (who settled among them at the time of the general fusion on the Saxons' first coming, as did also some North Britains) and a few Normans; in North Britain ancient Britains mixed with Picts and some Irish¹ (called first by way of derision, Scots), who settled themselves on the

¹ That there we are to look out for the genuine remains of the Saxon tongue, and not in England.

western skirts against Ireland on the same general confusion on the Saxons' first coming, with some Saxons in what we call now the Lowlands (part of the kingdom of Northumbria), where they in vast multitudes retired on the coming of these Norman masters. In Cornwall there remained then some ancient Britains subject to the crown of London, who yet kept their language till of late years, and some of them can still speak it.

All the people of the north on the Continent were, in very early times, called by the Britains by a Teutonic word *Normyn*, and their country *Normandir*—*i.e.*, the Northmen's lands, from which the word Normandy was formed after their settlement in Gaul, by melting the *r*.

These Normans, afterwards inhabitants of Normandy, in France, and subjects to the Duke of Normandy, who held under the crown of France since their first Duke, Rollo, A.D. 912, came to England, as aforesaid, with a claim to the crown of London, which cannot be properly called a conquest of the English. The Norman language was a mixture of French and ancient Gaulish, for the Franks, a German people about the river Rhine, on the conquest of that country of Normandy, so called from their being Northmen, about the same time that the Saxons settled in Britain, mixed with the old Gauls—which mixture of language was brought here by the Normans and grafted on the Saxon. But still the Saxon language as to the main body of it kept its ground here, especially in the Lowlands of Scotland. And, as it is observed by a very learned Englishman, "From the French (meaning the Normans) we have borrowed many substantives and adjectives, and some verbs; but the great body of numerals, auxiliary verbs,

articles, pronouns, adverbs, conjunctions, and prepositions, which are the distinguishing and lasting parts of a language, remain with us from the Saxon." (Sir Tho. Brown's *Hydriotaphia*, c. 2.) Therefore the English borrowed with the French a mixture of the ancient Gaulish; and he might have added, if he had thought of it, that a great deal of the body of the language of the English was had from the Loegrian Britains, the native people that remained in the land on the Saxon conquest. And by that means abundance of words, agreeing with the Welsh and Latin, are now found in the English tongue, which were naturally incorporated into the Saxon language on the Saxon conquest of Loegria, and not borrowed from the Welsh or Latin since.

Doth not everybody see, when he hath read thus far, that all the inhabitants of Britain and its islands are only a mixture of Celtæ, Teutons, and Romans, and also of Greeks, if our ancient traditions don't mistake?

That the Celtæ and Teutons mixed here in very early times is plain, from Tacitus, if we had no other authority, for the Belgic Gauls were originally Germans. But the Triades also says it.

CHAP. IV.

THAT THE WELSH OR ANCIENT BRITISH TONGUE IS THE CHIEF REMAINS OF THE CELTIC TONGUE, PROVED FROM A COMPARISON BETWEEN IT AND THE OTHER BRANCHES OF THE CELTIC, VIZ., THE ARMORIC, THE IRISH, THE CORNISH, AND THE ERSK IN THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

I SHALL not engage here in the dispute whether Ireland received a colony from Spain near its first plantation, though I believe something of that kind has happened,

which hath made the Irish tongue differ vastly from the British.

As Ireland must have been, as is most probable and natural, originally peopled from North Britain, and Britain from Gaul, the Irish and British tongues would have agreed, excepting a variation of dialect, if some strange powerful colony, which was neither Teutonic nor Celtic, had not mixed with the Irish, and which we find hath altered it surprisingly, and much more than I expected till I tried.

I find in the Irish Dictionary, on a transient observation of words which agree with the Welsh, and which the Armoricians have not - - - - -	815
Of Irish words which agree with the Armoric and Welsh	489
	<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
In all	1304

These 1,304 words are, without doubt, the remains of the ancient Celtic in the Irish, but all the rest of the language is *something else*, that has no affinity with the Celtic, or very little with any of the modern languages of Europe.

Some few words of the Teutonic got into it, I suppose, by their intercourse with the *Fion* and *Dubh Lochlon-aich*—*i.e.*, the white and black Lochlin men, some of the German nations from the coast of the Baltic, who found it their profit to join the Irish, and sometimes the Picts against the Roman Provincial Britains. These people the insular Britains in their own language called *Llychlynwyr*—*i.e.*, men of the *sea lake*, *Llychlyn* being the name of the Baltic Sea in the old Celtic, from *llwch*, the sea, and *llyn*, a lake.

But if it should be insisted on, that the whole body of the Irish language is the ancient original Celtic tongue kept in Ireland in its purity, and that they re-

ceived no colony from Spain or elsewhere since they were at first planted there from Britain, but that the people of Great Britain have since received many colonies of Teutons, Greeks, and Phœnicians among them, and so formed a new language, much different from the Irish or old Celtic, which carries with it a great probability, it would be difficult to prove the contrary; for we have so few words of the ancient Gaulish tongue remaining, retained by Roman authors, that we cannot determine whether they agree best with the Irish or the British.

Yet this is plain, that the present Cambro-British agrees far better with the Armoric British (which was the Loegrian dialect) than it doth with the Irish. For by comparing these languages, I find that the Welsh and the Armoric languages agree in about 1,300 words, which are not to be found in the Irish; and if ever they were there, what should have become of them, unless they have been thrust out by the language of some new colony?

But what makes strong for the British, to prove it the ancient and original language of the Celtæ, is

That it agrees with the Irish in words which the Armories have not, as I said before	-	-	-	815
In words which the Irish and Armories have			-	489
With Armoric words which the Irish have not			-	1299
				2603
			In all	2603

These 2,603 words may be fairly called Celtic, which makes it probable that the British tongue is the principal branch and chief remains of the ancient Celtic tongue, and that the Irish, the Ersh, and Armoric have issued from the British.

What is to be inferred from this comparison of these

languages, but that the Irish have retained in their language about 1,300 words of the ancient Celtic tongue, the language of their first planters, and that the rest of it is made up of some other strange language, or at least, strange to me? That the Armoric and British agree in 1,788 words, and that the rest of the Armoric is a mixture of the Roman and Teutonic: some it had borrowed from the Romans and Belgæ when it was the Loegrian dialect in the Isle of Britain, and some since from the Romans on the Continent and the Franks.

That the present Cambro-British or Welsh language is for the most part the ancient Celtic tongue, once spoke by the Gauls and Britains, with a little mixture in it of the Latin brought into it by an intercourse with the Romans, and by the teachers of the Christian religion since, but that those Latin words are for the most part distinguishable from the Celtic.

That there is also a small mixture in it of the English tongue, terms of arts and new inventions, and a few verbs which have crept into it among the common people of late years, and not into books, but are as distinguishable in it, and will ever be, as oil and water in the same vessel, which will never incorporate. But this mixture [which] is chiefly verbs having no verbal nouns or participles belonging to them shows they are foreign words, and it is against the rules of the poets to receive them into their writings.

That there is also a few Greek words in the British, which might creep in with a Trojan colony which is said to have come here very early; the Trojan language being supposed to be either Greek or a dialect thereof, unless such words which are like the Greek be really Celtic, and according to Pezron's opinion were borrowed by

the Greeks from the Celtæ when under the name of Titans, who gave the Greeks their religion and learning ; as were also, according to him, most of the words that appear in the Celtic like the Latin, borrowed from the same people.

Let these things be as they may, the British tongue, as things stand here, has a better claim to explain ancient Celtic names in Gaul and Britain than any other language hath, especially taking to its assistance the Irish, Ersh, Armoric, and Cornish, the other branches of the Celtic ; for each of them have retained some Celtic words which the British hath lost, or are grown obsolete in it, or preserved only in compounds. See D: Malcolme's Scheme of Explaining Hebrew Words by the Ersh.

CHAP. V.

OF THE TITLE OF THIS TREATISE, AND WHY IT IS CALLED CELTIC REMAINS,
AND HOW IT HATH A REGARD TO THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF BRITAIN
AND ITS ISLANDS.

It may not be improper to give some readers who are not used to the study of ancient history a reason for the title of this book. Such readers are to know then that in the first confusion of languages (for the event shows that such a confusion hath happened, if Holy Scripture had not told us) some of the most powerful tribes or families had more followers than others, and numbers produced power ; among whom were the children of Noah's eldest son Japhet, who kept together in greater numbers than others who disagreed in interest. But most of these tribes, following their own inclinations, and looking only for the readiest road to

power, forgetting or neglecting the manner of worshipping the true God delivered to them by their father, contrived such manner of worship as best suited their policy of government; and to encourage a military spirit they fell to the art of deifying their princes.

Among about seventy-two parties, as it is said, of the people at the confusion, each had their particular language. Gomer, eldest son of Japhet, is said to be one who was chief of a party in which were many followers; and it is probable that he and his wise men, either out of religion or policy, fixed on the Sun as the principal seat or house of the supreme God, and therefore called it in their language *Titan*, *i.e.*, the House of Fire; and this is the meaning of the word *Tytan* to this day among their descendants, the insular Britons and Armoricans; for *ty* with both these nations is a house, and *tan*, fire; and what strengthens this argument is that the Irish *Tiotan* was the ancient word for the sun. The Greeks and Romans, who afterwards adored the sun as a god, called him *Titan*, but were quite ignorant of the meaning of the word, having borrowed this god from the Celtæ. This might be the reason that these descendants of Gomer were afterwards called by the name of *Titanes*. Others think from *Tut*, the earth. Others from Titan, eldest brother of Saturn. Under this name they performed some great actions in war, which are so involved in Grecian fables that we can only guess at them. They had princes called Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, etc., whose names can be accounted for in the British tongue, and in no other language so well.

Mr. Pezron, Abbot of Charmoye in France, has traced these people from Babel to Britain, under the several

names of Sacæ, Titans, Comerians, Gomerians, Cimbrians, Cimmerians, Galatæ, Celtæ, and Gauls; and several branches that sprung partly out of them, as Parthians, Persians, etc.

If there was no authority of ancient writers for this, the very names of the people, their language, names of their cities, mountains, and rivers, prove all this. But there are authors in abundance that prove it besides. See Pezron's *Antiquities of Nations*, translated into English from the French by David Jones, 17[06]. Under the name of Celtæ they performed very great things, and had an empire of vast extent, as Mr. Pezron hath shown.

These Celtæ, and another people called *Teutons* (the ancestors of the Germans), were pretty much mixed afterwards, and were the most powerful nations in Europe. These Celtæ were the people who first brought the Greeks (another ancient nation) under subjection, and gave them their gods out of their own princes, and also their learning and manner of worship. And from these Celtæ the ancestors of the Romans, the Sabines, and Umbrians, that inhabited Italy, had also their religion and a good deal of their language, as plainly appears to any one that can compare the several Celtic dialects, viz., the Irish, Ersh, British, Cornish, and Armoric, with the Latin and Greek. Pezron has found about 1,200 words of the Celtic in the Roman language, and about 800 Celtic words in the Greek, though he understood but one branch of the Celtic, which was his native language, the Armoric.

When these Gomerians settled in the western parts of Europe, from the Alps to Britain, they called themselves *Ceiltiaid* or *Ceilialid* (Celtæ), which in their language signifies *herdsmen*, because they were great

perfect and methodical ; but imperfect as it is, it may open our countrymen's eyes, and set some of them on to finish what I have begun. Though I could very ill afford time to go thus far, yet my love to my country hath outweighed all difficulties, and I thought it better to have this imperfect draught to begin with than none at all. I should have thought I had met a great treasure if I had met with such a help as this.

The first attempt of any subject ever yet published hath been lame and imperfect. Time only can bring things of this kind to perfection, if there is such a thing as perfection in the works of men. When an author sets about writing the history of a nation, he first makes himself master of the language or languages of those people whose history he writes. It would look odd that a man should pretend to write the history of my life and actions that is so great a stranger to my language that he cannot write my name or the name of my house or country. All nations have some kind of historians of their own that have wrote in their *own* tongue of their original, and of the exploits of their ancestors ; and some men in every warlike nation have performed glorious actions worthy of being recorded. Let a people be ever so rude and unpolished, fortitude of mind, valour, prudence, and good sense, have been virtues common in every enterprising nation. The Celtæ own this in their proverb,

Ymhob gwlad y megir glew.

In all nations that had the use of letters, great actions have had great writers in verse or prose to record those actions. One follows the other naturally, as a shadow does the substance. The descendants of these valiant

nations, out of a pride inherent in mankind, take a pleasure, from age to age, to read over and repeat their ancestors' feats in war, in council, in letters, etc. ; and so these accounts are handed from father to son while the nation hath a being or a name on earth.

It would be impossible to impose on any ancient nation who hath such traditions a set of new names instead of their own ancestors, or to coin for those places where they performed those actions new names unknown to the natives, though a Plutarch, a Livy, a Tacitus, or Cæsar, or the greatest writer and the greatest emperor on earth, was to attempt to impose them. The body of a nation is a vast, unwieldy, and untameable body, not to be thoroughly bribed or corrupted or frightened, though some limbs may. So also it is in regard to the imposing a language on a nation. The Romans were never able to impose the Roman language on any one nation in the world when they were master of a great part of the earth. In Britain, the natives paid so little regard to the Latin tongue, though they were under the Roman government for above 400 years, that there is but very obscure tracks of it to be found in either the Welsh, Irish, Ersh, or even in the Armorican-British, which was the Loegrian dialect, and immediately under their hands.

Everybody the least versed in the history of the Britains and in the Celtic tongue knows that the Roman writers were entirely ignorant of the Celtic tongue, and prided themselves in being so ; for in their proud opinions it was a barbarous language, because they were masters, as they reckoned, of the languages of all the nations about them who felt the weight of their blows ; and so were they once reckoned by the

Greeks, though it appears by their own writers, especially Pliny, that the Gauls were not only equal to the Romans in arts and sciences, but far superior to them, as well as in arms; Julius Cæsar and M. T. Cicero, the greatest men Rome ever saw, having had their education under Antonius Gnipho, a Gaul. The taking of Rome by the Gauls under Brennus, and of Greece and Macedon under Belgius, shews they were then superior in arms. The panic the Romans were always under when the Gauls made any excursions upon them, when even their priests were not exempt from bearing arms upon an invasion of the Gauls, though they were exempt at all other times, shews the greatness of the Celtic empire and the valour of the Gauls.

The cause of the conquest of the Gauls is plainly owing to their ill-founded constitution, for being divided into abundance of petty kingdoms and governments, they fell out among themselves, and gave room to the ambitious Romans to get footing among them; which was also the case of Britain, a branch of them, when Julius Cæsar first attempted it.

I have shewed in Chap. II, etc., that for many ages past Britain and its islands hath been peopled by a mixture of the Celtæ and Teutons. Even in Cæsar's time some colonies from the Belgic Gauls, who were Teutons, had settled here, as the British history and the *Triads* also hint. The Welsh, Cornish, Highland Scotch, and Irish, are of the ancient Celtic race. Their language shews it. The English are of the Teutonic race in the main, as their language also shews it, laying aside all other evidences. It is plain, then, that he that would propose to write of the remote antiquities of *the English nation*, for example, should be

thoroughly acquainted with the Teutonic language, which was anciently spoke in Germany and all Tuytchland. All the languages of the countries north of Gaul are branches of it.

If the Teutons, or any branch of them, have ancient MSS., coins, or inscriptions, of a thousand or two thousand years' standing, those should be studied and understood. If they have not such MSS., etc., Roman or Greek authors, or the British or other nations, who have wrote of them, should be looked into ; but with this caution, that no foreign writer whatsoever can be depended on to give the true names of men and places in another nation. Every language has its particular way of expression, and places are called by strangers by different names from what the natives of a country call them. To this must be added all that can be gathered from oral traditions, and the body of the language, and the names of men and places in the ancient Teutonic dominions ; and particularly their proverbs should be looked into, which every nation in the world have endeavoured to excel one another in, and where a nation's temper and wisdom, and in some measure their history, may be as well read as an individual's temper may be read in his works.

With these helps and a great share of patience, industry, and honesty, and a knowledge in the history of neighbouring nations, a man might sit down and write the history of the Teutons and their descendants, the English, as to what regards their ancient settlements, customs, and wars ; for beyond anything yet wrote of them, we know what Verstegan has done with only some of these helps. To attempt the ancient history of the Teutons without these qualifications and materials

is to attempt to make bricks without clay or straw. How, then could it be expected of a Milton, of a Selden, or a Camden (though men of the greatest capacities and learning in other respects), to do anything to the purpose in the antiquities of the Celtic nations, the Gauls, Britains, and Irish, when they knew little, or, indeed, nothing in effect, of the Celtic tongue? And yet, rather than that the world should think that they wanted anything to bring their labours to perfection (such is the pride of man), they have thrown a cloud over the things which they could not understand, and endeavoured to invalidate those ancient historians of the Britains which they knew nothing of. Camden hath, indeed, owned that the root of our British antiquities must be looked out for in the British tongue, meaning the Welsh,—a language, says he, pure and unmixed since the *first separation from the ancient Celtæ*. Take notice of this.

In the next chapters we will see what he hath done towards that search, and whether he was capable of undertaking it.

CHAP. VII.

AN EXAMINATION INTO MR. CAMDEN'S COMPARISONS OF SOME CELTIC WORDS WITH THE WELSH, WHICH WILL SHEW HOW FAR HIS KNOWLEDGE ON THAT HEAD MAY BE DEPENDED ON, WHICH MAY BE A CAVEAT FOR OTHERS NOT TO LAUNCH TOO FAR INTO THOSE DISQUISITIONS TILL THEY ARE PROPERLY QUALIFIED.

MR. CAMDEN published the first edition of his *Britannia* in the year 1586. This edition is the only one I have now before me; and we are sure it is his own, though some of the following editions, translations, notes, and additions, may not be properly his, and therefore he

should not bear the blame of other people's errors. In this book we find him comparing the ancient Gaulish words found in Latin writers with the present Welsh, to prove that the people of Gaul and Britain spoke anciently the same language. But as Mr. Camden (as will appear by and by) had but a very little smattering in the British, and trusted to the knowledge of others, he hath made but a very lame piece of work of it; as he has everywhere, through his whole book, where he attempts to give etymologies, or to compare this language with others. He should have been acquainted not only with the language, but with the ancient Celtic orthography in our old MSS.; and to have been able to distinguish between it and the modern, which would have showed the similitude of words, which otherwise cannot be done.

Mr. Camden, out of Ausonius, says that *Divona* signifies the Fountain of the Gods, and that God is *Dyw*, and a fountain *vonan*, in the British; and so from hence the Latins made *Divonan*, and for verse sake, *Divona*. All this is wrong, and sad guess-work. Neither *Dyw* nor *vonan* are British words, either in the ancient or modern orthography. In the ancient orthography *God* was wrote *Div*, and in the modern, *Duw*. A well or fountain was in the ancient orthography wrote *finon*, in the modern *ffynhon*. So *Divfinon* or *Duw ffynhon* might, for aught I know, in the Gaulish dialect, signify God's Well; but it could not be in the British,—the language will not bear it. The expression would be *ffynhon-dduw*. We have at this day a well in Wales called *Ffynhon Dduw* (or God's Well); but *Divonan* hath no meaning in the British.

On was, I am sure, a primitive Celtic word for *water*,

as appears by its compounds,—*avon*, a river ; *ffynon*, a spring ; *tonn*, a wave ; *eigion*, the ocean ; and perhaps *Llivon*, a river's name, q. d. *Liuon*, flood of water. And the very name of Anglesey. (*Mon*) may be originally *ym ôn*, i.e., in the water. And the ancient names of rivers, Onwy, Conwy, Trydonwy, must be looked for here. What hinders, then, but that *Divon* in the Gaulish might signify God's Water, without drawing the British by the hair of the head to serve a cause ?

CHAP. VIII.

OF THE HESUS OF LUCAN AND THE HEUS OF LACTANTIUS, ONE OF THE GODS OF THE GAULS.

MR. CAMDEN says this god was painted under the form of a dog, and that *Huath* in the British signifies a dog. A Cambro-British reader would infer from hence that Mr. Camden knew more of the matter than others did, or else knew nothing at all of the matter ; for that in common use, or in dictionaries, or in ancient writings, *Huath* was never the word for a dog, and doth not in the British language signify anything. *Huad* (not *huath*), indeed, is a hound, but not a dog in general ; and in the Cornish dialect it would have been pronounced *huaz*, which is not far from Lactantius's Heus, but nothing like Mr. Camden's *huath*.

CHAP. IX.

OF THE GAULISH WORD GESSATÆ, WHICH POLYBIUS SAYS WAS THE NAME GIVEN THE MERCENARY SOLDIERS IN THE GAULISH TONGUE.

MR. CAMDEN says that *Guessin* in the British signified hired servants ; but every hired servant in Wales

knows that he was mistaken, for *gwas* in the British and Armoric signifies a servant; and *guessin*, or, as the Welsh write it, *gwesyn*, is a diminutive of *gwas*, as *servulus* is of *servus*. But there was no occasion to look out for a diminutive when *gwas* would have done as well.

The word *Gessatæ* should rather be derived from *ceisiait*, in the modern orthography *ceisiaid*, men that we have been obliged to *seek* for, or a help *sought* for, auxiliaries, being not our own people, but hired.

CHAP. X.

OF THE GAULISH WORD GESSI, WHICH SERVIUS SAYS SIGNIFIED IN THE GAULISH "VIRI FORTES", VALIANT MEN.

MR. CAMDEN says that *Guassdewr* in the British signifies *fortis* and *strenuus*, that is, valiant and active. This was right for aught Mr. Camden knew; but he should not have meddled with the language if he had not known better. This *gwas dewr*, falsely wrote *guassdewr*, is two words; and by the nature and texture of the language it cannot possibly be a compound, which would be *dewr was*; and it would not serve the purpose, for it would lose the *g*.

Gwas is a servant, and *dewr* valiant; but what hath a servant to do in this case? To no purpose in the world but to make a similitude of sounds between *Gessi* and *gwas*. Thus it is when we walk in the dark we knock our heads against the walls.

Dewr, of the two words, is that which hath the signification of valour or strength here; and a *gwas* may be without any valour. But can anybody find any similitude between *dewr* and *Gessi*?

So if *Gessi* in the Gaulish tongue had signified cowards, Mr. Camden could have made the British tongue to answer that too, by adding *llwrf* to it; and by this new method of comparing languages, all the nations in the world may be proved to have spoke the same language in the time of the Romans. *Gwas llwrf* makes as good a show in a Latin book as *gwass dewr*.

It will be objected that Mr. Camden's opinion was right according to my own confession, though his proofs were wrong. The answer is in everybody's mouth,—*Falsehood cannot produce Truth*. If it was asserted that Cæsar transported his troops into Britain in cockle-shells, it would want a proof that he transported here any troops at all. But the word in Virgil, from whence it is taken, is *Gesus*, and not *Gessus*,—

— Duo quisque Alpina coruscant
Gesa manu.

And *Gesa*, says Servius in his notes on Virgil, is *Hastates viriles*; for the Gauls, says he, call strong men *Gesos*. So that the truth is, this *gesa* of Virgil signified the Gaulish youth, or young men, active in arms; for *gwas* in the old Celtic signified a young man, as *goas* doth still in the Armoric; and in that sense the word was used in Britain about 1200 years ago, as we find in the works of Llywarch Hen :

Am gwypm hên chwerddid gwên gwas.
(The young laughs at the fall of the old.)

Ll. Hen, Engl. Calangauaf.

And it is used in that sense to this day in Wales, in some places, particularly in Cardiganshire. *Dere'ngwas* (Come, my lad).

CHAP. XI.

OF THE GAULISH WORD PENNINUM IN CÆSAR AND LIVY.

Alpibus Penninis, the highest top of the Alps. Livy says it doth not come from Hannibal and his Phœnicians passing over it, but from the Gaulish word *Penninum*, signifying the highest tops of mountains. Mr. Camden says that the Britains call the tops of mountains *pen*, and proves it from their having the highest mountains in Wales called Pen-mon Maur, Pendle, and Pennigent, and that the name of the Appenine in Italy comes from no other original. This last assertion may be true, but it doth not follow so from these proofs, which are false.

We have no mountain in Wales called Penmon Maur. Then what is become of the argument? But we have a mountain called Penmaen Mawr; but far from being one of the highest mountains in Wales. And it was not called so because of its height; for there is another little mountain near it, called Penmaen Bach; and their names signify Great *Penmaen* and Little *Penmaen*.

There are other places of this name which are not high mountains, as Penmaen Rhos, Dol Benmaen, etc. Penmaen signifies the top of a stone or rock; but *Penmon* is a place in Anglesey, where there is no high rock; but is so called because it is the extreme end of Môn, or Anglesey, for *pen* signifies also the extreme end of a thing as well as the top or head.

Pendle Mountain, mentioned by Mr. Camden, is not to be found in Wales under that name; nor can I find what place he meant by Pennigent.

But to pass over these wild guesses without foundation, we will examine about the meaning of the word *pen*.

Pen, properly in the Celtic, is a *head*, as *pen dyn*, man's head.

Pen, applied to an office, is chief, as *penswyddog* is chief officer.

Pen, applied to manufactured matter, signifies the extreme end of a thing, as *dau ben ffon*, the two ends of a stick.

Pen, applied to time, signifies end or extreme, as *pen y flwyddyn*, the year's end; which Celtic phrases produced Nennius's *caput anni*, for the year's end, which shews Nennius was a Welshman.

Pen, applied to a thing that stands erect, signifies end, as *pen uchaf*, *pen isaf*, the uppermost end and the lowermost end.

Pen, applied to land or high ground, signifies summit or top, as *pen yr allt*, the top of the hill; *pen y mynydd*, the top of the mountain; *pen y graig*, the top of a rock. And there are places of all these names.

But Penninum, take off the Latin termination *um*, is plainly *Pennin*; and in the ancient Celtic orthography which hath been used by the Britains till of late years, the word *Penwyn*, which signifies white top or white head, was wrote *Penvin*. I will leave the rest to the reader's judgment to determine whether Penninum was not formed from *Penwyn*, *Penvinum*.

There is no manner of doubt but the Apennine Mountains, which reach from the Alps through all Italy to its extreme end, were so called from the Gaulish word *E Penvin*, the white top mountain, which in the present British orthography would be *Y Penwyn*. We have a very high mountain in Wales whose name was formed from words of the same signification, *Berwyn*, from *bar*, top, and *gwyn*, white; and also several mountains which have *pen* in their names, as Penbre, Penllech, Peniarth, Pen y Darren, Penmaen, etc.

CHAP. XII.

OF THE GAULISH WORD BACHAUDÆ, WHICH WERE CERTAIN BANDS OF MEN, IN DIOCLETIAN'S TIME, THAT STROVE IN GAUL AGAINST THE ROMAN POWER.

MR. CAMDEN says that the Romans gave the name of *Bacaudarum* to some multitudes of rustics that raised against the Romans in Gaul in Diocletian's time; and that *Beichiad* in the British is a swineherd. What occasion was there to turn these bands of soldiers into swineherds? Would not shoemakers, tailors, or any other tradesmen that armies are composed of have done as well? But we should have been told that these *Bacaudæ* were also called *Bagaudæ* and *Bagodæ*. (See Prosper in *Chron.*, and Salvianus, *L. G.*) And I must here inform the reader that *Beichiad* doth not, nor ever did, in the British or any branch of the Celtic, signify a swineherd. The word is *meichiad* in the British, as plainly derived from *moch*, swine, as the English word shepherd is from sheep. And in the Irish, *muicidhe* is a swineherd, from *muc*, swine; as if we should say in Welsh *mochydd*, which shews how these Celtic dialects support one another. *Meichiad*, by no declensions or flections of nouns, can ever be turned to *Beichiad*, and was the word in use in Britain twelve hundred years ago, as appears by Llywarch Hen:

Bid lawen meichiad wrth uchenaid gwynt.—*Engl. y Bidiau.*

That is, let the swineherd rejoice at the sighs of the wind; because on a hard gale of wind the acorns fall to feed his swine.

But what similitude is there between *meichiad* and *Bagaudæ* or *Bagodæ*? If Mr. Camden had been versed

in the different dialects of the Celtic retained to this day in Ireland, the Highlands, Armorica, and Wales, he would have seen that *Bagach* in Irish is warlike, that *Bagat* in the Armoric signifies a troop or crew, and that *Bagad* or *Bagawd* in the British signifies the same with the Latin *turmæ*, a troop or a company of horsemen. To shew its affinity with *Bacaudæ* better, the word was wrote by the ancient Celtæ *Bacavd*. Who would ever look out for swineherds to prove this, and not be able to find them at last ?

CHAP. XIII.

OF THE GAULISH WORD BRACCÆ.

I SHALL not dwell long on Mr. Camden's comparison of *bratt* (a rag) in the British with *braccæ*, a kind of wearing apparel used by the Gauls and Britains, which Diod. Siculus [says] was of various colours ; nor on Mr. Selden, in his *Mare Clausum*, making breeches of it. Who that ever saw a North British plad can help observing that *braccis*, *bracca*, or *brachas*, is the same with the British *brych-wisg*, in the old orthography *brecvisc*, which very name describes a Scotch plad ? For *brechwisg* signifies a party-coloured dress. Surely it cannot be from *rags* that the whole nation of the Gallia Braccata had their name, but from wearing this plad.

CHAP. XIV.

OF THE GAULISH WORD BRANCE.

MR. CAMDEN compares the Gaulish word *Brance* with what he calls a British word, *guinenth vranc*. I am

sorry to see any man guilty of such an intolerable blunder. In the first place there are no such words in the British as *guinenth vranc*. If he meant *gwenith Ffrainc*, it signifies French wheat, which is but a modern word. But this word *brance* is mentioned so far back as the time of Pliny to be a Gaulish word for some kind of grain or bread-corn, barley, rye, or wheat; therefore *Ffranc* had then no business with it, it being before the *Ffranks* had any footing in Gaul, and is quite out of the question.

What, then, is the Gaulish word *brance*? *Bara* in the British and Armoric signifies bread, from whence it may be more rationally derived than from a *Frank* or an *Alman*.

CHAP. XV.

OF THE GAULISH WORD GLISCO MERGA, WHICH THE ROMANS CALLED CANDIDA MERGA. THIS IS THAT KIND OF EARTH WITH WHICH WE MANURE GROUND, BY THE ENGLISH AS WELL AS WELSH CALLED MARL.

THIS white *merga*, Mr. Camden says, might be in British called *gluys marl*, for that *gluys* in British signifies splendid. *Gluys*, and not *gluys*, is the word; but it never signifies splendid, nor can be applied in any sense as an adjective to *marl*. The meaning of it is holy, pure, fair. But if Mr. Camden had known that the ancient Britains, for *glaswyn varl*, i.e., bluish white marl, wrote *glasgvin margl*, he need not have strained *gluys* out of its own sense. *Marl gwyn*, or *marl glaswyn*, is the word used in Wales for white marl to this day; which, if turned into a compound (for which this language is as remarkable as the Greek), will make *glaswyn varl*.

CHAP. XVI.

OF THE GAULISH WORD GALBA.

THIS word is found in Suetonius, and signified among the Gauls, very fat. Mr. Camden compares it with *galluus*, which he says is a British word signifying *prægrandis*, very great or large. But *galluus* never hath that signification in the British, but always signifies powerful, potent, valiant, or strong, as *galach* also doth in the Irish, and *gallondus* in the Armoric. How surprisingly these languages agree that have been so long separated!

Suppose Mr. Camden had it his own way; very great and large is not always very fat. A very little mouse may be very fat, and a very great and large elephant may be very lean. If Mr. Camden hath fallen into such traps, what will become of the little, piddling etymologists? We have no word in any of the branches of the Celtic this day that sounds like *Galba*, signifying fat. So if it ever was, it is lost.

CHAP. XVII.

OF THE GAULISH WORD CERVISIA.

Cervisia, says Mr. Camden, the Gaulish word for ale or beer, agrees with the British *keirch*, *i.e.*, oats, of which the Britains made drink in many places. We should have been told also that the word is also wrote *cerevisia*, and that Pliny attributes this liquor to the Gauls, and says they made it of barley. How comes it, then, to be derived from oats? Let any man travel through Wales, and he will learn at every alehouse that ale made of barley-malt, which is the only ale they

sell there, is called *cwrw*, and sometimes wrote *cwrf* or *cwryf*, and in the ancient orthography was *cvriv*. Would anybody then look out for *keirch* (oats) to compare with *cerevisia*? The Britains know of no other name for this liquor, which was common to them and the Gauls, than *cwrw*, *cwrf*, or *cwryf*, which the Gauls, by a small variation of dialect, might call *cyrvys*; and the word this day, in Wales, for *cervisarius* is *cyrvydd*.

Pobydd a chyrvydd a chog.

The poets, who were well acquainted with this liquor, knew how to name it.

Cwrw a gei îs Crug Ieuan.—*L. G. Cothi*.

Criafonllwyn cwrf unlliw.—*Gutto'r Glyn*.

Eli calon carw da.—*Prov*.

(Good ale is a salve to the heart.)

If anybody is so obstinate as to say that the Britains borrowed their *cwrw* from the *cerevisia* of the Romans, which the Romans had formerly borrowed from the Gauls, they would do well to consider that the Gauls and Britains had this liquor in common; and the Britains had more occasion for it than the Gauls, as it supplied the place of wine; therefore it is very extraordinary that the Britains should forget the name of their darling liquor, and borrow it of the Romans, who had only borrowed it from the Gauls.

I might add many more words which Mr. Camden hath misapplied, as *lana*, *bulga*, *planerat*, *zitham*, *Morini*, etc.; but this is sufficient to shew that a person not perfectly—nay, even critically—acquainted with a language ought not to meddle with its roots and etymologies; and that we cannot expect a tolerable exactness in the Greeks' and Romans' manner of writing our

names of men and places when men of very great learning, and who had opportunities of being better informed, could commit such slips as we see are here committed. Had not we, then, better study our own natural antiquities, the several branches of the Celtic tongue, and the remains left of the history of that nation, than trust to any foreign aid found to be so insufficient ?

CHAP. XVIII.

OF THE BRITISH AUTHORS QUOTED IN THE FOLLOWING COLLECTION.

As there are British authors and treatises quoted in this book, some of which are very little, if at all, known among English antiquaries, it will not be amiss to give some account of them, that every authority may have its proper weight, and neither more nor less than the weight it should have ; for we should not deceive, but instruct. I shall slightly touch on the most ancient of them, so as to direct the curious that hath a mind to make a further inquiry.

1st. The most ancient British remains extant, or at least that hath come into my hands, is the British history called *Brut y Brenhinoedd*, or the Traditions of the British Bards, of which we have several very ancient copies in Wales in the British tongue. It begins with the Trojan colony, and ends with the reign of Cadwaladr, the last King of the Britains. It hath gone among the Britains under the name of Tyssilio, a Bishop, son of Brochvael Ysgithrog, Prince of Powys, who seems to me to be only the continuer of it from the Roman conquest to his own time, about the year 620 ; and that it was afterwards continued to the time of Cadwaladr by

another hand, who quotes a particular copy of Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*, which is not extant.

This history of the Britons, about the year 1150, was mangled and translated into Latin by Galfrid, Archdeacon of Monmouth, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph; and in that shape, in Latin, taking the name of the translator, it hath been mauled and abused by all the English almost that have wrote of the affairs of Britain since Camden's time, and by French and Dutch and everybody, though none of them ever saw the original author in the British tongue. This the Britains look upon to be very foul play, and such usage as was never offered to any other author in the world; for the ancient British copy differs greatly from Galfrid's translation both in names and facts. See more of this author in chap. ... and in title *Brut*.

2nd. The next is Myrddin Emrys, commonly Latinized Merlinus Ambrosius, who flourished about the year 450. We have some of his works extant in the British tongue. See more of him in chap. ... and in the letter *M*.

3rd. The next is Llywarch, surnamed Hen, or Llywarch the Old, a prince or nobleman of the borders of North Britain. He wrote of the wars of his own time, in which he was concerned, and in the *war-verse* called by the Britains *Englyn milwr*. He was one of King Arthur's generals, and of his council (as appears by the *Triades*), and lived to a very great age. He ended his days in Wales, after he had lost his country and family. We have extant, and I have now in my hands, several of his works. It seems he began to write about the year 520, and lived to the time of Cadwallon, which must be about 150 years, and his name implies it.

4th. Gildas, the angry monk, a North Briton, is the next in time. He wrote in Latin about the year 560. What we have of him has been mangled by the monks. See chap. ... and under letter *G*.

5th. Myrddin Wylt, Aneurin Wawdrydd, and

6th. Taliessin. All flourished in the reign of Maelgwn Gwynedd over the Britains about the year 570.

Myrddin Wylt was a Caledonian or Pictish Briton, of whose works we have several very curious pieces extant relating to the wars of that age.

I have met with but few pieces of Aneurin Wawdrydd. His *Gododin*, an heroic poem, is the most curious.

But of Taliessin's works we have a great deal; but I think more mangled than any of the rest, because oftener copied. His *Beddau Milwyr Ynys Prydain*; or Tombs of the Warriors of Britain, is a noble piece of antiquity, and strikes a great light on the history of those times, when compared with the *Triades*, the *Brut*, and the succeeding writers.

8th. The next thing of note which I have met with is the *Triades*, called in the British *Trioedd Ynys Prydain*. This little, curious treatise, or most of it, I take to have been wrote about the year 650, and some part of it collected out of the most ancient monuments of the kingdom; but not from the same fountain with *Brut y Brenhinoedd*, as there are facts and matters in the *Triades*, before the Roman conquest, not to be found in the *Brut*; and also several things after the Roman and Saxon conquests which the author of *Brut y Brenhinoedd* never would have omitted if he had met with them.

As the battles of Cadwallon are mentioned in the *Triades*, and Cadwaladr also once mentioned, I suppose

it to have been finished about the year 680 or soon after, though it hath not been the good luck of Nennius, who wrote almost two hundred years afterwards, to have met with it

9th. Soon after this was wrote *Hanes y 24 Brenhyn*, the History of the twenty-four kings that were most famous for building cities, etc., the ancient Saxon names being added to the British names of the cities. Guttyn Owen, the poet, about the year 1480, hath left a copy of this in his own handwriting; and, it seems, copied the very errors in his original, for he knew better than to commit those errors; a copy of which I have, besides some other copies of it. As this differs from the account in *Brut y Brenhynoedd*, it must have been taken from some other authority, for there has been no attempt made in any of the old copies of it that I have seen, to make it agree with the history of Tyssilio. Mr. Vaughan of Nannau has an old copy from Guttyn Owen's MS., A.D. 1757.

10th. Nennius, said to be Abbot of Bangor is y Coed, and (as he calls himself) disciple to Elbod, Bishop of North Wales, is the next in time. He wrote a history of the Britains, in Latin, about the year 840; but all the copies we have of it in the public libraries, under the name of Nennius, Gildas Nennius, Gildas Minor, etc., are exceeding incorrect, owing to the ignorance of transcribers; and most, if not all, the copies we have of it at Oxford, Cambridge, Cotton Library, etc., have been done by a North Briton, as appears by his writing *mac* for *mab* (son) in the genealogy of Gwrtheyrn; unless we suppose that Samuel Beulanus, who wrote the genealogies, was a North Briton; or that Gildas ap Caw, the North Briton, was the author; for this *mac*

is no more than a deviation of dialect from *mab*, and may be a Lóegrian distinction.

This history was published, with several others, by Dr. Gale at Oxford, A.D. 1691, but is very incorrect, and the notes and various readings tend more to confound than instruct, Mr. Gale being entirely unacquainted with the British language and writings.

There is a curious copy of this author, which I have seen, in the handwriting of the great antiquary, Mr. Rob. Vaughan, in Hengwrt Library, compared with the MSS. in Oxford, Cambridge, Cotton Library, Mr. Sel-den's, Mr. Camden's, Sir Simon D'Ewes, Dr. Markham, Usher, etc., besides several other copies in other parts of Wales, as at Llannerch, Cors y Gedol, etc.

Mr. Gale has left part of this author unpublished, because something of the same kind was in Ranulph Higden, an author that wrote about five hundred years after him. What shall we call this usage of our ancient British author? Would Mr. Gale have been allowed to use *Bede* after this manner, without being lashed to pieces for cutting off the limbs of a venerable, ancient writer, as he is called? Why then is the British Nennius to be mutilated and cut into piecemeal? It is pity he is not taken care of by some able hand.

Some think that this book of Nennius was begun by Gildas, author of the epistle *De Excidio Britannicæ*, about the year 560, and only continued by Nennius; for it is quoted by the name of Gildas in Tyssilio, and by many of our English historians, and by Sir John Pryse and Humphrey Llwyd; besides that in two MSS. in the Cotton Library it is to be seen wrote after the 61st chapter, "Here endeth the Acts of the Britains wrote by Gildas Sapiens." But Nennius, in his pre-

face, says it was his own collection from traditions, writings, and ancient British monuments, and also from foreign authors.

It seems to me, then, that Gildas ap Caw, the author of the epistle, was not the author of this ; but the real author's first name was Gildas, and after he had taken his degree of abbot, took the name of Nennius, which was a common thing in those early times ; for we know *Rhun ap Urien* was named *Paulinus* by Pope Gregory upon his being made a missionary to the Saxons ; and that the true name of St. Patrick was *Maenwyn*, but was named *Patricius* by Pope upon his being made his legate to Ireland. So it is no improbable thing that Nennius was this man's *ecclesiastical name* only, and that the book is entitled (as it is in some ancient copies) Gildas Nennius, to distinguish it from Gildas ap Caw, the North Briton ; and in some copies Gildas Minor, as that at Oxford ; in others, Gildas Sapiens (by mistake I suppose) ; and in others, plain Nennius. And this gave a handle to persons that knew nothing of it, such as Polydore Virgil and his followers Vertot, Nicolson, etc., to call it Pseudo-Gildas, or false Gildas, as if it was impossible there should be two men of the name of Gildas. See more in chap.

11th. Our MSS. of genealogies, which are spread all over the kingdom, and agree in the main without any material difference, are some of the most ancient remains of Celtic antiquities now in being, and bespeak themselves to be genuine ; for it is impossible to impose a whole race of ancestors on any single man, let alone the whole nation ; and these genealogies must naturally be continued from age to age, from father to son ; and in a nation who have always kept their ground since their

first plantation, it is ridiculous to imagine that they would change their ancestors for any new-fangled names. These *antiquities* of the Britains are different enough from any supposed genealogies that may be called Saxon, for those nations are owned to be illiterate (and no man hath pretended to prove them otherwise) when they invaded this island. The Britons, then, have no small reason to glory in their ancient genealogies, as they are such a considerable evidence of their antiquity in their native country. Among these is *Bonedd Gwyr y Gogledd*.

12th. The history of the *Cowri*, or Cambro-British princes, who built the forts on the mountains of Wales, seems to be very ancient; but I cannot so much as guess at the time it was wrote. This MS. is in Hengwrt.

13th. *Bonhedd y Saint*, or the Noble Descent of the Saints of Britain, the founders of the churches and religious houses which still bear their names all over Wales. This is a most valuable piece of antiquity, a very ancient copy of which is now extant (1760) at Llannerch.

14th. The works of the British Poets from about the Danish Conquest to the time of Queen Elizabeth are so numerous that it is needless to say anything of them here, but refer you to the body of the work for each by name. But I shall only remark that poetry and good language was in greater perfection here a little before and a little after the Norman Conquest than it hath been since, and that the historical parts of those works are a great light to our historians, both English and Welsh, Irish and Scotch.

CHAP. XIX.

It will be objected by some, that it looks odd that these unheard-of things have not been advanced sooner, for that we have had very able antiquaries in England and Wales for many ages past. . Where hath the book of *Triades* been all this while? Where hath the British copy of Tyssilio Iain, the Catalogues of ancient Cities, the Dictionaries of the several branches of the Celtic tongues, the inscriptions in the ancient Celtic character, the works of the ancient British poets, the old MSS. of genealogies, the remains of Druidism, the account of the tombs of the warriors of Britain; the book of British proverbs, the history of the twenty-four kings that built cities, the history of the Cowri that built forts on mountains, *Bonhedd y Saint*?

In answer to this we say that though the Britains had these things in their possession, it doth not follow that the English antiquaries and historians should know anything of them, nor that the few Welsh antiquaries that have wrote should know them all; and in all ages there have been more antiquaries than there hath been publishers.

Everybody the least versed in the history of Britain knows what implacable hatred there was *formerly*, for above a thousand years, between these two nations, from the year 449 to the year 1485, and which hath but lately subsided. The English nation were so noted for their ferocity to strangers that it became a proverb in Wales,—

Calon Sais wrth Gymro;

i.e., the heart of an Englishman to a Welshman. But the case is now altered: witness, among other things,

the great and generous subscriptions of the English towards the publication of the Welsh Bible lately, under the care of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which shews they have a greater regard for the Welsh than the Welsh have for themselves.

Is it any more strange that there were ancient MSS. in Wales, unknown to the English, than that there were plants growing on Snowdon which no Englishman ever heard of till within our days the indefatigable Mr. Edward Llwyd described them, as well as other rarities of that country? The same excellent person was the first that gave the English antiquaries any light into *these things*, by giving an account, in his *Archæologia Britannica*, of the ancient MSS. he had the luck to meet with, or heard of, in his travels through England, Wales, and Ireland. His account, imperfect as it is, is more than any English writer ever dreamt of, or so much as expected to be found among us; and his book will stand for ever as a noble attempt of retrieving the Celtic tongue and its antiquities from oblivion.

The British book of *Triades*, though to this day very little (if at all) known among English antiquaries, hath been always quoted by our British poets from age to age, though I am certain Galfrid, the Latin translator of Tyssilio, never saw it, so little did he know of our antiquities, or else he would have embellished that history with its contents, instead of those ridiculous things which in his translation he hath added to it out of Myrddin Emrys's works and oral tradition.

Mr. Robt. Vaughan, our excellent antiquary, about A.D. 1630 attempted a translation of the *Triades* into English, and Mr. W. Morris of Cefn y Braich says he

interprets it surprisingly; but this was too hard a task even for Mr. Vaughan. This English translation he gave to Archbishop Usher, but we have heard no further of it; and I suppose the copy is lost, unless it is among his papers in Hengwrt.

Camden quotes this book of *Triades* in his *Britannica* as of ancient authority, to prove the Britains joining the Cimbrians and Gauls in some expeditions against Italy and Greece; and also in Shropshire, about Caer Caradoc. But had he dealt fairly with us, and used the other authorities found in that book, he might have saved most of the objections which he has so artfully put in the mouths of his great men. He did not dare to attack a national history in his own person, but pretended to defend it with all his eloquence; but it was against the intention of his plan to own anything existing among the Britains which would clear up their history (though he committed a slip in mentioning the *Triades* at all), as his scheme was to be the father of the history of Britain.

Mr. Nicolson, in his *Historical Library*, has behaved still worse than Mr. Camden, for he knew so little of the book, and speaks so slightly of it, that he supposes it to be what Camden quotes and calls in his *Remains* the Book of Triplicities. He might as well have called the Book of Ecclesiasticus the *Triades*; for the British *Triades* is merely historical, and the other is only a rhetorical collection of wise sayings and proverbs.

Though this British book of *Triades* was, according to the judgment of Mr. Rob. Vaughan, the antiquary, about A.D. 1630, about a thousand years old, neither Bede, Nennius, nor Galfrid, knew anything of it. No more did they of the works of the British poets. Bede

could not ; and Nennius, where he attempts to mention some of them, scarce knew their names, unless those blunders were committed by his transcribers.

If Galfrid, when he translated Tyssilio, had known the works of Myrddin Wyllt, Taliessin, and Llywarch Hen, he would have found in them abundance of historical passages to embellish the history then in his hand, where it is most blind and bald. What hath he added to Tyssilio ? Flamines and Archflamines of his own invention ; some fine-formed speeches of his own ; and the dark and abstruse prophecy of Myrddin Emrys, called the Great Prophecy ; and some trifles which had better been out.

By the very style of Tyssilio's *British History* it appears that the first part of it is very ancient, and that it was put in the form it is now about the year 600 or before, probably by Tyssilio ; and from Tyssilio to Cadwaladr by, I think, another hand.

Though it doth not appear that Galfrid knew anything of the *Triades*, yet the *British poets*, his cotemporaries, Meilir Brydydd, Daniel, Cynddelw, etc., were well versed in the writings of the ancient poets and historians, and in the *Triades*, as appears by their works.

Can any antiquary now in the kingdom say he knows every old Saxon MS. now existing ? No ; no more than he knows every old house in the kingdom, or all the old coins that are in private hands. Why then is it urged that if such and such MSS. were in being in the time of Gildas, of Nennius, of Galfrid, etc., they must have seen them ? This is childish reasoning, as if no ancient MS. in the kingdom could possibly escape the eyes of a monk, an abbot, or a bishop, when it doth not appear to us that they ever made any inquiries

after such MSS. out of their own monasteries, and when it plainly appears that the clergy had an utter aversion to the works of the British bards, who were the historians of the ancient Britains ; and the bards, perhaps, were not behind hand with them.

CHAP. XX.

I FORESEE it will be objected that a very great stress is laid here on proofs out of the British poets, and that among the greatest modern historians in Europe such proofs are reckoned but slight, and not so much regarded as the authorities of prose writers of history, or regular historians (as they call them), learned in antiquities, etc.

Fable (they say) is an ingredient in poetry ; and Vertot, the French historian, in a sneer on an historical poem of the Britains of Armorica, which they call their Breviary, says that fables never succeed better than in verse. But men of greater weight in the learned world than Vertot, and in affairs of the greatest consequence, viz., the dominion of the British seas, have not thought it beneath them to make use of poetical authorities, not only to prove the use of words, but also the use of things. The admirable Selden, in his *Mare Clausum*, condescends to make use of the authority of an English poet, G. Chaucer, no older than Richard III's time, to prove the dominion of the sea in the English in those days ; and in the same manner Virgil, Ovid, Plautus, and other ancient poets, are quoted by the assertors of *Mare Liberum*. See *Mar. Claus.*, p. 5.

These objectors should also consider that nations

differ in their customs, and what is true in France is not always so in other countries ; and that the most ancient histories were originally in verse, but more particularly among the Gauls and Britains who were under the Druidical government, the recorders of the actions of their great men being a branch of their religious institution ; or, in other words, their bards were their historians, who handed down to posterity (witness Lucan) the ancient traditions of their ancestors ; and this was the case of other northern nations, the Swedes, Islanders, etc., who had their scalds. See Olaus Wormius. This method of historical writing, and also the very kind of verse, hath kept its ground in Britain, in spite of the Roman power, till after the Romans left them.

The kind of verse in which the bards wrote their exploits in war was called *Englyn Milwr*, a triplet stanza of seven syllables each verse. The meaning of the name is the warrior's verse, or military verse. I make no doubt but the North American war-song is of the same original, where, in their meetings, or before a battle, they all join in this military song, which gives an account of the brave actions of their ancestors maintaining their liberties, and is the greatest incentive to courage that can possibly be. It is observable that the most ancient poetry in the world was in triplet verse of seven or eight syllables.

In ancient times, among the Britains, it was common for the princes themselves to write their own actions in verse,—and who more able to do it? Llywarch Hen, a nobleman of North Britain, hath left us an account of the wars he was concerned in, in this very kind of verse, *Englyn Milwr*; and in such a pathetic, honest,

plain manner that there can be no room to suspect him of falsehood or unfair dealings. Here are no embellishments, no fictions, no show of art, and but a plain relation of matters of fact, not without their beauties. This was about a hundred years after we had thrown off the Roman yoke. Our princes and generals continued this custom of writing their own actions in verse as late as Henry II's time, for the famous warrior, Howel ap Owain Gwynedd (brother of Madoc, who first discovered America), hath wrote his own battles in a most elegant though a modest manner, of which we have several copies in Wales. Hath not J. Cæsar wrote his own actions? And what deterred other emperors from doing the same was that they had not matter enough, or that they were not as great masters of fighting and writing as he was, and that he had got the start of them.

It should be also observed the Britains, Gauls, and Irish, never could be brought into the same way of thinking with the Greeks and Romans in regard to heroic poetry. Poetry was so sacred with these Celtic people, as being a branch of their religion, that they never suffered invented fables (the chief ingredient in heroic poetry) to have a footing in it, which is the reason that neither the Gauls, Britains, Irish, Ersh, Picts, Cornish, or Armorians, ever had to this day a poem in the nature of the *Iliad* or *Æneid*, though most other nations took a foolish pride in imitating them. So that what in one nation is called an heroic poem, and the grandest performance in human art, is in another nation called a fabulous, empty song or poem stuffed with flourishes and the scum or over-boiling of the poet's brains, to please a vain, boasting people; as

if the nation had no real actions of valour of their own to be recorded in poetry, but must have recourse to fictitious gods, to fictitious heroes, to fictitious battles, and such anachronisms that a grave Celtic writer would be ashamed of. Is it not agreed upon that Æneas and Dido, who Virgil hath brought together, were really two hundred years distant?

Historians used to these kinds of writings may well call poetry fabulous and fictitious. But that is not the case of the British bards. Poetry with them is, and hath been, the sacred repository of the actions of great men, and hath been always so from the most ancient times, as the Song of Moses was, among the Jews, of the defeat of the Egyptians. Taliessin's historical poem of the tombs of the warriors of Britain is a noble piece of history, which will last while the nation has a being; but is exceeded by *Gododin*, an heroic poem of Aneurin.

Though other nations, more devoted to the Greek and Roman learning, may call this way of thinking a mark of Celtic barbarity, and speaking unlike scholars, the Britains own it is so in the Roman proud manner of speaking, but insist that the assertion is not founded on truth or nature, and therefore not to be regarded.

CHAP. XXI.

It is to be observed that among the learned writers of the British nation who have wrote in Latin, such as Gildas, Nennius, Asserius, Galfrid, etc., not one of them hath mentioned a word to the honour of these Druidical bards, and of their manner of recording historical facts; and scarce a word of the Druidical learning, no

more than if they had never heard of the Druids. What could be the reason of all this silence? Foreign writers, and also the British writers in their own native language, often mention them with great honour.

Nis gwyr namyn Duw a dewinion byd a diwyd dderwyddon.

Dysgogan derwyddon dewrwlad i esgar

I wisgwyd weiniviad.—*Cynddelw, i Ow. Cyfeiliog.*

Drudion a Veirddion

A fawl neb Dragon

Namyn draig ai dirpar.—*Id.*

Dywawd derwyddon dadeni haelion

O hil Eryron o Eryri.—*Prydydd Moch.*

Let it be taken notice of that these writers in the Latin tongue were ecclesiastics, and that their heat and zeal against Druidism and paganism drove them beyond themselves, for Christianity in those early times could bear no competition. The reason is this. In the infancy of Christianity here, the zeal of the Christians were so very hot that nothing favouring of paganism was to be mentioned publicly without incurring the displeasure of the clergy; and when the Church of Rome got the upper hand here, then everybody knows that ignorance was the mother of their devotion. Let the learned ancient Druids be ever so learned, it was reckoned a sin and a scandal for a clergyman to borrow anything from them, for all Druidical learning was called vain philosophy. And is not this the cant to this very day among some kind of Christians?

The British poets, in the beginning of Christianity here, were a class of people distinct enough from the clergy, and were members of the civil power, being made use of by the ruling princes in a political way, as prophets and family historians, who were not very well

liked by the Church, being strongly addicted to their ancient customs and Druidical traditions ; and, indeed, the poets thought themselves men of greater consequence, and better heard, than the clergy ; so that in the very height of the Popish power in Britain we find the poets ridiculing the monks and their superstitions and cheats :

Mor fran yr Ysbryd Glan.—*D. ap Gwilym.*

Gwas arall a ddwg Seirioel, etc.

Dos dithe frawd i law dd—l.

D. ap Gwilym, and Co. Dwynwen.

And in the declension of the Roman empire, and before the Saxons became Christians, the poets violently railed against the prevailing corruptions in the Church, and the idleness of the clergy :

Gwae offeiriaid byd, etc.—*Taliessin.*

Bid amlwg marchawc, bid redegawc gorwydd,

Bid mab llen yn chwannawc,

Bid aniwair dau eiriawc.—*Llywarch Hen.*

It is natural that a knight be public (popular),

A horse swift, a clergyman avaricious,

An unchaste man double-tongued.

Now let us examine who these learned British writers were, that wrote in Latin of the affairs of Britain, and which among other nations are ignorantly called the only ancient British historians, because they never heard of any other. All these writers before mentioned were of the clergy, not one layman among them. What is become of the laymen's writing then? Why, they are in MSS., in everybody's hands in Wales, and in the works of their poets, who, as Di. Siculus owns, were the recorders of the valiant acts of their countrymen. See A. Marcellinus, Lucan, and Giraldus Cambrensis, Wynne's *Preface*.

Gildas was an angry monk who had run over to Armorica from a party who had got the upper hand in Britain, in which Cwstenyn, the reigning Prince, had killed two of his nephews, the sons of Medrawd ; and Arthur had killed his brother Howel. Sir J. Pryse, and Usher, *Primordia*.

Tyssilio, son of Brochwel Ysgithrog, Prince of Powys, was Bishop of Powysland ; had his college and see at Meivod, when his brother Cynan reigned in Powys.

Nennius is said to be Abbot of Bangor is y Coed, and better acquainted with monks than with poets ; for where he mentions in his History a few of them, he hardly knows their names, or his transcribers have abused him much.

Asserius Menevensis, Bishop of Sherborne, and living with King Alfred and his tutor, etc., nephew to another Asser, Bishop of St. David's, hath wrote so little about the Britains that we can pass no judgment about his knowledge of them, though it is probable he assisted Alfred in translating and digesting the laws of the Britains, which he is said to have translated.

Galfridus Monemuthensis was at first a Benedictine monk, afterwards Archdeacon of Monmouth, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph, and, as some say, Cardinal, which was a title common then in Britain. By his translation of Tyssilio's *Brut y Brenhinoedd* out of the Armorican British into the Latin, it appears that he was in a manner quite ignorant of the affairs of the Britains. He knew nothing of the British writers in the native language of the Britains, or else he would never have committed such blunders in his works as to turn Llew ap Cynfarch into Lotho, Meuric into Marius, Gwalchmai into Walganus, Medrawd into Mordredus, Julian

into Sulgenin, Rhun Baladr Brasin to Rudhudibras (as the Latin MSS. have it) as well as printed copies. If he had been acquainted with the ancient British writers he would have known that Llew and Urien and Aron were sons of Cynfarch Hen o'r Gogledd; and Llywarch Hen, who was cotemporary with these three brothers, would have set him right, whose works we have extant.

Besides the gaps which Galfrid hath left in the History, which he might have filled up out of the British writers, if he had known anything of them, it is a weak thing to say that the Britains had no poetical or historical writings among them, because that an Archdeacon of Monmouth or a Bishop of St. Asaph knew nothing of them.

CHAP. XXII.

Now we have taken a short view of these writers commonly known by the name of British historians, and we find them all ecclesiastics, people who had then an utter aversion to our poets and writers in our native language, and therefore it was their principle not to have any intercourse with them and their writings.

It will be allowed that the knowledge of books, and consequently histories, is more universal now, since the invention of printing, than it was when Galfrid translated the British History into Latin at the request of Walter Calenus, an Archdeacon of Oxford. Would it be any wonder if even now, in our illuminated age, when everybody almost is a philosopher and an historian, an Archdeacon of Oxford should give an Archdeacon of Bangor or St. Asaph a Welsh history out of the Bodleian Library, for such there are, to be trans-

lated into Latin, and that it should happen that the Welsh archdeacon should make a bungling piece of work of it? having never seen so much as an ancient manuscript in his mother's tongue, or looked into its antiquities, and being only what we call Latin and Greek, a mere scholar.

Doth his ignorance prove there are no ancient manuscripts in Wales? But this is the logic made use of by the opposers of the British History. If there had been, say they, such MSS. in being, Gildas, Tyssilio, Nennius, Bede, etc., would have made mention of them. And my logic is the direct contrary; and to me it is plain that if every layman's house in Wales, in those days, abounded with such manuscripts, and every parish with poets, these imperious clergymen, bishops, abbots, and monks, would not have vouchsafed to take notice of them. The Latin tongue was their idol, which had remained here as a relic of the Roman imperial government, and was afterwards a great means to help to introduce the Roman papistical government here. Is it not as possible to suppose an Abbot of Bangor in those days ignorant of the Welsh tongue, as it is now a Welsh Bishop?

Everybody that hath read Mr. Edw. Llwyd's *Arch. Brit.* knows that he hath been indefatigable in searching for ancient British MSS., and yet I know of great numbers in Wales that he never saw or heard of, and several that I have in my own possession; nay, even the copy of the *Triades* which he made use of was but an incorrect one, and had not been compared with the various genuine copies which the great antiquary, Mr. R. Vaughan, had in his possession; and this hath led Mr. Llwyd astray in his etymological guesses, who,

by the strength of a pregnant wit and a great knowledge of languages, hath overrun the bounds of the Celtic tongue as it had been settled by the British bards, and wrested abundance of words to please his own luxurious fancy. Yet I am far from despising Mr. Llwyd's works: they are great and surprising. But it is pity that he was not better acquainted with the writings of our bards, which could not be without being himself acquainted with the rules of the British poetry, which he was not, as shall be shown in its proper place. He had also the misfortune of being cotemporary with other great men of the same way of thinking with himself, which was a great help to lead him astray, viz., Mr. Pezron, Abbot of Chennay in Little Britain in France, author of the *Antiquities of Nations*; Mr. Baxter, Master of the Mercer's School in London, author of the *Glossography*; and Mr. Rowlands of Anglesey, author of the *Mona Antiqua*: three persons of extraordinary talents, and of very extensive knowledge in languages, and of fine heads for etymologizing. But Mr. Baxter and Mr. Rowlands, giving a loose to their fancies, and not observing the same caution with Monsr. Pezron, lost themselves in a fog. Mr. Pezron's guesses were at first privately weighed with the authorities of ancient authors, and then artfully produced as mere guesses and probabilities; and all of a sudden he throws upon you a heap of ancient authorities to back his reasonings. But the others, not aware of this art, have ingeniously enough followed his method of guessing, but want ancient authorities to back them.

It is not a great knowledge in modern languages (which may swell a man up with pride and self-sufficiency) that will make a man master of the Celtic

tongue and its branches and antiquities, but it must be a great knowledge in the Celtic writers. A man that applies himself to study the Hebrew or Chaldean will find very little help, or none at all, from his knowledge in the French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, or the school languages, the Latin and Greek. The Hebrew hath nothing to do with them, no more than the Celtic hath. He that would be master of the Celtic tongue, and capable of finding the etymology of it, and of its curious structure, should be acquainted with Aneuryn Wawdrydd and Bardd Glas o'r Gadair, Cynddelw Brydydd Mawr, Taliessin, etc., rather than with Homer, Virgil, Tasso, or Milton, etc.

Mr. Baxter says that in the Celtic, *pend* and *cond* signified a head; but there is no man, living or dead, besides himself that says so. Mr. Rowlands says that the Ferry of Porthaethwy, the passage over Menai to Anglesey, was called so, q. d. Porth-aeth-hwy, *i.e.*, as he explains it, the *port which they passed*; but the words will neither bear that signification in the British, nor doth any ancient author back it, or is there any case parallel to it. *Aeth* and *hwy* do not agree in construction, and will not do at all. If he had considered that the name of the commot adjoining to this Ferry is *Dindaethwy*, or *Tindaethwy*, which is plainly Daethwy's Fort, he would have looked out for the ruins of that fort in that commot, and would probably have found it near this ferry or passage, which took its name, beyond all doubt, from the same person, *Daethwy*, and the fort he had here; consequently the name of the Ferry should be wrote Porth Ddaethwy, *i.e.*, Daethwy's Passage or Port. See Mabinogi Bran ap...

Cynhaethwy ap Herbert ap Godwin Iarll Cernyw a Dyfneint.—*Llyfr Achau*.

CHAP. XXIII.

THE better to understand the reason of the difference between the real Celtic names, and the same names in Roman authors, you are to consider that the Roman writers made it a general rule to soften the harsh names of the towns and countries, etc., of the nations conquered by them, as appears by Pliny Junior's letter to Caninius (L. 8, Ep. 4.): "Some little trouble, too, you will find is to soften the names of these barbarous people, and particularly of their towns, so as they shall not shock our ears when they come into verse. But there is nothing so harsh and dissonant but what may be made harmonious, or at least tolerable, with a little care and alteration. Besides, if it were lawful for Homer to contract, to extend, and to turn words (even of Grecian extraction), for the better cadence of his verse, why should not the same privilege be allowed you, especially since it is not affected but necessary?" What truth can we expect, then, in Roman writers in relation to names? And what have we to trust to but our own ancient writers, who made it the greatest crime to alter their language or names? There was something of this temper among the Gauls (French) even as low down as the time of Montaigne; and it may not be amiss to set down that ingenious man's opinion of this affair, as few men understood mankind better than he. (Mont., L. 1, c. 46.) A gentleman, a neighbour of mine (says he), a great admirer of antiquity, and who was always preferring the excellency of

preceding times in comparison with this present age of ours, did not, among the rest, forget to magnify the lofty and magnificent sounds of the gentlemen's names of those days. Don Grumedan, Quadregan, Angelisan, etc., which but to hear named he perceived to be other kind of men than Pierre, Guillot, and Michel.

I am mightily pleased with Jaques Amiot for leaving throughout a whole French oration the Latin names entire, without varying and dissecting them to give them a French termination. It seemed a little harsh and rough at first; but already custom, by the authority of Plutarch, whom he took for an example, hath overcome that novelty.

I have often wished that such as write chronicle histories in Latin would leave our names as they find them, and as they are and ought to be; for in making Vaudemont Valemontance, and metamorphosing names to make them suit better with the Greek or Latin, we know not where we are, and *with the persons of the men lose the benefit of the story.*

To conclude. It is a scurvy custom, and of very ill consequence, that we have in our kingdom of France to call every one by the name of his mannor or segneury, and the thing in the world that doth the most prejudice, and confound families and descents. So far Montaigne.

Leland, the great oracle of antiquity among the English, by his not being able to find any writings of laymen in his search, concludes that there was very little learning in Britain after the Saxon conquest of Loegria, except among the monks. He searched among the monasteries, and knew nothing of our writers in the British tongue; but we that are acquainted with the

British writers (who affected to write in their own language, and took a pride in it), insist that the British tongue never was wrote in greater perfection than a little before and a little after the Norman conquest, which shews that the learning then in vogue among the Britains was the studying and polishing of their own language ; and in that language their antiquities and history must be searched for, and not in what Mr. Leland and others call the learned languages.

It will be again objected, and it is very well known to be true, that the lives of the saints of Britain and Ireland are more stuffed with incredible miracles than any other nation on earth, and that even Bollandus, Baronius (see Fleetwood's *Pref.*), and the greatest sticklers for the miracles of the Church of Rome, are even ashamed of them ; and, indeed, nothing can come up with the many men's heads which St. Beuno hath set on, which had been cut clean off ; St. Ffred's eye dropping out, and put in again ; and abundance of the like absurdities. So that it is concluded that either the nation must be very silly that could swallow this kind of cookery, or the writers very ignorant that prepared it for them ; and therefore it may be probable the historians and poets of the same nations may be guilty of the same foibles as the writers of the lives of their saints are.

The first part of this charge is too true ; but if you consider that neither poets nor any lay historians had any hand in writing these lives of the saints, and that they were the entire production of monks, who wrote them with a view of bringing a grist to their own mill in the monastery, the bards will be acquitted, who for the most part not only despised these pretended mira-

cles, but exposed them in verse. And if our British monks have had a more fertile invention in writing these miracles than other dull nations, it only shews they were greater masters of their trade, and it is pity their talents were not better employed. I own these monks and abbots, by means of keeping plentiful tables and cellars, have found some poor, wandering poets that for the sake of their bellies have put some of these contrived legends, or lives of the saints, in good verse, which became a means of making them public; but these are but a few, and modern.

There was, in D. ap Gwilym's time, about A.D. 1390, a vast concourse from all parts of Wales to the Monastery of St. Dwynwen in Anglesey, now called Llanddwyn, in ruins. Here were their constant waxlights kept at the tomb of this virgin saint, where all persons in love applied for remedy, and which brought vast profit to the monks; and Dwynwen was as famous among the Britains, in affairs of love, as Venus ever was among the Greeks and Romans. But David ap Gwilym's ludicrous manner of applying to this saint for relief, and his publishing it in a poem which is in everybody's hands, shews how slightly the poets made of these religious cheats:

“Dear St. Dwynwen (says he), by your virginity I beg of you, and by the soul of your great father *Brychan*, send this girl to meet me in the grove. You are in Heaven. God will not be angry with you for it, nor turn you out, for he will not undo what he hath done”, etc.

Another poet, describing the craft of the monks in carrying little images about, and exchanging them for provision, etc., says:

Un a arwain yn oriog
 Gurig lwyd dan gwr ei glog ;
 Gwas arall a ddwg Seirioel
 A naw o gaws yn ei goel ;
 Drwy undeb erchi i'r Drindawd
 Cnuf o wlan accw neu flawd.

One carries the greyheaded *Cyricus* under his cloak ; another carries St. Seiriol with nine cheeses in his arms, and so exchange them for wool and flour. The image of St. Seiriol was to help the farmer to make more cheese, etc.

CHAP. XXIV.

THAT THE PROOF OF THE PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS IN THE PRESENT WELSH, OR ANCIENT BRITISH TONGUE, IS SUCH THAT NO LANGUAGE IN THE WORLD CAN SHEW THE LIKE, AND THAT IT IS STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER PROOFS OF WRITINGS, INSCRIPTIONS, OR COINS.

It will be naturally asked by persons unacquainted with the language and antiquities of the ancient Britains and Celtæ, How comes it that we can be now sure that such and such words were pronounced anciently after such a manner as we now positively assert them to be, and that even a letter can hardly be altered in the Welsh language? This is a thing never heard of in any other language in the world, and seems a paradox which requires explanation. If this is so, it is no wonder the British tongue hath lasted so long, or that it will last for ever, and is, as Camden owns, pure and unmixed, and extremely ancient (Camden, *Names of Britain*); for that such authority is greater and stronger than any ancient inscriptions, in which there may be a mistake of the stonecutter, or from the whims and fancies of alteration. The Greek and Roman languages

can shew no such security for their pronunciations ; and if it was not for some ancient inscriptions and coins, we should hardly know anything of their ancient manner of writing, which yet proves nothing in regard to their pronunciation. In the ancient monumental pillar of Duillius, the Roman admiral that defeated the Carthaginians, we have “Lecio pugnandod, exfociont”, etc., for “Legio pugnando, effugiunt”, etc.; “*In altod maria pugnandod*”, for “*In alto mari pugnando*”.

How can it be proved that the ancient Romans, who writ “Piuna Carthaio”, etc., pronounced “Pugna” and “Carthago”? It will be answered that they had no *g* at that time ; but as soon as they took the letter *g* into their alphabet, they wrote “Pugna” and “Carthago”, and did not continue the *c*. This only proves that about the second Punic war, the time they took the letter *g* in, they softened and refined their language from *c* into *g*.

All ancient nations originally affected the hard letters, *p*, *c*, *ch*, or *x*, *t*, *ff*, *rh*, as well as the Romans ; but the Britains in their language, now called Welsh (the principal remains of the Celtic tongue), can prove, from the very nature and structure of their language, and their ancient rules of poetry, that unless the whole language is demolished and framed anew, it is impossible for any word by the ancient poets to be pronounced otherwise than it is at this day, and that not even a letter or a sound could be changed in those words. What a glorious thing this would have been if it had been found in the Greek and Latin tongues ! If Homer and Virgil’s works could have been so well fortified from attacks. But it is so far to the contrary that there is hardly a verse in Virgil but hath a different reading

in different copies, or hardly a word in the Latin tongue whose use can be proved to be as ancient as the beginning of the Roman nation. It is owned that the Laws of the Twelve Tables were not understood in the time of Cicero. (See Festus's *Verbor. Signific.*, with Scaliger's notes. Amst., 1699.)

It will be again objected, how can it be proved that these rules in the British poetry have been always laws to that language? In answer we say that these rules and poetry seem to be near as old as the language itself, being beyond all history or tradition,—the greatest mark of antiquity, as it is said, of the Egyptian Pyramids. The historians of all nations of Europe mention the Druidical institutions among the Celtæ, and that the bards were a branch of them; but none pretend to say when they begun, but suppose the institution patriarchal. In the time of the Druidical government in Britain and Gaul it cannot be supposed that those strict people would suffer any innovation in the rules of their bards, when once settled, being a branch of their religion, and we read of none. When that order was abrogated, after the coming in of Christianity, their art of poetry was handed down to their children as being of use to the Christian princes as well as in the times of Druidism; and the art and its professors have always, from time to time, been looked upon as sacred, and the name poet or bard was synonymous to a prophet, to which gift all the ancient poets pretended; and by that means the bards were not less useful to Christian kings, to help to govern the people, than they were in the time of the ancient Druidical government, as appears by their prophecies extant, which probably are all political.

It must be confessed that these strict rules in the British poetry have so cramped the poets that no great performances, in the nature of long heroic poems, was ever attempted by them in their fettered way of writing; but it had one good effect. Besides saving the language, these excessive, strict rules prevented men of slow or weak parts from meddling with this difficult as well as *sacred vocation*; for he must be a person of vast knowledge in the language, and of excellent parts, or else of indefatigable industry (besides being born with a poetical genius), that could make any tolerable figure in the British poetry. If such unqualified persons attempted it, their works were not like to be regarded even by shepherds or the meanest of the people; for there is something in the texture or genius of the language which will admit of nothing to be called poetry, even among the vulgar, except it agrees with the old rules of this, which, as it were, naturally please the people, having, as it were, grown up with the language.

Now to come to the proof of what we have been stating here. Let us suppose that the word *Conwy*, the name of a river and town in Carnarvonshire, was to be disputed whether the Britains wrote it *Cynwy*, as Mr. Ed. Llwyd (*Notes on Camden, Carnarvonshire*) would have it; or *Condui*, as Mr. Baxter, with his intolerable whims, has it; or *Conwey* or *Conway*, as the modern English write it;¹ or *Conovium*, as Antoninus has it; or *Coisobius*, as Ptolemy, which Camden makes to be *Conobius*; or *Conwy*, as the natives write it and pronounce it, who call the town and the entrance of the harbour *Aberconwy*, the fall of Conwy into the sea.

¹ Or *Conubio*, as Mr. Baxter (anonym. MS.) has it; or *Novius*, as Mr. Camden, from

It would take too much time, and would be unnecessary, to explain these bards' rules at length in this place, for it would be writing a book ; therefore in the quotations I shall make here out of the poets, it will be enough to point out, in italic, how those rules require such and such consonants and such and such vowels to be in the different parts of the verse. First, let the letters in the word *Conwy* be numbered.

1 2 3 4 5
Conwy

One of our poets, in his metamorphosis of a fair lady into an owl, takes occasion to name this river :

Gwdion mab *Dôn* ar *Gonwy*
Hudlath ni bu o'i fath *fwy*.—*D.* ap *Gw*, ^u_y *n*, A.D. 1400.

Here the first line proves the second and third letters ; and the rhyme in the second line, compared with the first, proves the fourth and fifth letters. Now there remains only the letter *c* to be proved, which in flexions turns to *g*, as in the above, as every one the least versed in the British tongue knows. As I have no very ancient MSS. now by me, where I write this, I must be contented, in this example, with those passages out of poets who wrote no further off than about three hundred or four hundred years ago, which I can recollect in my memory :

Y cawn ar lan *Conwy*'r wledd.—*T. Aled*.

In this verse not only the letter *c* is proved, but also the letter *n*, as also in the following :

Nan *Conwy* man *cawn* y medd.

What other nation can do this ?

In all hypotheses where no records, or traditions, or marks, or traces of the memory, of the facts are pre-

tended, *disproving* by *denying* is as easily done as proving by asserting only. But any kind of national records or traditions are beyond all guesses.

Common sense is the growth of every country. Where there are ancient MSS. and the works of poets and historians to shew in a nation, it is ridiculous for any man, though of the highest character in the learned world, to advance his own guesses about the language or the history against the national authorities received time out of mind. If he doth, he will be only laughed at by the natives, and he will repent it. Therefore, if there be such authorities, they should have their due weight.

As I have above proved, in the above example, that our poets, who had it by tradition from father to son, for time immemorial, and probably since they were planted here, called the river *Conwy*; and that according to the rules of the bards it could not be since called otherwise, nor a letter changed in it, without altering the whole language, and that every name and word in the British tongue is upon the same footing of security, as is easily seen by observing the proofs or quotations out of the poets in the learned Dr. Davies' Dictionary. It remains, then, on such as pretend to wrest the British names of places, and play them through all the vowels (to serve a scheme of etymologising), to shew that the poets or anybody else have ever wrote those words as they would have it, or to bring some authority equivalent to this of the poets, if there be any such in the world, and not with a magisterial air pronounce things to be as their fancy suggests to them.

Mr. Baxter, indeed, might be ignorant that there were such rules of the bards existing, for it is plain he

knew nothing of our antiquities except what he picked out of Llwyd's *Archæologia*, with whom he corresponded, and who he in a great measure corrupted with his odd whims. But Mr. Llwyd knew there were such rules, though he knew not how to apply them, as plainly appears to any one that hath read his British elegy on the death of Queen Mary, printed at Oxford, and also the Englyn about Rhossyr, in his *Notes on Camden's Anglesey*, which doth him as little honour as the attempt the great Cicero made to be a poet.

When a word is wrote differently by the poets, as suppose *Brodorddin* for example, it shews they knew not the etymology of it, or that some particular authors disputed it; for that word is wrote *Brodorddun* and *Brodorddyn* as well as *Brodorddin*; and so of some others, which may be modern names and places of so little note as to be scarcely mentioned by our bards:

In derivation of names I have set down Mr. Ed. Llwyd's etymologies in his *Archæologia* for such as he hath touched upon, and where I differ from him have given my reasons. As for the derivations of authors who were strangers to our language, I need say no more than that they groped in the dark, and are not worth the trouble of confuting. My own etymologies I offer to the world not always as certainties, but probabilities, on such proofs as I produce, which any one skilled in the language is welcome to disprove, if he can, with better authorities than I produce; which I shall be glad to see, and that this study of retrieving antiquities out of the dust is revived.

How ridiculous, in the eyes of an Englishman or Cambro-Britain, doth Goropius look, that derives the word *Angli* (English) from the English nation's being

good anglers ; and that the British name *Howel* is derived from sound or *whole* ? One would think that it would be impossible for a man of letters to be so ignorant as not to know that *whole* is a mere English or Teutonic word,—a language he was master of ; and that Howel (or, as it should be wrote, Hywel) is a British name in use among the Britains before the arrival of the Saxons in Britain ; and yet this Goropius was a man learned in languages, and physician to the Queens of France and Hungary ; therefore I have the charity to think that this great man was not in earnest, and only shewed his wit in these flashes ; as, perhaps, may be the case of Camden when he offers to explain some British words, being a kind of itch of playing with words, and to shew great reading.

CHAP. XXV.

A CAVEAT to English readers who are unacquainted with the pronunciation of the Cambro-British alphabet. Let them remember that in British, *c* is before all the vowels sounded as a *k*, and never as the English *c* before *i* and *e* in the words civet, cerate, source, etc., and it is pity Dr. Davies did not retain it ; and that *ll* is sounded after a manner peculiar to the Welsh, being an *l* aspirated something like *thl* ; so that the word *llan* sounds something like *thlan*, or between that and *clan*. Let it be also remembered that in the British there are no such sounds as the letter *g* makes in the English George, nor *ch* in the English church, or that *j* makes in the English jerk, jilt ; and that these are mere Teutonic sounds, and never used by the Celtæ. But it is pro-

bable the Roman language had this sound of *j*, which they expressed at first by *j*, and afterwards by *gi*, as that ancient name of the Celtic British King Beli was Latinised by them into Beljus, and lastly into Belgius; but foolishly, by succeeding Latin writers and our moderns, without rule or reason, turned into Belinus.

The British *ch* also hath a sound which is not at present used in the English, though the old Saxon and other branches of the Teutonic had it, as had also the Greek and Hebrew. *Gh* in the word *lough*, for a lake, sounds something like it, as doth *wh* in the words why, where, when, etc., if strongly pronounced.

The British *i* is always pronounced as *ee* in *bleed* and in *gill*. *A* is always broad and gaping, as in the English *par*, *car*; *dd*, always as *th* in *the*, *this*, etc.; *f*, never as the English in *fit*, but as a *v* in *veal*; *g*, never as in English before *e* and *i*, but always hard, as in *God*, *gad*, *gun*; *t*, never as an *s*, as in *action*, but always a hard *t*, as in *tar*, *tin*, *heart*.

It will be objected that the division said to be made by Rhodri Mawr between his three sons, or some division equivalent to it, had been from ancient times; for when the Romans found us, the people of Cambria were divided into three distinct people, the Silures, the Dimetæ, and the Ordovices; that it hath been afterwards in four parts, Deheubarth, Dyfed, Gwynedd, a Phowys. So that Rhodri only joined Dyfed and Deheubarth in one dominion called Dinefwr, and let Gwynedd and Powys rest as they were.

The fault of the plan of Rhodri Mawr was this. He made Dinefwr and Powys tributary to Gwynedd, when at the same time he knew that those two powers joining to refuse payment and subjection, would be rather

too hard for Gwynedd. This was a bone of contention. This was not the case when these petty principalities were tributary to the crown of London (which they always have been as far as the British history reaches till the Saxon conquest), for the *Loegrian* power was able at any time to quell any rebellion or disputes among them, before the Roman conquest, and after the Romans left us, while the Loegrian Britains governed, and until they, idiot-like, called in the Saxons, and gave away their country and dominion. For in the time of the ancient Britains, before the Roman conquest, this island was a commonwealth of free princes, as Germany is now, but yet all holding of the *Loegrian* crown. But when the Saxons, who were strangers, came to wear that principal crown, and to be masters of that Loegrian power, the tributary native princes of the Britains refused to obey the strangers; and in good policy should have joined all under one head instead of dividing their powers, and falling by the ears among themselves.

Here Providence has wonderfully interposed, and by the ruin of the old British constitution saved the remains of the Britains, and made them a most happy people, if peace and quietness and freedom be a happiness; for now, in our days, the English not only fight and pray for them, but also go to market for them. It was the ancient policy of the English, and a very just, sensible maxim of maintaining power, not to levy soldiers among them, that their military spirit might be broke; not to let them have Welsh bishops, that their language in time might be neglected by the clergy; and as to trade and merchandise, they have been indolent enough, and fed themselves with their high pedi-

grees and gentility, that men of fortune have thought it beneath them to trade.

Some of the effects that followed Rodri Mawr's division of the Principality of Wales, the constitution of that government being so unnatural that it must necessarily be the ruin of that nation that was under it, especially a nation addicted to war and broils; who, if they had not a foreign enemy, must quarrel among themselves, so that their feuds were at last carried to such a head that perhaps the like is not to be found in any history, not even among the most barbarous nations in the world. Even tigers and lions have more generosity than these Britains had at last. Their bravery in arms, and the strength and activity natural to them, partly on account of the situation of their country and their diet, drove them to that pitch of enthusiastic military spirit that neither law nor religion had any tie upon them. And it is a great wonder how any part of their posterity remains on the face of the earth.

It is true the murdering of relations began very soon, on the first setting out of mankind in the world, and continued while society remained in small detachments dispersed over the world, without that administration and execution of laws which a powerful monarch only, or some government of that nature, is able to put in force.

After about 4000 years' experience (in all which time one would have thought a proper manner of governing mankind would naturally have been hit upon by some enterprising nation or other), the Christian religion appeared, which proposed the most worthy and amiable rules as men could wish to be governed by, provided they had anything good in their nature. But this

creature is generally so perverse that nothing goes down with him but rapine, plunder, and villany. Under the colour of religion one man hath pretended a power from heaven to burn, torture, destroy, and murther, all others that differ in opinion from him about things that are impossible for either of them to be certain of; that is, about the nature of God, and of a God incomprehensible, and the manner of worshipping him.

Some nations, superior in pride and power to the rest, have attempted to bring this little earth under one monarch, which, if it could have been effected, would not have remained long so. The limbs would have been too many for the head, and would have soon fallen out among themselves, as hath been the case with all great empires. Nature or Providence throws things, after a great confusion, into their proper places; so out of disorder cometh order, out of corruption cometh generation. It is plain that God never intended that the whole earth should be governed by one king, for he alone is the King of kings and Lord of lords, and vain is the man that sets up for these titles which can belong to nobody but the Supreme Being.

Among all nations experience shews that monarchy (or a government equivalent thereto, where the people place a law agreed upon to be their inviolable and standing rule) will always be the best method of governing mankind, provided the governing law is strictly put in *execution*. If the power is in many hands they will quarrel about it.

But now to come home to my subject, the ancient Britains or Welsh, where, after Rodric's division, almost every little lord had a *jura regalia*, and the lives and fortunes of his tenants in his own hands, who was to call him to an account for what he did?

If there were some good men in Wales, and could not bear to see a lord kill his brother, imprison his father, geld his next relations that they might not inherit, and pretended to check him for it, or punish him, were not the kings of the Saxons just at hand to receive any reprobate under their protection, and very glad of the opportunity? And was not the good-natured, religious, forgiving Pope ready to absolve him for a sum of money? We must cease to wonder, then, at the character our countrymen bear while under that vicious government from the year 876, when Rodri died, to the year 1282, when the last Llewelyn was slain, which is 406 years. It was the fault of the constitution of their government, and not of the people, who were naturally brave and generous; but by being left to their own ways, by the relaxation of the laws of a bad government ill-founded, they became such monsters that the most uncultivated nation in the world, even the Hottentots, would not be guilty of the crimes they have committed; till they effectually destroyed their crazy constitution and their power, which dissolved itself into that of the general crown of the island, and happy for the nation it did.

Not to mention those of their countrymen they killed in battle in their civil wars, or of the cruelties used by the Saxons or Normans upon them when they took part with one side against the other, I shall give here a list only of the butcheries of a Britan against Britan in those days, as I have hastily collected them out of Caradoc's *Chronicle* :

In the year 917 Clydawc ap Cadell was slain by his brother Meurig. (Caradoc in Edwal Voel.)

A.D. 933, Owen ap Gruffudd slain by the men of Cardigan.

972, Howel ap Ieuaf put out his uncle Meyric ap Edwal's eyes, and kept him in prison till his death. (Car. in Ieu. ap Iaco.)

982, the gentlemen of Gwent rebelled against their Prince, and cruelly slew Einion ap Owen, who came to appease them. (Car. in Ho. ap Ieu.)

A.D. 1021, Llewelyn ap Seisyllt, Prince, was slain by Howel and Mredydd, the sons of Edwyn. (Car. in Lln. ap S.)

A.D. 1044, the gentlemen of Ystrad Towy did treacherously kill 140 of Prince Gr. ap Llywelyn's men. (Car. in Gr. ap Lln.)

A.D. 1054, Griff. ap Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, was cruelly and traitorously slain by his own men, and his head brought to Harold. (Car. in Gr. Lln.)

A.D. 1073, Blethyn ap Cynfyn, King of Wales, was traitorously and cowardly murdered by Rhys ap Owen ap Edwyn and the gentlemen of Ystrad Tywy. (Car. in Bl. ap Con.) About the same time Cynwrig ap Rhiwallon, a nobleman of Maelor, was slain by the North Wales men.

A.D. 1079, Gwrgeneu ap Seisyllt, a nobleman, was slain by the sons of Rhys Sais. (Car. in Trah.)

A.D. 1103, Gwgan ap Meyrick invited Howel ap Grono to his house to make merry, who strangled him as he got out of bed, and delivered his body to the Normans, who cut off his head. (Car. in Gr. ap Cyn.) About this time Meyrick and Gruff. ap Trahaearn ap Caradoc were slain by Owen ap Cadwgan ap Bleddyn. (Car. in Gr. ap Cyn.)

A.D. 1112, Owen would not put Madog to death, but put out his eyes, and let him go, and took his lands. (Car.)

A.D. 1115, Gruff. ap Cynan attempted to deliver up Gruff. ap Rhys, Prince of South Wales, to King Henry I, though he had taken refuge with him.

A.D. 1122, Gruff. ap Rhys (the above) killed Gruff. ap Trahaearn.

A.D. 1125, Cadwallon ap Gr. ap Cynan slew his three uncles, and Morgan ap Cadwgan slew his brother Mredydd with his own hands. (Car. in Gr. ap Cyn.)

Mredydd ap Llywarch slew Meyrick his cousin, and put out the eyes of his two cousin-germans, sons of Griffri.

A.D. 1128, Ieuaf ap Owen put out the eyes of two of his brethren, and banished them the country; and Llewelyn ap Owen slew Iorwerth ap Llowarch. And Mredydd ap Bleddyn took the same Llewelyn his nephew, and put out his eyes, and gelded him, that he might have his lands, and slew Ieuaf ap Owen his brother.

Also Meyric slew Llowarch and Madog his son, his own cousins, who himself was so served shortly after. (Carad. Gr. ap Cyn., p. 187.)

A.D. 1132, Cadwallon ap Gr. ap Cynan slain by Eneon ap Owen ap Edwyn his uncle, whose three brethren he had slain.

A.D. 1140, Cynwrig ap Owen was slain by the men of Madog ap Mredydd ap Blethyn ap Cynfyn; and the sons of Blethyn ap Gwyn slew Mredydd ap Howel.

A.D. 1142, Howel ap Mredydd ap Blethyn was murdered by his own men. And Howel and Cadwgan, the sons of Madoc ap Idnerth, killed one another. Anarawd ap Gr. ap Rys was killed in a quarrel with his father-in-law, Cadwallon ap Gr. ap Cynan.

A.D. 1148, Howel ap Owen Gwynedd took his uncle Cadwaladr prisoner, and took possession of his country.

A.D. 1151, Owain Gwynedd took Cunethe, his brother Cadwallon's son, put out his eyes, and gelded him, lest he should have children to inherit part of the land.

A.D. 1158, Morgan ap Owen was traitorously slain by the men of Ifor ap Meurig.

A.D. 1160, Cadwallon ap Madoc ap Idnerth was taken by his brother Eneon Clyd, and delivered to Owein Gwynedd, who sent him to the king's officers, to be imprisoned at Winchester.

A.D. 1168, Cynan ap Owen Gwynedd slew Gwrgeneu, Abbot of Llwythlawr, and his nephew Llawthen.

A.D. 1169, Meyric ap Adam of Buallt was murdered in his bed by Meredydd Goch his cousin.

A.D. 1175, How. ap Ior. ap Owen, of Caerlleon, took his uncle, Owen Pencarn, prisoner, and putting out his eyes, gelded him lest he should beget children which should inherit Caerlleon and Gwent. (Carad. in D. ap Owen.)

A.D. 1186, Cadwaladr, son of Lord Rees, slain privately in West Wales. The same year Madoc ap Mredydd slain in the night, in the Castle of Careghova, by Gwenwynwyn and Cadwallon, sons of Owen Cyfeiliog. And Llewelyn ap Cadwallon ap Gr. ap Cynan was taken by his own brethren, and had his eyes put out.

A.D. 1193, Anarawd, son of Prince Rees, took his two brothers, Howel and Madoc, prisoners, under colour of friendship, and put out their eyes.

A.D. 1193, Prince Rees's own sons, Maelgwn and Anarawd, laid wait for their own father, and took him prisoner, fearing he would revenge their cruelty on their brothers; but by means of his son Howel, who was blind, he escaped out of Maelgwn his son's prison. (Carad. in D. ap Owen.)

A.D. 1194, Prince Rys takes his sons Rees and Mredydd, who had taken from him the castles of Cantre Bychan and Dinefwr, and kept them in safe prison.

A.D. 1197, Maelgwn ap Rys, after he had imprisoned his elder brother, got his castles of Aberteifi and Ystrad Meirig.

A.D. 1201, Mredydd ap Rhys was slain at Carnwyllion by treason, and his elder brother Gruffydd seized upon his castle at Llanymddyfri and all his lands.

A.D. 1204, Howel, the son of Prince Rees, being blind, was slain at Cemmaes by his brother Maelgon's men. Soon after Maelgon ap Rees hired an Irishman to kill Cadivor ap Griffri, whose four sons Maelgon took, and put them to death.

A.D. 1226, Rees Vychan, son of Rys Gruc, Prince of South Wales, took his father prisoner, and would not let him at liberty till he had given him the Castle of Llanymddyfri.

A.D. 1282, Madoc Min, said in the Earl of Macclesfield's MS. to be *Bishop of Bangor*, betrayed Llewelyn ap Gruffudd, the last Welsh Prince, into the hands of Edward I's men near Buallt, who sent his head to the King, being himself at Conwy. And soon after David his brother was delivered into the King's hand by his own countrymen, who was put to death at Shrewsbury.

And thus the Britains, through pride, perverseness, and a bad constitution, destroyed themselves, and lost their dominion and power in the Isle of Britain, according to their deserts; and so will any other nation destroy itself that follows the same road.

Of Cognomens or Surnames, or Appellatives, or Nicknames among the Britains from the Colour of their Hair: as, Du, Gwyn, Llwyd, Glas, Coch, Melyn: Dafydd Ddu, Cynog Las, Madog Goch, Iolo Goch, Iorwerth Fynglwyd, Gwyn Fardd Brycheiniog, Ieuan Goch Benllwyd; Torddu, Philip Dorddu; Cynfelyn.

From their Stature, Habitudes, Perfections or Imperfections of the Body.—Bychan, Mawr, Moel, Cam, Main, Cryf, Crych, Cryg, Hir, Byr, Bras, Cul, Llwm: Madog Fychan, Rodri Mawr, Edwal Voel, Dafydd Gam, Gruffudd Gryg, Madog Benfras, Harri Hir.

Names of Places from Men, the inhabitants in ancient times being a property as well as the country:

Wys.—So the land of Lloegrin was called (including the people) Lloegrwys; the lands of Py or Paw, Powys; from Gwent, Gwenwys. (Gwys, pl. of Gwas).

Og.—The land and people of Rhufon, Rhyfoniog; the land and people of Cyfail, Cyfeiliog; the land and people of Brychan Yrth, Brycheiniog; Morgan, Morgannog or wg; Meriad, Meriadog.

On.—The land of Madog, called Madogion; the lands and people of Cynwyd was called Cynwydion; the people of Iorwerth, Iorwerthion; Ceredig makes Ceredigion; from Mawym, Mawymiawn; from Gwyn, Gwynogion; Swydd Wynogion; from Mervyn, Merfynion, or Powys.

Iaid.—The people of Cynfyn, called Cynfyniaid; the people of Cæsar, Cæsariait; the people of Coran, called Coranniait; of Brychfael, Brychfaeliaid. (*Cynddelw.*)

Ydd.—From Melian or Mael ap Cadvael, Melienydd or Maelienydd; from Eiddion, Eiddionydd; from Meirion, Meirionydd.

THE SUBJECT OF THIS BOOK, AND THE AUTHOR'S
DRIFT.

Olrhain yr wyf, caffwyf bob coffa hen,
A hanes gan wyrda,
Enwau llefydd,¹ defnydd da,
Trigolion Cyntir² Galia.

Ailrhyw gorchwyl yw olrhain hynod
Hen henwau ym Mhrydain;³
A dosparthu, rhannu rhai'n,
Henoës, yn eu lle'u hunain.

Yno cyff'lybu enwau y lleoedd,
Gerllaw Mynydd Mynnau,⁴
A'r hen awdwyr, clydwyr clau,
Yn iawn, â'n henwau ninnau.

Yno dangos achos iawn a gwreiddiau,
A gradd enwau estrawn:
Ag iaith y Ceiltiaid⁵ a gawn,
A'i ffraeth-lais yn dra ffrwythlawn.

Y Frutaniaith,⁶ hon yw'n iaith ni, coeliwch,
Colofn, mawr ei hynni;
Gwraidd Groegiaith,⁷ gradd ddigrygi,
A had Lladiniaith⁸ yw hi.

Cawn enwau eu Duwiau, a'u dysg hynod,
Yn ein hên iaith hyddysg;
A mawr na wyddynt i'w mysg
O ba wraidd y bu'r addysg!

LEWIS MORRIS.

¹ Lleoedd.

³ Britain.

⁵ The Celtæ.

⁷ Greek tongue.

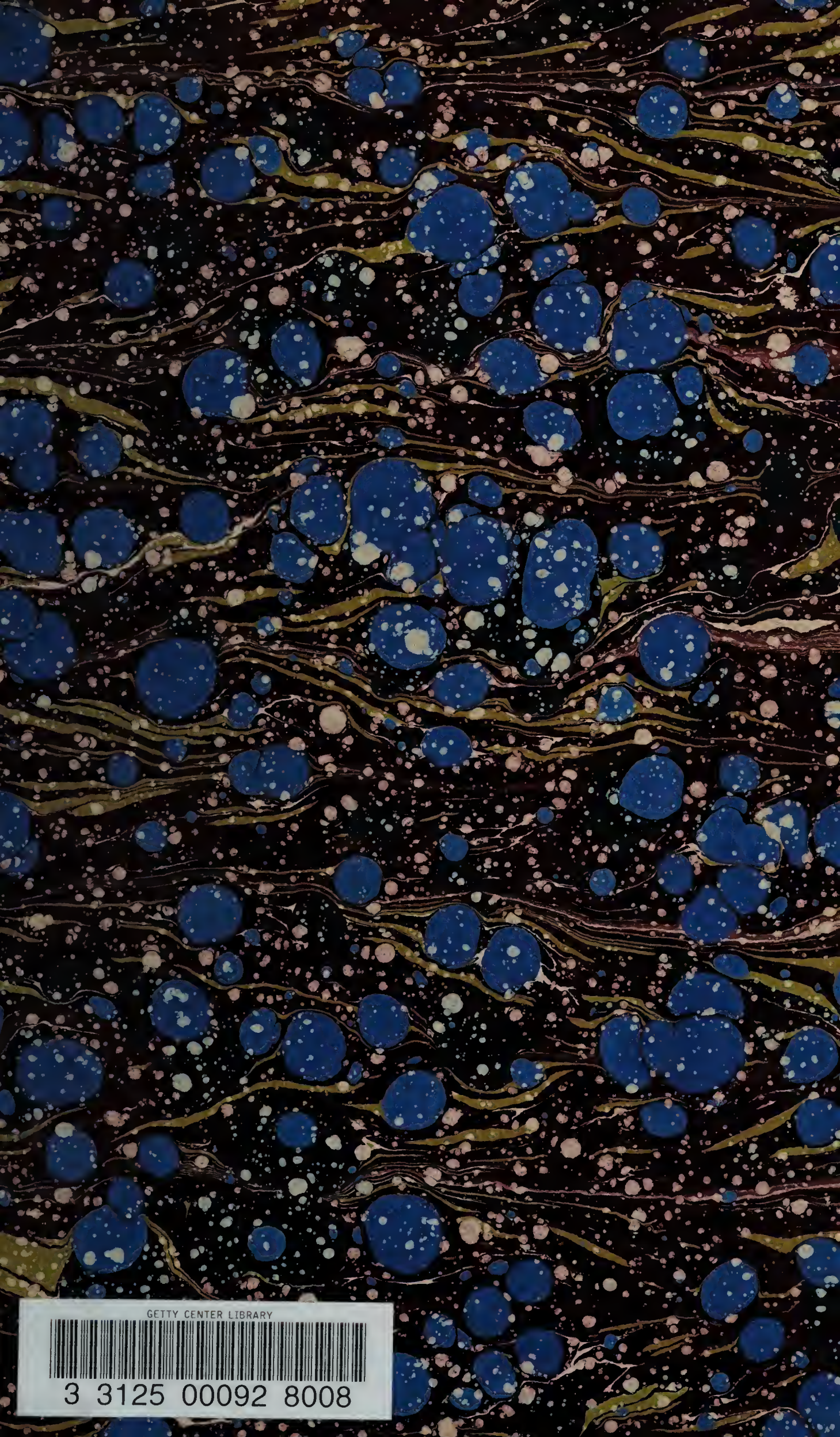
² Ancient Gaul.

⁴ The Alps.

⁶ British tongue.

⁸ Latin tongue.





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