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- Turnspit Wheel, St. Briavels' Castle, 75
 Twr melyn Gwent, Y, 145
 Twyn y Ceiros, 145
- Urns, 162, 274
- Valence, Aymer de, 180, 181
 Valle, Sir Robert de, 173
 "Venta" Meaning in British Place-Names, 239, 240
 Vestiges of Roman Herefordshire, 154-157
 Vestiges of Romans in West Merioneth and S. Carnarvon, 492-494
 Volke, Henry, 174
- Wade-Evans, A. W.—*Welsh Medieval Law* (review), 495-8
 Well, "Virtuous," Trelleck, 70, 71; Garway, 109
- Welsh Newton Church, 110-113; chalice, 111; stone screen, 111-113; Pilgrimage to Kemble's Grave, 111
 West Gower Alien Priory, 167
 White Castle, 139-143, 148
 Whitland Abbey, 171
 Wihenoc, 26
 Wilkins, Charles—*History of Merthyr Tydvil* (review), 499
 Witchett (Whitegate) Pill, 436
 Wood, James G.—Tintern Abbey, 49-64, 72
 Wooden Altars, On, with reference to Llaneilian "Altar," 355-360; prohibited, 355; remaining, 360
 Wrenche, Thomas, 188
 Wydewerke (Wideworth), Sir David de, 173
 Wyesham Pre-Reformation Chapel, 32
 Wynnoes (St. Twinnels), 194
 Wyrall Jenkin, Forester, Effigy, 81

CORRIGENDA.

- P. 179, l. 12, read *cum ab hoc seculo migraverint*.
 P. 429, n., *Tintern Abbey*.
 P. 430, n. 2, *Rot. Parl.*
 P. 430, n. 3, *Polydore Vergil*.
 P. 430, n. 4, Ed. 1570.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
Monmouth : Speed's Map	16
Gate House, Monmouth Bridge ; Castle ; "Geoffrey's Window"	19, 24, 27
Skenfrith Cope (Plate)	39
Monmouth Chasuble (Two Plates)	40, 41
Trelleck Stones	71
Tintern Abbey : Prior's Lodging	73
St. Bravels Castle : Turnspit ; Fireplace and Chimney	75, 77
Newland Church : Brass	79, 82
Staunton Church : Staircase ; Font ; Shield	85-87
The Buckstone	88
Skenfrith Church : Morgan Tomb	93, 94
Skenfrith Castle	97, 98
Grosmont Church : Nave ; Piscina ; Font	100-102
Grosmont Castle	105
Garway Church	106
Piscina	107
Columbarium	108
Chancel Arch (Plate)	108
Chest, Templars' Chapel (Plate)	109
Welsh Newton Church : Screen ; Chalice	111, 112
Skulls and Bones found in Ifton Quarries	115
Caerwent : Ancient British Goddess	116, 117
Mathern Church : Nave (Plate)	124
South Side Window	125
Hagioscope and Stair to Rood Loft	126
Chepstow Church : Head	128
White Castle	139, 142
Chapel (Plate)	141
Courtyard (Plate)	143
Raglan Castle	146

ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF CONTENTS

VOL. IX. SIXTH SERIES.

- Abbot, Sir Phillip, Steward of
Pembroke, 179
- Aberfynwy, 15, 18
- Adam of Usk, 147
- Advowson granted, Manorbier, 179;
Penally, 179
- Ailward (Eilward), John, Maurice,
Nicholas, 177
- Alien Benedictine Priory, Monk-
ton, Pembrokeshire—Notes
by E. Laws, 165-202
- Alien Priors in England and
Wales, 167
- Altar, Tawstock, N. Devon, 357
- Altars, On Wooden, with reference
to "Altar" at Llaneilian,
Anglesey—C. R. Baker-
King, 355-360
- Altars, Stone, 355, 356; Mitchel-
Troy, 147
- Altars, Wooden, prohibited, 355;
still existing, 360
- Angle (Nangel), 181
- Anglesey, Cromlechau—Sir Nor-
man Lockyer on date, 224-
230
- Annual Report, 129-136
- Anwyl, E.—The Early Settlers of
Monmouth, 149-151, 261-282;
Pant y neuadd, Towyn, 162
- Anwyl, E., and C. E. Breese—
Roman Building at Glasfryn,
Tremadoc, 473-494
- "Apport" of Alien Priors con-
fiscated by Edward I, restored
by Edward III, 166; num-
ber in England and Wales,
167
- Archæological Notes and Queries,
154-164, 254-259, 367-378,
500-512
- Archæological Survey, Pembroke-
shire, Report, 507-510*
- Arnulph de Montgomery fortifies
Pembroke Castle, gives
Chapel of S. Nicholas to
Séez, 169; exiled, 170
- Arrowheads, Flint, 362; Iron, 459
- Aryan Kelts, who were they? 12
- Austins, 179
- Axehead Stone, Beddgelert, 163
- Aymer de Valence, 180, 181
- Baker-King, C. R.—On Wooden
Altars, with reference to
Llaneilian "Altar," 355-360
- Bannon = "Great Woman"?
Goddess of Earth, 280
- Barri, John de, 179
- Barrow, Llanddyfnan, 312-332;
Penhow, 278; Pentraeth, 254
- Barry, John de, 179; Richard, 174
- Baynes, E. Neil—Excavation of
Lligwy Cromlech, 217-231;
Excavation of Ty'n y pwll
barrows, Llanddyfnan, 312-
332
- Baynham Brass (miner), 81
- Beddgelert, Stone Axehead, 163
- Bell Curfew, Pancake, Shrivng, 29
- Bendyn, Richard, 179
- Benedictine Priory, Monmouth, 26;
Monkton, 165-202
- Beneger, John, Steward of Pem-
broke, 180
- Beneventum = a good market place,
240
- Bernard, Bishop of S. David's, in-
terested in Monastic Houses,
171; establishes Whitland
Abbey, 171
- Bigod, Roger, 423, 424
- "Black Death" in Pembrokeshire,
190
- Blestium = Monmouth, 15
- Bodafon Mountain, Carnedd on, 162

- Bodfari—Exploration of Moel y Gaer, 232-238
- Bone awls, 456; comb, 456; pin, 225
- Bone Caves—Symond's Yat, 270
- Bones found at Lligwy. Professor Keith's Report, 226-229
- Bosherston Effigy, 345, 353
- Bosser, William, 174
- Brass Baynham, 81
- Breese, C. E., and E. Anwyl—Roman Building at Glasfryn, Tremadoc, 473-494
- Bretuil, Roger de, 415, 416
- Brewhouse Church, Monmouth, 28
- Briene Guy de—Petition to the Pope, 189
- British Mints, London, Richborough, 386, 387
- Bronze objects, 440, 457, 458; brooch, 440; celts, 278, 382; coins, 381-406; daggers, 278; fragments, 315, 321, 323; spearhead, 278, 506
- Brooch, Bronze annular, 440
- Brotherton, Thomas de, 425-427
- Bruarth Arthur, Kilymaenllwyd, 242
- Brunt farm Circle, 241, 242
- Bryan, Reginald de, Bp. St. David's, 89
- Bryngwyn Tumuli—Philip Stapleton, 361-366
- Brythonic, Welsh Dialect of Gwent, 265
- Buckstone, The, 87, 88
- Bullbaiting, Monmouth, 23
- Buried City of Kenfig*—Thomas Gray (review), 498, 499
- Bushell, Rev. W. Done—Stone Circles of Pembrokeshire, 241, 242
- Bussy (de Busseto), Sir John, Seneschal of Pembroke, 172, 173; Shakespeare's Bushy, 172*n.*; William de, 172
- Cadoc, St. Church, 26
- Caerlleon captured, 422
- Caer Seiont, Conway Mountain, 500-504
- Caerwent, 114-122, 375; Excavations, 9-10; Head of Ancient God, 161, 162
- Caerwent Church, 123; Jacobean pulpit, 123; minims Found, 123, 124
- Caerwys, Bronze spear head, 506
- Caihir ap Aaron, 226
- Cairns, Senghenydd Common, 275; Y Mynydd Llwyd, 277; Monmouth, 281-282
- Camp, Black Rocks, 435; Maindu, 372; Penrhos, 138; Tregaer, 138; Trelleck, 69
- Canam, Philip, Sheriff of Pembroke, 173
- Candle-Lamp stands, primitive, 103
- Cantrill, T. C.—The Shell-Mounds on Laugharne Burrows, 432-472
- Cap-Making, Ancient Industry, Monmouth, 21
- Caradon St., Chapel, Newgale, 180
- Carnedd on Bodafon Mountain, 162
- Castle, Chepstow, 407-432; Plan, 500; Grosmont, 103-105, 145; Monmouth, 22, 23-25; Skenfrith, 95, 96, 149; St. Briavels, 74, 75; White, 139-143, 148; Pembroke, 109, 258; Pembroke, 169; Raglan, 145-147
- Castlemartin, Vicar of, William Roberts, 187; Gilbert Froyn, 188; John Hydon, 199
- Castro, Henry de, 179; Thomas de, Chamberlain of S. Wales, 184
- Cave, Bannerman's, 268; King Arthur's 268
- Cave Hyæna, 269, 270
- Caves, bone, 270; Doward, 268
- Celts, bronze, 274, 278, 382; stone, 162, 372
- Chalice (Elizabethan), Trelleck, 69; Welsh Newton, 111
- Chantries, Hereford, 284; Monmouth, 286
- Charm Milk, 231
- Charter, Monmouth, 307; Chepstow, 431
- Chastel, Thomas de, 183, 184
- Chasuble, Monmouth, 40, 41; how different from cope, 257
- Chepstow Castle and the Barony of Striguil—A. Morris; 407-432;

- Plan, 500; Edward II at, 427;
Saxon Arches, 412
- Chepstow Church, 127, 128; Monument, 128; Font, 128
- Chest—Skenfrith, 95; Grosmont, 103; Garway, 109, 258
- Chippenham = Cheapen Holm, Monmouth, 20
- Chipping Floor, Neolithic, 244
- Ci-Con-Cu-Cyn-and Dog-worship, 280
- Cider Mill, Tintern, 74
- Cinderhill, Monmouth, 303
- Cinerary Urns, 312, 315, 323
- Circles Stone, of Pembrokeshire, Brunt farm, Clyn Saith maen, Eithbed, Hook Vale, Kilymaenllwyd, 241, 242
- Cists, 324, 325, 328
- Clappers (Cleppan), Monmouth, 32
- Clare, Richard de, of Tonbridge, 418
- Clawdd du, Monmouth, 20
- Clyn Saith maen Circle, 242
- Coed Gronow, Richard de Clare slain, 418
- Coedriglan Celt, 274
- Coetan Arthur, 217
- Coins, Roman Bronze, Little Orme, 381-406
- Coins, Roman Bronze, Moel Fenlli, 237; Minius (Caerwent), 123, 124
- Columbarium Semi-subterranean, Llanthony, 108, 109, 157-160
- Conway Mountain, Caer Seiont, 500-504, 507
- Cooking Pot, 461
- Cope, The Skenfrith, 35-42, 99
- Cope, Syon, 37-39
- Coracles, Monmouth, 32
- Corland, William, St. Nicholas, Pembroke, 188
- Costynton = Cosheston, 194
- Cotages of Snowdonia, Old, 251
- Cotyngnam, Thomas de, 181
- Coyt Angro = Coed Angred, Skenfrith, 98, 258
- Crick House, 113; Charles I.'s Visit, 113
- Cradock, Roger, Vicar of Porth Craghan, 183
- Crepping, Robert de, Constable of Pembroke, 173
- Cromlechs, Anglesey, 224-230; Monmouthshire, 266, 267; Gaer Lwyd, 266, 267; Lligwy, 164; St. Mellon's, 272
- Cross Bosbury, 285; Llangan (Pre-Norman), 373; Processional (Monmouth), 42; Trelleck, 68; Grosmont, 103; Tregaer, 138; Mitchel Troy (14th cent.), 147
- Curfew Bell, Monmouth, 29
- Debtors' Prison, St. Briavels' Castle, 75, 76
- Dedenyth, David, Parson of Freysthorp, 199
- Dispenser, Hugh le, younger, 425, 426
- Dingastow (not Dingestow), Dingastow, Dunocattos, 17
- Discovery of Pre-historic Hearths, Swanlake—A. L. Leach, 243-245
- Dixton (Llandidiwg) Gate, 30; Lowside Window, 32
- Dog-worship Traces in Proper Names, 280
- Doward Caves, 268
- Drybridge House, Monmouth (17th century), 18
- Dungeon, St. Briavels' Castle, 75
- Dunocattos, 17
- Dygher (Dyher), Philip le, 188
- Early Settlers of Monmouth—Professor Anwyl, 149-151, 261-282
- Earth works, Destruction and Preservation, Pendinas, Cardiganshire; Penmaenmawr; Conway Mountain, 507
- Eastern Character of Garway Chancel Arch, 108
- Edwards, E. H., and E. Laws—Monumental Effigies, Pembrokeshire, 335-354
- Effigies, Monumental, in Pembrokeshire, 335-354; Grosmont, 103; Newland (Sir John José), 81-83; Jenkin Wyrall, 81
- Eithbed Circle, 241
- Eliseg, Pillar of, Inscription—Rev. A. H. Sayce, 43-48

- Epitaph, Quaint (Mathern), 127
 Excavation of Lligwy Cromlech—
 E. Neil Baynes, 164, 217-231
 Excavation of Two Barrows, Tyny-
 pwell, Llanddyfnan—E. Neil
 Baynes, 312-332
- Fee of Hadnock, 303
 Fibulæ Bronze, late Celtic, 279
 Find of Roman Bronze Coins, on
 Little Orme—William Sharp
 Ogden, 381-406
 Fitz-Baderon, William, 302
 Fitz-Gilbert of Bienfaite, Richard,
 417, 418
 Fitz Osborn, William, 413 415
 Flagon Pewter (Trelleck), 69
 "Flint, Mrs.", 41
 Flint Arrowheads — Moel Arthur,
 238; Bryngwyn, 362
 Flint Flakes, 324, 325, 432, 441, 450
 Flint Scraper, 224, 449
 Floggings, Public, Monmouth, 311
 Folk Lore, Monmouthshire, 70, 71,
 106, 280
 Foresters' Oaks, Wentwood Forest,
 277; Horn, 76
 Font, Norman, Grosmont, 100,
 103; Mitchel Troy, 147;
 Staunton, 86; St. Briavels,
 78; Welsh Newton, 110;
 Chepstow (late), 128; Tre-
 gaer, 138; Trelleck, 67;
 Newland, 81; Stormy Farm,
 373, 374
 Froyn, Gilbert, V. of Castlemartin,
 188
 Fryer, Edward, 80
- Gaerlwyd Cromlech, 266
 Gafael of Madoc ap Gwrgeneu,
 204, 206, 214, 216
 Gallows Hill, 310; Tump, 311
 Galow Tre fêld (Hewlington), 207,
 210, 212
 Gam, Sir David, "Fluellin," 25
 Gardino, Philip de, 187
 Gardner, Iltyd—a semi-subterra-
 nean Columbarium, Llan-
 thony, 157-160; Skenfrith
 Castle, 95, 96
 Garway, Chest, 109, 258; Prior of
 Monmouth in Sanctuary, 309;
 Preceptory of Knights Hos-
 pitallers, 109, 258
- Gaulish Mints (Treves, Lyons,
 Arles), 385, 388, 389, 391;
 Church, 107-109; Chancel
 Arch, Eastern, 108; Temp-
 lars' Chapel, 108; Prison,
 107; Piscina, 108
 Gelliniog Wen, Sword found, 256,
 257, 367
 "Geoffrey's Window," Monmouth,
 27
 Ginst Point, 447
 Glasfryn, Tremadoc, Roman Build-
 ing, 473-494
 Glyndwr's Abettors in Monmouth-
 shire, 306
 Gobannium=smithy, a centre of
 metal working (Aberga-
 venny), 150, 265
 Gold Ornaments (Druidical), 382
 Goidelic Names in Monmouthshire,
 280
 Grace, William de, Marshal, 421,
 422
 Green, Rev. C. A. H.—Notes on
 Churches in Llandaff Diocese,
 250, 251
 Greyndour St., Monmouth, cor-
 rupted into Glendover, 303
 Grosmont Castle, 103-105; 148;
 Church, 99-103
 Guido of Hereford, John, 285
 Gwal y Viliast, St. Mellon's, 267
 Gwern y Cleppa Cromlech, 271
 Gwent, Welsh dialect of, 265
 Gwernon, 226
 Gwilym ddu, 145
- Halhed, W. B.—Maen Pebyll,
 Mynydd Hiraethog, 246-248
 Harford, Alice—The Harfords of
 Bosbury, 283-301
 Harford, Anthony, dictum, 300;
 Dr. Bridstock, 294, 295
 Harford, a variant of Hereford, 283
 Harry of Monmouth's Birthplace,
 306
 Hasting, Sir Edward—Treatment
 by Richard II, 198
 Hastings, Lawrence de, Earl of
 Pembroke, 185
 Haukeston, Philip de, 184; Thomas,
 186
 Haverfordwest, St. Mary's, Skeleton
 in cavity, 504, 505

- Head of Ancient God, Caerwent, 161, 162
- Hearths, Prehistoric, 243-245
- Hedyn-ton, John de, Porthcroghan, 187, 188
- Herbert, Sir William, 428, 429
- Herbert Family, Branches of, 259
- Herbrandston, John Sampson, Parson of, 196
- Hereford—Harford, a variant, 283; Chantry, 284; Scory, Bishop of, 288
- Herefordshire, Vestiges of Roman, 154, 157; Roman Road, 368
- Herring-bone Masonry, 484
- Hewlington, Manor of, 203; Pro-vosts of, 204
- Hiding Holes Treowen, 259
- Histon Brake Tumulus, Inter-ments, 272
- History of Diocese of St. Asaph*, Archdeacon Thomas (review), 252, 253
- Holt Town, Castle, Church—A. N. Palmer, 203-216
- Holyland House, 194
- Holywell Chasuble, Flintshire, found, 41; Roman Catholic Mission, 41-257
- Holy Wells numerous in Mon-mouthshire, 280
- Hone, 451; pierced 442-452
- Houghton, Adam, Bishop, St. David's, 191
- Hughes, Harold, and Herbert North—*Old Cottages of Snowdonia* (review), 251
- Hughes, John, 1st Monmouth Banker, d. 1790, 21
- Hydon, John, V. Castle Martin, 199
- Hylton, Wm. de, 174
- Ifton Skeletons Found, 273
- Inscribed Stone—Mitchel Troy, 147
- Inscription on Pillar of Eliseg—Rev. A. H. Sayce, 43-48
- Irish Pirates infest S. Wales Coasts, 3-4
- Irish Population in S. Wales and Devonshire, 4
- Iron Arrow Heads, 459; Smelting, Monmouth, 303-304
- Jack, G. H.—Vestiges of Roman Herefordshire, 154-157
- Jacobean Pulpit, 123; Pew, 92
- John of Kent, 105, 106
- José, John, 180; Sir John, Effigy, 81-83
- Julyan, Philip, S. Michael's Pem-broke, 188
- Keith, Professor, Report on Skele-tons, Pentraeth, 254; on bones at Lligwy, 226-229; on Skulls, Llanddyfnan, Barrow, 329-331
- Kemble, Father—Chair, 258; Mis-sal Chalice, 42; Pipe, 110; Grave, 110, 111
- Kenfig, Buried City—Thomas Gray, 498-499
- Kent Church, Folk-lore, 106
- Kilymaenllwyd Circle, 241-242
- Knethel, Roger, 182
- Knights Hospitallers, Garway, 107-109, 258; Preceptory, 109
- “Kymin,” Monmouth, Prehistoric Hill-fort, Hut Circles, 30
- Langwm Effigy, 341
- Last Llywelyn's Tombstone, The, 375-378
- Laugharne Burrows, Shell-mounds, 433-472
- Laws, Edward—Stone Axe-head, Beddgelert, 163; Notes on Alien Benedictine Priory, Monkton, 165-202; *Pem-brookeshire Archaeological Sur-vey, Report*, 507-510
- Laws, E. and E. H. Edwards, Monu-mental Effigies, Pembroke-shire, 335-354
- Leach, A. L.—Discovery of Pre-historic Hearths, Swanlake, 243-245
- Letter from John [Owen], Bishop of St. Asaph, 1645, 164
- Lives of British Saints*, vol. ii—S. Baring-Gould and J. Fisher (review), 249-253
- Llanddyfnan, Excavation of Bar-rows, 312-332
- Llandidwng=Dixton, 30
- Llaneilian (Anglesey), Wooden “Altar,” 355-360

- Llangefni, Meeting, Balance Sheet, 259-260
- Llangenydd, Alien Priory, 167
- Llanthony, Columbarium, 157-160
- Llantilio Crossenny Church, 144 ;
Bronze Spear-head, 278
- Llidiart yr Ysppyty, 474-476, 492
- Lligwy Cromlech Excavation, 164,
217-231
- Llywelyn's Tombstone, The Last,
375-378
- Lockyer, Sir Norman, on date of
Anglesey Cromlech, 229-
230
- Luny, John de, 174
- McClure, Rev. Edm., meaning of
"Venta," 239, 240
- Maen Pebyll, Mynydd Hiraethog—
W. B. Halhed, 246-248
- Mail Vannon, 279
- Maindu Camp—Stone Celt, 372
- Malefant, Walter, Upton Castle,
174
- Malpas, The Scetti, 274
- Manny, Sir Walter, 427, 428
- Manorbier (Maynerbir), 179, 186
- Marten, Henry, 128 ; Tower, 411
- Mathern Church ; Hagioscope ;
Roodloft, Tower, 124-127
- Matthews, J. Hobson, Old Mon-
mouth, 15-34, 302-311, 257-
259
- Meaning of "Venta" in British
Place Names—Rev. Edm.
McClure, 239, 240
- Medieval Law, Welsh* (review),
495-498
- Melyn, Thomas de, Rector of
Tenby, 189
- Merthyr Tydfil, History of* (review),
499
- Metal-working, Gobannium a centre
of, 265
- Milk Charm, Lligwy, 231
- Minims Found, Caerwent, 123, 124
- Mints, British, 386, 387 ; Gaulish,
385, 388-389, 391
- Mitchel Troy Church, 147 ; Stone
mensa, 147 ; Stocks, 147 ;
Cross (14th cent.), 147
- Moel Arthur, 238 ; Fenlli, 237 ;
Gaer, 238
- Moel y Gaer, Bodfari, 232-238
- Mona Antiqua Restaurata*—Title-
page, 163
- Monkton Alien Priory, 165-202
- Monmouth, The Early Settlers of—
Professor Anwyl, 261-282
- Monmouth, Old, 15-34, 302-311 ;
Some Notes, 257-259
- Monmouth, Clawdd du, 20 ; Chip-
penham, 20 ; Cap-making,
21 ; 1st Banker, John
Hughes, 21 ; Castle Bailey,
22 ; Shire-hall, 22 ; Bull-
baiting, 23 ; Castle, 23-25 ;
Priory, 26 ; St. Mary's, 28 ;
Herbert Chapel, 28 ; St.
Thomas, 18 ; Monk's Gate,
29 ; Anglo-Norman Garrison,
15 ; Burgage, 30 ; East
Gate, Dixon Gate, 30 ;
"Kymyn," 30 ; St. Nicholas
Chapel, 29 ; Coracles, 32 ;
Wells, 33, 280 ; Chasuble,
40, 257 ; Gallows Tump,
311 ; Public Floggings, 311 ;
Charter of Incorporation,
307 ; Prior takes Sanctuary
in Garway, 309 ; Folklore,
280 ; Tumuli, 281, 282 ; Iron
smelting, 303, 304 ; Welsh
Names in Neighbourhood,
15
- Monmouth Meeting Report, 65-153
- Monmouth, Little, Over Monnow,
15
- Monmouthshire, Cromlech, 266,
267
- Montgomery, Arnulph de, 168 ;
Welsh Marchership, 168 ;
Fortifies Pembroke Castle,
169
- Montgomery, Roger de, 168
- Morris, A.—Chepstow Castle and
Barony of Striguil, 407-
432
- Morris, Rupert H.—The Skenfrith
Cope, 35-42
- Morgan, John, M.P., Receiver of
Duchy of Lancaster, Altar
Tomb, Skenfrith, 92, 93
- Morgan, Richard, Judge, 95
- Names of Trees and Plants, Teu-
tonic or Latin ? 5

- Names, Personal, Tre, Chiefly used with, 17
- Names, Place—Norman Scribes, 409; "Venta" in 239
- Natural History of Roman-Britain, Caerwent Excavations, 9, 10
- Neapolis, Y Mynydd Llwyd, 276
- Neolithic Hearth, Swanlake, 367; Chipping Floor, 244
- Newgale, S. Caradon Chapel, 180
- Newland Church, 78-83, Chapels, Clearwell, Probyn, 80; churchyard crosses, niches in, 258; Oak, 83
- Norman Scribes and Welsh Place-Names, 409
- North, Herbert L. and Harold Hughes—*The Old Cottages of Snowdonia* (review), 251
- Notes on Churches in Landaff Diocese—Rev. C. A. H. Green (review), 253, 251
- Notes and Queries, 154-164, 254-259, 367-378, 500, 512
- Ogams, Irish not Welsh, 4; Goidelic, 5
- Ogden, Wm. Sharp—A Find of Roman Bronze Coins, on Little Orme, 381-406
- Old Monmouth—J. Hobson Matthews, 15-34, 302-311
- Opus, Anglicanum, 35, 37
- Ornaments, Gold (Druidical), 382
- Orphreys, 36, 38
- Ospitali, Tancard de, 174
- Owe, William de (Count d'Eu), 416, 417
- Owen, John, Bishop of St. Asaph—Letter, 164
- Owen, Nicholas—Welsh Jesuit designs hiding holes, 259
- Palmer, A. N.—Town of Holt, Castle, Church, 203-216
- Pant y Neuadd, Towyn, 162
- Pebyll = ? Papilius, Popilius, 247
- Peckham, Archbishop, at Carmarthen, 175; Visitation, 175; Letters, 175, 176
- Pedeston, Walter de, 180
- Pembridge Castle, Father Kemble's Chair, 258
- Pembroke Castle Priory, Valuation, 192; St. Michael's 188; Prior, John le Oysel, 177, 178; Radulphus, 175, 176; William, 183; Sir Phillip Abbot, Steward of, 179
- Pembrokeshire, Social Life in, 15th Century, 200; stone circles, 241, 242; "Black Death," 190; *Archaeological Survey*, 507-510
- Penally Adwown, 179
- Pendinas, Cardiganshire, 507
- Penhow Barrow, 278
- Penmaenmawr, 507
- Penrhoslligwy pewter flagon, 69, 510-512
- Penrhos Camp (Norman Moated Mound), 138
- Pentreath Barrow, Anglesey, 254
- Penyfochriw Tumuli, 275
- Pen y Garnedd, 247
- Pewter Flagon, 69, 510-512
- Pillar of Eliseg, Inscription, 43-48
- Pirates, Irish, Infest S. Wales Coasts, 3, 4
- Piscina, Double, 101, 124
- Place-Names, Meaning of "Venta," 239, 240
- Plant Names, Teutonic or Latin? 5
- Ponc y Clochau, Llanddyfnan, 312
- Ponc y Saeson, Caerleon, 279
- Popetun, William de, 174
- Potboilers, 438-440, 444-454
- Pottery—black, brown, grey, 224; green-glazed, 440, 441, 460-467; red, 238
- Prayer for departed Souls—Commonwealth period, 258
- Presidential Address—Professor A. H. Sayce, 1-14
- Prehistoric Hearths—Swanlake, 243-245; Laugharne, 432
- Probert, Sir Geo., Kt., Trelleck, 68
- Probyn Chapel, Newland, 80
- Quern, 67, 442, 451, 452
- "Rackerkornell" = Corner Acre, 206-210
- Raglan Castle, 145-147
- Report, Annual, 129-136; Monmouth Meeting, 65-153
- Rhoscrowther, Effigy, 336
- Riparia (Rivers), John de, 180

- River Names in -wy, 279
 Robeston West, Effigy, 350
 Roman Building at Glasfryn, Tremadoc—C. E. Breese and E. Anwyl, 473-494
 Roman Britain—Natural History, 9, 10
 Roman Road, Herefordshire, 368
 Romanisation of Britain, permanent results, 7
 Romans, Vestiges of, in West Merioneth and S. Carnarvon, 493, 494
 Rowland, John (St. Michael's, Pembroke), 188
 Rupe, de, Sir Geoffrey, 173; Thomas, 180
 Sampson, John, Parson of Herbrandston, 196, 197
 Sarcophagus, 274
 Sayce, Professor A. H.—Presidential Address, 1-14; Inscription on Pillar of Eliseg, 43-48
 St. Briavels' Castle, 74, 75; Church, 76
 St. Clear's Alien Priory, 167
 St. Mellon's (Gwal y Viliast), 267-272
 Scetti, Malpas, 274
 Scory, Bishop of Hereford, 288
 Scribes, Norman, and Welsh Place-names, 409
 Scurlag (Scurlock), Herbert, 174; John, 179
 Senghenydd Common, cairns, 275
 Seys, John, Rector of Tenby, 187, 188, 189
 Shellmounds on Laugharne Burrows—T. C. Cantrill, 433-472
 Simond, Sir Richard, 179, 180
 Skeletons, 254, 273, 324 (crouched) 327, 331, 504, 505
 Skenfrith Church, 92-95; castle, 95-96; cope, 99
 Skenfrith Cope—Rupert H. Morris, 35-42
 Skulls, 329-331
 Slickstones and Rubbers, 452, 453
 Social Life in Pembrokeshire (15th Cent.), 200
 Somerset, 2nd E. of Worcester, at Field of Cloth of Gold, 431
 Speed, David, 210-213
 Spindle whorls, 456
 Stackpole Elidyr Effigy, 335
 Stakpol, Richard de, 180
 Stapleton, Philip, The Bryngwyn Tumuli, 361-366
 Staunton Church, 83-87; font, 86
 Stone altars, 355-356; mensa, 147; axehead, 163; celt, 162, 373; circles, 241, 242
 Stormy Farm, font, 373, 374
 Stowe Camp (Romano-British), 78
 Strata Julia, 408
 Striguil, Barony of, 407-432; various forms, 407; derivation, 408
 Strongbow, Gilbert, 418, 419; Richard, 419, 420
 Sundial, Trelleck, 68
 Swanlake, Discovery of Prehistoric Hearths, 243-245, 367
 Sword found at Gelliniog Wen, 256, 257
 Symond's Yat, Bone caves, 270
 Syon cope, 37, 39
 Tawstock altar, 357
 Taylbush, Richard, last Prior of Monmouth, 27
 Taylor, Jeremy, in Chepstow Castle, 411, 412
 Tenby Effigy, 346; Thomas de Melyn, Rector, 189; John Seys, 187-189
 Tewdrig (Theoderick), 124
 Tintern Abbey—James G. Wood, 49-64
 Tintern Abbey, 72-73
 Tithe Garrets, Hewlington (Tiroedd y Gareg), 213
 Traeth Mawr, Y, 476
 Tre Gaer Church, 138
 Trelleck, meaning, 69, 257; Church, 67-70; sundial, 68; tumulus, 69; "Three Stones," 70; querns, 67; Druidical? altar, 67
 Tre Owen, 136, 137; hiding-place, 137, 259
 Tumulus, Trelleck, 69; Histon Brake, 272; St. Woolos, 274; Pen y fochriw, 275; Y mynyddllwyd, 276
 Tumuli, The Bryngwyn—Philip Stapleton, 361-366

Cont'd on p 521

bound in cover
immediately after

2nd ed

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
Herefordshire : Roman Road	155, 156
Portion of Roman Road (Plate)	157
Relics found on Roman Pavement, Abbeydore	157
Columbarium, Llanthony	158, 160
Caerwent : Head of Ancient God	161
Title-page of "Mona Antiqua"	163
The Excavation of Lligwy Cromlech, in the County of Anglesey :	
East and South-East Side	218
West Side	219
Plans and Sections	220-223
Milk Charm Found	231
Exploration of Moel-y-Gaer, Bodfari	234-236
Prehistoric Hearths, Swanlake	244
The Maen Pebyll, Denbighshire	246-248
Skulls Found at Pentraeth Barrow, Anglesey	255
Sword Found at Gelliniog Wen, Anglesey	256
The Early Settlers of Monmouth : Y Gaer Lwyd Cromlech	267
Tomb of John Harford, Bosbury Church	286
Tomb of Richard and Martha Harford, Bosbury Church	290
Excavation of Two Barrows at Ty'n-y-pwll, Llanddyfnan, Anglesey : Sections and Finds	313-327
Monumental Effigies, Pembrokeshire :	
Lady at Stackpole Elydyr or Cheriton	334
Lady at Rhoscrowther	337
Lady at Langum Church	340
Lady at Bosherton	344
Lady in Tenby Church	347
Head Ornament of Tenby Lady	349
Lady at Bosherton	352
St. Peter's Church, Tawstock	358
Wooden "Altar," Llanelian, Anglesey	359
Bryngwyn Tumuli	363, 364
Neolithic "Hearth," Swanlake, Manorbier	367
Stone and Quern, Magnam	368
Fibulæ and Pins, Blackwardine	368
The Ditch and Vallum, Bravonium	269
The Present-day Aspect of the Roman Road at Ariconium	370
The Grass-grown Outer Wall, Magnam	371
Stone Celt, Maindu Camp	372

	PAGE
Pre-Norman Cross, Llangan, near Cowbridge	373
Old Font found at Stormy Farm	374
The Last Llywelyn's Tombstone	377
Roman Coins from the Little Orme Find (Six Plates)	396
Shell-Mounds on Laugharne Burrows, Carmarthenshire	434-466
Roman Building at Glasfryn, Tremadoc, Carnarvonshire	477-485
Plan of Chepstow Castle	500
Caer Seiont, Conway Mountain	500-503
Skeleton in Cavity at St. Mary's Church—End Section and Plan of Coffin	505
Bronze Spear-Head Found at Caerwys, Flintshire	506
The Penrhoslligwy Pewter Flagon	511, 512

SUPPLEMENT.

PAROCHIALIA. PART I.—NORTH WALES.

Illustrations, pages 27, 28, 29.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Presidential Address . . . Professor A. H. Sayce	1
Old Monmouth . . . J. Hobson Matthews	15
The Skenfrith Cope . . . Rev. R. H. Morris	35
The Inscription on Pillar of Eliseg . . . Rev. A. H. Sayce	43
Tintern Abbey . . . J. G. Wood .	49
Report of Monmouth Meeting	65
Notes on the Alien Benedictine Priory of St. Nicholas and St. John the Evan- gelist in Monkton, Pembroke . . . Edward Laws .	165
The Town of Holt, in County Denbigh . . . A. N. Palmer .	203
The Excavation of Lligwy Cromlech, in the County of Anglesey E. Neil Baynes .	217
Exploration of Moel-y-Gaer, Bodfari . . Philip Stapleton	232
Note on the Meaning of "Venta" in British Place-Names Rev. E. McClure	239
The Stone-Circles of Pembrokeshire . . . Rev. W. D. Bushell	241
Note on the Discovery of Prehistoric Hearths at Swanlake A. L. Leach .	243
The Maen Pebyll, Mynydd Hiraethog, Denbighshire W. B. Halhed .	246
Llangefni Meeting, 1907--Subscriptions to Local Fund	259
The Early Settlers of Monmouth . . . Professor Anwyl	261
The Harfords of Bosbury Alice Harford .	283
Old Monmouth J. H. Matthews	302
The Excavation of Two Barrows at Ty'n-y- pwll, Llanddyfnan, Anglesey . . . E. N. Baynes .	312
Monumental Effigies, Pembrokeshire. E. Laws and E. H. Edwards	335
On Wooden Altars C. R. Baker King	355
The Bryngwyn Tumuli Philip Stapleton	361

	PAGE
Cambrian Archæological Association :	
Balance Sheets	379
A Find of Roman Bronze Coins on the Little Orme, North Wales	W. Sharp Ogden 381
Chepstow Castle and the Barony of Stri- guil	A. Morris . 407
The Shell-Mounds on Laugharne Burrows, Carmarthenshire	T. C. Cantrill . 433.
Roman Building at Glasfryn, Tremadoc, Carnarvonshire	C. E. Breese and E. Anwyl 473
REVIEWS	249, 495
ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES	154, 254, 367, 500

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MONMOUTH MEETING, 1908

BY THE REV. A. H. SAYCE, LL.D., PROFESSOR OF ASSYRIOLOGY.

IT was with much diffidence that I accepted the unexpected honour offered me by the Council of the Cambrian Archæological Association of sitting this year in its Presidential chair. There were many with better claims than myself for such a post—Keltic scholars and archæologists whose names have become famous in European literature, and local residents who have made the history and antiquities of Monmouthshire their special study. My own studies have lain in the East rather than in the West, and the best part of my life has been spent in Oriental lands rather than in Wales. But for all that, Wales claims the first place in my regard, and with Monmouthshire in particular I have special relations. It was here that my father built his vicarage near the storied walls of Caerwent, and it was from the neighbouring county of Glamorgan that my forefathers came. Tintern Abbey was my first introduction to mediæval architecture, and I owe my first acquaintance with archæology to the legends that gathered round the names of Caerwent and Caerleon.

There is no part of Great Britain more interesting to the archæologist than Monmouthshire; indeed, it

may be questioned whether there is any other county which offers so much to the archæologist and historian. Roman and post-Roman Britain are alike represented ; it was here that Kelt and Saxon and Norman long struggled for the mastery and left their mark upon the soil. The banks of the Wye and Severn have been the battlefield of races who have gone to form the people of modern England, and the history of Monmouthshire is closely bound up with the history of England itself. Its castles are famous ; so, too, are its churches, and in the Roman ruins of Caerleon the Arthurian legend found a home.

“The Arthurian legend”!—the phrase is full of significance to the Welsh archæologist. It reminds him how much there is for him to do, and how little we still know of important periods in the past history of our country. In the history of other nations legend and myth form merely the background : in Britain they divide two periods of history one from the other, like the hedge of mist, in the Mabinogion, which divided the court of Earl Owain from the enchanted games. For nearly 400 years Britain was a Roman province, enjoying a civilisation that in many respects was similar to our own and having its share in the history of the Empire to which it belonged. Two hundred years later it was again a land of chroniclers and readers ; Christian worship was again being carried on in its churches and monasteries, and though Roman civilisation had made way for Saxon barbarism, it was a barbarism that was tempered by the culture of the Latin Church. But between the history of Roman Britain and the history of Saxon England there is a long break, and the literary historian who seeks to fill it up finds little else than legend and myth. Apart from the querulous Epistle of Gildas, with its stray allusions to historical occurrences, there is little to reward his search.

And yet this break in the continuity of British history represents one of the most important periods in the

history of our land. It is the period in which modern England took its rise, and even to-day there are questions—social, political, religious, and economical—which depend upon the events which then took place. If we would recover its history, there is only one way in which we can do so. In default of literary evidence, we must turn to archæological evidence, and discover what light the monuments of the past, when interpreted by archæological science, can throw upon this dark epoch of British history. Caerleon must cease to be the home of Arthurian romance and become a witness to historical facts.

Think for a moment of the many problems connected with the Anglo-Saxon conquest of England which still await solution, and which excavation and archæology can alone clear up. When and by whom, for example, were Caerleon and Caerwent captured and destroyed? We have no record of Saxon raids so far to the West in the age of the Anglo-Saxon conquest; indeed, it was not until 577 that Bath and Cirencester and Gloucester were taken by the West Saxons, and they did not penetrate beyond the Severn till long afterwards. When St. David fled from Caerleon—if we are to believe the story—who was the enemy that threatened the old Roman city? The excavations that are going on at Caerwent show that when its strong walls were broken through, it was burned with fire. Who were the invaders that were powerful enough to breach the massive walls and put a sudden end to the life of civilised comfort and luxury which its citizens are proved by archæological discovery to have led up to the very last?

Sir John Rhys maintains that the coasts of Southern Wales were infested by Irish pirates in the epoch which saw the close of Roman dominion in its British province, and that large bodies of them settled on this side of the Irish Sea. Among the evidences that he brings forward for this conclusion, the strongest is that

of the Ogam inscriptions, which seem to be of Irish origin, and, if so, testify to an Irish population in South Wales as well as in Devonshire. In itself the conclusion is highly probable, and it would explain much that is otherwise difficult to understand. But it wants archæological — that is to say, scientific — verification. And yet this verification ought to be by no means hard to find. Were we in Egypt, or Greece, or even in Asia Minor, the verification would long since have been forthcoming. All that is necessary would be to examine the potsherds found on the sites where the Irish invaders are supposed to have settled. We know the characteristics of Roman and Romano-British pottery; thanks to the recent researches of Koenen and Dragendorff,¹ we can even trace the history of the so-called Samian ware; we know also the characteristics of Saxon pottery. But we do not know what the Irish pottery of the fifth and sixth centuries was like. The needful link in our chain of evidence is thus wanting, and without it the rest of the chain is archæologically useless.

The language of the Ogam inscriptions is Irish rather than Welsh — Goidelic, Sir John Rhys would say, and not Brythonic. Welsh inscriptions of an early date do not exist. The inscriptions which are not in Ogam characters are in Latin, or at all events in a provincial form of Latin, which indicates that it was the language of the people. Indeed, Gildas explicitly tells us that Latin was the language of his countrymen. The Saxon “keels” which came to Thanet, he says, were what are called *longæ naves* “in our language” (*Hist.* 23). Here the Teutonic “keel” is contrasted with the Latin *longa navis*, and the latter is said not to be Latin, but to belong to the language of Gildas himself and the laymen he was addressing. Similar testimony is borne,

¹ Koenen: *Gefässkunde* (1895); Dragendorff in the *Bonner Jahrbücher*, 1895, etc. See also Déchelette: *Vases Céramiques* (1904).

as I pointed out many years ago, by the early Saxon glossaries in which lists of plants and trees are given. Where the tree or plant was one which grew in Germany, it generally has a Teutonic name; where, on the other hand, it was found in Britain and not beyond the Elbe, the name is almost invariably Latin. And these Latin names have, for the most part, survived to our own time. We still speak in English of the cherry or *cerasus* (A.-S., *ciris*), the laurel or *laurus*, the box or *buxus*, the fennel or *feniculum*, the mallow or *malva*, the poppy or *papaver*, the radish or *radix*. It is the same with those implements of agriculture which are not of a merely primitive character. Thus the coulter is the Latin *culter*, and the sickle the Latin *secula*.

These philological facts admit of only one explanation. The Anglo-Saxon master or farmer adopted the Latin name, because it was the only name understood by his British labourer. The native agricultural population, that is to say, called the trees and plants which they cultivated by their Latin names. Of itself, of course, this does not prove that the agricultural population spoke Latin, any more than the fact that we still call the elm or the poppy by names of Latin origin proves that we speak Latin; but taken in connection with the invariable use of a provincial Latin in the post-Roman inscriptions of the natives of the country, it means a great deal. And when we remember the length of time over which the Roman occupation of Britain extended, and the intense hold that excavations have shown Roman culture to have had upon the people, it is difficult not to believe that, as in Gaul, so too in Britain, Latin was their ordinary language at the time when the last legions left the island. Nowhere were the elements of Roman culture accepted more readily than in Britain, and nowhere did the population become more thoroughly Romanised. Even before the Roman conquest the princes of southern Britain had fallen under the spell of Roman civilisation. Strabo,

who mentions the import of vessels of variegated glass into Britain (iv, 5, 3), states that the British princes had offered gifts in the Capitol and "almost made the whole island a home for the Romans." As Dr. Evans has remarked: "At the courts of the Kentish Prince Amminus, of the sons of Commios, of Tasciovanus or Cunobeline, Latin was already the official speech, and the types of the coinage are permeated with the artistic and religious creations of the classical world" (*Archæologia*, 1890, p. 384). It is not surprising, therefore, if, according to Tacitus (*Agric.*, 18-21), the island had become so thoroughly Romanised before the end of the first century that even the inhabitants of North Wales had adopted the Roman dress and the Roman habits of luxury. As the Roman occupation continued, it was not likely that the British dialects would have resisted the encroachment of the Latin language any more than did the dialects of Gaul, where the area of country was larger and less under the immediate control of its conquerors than was the case in an island like Britain. Britain, in fact, was intersected with postal roads, which rendered communication easy between one part of the country and the other; cities and country villas were numerous, and it was, moreover, a military colony where the soldiers freely mixed and intermarried with the natives. The British themselves were drafted with the army where they had perforce to speak Latin, and the extent to which the Continental expedition of Maximus and the departure of the Roman legionaries seem to have left the island depleted of its youth indicates that a large proportion of the male population was under obligation to serve. The language of law and government, of religion and trade, as well as of military service, was Latin; the very coins which were in circulation bore Latin legends, and the slaves and servants who cultivated the soil were bound to understand the language of their masters. Latin was equally the language of the schools, and that education was not

confined to the upper classes is made clear by a flue tile, recently found at Silchester, on which a brick-maker has written the words *fecit tubu(m) Clementinus*, "Clementinus made this piping," in a bold, firm hand. As the excavators remark, the inscription is evidence that in the neighbourhood, at all events, of Calleva, Latin must have been the ordinary language of the working-man. When, in short, the Romans finally quitted Britain, they must have left behind them a people whose language would naturally have been that of Rome.

How is it, then, that Welsh is not a Latin dialect like modern French, but a language of Keltic type, and that Cornish also was of the same type? What became of the Latin-speaking population to whose existence in the sixth century Gildas still bears witness? The numerous words of Latin origin borrowed by Welsh show that there was a time when the two languages were in close contact with one another, and when Welsh was profoundly influenced by its Latin neighbour. Down to a certain date the names of the British leaders are predominantly Roman; then, if we examine the genealogies, there seems to come a sudden break, and Welsh names take the place of the older Latin. For Gildas, the Romano-Briton Ambrosius Aurelianus is still the rightful leader of his countrymen and the representative of imperial rule; a century later the Romano-Briton has disappeared, and we have Welsh chieftains with Welsh names.

What was the historical cause of all this? Philology can only state the facts; it must look to archæology to explain them. Literary history gives us no help; it is practically non-existent. Tradition, indeed, spoke of the coming of Cunedda and his sons and traced to them the royal houses of later Wales. But even the date of their arrival is uncertain. Legend, again, associated the struggle of the western Britons against their Saxon foes with the Welsh kingdom of Strath-

clyde beyond the Roman Wall, where it may be assumed that the Latin language had less hold than in the southern part of the province. Even here, however, excavation has recently shown that the Roman occupation was of a much more permanent and permeating character than has hitherto been supposed; and if Professor Bury is right in making Coroticus, the correspondent of St. Patrick, a native of this district, at the court at any rate Latin would have been the language in use. Once more, therefore, we have to ask, how is it that Welsh instead of a Romanic dialect is the language of Wales? The answer may yet be hidden in the ruins of Caerleon and Caerwent.

Caerwent is being scientifically excavated, thanks in great measure to the liberality of Lord Tredegar, and results have already been obtained that are at once important and far-reaching. They have shown us that, as in Gaul, so too in Britain, the Romans wisely adapted their municipal system to the Keltic principle of the clan. They came not to destroy, but to improve and complete, and so bind the conquered populations more firmly to themselves. In place of the Italian municipality with its charters, senate, and magistrates, Roman Britain retained its old cantonal government, though the titles borne by the governing body were adopted from those of the municipal magistrates. Caerwent was not a city in the Italian sense of the word, but the head of a *civitas* or canton governed by an *ordo*, which in the language of to-day would be called a "county council." The discovery clinches the other archæological evidence which goes to show that Britain never became Roman in the sense, for instance, that Spain or Northern Africa did so, but remained Romano-British. There was no such contrast and opposition between the town and the country as historians have been accustomed to believe; the town was merely the centre of the country district which surrounded it; the government of the one was the same

as the government of the other, and the population also was the same. We can no longer assume that the towns fell before the Saxon invader because the country was hostile or indifferent, or that the language spoken by the townsman was necessarily different from that of his country neighbour. The numerous villas scattered about the country ought, indeed, to have made such an assumption impossible, and to have shown that the relations between town and country in Roman times must have been pretty much what they are to-day.

Not the least interesting of the results of the excavations at Caerwent is the light they cast on what I may call the natural history of Roman Britain. Taken in connection with the discoveries at Silchester, they give us a picture of the animals with which our forefathers were acquainted, the plants which they cultivated, and the trees and flowers which grew wild around them. At Silchester berries of the Portugal laurel have been found, as well as remains of the medlar, fig, and vine, which, like the box, would have been imported into this island by the Romans. Besides the sloe, bullace, and damson, a plum resembling the Orleans plum was also cultivated; the peach, apricot, and pear, however, have not been found. The vine seems to have been grown principally for the sake of its fruit, since the numerous wine-barrels of Pyrenæan silver-fir that have been discovered indicate a trade with Bordeaux rather than a home industry. Another plant that was cultivated was the opium-poppy, while the berry of the deadly nightshade was used as a cosmetic. It is curious that among the wild plants neither the daisy, dandelion, camomile, white nettle, nor veronica has been met with: it is difficult to believe that they have entered our country and spread themselves over it since the Roman legionaries were here.

The animal remains found at Caerwent include those of the domestic cat and the domestic fowl. At least

three different kinds of dogs were known, ranging in size from a terrier to a stag-hound.¹ But of all animal remains the most numerous are those of the pig and wild boar. In this respect Caerwent easily holds the ground as against Silchester; it is evident that the inhabitants of the south-east of Britain were not such inordinate lovers of "swine's-flesh" as those of this part of the island. Oyster-shells, of course, abound; but the edible snail, though still met with in some of the Gloucestershire woods, is entirely absent.

The chief impression, perhaps, that one derives from these excavations upon Romano-British sites is the modernness of the life that was lived in them. Up to the last day of their existence their inhabitants were enjoying luxuries and comforts which were still unknown to our grandfathers only a hundred years ago. The elaborate baths, public and private, with their *sudatoria* and arrangements for massage, might still be copied with advantage, and the hypocausts and hot-air flues with which the houses of Roman Britain were warmed are still in their modern equivalents the luxury of the few. Nothing, in fact, illustrates better either the practical sense of the Roman conquerors of Britain or the high level which culture had attained than the details of their domestic architecture. They recognised from the outset the difference between the climates of Italy and Britain, and adapted the architecture of their houses, like the mode of their dress, to the rainy skies and cold winters of the North. The roofless *atrium* or central court was accordingly commonly replaced by rooms provided with windows of glass and sheltered by verandahs, while square flues for hot air were built into the walls, not only of the bath-rooms, but of other rooms as well, and stacks of chimneys rose above the roof. Dwelling-rooms on the ground-floor, moreover, were avoided, and the house had at least

¹ This fact has been made clear by the excavations at Silchester.

one upper storey. Coal, too, was used as well as wood, and cubes of it have been found in the coal-cellars of Roman Caerwent.

Let it be remembered that Roman civilisation lasted in this country, which it covered with a network of roads, cities and villas, for as long a period as that which separates us from the age of the Reformation—from an age, namely, when forks were as yet unknown, when hardly a road existed fit for a wheeled vehicle, and when the printing-press was still a novelty. Let it be remembered, also, that this civilisation extended over the larger part of the known world, bringing east and west, north and south, into communication and union in a way that is only now being realised again in this age of railways and telegraphs. From Britain to Nubia, from Spain and Morocco to the Euphrates, there was but one government, one coinage, one fiscal system, one official language. At Chesters, on the line of the Roman Wall, a Roman soldier scratched a prayer to the Nile-god, while far away in Upper Egypt a squadron of British troops (*ala Britannorum*) was encamped at the city of Isis. Some years ago I succeeded in identifying the latter site, which is now known as Kom el-Ahmar, thanks to the discovery of a cemetery of sacred hawks which fixed the position of Hierakoupolis, the capital of the nome, and therewith of the city of Isis, which was twenty Roman miles to the south of it. Kom el-Ahmar lies on the east bank of the Nile, some distance south of Assiut, and in the cliffs near it are quarries, on the walls of which the figure of a Roman soldier has been drawn. Perhaps we may see in the drawing the work of a British trooper in the days when England did not as yet exist.

But it is time for me to return from Egypt to Monmouthshire and the Cambrian Archæological Association. The age of myth that lies between Roman Britain and Saxon England is not the only period in

the past history of our island and people which needs the light of archæology to be thrown upon it. There are other periods and other problems which await illumination and solution. Here, in Monmouthshire, there is the anthropological question of the racial origin of the Silures, whom Tacitus (*Agric.*, 11) seems to single out as distinguished from the rest of the British people by their Spanish affinities; and the Aryan question is always with us. Who were the Aryan Kelts? or, rather, who were the Kelts who spoke an Indo-European language, and when did they settle in our island? We are beginning to know something about the Neolithic Age and the introduction of the Bronze culture; we can now date approximately the first use of iron in the south of Britain, and sketch the outlines of the civilisation by which it was accompanied; but the knowledge has brought with it new problems and raised new questions which archæology alone can answer and unravel.

Archæology, however, is a science, and a science must have materials to work upon and scientific instruments to work with. It does not seem right that while so much has been done and is being done for the archæological investigation of other lands, for Egypt or Greece or Babylonia, our own country should be neglected. "Charity begins at home," and so ought archæology. The past history of our island and people is as well worth recovering as that of Egypt, and in an age of mechanics and "modern improvements" the materials for recovering it are fast perishing. At Liverpool an organisation has just been started for the systematic exploration and excavation of the remains of antiquity in North Wales and the Marches, and one result of the visit of our Association to Anglesey last year was the formation of a local Society to do for Anglesey what the Liverpool Committee proposes to do for North Wales. Cannot Monmouthshire and South Wales follow the example that has thus been

set? The archæological material in the south of the Principality is more abundant than that in the north, and the first thing to be done is to discover what it is. And this can be effected only by means of a scientifically-organised archæological survey, such as is being carried out at present in Egypt. Every inch of ground ought to be examined by trained explorers, so that we may learn what there is at least above ground in the way of possible antiquities. There must still be inscribed stones hidden away in hedgerows or walls, and unknown cemeteries of a prehistoric era the existence of which only the trained eye would be able to detect. If exploration could be supplemented by excavation, so much the better; in fact, thorough exploration cannot be carried out without a certain amount of what the French call *déblaiement*—clearing away a little surface-soil where necessary. But I know that in this country even *déblaiement*—apart altogether from the question of expense—is a more difficult matter than it is in Egypt, where most ancient sites are regarded as Government property, or in Greece, where the people themselves take a pride and interest in helping to uncover the monuments of the past. Private rights have to be considered and vested interests observed. For the survey itself, however, no difficulties arise, except such as are due to the want of organisation, of trained explorers, and, above all, of archæological interest and good-will. South Wales already has its archæological museum at Cardiff, where the young archæologist can receive the needful training, can learn to distinguish between one class of pottery and another, and gain that practical acquaintance with the instruments and materials of his science which is as needful for him as an acquaintance with the chemicals of a laboratory is needful for the scientific chemist. Is it too much to hope that one result of our meeting in this old borough of Monmouth will be that the good example of Liverpool will be followed, and that here, too, in

Southern Wales, under the ægis of the newly-appointed Royal Commission for making an Inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, an effort will be made to undertake and carry through a systematic archæological exploration and survey of our fathers' land ?

OLD MONMOUTH

By JOHN HOBSON MATTHEWS

(Read before the Cambrian Archaeological Association at the Monmouth Meeting,
August, 1908)

MONMOUTH is a borough, a parish, the shire town, and the capital of the Lordship of Monmouth (formerly a parcel of the Royal Duchy of Lancaster); yet it is not the capital of the Hundred of Skenfrith, in which it stands.

Monmouthshire is considered, by most English people, to have been detached from Wales. However this may be, the county forms a part of the Welsh diocese of Llandaff. Yet the parish of St. Mary in Monmouth was, until 1843, in the diocese of Hereford.

Our town stands on the right bank of the river Wye, near the confluences of the Monnow and the Trothy, in a rich vale of arable, pasture and wood land, amid scenery which the poet Gray, in an amorous rapture, described as

“The delight of my eyes, and the very seat of pleasure.”

The physical features of the place caused its selection as a human habitation in very early times. I wish more were known about the remains of Neolithic man in our immediate neighbourhood. Unfortunately, though Monmouth has been identified with the *Blestium* of the Itineraries, its existence as even a Roman settlement is attested by but faint traces.

Little Monmouth, now called Over Monnow, the ancient town, is known by the ditch and vallum which still remain on its western and southern sides, and is touched, but not traversed, by the Roman road leading from Gloucester through the Forest of Dene to

MONMOUTH



A	S. Thomas Ch.	I	Monk Street
B	S. The. Street	K	Monks Gate
C	Monmouth Street	L	Whit crose street
D	The Bayley	M	Dixtons Gate
E	The Cusfel	N	Wye Bridg
F	Butchers Row	O	Wy Brid ward
G	S. Maryes ch.	P	The market hou
H	Monkes church	Q	The old wall

Mormon fill



Clawd dku.

From a copy of Speed's map by N. S. 15.0.

Dingastow,¹ on to Mamhilad, and across the mountain to Trevethin, Llanhilleth and Gelligaer. This road is very perceptible on the western slope of the Kymin Hill, is lost where the railway viaduct crosses the meadows, but appears again at Gibraltar. Its direction, together with the place-name Monmouth, seems to indicate that the original town was situate further south than Over Monnow, namely, at the actual junction of the Monnow with the Wye. The original Welsh name of Monmouth is Aberfynwy, meaning "the Monnow mouth." Present-day Welsh-speakers usually call it Trefynwy, but this is not so correct a Welsh name for it as the other.²

At the dawn of our local history, Monmouth was the place which is known as Over Monnow. The *Liber Landavensis* gives the text of a grant made to the See of Llandaff in the time of Bishop Berthgwyn, which was probably the early part of the seventh century:—

"Ilias, for the good of his soul and that his name might be written in the book of life, gave a house in the middle of Aper Myngui, with a field of four *modii* around it, by the word of Ithel the King and of his sons Ffernfael and Meuric, and with all the impost, from the great even to the small, unto Saints Dyfrig and Teilo and Docheu [the three first Bishops of Llandaff], and into the hand of Bishop Berthgwyn, and to all his successors in the church of Llandaff, and with all its liberty and all its common in field and in woods, in water and in pastures. Of clerks, witnesses are Berthgwyn the Bishop, Tyrehan, Dagan, Abbot of Nant Carfan, Elwith, Abbot of Llantwit, Sadwrn, Abbot of Llandocheu. Of the laity, Ithel the King, Ffernfael and Meuric his sons, Ilias, Elffin, [etc.]. Whoever shall keep it, may God keep him. But he who shall separate it from the church of Llandaff, let him be anathema. Amen."

¹ These spellings should be strictly adhered to. "Dean" is an indefensible orthographical *gaucherie*. The modern and unetymological "Dingestow" has lately brought into vogue the pronunciation "Dingy-stow," so much to be deplored. The original form is Dingad-stow, from an early "Dunocattos."

² Tre-, like English -ington, is rarely used save in conjunction with a personal name.

There we have the grant of land whereon to build the church of Aberfynwy, the Monmouth of the seventh century. The Aberfynwy of those days has shrunk into the Over Monnow of our time, and is now a mere suburb of the mediæval and modern Monmouth. But the church then founded still exists in the Norman structure beyond the bridge. It is the mother-church of Monmouth, a link between the British and Anglo-Norman periods of ecclesiastical history. Its dedication is in the name of St. Thomas of Canterbury. After whom the earlier church on the same site was dedicated is not known, but almost certainly it was a Welsh saint.

The parish church of St. Thomas, though it is a separate vicarage, has never possessed Registers of its own. Its graveyard contains but two or three sepulchral monuments. Of the three door-arches, that on the north is the only one which is not so much restored as to be practically modern. The chancel-arch is the glory of the building.

Hard by, at the junction of Monnow Bridge Street with Drybridge Street, stands a canopied cross, of which, however, only the base is ancient.

Proceeding westward along Drybridge Street, we pass on the left a picturesque sixteenth-century house, and, a little further on, come to the Dry Bridge, a small and ruinous round arch spanning a brook which scarcely trickles in summer. This spot is, however, liable to a serious flood when the rivers are very high; and a couple of winters ago the roadway at Dry Bridge could only be crossed in boats! Here a path to the right runs northward to and across a fine expanse of meadow called Castle Field. Where Drybridge Street and the Rockfield Road join the highway to Wonastow, we face Drybridge House, a seventeenth-century mansion much modernised in recent times, and backed by beautiful grounds. This has been for several generations the home of the old Monmouth family of Roberts, and is now the seat of Lieutenant-Colonel Crompton-Roberts.

Let us now turn left along the Wonastow Road. We soon come, on the left hand, to a small barn-like



Gate House, Monmouth Bridge
(From an old sketch)

building which, though its exterior presents no features of interest, is the old lock-up of the Constables of Over-Monnow Ward. It is built on a low arch across the ditch. Here we turn left again and find ourselves at

the Clawdd-du (the Black Dyke), a wide ditch with a high bank on the other side of it. This is the western defence of the ancient Monmouth, and at this point we see some remains of a massive stone wall surmounting the vallum. Passing along the dyke in a southerly direction for about sixty yards, we come to the Clawdd-du Bridge, a very picturesque little structure of two arches and a central pier, mediæval and quite unspoilt. The dyke continues in the direction of Troy for about 50 yards, but getting gradually less and less distinct. If we cross the Clawdd-du Bridge back to St. Thomas' Church, and find our way into the big public field called Chippenham, we can see two lines of ditch and hedge at a right angle, enclosing a meadow called Little Chippenham, by the Cattle Market. This angle of ditch and hedge is the south-east corner of the square outline of the ancient Monmouth.

Chippenham is the mediæval Cheapen Holm, the riverside meadow where commerce was publicly carried on between the Monmouth townsmen and the Welsh country-folk from the parishes on the west. It was not generally safe to have a crowd of Welshmen (like my audience, for instance) within the walls of this English garrison; in fact, the Monnow Bridge Gate, or Welsh Gate, as it was termed, though primarily a toll-house, was constructed in such a manner as to be available for military defence, with a portcullis, eyelets for archers, and machicolations for pouring boiling water or molten lead upon the heads of any of the Cymry who might attempt to force their way in. I believe some of you got in by May Hill Station; that was very good tactics.

Considering that our borough was an Anglo-Norman garrison, it is little wonder that the natives of Monmouth are intensely English, and distinctly non-Welsh, in their political and social sympathies, in spite of the Welsh surnames which testify to the Cambrian descent of most of them. But the facts are too many for the Dic-Shon-Dafyddion. We are on the Welsh

side of the Wye; we have a Glendower Street, a "Druid's Head" Inn, a Clawdd-du, coracles, and an Eisteddfod; and our local Militia march past to the inspiring and patriotic strains of "Ap Sienkyn." Almost at our gates we have such place-names as Coed-y-brenin, the Twyn Gwyn, and Penallt; while Llangatwg Feibion Afel and Llanfihangel Ystern Llewern are within a stone's-throw. That ought to be Welsh enough.

Let us now, like Monmouth in the Middle Ages, move up the hill from the river Monnow, towards the Castle and St. Mary's Church.

Proceeding up Monnow Street, we pass on our right, just above the Cattle Market, an old inn called the "Robin Hood," with a penthouse along its front, mullioned windows, and a door-arch with stone joists and carved spandrels. This sixteenth-century house contains an apartment called the Chapel Room, in which Mass was secretly celebrated when penal laws were in force against the exercise of Catholic worship. A fugitive priest was once hidden in the "tollet," or hayloft, here.

Halfway up the street, on the same side, is a large eighteenth-century dwelling-house, standing back from the frontage-line. It was the home of John Burgh, the Duke of Beaufort's agent in the middle of that century, but had previously been the county-town house of Vaughan of Courtfield. The block just opposite was the residence of John Hughes, the first Monmouth banker, who died in 1790. Mr. Gower's house once belonged to the Haberdashers' Company, of London. During the Commonwealth they offered it to the Corporation, on condition of its being used for a revival of Monmouth's ancient industry of cap-making; but no one could be found to resuscitate the craft and mystery of the cappers.

A little higher up we come, on our right, to the corner of St. John's Street, better known to the older townsfolk by its original name, the Back Lane. This was at one time the only thoroughfare out of Monnow

Street for horses and vehicles, their further progress being barred by St. Stephen's Gate, or the Burnt Gate, to which steps led up. This gate gave access to the Castle Bailey, the feudal stronghold of the Lords of Monmouth. The apartments over the gate were used as a part of the town gaol, which, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, was kept by one Thomas Williams.

Among the twelve Thomas Williamses who lived in Monmouth at the same time, were Thomas Williams *alias* Pig, Thomas Williams *alias* Tom Fifteen, and Thomas Williams *alias* Bailey. The last-named was Serjeant-at-Mace and Town Gaoler. He was succeeded in those offices by Thomas Thomas. On the latter's death, in 1762, his widow, Mrs. Dassy Thomas, became Town Gaoler, and held that post for ten years. She died in 1779, and the inscription is still legible on her gravestone in the churchyard. Some of the cells of the gaol can be seen, to this day, in the storehouse of Mr. Hall, grocer, which is approached through a high arch.

In a few paces we emerge from Monnow Street into Agincourt Square, and have before us the Shire Hall of Monmouth, a plain building with an arcade beneath it. It was rebuilt in its present form in 1724, and stands in close contact with the "Beaufort Arms" and in convenient proximity to the "King's Head," two famous old hostelries. The following are some items from the bill-of-fare of a Corporation dinner at the "King's Head" on the 8th of August, 1748:—

Salmon and sauces.

18 fowls, at 10*d.* a couple.

4 ducks.

2 geese.

A gammon of bacon, at 5*d.* a pound.

A rump of beef.

Venison, with 2*s.* worth of wine for the sauce.

Flour and butter for paste for the venison pasty.

Green beans and kidney beans.

2 puddings.

2 apple pies.

11s. 6d. worth of ale and cider.

2s. worth of the same for the Serjeant and the Beadles.

11 bottles of wine.

10s. worth of punch.

2 quarts of "rumbooze."

On the north-east side of Agincourt Square is an old inn called the "Bull." In front of it the bulls were baited by bull-dogs.

Up the lane called Castle Hill, we come to a parade-ground, with a line of buildings on the right, and the ruins of Monmouth Castle at the further end. The buildings on the right or north side of the square comprise a fine mansion, with a flight of steps up to the main door, over which is the date 1673. It was built by the Marquis of Worcester, afterwards the first Duke of Beaufort. At the end of the eighteenth century this house was a ladies' school, to which the daughters of gentlemen were sent from all parts of this and the adjoining counties. The Parish Registers record the burial, in 1768, of "Emilia Ann Sabine, a Young Lady from the Boarding School." Her parents resided at Cardiff.

The old mansion has for some years been used as the Dépôt Headquarters and Officers' Mess of our local regiment, the Royal Monmouthshire Engineer Militia.

Two years ago the War Office, who are tenants of Monmouth Castle, did a good deed in stripping the ivy from the ancient walls, and arresting their further decay. Time, the Civil War, and man's neglect, have reduced this famous stronghold to a poor remnant of its former self. The shell of the square keep still shows two deeply splayed windows of the fourteenth century, some small Norman lights, two staircases, and the corbels which supported the upper and lower floors. Here was born King Henry V, "Harry of Monmouth," whose somewhat inelegant effigy graces the façade of the Shire Hall. Some fifty years ago, when practical jokes were still in vogue, the townsfolk, going to church one Sunday morning, beheld the statue of the

victor of Agincourt wearing an enormous top hat, which had been removed, the previous night, from the front of a hatter's shop.



Monmouth Castle: Walls of the Room in which Henry V was said to have been born

King Henry, as Duke of Lancaster, was the Lord of his native town, and, like Monmouth men all the world over, he kept an ever-warm spot for it in his heart.

Harry of Monmouth took a lasting and practical interest in his birthplace, as the records of the Duchy of Lancaster show. On the 8th December, 1413, he ordered the Steward of the Lordship of Monmouth to make a new gate to the Castle, in the best manner that he should be able. On the 12th June, 1415, he confirmed to his villein tenants in the lordship the right to be paid for their manorial labour, and provided for the payment of six archers for the defence of the Castle. On the 26th February, 1417, he exempted the Monmouth burgesses from their customary obligation of supplying seventeen gallons of ale to the Castle, except when the King should be in residence there. Robert Pepper was then Porter of Monmouth Castle, at a salary of 2*d.* a day. The King exonerated him of the fine he had incurred by the escape of three prisoners.

A fortnight ago I found at the Record Office a mandate from King Henry VI to his steward of Monmouth to repair "a certain tower of our castle of Monmouth, where our very dear Father of famous memory was born, called the Gatehouse, which is very weak and ruinous."

King Henry's opinion as to whether Monmouth was in England or Wales is very clearly expressed by Shakespear. "I am Welsh, you know, good countryman," says Harry the Fifth to Fluellen (who was really Sir David Gam, another native of this county); and the reply is: "All the water in Wye cannot wash your Majesty's Welsh plood out of your pody, I can tell you that."

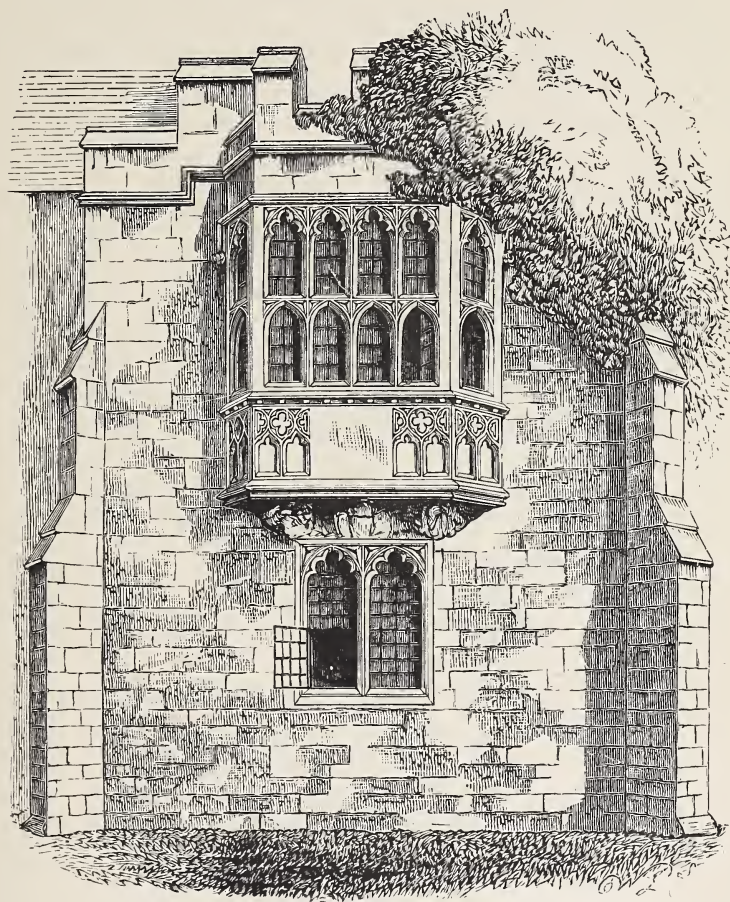
I lately found at the Record Office a licence granted by Henry V to his well-beloved esquire David Gam to collect money in the Lordship of Monmouth in Wales, for the payment of his ransom to Owen Glyndwr, who had taken him prisoner.

The Anglo-Norman conquerors of this part of the country decided to build a new feudal Monmouth on the high land north of the old town. There they erected their castle, and a priory for Benedictine monks

of French nationality. The monastery was made a cell to the Abbey of St. Florent-près-Saumur. It was erected *circa* 1068 by Wihenoc de Monmouth, the Lord of the Manor, as his charter expresses it, "to the honour of God, St. Mary and St. Florence, for the good of his soul and of the souls of his kinsfolk." He describes the church of the new priory as being situate "in my Castle of Monmouth," but this must be understood as meaning within the walled burgh. Wihenoc gives his foundation to the monks in perpetual alms, and endows it with various ecclesiastical benefices in the neighbourhood, including "the church of St. Cadoc by my castle, situate on my property and lordship, where first the aforesaid monks for some time dwelled, before the church of Monmouth was finished." The existence of an ancient church or chapel with the Welsh dedication of St. Cadoc, near the castle, shows that there had been a hamlet on the high ground over the River Monnow before the coming of the Normans, and it would be interesting to know by what name it was called. The chapel of St. Cadoc stood, as Charles Heath tells us, on the south side of the Priory, in the churchyard, and was rebuilt in the Middle Ages. He says it was used for Catholic worship in the reign of James II; and he describes the tremendous labour that the Vandals of the eighteenth century were put to in demolishing it, because it interfered with the view from a dwelling-house.

At the suppression of religious foundations, Monmouth Priory was granted to Sir Gregory Price, who sold it to Thomas Williams, who was living there in 1543, and whose descendants possessed it until the beginning of the nineteenth century. The last Prior, Richard Taylbush, for a time withstood the Royal will, and fled for sanctuary to the Hospitallers at Garway. At a later period he seems to have resigned himself to the inevitable and accepted a pension, and in the reign of Edward VI he was living in the town and owned a house and garden.

The main portion of the Priory is still standing, and contains the picturesque bit of fifteenth-century work popularly but erroneously called "Geoffrey's Window." The corbels beneath this window are the angel, the



"Geoffrey's Window," The Priory, Monmouth

knight, and the miller—the trio so frequently met with in similar positions. I believe they were characters in some legend or folk-tale. The angel, in the centre, holds a shield charged with the three leopards of England. The same heads appear on the corners of

Staunton Church tower.¹ A vacant oblong space under the window, between two rows of panelling, probably contained some figures carved in relief.

Of the original parish church nothing remains except the tower and two Norman half-piers and arch-springings connected with it. The marks of the high-pitched roof of the ancient nave can be seen against the tower wall. In the tower are preserved a few of the mediæval floor-tiles, a cresset-stone, and a holy-water stoup. As a Benedictine parish church, St. Mary's must have been rich in sculpture, painting, and stained glass. It contained a Herbert Chapel, many fine tombs with recumbent effigies, and a chantry, to which belonged a house at the top of St. Mary Street. This house continued as the Church Brewhouse down to the seventeenth century, and the church-ales were brewed there. Since the middle of the eighteenth century it has been known as the "Angel Inn," under which designation it still flourishes.

The most noteworthy features of the parish church as it stands to-day are its slender spire, the Norman turrets flanking the Decorated tower, and the graceful recessed image-niche near the ground on the south side of the tower. There is a fine peal of bells, and a skilful company of ringers.

A unique view of magnificent country is obtained from the belfry windows. The rich valleys of the three rivers and their tributaries, wooded and gladed like one vast park, with the amphitheatre of hills bathed in the mystic blue haze, make one realise how truly "Blessed are the lands that lie between the Severn and the Wye."

It is a pity to have to add that, since the sale and partition of the Duke of Beaufort's Monmouthshire property, the felling of timber has proceeded at such a rate that this neighbourhood is threatened with deforestation.

¹ Also at St. Thomas' Church, Over Monnow.

I have not quite done with the bells. At a funeral, according to correct practice and ancient custom, the age of the deceased is rung on the small bell, after a series of triple strokes for a male, or double strokes for a female. A large bell then tolls minute strokes for an hour, or sometimes a muffled peal is rung. I am sorry to say that, for some few years past, the custom of telling the number of years of the dead person has been neglected, twenty-one strokes doing duty for every case.

The ringing of the curfew or eight-o'clock-bell was discontinued here about the year 1880, but fitful attempts have been made to resume it. The shriving bell, now called the "pancake bell," is still rung, from noon till one o'clock on Shrove Tuesday. The Easter-dues bell is rung on Easter Monday, from noon till one o'clock.

We will now suppose that we are walking along Priory Street, past Geoffrey's Window, until we come to the crossways where this thoroughfare meets Monk Street and the new Dixton Road. The turning to the left leads northward towards Monks' Gate and the Hereford Road. Of the Monks' Gate no traces remain; it was demolished in the year 1700, when William Rea built, on the site of the Lord's windmill, the house now belonging to Dr. Fonceca. The road which leads down from the toll-gate cottage to the Monnow follows the line of the Town Ditch. Here was anciently a street of the town, with a chapel of St. Nicholas standing on the highest ground. On the bank of the river below stands the Lord's watermill. Those interested in feudal customs may like to know that in 1730 the Duke of Beaufort unsuccessfully endeavoured to compel his tenants to grind their corn at this mill. Here the old Hereford Road skirts the river to Osbaston and on to Treget, where the Hundred of Skenfrith and the Lordship and the County of Monmouth are bounded by the Hundred of Wormelow in the County of Hereford.

Returning to that part of Monk Street which is now called by the banal name of "The Parade," it may be mentioned that the Town Wall ran in a south-easterly direction, and that on the other side of it there extended a big field of pasture called the Burgage, which belonged to the Priory and adjoined the lands of the Priory Farm. This farm, on the north-eastern outskirts of the town, belonged to the Prior and monks of Monmouth. The name of the Burgage survives only as applied to a row of poor tenements at the southern end of the big field. Here we come to the site of the East Gate or Dixton Gate, which was the last of the town gates to be demolished. Its site is still plainly distinguishable. From it the old Dixton Road runs in a short, straight line to Dixton Church. This church stands within the liberties of the Borough of Monmouth, which are bounded on the east by the Mallybrook, a tributary of the Wye.

From this side of the town the Kymin Hill is a conspicuous and beautiful landmark. The word "Kymin" is Welsh, and means the Common. The burgesses of Monmouth had rights of common on the top of the hill. The true name of this hill I have never been able to ascertain. It is often called the Kymin, but that word applies properly only to the top of it. Old inhabitants never speak of going "up the Kymin," but "up to the Kymin." On the top, towards the north, are distinct traces of a prehistoric hill-fort. Its outer defence follows the line of the crest of the hill, and within the enclosure are signs of hut-circles. The Kymin Hill owes its geological formation to periods of primordial heat and arctic cold. These extreme changes of climate used to come at intervals of a million years or so. They come on alternate days now.

The Kymin Hill is in the townships of Wyesham and Hadnock, two divisions of the parish of Dixton, which extends to both sides of the Wye. For the convenience of parishioners on the Hadnock side, a ferry-

boat has always been kept to convey them to the church, which stands on the Newton side of the river.

Some curious points of topography arise out of these divisions. In the first place, Wyesham and Hadnock, though parts of Dixton, lie on the eastern or English side of the Wye, and might therefore be considered as geographically a portion of Gloucestershire. They contain hardly any Welsh place-names, and it seems clear that this trans-Vagan territory was never included in Wales. It appears to be regarded as Monmouthshire land only because it was part of the demesne of the Lordship of Monmouth. On the other hand, the township of English Newton is on the Welsh side of the Wye, in spite of its name, and adjoins the Herefordshire parish of Welsh Newton. I believe English Newton is the only place-name of similar formation on the Welsh side. In other places we have such names as Welsh Bicknor on the Welsh side of the Wye, and English Bicknor on the English side. Before 1843, Newton was, as now, in the diocese of Llandaff, but Hadnock was in that of Hereford!

The division between the counties of Monmouth and Gloucester is marked by a line of boulders, in their natural positions, reaching across a bend of the Wye, from Hadnock to Redbrook; and it is curious that these stones, and not the brook a few yards away, mark the boundary of the shires between the Beaulieu and Griffiths' Farm. At its northern extremity, the parish of Dixton adjoins that of Llanrothal, in Herefordshire, five miles from Redbrook, where it meets the parish of Newland in the county of Gloucester.

Dixton, the easternmost parish of Monmouthshire, and, in fact, the easternmost in Wales, has, of course, a Welsh name, Llandidiwg, after Tidiwg, a British saint. The church has a low side window in the south wall of the chancel, and a stone seat of equal antiquity along the outside of the same wall.

Wyesham, a village and chapelry, has its pre-

Reformation chapel, long transformed into a dwelling-house, the kitchen occupying the chancel. There is a small Decorated window in the east wall. The original roof-timbers remain, partly hidden by lath and plaster.

Llangynfil, a farm at the north end of Dixton parish, would appear, by its name, to be on the site of an ancient church. The Chapel Farm, on the Welsh side of the Wye, opposite Hadnock, marks the position of a hospital and chapel of St. Michael, of Norman foundation. They figure in Speed's map of 1610.

In a meadow at Leazebrook, in the same parish, is a circular mound with a slight depression in the centre, and surrounded by a ditch. Though some have thought the formation due to a loop in the brook's course, the balance of evidence seems to be that it is artificial, and is a late-Celtic cattle enclosure. The field is called "The Clappers," a word, I take it, formed from the Welsh *cleppau*, and akin to English *cliff*. The Welsh word designates small artificial declivities like the mounds at Gwern-y-cleppa, in Lord Tredegar's demesne.

I hope I am not conveying an impression that all the interesting things in Monmouth are outside it. I must get back to the town, and quickly conclude.

You will be interested to hear that coracles are still occasionally to be seen on the river at Monmouth, and that there are yet living one or two men who can make them. Our coracles are of the same shape as those in use on the Towy at Carmarthen.

The Welsh language was in common use in this town during the reign of Elizabeth. The Parish Register for the year 1598 records the burial of a lady named "Iowan y Moch," Joan of the Pigs, and Welsh nicknames were given to individuals down to a much later date. Welsh was spoken at Llandogo, on the Wye, in 1730; but its last stronghold in the immediate neighbourhood of this town was the parish of Llangatoc-

Veibion-Avel, where it lingered on into the nineteenth century. I was very happy to discover, in the churchyard there, a Welsh inscription of the year 1690.¹ Fifty years ago a Welsh interpreter always attended the Assizes here, and had plenty to do; but Welsh is now rarely heard in the Shire Hall. The Postmaster-General, however, very properly insists on official notices being exhibited in Welsh in our Post Office window.

There are many other points of antiquarian interest to which I could draw your attention if time permitted. The curious fact of the existence, in a purely Celtic region, of the two Saxon place-names, Osbaston and Manston, hamlets on the northern confines of this borough; the stocks in the churchyard, the pillory and the whipping-post by the Shire Hall, the "Hangman's Inn" and the Gallows Tump; our holy-wells, namely, the Simmery Well and the Well of Ease, King Henry's Well, by the Grammar School, and, within a few miles of us, the Saintry Well and the Virtuous Well; our ghosts, our witches and our fairies; our quaint words and phrases—even our adders, the largest in the kingdom, I should like to discuss with you—but I must now draw to a close.

I have done no more than touch on the uttermost fringe of a fascinating subject; but I have endeavoured to avoid the beaten track, and to bring to your notice points not fully dealt with by even such a comprehensive volume as Colonel Bradney's *History of the Hundred of Skenfrith*, which I hope we have all studied. When the most capable reaper has gone over the field of local history, there always remain gleanings for the careful antiquary.

May I, in conclusion, read you three verses, written by an unknown bard, in praise of Monmouthshire. I found them in a Welsh manuscript scrapbook of

¹ Described in *Arch. Camb.*, 1903, p. 279.

Elizabeth's reign, at the Cardiff Library, eight years ago. They have never been made public :¹—

'Gwrando arnai, Arglwydd Grist, rwy fi yn drist ofnadwy.
Am na bawn i, yn ddiwad, yn ghenol gwlad Sir Fynwy.
Ar hyd Gwynedd odwi'n awr yn rhodio clawr ei brynie,
Gwell geny', myn Dduw, fy mhod yn trigo yn Sir Fynwy.

"Er y cerddes ym mhob sir, mi ddweta wir a'm geni,
Nad oes neb n'un lle i'w gael, fel pobl hael Sir Fynwy.
Ydwy'n hysbys ym mhob man, mewn llys a llan a phentre,
Ond ni weles debyg gwyr i haelion pur Sir Fynwy.

"Mi wn nad oes (Duw dy nawdd) un wlad mor hawdd yn unlle
I ddyn tlawd gael modd i fyw, a bendith, na Sir Fynwy.
Gan mor ffrwythlon yw'r wlad hon, mae'r Iesu Gwyn, heb
amme,
Yn rho'i fendith ddydd a nos i aros yn Sir Fynwy."

¹ Spelling modernized, and two or three words doubtful.

THE SKENFRITH COPE

BY REV. RUPERT H. MORRIS, F.S.A.

A GOOD deal of romance has gathered round the Skenfrith Cope, and the other ecclesiastical vestment, a chasuble, preserved in the Roman Catholic Church in Monmouth, which critical investigation into their history and workmanship do much to dissipate.

Both cope and chasuble are interesting examples of that famous style of embroidery known by the name of *Opus Anglicanum*, which was held in high estimation on the Continent among ecclesiastics and others. Pope Innocent IV (1243-1254), as Matthew Paris states, observing on the copes and infula of certain of the ecclesiastics some very desirable *orfrais*, inquired where they were made, and being answered, "in England," he exclaimed, "Truly England is our garden of delight: in sooth, it is a well inexhaustible: and where there is great abundance, from thence much may be extracted." Accordingly, to "extract" this desirable product, he sent official letters to the abbots of the Cistercian Order in England, desiring them to procure for his choir, for nothing if they could accomplish it, yet at all events to purchase things so estimable.

This kind of ornamental needlework was chiefly, though not exclusively, used for ecclesiastical vestments. The chasuble, worn by the priest ordinarily at Mass, originally semicircular, came in process of time to be bell-shaped, longer behind than in front, and cut away to the shoulders for convenience in ministration. The cope, a larger and more elaborate vestment, used in processions and on special occasions, is a kind of mantle semicircular, fastened across the chest by a morse, and adorned with a hood at the back. To both these vestments were attached broad bands of em-

broidery, called *Orphreys*, a name derived from the gold tambour used. The orphrey on the cope consisted of the figures of saints and prophets arranged alternately, forming a broad border in front, with the figures on it presented upright, one above the other, when the cope was in use. The rest of the vestment had always a central subject, generally the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, round which were arranged in a radiating pattern various devices, or powderings. These devices were, as in the Skenfrith Cope, double-headed eagles, fleurs-de-lys, and representations of flowers conventionally treated. Other devices used were leopards, swans, stars, roses, vine, ivy, and oak foliage. All these figures were embroidered separately on linen, canvas, or silk, and then sewn upon, applied to (*appliqué*), the velvet material which formed the ground of the cope. It is the technical perfection and beauty of this needlework, which was done with coloured silks and silver and gold thread, that determines the period of the workmanship.

Some lightness or relief was given to the work by introducing here and there, or extending from the leaves, tendrils and radiating lines of thicker gold thread, dotted with spangles. Figures of angelic beings, with three pairs of wings, almost invariably formed part of the decoration, as may be seen in the Skenfrith Cope and Monmouth Chasuble. These angels are represented as standing on wheels, as suggested by Ezekiel's vision of the cherubim.¹ But they are six-winged like the seraphim of Isaiah's vision.²

The orphrey on the back of the chasuble took the form of a cross, with the Crucifixion of Our Lord as the

¹ Ez. x, 16: "And when the cherubims went, the wheels went by them; and when the cherubims lifted up their wings to mount up from the earth, the same wheels also turned not from beside them."

² Is. vi, 2: "Above it stood the seraphims: each one had six wings; with twain he covered his face, and with twain he covered his feet, and with twain he did fly."

central feature, and below were figures of saints under architectural canopies. On the other side of the chasuble, the orphrey was filled with figures of apostles and prophets alternate.

These elaborate embroideries were at all times costly, and, of course, much prized. Many entries are to be found in the Public Records of Royal gifts of embroidered copes, and chasubles to Pope and Bishop and Cathedral. Royal and noble ladies employed their leisure time while their lords were hunting or fighting, or they beguiled their imprisonment with the work of the needle.

Edith, the Queen of Edward the Confessor, was described as "a perfect mistress with the needle." Eleanor of Castile, King Edward's beloved wife, is said to have taken part in the embroidering of the Syon Cope, and Katharine of Aragon, not so happy a wife, is celebrated by Taylor, the Water-Poet, for

" Working with the needle curiously,
As in the Towre and places more beside,
Her excellent memorialls may be seene ;
Wherebye the Needle's prayse is dignifide
By her fair ladies, and her selve a Queene.
Thus for her paines, here her reward is just,
Her workes proclaime her prayse, though she be dust."

The finest examples of *Opus Anglicanum* were produced in the thirteenth and early part of the fourteenth century (1270-1330). To this period belongs "the famous Syon Cope, which ranks among the most magnificent vestments of any age or nationality, and may be taken as a typical example of the finest style of *Opus Anglicanum*."¹

The characteristics of the "English Work" at this period, according to Mr. Kendrick,² are a dignity in the figures, a genuine religious spirit, a careful treatment of the faces, which are generally worked in a kind of spiral, starting from the centre of the cheek. The

¹ Eric R. D. Maclagan, *English Ecclesiastical Embroideries*.

² Mr. A. F., *English Embroidery*.

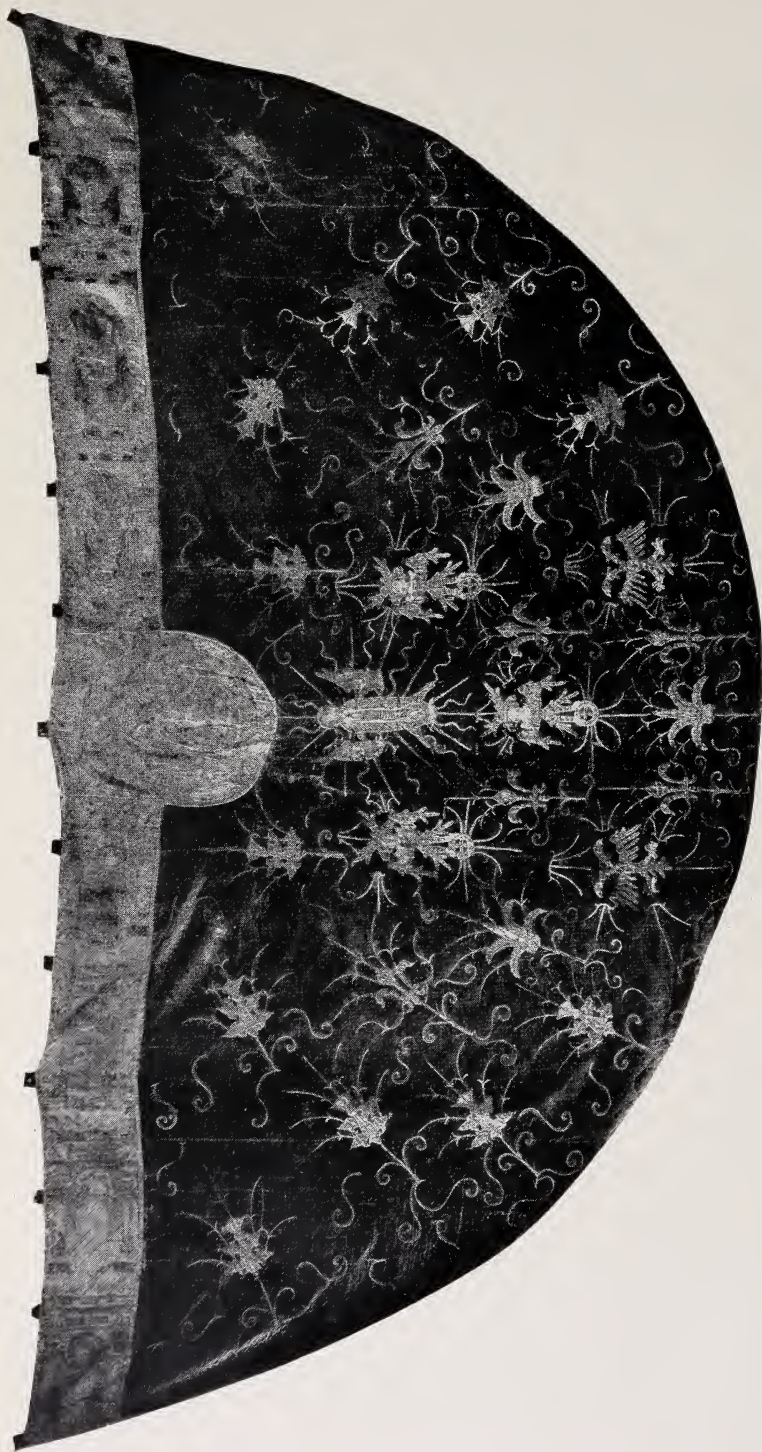
effect is afterwards emphasised by the pressure of a heated iron instrument of rounded form. Bearded figures generally present a shaven upper lip. The foreheads are abnormally high and broad. The hair and beard are often of unnatural colour, blue and green being very often used. Birds are very frequently introduced, particularly in the spandrels of the canopies. In foliage, the favourite types are the vine, oak, and ivy. Angelic figures (seraph or cherub) form a prominent feature in English embroidery from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century.

Mr. Eric R. D. Maclagan¹ remarks on the "great beauty of design and colour and extreme technical perfection in the work of the best period. The stitches are small and even, the faces worked in spiral lines and the drapery with delicate gradations of tint." He goes on to note that in the next period (1350-1450) there is a great decline in the quality of the work. The colours are still soft and bright, but the execution is comparatively coarse, the larger stitches in the faces make expression difficult, and the drapery is apt to become careless and mechanical.

In the last period (1450-1550) "the orphreys show a still further degradation in style. The figures are worked in long loose stitches; couching is introduced to save time. The architectural canopies are flat and poor in design and the columns lacking in variety. The subjects are curiously monotonous in treatment."

The cope at Skenfrith was said by local tradition to have been the gift of King John (1199-1216), with as little ground of truth as the tradition about the Laugharne Cope, which was said in the *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* and Rees' *Beauties of South Wales* (see *Arch. Camb.*, 1906, p. 309) to have been originally the cloak or mantle of Sir Guido de Brian, Lord of Laugharne in the reign of King John.

¹ Introduction to the *Catalogue of English Ecclesiastical Embroideries* in the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington.



THE SKENFRITH COPE.

From a Photograph by Mr. Geo. F. Harris, Monmouth.

Another equally improbable suggestion offered is that it was worked by Queen Eleanor and her ladies while Henry III stayed at Skenfrith Castle treating with Prince Llewelyn. King Henry is said to have visited Skenfrith Castle 19th August, 1220 (when he was thirteen years of age), and again in 1222, but there is no record of his having stayed there after his marriage with Queen Eleanor, which took place in 1236.

In the Report of the Abergavenny Meeting, *Arch. Camb.*, 1876, p. 340, the suggestion is made that the cope "may have been presented by John of Gaunt, Earl of Richmond, to whom by virtue of his wife Blanche (the daughter of Henry of Lancaster) the castles of Skenfrith, Grosmont, and Whitecastle devolved in 1363; and in this case the eagle would indicate that it was of foreign workmanship."

But this last suggestion places the working of the cope at too early a date by nearly a century, and the device of the "eagle" does not in any way point to "foreign workmanship." As it has already been stated, the "eagle" is a favourite device during all the three periods above mentioned, reaching from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century. The style of the workmanship is decisive for a date not earlier than 1450.

A very brief comparison of the Skenfrith Cope with the "Syon" Cope forbids our placing the former for a moment in the same period with the Syon Cope. There is nothing of that beauty of finish and individuality of feature which characterises the Syon Cope. The angelic figures have, it is true, their wings and feathers well expressed, but by no means so skilfully. The Skenfrith Cope has the stitches "long, laid down," and then secured by silk strands in cross stitch, whereas the other has all the stitches short, and the faces have, each, almost an individuality of their own.

The Skenfrith Cope is of red velvet, backed by stout linen. The central subject is the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, who is crowned and borne aloft by

three angels. Three other angelic beings, six-winged, standing on wheels, are placed one on either side of the central figure, and one below. Over the rest of the cope are powdered double-headed eagles (2); fleur-de-lys (6), floral devices (14), pomegranate and another conventional figure. On the hood is the figure of the Blessed Virgin, seated under an architectural canopy, with yellow pilasters, holding the Infant Saviour in her arms. The drapery is chiefly blue. The orphrey is embroidered with the figures of saints beneath canopies, one of whom, on the right, is St. Andrew, and another, on the left, is St. Peter. The velvet is much worn, the colours of the embroidery very faded, and the gold thread tarnished and perishing. Up to a recent period this cope was always worn on Easter Day. More recently it has been used as an altar cloth, but its great value and interest are now more fully recognised, and it is kept with great care at the vicarage. The general details resemble much those of the purple cope of Baunton, Cirencester, shown in the Victoria and Albert Museum, 1376-1901, which is ascribed to the second half of the fifteenth century, but the angels have no scrolls in their hands, nor are there roses.

The chasuble at the Roman Catholic Church, Monmouth, has been supposed to belong to the same set of vestments as the Skenfrith Cope. But it is of much later date, and should, in all probability, be ascribed to the early part of the sixteenth century. With it there are a stole and a maniple of similar workmanship, with Tudor roses. The front of the chasuble has in the centre an orphrey with a series of three figures on a gold ground under architectural canopies, with columns worked in brown silk—(1) a prophet, bearded, with a scroll and ermine trimmings; (2) an apostle or another prophet, with a cape of broader ermine, a scroll, and outstretched hand, as though speaking; and (3) St. Bartholomew with the knife. The upper part of the canopy over the middle figure is worked with dark green silk; the lowest figure has in the canopy light



THE MONMOUTH CHASUBLE. FRONT.
From a Photograph by Mr. Tyler Taylor, Jun.



THE MONMOUTH CHASUBLE. BACK.
From a Photograph by Mr. Tyler Taylor, Jun.

green. On either side are four six-winged seraphim—two at the top, two at the bottom, and between foliage, vine, ivy, and oak with acorn. The seraphim bear scrolls with the legend DEO . FIT . GRACIARUM . ACTIO. They are standing not on wheels but on barrel-like objects, and the feathers of the wings are somewhat coarsely executed; the spirals of gold thread are indifferently worked. The back of this chasuble has red velvet for the ground, powdered as on the other side with two seraphim, and foliage, oak, ivy, and vine. But there are in addition to the spirals of gold thread several radiations more carefully worked than those on the front. In the centre is Christ on the Cross, with two angels carrying chalices, and the Holy Spirit above in the form of a Dove. Below, under architectural canopies, (1) the Blessed Virgin, with ermine and blue; (2) St. John the Evangelist.

This chasuble has suffered a great deal in past years. It will be noticed that the velvet has been stitched together in several places, and the seams in other places are hidden by the gimp used in the restoration of late years. It was found about 1850 in a hayloft in Holywell, Flintshire, cut up in several pieces. The nuns of the Franciscan Nunnery at Taunton were entrusted with the restoration of the vestment.

Holywell (Treffynnon, the town of the well), so called from St. Winifred's Well at the bottom of the town, was one of the Missions of the Roman Catholics, and in Henry Foley's *Records of the English Province, S. J.*, vol. v, is an account of the "Society's Residence" there, beginning about 1678: "This district (the North Wales District) was formed into a distinct Residence under the above title about 1670, passing occasionally under the aliases of 'M^{rs}. North Wales' and 'M^{rs}. Flint,' and included the whole of North Wales with Shropshire. Holywell, Welshpool, Plowden Hall and Powis Castle were its principal missionary residences. At the period of Oates' plot, 1678, the average number of Fathers was about six, but from the effects of the severe

persecution, this little missionary staff was reduced to three."

Father Sydney Nicholls, who is in charge of the Monmouth Mission, and who has so very kindly given facilities for photographing the chasuble there, has furnished the following copy of a very interesting letter from his predecessor, Father Abbot:—

"96, Dale Street, Lancaster, April 16, 1902.

". . . I trust you have the beautiful little chalice, missal, and altar things carefully preserved with the altar, all which I had brought from the old Castle of Pembridge when Mr. Townley, of Burnley, sold the castle and farm to a Protestant gentleman in 1839. The holy martyr [Father Kemble] used them above fifty years there. The book stand he made with his own hands [in the Gaol at Hereford], and in the Calendar of the Missal there is the memorandum of a friend of his, in his own handwriting.

"The old 'glorified crucifix' of brass gilt I left in the dining-room, I hope is still carefully preserved, as well as the old processional Cross in the Church from which Pugin and Hardman took casts when I sent it to be regilt. Both came from Holiwell as well as the old Velvet Embroidered Vestment, and are very valuable treasures in the eyes of antiquarians. . . .

"THOS. ABBOT."

The photograph of the Skenfrith Cope was taken for this paper by Mr. Geo. F. Harris, photographer, Monmouth, and the two photographs of the Monmouth Chasuble have been kindly supplied by Mr. Tyler Taylor, junior.

THE INSCRIPTION ON THE PILLAR OF ELISEG, NEAR LLANGOLLEN.

BY THE REV. A. H. SAYCE, LL.D.

A COPY of the inscription on the famous Pillar of Eliseg, "from Edw. Llwyd," is given in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1846, p. 32, and a paper on the same subject by "Ab Ithel" (John Williams) is printed in the *Arch. Camb.*, 1851, pp. 295-302. The copy is the same as that which is given by Westwood in his *Lapidarium Walliæ*, but it differs considerably from that published by Hübner (*Inscriptiones Britannicæ Christianæ*, 160), which is stated to be derived from Llwyd, "as given by Richard Gough" in his edition of Camden (III, p. 214, pl. xii) from the *Harleian MS.*, No. 3777, p. 57.

Archbishop Usher seems to have been the first to notice the pillar, and he sent an account of it to Dr. Gerard Langbaine. It was thrown down during the Civil War and broken into two pieces, in which state it was seen by Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt in 1662. Vaughan copied the inscription, and it was his copy which was transcribed by Edward Llwyd and transmitted in 1692 to Dr. Mill, the Principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. In 1779 Mr. Lloyd of Trevor Hall erected the upper part of the pillar, containing sixteen lines, upon the original base, and set it up on the tumulus where it now stands. This tumulus, the opening of which is described in *Arch. Camb.*, 1851, p. 301, belonged to the Bronze Age, and had nothing to do with the pillar. The lower part of the pillar had disappeared before 1779. Pennant states that it was originally 12 ft. high, but after the fracture of the stone was reduced to 6 ft. 8 ins., and that it stood upon a square pedestal. The pillar seems to have been

brought from some Roman building in order that the inscription might be engraved upon it.

The following is the copy given by Westwood, the variations in Hübner's copy being added at the foot of the page. Line 18 represents the place where the column was fractured, but it must be remembered that no line of writing may have existed there, or that more than one line may have been lost :—

1. [+] Concenn filius Cattell, Cattell
2. filius Brohcmail, Broh'mail filius
3. Eliseg, Eliseg filius Guoillauc,
4. [+] Concenn itaque pronepos Eliseg
5. edificavit hunc lapidem pro avo
6. suo Eliseg [+] Ipse est Eliseg qui necr
7. . . . at¹ hereditatem Povos . i pe . . mort
8. caudem² per vissi . . ep . o . t . estate Anglo
9.³ in gladio suo parta in igne
10.⁴ imque recituerit manesc . . p
11. m det benedictionem supe . .⁵
12. Eliseg + Ipse est Concenn
13. tus . c .⁶ emeiunge . .⁷ manu
14. e ad regnum suum Povos⁸
15. bani . . .⁹ quod
16. ais . . .¹⁰ ucaves m(?)ec
17. ein¹¹ . . .¹² montem
18.
19. . . .¹³ il . e¹⁴ monarchiam
20. . .¹⁵ ail Maximus Britanniae
21. . . n n . .¹⁶ Pascen . .¹⁷ mavi . annan
22. . britua t . . .¹⁸ m filius Guarthi

1 H., — 2 H., ca^v tem 3 H., 8 points. 4 H., 7 points.

5 H., no points. So also Gough. 6 H., c . c . m

7 H., one point. 8 H., add ea. So also Gough.

9 H., ert . inbani . r . et. Gough has s (or r) . e t (?) quod.

10 H., s . ais . u

11 H., s(?) yn (?) ein So Gough.

12 H., 2 points. 13 6 points. 14 H., 1 point.

15 H., 1 point. Gough has 4 points. 16 H., . nn . p

17 H., 2 points. 18 H., t m

23. . . que bened . . .¹ que bened . Germanus que²
24. . .³ peperit ei Se . ira⁴ filia Maximi
25. . . gis qui occidit regi⁵ Romano
26. rum + Conmarch pinxit hoc
27. chirographum⁶ rege suo poscente
28. Concenn + Benedictio dñi in⁷ Con
29. cenn . in⁸ tota familia eius
30. et in tota regione⁹ Povois
31. usque in

Line 1. The initial cross is omitted in Westwood's copy. Both copies have Catteli instead of the first Cattell. Sir John Rhÿs, however, read plainly Cattell on the stone. Gough has Cattell at the end of the line.

2. *C* in the second Brohcmail has been omitted by the sculptor.
4. Gough has a cross at the beginning of the line.
6. The cross has been omitted in Westwood's copy.
8. Here Hübner's copy is evidently the more correct. Vaughan or Llwyd was uncertain whether *ca* or *tem* should be read, and accordingly gave the two possible readings with *v* (*i.e.*, *vel*) between them, which in Westwood's copy has been displaced.
10. Hübner reads *manescr*. So also Gough.
12. Gough has a broken *m* before Eliseg, and *Concenn* at the end of the line.

By combining the two copies and turning the letters back into their original forms,¹⁰ I have succeeded in restoring the text as follows :—

1. + Concenn filius Cattell, Cattell
2. filius Brohcmail, Brohmail filius
3. Eliseg, Eliseg filius Guoillauc ;
4. + Concenn itaque pronepos Eliseg
5. edificavit hunc lapidem proavo

¹ H., 1 point.

² H., quē.

³ H., 2 points.

⁴ Gough has : Seeira.

⁵ Gough corrects to : regem.

⁶ chirographū

⁷ H., ir

⁸ H., cenn . s̄s̄ ī

⁹ H., ragione

¹⁰ The forms given by Gough are only approximately correct.

6. suo Eliseg + Ipse est Eliseg qui n(a)ct[us]
7. [er]at hereditatem Povosi po[st] mort
8. tem p(at)ris s(ui) e potestate Anglo
9. [rum part]im gladio suo part(im) igne
10. [+ Quicu]mque recit(av)erit man(u)scr[i]p
11. [tum meu]m det benedictionem supe[r]
12. [animam] Eliseg + Ipse est Concenn
13. [qui nac]tus (est) [II ?] M(c) ju(n)ge[ra] manu
14. [sua qua]e ad regnum suum Povos ea [?]
15. [ætate ? p]ertin[e]ban(t) quod
16. [. . . ultr ?] a Is[cam ?] (vo)cavi(t in ea)
17. [regione quæ jacet] in[ter] montem
18. [. . . . et quâ ?]
19. [. . . proavus] El[is]e[g ? suam] monarchiam
20. [st]a[b]il[iv]it Maximus, Britannæ
21. [dñs ; et] Pascen[tius] (no)vē ann(os)
22. [o]b(t)i(n)u(i)t [eā]m, filius Guarthi
23. [girn]i (quē) bened[ixit] Germanus, quē
24. [que] peperit ei Se[v]ira filia Maximi
25. [re]gis qui occidit regi Romano
26. rum + Conmarch pinxit hoc
27. chirografū, rege suo poscente
28. Concenn + Benedictio dñi in Con
29. cenn [et] in tota familia eius
30. et in tota regione Povois
31. usque in [æternum].

“(1) Concenn son of Cattell, Cattell (2) son of Brochmail, Brochmail son (3) of Eliseg, Eliseg son of Guoillauc, (4) Concenn being therefore great-grandson of Eliseg (5) built up this stone to his forefather (6) Eliseg. Eliseg is he who had wrested (7) the inheritance of Powys after the death (8) of his father from the power of the English (9) partly by his sword, partly by fire. (10) Whoever shall have read my manuscript (11) let him pronounce a blessing on (12) the soul of Eliseg. Concenn is he (13) who has conquered 2 (?), 100 acres with his own hand (14) which to his kingdom of Powys (15) [formerly ?] belonged (being the realm) which (16) he called [. . beyond the Usk ?] in that (17) [region which lies] between the mountain (18) [of . . . and . . . , where ?] (19) [the forefather] of Eliseg (?) his monarchy (20) established, viz., Maximus, of Britain (21) [the lord ; and] Pascentius for nine years (22) held it, who was son of Vortigern (23), whom Germanus blessed, and whom (24) Sevira bore to him, she being daughter of Maximus, (25) the king who killed the king of the Romans. (26) Conmarch painted this (27) copy,

at the command of his king (28) Concenn. May the blessing of the Lord be upon Concenn (29) [and] upon all his house (30) and upon all the land of Powys (31) for [ever !]"

NOTES.

1. Concenn is the Cyngen of the genealogies who died at Rome 854, and is made the son of Cadell (ob. 804 ?), son of Brochwel, son of Elisse, son of Guoillauc or Coledauc, great-grandson of Cynan Garwyn, the son of Brochwel Yscythrog.

10. In line 26, Conmarch is described as "painting," *i.e.*, writing in ink "this copy"; this agrees with the mention of a "manuscript" in this line, and shows that the inscription has been copied from a manuscript. The manuscript was read aloud, hence the use of the verb *recitare*.

14, 15. Some word denoting "formerly" is needed here; consequently the insertion of *ea* at the end of l. 14 in Hübner's copy is probably a mistake.

19. If my restoration is correct, Eliseg claimed descent from Maximus through Pascent, and therewith the inheritance of his "monarchy." I learn from Sir John Rhÿs that the genealogy of Eliseg in *Jesus College MS.* xx, p. 87, makes Brochwel Yscythrog, the ancestor of Eliseg, the grandson of Pascen, the son of Vortigen.¹ Indeed, it is difficult to see any other way in which the mention of Maximus and Pascent in connection with Concenn and Eliseg can be explained. Through Pascent, Concenn could claim descent from Maximus, and was accordingly the rightful heir to his kingdom. We may infer from this that Maximus was regarded as belonging originally to Powys. This would be natural if he had been in command of the garrison at Caerleon and had been invested by the soldiers there with the imperial power.

21-24. That Pascent ruled for nine years is new, but the blessing of Germanus appears to have been transferred to Pascent from his "brother" Faustus, and the genealogies make his father Vortigern marry Sevira, the daughter of Maximus. Vortigern, or Gwrtheyrn Gwrtheneu, is described as the son of Guoital, the

¹ Other genealogies, however, make Brochwel Yscythrog the great-grandson of Pascen, his grandfather being Cadell Deynllwg. But the latter was probably connected (if at all) with the line of Vortigern only on the mother's side.

son of Guoitolin—*i.e.*, according to Sir John Rhÿs, Vitalis, the son of Vitalinus, and Guoitolin was the son of Gloui (Gloiu) or Gloucester, where Sir John Rhÿs has shown that a colony of Irish raiders or mercenaries were settled. It will be noticed that Vortigern, the Irish leader, does not hold “the monarchy” of Maximus. That could belong only to one who, like the Ambrosius Aurelianus of Gildas, was of Romano-British descent.

23. *Quē*, *i.e.*, *quem*, *bened.* seems to have been copied twice by Vaughan through an oversight. In place of the first *quem bened.* we ought to have the latter part of the name of Vortigern. Gough has merely : “. . . que bened Germanus.”

25. *Regi* is a Welsh solecism for *regem*.

TINTERN ABBEY

BY JAMES G. WOOD, M.A., F.S.A.

(Continued)

III.

THE INTERNAL ARRANGEMENT OF A CISTERCIAN CHURCH,
AND PARTICULARLY AS TO THE PLACE OF THE
HIGH ALTAR.

THE general plan of a Cistercian Abbey has been so often described by competent writers that little remains to be said as to it. As is well known, that plan was essentially uniform, and differed in many important respects from those of the abbeys of other orders. The key to it is the position of the cloisters. These are generally to be found adjoining the south nave aisle. At Tintern they are on the north side of the abbey; and this position is not as unusual as is sometimes supposed, for it occurs again at Abbeydore, at Buildwas, at Maulbronn and elsewhere. Round the cloisters the principal chambers of the monastic buildings were grouped in a uniform sequence on whichever side of the church the cloisters may be; but with the direction of that order reversed according as the cloisters are on the north or the south. Thus at Tintern the sacristy, chapter-house, day-room, frater, kitchen and lay brothers' departments follow each other, beginning from the south-east corner of the cloisters and going round by the north-east and the north side. Elsewhere, beginning as before with the sacristy but in the north-east corner of the cloisters, they follow round by the south-east corner and south side.

As the monks entered the church from the frater or other parts for the day offices through the cloisters, and

the officiants at the altar entered it from the sacristy, we find the entrance for those purposes at the east end of the north aisle, and in the north wall of the north transept respectively. For the night offices the monks entered from the dormitory, which extended over the sacristy chapter-house and day-room, by steps leading down from a door in the east wall of the north transept.

The officiants from the sacristy entered the choir under the great transept arch by a passage which was called the Superior Ingress. The monks, whether from the cloisters or from the dorter, passed through the north aisle into the nave, through the second arch west of the crossing in the arcade separating the nave from the aisle; the screen in that arch having a doorway or opening for the purpose. The pulpitum extended across the nave, having its extremities at the second pillars west of the crossing; but with a passage at its north end for the use of officiants passing to the nave altars west of the pulpitum or for access to the centre door under the rood screen.¹ The lay brothers entered the *chorus conversorum*, being part of the nave which is west of the pulpitum and was set apart for their use, by a door from their departments in the north-west corner of the church, and thence through the most western bay of the nave arcade, which was left unscreened. The laity entered by a door in the west end of the south aisle which was screened off throughout, except for one door near the pulpitum. The great west door was used only on special occasions, and the door under the great window of the south transept led to the cemetery. A

¹ This view as to the position and design of the pulpitum at Tintern is the result of a recent critical examination of such remains as there are above the present surface level. It may be subject to modification when further excavations are made; but such as have so far been made give very insufficient evidence for the position usually assigned to the pulpitum. The whole question as to the position and use of a pulpitum in a Cistercian Church requires a great deal more investigation than it has received.

small door in the north chancel aisle gave access, by a passage, direct from the church to the infirmary; which, however, had its own chapel.

This explanation can be applied to any other Cistercian Abbey; reading, as occasion requires, north for south and south for north, where the position of the cloisters is the reverse of that at Tintern.

But this general uniformity was not inconsistent with developments in one particular; that is to say, as regards the arrangement and positions of the subsidiary altars in the church, to which I desire to call especial attention to-day.

This development we shall find to be indicated in four stages; but before considering these, I must, to prevent misconception, define my terms.

I am unfortunately compelled, for the sake of brevity, to call that part of the church which lies east of the crossing by the inappropriate name of "chancel"—inappropriate because the rood screen or cancelli which made that term applicable in an ordinary church was not in a Cistercian church east, but considerably west, of the crossing. On the other hand, I may not call it the "presbytery"; for that occupied only the eastern part of the area in question, nor the "choir"; for that began only at the step of the presbytery and extended thence westward to, and beyond, the crossing and well into the nave. When, therefore, I speak of the "chancel," it will be understood that I mean the presbytery together with so much of the choir as lay east of the line of the crossing or transepts.

Next I have to distinguish what I must call the "main building," from which term I exclude the chancel aisles (where there were such) and the aisles of the transepts and nave. The "main building" is thus contained by the great eastern wall of the church, in which was the east window, by the north and south walls of the chancel (such walls being pierced by arches, each partially closed by a low screen, in cases where there were chancel aisles); by the three walls of each of the

transepts, of which the eastern main walls were pierced by arches leading into chapels or transept aisles beyond and outside those main walls; and finally by the main walls of the nave, the latter walls being pierced by arcades, opening into the nave aisles but partially closed by screens higher than those in the chancel, with doors in some of those screens opening into the nave aisles for the purposes already described.

This "main building" is thus under five main roofs, *i.e.*, of the chancel nave, two transepts and the bell tower at the crossing.

Finally, it must be understood that from this point I put out of consideration altogether as if not part of the main building the *chorus conversorum* or lay brothers' choir already defined. I am concerned for the present purpose with that part of the church only which was restricted to the use of the professed members of the community.

My proposition is that within the main building, so defined, of a Cistercian church there was one altar only, and that was the High Altar, situated immediately in front of the east wall and east window, with only a narrow passage behind it, and that in no Cistercian church is an altar to be found east of the high altar, except in cases where an ambulatory has been carried round outside the main building, or another building had been added beyond the east wall of the main building to receive it.

I am aware that in saying this I am differing from some who have a right to speak on the subject, and notably from Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A., who has recently surveyed the abbey and has issued a plan of it, in which he shows the presbytery as ending a whole bay westward from the east wall, and two minor altars standing behind the high altar and between it and the east wall on the platform the remains of which are still to be seen, and which I assign to the high altar. I have therefore to make good my position, and for this purpose proceed to consider the four stages of development to which I have referred.

In the first stage there were no chancel aisles, the north and south walls being solid below the windows, that is, unpierced by arches, the transepts were short, the eastern wall of each being pierced by two arches giving access to transept aisles occupying the angles between the chancel and the transepts, each aisle covered by a lean-to roof, and containing two altars, separated by a dividing wall. Of this type was the original church of Tintern (1131), as will be seen from the plans of that church of both Mr. Blashill and Mr. Brakspear; the Norman church of Buildwas Abbey (1135), which remained unaltered to the last; Furness in its first Norman period (1127), which had this peculiar variation, that the transept aisles were divided each into two chapels terminating in semicircular apses, of which the innermost on each side of the chancel extended eastward of the outer; Margam (1147), which again retained this type to the last; and Abbeydore (1150), which did so until it adopted the fourth type.

It is perfectly obvious that in a church so planned it was impossible that there should be an altar or altars behind the high altar and between it and the east wall. This would involve those who were to serve at such altars passing through the choir and presbytery, and past the end of the high altar—a supposition that any acquainted with the subject will know to be wholly inadmissible.

In the second stage no alteration was made in the chancel; but the transepts were lengthened and their eastern walls were now pierced with three arches, giving access to three altars in each, bringing up the number of altars to seven. Of this type were Kirkstall (1152), Strata Florida (1164), Maulbronn in Würtemberg (which Mr. Micklethwaite regarded as the most perfect Cistercian Abbey,¹ and Furness in what is called

¹ MS. note by Mr. Micklethwaite prefixed to a copy of his paper on "The Cistercian Plan," reprinted from the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, and in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, Tracts 85 n.

its second Norman period, when square ends replaced the apses of the former four chapels now lengthened, and two additional chapels were added, one on each side.

The third stage introduced chancel aisles running the whole length of the chancel, the east walls of the transept aisles being pierced by arches opening into the chancel aisles, which, however, were separated from the chancel by stone screens of lower elevation than the screens separating the nave from its aisles, the height of which is plainly indicated in Tintern.¹ These aisles were, in fact, prolongations of the chapels of the innermost two of the six transept aisle altars which were then carried forward to the east ends of the chancel aisles in a line with the east end of the presbytery. Of this stage we have a precise instance before us in the new church of Tintern (1287). It must, however, be borne in mind that this was not in the case of Tintern (as it was elsewhere) done by a mere addition to, or an alteration of the former church. Though parts of the twelfth-century church were utilised, the chancel and the greater parts of the nave and transepts were an entire reconstruction; the north transept, in fact, in great part occupying part of the site of the cemetery of the earlier church. The same arrangement was followed in the rebuilding of Neath about two years later (1289) by Abbot John of Carmarthen, the plan of the chancel and its aisles being, in fact, a replica of the new Tintern.

The fourth stage was more or less contemporaneous in point of time with the third, and not a development from it. The instances of it are rarer. It introduced a great increase in the number of altars. This was effected at Abbeydore about 1280 by sacrificing the chapel next

¹ Mr. Micklethwaite says that at Fountains and Kirkstall these chancel aisle screens were in later times done away with or changed for lighter screens of wood. At Tintern they were of stone, and rose 9 ft. above the floor level of the presbytery. The side screens of the nave were 11 ft. above the nave floor level.

the chancel on each side and carrying through them and outside the choir walls, and along and outside the east wall of the church, a wide ambulatory with a lean-to roof all round, in the eastern wall of which were five windows with an altar under each. These altars, it will be noted, though in situation east of the high altar, were entirely outside the main building; though, apparently at the same time, three openings were made in the east wall, and arches were also opened in the north and south walls of the chancel.¹

On a grander scale, and with more picturesque effect, similar work was done at Beaulieu.² The church was first used in 1227; but in 1246 there was a solemn and magnificent dedication,³ indicating either a rebuilding or reconstruction. As so completed, the plan, as Mr. St. John Hope says,⁴ was very unusual. The main building terminated in a semicircular apse, in which was the high altar. An ambulatory was carried outside the chancel from transept to transept, itself having an apsidal form at the east, and from this radiated, in an outer ring, ten chapels. Through the eastern walls of each transept, north and south respectively of the ends of the ambulatory, were three chapels, so far preserving the normal type and making the usual seven with the high altar, and, with those in the ambulatory, seventeen.

Here, again, with this great increase in the number, no altar is found east of the high altar within the main building.

It is worth noticing that the second consecration of Beaulieu was the occasion of the sending out thence

¹ This was somewhat an imitation of the ambulatory at Citeaux, though the number of altars there was no doubt necessary by reason of the attendance of the numerous abbots at the yearly synod, and was not intended necessarily to be followed elsewhere.

² See Mr. Brakspear's plan of Beaulieu in Abbot Gasquet's *Monastic Life*, p. 14.

³ Matthew Paris, *sub anno cit.*

⁴ *Archæological Journal*, lxiii.

of the usual twelve monks to take possession of the daughter house of Hailes, near Winchcomb;¹ and that at the consecration of Hailes in 1251¹ it is recorded that thirteen bishops took part, each saying mass at his own altar, the Bishop of Lincoln at the principal one, indicating that the daughter house was following the precedent of the mother house in the multiplication of altars.

The last addition to Fountains in 1246 was similar in its arrangement to the work at Abbeydore; only the eastern limb of the ambulatory was prolonged in either direction so as to form the chapel of the nine altars, similarly to that at Durham.

I have thought it necessary to indicate these last instances of departure from the ordinary Cistercian plan; but there is no trace of anything of the kind at Tintern. It must, I think, be admitted as the conclusion from the cases I have cited that if, as others allege, there was at Tintern any altar behind the high altar, it was a departure not only from the general Cistercian plan, but a departure of which no instance, so far as I have been able to discover, can be found in any other Cistercian church.

But we are not left to analogies. We have what I submit is conclusive documentary evidence.

William Worcester has left in his Diary² an account of his visit in 1478 to Tintern, and there gives a description of the abbey, the accuracy of which, in every instance in which it can be tested, is most remarkable.

He describes the east window as follows: "*Latitudo orientalis fenestræ ante magnum altare continet 8 pannas glassatas cum armis Rogeri Bygot fundatoris.*"

To understand this we must determine the sense in which he uses the preposition "ante." Clearly it is not in the ordinary modern sense of "before," *i.e.*, "in

¹ Matthew Paris, *sub anno cit.*

² Parker MSS. ap. Corp. Chr. Coll., Cam., No. ci. 31.

front of," as that would indicate that the window is between the altar and the spectator. In Terence "me ante ostium stare audivit" means "he heard that I was standing outside the door"; just as in the 1603 version of the New Testament St. Peter is said to have "stood before the gate." So here it means "immediately beyond." In this sense and in the same connection we find "ante" used by mediæval writers. Thus it occurs many times in the description in Matthew Paris' *Lives of the Abbots of St. Alban's Abbey*, of the artistic decorations, in sculpture and otherwise, of the different altars. He first mentions the "magna ante majus altare Tabula," being, in fact, the great screen behind the high altar; next, a "tabula picta ante altare beatæ Virginis cum superaltari celato et cruce superposita"; and then the other, "tabulæ ante altaria nostræ ecclesiæ." It is impossible that in these cases the tabulæ referred to should have been otherwise than in immediate juxtaposition to and behind the altars.

So William Worcester, in speaking of the window with the arms of the founder of the church being "ante magnum altare," means us to understand that the window was immediately behind the altar. If that had not been the position of the altar, why should he have mentioned it at all in reference to the east window?

But his evidence does not stop here. He proceeds to describe the internal arrangement of the church as follows:—

"Item longitudo chori constat ex iiij arcubus ultra quantitatem areæ quadratæ campanilis principalis in medio chori quæ continet . . . virgas. Sic in toto longitudo chori cum area campanilis continet . . . virgas."¹

And later:—

"Item quadratura spacii areæ campanilis in medio chori ecclesiæ scitæ continet in longitudine 12 virgas. Item dicta quadratura campanilis continet in latitudine 12 virgas."

¹ William Worcester unfortunately did not fill the spaces he left for these measurements

And further on :—

“Item tota ecclesia continet 14 archus in una parte et 14 archus in altera parte.”

That is to say, that “the choir occupies four arches in addition to the square area of the principal bell tower in the middle of choir; so that the whole length of the choir, with the area of the bell tower, contains [so many] yards,” and “the square area of the bell tower in the middle of the choir contains in length 12 yards and in breadth 12 yards”; and “the whole church contains 14 arches on one side and 14 on the other.”

Again, we must be sure of the meaning of the terms used; in this case what does William count as an “arch”?

Earlier in the Diary he says that in the church are ten arches on the south side standing five yards apart. In these obviously he counts the four arches east of the crossing, and the six west of the crossing; and excludes the larger tower arch on each side altogether.

In fact, he regards the transepts, as I have also, as integral parts of the body of the church; and that he does so is made plainer when we see how he counts the fourteen arches on each side, a statement from a misunderstanding of which I have known his accuracy seriously challenged.

He walks round inside the church as he understood it, and counts the openings outward therefrom, and finds them as follows (it is sufficient to take the south side only) :—

From the chancel into the choir aisle ...	...	4
From the transept into the choir aisle ...	...	1
From the transept into the transept aisle ...	...	2
From the transept into the nave aisle ...	...	1
From the nave into the nave aisle ..	...	6
		—
		14

This shows again that he does not count the larger arches under the campanile as arches for his purpose.

Then we have had it stated twice that the area of

the bell tower stands "in the middle of the choir." Therefore the choir occupied two arches west of the crossing and two east of it; leaving two only between the end of the choir and the east wall.

Now if, as has been contended, the high altar stood westward of a screen joining the columns between the two easternmost bays, so as to leave a bay vacant eastward of the high altar, this would result either in accepting a presbytery of the length of one bay only, inconsistent with all we know of the arrangements of a presbytery and quite impossible; or else we must give the choir only one bay east and three west of the crossing, which is inconsistent, not only with William Worcester's evidence, but also with the position I have assigned to the pulpitum which ended the choir westward; and still more so with the position more usually assigned to it.

Immediately under the east window are the remains of a platform exactly in the position and of the size required for the high altar in the view I am contending for. Portions of the flooring of this are still to be seen bonded into the eastern responds of the easternmost bays, leaving 13 ins. between its outer edges and the face of the side screens. It is $9\frac{1}{2}$ ins. above the floor level at the base of the first columns westward; 22 ins. above the floor level of the choir aisles; and 7 ins. above the flooring on which the altars of those aisles stood. Its total length was 30 ft. It extended 9 ft. 4 in. (or possibly more) westward from the east wall; and its western end is approximately marked by a line of bedded stones now remaining in the position in which I have known them for half a century;¹ and a careful examination satisfies me that they are *in situ*, but they do not, of course, form the upper floor or surface of the platform.

¹ I do not include the stones which are returned eastward at each end. These have been laid comparatively recently, and are not bedded, and are further north and south than the true edges of the platform.

Those who contend for a more westward site of the high altar place here two subsidiary altars; for which I certainly should expect to find not one platform but two, and certainly not a platform 9 ft. 4 ins. in depth, totally out of keeping with the aisle altars which measured 8 ft. 6 ins. by 3 ft. 6 ins., and had no passage behind them, and probably were not on a platform at all. The actual depth of the existing platform is, however, exactly what we should expect for the high altar, giving sufficient space in front and also for the necessary passage behind for the deacon to pass by when censuring the altar, as hereafter mentioned.

Two arguments have been adduced in support of a more westward position for the high altar.

The first is that in the first pair of columns from the east wall are certain holes which it is suggested held iron braces by which the altar screen was supported. They occur high up in the western members of the columns. I think they afford as little support for the theory as they would for a screen. If there had been a screen at this place, it surely would have been constructed as an architectural part of the whole, and been bonded to the columns, and not put in afterwards as one might a modern reredos. Besides, there are similar holes in the central members of the second pair of columns also at the same level; and again in the principal members of the eastern columns of the campanile. Many reasons may be suggested to account for the holes in question; they were most probably bracket irons for supporting hanging lamps.¹ In several other parts of the church projecting irons are to be seen, the purposes of which are quite conjectural, but they are far too high to have supported screens.

The next argument is a more substantial one. It is said that the Sunday procession passed round the pres-

¹ If we could discover the tomb of Isabella Marshal, we should know the position of one such lamp at least.

bytery and before all the altars, and that in order to pass from one aisle altar to the other there must have been space for the procession to pass behind the high altar.

This at once raises an important question of Cistercian ritual of the period during which the church was built and remained in use.

This question is whether at the time when the new church was built, or at any material time afterwards, the Cistercian rite prescribed a procession before the principal Mass on Sundays and festivals, in the manner then usual in the great churches of the Middle Ages.

The course of such a procession is thus indicated in the Salisbury Rite.¹ It left the presbytery by the north door; went round the presbytery, then round the south side of the church, and returned into the choir by the western or chief entrance under the pulpitum.

Supposing this to apply to Tintern, the course would have been through and out of the choir into the north transept, up the north chancel aisle, across the east end of the chancel, down the south chancel aisle and south nave aisle into the nave; and so up the nave through the door under the pulpitum back into the choir.

I agree that this would certainly require an ambulatory or passage, sufficient for the passing of a procession, behind the high altar, and that the latter should have been at least one bay westward of the position I have assigned to it.

On the other hand, it would require openings in the screens of the eastern bays of the chancel, of which no trace is visible; and an opening, where it is agreed by all that there was none, in the western bay of the south nave aisle.

In the next place, if a procession path was required to join the eastern ends of the choir aisles, the floor behind the high altar would surely have been kept

¹ *Consuetudinary*, c. 33, ed. Frere.

down to the same level, instead of which it was raised, as I have said, 22 ins. above it.

Further, it will be seen that such a procession was impossible "round the presbytery" in a church arranged as were Margam, Strata Florida, and Buildwas, which had no ambulatory or chancel aisles as already described.

I turn now to the documents of the Cistercian rule. Abbot Harding (before 1134) formulated this in his *Carta Caritatis* and *Consuetudines*. The original of this book is now in the public library at Dijon, and in 1878 it was printed in the collection called *Analecta Divionensia*; and the *Consuetudines* are also to be found in the recent reprint of the *Nomasticon Cisterciense*.

I have already said that simplicity was the note of the Cistercians; simplicity of life coupled with strenuous labour; simplicity in their architecture, coupled with strict attention to detail and beauty of outline, and with a perfection of workmanship to which the preservation of so much of their buildings has been attributed. We find, as we should expect, a corresponding simplicity in their ritual, coupled with great reverence and care of detail. This presented for a lengthened period a strong contrast with the elaborate nature of everything at Cluny, so much so that it founded a charge of enmity on the part of the Cistercians against the Cluniacs, and caused St. Bernard of Clairvaux in his *Apology*, C. xi), while repudiating all animosities, to defend the austerities and simplicity of his rule, and to criticise severely the want of them in other monastic churches. The same note runs through the Cistercian Statutes of 1256.

To return to the immediate point. Abbot Harding's *Consuetudines*¹ give a minute description of the services on Sundays and festivals. At the conclusion of the

¹ "Capitula Eccles. Offic.," c. 53, ed. Guignard, pp. 141, *seq.*, in the *Analecta Divionensia* referred to in the text.

office of "Terce," at which all were present, the priest who was to sing the high mass, with the deacon, subdeacon, and one minister, left the choir and proceeded to the sacristy. During their absence preparations were made in the choir and at the altar. Then the celebrant, with his attendants, returned from the sacristy, by the side entrance of the choir, to the altar, and the service proceeded with certain peculiarities of ritual, all in the direction of simplicity. No censuring took place until the offertory; after which the censer was given to the deacon, who, having censed the right side of the altar and the Cross over it, went behind the altar (*transiens per retro altare*), round to the left side, and censed that and also the Cross a second time. There is no trace from beginning to end of the office of any procession, other than the passing of the four officiants between the sacristy and the altar; or of anyone going behind the altar except the deacon as above described.

On three days in the year the Cistercians had solemn processions: Candlemas, Palm Sunday, and Ascension Day; and, later, on the Feast of the Assumption also. But, except as between the choir and the cloister door, these were wholly outside the church. On these days a procession left the choir, proceeded to the cloister door, made its first station at the chapter-house, the second at the refectory, the third and last on the re-entry into the church, and then returned to the choir by its western entrance. This is a wholly different rite to the Sunday procession round the presbytery and church which I have first mentioned as in use in other churches.

That there was no such ordinary Sunday procession in Cistercian churches, the statement of Martene, in his work *De Antiquis Monachorum Ritibus*,¹ is decisive. He writes: "Apud Cistercienses qui nullas diebus dominicis processiones celebrare consueverant." The first trace of it is, in fact, in the Cistercian Processionale

¹ Lyons, 1690, p. 144, Lib. II, cap. iii, n. 15.

of 1742, which provided for such from Easter to the second Sunday in September only.¹

The conclusion is, that there is nothing in the Cistercian rite indicating any reason why the high altar should not have been next the east wall in the position I have assigned to it; that that position is supported by such documentary evidence as we have, and by the present remains visible in the church, and by the analogy of other Cistercian churches in which no other position was reasonably probable, or possible.

¹ I desire to acknowledge the assistance of my brother, the Rev. E. G. Wood, B.D., Vicar of St. Clements, Cambridge, in that part of this paper which deals with the rites of the Cistercian and other Orders. Since this paper was read at Tintern, there has appeared in the *Archæologia* (vol. lx, p. 493, *seq.*) a very valuable paper by Mr. Brakspear on "The Cistercian Abbey of Stanley, Wiltshire," with a plan of the remains recently excavated by him. This contains many confirmations of the views expressed in this paper as to the position both of the pulpitum and of the high altar. He shows no altar eastward of the high altar. He says: "The east wall had gone, but was marked by a sinking in the ground. . . . About 8 ft. inside the east end was a solid platform of uncertain extent that marked the site of the high altar." Stanley is another instance of the northern position of the cloisters, but is remarkable for the unusual provision of additional altars by building four chapels out from the south wall of the southern nave aisle.

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

REPORT OF THE SIXTY - SECOND ANNUAL MEETING,

HELD AT

MONMOUTH,

17TH TO 21ST AUGUST, 1908.

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 Rev. C. Wesley, Rector of Grosmont.

Hon. Treasurer.

Mr. C. H. Payne, The Old Bank, Monmouth.

Hon. Secretaries.

Mr. J. Hobson Matthews, Somerset House, Monmouth.

Mr. A. J. H. Bowen, B.A., Castle Vale, Usk.

General Secretaries of the Association.

Canon Trevor Owen, Bodelwyddan Vicarage, Rhuddlan, S.O.

Rev. Charles Chidlow, Llawhaden Vicarage, Narberth.

ADMIRABLE arrangements were made for the accommodation and conveyance on the excursions of the large number of members who attended the Monmouth Meeting. A good number of the local residents took tickets for one or more of the excursions. The members of the Association were provided with rooms at the "Beaufort Arms," the "King's Head," the "Angel," the "White Swan," and the Temperance Hotel.

The usual Business Meeting of the Committee of the Association was held in the Rolls Hall, Monmouth, on Monday, August 17, at 8.45 P.M., Archdeacon Thomas in the chair. The other members of the Committee present were Professor Sayce, the President-Elect, Colonel Morgan, R.E., Mrs. Thomas Allen, Rev. C. F. Roberts, Professor Anwyl, Messrs. Ffoulkes Roberts, E. Laws, Iltyd Nicholl, T. E. Morris, D. Lleufer Thomas, T. M. Franklen, Edward Owen, Herbert Allen, Rev. Charles Chidlow, and Rev. Canon Rupert Morris. A letter of apology for absence was read from the Senior Secretary, Rev. Canon Trevor Owen, who was unable to attend owing to the serious illness of a near relative.

The Annual Report of the Committee, the Treasurer's Statement of Accounts, and the Report of the Editorial Sub-Committee were presented, and, after a short discussion, formally adopted and ordered to be submitted for approval to the Annual Meeting of members to be held on the Thursday following. Mr. E. Laws reported the completion of the Pembrokeshire Survey, and a vote of hearty thanks was passed to Dr. Henry Owen and Mr. Edward Laws for their admirable services in connection with this survey.

The re-election for the ensuing year of the Officers of the Association was recommended. The Committee also considered and approved of the suggestion that certain grants be made for excavation, etc., and copying original documents, and directed the recommendation to be added to the Annual Report.

The question of the place of meeting in 1909 was fully discussed, and of the two towns mentioned, Conway and Abergelle, the voting was in favour of the latter.

Mr. Edward Owen brought before the Committee a message from Sir John Rhys, Chairman of the recently-appointed Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Wales, requesting that the Association would assist the Commission in their inquiries by securing the co-operation of the Local Secretaries of the Association in the various districts. The following resolution was passed :—
 “The Committee readily accedes to the request preferred by Sir John Rhys, Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, that the assistance of the Local Secretaries of the Cambrian Archæological Association in their several districts be placed at the disposal of the Commission.”

EXCURSION 1.—AUGUST 18, 1908.

The carriages were drawn up each day in Agincourt Square, opposite the Town Hall, and there was little delay in starting at the time stated in the programme.

A few minutes before nine o'clock the large company, numbering 95, started from Agincourt Square, over Monnow Bridge, with its Gate House used as a place for taking toll rather than as a fortification, past the little Norman Church of St. Thomas over Monnow, and Troy House, formerly one of the residences of the Herbert family and later of the Dukes of Beaufort, now converted into a nunnery.

The hazy atmosphere unfortunately interfered with the full enjoyment of the beautiful prospect which opened out as the carriages advanced slowly along the hilly road to Trelleck, which was reached at 10.30. Trelleck Church was the first place visited, the Vicar, Rev. T. Davies, offering a hearty welcome to the members of the Association, and calling attention to the special features of the fabric and other objects of interest in the church and churchyard. He mentioned as worthy of notice the sanctuary rails, with twisted columns, continued on three sides round the altar, dating from the time of Archbishop Laud, and the old altar now used as a credence; the pulpit, dated 1640; the south porch door, 1595; the western arch, and the handsome west window, of the same period and design as some windows at Tintern; the single piscina with interesting carving; the sundial, now within the church; a collection of stones at the west end, including two querns; a double piscina, and the greater part of an old font (round). This last the Vicar proposes to

set up in the church on its own octagonal shaft, which has been found amongst the fragments lying about. The Vicar asked for an explanation of the huge slab of stone lying in the churchyard, near the Cross, which had been supposed to be a Druidical altar.¹ It measures 8 ft. by 3 ft. 9 ins. at the head, 2 ft. 10 ins. at the foot, and is 12 ins. thick, and near it was found a large floriated cross, which is now placed upright against the vestry wall inside the church.

Much interest was taken in the quaint sun-dial, dated 1689, erected by Magdalen, wife of Sir George Probert of the Argoed, Knight, M.P. On the dial itself, distributed over the four sides, is inscribed—

HORA | DI EM | DEPASCIT | EUNDO

The pedestal at present consists of two parts, the lower part added within the last few years, when it was removed into the church by the present Vicar (1902) from the school-yard. While in this yard, the dial and the part immediately below were supported on the old font (now in the church) turned upside down, and its octagonal base. Previously, the dial was fixed on a wall in front of a house on the south side of the churchyard.

On the upper part of the pedestal are represented the chief objects of interest in the little town of Trelleck. One side, which comes under Hora on the dial, has

MAGNA MOLE

with a representation of a mound or tumulus and the words

O QUOT HIC SEPULTI

The second side has the inscription

MAIOR SAXIS

with a representation of three stones of varying size, marked 8, 10, 14, and under them

HIC . FUIT . VICTOR . HARALD' (for Haraldus)

The third side has

MAXIMA . FONTE

over an accurate representation of the famous well in the vicinity, with two drinking-cups, and below are the words

DOM . MAGD . PROBERT . OSTENDIT

(the T and E in *Ostendit* being ligulate).

The Vicar suggests that a feminine noun for the parish or town is to be understood with *magna*, *major*, *maxima*, indicating that its importance which is "great" on account of the tumulus, where the good lady believed so many of Harold's opponents were buried, is "greater" by reason of the three monoliths, but "greatest" for the well which was so esteemed for its healing qualities.

¹ It is probably the top stone of a cromlech.

The chalice of 1576, and the pewter flagon of 1520 were also inspected. Mr. G. F. Halliday, in his work on the church plate of the diocese, has the following description:—(1) “An Elizabethan chalice and cover; $9\frac{5}{8}$ ins. high; weight, 12 oz., with a belt of intersecting foliated strap ornament round the bowl. Letters T. L. 1576 engraved on the handle of the cover. (2) A most interesting pewter flagon, with lid, thumbpiece, and handle, 14 ins. high; weight, over 5 lbs; 1620 on the lid. Three or more rows of numerals engraved on the back or inner side of the handle. They seem to run at haphazard, viz.:—76870153229860155; but, owing to the handle being much worn, many of the figures are illegible. From the heavy weight of the flagon, and from the fact of its not being stamped, it is evident that it is not of London make, probably Bristol.”

In the churchyard, on the south side of the church, stands the base of a cross with five steps, and part of the shaft. The upper part of the shaft is modern, and the cross added is quite unworthy of what was once a noble feature in the churchyard. The church, with an elegant spire, formerly higher, has been restored almost entirely, with great care and thoughtful consideration. It is apparently an early example of the Decorated period. There are traces of a rood-loft.

The Vicar referred to the meaning of the name “Trelleck,” which he contended could not be intended for “three stones,” as “llech,” if it was the final syllable, being a feminine noun, would require *tair*, not *tri*.

Archdeacon Thomas, in thanking Mr. Davies for his description of the church, remarked, upon the derivation of the place-name, that a wrong gender would appear to be used if the name meant “three stones.” There were, however, a good many words which differed in their gender in North and South Wales, and he was inclined to suppose this was one of them. Cox’s *Monmouthshire* gave an illustration of the church, but it was called *T'releg*. Thus they got “three legs,” apparently from the cromlech, which was in the churchyard. But there were older names than Trelleck for this place mentioned in early documents. Thus in *Liber Landavensis* there is a grant of “Mainuon in podo trilek” and “villa Guidcon” under the heading “Ecclesia Mainuon id est Uilla guicon,” and “Ecclesia Trylec Laun Mainuon.”

The three objects represented on the sun-dial were visited in order. First, the Mound or Tumulus, close to the church, which was supposed (as the inscription suggests) to be the burial-place of a large number of men slain in battle, when Harold was the victorious combatant. At the Monmouth meeting, 1857, this tumulus, which the Archdeacon of Cardigan and others believed to be of a Druidical character,¹ used either as a place of sepulture or for religious ceremony, the President, Mr. Charles Octavius Morgan, stated to “have

¹ *Arch Camb.*, 1857, p. 416.

every appearance of being a simple military work, with its fosse and ditch surrounding the base, and its wooden superstructure on the summit as was universally the case with such works."

Rev. E. L. Barnwell, in confirmation of the President's view, alluded to the earthwork in Yale, called Tomen y Rhodwy. This was known to have been erected for the defence of the pass. He instanced other examples in North and South Wales, one of which was Castle Meirig, near Llangadock.

Colonel Morgan observed on this structure that it was not a tumulus, but an earthwork fortress similar to many to be found throughout Wales. "There can be no shadow of doubt," he adds, "that the opinion expressed at the Meeting, 1857, is correct, and that the supposed tumulus is in reality a good specimen of a moated mound. There are no traces of a base court, but it is quite possible that they have been obliterated by the farm buildings, as Cox mentions traces of extensive entrenchments at this place, in addition to the mound; and there is every reason for supposing that his statement is correct, viz., that it was a castle (wooden) of one of the Clares, erected in the reign of Henry I for the purpose of holding his newly-acquired property. The mound is well preserved, except that the top has been levelled off, and (at some time) a small summer-house was erected in the centre. The remains of the stone flooring is still to be seen. The circle at the summit is 17 yards in diameter and was planted with firs by Mr. Rumsey."

2. The "Three Stones" were next visited. They are of red sandstone conglomerate. Professor Anwyl considered it possible that they were part of a large stone circle, enclosing graves of the Bronze Age; but this was doubtful, as there was no trace of other stones there. The stones may have become inclined, as they now saw them, in course of time; but this was a matter for investigation.

Miss Margaret Eyre, in her paper on the *Folk-Lore of the Wye Valley*,¹ refers to the tradition that they "were flung from the top of Trelleck Beacon to their present position by Jacky Kent and the Devil. The distance is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, but that was nothing to Jacky; he were always a flinging stones."

3. The Well, a chalybeate, is enclosed in a walled area, not roofed in, with a stone bench running round, and two squared recesses at either side. The whole is neatly and solidly built, and the central spring (for there are three others close by) has an arched recess 2 ft. wide, with shelf, and a round stone-basin 2 ft. in diameter, exactly as represented on the sun-dial. The floor is paved, and the masonry is well-tooled and chamfered.

Miss Margaret Eyre offered some interesting comments in connection with folk-lore. It was called St. Anne's Well, and "the Virtuous Well," from its medicinal virtue. Legend said that there had been there once nine wells, of which only four remain, fed by separate springs, each supposed to cure different diseases. The

¹ *Folk-Lore*, 1905, p. 164.

central well was used as a "wishing well," the visitor taking a small pebble and dropping it quietly into the water, at the same time wishing. If plenty of bubbles followed, the wish would be granted; if moderately few, there would be a delay in obtaining the wish; and if there were no bubbles at all, the wish would not be realised.

After some of those present had made their experiment with the well, Miss Eyre went on (again not as an Archæologist, but as a Priestess in Folk-lore) to tell how it was held that the fairies danced



Trelleck : The Three Stones

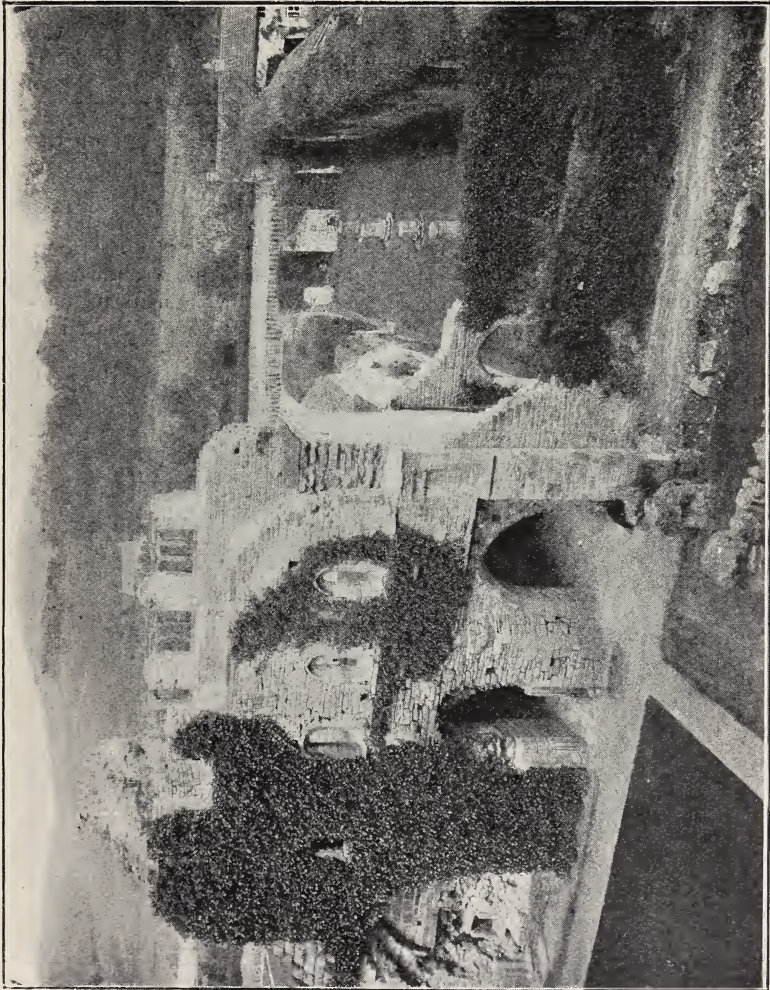
there on Midsummer Eve and drank the water from the harebells, which next morning would be found scattered round the well. A churlish farmer, however, who owned the land, and cared not for the poor, or the fairies, or any one else, stopped up all the wells but one, that on the end, which he kept for himself. The result was that the water on his land gave out, and coming to the well one day the farmer found a little old man sitting on the edge of the well, who told him that he would have no more water there if he behaved so disagreeably to his neighbours. The churl had to clear out the wells, and then the drought ceased, and he had water in plenty afterwards.

Leaving Trelleck at 11.30, the members drove on through Cleddon to Tintern Abbey, passing the "Nine Wells," about 3 miles from Trelleck, which tradition assigns as a bathing-place to the "nuns" of Tintern Abbey, notwithstanding that Tintern was a Cistercian foundation. The nuns are supposed to have come to the wells by a subterranean passage!

Reaching Tintern shortly after 12.30, the Cambrians, after passing through the turnstile in uncomfortable fashion, gathered within the stately ruins close to the site of the high altar to hear the admirable paper read by Mr. James G. Wood, F.S.A., which is printed *in extenso* in this number of *Arch. Camb.* Amongst other details, Mr. Wood explained how the brethren entered the church for the day offices through the cloisters, and for the night offices from the dormitory, which extended over the sacristy, chapter-house, and day-room, by steps which he pointed out, leading down from a door in the east wall of the north transept. The laity entered, not by the great west door, which was only used on special occasions, but by a door in the west end of the south aisle.

Mr. Wood emphasised the fact that simplicity was the note of the Cistercians: simplicity of life coupled with strenuous labour; simplicity in their architecture, with strict attention to detail and beauty of outline, and with a perfection of workmanship to which the preservation of so much of their buildings has been attributed. There was also a corresponding simplicity in ritual, coupled with great reverence and care of detail. He discussed at length the question of the exact site of the high altar, and was followed by Sir Henry Howorth, who said that he had nothing to add; he agreed so literally with the terse, excellent, and clear paper. The only thing he would say was to enlarge a little on one or two points immediately outside the architecture. Every one of the buildings—both domestic and connected with the ministry of the church—every difference of plan meant a very serious difference of purpose. Everything that differed had a special and distinct purpose. The other point he would emphasise—it was always presented at the meetings of the Institute—was the enormous difference between the Orders of Monks, Canons, and Friars; how necessary it became in the case of monks to adapt the peculiar buildings to the peculiar necessities of their particular rules. All through the Middle Ages there was a continual difficulty with the greater and richer monasteries to prevent excess of ritual and display. Simplicity of ritual and of worship characterised the Trappists. Original Cistercian churches had no aisles, but long, narrow naves, with windows and arcades, perfect and graceful in outline. They had no need for aisles, because there were no processions. The vast churches with aisles were a necessity afterwards, when the Cistercians rather deserted their old rules, and made their processions more stately and more magnificent. People often wondered why those abbeys should be in secluded places where there would be no parishioners,

but it should be understood that secular people were not allowed to come in there. Those who really wanted to understand the whole matter should study the rules of the different Orders. They would find it a most interesting study.



Tintern Abbey : Prior's Lodging and Sub-dorter

The company proceeded through the stately ruins, under the guidance of Mr. Wood, to the monks' day-room (shown on the right of the illustration given here), where he read a second paper dealing with the story of the foundation of the Abbey. He referred to the persistent statement, to be found in most guide books, that

Walter FitzRichard de Bienfaite, who founded Tintern Abbey, did so at the dictation of Urban, Bishop of Llandaff, as a reparation for alleged spoliation of lands and revenues belonging to the Church. This statement Mr. Wood declared to be absolutely without any warrant, though it had been repeated as if there were the clearest evidence to support it. The Cistercian Abbeys were founded, not at the dictation but in spite of and contrary to the wish of the Welsh bishops. This paper will be found in *Arch. Camb.*, October, 1908.

Archdeacon Thomas, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Wood, said it was something to come and see that lovely ruin under the pleasant auspices of a fine day, but it was far more interesting to see it under the guidance of one who had casually let out that he had known it for fifty years; and from his description of the building and his historical paper they might be sure that he not only knew the Abbey, but that he loved it, and he (the Ven. Archdeacon) did not wonder. Nothing could be more beautiful than its proportions, outlines, and general arrangement. They had been treated to a scientific description of the Abbey and of its historical character, and they would look forward to seeing the paper in the *Journal*. Looking at the Abbey now, they saw it under a great deal of scaffolding, and as an old archæologist, he was glad to see it. Some part of the beautiful tower—the central portion of the Abbey—was in the greatest danger of falling and involving the ruin of some of the finest work there. That was now being carefully looked after, and the tower made secure, so that future generations might find the same satisfaction in it that they themselves had that day. It was satisfactory to know that the magnificent ruins were now in the hands of the Crown in perpetuity.

Luncheon was then partaken of in a marquee on the lawn of the Anchor Hotel, where a stone cider-mill *in situ*, with a yoke for the ox which of old turned it, was seen in the large kitchen.

The carriages left at two o'clock, passing on the right the little church of Tintern Parva, through Llandogo, and over Bigsweir Bridge. It had been proposed originally to visit the Castle and Church of St. Briavels, but the owner of the Castle, the Hon. Mrs. Campbell, in a most courteous letter to the Local Secretaries, expressed her regret that owing to the extensive alterations then in progress at the Castle, it was not possible to welcome the Association this year. This letter was received too late to allow of alteration in the programme already printed off, but it is thought probable that the members might wish to have included in the report some description of this most interesting castle.

The Castle of Briavels is approached by a road which at one point rises to 777 ft. above sea-level, commanding a magnificent prospect of mountain and wood, valley and river. It was originally built about 1131 by Milo FitzWalter, Earl of Hereford, but it has undergone considerable alterations, and none of the founder's actual

work remains. The Norman square keep of Henry I's reign, which was about 100 ft. high, fell in 1752, and was destroyed in 1774. The visitor is at once struck on entering with the peculiar arrangement of gates and doorways, and the number of portcullises, of which the courses still remain.

A deep moat which once surrounded the walls was filled in about



St. Briavels' Castle : Turnspit

fifty years ago, the only part remaining being the castle pool on the north-west. The approach to the Castle is on the north side by a permanent causeway, which superseded a drawbridge. Flanking the entrance are two semicircular towers, rising from octagonal bases. The eastern tower, which was a ruin in 1783, was subsequently restored. It has its dungeon, which was formerly very much deeper. In one room is a fireplace of the date of Charles I, with a turnspit wheel *in situ*. This room is now used as an entrance hall. Above this is a room which was used as a debtors' prison,

and was visited by John Howard, the philanthropist, about 1778. There are steps leading up to the embrasures, which are of immense thickness, and bear on the walls some pathetic inscriptions in large rudely-formed letters, *e.g.* :

WILLIAM BOVND WAS TAKEN
THE 19 JVNE 1677

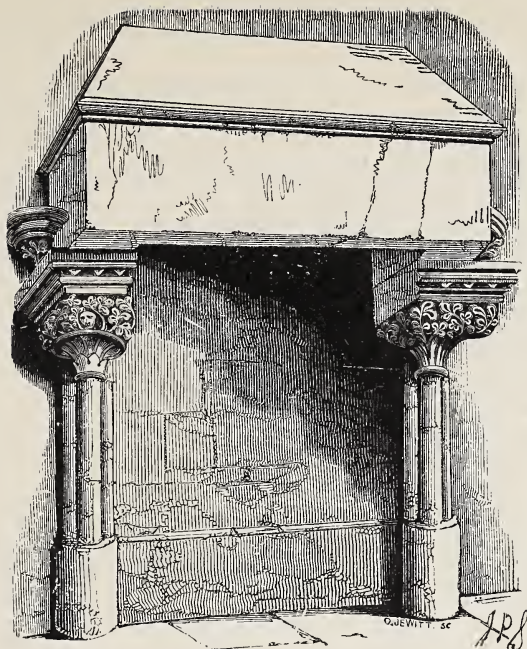
ROBIN . BELCHER . THE . DAY
WILL . COM . THAT . THOU . SHA
LT . AN . SWER . FOR . IT . FOR
THOV . HAST . SWORTN
AGAI NEST ME 1674
MY CIA . S . IS . ROON ¹
IT . TIS . TIME . I . WAS
GON . FOR . I . HAVE
BIN . AGRET . SPA
CE . AND . I . AM . WEARY
OF . THE . PLA - CE .

The door leading into this prison is very heavy, with massive hinges, having a small round wicket as a peep-hole in the upper part. An arched doorway opens into a large apartment formerly used as a chapel, as indicated by the piscina, converted in Queen Elizabeth's reign into a court-room. To the south of this is the jury-room, now used as a drawing-room. The feature of this room is the very beautiful fireplace (Early English), with elegant shafts and curious lamp-brackets. This fireplace is surmounted by a graceful chimney, which was removed from the east side of the Castle enclosure in the beginning of the nineteenth century. On the summit is a forester's horn, a badge of the Constable of the Castle as Warden of the Forest.

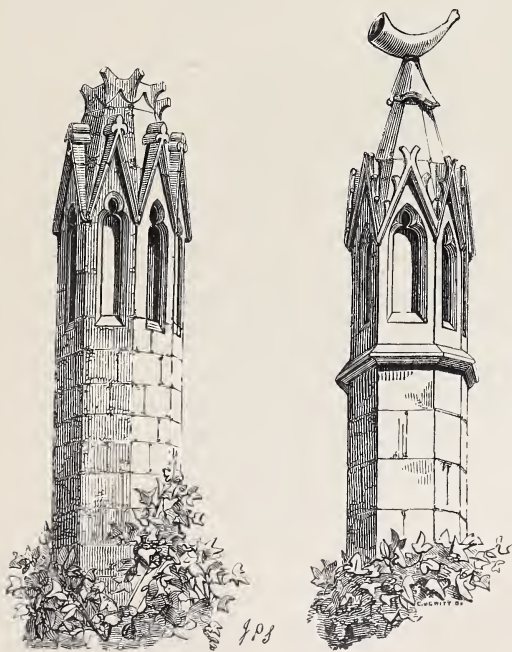
The **Church** is much older than any remaining part of the Castle. It exhibits a great variety of style, but has suffered from extensive "restoration" in the last century. The church would appear to have consisted originally of a nave, with aisles and apse. Later, a central tower was added, with choir, transepts, and chancel.² It was consecrated in 1166 under the name of "Capella Sancti Briavelli." The five Early Norman arches in the south aisle belong to this period. In the north aisle are four lofty pointed arches of the Decorated style, resting on moulded capitals and octagonal pillars, which probably took the place, late in the thirteenth century, of Norman work similar to that in the south aisle. The arches connecting the aisles with the transepts are Early English, the hood-moulding of each terminating in a dragon's head, of the same type as some at Glastonbury. The chancel is now entirely modern,

¹ Ruined.

² *Transactions* of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, p. 9.



St. Briavels' Castle : Fireplace



Chimney, Grosmont

Chimney, St. Briavels

rebuilt in 1861. There is a pedestal piscina on the north side in the sanctuary. The font is Norman, round, with an octagonal base, and frill-like projections, sixteen in number, arranged at the bottom of the bowl. There is a door to the staircase leading up to the rood-screen, which has been removed. The clerestory contains a series of good Early lancets, deeply splayed.

In a recess in the south transept is an early fourteenth-century slab, bearing a triple cross, with leaves of oak on one side and laurel on the other, and a border of ball-flower pattern, which once covered the tomb of an ecclesiastic, perhaps an Abbot of Lire,¹ but not long after it was carved, the wimpled head of a lady was inserted.

Not succeeding in visiting St. Briavels, we were consoled in a degree by an inspection of **Stowe Camp**, about two miles from Bigsweir Bridge. Colonel Morgan kindly furnishes the following notes:—

“A small camp, not mentioned in the programme, on the road from Bigsweir to Clearwell. About one-half of the camp remains, the rest has been destroyed by quarrying. It is situated on the extremity of a small spur, with ground rising gently to the front. A considerable portion of the *enceinte* depends for its defence upon the scarping of the hill, leaving the land side to be protected by a stone rampart and ditch; very slight traces, however, of the latter are now to be seen, though doubtless a good ditch could be recovered by excavation. The rampart at its greatest height is about 8 ft., and diminishes gradually as it winds round to the east.

“The entrance, apparently, was in the middle of the land front, and had no special defence of its own.

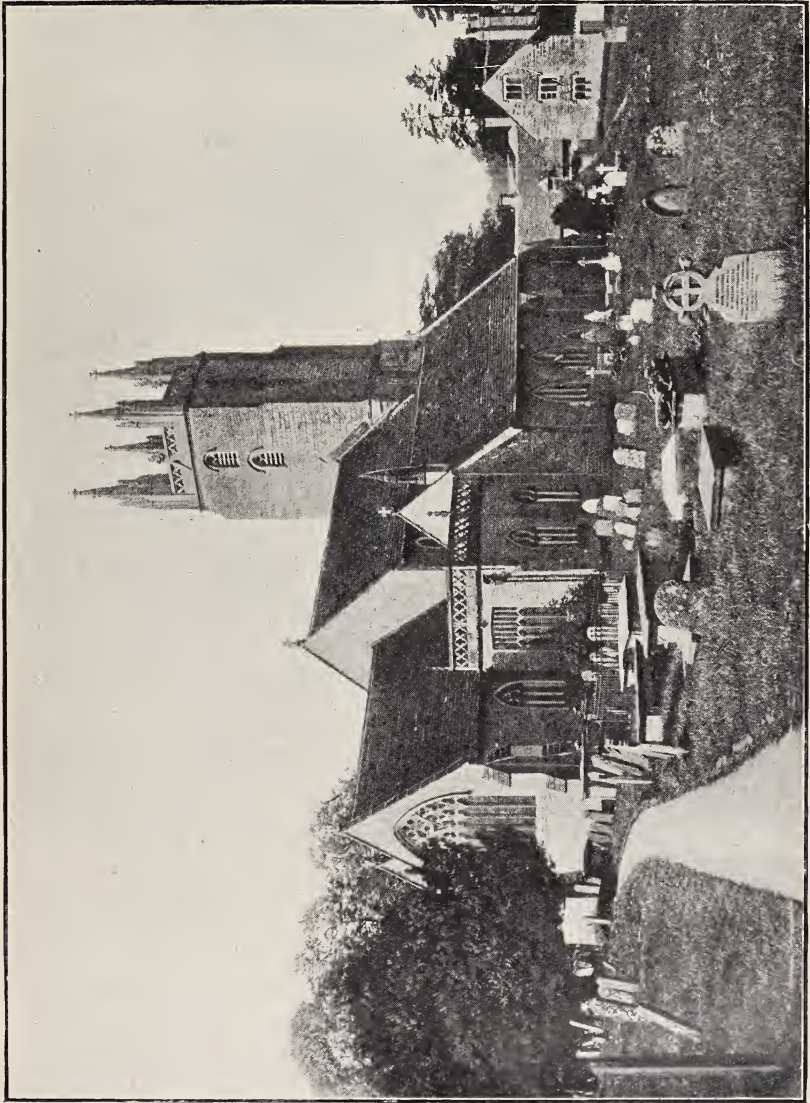
“No great importance can be attached to the fact that the rampart is principally of stone, as it was certainly the material most easily available. There is always a considerable amount of uncertainty as to the age of these promontory works, for the situation is the one which has been selected in all ages as the most favourable for defence, and is not confined to any particular race or time. The front rampart must necessarily defilade some part at least of the interior from the ground outside. In the older works this was the result of mere chance, but in those of the late Saxon and Norman times it was certainly due to design, and to arrive at a conclusion to which of them it is due would take far more time than the casual glance we were able to give it.

“Without going into details, I should consider there are reasons strongly against the later period, but in favour of its post-Roman origin, and so conclude it was a Romano-British post of early Saxon times.”

From Stowe the party proceeded past Clearwell to **Newland Church**, the mother church of the Forest of Dean.

¹ The tithes of Ledenei Parva (the Domesday name of St. Briavels) were given by William FitzOsbern, Earl of Hereford, to the Abbey of Lire in Normandy.—*Transactions* of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, p. 10.

Here an interesting paper, written by the Rev. W. Bagnall-Oakeley some years ago, was, by his leave, read by Mr. Charles



Newland Church, with Forester's Monument in Foreground

T. Palmer, of Newland House, from which the following particulars are taken :—

“Newland Church differs in one respect from the generality of

the old churches of Gloucestershire, for while most of them bear traces of their Norman origin, and were gradually added to in different styles as years rolled on, this church appears to have been built as we now see it, with a few trifling alterations. It is evident, however, that it took many years to complete, as the nave and windows of the tower are of the Decorated period, while the battlements are Early Perpendicular.

“The absence of earlier work is easily accounted for by the fact that, while the great Norman church-building movement was in progress, Newland was still a dense forest, and it was not until the reign of Edward I that the parish was formed out of all the assarts which had been made, or that should hereafter be made in the forest, and that had not already been united to any existing parish. It is the mother church of Coleford, Bream, and Clearwell. These parishes originally formed part of Newland, and were only provided with chapels for their religious services.

“There is no mention of Newland in Domesday. Edward I gave the advowson of the church (*ecclesiam de nova terra* Church of Newland) to the Bishop of Llandaff, and on 9th February, 1304-5, he granted him licence to appropriate it to himself and his successors for ever. The tithes of the assarted lands were given to the church in 1336, the great tithes remaining in the See of Llandaff until recently. The Bishop of Gloucester has now the patronage of the living.

“The church of Newland is dedicated to All Saints, but whether this is the old dedication is uncertain. It consists of nave (75 ft. 9 ins. by 29 ft. wide), chancel, two nave aisles (each 26 ft. wide), two chancel aisles or chantry chapels, a chantry chapel in the south aisle (built by one of the early owners of the Clearwell estate), a large porch which appears to have had a parvise or priest's chamber over it. The chancel is 43 ft. long.

“The styles of architecture are Decorated and Perpendicular. The pillars of the arcades, five in each aisle, are octagonal. There is a very fine example of a Decorated window of four lights in the west end of the tower, in which remains of some of the old glass may be seen.

“Another window of about the same period stands in the east end of the Clearwell Chapel. These windows give the date of the building—about the end of the fourteenth century. A Perpendicular window of rather uncommon example is in the east end of the Gage Chapel, which until the restoration in 1862 was hidden by a modern vestry. The Probyn Chapel, between the porch and Clearwell Chapel, is called in some old documents King Edward's Chapel.

“The last incumbent of this chantry was Edward Fryer. There is a piscina both in the Clearwell and in the Probyn Chapel, showing the site of the ancient altar. There now exists no trace of the piscina in the chancel, but there is an aumbry in the south wall.

“The tower is a very grand one, 85 ft. high, and the walls at the

base over 10 ft. thick. It contains a peal of six fine-toned bells; the weight of the tenor 19 cwt. The turrets are very beautiful, and the cluster on the south-east, which contains the staircase turret, is well worthy of notice.

“The font, which formerly stood near the tower, is a good specimen, of very unusual date—1661—on which account it is of great interest. When the Bristol and Gloucestershire Association visited this church in 1881, Mr. Middleton drew their attention to an aumbry existing at the west end of the north aisle. The use of this aumbry was to hold the salt and oil used at baptism.

“There are in the church five altar slabs; one under the present altar, measuring 9 ft. 4 ins. by 2 ft. 5 ins., was anciently the high altar slab. The others were formerly used as paving-stones in the floor, but have, of late years, been placed as near as possible to their old position in the different chapels. Three of these stones have been used since their desecration as memorial stones.

“The monuments in this church are worthy of notice. Among them are two effigies of priests in Eucharistic vestments. The one on the south side (about the beginning of the fourteenth century) is beautifully executed, and the other is nearly a century later, with a chasuble and alb of a different type.

“In the south aisle is the monument of Sir John Josè of Clearwell and his wife, *temp.* Edward III, sadly damaged by being scraped during the restoration of the church.

“Margaret, daughter and heiress of this John Josè, married a Greyndour, who by that marriage acquired the Clearwell estate, which descended to the Baynham and afterwards to the Throckmortons.

“There is a good brass (*circa* 1443) in this chapel to some members of the Baynham family. Nearly contemporary with this brass, though probably later, is a brass plate, inlaid above the heads of the two figures, with which, however, it has no connection, representing an iron or coal miner equipped for work, with cap, pick, and candle, and hod on his back. No doubt the owner of the crest was a free miner of the Forest of Dean. In the floor of this chapel are some remains of interesting tiles, which were removed from different parts of the church at the restoration, one having the arms of Edward the Confessor, another that of the Beauchamps. Similar tiles occur in St. Mary’s Church, Monmouth, and Malvern Abbey.

“In the churchyard, on the north-east of the church, lies the effigy of Jenkin Wyrall, a forester of fee of the fifteenth century, which is probably the only effigy in hunting costume in the kingdom.¹ He wears a peculiar loose cap, folded in plaits, and tied together towards the top.

“A small portion of an inner garment appears under a loose frock or jupon, with full sleeves, and a short skirt, which was put

¹ There is another at Pershore.—EDITOR.



Newland Church : Brass of Free-Miner

on over the head, as there is no opening down the breast. It is slit at the sides. He has trunk hose, fitting closely to the legs, and low boots, which are here open at the ankles on the outside, but not on the inside. The horn is of the usual shape, but small, and the hanger or hunting sword, which is strung by a double strap, has attached to the scabbard an arrangement for holding a knife. Jenkin's feet rest on a brache or hunting dog. The inscription on the tomb is as follows:—

“ ‘Here lyethe : Junk[in] Wyrall : Forster : of Fee : ye : whych dysesed : on : the : viii day of Synt Lan roe¹ in the : yere of oure : Lord MCCCCLVII : on : his soule : God : have : mercy. Amen.’ ”

It is remarkable that the inscription should be in English at this date.

“On the south-west of the churchyard cross stands a monument of a bowman. The figure is nearly life-size, incised in a slab in a dress of Jacobean type.”

Referring to the altar tomb, Mr. Edward Laws said the figures were probably very late Edward III. The mail was very nearly gone. Every gentleman in those days had two hats—a fighting hat, which the present effigy wore, and a hat, or helmet, for the tilting tournament. This latter helmet supported the head of the knight's effigy, and bore as a crest the figure of Neptune with flowing hair and beard. The lady had a square head-dress of the Queen Philippa shape. It was a very handsome jewelled dress, and very gorgeous. The sword belt was converted into the lady's ornament. The point to be noticed was that the lady was shown with her feet on a lion, whereas the general rule was that the feet of the lady rested upon a lap-dog. He had never seen a lady with a lion at her feet before. A priest was generally shown with his feet resting on a lap-dog, but sometimes they rested on a lion. In Pembrokeshire they had two ladies with similar head-dresses: the one at Earl Cawdor's and the other at Upton Castle.

On the ground, by the side of the very interesting and unique monument of Jenkin Wyrall, which should be removed without delay in the church under shelter, are two effigies which have suffered grievously from weathering.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed on the proposition of Archdeacon Thomas to Mr. Palmer for his instructive paper, and at 5.30 the carriages left for **Staunton Church**, passing on the way the famous Newland Oak, mentioned in Domesday, which still shows signs of a vigorous life above the huge trunk.

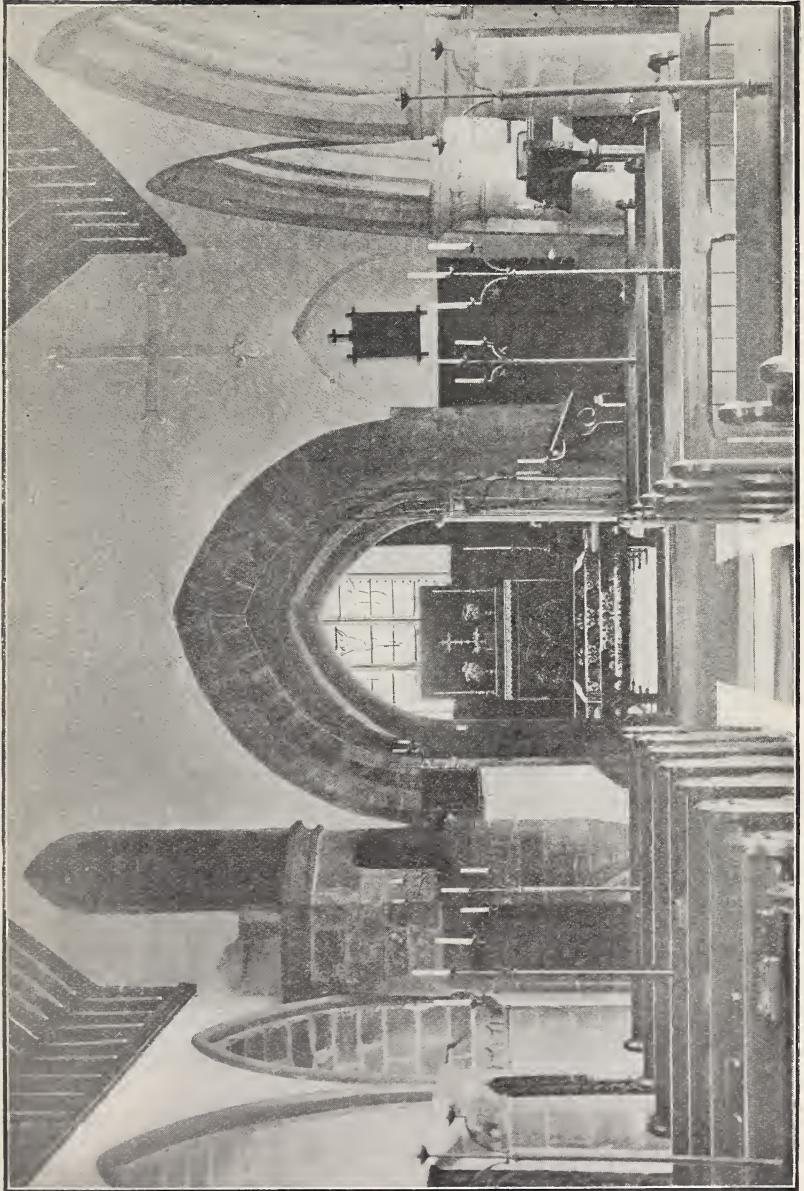
Staunton Church was described in a paper by the Rector, Rev. C. C. Mills, who has kindly forwarded for this report the notes used by him, compiled by Mr. C. R. Peers, F.S.A., in 1904. From these, with the description by the late Mr. J. H. Middleton (*Transactions*

¹ This is clearly a misreading for September. The inscription is here much defaced.—EDITOR.

of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, 1881), the following account is drawn up:—

Mr. Middleton remarked that in the construction of the church is given the whole history of the development from the Norman to the Early English form of architecture, and he assigned the commencement of the earliest part to 1100, while the old builders, not being in a hurry to finish their work, built slowly on and on. The style, therefore, was changing during the progress of the work, and the history of the alteration is shown in the varied style of the arches. The work, he thought, began at the north-west corner, where were two arches distinctly Norman, being plain semicircles without moulding, and the capitals of the simplest form, without any transitional character. The next three arches on the north began to show change; their form is pointed, but they have no mouldings, and they still maintain the Norman type in the capitals.

Mr. Peers, who differs, as will be seen, from Mr. Middleton in his reading of the architectural history of the church, agrees with him in remarking on the resemblance to certain features in St. Briavel's Church. "The nucleus" Mr. Peers considers to be "a nave without aisles, and a chancel. The nave was probably not so long as at present, and its north and south walls, which may in part remain above the present arcades, were about 2 ft. 3 ins. thick. It stood unaltered until nearly the end of the twelfth century, when, about 1180, a north aisle was added, and the nave lengthened eastward. Very little money, apparently, was available, so that the work was both simple in character and long in the doing. The capitals at the east end of the arcade are of a distinctly earlier character than those at the west, and" (contrary to Mr. Middleton's opinion) "the work was certainly begun from the east and built westward. . . ." "By the end of the [twelfth] century, the next enlargement was being undertaken, viz., the building of a new eastern end to the church, consisting of a chancel (which no longer exists) and a central tower and north and south transepts. . . ." "The third enlargement was the addition of a south aisle, about 1225, and the fourth took place early in the fourteenth century." Certain alterations and additions were made in the fifteenth century. Mr. Middleton remarked on the unusual position of the interesting piscina in the north chapel, and on the peculiarity in the approach to the pulpit, made in the fifteenth century, the stone stairs being built into the wall, and serving three purposes: a means of ascent to the pulpit, an approach higher up to the rood-loft, and next to the belfry. Before this staircase was constructed access both to rood-loft and belfry must have been gained by a ladder, which means of ascent was not unusual in early times. Of the two fonts, that now in use is of the fifteenth century. The other has long been a bone of contention. It is a complete cube, about 2 ft. each way, hewn out of a single block of stone, ornamented slightly with very simple tooling on the exterior, and hollowed with a square basin about 1 ft. deep. It has hollows for the staples. According to a local tradition,



Staunton Church : Staircase to Pulpit and Rood-loft

referred to in *Arch. Camb.*, 1857, p. 417, it was believed to be a Roman altar converted from Pagan service into a Christian font.

Roman altars, however, are not cubical. The shape is more that of the old well-heads or fountains found in towns of Roman occupation. Mr. Middleton believed it to be Saxon. It is more probably Early Norman, ruder perhaps than most of that type, and coeval with



Staunton Church : Font

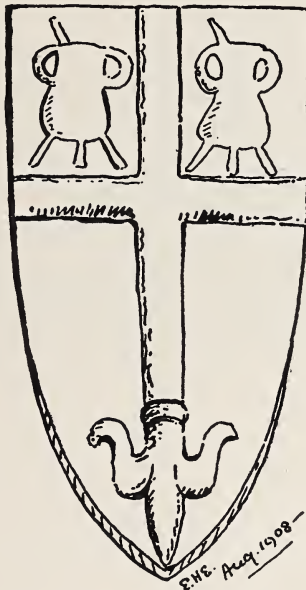
the earliest part of the church, c. 1100. For a long time it was turned out of the church into the churchyard, but in 1831 it was restored to an honourable position within the church.

The Rector called attention to some masks at the corner of the capitals of two Norman pillars on the northern arcade, and to three

small masks at the corner of the parapet outside, similar to those under Geoffrey's window, Monmouth.

On the capital of the Norman pillar with cushion nearest the pulpit is an elongated shield, heater-shaped, not kite-shaped as in Norman times. This pillar, therefore, was transitional, or the shield has been carved in later times, cutting off the corner "cushions."

At 6.30 the carriages left for Monmouth. A glimpse was caught *en route* through a long avenue of trees of the Buckstone, a huge



Staunton Church : Shield on a Norman Cushion-Capital

fragment of conglomerate, which stands on the high ground at an elevation of 915 ft., an irregular pyramid inverted. The circumference on the top measures 56 ft., the height on one side 10 ft., on the other 17 ft. The illustration given on next page from a sketch by Mr. Longueville Jones, which appeared in *Arch. Camb.*, 1846, fails to represent the masses of foliage which surround it. "It was said to have been a logan stone, placed in its present position by Druidical agency, but Nature," the members of our Association maintained at their visit in 1857 (*Arch. Camb.*, 1857, p. 417), "must have acted the part of Archdruid, detaching it from the underlying rock, and leaving but a narrow base of support." On that occasion, "the united force of two or three pairs of broad shoulders communicated a slight vibration to the rock, but very far from what would be

expected of an orthodox logan stone." Archæologists should beware of setting a bad and enduring example in their excursions. In June, 1885, some visitors, by no means of an antiquarian turn of mind, but equally frolicsome, upset the venerable stone. It took some months to replace it in its former position, one slab having slipped off from the main block. This top slab has been now cemented on to the rest, and the whole secured from rocking and cemented up here and there in the crevices.



The Buckstone
From a Sketch made in 1885)

EVENING MEETING.

At 8.30 P.M. the Mayor of Monmouth (the Hon. J. M. Rolls) held a reception in the Rolls Hall, which was largely attended, some members of the Town Council and others from the town and neighbourhood being present, in addition to the Members of the Cambrian Archæological Association. A fine collection of old silver lent by Mr. H. T. Simmonds, and some of the old charters of the town from the reign of Elizabeth, arranged by the Town Clerk of Monmouth, were on view. The silver included communion cup and cover, 1560, 1591; flagon, 1660; paten, 1669, 1690; seal, Charles I, 1639; dish and saucer, 1640; porringer and cover, 1681; tankard and cover, 1685; Monmouth maces, 1706.

After the formal reception, the Ven. Archdeacon Thomas, Chairman of the Committee of the Association (who was supported by the Mayor and the President-Elect), on taking the Chair, once the property of the "Man of Ross," expressed the regret of their late President in being unable personally to transfer the office which he had the honour to hold last year to his successor. It, therefore, fell

to him, as Chairman of Committee, to discharge that pleasant duty. In Professor Sayce they had not only a distinguished member of their own Association, who always brought light and instruction to their meetings, but a scholar of European and more than European reputation, deeply learned in Egyptian and Assyrian lore. In asking him to be their President, they desired to do him honour, and they wished at the same time to pay a compliment to his native county of Monmouth. They also felt as an Association that they were receiving the greatest honour in being presided over by a man of such great, wide, and worthy reputation as Professor Sayce.

The President, on taking the Chair, was enthusiastically received. He said his first duty was to call upon the Hon. J. M. Rolls, the Mayor of Monmouth, to address the meeting.

The Mayor said he had the permission of the President to say a word or two before the business proper of the meeting commenced. He wished, on behalf of the Corporation and people of Monmouth to extend a hearty welcome to the Cambrian Archæological Association. They felt it an honour that the Association should have fixed upon Monmouth as their meeting-place this year, and they were proud to welcome amongst them the members of such a great and old-established organisation, who had done such a lot of archæological research, and done so much in spreading the knowledge of local histories throughout Wales and this part of the country. He was very pleased, indeed, to meet again their President-Elect, because Professor Sayce was not altogether a stranger to Monmouth. Some years ago they had the honour of entertaining him for a few days on a visit to The Hendre, and on that occasion they made an expedition to Caerwent to see it during the earlier stages of excavation there. He (Mr. Rolls) would like to congratulate Professor Sayce upon his election, and the Association also upon his election as their President. He was very sorry that Lord Llangattock himself was not present on that occasion. He knew what a great interest his father took in archæology, and he had been a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries for many years. If his lordship had been at home he would have been most delighted to have been there to hear of the doings of the Association during the week. He would only have been too pleased if he had been at home, and the house had been in order, to have welcomed the members over at The Hendre one day. He (the Mayor) believed it was a very long time since the Cambrian Archæological Association paid their last visit to Monmouthshire. He thought it was in 1857. He did not suppose that there were many present that day who were there on that occasion, and he thought they would all agree that it was about time the Association came to Monmouth again. In selecting Monmouth for their centre, he did not believe they would be disappointed in the town itself. Though, of course, it was a very small town, and it did not boast of very much of interest, like some of the towns the members had visited, its actual

monuments of antiquity being not many, it had historical associations of considerable importance. As regarded the neighbourhood, there was a great deal to see, quite apart from the beauties of the scenery, of Tintern Abbey, Raglan Castle, and the Wye Valley, of which they were naturally proud. He was told that, taking the county as a whole, there were not many counties, in proportion to its area, which contained more remains of old castles, and which had also the remains of two important Roman cities, one of which they would visit in the course of the week. He hoped that all the arrangements made by the Local Committee would have been to their satisfaction. There was one thing they had succeeded in doing, and that was in providing satisfactory weather so far. He trusted that good weather would continue for the week, and that they would all enjoy very pleasurable and enjoyable excursions.

Professor Sayce thanked the Mayor, on behalf of the Cambrian Archæological Association, for the welcome extended to them, and still more for the kindly references to himself (the President). It is not often, the President remarked, the privilege of this Association to meet in so stately and so convenient a gathering-place as this theatre-hall, where even a weak voice may hope to be heard. Monmouthshire, I have been recently told, is a county which may be regarded either as English or Welsh; in fact, there may be a discussion whether it is one or the other, but whichever it be, one thing is certain: it is one of the most beautiful counties in Great Britain, it has been the home of men whose names have been famous in British history, and its present inhabitants are true-born Britons. The President then proceeded to read his address, which is printed in this number of the Journal.

Sir Henry Howorth, in proposing a vote of thanks to the President for his able paper, said some very graceful things had just been said about him by Archdeacon Thomas and the Mayor of Monmouth, and now, perhaps, an old friend of his, who had been in closer contact with some of his brilliant discoveries, might be permitted to add a few words of a rather more concrete kind than had already been said. He did not know any scholar in Europe who had shown the versatility of his friend Professor Sayce. The ground he had covered was most extraordinary, and, above all, what some of them admired was the persistent courage with which Professor Sayce had dared to put forth theories and explanations which had been not only new but glaring, because imagination had had something to do with the introduction of his results. They would remember that that comparatively young man—if he might use the phrase there—was one of the contemporaries of Sir Henry Rawlinson in the early days of the decipherment of those cuneiform inscriptions which entirely revolutionised our opinions of early history. He was writing the grammar of the Assyrian people in the old days before the old schools existed at all, and, he believed, Professor Sayce was the only survivor of those old inquirers. He began by describing the intricate grammar of that Assyrian people, which is

now the foundation of scientific Hebrew grammar. Presently he moved into another field altogether. North of the great valley of Mesopotamia were known to be a series of races most mysterious. We had samples of their language and of their script, and we knew that among them was to be found the key to the most pressing of all questions archæological, viz., to try to find out what were the races, what were the peoples, and what were the languages that dominated the great area of Asia Minor. But this was a comparatively easy task in comparison with another he then ventured upon. When he turned to those very mysterious and difficult inscriptions called Hittite, which at first hand looked like a grotesque imitation of Egyptian hieroglyphics, we not only had no key to the language in which they were written, but we did not know the sounds of the ordinary common vowels and consonants. Professor Sayce had to attack a problem in which there was no key of any kind. He not only discovered the key to those inscriptions, but that key had been confirmed beyond all question by the discoveries of inscriptions by German expeditions in the East of Asia Minor, where they had found the double sets—one in the cuneiform style and one in these mysterious characters. Among all those who had ventured to deal with the interpretation of unknown languages and unknown characters, no one had been able to solve the problems so well as had Professor Sayce. Then, luckily for us, he went to Egypt, and spent a great many years there. There was hardly a rock with an inscription upon it in Upper Egypt where Professor Sayce had not made the discovery of some fresh fact which has illustrated the history of Egypt. Above all, what were his recent discoveries? Some of them knew that the most far-reaching discovery made for a long time was the discovery of a Jewish colony in Egypt, with a temple entirely separate from that in Jerusalem, with a literature and a language spoken in Egypt after the return from captivity—Aramaic, a curious Hebrew form. A number of inscriptions upon papyrus have been found. The man who discovered them, made them available, and showed what a desperate interest there was in them, was his friend Professor Sayce, who had given them a sample of what a versatile man he was, with a clear eye and experienced skill in the interpretation of archæology, in the very clear and lucid way he dealt with some of the problems here. Here they were at the very portals to the great mystery which shrouded the past of their race in Wales and Ireland. The separate races in Wales and Ireland held the mystery in their closed fists. They had had an admirable survey of the problems that lay before them. He hoped that Professor Sayce might have a long time before him possibly to attack those problems, for no one was more capable of seeing his way through these languages. It seemed to be his splendid gift. And he hoped Professor Sayce would have better health. They knew he had had hard times to face sometimes with regard to his health, and it was a mystery to him how one not so physically strong as some of them

had been able to do the work he had done. He had gone to Egypt to seek the kind and genial sun that did so much for some of their invalids. In conclusion, might he ask those present to join with him in hoping that, whether in this country or in Egypt, the sun might continue to shine brightly on the head of Professor Sayce, to whom he proposed a vote of thanks.

The Ven. Archdeacon Thomas said that after the singularly able tribute which Sir Henry Howorth had paid to the President, no seconder was needed; they all seconded it. He would at once put the proposition to the meeting: "That we tender to our President our most cordial thanks for his eloquent, beautifully-worded, deep-thinking address." They would all look forward to the time when they could read it at leisure in the pages of their Journal.

A short interval followed, during which the company partook of light refreshments at the kind invitation of the Mayor. The evening was brought to a close by an excellent paper on "Old Monmouth," read by Mr. J. Hobson Matthews, and illustrated with lantern-slides by Mr. G. F. Harris. The President thanked Mr. Matthews for his very interesting paper, which contained many a text for future comment and discourse.

EXCURSION 2.—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19.

The carriages left Agincourt Square punctually at 9 A.M. for Skenfrith, a somewhat larger party than on Tuesday, numbering ninety-seven.

By the courtesy of Mr. D. W. Graham, the carriages were allowed to drive through Hilston Park.

Skenfrith Church was reached shortly after 10.30, when the Vicar, Rev. C. L. Garde, acted as guide, and pointed out the many interesting features of the building, which, he said, was dedicated to St. Bridget of Kildare, whose effigy was placed over the entrance. The tower is the finest specimen of lantern tower in Monmouthshire, but shows several ugly cracks, due to displacement by the bell-cradle. The narrow windows with deep splay indicate that it is older than the rest of the building, the architecture of which belongs to several periods—the western end of the north aisle belonging to the Transition period, the middle of the twelfth century; the eastern portion to the fourteenth century; while the south side, of Perpendicular character, was added about the end of the fifteenth century. Some fragments of fourteenth-century glass are preserved in the chancel windows.

A handsomely-carved Jacobean pew is supposed to have been the pew of John Morgan, Receiver of the Duchy of Lancaster, and M.P. for the Boroughs, 1553-4, whose fine altar tomb, with incised effigies of himself and Anne his wife, stands near. The inscription running round is

IN : HOC : TVMVLO : CONDITA : SVNT : COR
 PORA : IOHANNIS : MORGAN · ARMIGERI : QVI : OBIT :
 . Z . DIE . SEPTEMBRIS : ANNO | DÑI : 1557 ET : ANNE :
 VXORIS . EIVS : QVE | OBIT :—DIE : IAN : ANNO : DÑI : 1564 :
 QVORVM : ANIMABVS : PROPICIETVR : DEVS }



Skenrith Church
 (From a Sketch by Mrs. Bagnall-Oakley)

On the sides below, in panels, are the incised figures of four men on the left, and four ladies on the right. The men wear steeple hats: the first has his rising to a point, the other three have them truncated. The costume of the ladies affords an interesting study.



Skenfrith Church, : Morgan Tomb

John Morgan's brother, also a parishioner and a resident at Blackbrook, was Richard Morgan, the Judge, who sentenced Lady Jane Grey to death. The Vicar called attention to a side altar-stone with the five crosses on the elevated platform on the south side of the church, which was formerly the singers' station, and to the church plate, which has the very late date of 1693-4, with maker's name, but no lettering: also to some entries in the Registers, in which there was a reference to what he believed to be a hermitage in the immediate neighbourhood. 1641, Katherina v^{ch} (verch) Richardi Jolin de Coyt Angro; and in Sep, 1641, Jane Chard de Coyd Angro, Sepult'. This "*Angro*" he believed to be "*Anchorit*."

The interesting cope, which at one time had been converted into an altar cloth, was exhibited and studied with much interest. Of this an account, with illustration, appears in the earlier pages of this number.

The font is octagonal and of an early type.

Two parish chests are preserved in the church—one rudely made, with two locks, not unlike the chest at Garway; the other with the usual three locks of the early seventeenth century.

At Skenfrith Castle, which was next visited, an interesting paper was read by Mr. Iltyd Gardner.

Skenfrith Castle.—Mr. Iltyd Gardner said that it was impossible to speak with certainty about the origin of the castle. The first fortress of which we have any traces is the mound on which the keep stands. Why was it placed in this situation in a low open plain commanded by important hills, while the top of Coed y Pwll and of other hills would seem to have been designed as a suitable site? Coxe's suggestion that it was "for the command of the river or the defence of an important defile" does not commend itself. The Monnow can be forded in almost every hundred yards of its course, and the "defile" at Skenfrith seems neither more nor less important than many others near at hand. The castle stands on an alluvial flat close to the Monnow, and also close to the confluence of several smaller streams. The ground on which it stands is some feet higher than that all round it. Skenfrith was originally an island in the marsh, and the mound-maker, recognising that this marsh formed a most powerful defence, fortified the island in his own fashion. To make his mound drier and more convenient in times of flood he carried its materials from a distance instead of digging them from a surrounding ditch. As years went on the natural deepening of the course of the Monnow drained the marsh and left the neighbourhood of the mound fairly dry. It was easier and cheaper to strengthen an existing fortress than to create a new one. The military engineers of succeeding ages preferred this to building a new fortress on a loftier site.

"My view is confirmed by the derivation of Skenfrith, Ynys Cynfraeth, an island on which Cynfraeth, a sixth-century chieftain, built the mound."

Mr. Gardner then traced the history of the castle as it passed through several hands—Bach, son of Cadivor ap Gwaethfoed at the Conquest; Hamelyn, the conqueror of Gwent; and Hamelyn's nephew, Brian de Wallingford. In 1204 granted by King John to William de Braos, it came later into the possession of Hubert de Burgh, and later still of Edmond Crouchback.

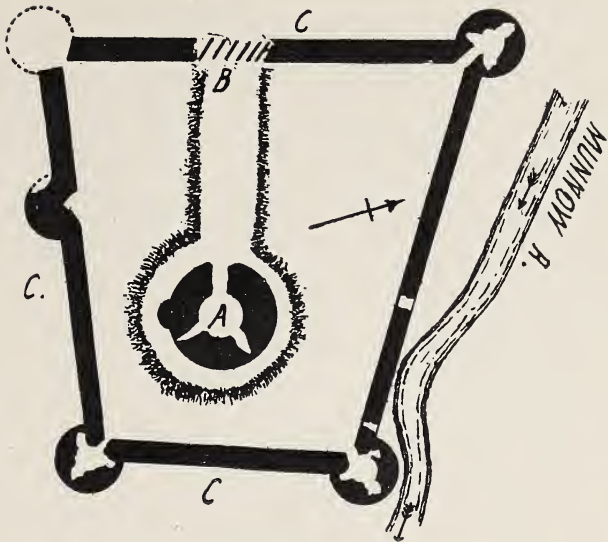
“The present stone-built castle appears to date from the close of the twelfth century. Its very irregular shape may be accounted for by the fact that it was built on what had been, not so long before, soft and marshy land, and therefore, for the sake of a sound foundation, the walls should follow the harder ground which the shores of the original island provided. The north-east side measures 74 yds.; the south-east, 31 yds.; the south, 71 yds., and the north-west, 59 yds. This great irregularity could not have been accidental, but due to some special cause, as suggested. The massive towers on each corner of the Trapezium have walls 7 ft. 9 ins. thick, pierced by lancets, of which two in each tower open as closely as possible to the curtain walls and look along them. There is no trace of a gatehouse, though Buck's view, drawn in 1732, shows two windows over an arched entrance, where we now find an opening near the centre of the north-west wall. This view also shows a bridge, not a draw-bridge, crossing a water-moat to that entrance, but the moat seems to have terminated at the now demolished south-west tower, which the view shows as complete. The keep is a round tower with a battering base which has a torus moulding above it. It is still some 40 ft. high and 36 ft. in diameter. Its only original entrance appears to have been by a doorway on the first floor, the bottom of which is above the top of the present doorway. This entrance was probably approached by a ladder, which could be pulled up in case of attack. The other towers seem to have been entered on the same floor as the keep.

“All the floors, staircases, and minor buildings seem to have been of wood, which may account for their complete disappearance. In Coxe's time the whole courtyard was used as a kitchen garden, and the castle generally bears strong evidence of having served as a stone quarry for materials.

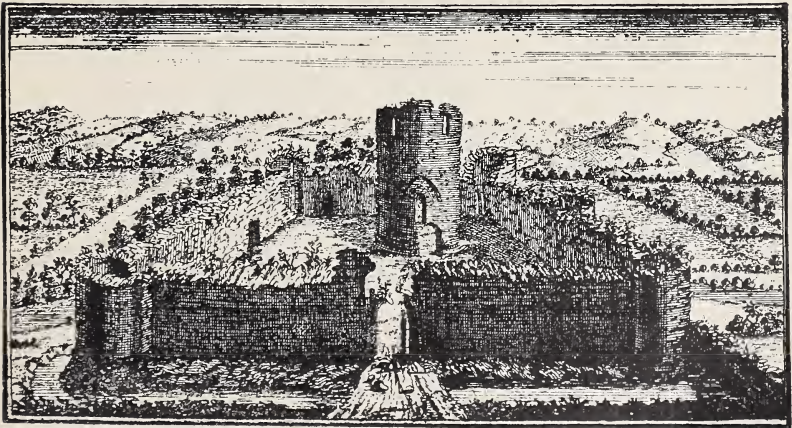
“The doorway in the north-east wall, which is headed by a two-centred arch and almost buried beneath the soil, is supposed to have been approached by a canal for boats, leading to the river. I cannot think so. The Monnow is not a navigable river, and clearly was not so when the stone castle was built. This doorway, I think, certainly led to the Monnow or a cutting made from it, but more probably for the purpose of obtaining water than for navigation.”

Sir Henry H. Howorth here remarked that he wanted to say a word, but not with regard to the Castle. The last words he had with the Vicar in the church had induced him to intervene, and he would like to say just two or three words by way of encouraging him. When travelling round on the other side of the border, and finding a church like the one in that parish, unique in one respect,

SKENFRITH CASTLE



*A. THE KEEP. B. THE PROBABLE ENTRANCE.
C ANCIENT DITCHES.*



Skenfrith Castle
(From Buck's Engraving)

that its character had not been destroyed by the restorer, they liked to give some little assistance to the clergyman who had to fight



Skenfrith Castle
(From a Sketch by Mrs. Bagnall-Oakeley)

against authorities who tried to make him restore in a fashion which would be a grievance to each one of them. The Vicar had been urged to entirely re-convert his church, he understood, but he had postponed doing anything until he had the assistance of properly

qualified people who would deal conservatively and tenderly with all that remained in the church, with a proper regard for historic value. He had also received an assurance from the Vicar that the cope—which was the most wonderful he had ever seen preserved in an English church—should be preserved under glass. He thought it was of much later date than was generally supposed, probably the latter part of the fifteenth century, when that kind of work was at its highest point of excellence.

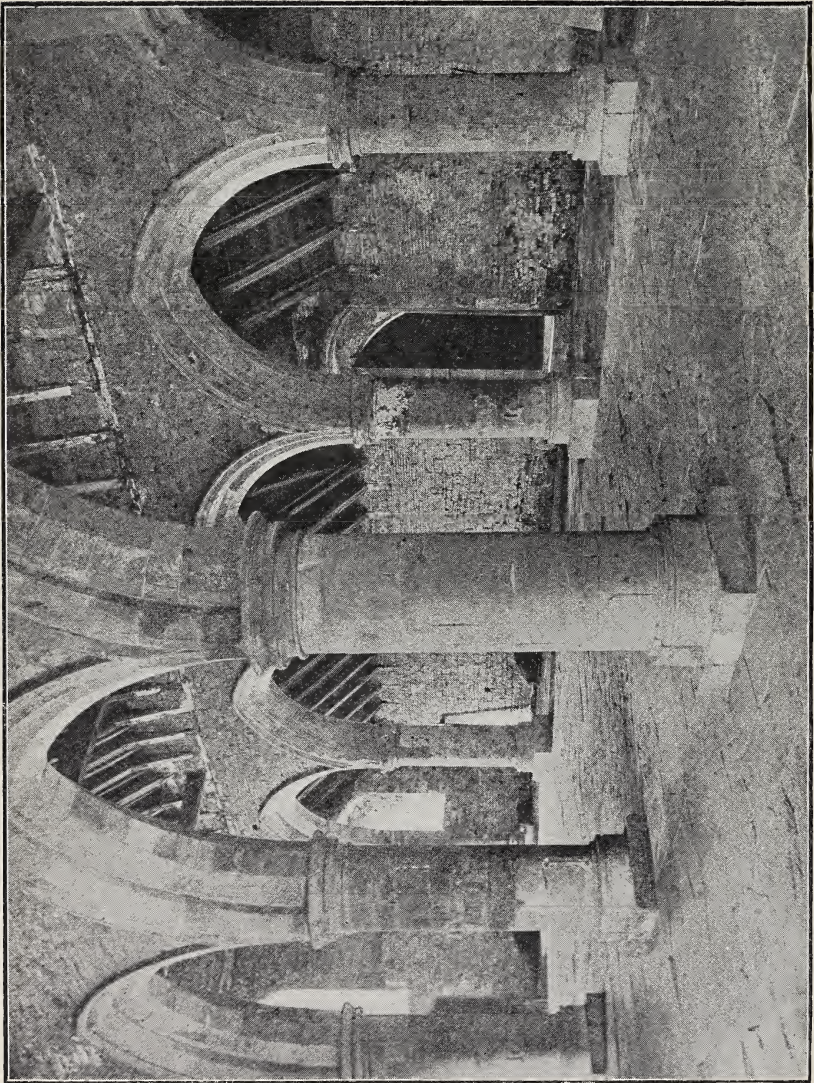
Archdeacon Thomas said they all cordially agreed in the desire to see old churches most carefully and conservatively restored, and he could not quite think that the authorities there would be anxious to alter the character of that singularly interesting church. His old friend, Canon Harding, was present, and, as he believed he was the Rural Dean, he hoped he would be able to put in a word on behalf of the authorities. Provided they were then satisfied, he would be glad to receive subscriptions from any friends who would be willing to assist in the restoration work.

Canon Harding said he would like to disabuse the minds of the members of the Association of any idea that the authorities wanted anything but a thoroughly conservative restoration of that ancient church. A great deal had been done by Mrs. Newton-Jackson, the owner of the Castle, and the money for the restoration of the church was invested, but available only for a complete restoration and not for any patchwork. At the present time there was more hope than there had ever been of a real, thorough, conservative restoration of the church; and he (the speaker) had considerable hope that it would soon be brought to a successful issue. As to the cope, it was of much later date than that assigned to it, and it was part of a set of vestments, the remainder of which were in the Roman Catholic Church at Monmouth.

At 11.45 the carriages left for **Grosmont**, which was reached about one o'clock.

At **Grosmont Church**, Archdeacon Thomas said he was afraid there was only disappointment in store for the members, as the Rev. C. Wesley (the Rector) was away, and he was afraid he had left no notes behind him. He had, however, given them full permission to give their own opinion upon the different parts of the church. It was not to be expected that after a cursory glance round they would be infallible in the few words they should say. The church was described in their handbook as "Transition Norman," and that it adjoins an earlier Norman building. He had not seen the latter, but he dared say it would be pointed out presently. He was not sure as to the Transition portion, but he imagined it referred to the four arches—the choir, the tower—and they might be Transitional Norman. The chancel was a good plain specimen of Early English. It had sedilia, and a very fine double piscina with dog-tooth ornament. Another single piscina of the same character was in the north transept. The font may possibly have been the head

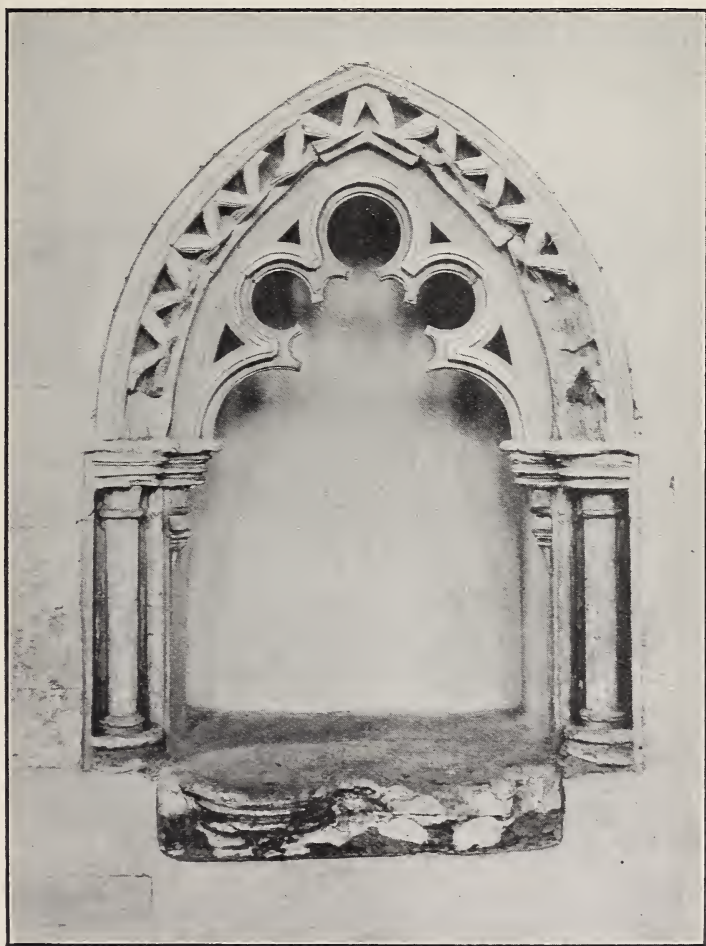
of a Norman pillar. The nave of the church, with north and south aisles, looked as if it had been allowed to fall into decay through



Grosmont Church : Nave

neglect, but that was not the case. It was never finished ; it had remained in its present condition from the time it was built. That rather reminded them how strangely altered were the times now from the times when the church was built. Now the chancel, the transepts,

and the choir sufficed for present needs. The church was built when the castle was in its prime, and the country was flourishing around under its chieftain. The church then would not have been at all too

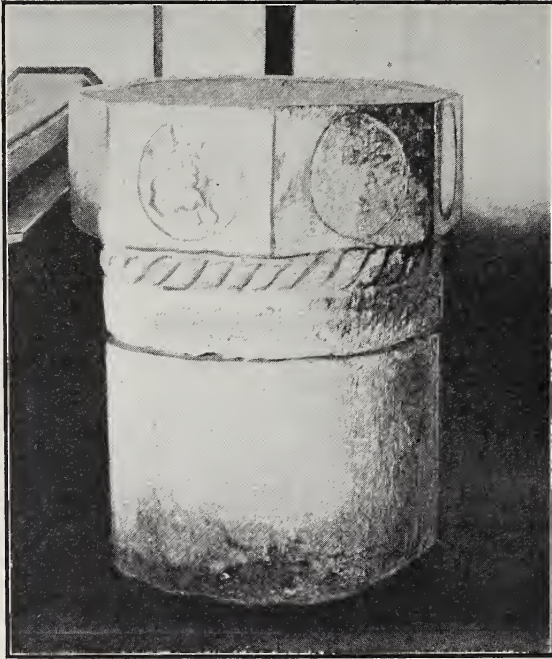


Grosmont Church : Double Piscina

large for occasional needs. There were two effigies in the church. One in the north transept, on the other side of the screen, had been very roughly handled indeed. Everything distinctive of detail had been chiselled away, but Mr. Edward Laws had told him that it was clearly Early English. There was also a slab worth noticing. The opening arches to the transepts on each side had been blocked up.

Corbels were to be seen upon which it was evidently intended that the rood-loft should rest. The chapel, known as Queen Eleanor's was Decorated.

Sir Henry Howorth thought there was no trace of the Norman, and he pointed out that there was a double use of the word transition. He thought it belonged to the second transition. Mr. Bond had been writing an admirable book on screens, and he was the first person really to illustrate their progressive history. The natural place for it there would be enclosing the chancel, but in



Grosmont Church: Font

monastic churches, priories, etc., the choir was taken across the square between the two transepts and included the two eastern bays of the nave. He was, therefore, wondering whether that church was monastic; otherwise he was unable to account for the position. He could not help feeling that the corbels in the second archway which supported the great beam pointed to the church having been a kind of monastic church, in which there would be a necessity for a large choir space for the monks or canons. It was a noble church, large and stately. One could not help thinking it must have been a priory church, or a church attached to an abbey. The date was the thing upon which he felt most certain.

Archdeacon Thomas remarked that the present incumbent was styled a rector, and he knew of no case where there had been a monastic church where the incumbent was still called a rector.

Mr. J. Hobson Matthews said he had been reminded that whilst there was no evidence in the records with regard to the question, there was a very celebrated chantry to St. Mary several centuries before the Restoration.

Archdeacon Thomas said he had never seen that the church was in any way connected with a monastery, or anything like that.

Mr. Edward Laws said the very much battered effigy was a rather unusually large one. Very little could be seen, but three things connected with it gave them its date. It was the effigy of a knight, and he wore a *coif-de-maille*; he carried a heater shield, and he had got a long surcoat. Those three things proved pretty convincingly that he was a thirteenth century man, corresponding to the Early English period of architecture. It had been said that the long surcoat was adopted for Crusading purposes, in order to keep the sun off the armour, but personally he thought that was rather doubtful.

On the south side of the chancel is a series of seven beautiful Early English windows. The piscina, with the tooth ornament, in the south transept, and a double piscina of the same date, were much admired. The font is late Norman, octagonal, with cable ornament. In the disused nave is a rudely-made chest with divided lid, and four locks, and in a recess are stowed away some very primitive candle lamp-stands, with three arms projecting from the upright wooden shaft. By the west door is an opening, 9 ins. square, with wide splay, which much puzzled the members, some of whom were inclined to think it to be of the nature of a "leper-window." The tower, octagonal, is exceptionally fine, and there is a handsome cross in the churchyard, on the north side of the church, with octagonal base, and 4 ft. 6 ins. of the original octagonal shaft remaining. It is supposed that the work in the church which was left unfinished, and may be briefly described as for the most part Early English, with Decorated alterations, was stopped in consequence of the pestilence of 1349. In the market hall is the base of a large market cross, much weather-worn, with a quatre-foil ornament, well carved. The bottom side, measuring 4 ft. across, is uppermost. General regret was expressed that no effort was made to erect the cross on a suitable site in the town opposite the market-place.

At Grosmont Castle, Archdeacon Thomas read a paper on the Castle, written by the late Mrs. Bagnall-Oakeley, which had appeared in the *Transactions* of the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Antiquarian Society, 1896. The following abstract may be given:—

"Skenfrith and Grosmont Castles and White Castle, which form the celebrated "Trilateral" of Monmouthshire, appear to have been united from a very early period, and afterwards with the

strongholds of Old Castle and Longtown, formed a most important line of defence against the Welsh. In the rear of these Monnow Castles were Brecon, Tretower, Crickhowel, and Abergavenny. Lower down the stream was New Castle, while the junction of the Monnow and the Wye was defended by Monmouth Castle. Early strongholds doubtless existed at these three places long before the present castles were built. The earthworks are post-Roman, and earlier than the Norman invasion, and were probably the strongholds of Welsh or Romano-British chieftains. In 1199, according to the Pipe Roll, the castles belonged to the King, who five years later granted them to be held by William de Braos, Lord of Abergavenny. In 1215, John de Monmouth, Constable of the Castle of St. Briavels, had some claim to them, which was admitted by the King, but in 1219 Hubert de Burgh, who held them before William de Braos, was again ordered to have seisin of them.

"Grosmont Castle was being enlarged in 1227, for King Henry III gave to De Burgh one hundred oaks for the work. The King, in 1228, again seized the castles and gave them to John de Braos, who had married Margaret, a daughter of Prince Llewellyn. There followed several changes. In 1232 De Burgh, who had joined Richard Marshall and Llewellyn, besieged Grosmont Castle. The King came with a great army and raised the siege, but meeting with a disaster subsequently, and his supplies being cut off, he retreated to Grosmont and encamped his army in the vicinity. During the night De Burgh's horse surprised the King's troops asleep in the trenches, and carried off 500 horses, besides wagons, provisions, and much treasure. In 1267 the King gave the castles to his son Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, whose grandson was known as Henry de Grosmont, from having been born there. The last historical incident recorded of Grosmont was the defeat of Glyndwr in 1405, when 500 houses were destroyed.

"After the accession of Edward IV, Grosmont, with other Lancastrian castles, was dismantled and returned in the reign of James I as 'ruinous time out of mind.'

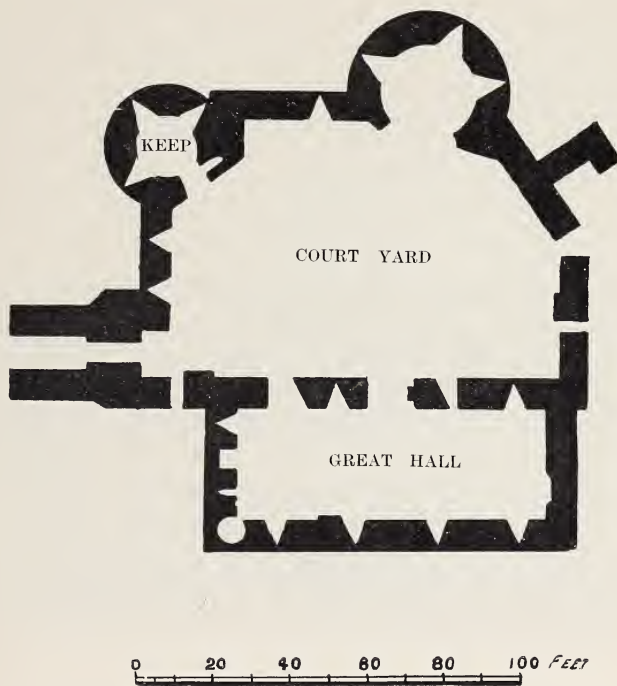
"The Castle is composed of a court of irregular plan, entered by a bridge, with covered way. There are traces of grooves for a portcullis and two holes to receive the wooden bar for fastening the gate. Outside the ditch, which is of considerable depth, to the east and south, is a large demi-lune, or platform of earth, upon which there are traces of walls and a defence of the nature of a barbican. On the left of the entrance the curtain extends to the south-east drum-tower. From this a strong curtain wall extends to the south-west tower. Between these two towers were buildings, probably barracks. Outside the west curtain are some buildings, in ruinous condition, in which is a fireplace, the flue of which rises in an elegant octagonal chimney-shaft, similar to that at St. Briavels.

"On the right of the court is the shell of the Great Hall, 80 ft. by 27 ft. The timber floor was 6 ft. above the level of the

court, and below is a spacious apartment with a fireplace in its east wall.”

Grosmont, Mr. Egerton Phillimore suggests, is so called from the neighbouring hill which overhangs the village and castle, known as “The Graig.” Grosmont in Yorkshire, however, is so called from the connection of the priory with the abbey of Grosmont or Grandimont in Normandy.

The President said John of Kent,¹ who is the subject of many legends in the neighbourhood, had nothing at all to do with the



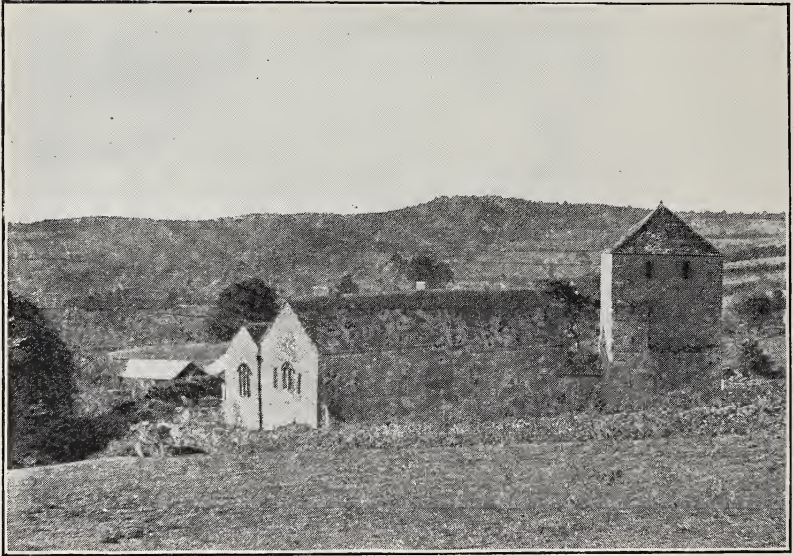
Grosmont Castle

county of Kent. He was supposed to be a necromancer in the Middle Ages, probably in consequence of being possessed of knowledge greater than his contemporaries. His name had absolutely nothing to do with Kentchurch.² The people of Kentchurch were, up to a recent period, much in the primitive condition they were when John of Kent was regarded as gifted with supernatural powers. A few years ago he (Professor Sayce), in conversation with the late Vicar of Kentchurch, asked him whether in that part of the

¹ According to tradition, he was a Franciscan.

² The old name in *Liber Landavensis* is Llangain, from Gain, daughter of Brychain.

world he found that the water from the bottom of the font after baptism was regarded as a cure for sore eyes and other complaints. The Vicar replied that he was frequently asked for it, but that he drew the line at the Communion money. On being asked the meaning of this, he went on to say that it was not an uncommon thing for him to be asked to exchange sixpences and shillings for coins that had been deposited in the alms dish at the offertory, because they were regarded as infallible remedies for certain kinds of diseases. If the coin were placed under the pillow, it would cure the eyes; if carried in the pocket, it would cure rheumatism, and so on. "At that," said the Vicar, "I draw the line."



Garway Church

(From a Photograph by Mr. A. J. H. Bowen)

Mr. Phillimore said John of Kent was reported to have been in the service of the Scudamores at Kentchurch.

The effigy in the church, which, as already mentioned, is that of a knight in armour, used to be considered to be John of Kent's, and it was commonly believed that he had sold his soul to the Devil, who was to have his body, whether he was buried inside or outside the church. Being buried under the church wall, he contrived to outwit the Evil One, and this effigy, which formerly lay along the north side of the chancel, was supposed to show the place of his interment.

Some conversation ensued about the elegant chimney shaft which, unlike that at St. Briavels, had no forester's horn, the badge of the

chief forester, and therefore set up only at his residence, St. Briavels. It is, of course, much later than the greater part of the castle, and is of a domestic character.

The carriages left **Grosmont** at 3 P.M. for **Garway**, driving through Kentchurch Avenue (by the kind permission of Mr. F. S. Head), past Kentchurch Court, the seat for centuries of the Scudamore family, and under the lee of Garway Hill, on which there is a British camp.



Piscina, Templars' Chapel, Garway

Garway Church, which was reached at 4 P.M., was very efficiently described by the Vicar, Rev. E. F. Powys. Attention was called to the singular formation of the building, the detached tower connected only by a slype and placed diagonally to the nave. It is supposed to have been used as a place of confinement for refractory Templars, and is still known as "The Prison." It is thought also that it served as a stronghold against the Welsh, until succour could arrive from Skenfrith or Grosmont Castles. It is on record that the last Prior of Monmouth once took refuge in the basement. The very fine chancel arch, with deeply-cut tooth pattern, was considered by Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite to be of Transitional date, *c.* 1170. The two outer orders have late forms of chevron ornament. The carving of the capitals is contemporary with the arch, three of them with

lotus leaf and other ornamentation, taken from a motif common in ancient Egypt. It seemed (Professor Sayce thought) to go back to papyrus form; at any rate, the capitals showed a distinctly Eastern influence.

On the inner north side of the arch is a stone staircase, which apparently led to the rood-loft, and was apparently introduced later, owing to the Templars' tomb-slabs which obstructed the original staircase on the other side. The font, which is a large one, of Norman character, has twenty-four triangles carved on the rim, and on the west front a carved panel showing a Latin cross with serpent entwined. The cumbersome oak benches, which are raised from the



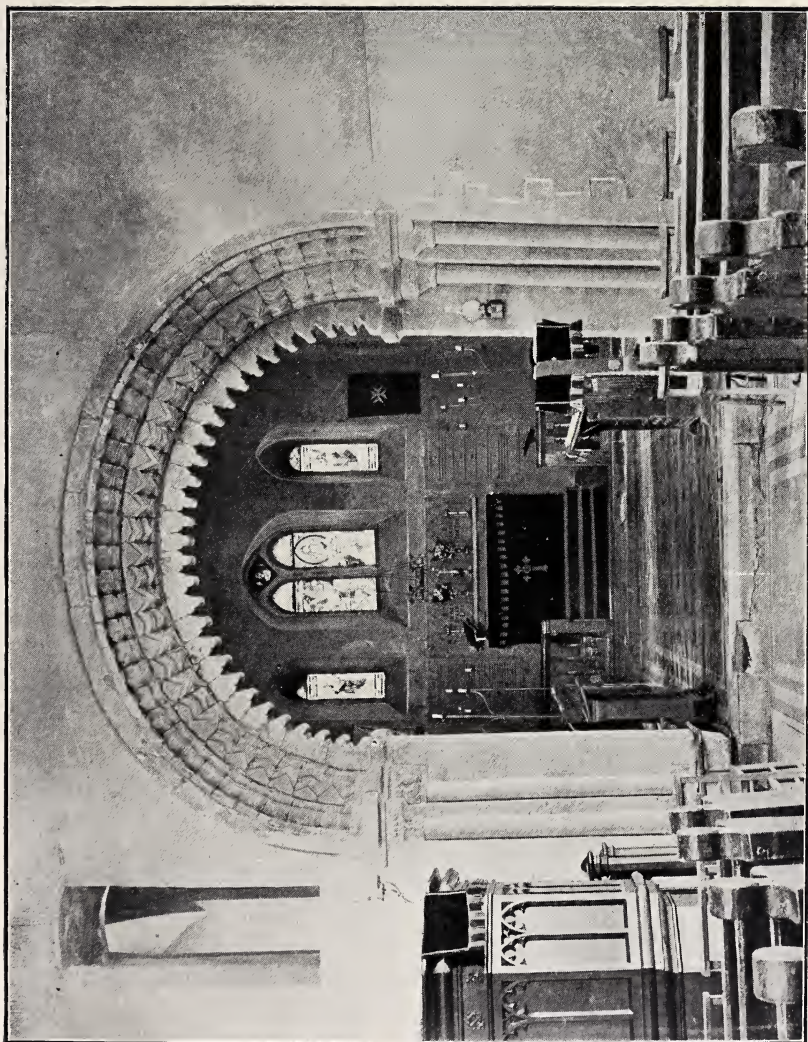
Columbarium, Garway

floor on oak blocks, bear the mark of the adze, and would seem to be amateur work by the Templars themselves.

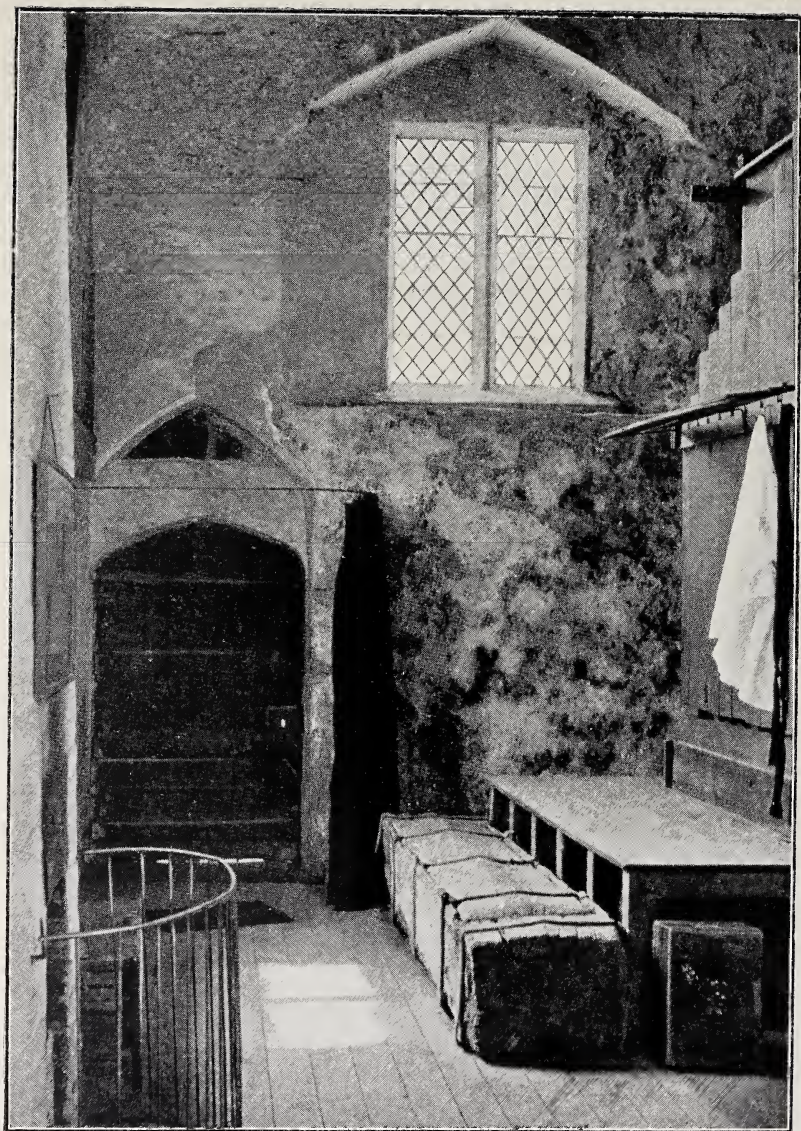
The Communion Table has still the altar stone beneath it, marked with the five crosses. There is in the tower a "moveable table," to be placed in the nave, etc.

The south transept was the Templars' chapel, now used as a vestry and organ chamber, divided from the body of the church by a very beautiful Early English arcade of three arches, with banded pillars.

In this, on an altar at the east end, stood a crucifix, before which the initiates were required to renounce their Christian faith. On the south side is a piscina, having above it a cup with a triangle incised on it a pair of curved wings, and below the figure of (1) a fish, and (2) a cerastes, or horned adder, representing respectively the good and evil principle. A long chest (8½ ft. long),



GARWAY CHURCH, CHANCEL ARCH.



CHEST, TEMPLAR'S CHAPEL, GARWAY.

of rude workmanship, with one lock, cleverly made from a horse-shoe, is preserved in this chapel, which Mr. Minos, the predecessor of Mr. Powys in the Vicarage, had found under the flooring there, and was supposed to have contained the deeds and other documents belonging to the Templars.

The east and west windows are set unusually high up, which points to the strict secrecy observed at the initiation to the Order of Knights Templars.

There are, in various parts, several indications of Oriental influence and mysticism, carvings of serpents, and of the cerastes, fishes with tails connected, a dragon, a hand with three uplifted fingers over the north door. On the east wall exterior are a number of mason's marks, the Swastika, the Knights Hospitallers' cross, the cross of the Patriarch of Jerusalem, etc.

Mr. Westyn Evans suggested that the tower base might have been the original baptistry, and that the newly baptised were conducted along the passage after baptism into the church.

The Vicar called attention to the very interesting Columbarium in the farm-yard near the church. It is a circular building, with a roof constructed of overlapping stones containing 666 nest holes. An inscription over the doorway records that a certain Brother Richard built it in 1326. It is at present used as a fowl-house. This farm is supposed to stand on the site of the Preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers. There is a holy well, with mediæval sculpture.

About 5 P.M. the members left Garway for Welsh Newton, some of the party stopping at Pembridge Castle, which was mentioned in the programme, but not included in the day's work, already sufficiently lengthy.

Pembridge Castle, however, had a distinct interest in connection with the other places visited. It was built by Ralph de Pembridge about the same time as the Monnow Castles. He died in 1219. Gough (Camden's *Britannia*) states that it was held by the Knights Hospitallers, who had, as already mentioned, a Preceptory at Garway, and that at the dissolution it was granted to one Baynham of Newland, who was attainted in the second year of Elizabeth. It was then sold, and passed through several hands to George Kemble, who made it habitable in 1675.

The Castle, which is still in fairly good condition, is a quadrangular structure about 45 yds. from north to south, and 35 yds. from east to west. The entrance is on the south side, defended by two towers of unequal size. Access to the courtyard is obtained through a long vaulted passage, in which there are traces of one or more porteullises. A drawbridge, now non-existent, fitted the space between the two entrance towers; and a moat, which went round the Castle, is filled up in the part near the entrance. At the south-west corner is the keep tower, the basement of which is now used as a cellar, and the three floors are all gone. In the uppermost

part of this keep was a chapel, where the Kemble family, who were Roman Catholics, used to hear Mass. An aged priest of this family, John Kemble, was arrested at the altar in 1679 by a magistrate, Captain Scudamore of Kentchurch, and taken to Hereford, where he was tried and executed 22nd August, 1679. It is said that as a last favour he asked to be allowed to smoke his pipe on the way to execution, and to this day the last pipe before a party separates is called in Herefordshire "Kemble's pipe." John Kemble's body is buried at the foot of the old cross in Welsh Newton churchyard, where pilgrimages are still made on the day of his death. Such a pilgrimage, well attended, notwithstanding the inclement weather, was made on the Saturday after our Monmouth Meeting, 1908.

In *Arch. Camb.*, 1857, p. 421, it is stated that Pembridge Castle "seems to have been provided with external wooden galleries, running along the curtains on two sides, the ends of which were supported and defended by a peculiar adaptation of the masonry."

Owing to the delay at Pembridge and other causes, the party had become straggling, and the Vicar of Welsh Newton, Rev. D. W. Abbott who had prepared an excellent paper on his interesting church, was obliged to repeat his description to the second division, who arrived half an hour late. The original name of Welsh Newton was "*Nova Villa Wallicana*," "the New Settlement in Wales," of which this district was formerly a part. The parish was at one time a chapelry attached to Garway, and known as the chapelry of St. Woolstan, being mentioned as such in the records of the Knights Templars and their successors the Knights Hospitallers, who held possession of their parish until 1540. A farm in the parish bears the name of St. Woolstan's, and in a small plantation near the farm traces remain of the foundations of a church dedicated to St. Woolstan.

The stone screen is of the Decorated period, and has three arches, the centre narrower than the other two; the pillars octagonal, with moulded bases and capitals, and ball-flower ornament in the arches and cornice. For a long time it was enclosed in a wall of lath and plaster, but was opened out in 1869.

The stone sanctuary seat on the north side of the altar may have been the seat of the Prior of the Order of Knights Templars, or it may be connected with the "right of sanctuary" which the Knights Templars claimed.

The Vicar called attention to the early piscina, the Early English lancets, and the Early Norman font, much older than the rest of the building, a plain circular drum tapering downwards and standing on a short circular pillar and square base. The porch, which is Early English, has a projecting stoup, and a number of stones, parts of different crosses, have been laid down on both sides to serve as seats.

On the south wall of the chancel outside is a plain projecting course of stonework on plain square corbels, the object of which appeared difficult to explain. The base of the old churchyard cross,

with three steps, is on the south side of the church, and at its foot is the altar tomb with incised cross of Father Kemble, with the simple inscription "J. K., dyed Aug. 22, 1679." The curiously engraved chalice and cover paten excited much interest. The height of the chalice is $6\frac{5}{8}$ ins.; the depth of the bowl and the diameter of the mouth, 4 ins. The cover paten is unusually wide for the chalice, diameter $5\frac{1}{4}$ ins. The decoration of both chalice and cover is after the Chinese style with figures, flowers, and birds which was in vogue for toilet services in the reign of William and Mary. This decoration on church plate is unique. The hall-mark is for 1689, and the maker's mark I. L. The inscription on the side



Welsh Newton Church, showing Screen

of the chalice is "Jno. Hopkins | Churchwarden of | the Parish of | Welsh Newton | in Hereforde | sheire | 1689."

Sir Henry Howorth referred to the wonderful screen, and asked to be allowed to begin a little earlier than the screen, in order to explain its remarkable interest. The whole subject of these earlier screens, he said, was illustrated in an admirable monograph by Mr. Bond, which most of them ought to read. Mr. Bond started by saying that the earliest churches contained a nave and an apse. The apse subsequently became the sacrarium, not the chancel. It was separated from the nave by a back screen—a row of pillars with arches above—and it could be entirely closed by means of curtains. The ritual of the early centuries in the west, as well as in the east, required that the consecration and the most solemn portions of the

service of the Mass should be done in seclusion and behind that veil. The congregation saw no part of the service involving the consecration of the elements. This peculiarity survives in the Greek Church still. Instead of a veil, they had a solid screen behind which the priests and the deacons could perform this most sacred part of the Communion Service. Then they came out and distributed the



Welsh Newton : Chalice and Paten

elements, and went through the remaining parts of the Mass in public. It was the same in the Latin Church, and the pillars with their little arches survive in several of the early churches in Rome, Milan, etc. Subsequently the services became very ornate, singing and music were introduced largely, and it became necessary to have a choir, and the choir was manned by boys, acolytes, and in monkish churches by monks. It was then necessary to enclose

another space, so that those religious men should be separated from the secular folk coming there merely to worship. So, instead of having one screen enclosing the apse of the church, it became the fashion to have two—one enclosing the altar itself, and the other separating the choir. Then the tendency was to move these screens farther and farther west, because, as they knew, in the service of the great orders, they had two sets of monks—the choir monks and the seculars. They required a large number of seats for all the monks of the monastery for the services which were completely obligatory—"The Hours." The secular clergy were dispensed with. The other screen, instead of being at the opening of the chancel and chancel arch, was extended to the second bay of the nave. Presently it was unnecessary to have two screens for the choir, and the inner screen was simply to enclose the space and not to hide the altar. This at Welsh Newton was almost a unique example of the screen as used in early ritual; there were only four or five to be seen in England, and for that reason they ought to pay special attention to it.

This visit brought to a conclusion a long and most interesting day, and the members returned happily-tired to Monmouth.

There was no Evening Meeting.

EXCURSION 3.—THURSDAY, AUGUST 20.

The Cambrians and non-members, numbering 102, left Monmouth Troy Station at 9 A.M. for **Chepstow**, which was reached at 9.39. They were no longer favoured with fine weather as on Tuesday and Wednesday, for the sky from early morning was overcast, and at Chepstow rain began to fall, and continued throughout the day. Driving through the town, the party made the first stop at **Crick House**, which was reached at 10.30, and furnished a welcome shelter from the storm of rain which just at that time was at its worst.

Crick House, which is in its almost original state, was the manor-house of Crick. The style of the present building is Elizabethan, but there are several indications of an earlier building. It was occupied in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by a family named Moore, originally De la Moore, who were lords of the manor. Charles I stopped here and dined with Mr. Moore in 1645, on his way from Raglan Castle to England over the Severn. The old hall is a spacious room of good proportions, some of the windows blocked up as in 1747 to avoid the window-tax. In the farm-yard is a chapel, now used as a barn. At the east end are two square windows, with a good rose window between. At the west end is another window, apparently of the Decorated period. This building was under Caerwent, and dedicated to St. Nevy'n, who is

said to have been one of Brychan's daughters. But Mr. Egerton Phillimore points out that in *Liber Landavensis*, pp. 31, 43, and 90, mention is made of a saint of the other sex, "*Villam Sancti Nunien cum Ecclesia.*"

At 10.45 we resumed our course for **Caerwent**, *Venta Silurum*. In the Museum, Viscount Tredegar, on behalf of the Monmouthshire Antiquarian Society and the Caerwent Exploration Committee, offered a hearty welcome to the Cambrian Archæological Association, at the same time apologising for the unfortunate weather.

The Caerwent Exploration Committee, Lord Tredegar explained, was not a body of old standing, but during the short time it had existed the members had done their best to lay bare the very interesting ruins of an old Roman city.

During the first period of their labours they had to work on a field which they rented only for the occasion. This was done for a year or two, under the condition that they should leave it, after their excavations, in the same state as they found it. The consequence was that all they found of interest there they were obliged to convey to the museums at Cardiff or Newport. In the field they had now they were able to do what they pleased, and they had some interesting excavations to show. Lord Tredegar added that arrangements had been made for certain gentlemen to act as guides at different points. Thus at the north gate Mr. Bosanquet would take charge of the visitors; the amphitheatre would be explained by Mr. King; the south gate and east wall by Mr. Ward. The temple, which was one of their latest discoveries, would be explained by Mr. Jones. It was almost unique. There was one found, he believed, at Silchester, but it was not equal in interest to that at Caerwent. Close to it they found a goddess.

Mr. Fox, of the Ifton Quarries, would show them some prehistoric skulls found in the quarries a few months ago, and would explain the position in which he found them. They would notice the exceptional thickness of some of the skulls.

Mr. Alfred E. Hudd, F.S.A., seconded the welcome to the visitors, and Mr. Fox followed with a short account of his discovery. The skulls and bones, there exhibited, were found on a ledge in the quarry. The ledge had evidently been excavated, and the covering stone appeared to have been propped up to prevent the rock from falling down. The skulls—nine or ten, one complete—were well hidden behind, and the bones were all laid out in front. Four teeth, which projected outwards, remained in the jaws of one of the skulls. Mr. Hudd remarked on these prehistoric remains that they were well worth examining. The skulls seemed to him to be of a very extraordinary, out-of-the-way type, the remains apparently of a very low type of man, of probably the early Stone Age.

Mr. Alfred E. Hudd, F.S.A., then gave a summary of the work which had been done at Caerwent.

The Roman station of *Venta Silurum*, now **Caerwent**, is only twice mentioned by classic authors, once in the Road-book of

Antoninus, where it appears as the station west of Isca (Caerleon) in the 14th Iter; and once by the anonymous geographer of Ravenna (seventh century), who names it among the *civitates* and *castra* of Britain. Before our exploration commenced, it was generally supposed that *Isca* was of older foundation than *Venta*, but the occurrence of a vallum of rammed earth immediately under or inside the wall of Caerwent, and of a moat outside the north wall and perhaps also of the east wall, show that an entrenched camp was here before the wall was built, dating probably from the time of



Skulls and Bones, found in Ifton Quarries

Ostorius (A.D. 50) or of his successor, Aulus Didius. Later, when Isca had been founded and made the headquarters of the Second Augustan Legion, it is probable that *Venta* became the civil capital of the district (*CIVIS. SILVRVM*, see inscribed stone in the museum) and the residence of the Roman governor.

At its most flourishing period, from the end of the second century to the beginning of the fifth, the town consisted of probably about one hundred houses, of which we have at present excavated between thirty and forty, including portions of the forum, basilica, public baths, and possibly a temple or two. These last-named buildings

(of which one has only just been excavated) were so much ruined that nothing remained above floor-level, and their nature can only



Caerwent : Ancient British Goddess, found June, 1908

be guessed at from their ground-plans. The same may be said of possible Christian remains, of which we hoped to have found some traces, but at present nothing of decidedly Christian character has been discovered.

Of Pagan Temples.—What were thought to be the ruins of a shrine, with the head of an unknown pagan god, were found near



Caerwent : Ancient British Goddess, found June, 1908

House VIII in the south-west diggings; and another sculptured figure of a seated goddess recently turned up at the bottom of a deep pit in House XVIII N. These figures, which are carved in

yellow sandstone, are evidently from the same workshop, and are probably of local manufacture. So far as I can learn, nothing like them has been found elsewhere, and I regard them as among the most interesting of our discoveries, although as works of art they certainly cannot be called beautiful. The stone out of which they are carved may have come from the Caerwent district. A bronze figure found at Aust, on the Severn, and "the Seasons" on the pavement, found here in House VII s, show some resemblance in the treatment of the eyes and other features.

The present excavation of the site was initiated in 1894 by Mr. Trice Martin and myself, but it was not till 1899 that a Committee was formed, the C. E. Fund started, and work was commenced in the south-west quarter, which has been continued each year since. Much of the success of the work must be attributed to our President, Viscount Tredegar, without whom we should never have succeeded in doing half the work we have done. More than half a century since, his lordship's uncle, Mr. Octavius Morgan, commenced an excavation in the south-east quarter, which led to some very interesting discoveries, but were not long continued. Before then, a great London archæological society had proposed to explore the site, but the suggestion was not received locally with much favour, and nothing came of it, except an exploratory visit from the well-known antiquary, Mr. C. Roach Smith, who published some notes on the subject. The site had been previously described by Seyer in his *History of Bristol*, by Cox in his *History of Monmouthshire*, and elsewhere, and is also mentioned by Leland and Camden.

The City Wall, nearly a mile in extent, still stands on all four sides of the city, although it has been partially destroyed in one or two places. In some parts it is still more than 25 ft. high, and is one of the finest Roman walls in Britain. Unlike many others it has no courses of Roman brick, though flat red-sandstone slabs used in some parts look not unlike brick, or rather tiles. (It is said that *bricks* were never used in Roman walls, only tiles; this seems to be the case in Rome itself.) On the south side three bastions are built against the so-called "Port Wall," but are not bonded in. They were probably more for observation than for strengthening the wall. Internal buttresses, or counter-forts, were found near the south-west corner and east and west of the north gate.

The Gates.—Traces of four gates remain, but of the east and west only a few stones are left. The north and south gates have been opened out, and can now be seen. In both cases they had been walled in at some period, probably in the fifth or sixth century, or later, for protection against the attacks of invaders coming from the Severn Sea, or from the hills to the north. The south gate was unknown until we discovered it in 1904.

The Mound or earthen rampart, the existence of which had been disputed, has been discovered in many places inside the wall. North of the *Amphitheatre* upwards of 50 ft. have been left on view, it

having been excavated at the cost of Lord Tredegar, some two years since.

The Amphitheatre, in the north quarter of the city, is about 100 yds. inside the north wall, not outside the wall as is more usual. Only a small segment of the outer ring was found, and it is probable that the building was never finished, and that the seats for the audience were made of timber.

The Basilica was partially excavated last year, and some portions have been left on view. It must have been a fine building when complete, the fragments of Corinthian capitals, huge bases of walls, and other remains indicating a public building of considerable importance.

The Forum, to the south of the Basilica, has only partially been excavated. Remains of shops were found on the east and south sides, with an ambulatory surrounding a central paved yard.

The Roman Houses at present found number between thirty and forty, containing each from two to more than fifty rooms, and passages. In some of these everything had been destroyed to below the floor-levels; in others the walls remained to a height of from 6 ft. to 16 ft., in many cases covered with one or more layers of coloured plaster or stucco. Most of the larger houses were heated by one or more hypocausts, some of which have been left *in situ* and some removed to the museum. Houses of the usual "courtyard" and "corridor" type are numerous, but we also have what may be called a "Caerwent type," in which the rooms were arranged round all four sides of an enclosed courtyard, as in House No. III s.

The Streets consist of three running east and west, of which the central one between the gates is still in use, and of probably four streets running north and south, generally intersecting the others at right angles and dividing the city into twenty squares or *insulae*.

The Water Supply.—The town seems to have been well supplied with water, as, in addition to several wells, we have found numerous iron collars of the wooden water-pipes for the supply of drinking water to all parts of the city.

Tesselated Pavements.—The finest and most perfect pavements were found in Houses II, IV and VII in the south-west quarter, and are now to be seen in the museums in Cardiff and Newport, but interesting fragments found in Houses I N, II N, on Lord Tredegar's property, are in the local museum at Caerwent.

Inscribed Stones.—The two most important are the large slab with its pediment found under the village green, and one dedicated to the god Mars, found south of the church, in House IV, both of which have added considerably to our knowledge of the Romans in Britain.

Coins.—Some 11,000 coins, mostly of the fourth century and later, have been found, the greater number being "small brass" in poor condition, but a few large brass in excellent preservation, dating from the Emperor Augustus to Constantine and his successors, and some of silver and billon, have turned up. Most of these are under

the care of Mr. Trice Martin, in Bath, but a few are exhibited in the local museum. A couple of Saxon coins and a few later silver coins have also been found, including Georgian half-pence.

Bronze Objects.—Many brooches (some richly enamelled), finger and ear-rings, seal boxes, and other personal ornaments, spoons, pins, styli, and toilet objects are mostly in the museum, but some have been sent to Newport.

Earthenware.—An immense variety, including Samian and most of the usual Roman types in red, black, lustre, brown, yellow and white wares are in the museum; but some of the most perfect vases are at Newport. Very few are in good condition, though most are fragments only, but we hope some interesting specimens may be restored. Many mortaria have been found, and some large amphora, wine and water jars, some *in situ*.

Hypocausts.—Specimens of the different types of heating chambers are in the museum, one *in situ*, others removed from various houses. Three or four remain on view as found, not having been filled in.

Wall Plaster.—An immense quantity and variety of coloured wall plaster has been preserved, much of which was still on the walls of the rooms when excavated, the various colours being beautifully preserved. Careful drawings and tracings of most of this have been made, and of some coloured illustrations have been given in *Archæologia*.

Leather.—Some well-preserved sandals and shoes were found at the bottom of a Roman well, and may be seen in the museum.

Seeds.—About 100 varieties of Roman seeds, mostly of wild plants still growing in the village, have been detected and named from material found in wells and pits.

Shell Fish.—Great quantities of oyster shells (some unopened) of both deep-sea and estuary varieties (the latter much more numerous), mussels, whelks, razor-shells, limpets and snails, and a couple of cockles, are evidence of the Roman love for fish diet.

Animal Remains.—Bones of pigs in great numbers, wild boar, ox, sheep, goat, deer, roe-deer, whale, horse, etc., await the attention of an expert. The horn cores of cattle seem to indicate more than one variety, the Celtic ox *Bos longifrons* being the most abundant.

Human Remains.—Although it was not the Roman custom to bury their dead inside the walls, several human skeletons have been found in pits and houses. Of these one was found under a wall, in a recess which had been evidently left for the purpose; two or more skeletons were found in a pit in the south diggings, probably those of natives killed by Saxon invaders; a couple of baby graves inside Roman houses were found, one of which, with its covering stone, has been re-erected in the museum. A jar containing cremated human remains has quite recently been found in House XX N.

The President (Professor Sayce), on behalf of the Cambrian Archæological Association, thanked Lord Tredegar for his kindly welcome, and Mr. Hudd for the very interesting description of the

work done at Caerwent, which had in a very large measure been enabled to be undertaken through the liberality of Lord Tredegar. More especially, on behalf of archæologists, had he to thank Mr. Hudd and his collaborators for the scientific arrangement of the museum and the scientific way in which everything had been excavated, examined, and recorded. For the first time they had there a so-called Roman site dealt with in a way which enabled them not only to form some idea of the life their Romano-British ancestors lived and led, but of the fauna and flora of the country, and, above all, of the economic and social conditions in Roman times. It must be remembered that in speaking of the excavations of Roman sites they were using the language of a past generation. They were the remains of our own Romano-British ancestors, who adopted the civilisation of the Romans.

Sir Henry Howorth, in seconding the vote of thanks, said he wished he were competent to speak, or that he had had an opportunity of seeing the things in that room before he was asked to say anything. It was impossible to forget altogether the bigger problems which archæology was meant to illustrate. Forty years ago, those who studied Roman history were content to read the dramatic history of the Roman Republic in its political phase, and, later, the quarrels and vices and domestic troubles of those very strange people, the Roman Emperors, especially those of the Flavian House. But it was left to another period to call attention to the fact that the great, the real history which ought to make Rome remembered for all time was its provincial history. While the Empire at Rome was the scene of intrigues and got more and more rotten, it was perfectly clear the provincial government remained staunch and a great example to the modern world. By far the most interesting part of Mommsen's *History of Rome* was the two volumes he devoted to the provincial government of the great Roman Empire. Here that day they stood on ground where in every article and every object they had some proof of the practical way in which those practical men, the ancestors of our own race, managed to govern the vast empire in the provinces while it was being utterly shattered morally by the lives of the rulers in Rome. Here they had around them specimens of what they found on other Roman sites, showing what an extraordinary wealth of life there was in those communities, not only with regard to home-made objects, but imported objects as well. There was ware which showed how the Roman palate enjoyed the spinach. There were remains of that pseudo-Samian ware which was made in France, where many of them had seen remains of the potteries which were supplying not only Gaul, but the Rhine country, this country, and others. The Samian ware which was found in Britain was chiefly manufactured at Clermont and Fermont, in the South of France, where the great kilns still remained, with a great number of the cups and dishes all burned together, bearing the same names of the potters as on those remains found in Britain. Then they had the corn mills. There was

nothing here fitted for grinding corn, and shiploads of stone must have been brought from the mouth of the Rhine to assist the local people in this most necessary domestic process. Then there were samples of glass, a great amount of which was not home-made, but brought from the great glass-works of which they found remains in France, at Cologne and other towns around. Here these busy people defended the marches of Wales not only from the Welsh, but from the people on the other side of the Channel, notwithstanding that their nicest girls ran away with our nicest boys. The situation and methodical plan and arrangement of the camp followed the rule laid down for Roman camps: the four great gates and the two cross-roads. Every stone and every other thing there suggested something to them, and it was but fitting that they, that day, should be presided over by the "King of South Wales."

Lord Tredegar, in reply, said a great friend of his who was very fond of shooting, after giving a shooting party directions what to do and what to shoot, used to finish up by saying there was only one thing he asked of them, and that was that when he met them at luncheon they would say, "This is by no means the worst part of the day." He (Lord Tredegar) began his oration just now by saying, "Man proposes and God disposes." Now he had something else to tell them. On the way to Caerwent the van bringing the luncheon collapsed. The hind wheel came off, and another wheel had to be got to bring the van there. He was in great trepidation, but he was now told that the van had arrived. He was, however, afraid that it would make the luncheon late.

The company then, disregarding the heavy rain, dispersed to view the Roman wall, the forum, the basilica, the temple, the north and south gates, etc., under the guidance of the gentlemen named by Lord Tredegar.

After the excellent luncheon provided by Lord Tredegar in a marquee had been partaken of,

The President, in proposing the toast of Lord Tredegar, said he was sure he would be expressing the feelings of all present in thanking their host very heartily for the sumptuous banquet with which he had provided them, and which had mitigated the malignity of the weather. In Caerwent at the present time they had the most interesting spot not only in Wales, but in the greater part of Britain. Archæologically they had fared sumptuously in what had, by the thorough and scientific excavations there, been brought to light bearing on the life of their ancestors, and now the inner man had been sumptuously feasted. He therefore asked them to drink the health of Lord Tredegar, and at the same time couple with that their thanks for the way he had enabled them, by his patronage of the excavations and his liberality, to discover, preserve, and record the life of the past.

Sir Henry Howorth, in seconding the vote of thanks, referred to Lord Tredegar as a real, typical, model country gentleman. He was popular as a survivor of the most tragical and distressedly

interesting battle ever fought by the English—the great charge of Balaclava. Since then he has become what is still better—a very devoted antiquarian. He was the best of all antiquaries that he knew of, because he put forth his means and his efforts and sympathy in illustrating the antiquities of his district.

Some of the visitors ventured forth from the shelter of tent and museum to inspect the church.

Caerwent Church.—Archdeacon Thomas pointed out some of its chief features. It has been recently rebuilt on the old lines, with the exception of the fine tower, which is of the Somersetshire type, with an octagonal turret at the south-east angle. The original design was evidently that of a chancel and nave with south aisles (not completed). On the south side of the chancel are three flat-headed arches closed, which appeared to be Roman work. The porch has a deeply recessed Early English doorway, with a niche above it and a stoup on its north side; in the north wall is a closed doorway, which probably led to a parvise. The carved oak pulpit is Jacobean, dated 1632, with the text, “Woe is me if I preach not the Gospel,” 1 Cor. ix, 16; and its panels set off with (1) a shield, quarterly of six charged with a lion rampant, (2) *Ecclesia Landaven.*, (3) dragon rampant. The plate consists of an Elizabethan cup, with cover, parcel gilt, 1577, and also a seventeenth-century cup, with paten cover. The registers begin with 1568.

In the churchyard is a mass of stones from some Roman buildings, including round columns, head of stone coffin, and a deeply incised cross. The church is within the wall of the Roman city.

The local tradition is that the south wall is part of a Roman building *in situ*, which was subsequently taken into the church. This tradition is supported by the projection of the string course under the abutment. Freeman (*Arch. Camb.*, 1851, p. 199) remarks: “The church seems certainly to have been built on the site and partly out of the materials of some Roman edifice. On the south side of the nave, about one half of the wall is built of common rubble, the other half of huge rectangular stones, quite unlike usual Gothic masonry. They are, however, most wretchedly put together, and we may most probably conjecture that they are the remains of a Roman structure, built up again as far as they would go, the rest of the wall being continued of new materials.”

Freeman compares the arches in the south wall of the chancel, so conspicuous for their extreme flatness, with other instances at St. Lythans (Cardiff), Llawbaden, and St. Florence, Pembrokeshire.

Professor Sayce calls attention to the “minims”¹ found at Caer-

¹ These coins, of rude character and imperfect design, are so called from their diminutive size. They appear to have been late imitations of the Roman coins denominated “third brass,” struck, probably, very soon after the abandonment of the island by the imperial government.

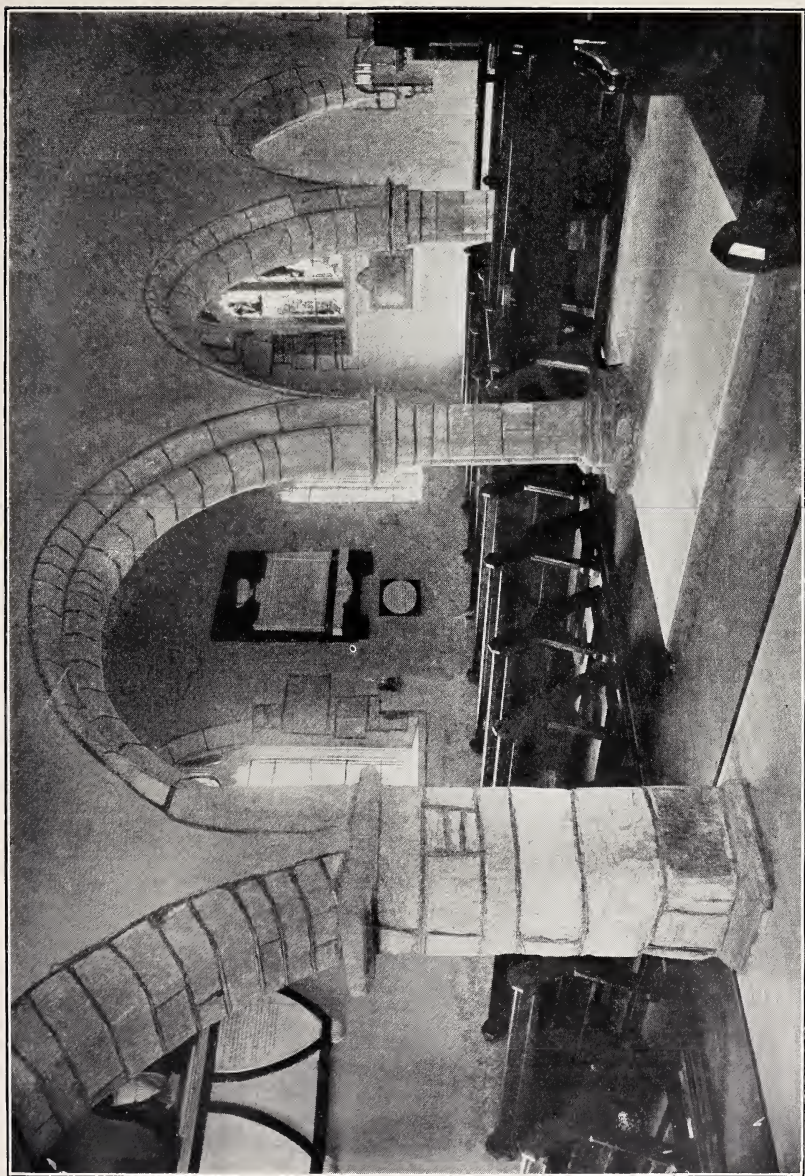
went, which are obviously imitations of the minims of the two sons of Theodosius, and equally obviously have been in use for at least fifty years. They indicate, therefore, that the destruction of Caerwent could not have taken place before the close of the fifth century, and that a coinage similar to that of the Romans continued to be in use there long after the departure of the Roman legionaries.

In consequence of the lateness of the hour and the inclement weather, the proposed visit to Caldicot Church was abandoned, and the carriages were driven direct to **Mathern Church**, which was reached about 4 p.m. The Vicar, the Rev. Watkin Davies, pointed out the chief features of the building. The church is dedicated to St. Tewdrig ap Teithfallt. The legend about it, given in *Liber Landavensis* and *Hanes Cymru*, is that Tewdrig, King of Gwent, having handed over his kingship to his son Meurig, the reputed grandfather of Arthur, on condition that Meurig should build a church where he (Tewdrig) died, retired to a hermit's cell. The Saxons invaded Gwent and were beating the Welsh so badly that Tewdrig was visited by an angel, who ordered him to leave his retreat and foretold his death. Tewdrig rose up, and, rallying the men of Gwent, defeated the Pagan Saxons with great slaughter on the banks of the Augidy. In the battle he received a mortal wound and could not move, when suddenly two white stags darted from the forest and bore him to Mathern, where he died. Meurig, in accordance with his oath, raised the church to his memory.

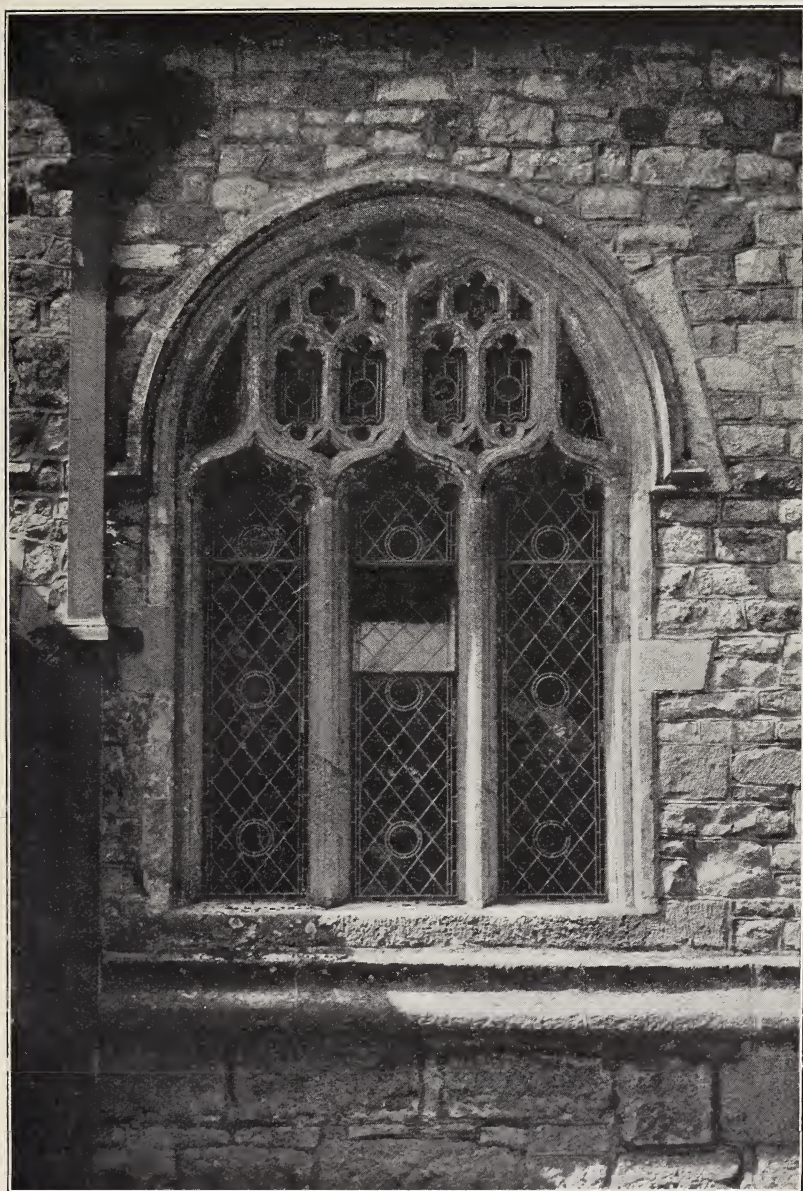
In the chancel is an inscription referring to this battle:—

“Here Lyeth Intomb'd the Body of
Theoderick King of Morganuck, or
Glamorgan, Commonly called
S^T Thewdrick, and accounted a Martyr,
because he was Slain in a Battle against
the Saxons being then Pagans, and in
Defence of the Christian Religion, the
Battle was Fought at Tintern where he
Obtained a Great Victory, he Died here
being in his way homeward Three
Days after the Battle, having taken
Order with Maurice his son who Suc-
ceeded him in the Kingdom, that in the
same place he should happen to Decease A
Church should be built & his Body buri-
ed in y^e same, w^{ch} was accordingly perform^d
in the Year 600.”

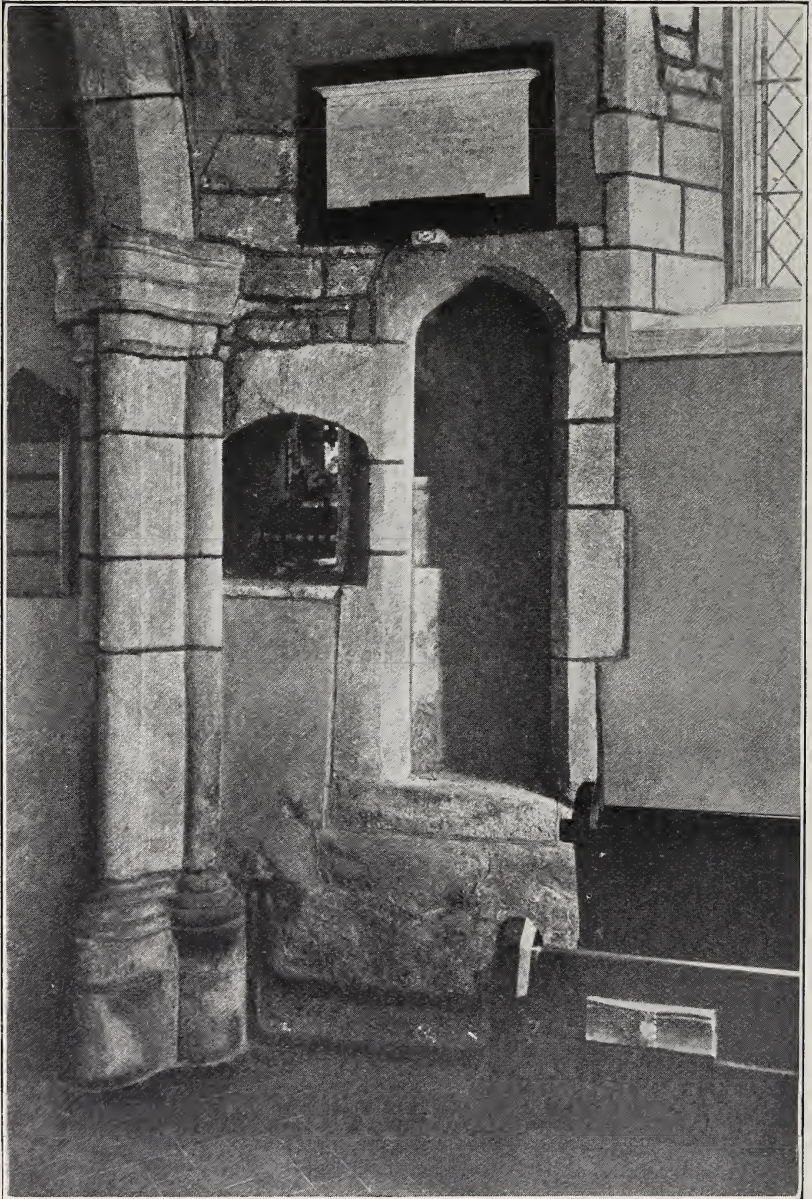
One of the original columns of the earliest church was retained at the restoration in 1881, which was carried out with great care and judgment. The members' attention was directed to the remains of a staircase to the rood-loft, two lights unusually placed apparently to light the rood-loft. The double piscina, the Early English



MATHERN CHURCH, SHOWING THE COLUMN OF THE OLD CHURCH.



Mathern Church : South Side Window



Mathern Church : Hagioscope and Stair to Rood-loft

window of three lights, two windows of the Decorated period, and the Perpendicular windows in the transept tell somewhat of the architectural history of the church. The tower was remarkable for its beautiful lace-like work, and contained in one of the windows some old glass. The old font has disappeared, and the base of the churchyard cross is now in the yard of the old Episcopal residence, doing duty as a cistern to a pump. Four of the Bishops of Llandaff are said to have been buried at Mathern. The Bishops took up their residence from 1408 to 1706 in a small house which was built after the destruction of the palace by Owain Glyndwr. An epitaph in the churchyard is quaint enough (though not archæological) to deserve quotation here. It is: "To the Memory of John Lee of this parish, who died May 21, 1825, aged 103 years.

" John Lee is dead, that good old man,
 We ne'er shall see him more :
 He used to wear an old drab coat
 All buttoned down before."

Sir Henry Howorth said it was quite clear from the dedication that there was an older church on the spot. When an old church was replaced by another in the early centuries, after the Norman Conquest, it was always the custom to begin with the nave and give a small place for the choir. Thus successive stages of the work varied in style, as was there observable. With regard to the tower, he thought it was the most exquisite he had seen in Wales. It was like Magdalen Tower, Oxford, and nothing very much finer in grace and character could be found anywhere. The large stained glass window in it was an apparent weakness to the eye. He believed in Ruskin's very good rule of having the lowest story as strong-looking as possible. The window belonged to what he termed the debased Churchwarden period.

Some of the more venturesome members, despite the drenching rain, visited the Bulwarks Camp, but the majority of the party drove to Chepstow, and visited the Priory Church and Castle.

Chepstow Church was probably founded by William FitzOsborn, Lord of the Castle at Domesday, or by his son. With the Priory it was attached as a cell to the Benedictine Abbey of Cormeilles in Normandy. Hence the similarity of the western front, with its arcaded windows above the doorway, to some of the Norman churches.

It has suffered much. The central tower fell *circa* 1700. The nave, which Freeman spoke of as "the nearly perfect nave of no contemptible Norman minster," had become ruined at an earlier period.

As originally planned, it consisted of a nave of six bays, central tower, transepts, choir, and perhaps some side chapels. The five western bays of the nave, with the rich western front, are all that now remain. The arcades consist of massive square piers, with a small engaged column or pilaster on each face, those facing the

nave carried up to support the proposed vaulting ribs. The triforium differs considerably on the two sides.

The church contains several monuments of interest. (1) The handsome monument of the Tudor period to the memory of the second Earl of Worcester, who died 1549, with full length effigy of the Earl and his Countess; (2) the tombstone which formerly covered the remains of the regicide Henry Marten now under the tower at the door of the church, with an acrostic epitaph composed by himself; (3) the Clayton monument, a quaint specimen of monumental style to the memory of Mrs. Clayton, who died 1620. She had previously been married to a Mr. Shipman, and the effigies of both



Chepstow Church : Female Head showing Chin-strap

her husbands are carved in kneeling posture, separated by a *prie-dieu*, by her side, she recumbent, with the figures of her two sons and ten daughters underneath.

The font is a very graceful one, of early fifteenth century. A much earlier one has been dug up in the churchyard, but has not been placed on a base.

At the Castle a valuable paper was read by Mr. A. Morris, F.R.Hist.Soc., on Chepstow Castle and the History of the Barony of Striguil, which will, it is hoped, be printed in an early number of *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

At 6.38 the members took the train for Monmouth, where they arrived at 7.30, thoroughly wet and much bedraggled.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Association was held in the Rolls Hall on Thursday evening. It was called for 8.45 P.M., but after the unpleasant experience of a thoroughly wet day, members were naturally not so prompt to time, and the President did not take the chair until 9.15.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting, held at Llangefni, which had been printed in the January number, 1908, were taken as read and confirmed. The Report of the Committee, as passed at the Committee Meeting on Monday evening, was presented by the Chairman of Committee, the Ven. Archdeacon Thomas, and was read to the meeting by the Editor, Rev. Canon Rupert Morris.

REPORT, 1908.

While last year we had to report the death of only one of our members, we rejoiced in the survival of our centenarian veteran, the Rev. Hugh Pritchard of Dinam; this year we have to chronicle his death also, on the 13th October, 1907, in his 101st year. He was one who, in the earlier struggles of the Association, did yeoman service in its behalf, especially in connection with his native county of Anglesey and its neighbour, Carnarvonshire. Another loss has been that of our learned and distinguished Vice-President, Sir John Evans, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., ex-President of the Society of Antiquaries, one of the greatest authorities on the antiquities of the Stone and Bronze Ages. Another Vice-President, who has also passed away, was Mr. Richard Henry Wood, a man of wide and accurate antiquarian knowledge, and our genial President in the Portmadoc year. To them we must add the names of Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins, one of our local secretaries at Wrexham in 1874, and Mr. David Evans, who received us so hospitably at Ffrwdgrech during the Brecon Meeting in 1902. But if we have lost several members, we may remember that we had an unusually large accretion—something like fifty—of new members at our Llangefni Meeting.

Of that meeting we have not only the account published in the January issue, the first effort of our new Editor—on which we may congratulate him—but also in the “Ten Days’ Tour through the Isle of Anglesey, December, 1802, by the Rev. John Skinner,” which he has edited from the original MS. as a Supplement to the July number. He is also preparing for publication, as a further Supplement, the MS. of what is commonly called “Ed. Lhuyd’s Itinerary,” but which is in reality the Summary of the Answers he received in response to a Series of Archæological Questions issued by him relating to a large number of Parishes in Wales. Its compiler and its date both guarantee the value and interest of its contents.

Last year, a new Society was inaugurated in Liverpool for the purpose of excavation and research in Wales and the Marches, in close co-operation with the University of Wales, the Cambrian Archæological Association, and with District and County Archæological Societies, and the following members of our Association have been appointed to act upon its General Committee:—Professor Anwyl, Professor J. E. Lloyd, Colonel Mainwaring, Messrs. W. B. Halked, Edward Owen, Colonel Morgan, Sir John Rhys, and Archdeacon Thomas; and the following three represent the Association directly: Canon Rupert Morris, Canon Trevor Owen, and Mr. Alfred N. Palmer.

This year, a new Royal Commission has been appointed to make an inventory of the ancient and historical monuments and constructions connected with, or illustrative of, the contemporary culture, civilisation, and conditions of life of the people in Wales from the earliest times, and to specify those which seem most worthy of preservation. Of the nine members, six are members of our Association, and include Sir John Rhys, the Chairman; Professor Anwyl; Mr. E. Vincent Evans; Rev. Dr. Hartwell Jones; Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan; and Mr. Edward Owen, as Secretary.

We may mention in passing that they will find in the volumes of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* a large amount of information on the subject of their inquiry.

We readily accede to the request preferred by Sir John Rhys, Chairman of the Commission, that the assistance of the Local Secretaries of the Cambrian Archæological Association in their several districts be placed at the disposal of the Commission.

We are also glad to record that Sir John Rhys occupies the high position of Hon. President of the International Congress of History which has just been in session in Berlin.

The Rev. J. Fisher, B.D., has been placed on the Committee of the Welsh National Library. Two of our members, the Rev. W. Done Bushell and Mr. E. Neil Baynes, have been elected Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries.

We include

The Editor's Report.—The articles published in the Journal from July, 1907, to July, 1908, include the following:—

Prehistoric Period.

- “The Early Settlers of Carmarthenshire.” By Professor Anwyl.
- “The Early Settlers of Anglesey.” By Professor Anwyl.
- “Merddyn Gwyn Barrow, Pentraeth.” By Harold Hughes.

Romano-British Period.

- “Cardiff Castle.” By John Ward, F.S.A.
- “The Excavations at Din Lligwy.” By E. Neil Baynes, F.S.A.
- “Antiquities on the Sandhills at Merthyr Mawr, Glamorganshire.”
By M. Evanson, B.Sc.

Mediæval and Later Periods.

“An Island of the Saints.” By Rev. W. Done Bushell, F.S.A.

“The Town of Holt, County of Denbigh.” (Three articles.)

By A. Neobard Palmer.

“Glazed Pebbles in an Old Building near Llanbedr.” By C. E. Breese.

“The Flemish Bell of Nicholaston Church, Gower.” By G. E. Halliday.

“Discovery of Roman Coins on Little Orme’s Head.” By Willoughby Gardner.

Short notices have also appeared of Bronze Implements from the Shores of Milford Haven; Stone Implements found in Anglesey; The Brohomagli Stone at Voelas Hall; Exploration of Tumuli near Caerwys, Flintshire; The Maesnonni Stone, Carmarthenshire; Copper Cakes found near Criccieth, and Stone Hammer, Carnarvonshire; Roman Buildings at Glasfryn, Tremadoc; New Discoveries at Tenby Parish Church; Blaengwenog Barrow, Cardiganshire; Earthen Vessel, Cardiganshire; Gunter’s House, Abergavenny.

Reviews of Books.

“St. Dogmaels Priory.” By Mrs. E. Pritchard.

“History of Tenby Parish Church.” By E. Laws and E. H. Edwards.

“History of the Diocese of St. Asaph.” Parts I and II. By Archdeacon Thomas.

“Gleanings after Time: Chapters in Social and Domestic History.”

“The Lives of the British Saints.” Part I. By S. Baring-Gould and J. Fisher.

“The Place-Names of Decies.”

“The Law concerning Names and Changes of Name.”

The papers mentioned cover a wide range of subjects, dealing with a good many districts of the Principality.

The hearty thanks of the Association are due to the able writers of the articles and to the other contributors. Several of our local secretaries have been most helpful in forwarding information about matters of archæological interest within their district, and it is hoped that others may be encouraged to break their long silence and to follow the good example recently set them. It is an old complaint of the Editors that local secretaries are too apt to regard their office as a sinecure. During the last two years at least (it may be stated) no communication whatever has been received from seven of the counties of Wales. The Editor would be grateful for early intelligence about matters of archæological interest in the Principality, which may take the form of extracts from local papers, or be sent as the briefest note of particulars, to be enlarged upon later, if necessary.

With the July number a supplementary part has been issued, containing a verbatim copy, with illustrations, of the Rev. J. Skinner’s “Tour in Anglesey.” The Committee are indebted to Mr. E. Neil Baynes, F.S.A., for the labour in copying (under some difficulties) the interesting illustrations in the original work at the British Museum.

It is proposed to continue the occasional issue of supplements of a similar kind, as was done in the “fifties” under the editorship of Mr. Longueville Jones and his immediate successors.

The history of a country is contained in documents of two kinds:—(1) those written with the pen on parchment or paper; (2) those which are recorded on the face of the country in structures of earth and stone or other like material.

A great deal of the history of Wales has been recorded from time to time in the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, which contain the results of patient investigation by the learned and accomplished antiquaries of the past. But much still remains to be done in completing the history of our native land. This work consists, in great measure, in filling up the gaps left here and there in that history. No profitable advance towards further knowledge can be made by merely furbishing up old articles, though, here and there of course, corrections have to be made as fuller and more correct information has come to hand.

This work will be best furthered by grants from our exchequer, which might be classed under two heads:—

First, an annual grant for a systematic course of excavation to be carried out under the supervision of competent authorities, the results to be duly reported in the *Journal of the Association*, with adequate illustration. Such a course would do more than anything to elucidate the history of this ancient land.

Second, a grant for transcribing *in extenso* original documents, of which there is such a valuable store awaiting investigation. Original documents were, at one time, an excellent feature of *Archæologia Cambrensis*. Published in the *Journal*, they would prove valuable material for articles to be written by the new generation of very promising antiquaries who are growing up around us.

In earlier days the expense involved by these two departments of work—excavation and the copying of original documents—was met by generous contributions from individual members of the Association.

It is hoped that such generous help may still be continued. But the funds of the Association are able to meet some of this expense. As bearing upon this, it is interesting to compare the number of copies of the *Journal* issued in the year when we last met at Monmouth with the number printed now. In 1857 the members were congratulated that the roll had increased from 300 to 400. Our numbers are now over 500. The receipts were then £308, and the expenditure £217. This last year the receipts were £473, and the expenses £374, which included a grant of £10 for the Portmadoc excavations.

The Treasurer's Report.—The financial condition of the Association continues in a most satisfactory condition; year by year the receipts have exceeded the expenditure, so the balance at the bank has continually increased.

This year would have been no exception, but as the balance at the commencement exceeded £500, it was thought advisable to now carry out a resolution of the Association passed some years ago—to invest £100 in Consols, the interest to be devoted to illustrating the Journal. Accordingly this was done, and the balance at the end of the year remains practically the same.

The receipts are now probably at their maximum, and are more likely to decrease than increase, for the balances of annual meetings are not now paid to the Association as readily as they used to be. With, however, a balance of £516, and the receipts last year exceeding the expenditure by £100, an additional expenditure of £100 a year could well be faced for at least a year or two.

The Committee notice with much gratification the vigorous activity shown by the newly-formed Archæological Society for Carmarthenshire, and the kindred association which has begun useful work in Carnarvonshire in the Llandudno district.

They submit the proposal recommended at the Shrewsbury Committee meeting, that a grant of five guineas be made towards the expenses of excavating the Pentraeth Barrow in Anglesey, which has been reported on by Mr. Harold Hughes and the Rev. Evan Evans, Rector of Llansadwrn.

They recommend (i) that a grant of £20 be made to the Editor for the purpose of copying original documents; and (ii) that a grant of £20 be made towards the expense of removing into safe custody certain Ogams, as proposed by Dr. Henry Owen, F.S.A., and under his supervision.

They recommend the re-election for the ensuing year of the officers of the Association (Rule IV), and the adoption of the Treasurer's report (Rule XX).

The following names have been added to the list of members, and await the usual confirmation (Rule II).

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

	<i>Proposed by</i>
The Right Hon. Lord Boston	E. Neil Baynes, Esq.
Pugh, J. W., Esq., M.D., 45, Upper Rock Gardens, Brighton	Canon Morris.
Bosanquet, Professor R. C., Liverpool	Edward Owen, Esq.

NORTH WALES.

Anglesey.

Walters, Rev. T., Llanfechell Rectory	Rev. Evan Evans.
Hamilton, Mrs., Maelog Cottage, Beaumaris	Canon Trevor Owen.

Carnarvonshire.

Davies, H. R., Esq., Treborth, Bangor	Canon Trevor Owen.
The Free Library, Carnarvon	E. Roberts, Esq.
Jones, Rev. T. Llechid, Ysppyty Evan Vicarage	Canon Trevor Owen.
Jones, Mrs. Clemlyn, Brynbella, Penmaenmawr	Miss Lloyd Jones,
Johns, W. C. R., Esq., M.A., 11, Menai View, Bangor	L. J. Roberts, Esq.

Denbighshire.

	<i>Proposed by</i>
Acton, T. Arthur, Esq., Wrexham . . .	A. N. Palmer, Esq.
The Free Library, Wrexham . . .	A. N. Palmer, Esq.
Evans, Rev. J. Silas, Gyffylliog Rectory . . .	Rev. C. F. Roberts.
Hughes, R. E., Esq., Bank House, Denbigh . . .	A. Foulkes Roberts, Esq.

Flintshire.

The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of St. Asaph . . .	Rev. John Fisher.
Lewis, Mrs., Trefelwy, St. Asaph . . .	Archdeacon Thomas.
Evans, E. Lewis, Esq., 36, High Street, Rhyl . . .	F. L. Rawlins, Esq.
Evans, J. Bevan, Esq., Mold . . .	L. J. Roberts, Esq.

Merionethshire.

Gamwell, Mrs., Aber Artro, Llanbedr . . .	Ernest Benthall, Esq.
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The Marches.

MacCormick, Rev. F., Wrockwardine Rectory . . .	Archdeacon Thomas.
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SOUTH WALES.

Cardiganshire.

Edwardes, Rev. D., M.A., Llangeitho . . .	Rev. G. Eyre Evans.
University College of Wales (Welsh Library), Aberystwith . . .	Professor Anwyl.

Glamorganshire.

Evans, J. H. Westyr, Esq., Cardiff . . .	Rev. C. Chidlow.
Gibbins, Mrs., Garthmor, Neath . . .	W. Gibbins, Esq.
Price, James B. G., Esq., Dylais Fach, Neath . . .	Edmund Jones, Esq.
Williams, W. A., Esq., Tremains, Bridgend . . .	Rev. M. Evanson.

Pembrokeshire.

Allen, Mrs. H. C. G., Tenby . . .	H. Allen, Esq.
Sewell, Rev. R. H., B.A., Rhoscrowther Rectory . . .	Rev. C. Chidlow.

Monmouthshire.

Davies, Rev. T. A., Llanishen Vicarage . . .	Rev. M. Evanson.
Haines, W., Esq., Y Bryn, Abergavenny . . .	A. E. Bowen, Esq.
Gardner, Ilyd, Esq., Abergavenny . . .	Colonel Bradney.
Morris, A., Esq., Gwynfa Gold Tops, Newport . . .	Colonel Bradney.
Matthews, J. H., Esq., Somerset House, Monmouth . . .	Rev. C. Chidlow.
James, Lionel, Esq., M.A., Grammar School, Monmouth . . .	A. E. Bowen, Esq.

The vacancy among the Trustees caused by the death of Mr. Wood should be filled at this Annual Meeting, and the Committee recommend the appointment of Mr. J. Willis-Bund, F.S.A., as a Trustee of the Cambrian Archæological Association.

They also propose that the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph and the Right Hon. Lord Boston be elected patrons of the Association.

Professors Anwyl, Lloyd, and Powell are the retiring members of the Committee, and their re-election is recommended.

The Committee propose that a grant of £20 be made for the carrying out of excavations, to be expended at the discretion of a Committee, and £5 for dealing with the stone at Merthyr.

The President moved from the Chair—

“That the Report, as given above, including the grants for excavation, for copying original documents, and for the removal of Ogams, and the re-election of the officers, be approved.”

This was seconded by Sir Henry Howorth, and unanimously accepted.

The meeting also voted unanimously a grant of £20 towards the Caerwent Excavation Fund, in lieu of the former grant of £10 made at Llangefni but hitherto overlooked.

Mr. Edward Laws reported the completion of the Pembrokeshire Archæological Survey, and presented a full statement of the work done in connection with the survey.¹

On the proposition of Archdeacon Thomas, seconded by Professor Anwyl, the cordial thanks of the Association was given to Dr. Henry Owen and Mr. Edward Laws for the very valuable services they had rendered to archæology in carrying out the Survey of Pembrokeshire. The members heartily welcomed the suggestion that the other counties of Wales would follow the admirable example which had been set them.

Considerable discussion ensued about the place of meeting for 1909. Abergele and Conway had been suggested at the meeting of the Committee on the previous Monday, and preference was then given to the former of the two places. It was stated that a letter had been received from the Antiquarian Association recently formed at Abergele, inviting the Association to meet in Abergele. Mr. Foulkes Roberts proposed (Professor Anwyl seconding) that this be accepted. Mr. T. E. Morris proposed that Conway be chosen as the place of meeting. This was seconded by Rev. George Eyre Evans. Mr. Edward Laws put forward Chester as a third alternative. On a show of hands, nine were held up for Abergele, fourteen for Conway, and nineteen for Chester. A second vote was taken as between Conway and Chester, when eighteen voted for Conway and twenty-seven for Chester. The President then announced Chester as the place of meeting for 1909.

The question of arrangements for tickets issued to non-members at the Annual Meetings was brought forward. This matter, according to the Rules of the Cambrian Archæological Association (Rule XXI) was within the competence of the officers of the Association, but it was considered desirable to elicit the opinion of the general body of members. It was pointed out that it was necessary to make some alteration in the issue of these tickets. The numbers taking part in the Excursions had, of late years, become inconveniently large, especially on the days when a good luncheon was in prospect, with the result of crowding out our own members, as regards carriages and the places to be visited, and taxing unduly

¹ This will be given in the April number.

the resources of the kind hosts who are anxious to show some courtesy to the members of the Association. After some discussion it was resolved unanimously that the "family ticket" and "one day's ticket" should be abolished, and that there should in future be only one kind of ticket issued to non-members, viz., a single ticket, the charge for which should be 10s. It was also resolved that those who prefer to arrange for their own conveyance and do not take excursion tickets (for the carriages and luncheons), whether members or non-members, be required to contribute 5s. each towards the general expenses of the Annual Meeting. These expenses, it was explained, including the printing of notices, postages, the hiring or caretaking at the hall, amount altogether to a fairly large sum, which cannot be charged on the general funds of the Association. The charge for each member of the Archæological Institute attending their Annual Meeting is a guinea, in addition to the annual subscription.

EXCURSION 4.—FRIDAY, AUGUST 21.

The carriages left Agincourt Square, a little before 9 o'clock, for their last excursion, rejoicing in the delightful change to bright sunshine after the weeping skies of Thursday. The numbers had fallen from 102 on the previous day to 78. Passing Drybridge House, a seventeenth-century mansion, at the corner where the Rockfield Road (which was traversed on Wednesday) begins a continuation of Drybridge Street; then a short distance further on to the left a small barn-like building, once the lock-up for Over-Monnow, and Clawdd-du, the western defence of Old Monmouth, we climbed up the hill towards Wonastow. The church, with its lantern tower, and quaint wooden porch with tiled roof, lay below our road out of sight. There were several fine oaks, with massive trunks, in the field of which the churchyard is a part. The road from this point is known as Jingle Street. The first halt was a mile and a half from Wonastow, at Tre Owen, a good example of an early seventeenth-century residence, which is practically in its original state. Mr. Wakeman, in his *Notes on Ancient Domestic Residences*, states that Tre Owen is called in deeds and records "Tre Owen *alias* Owenstone, *alias* Wonewalstow or Wonewarestow.¹ The porch, which is said to have been designed by Inigo Jones, has on it a fine coat-of-arms, with a number of quarterings. A noble staircase of solid oak, remarkable for its massiveness and excellent preservation, is a most noticeable feature in the mansion. It is 2 yards wide, consisting of 72 steps, with worm balustrades, each nearly a foot in circumference, the newels on the quarter spaces 2 ft. round. There are several good ceilings of the Caroline period, and much excellent carved work. The kitchen, which has a very wide fireplace of handsome proportions, is so lofty that the occupier

¹ Mr. Egerton Phillimore says that Wonastow was anciently called Llannwarrw.

has to use a long ladder to take down his bacon. The spacious hall, with oak panelling and decorated ceiling, is now used as a store-room. In one of the upper rooms in the second story is a hiding-place, the access to which is by a trap-door in the floor. The person hiding could, if it was desired, keep a look-out through a small opening above the coat-of-arms on the porch.

Sir Henry Howorth considered the house to be unique. He had never seen anything like it in one respect. When they came to stately houses like that of the early part of the seventeenth century, they generally found some splendid additions of a later period. Every one he had seen before had been entirely altered and changed. But in this case, from top to bottom the house was virtually intact; all the staircases and rooms were exactly as they were originally arranged from the floor to the garrets. It was really rather suggestive to them for a moment to forget the building and remember the people who lived in it. Here was a branch of that famous stock of the Herberts. There were two branches—the Pembrokes and the Carnarvons—and they had produced an extraordinary succession of able and interesting men. There was a sort of family tie between them from early times. This was the scene of one famous incident connected with the history of the Western Marches. Fairfax, who was a very fine Parliamentarian, attacked the house when Sir Philip Jones, the ancestor of this branch of the Herberts, lived there. The manner of the change of name from Jones to Herbert was a little curious. Lord Pembroke told him that when his father was living, in 1848, he had a letter from the representative of these Joneses saying that there were so many Joneses in this part of the country that it was a little embarrassing. If, therefore, he had no objection, he would like the name to be changed to Herbert, to which he had many claims. The reply was that he had not the smallest objection, but at the same time if all the Joneses changed their name to Herbert he should certainly change his name to Jones. As he had been reminded that day, it was Lord Herbert that “discovered” Inigo Jones, and enabled him to go to Italy to become what he was in his later day—a very fine architect. There they had, he would not say the handiwork, but the inspiration of Inigo Jones in the porch. In one of the ceilings in the house, too, they had some influence shown. From Italy Inigo Jones brought back plasterers whose work they saw in fine moulded plastering in many houses. A number of Italian plasterers were brought over in Inigo Jones’s time who covered their ceilings with beautiful designs and pendants. There were many such in Lancashire. The members of the Association had to thank Colonel Sir Ivor Herbert for allowing them to see the house, and also Mr. and Mrs. Davies, the tenants, for permitting them to travel so freely over the whole building.

A little after our time (9.45 A.M.), the carriages left for Tregaer Church, catching a glimpse of the Castle, of which only a mound

remains, and the Church of Dingestow. This is pronounced Dinastow; in Welsh it is *Llandingad*, which was translated Dingatstowe.¹

Tregaer Church stands within a British camp, hence the final syllable *gaer*. The Vicar, Rev. William Evans, who was accompanied by his Wardens, gave a short account of the church. The base of the font, octagonal, is of an early type, with the words *Duw a digon* inscribed on one, and *Duw a dugon* on another of the eight sides. An old bell, dated "1648 D. M.," was exhibited. It was carried at the head of funeral processions, which halted at certain points, when prayer was offered. The tower has four lancet windows with deep splay, and above the stairs to the rood-loft is a floriated cross. The rood-screen appears to have been on the chancel side, instead of in the nave. A small lancet-shaped window, 18 ins. in length, gave light to the rood-loft, and another window, square-headed, by the narrow priest's door, wrongly described as a lepers' window, is a late insertion, probably to afford light to the prayer-desk and lectern. Of the old cross, on the south side of the church, there remain the base and part of the shaft, which are both of the usual character, but the three steps are peculiar, the lower one panelled in three divisions. "They are very handsome, of later date than the other parts, but in a very dilapidated condition, and quite thrown out of the horizontal line."²

Could not the parishioners, by voluntary labour, without waiting for any benefaction from the landowners, do something to put this very interesting cross into seemly condition?

As the carriages moved on to **White Castle**, some of the party walked across the fields to **Penrhos Camp**, which has been wrongly supposed to be a British structure. The diameter is nearly 100 yds., and it has round it a complete ditch, with a second, almost semi-circular, on the east side. Colonel Morgan describes it as "a very fine specimen of a Norman moated mound, with a large base court. The mound is high, and in excellent state of preservation. It is far from being circular on top, and its elliptical form seems due to design. It is probable that the wooden tower was in this case oblong, not round. There are no signs of masonry. The ditches are unusually wide and deep."

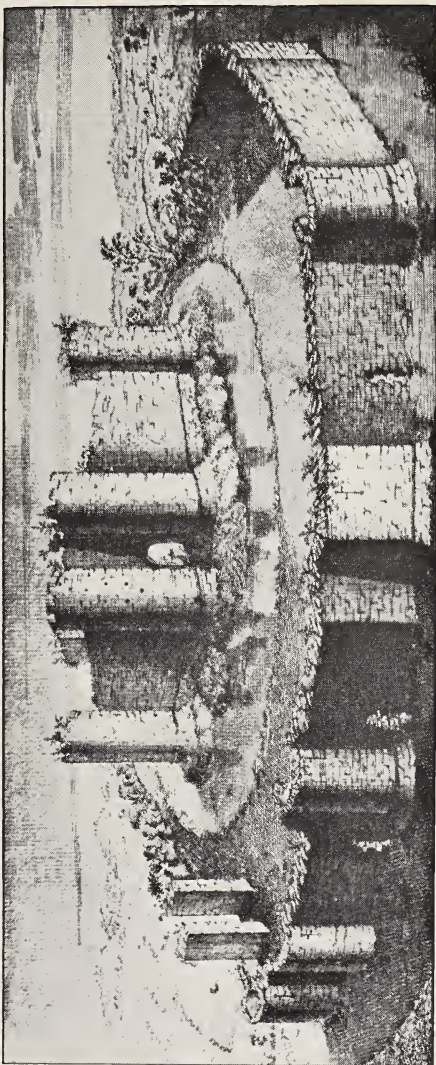
Penrhos Farm-house, about a quarter of a mile from the Camp, has over the door a shield and Garter of one of the Earls of Worcester. The farm, which is yet famous for its excellent crops, supplied Raglan Castle with most of the corn required.

About noon the Cambrians reached the foot of the steep hill to **White Castle** (500 ft. above sea level), where they were met by Sir

¹ In charters, *circa* 1500-1600, it is called Llaningate or Llanhingat. In *Lib. Land.*, p. 90, "villam merthir dincat cum ecclesia."—Mr. E. Phillimore.

² Mrs. Harcourt Mitchell, *The Crosses of Monmouthshire*.

Henry Mather-Jackson, Bart., the owner of the castle, who read a most interesting paper, quoting, with comments and criticisms, from



White Castle
(From Buck's Engraving, 1732)

Mr. G. T. Clark's description in his *Medieval Military Architecture*. He referred to the relative position of the three castles, White Castle distant five miles from the other two, and Skenfrith nearly the same distance south-east of Grosmont. "White Castle thus forms the south-west angle of the triangle, and is by far the most exposed, and the one which would first receive the shock of

an attack from the Welsh." Mr. Clark mentions the tradition that "the name means Gwyn's Castle from Gwyn, son of Gwaethfoel, a brother of the reputed founder of Skenfrith. If so, he must have held it during the troubles preceding and subsequent to the death of Harold, but it could not be any portion of the present castle." It seems most probable, however, that its name is derived from its having been covered with plaster and whitewashed, and even at the present time many traces of this coating can be seen. The late Mr. Octavius Morgan drew attention to the Castle of Cochien on the Moselle in Germany, where "one large round tower of the thirteenth century was so coated with white plaster, which was then painted with a scroll-work of flowers and trellis-work in white and red. A similar style of decoration can be seen here in the inner splay of a window or loop in the south-east tower, where the red lines radiate from the opening so as to represent brickwork in a kind of perspective. There are other red lines to be found on the plaster." Mr. Clark, without speaking positively, thought "the masonry to be of the age of John, or, perhaps, Henry III. The earthworks are not at all of English, still less of Welsh, character; nor did the Normans ever throw up earthworks on so immense a scale. They are certainly designed to suit a castle in masonry, not the mere palisaded residence of a Mercian Thane. They did not at all resemble the earthworks connected with Offa's Dyke, or those known to be the work of Æthelæd or Eadweard. On the whole it seems more probable that, looking to the extreme importance of the position, the early Norman invaders exceeded the usual character of their earthworks, and designed and executed those that are still to be seen." On the other hand, according to the chronicle, William II was in these parts in the summer of 1097, and White Castle and other castles of the March are said to date from that period, and to have been built by his orders, though this, it will be noticed, does not agree with the views of Mr. Clark, who puts the building of the castle as late as 1200. Sir Henry quotes Mr. Clark's account of the different features of the castle: its distance from any water-course or defensible river; the long and steep ascent; the absence of a keep; the main defence provided by a single wall with a barbican at the principal entrance; the ditches on so formidable a scale for depth, breadth and extent, that "altogether, in position and details, it is not inferior in strength to any castle in the March, and, besides, is in the first class as regards capacity." "The central ward, in general hexagonal, but oblong and pear-shaped, is 50 yds. in internal diameter north and south, but east and west 37 yds. The wall is 10 ft. thick at the base, sloping externally to 7 ft. at a height of 15 ft. The four southern towers have a basement floor a little below the court level with one loop, the first floor with three loops, and the second floor, whence was a way to the ramparts of the curtain; there seems also to have been a third story. The floors were all of timber, and there are no staircases or mural



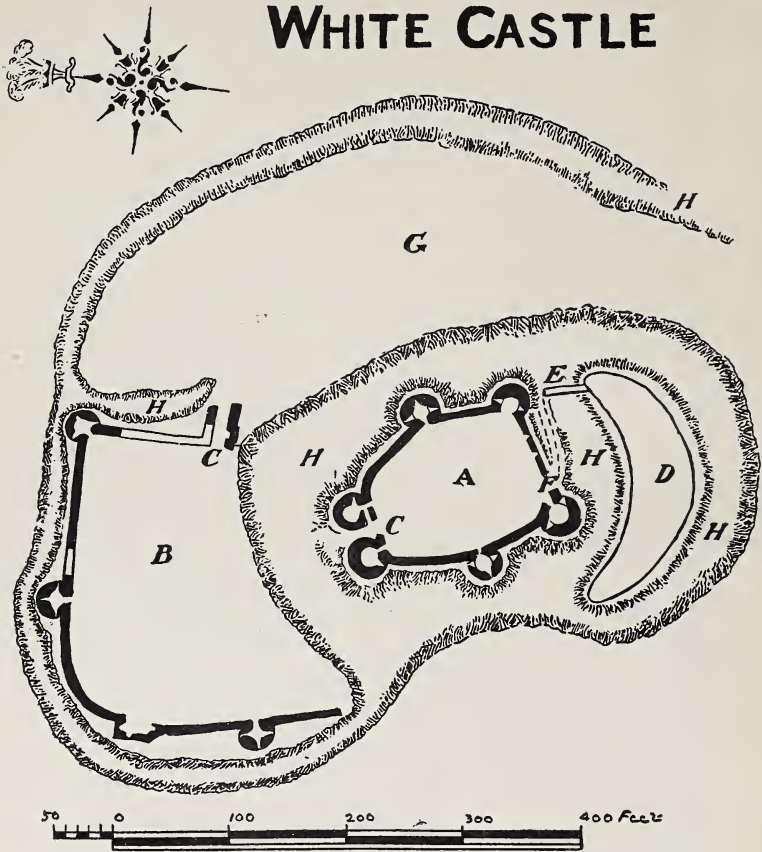
WHITE CASTLE : CHAPEL AND PISCINA, SOUTH-EAST TOWER.

chambers." . . . "The ditch at the gate is nearly 100 ft. broad, and 30 ft. to 40 ft. deep. There were no bridge piers of masonry in the ditch, so that the roadway probably rested on trestles. . . . The area of the court is quite clear of buildings, but a few heaps of rubbish show that it contained barrack buildings of timber, with stone basements, placed against the walls, which have been plastered. There is no trace of a hall, chapel, kitchen, well, or permanent lodgings; no moulding, no mural chambers or garderobes, no staircase save in the great gatehouse." This statement must be modified owing to recent clearings. There was, I think, a staircase, leading from the courtyard on to the ramparts and protected by a building, access to which was obtained by the doorway. The foundations of this are to be seen projecting out at right angles to the western curtain wall. There is still no trace of hall, kitchen or well, though every effort has been made with the aid of a water-finder to discover where this essential water supply was located. But I think we are entitled to believe that we have in clearing out the south-east tower found that it was used as a chapel. It was always considered as the most likely place for the chapel, and the clearing recently undertaken has brought to light a *piscina*, with probably an aumbry adjoining; whilst the importance of the dressed stones found amongst the *débris* here shows that more attention was paid to the building of this tower than of the others. In all probability there was in the upper portion of this tower a window and a door, looking on to the courtyard. Your attention is called, too, to a rectangular hole found close to this tower, the use for which can only be conjectured.¹

Protecting the principal gateway is "the great Barbican" [in Plan, "B"], a remarkable work, with defences both in earthwork and masonry. In depth, or from north to south, it measures about 56 yds.; in breadth about 74 yds. The curtain wall is very irregular in "outline." The southern entrance was protected by the lesser barbican [in Plan, "D"], the way to which does not, however, seem to have lain across it. It is of earth only, *i.e.*, has no walls; the diameter from the gate outwards 20 yds., its breadth 100 yds. It was connected with the main work or body of the castle by a narrow bridge, which sprang from its eastern angle. This lesser barbican, or lunette, has been called locally "*The Queen's Pleck*." When I asked for the explanation of the name, I was told that a queen jumped on to it from the tower above to escape her pursuers. My informant could not tell me what queen it was, or what was the result of the jump! Besides the above-described works, there is another and much larger, though less strong, earthwork [Plan, "G"], which covers the whole east face of the castle, as well as the flanks of its barbicans. The approach to either gate of the castle from the east lay across this outwork, which was probably stoutly pallisaded, and intended to give a moderately safe refuge to the

¹ Very probably connected with a garderobe.

peasantry and their cattle during invasions from the Welsh. It is evident from the general design, position, and capacity of this castle, that it was not intended for the accommodation of a great military baron, nor for a mere military fort. Its central part is nothing but a fortified area, like Framlingham, at which place, however, there seems to have been, as at St. Briavels, a keep. Here, certainly,



there was none. It is, and always was, a mere shell, composed of a strong and lofty curtain, mural towers, and a gatehouse. The accommodation within the walls seems to have consisted in timber sheds resting on stone foundations built against the wall. In this way a very large number of soldiers might have been accommodated. Moreover, the capacity for lodging a large body of troops was not confined to the inner wall. The outworks are also spacious and strong, and could contain a small army and the *élite*, or perhaps the cavalry, of a large one; besides affording accommo-



WHITE CASTLE : COURTYARD.

dation for a considerable herd and flock of cattle and sheep. Such a place would be secured against any ordinary inroad of the Welsh, and, supported as it would be by the equally strong, though less capacious castles of Grosmont and Skenfrith, not to mention Chepstow and Caerleon, which were not always in friendly hands, not only would the entrance of a Welsh army into Gwent be almost impossible, but its retreat once within the line would be almost impossible.

Sir Henry concluded with a short *résumé* of the history of the Castle, which is similar in all respects to that of Grosmont and Skenfrith, with which it was from early days united. With the success of the House of York came an end to the Lancastrian Castles, and White Castle was ordered by Henry IV to be slighted and made untenable. In Queen Elizabeth's reign, it was officially reported to be a ruin "time out of mind."

The President thanked Sir Henry for his lucid and extremely interesting history and description of the Castle.

After an inspection of the suggested site of the chapel, the moat and outer works, the company proceeded to **Llantilio Court**, where an excellent luncheon was provided in a marquee on the lawn, after which Professor Sayce, in proposing the toast of "Sir Henry and Lady Mather-Jackson," said they had heard much recently of plain thinking and plain living. He was afraid that, judged by that criterion, the archæologist was not as good a specimen as he might be, for he appreciated not only good mental nourishment, but good nourishment also for the inner man. That day Sir Henry Mather-Jackson had provided them with archæological fare for the mind, and, with Lady Mather-Jackson, had also provided them with bountiful hospitality for the inner man also. He (the President) remembered seeing a picture in *Punch* of a dinner party, at which a Professor was sitting by the side of a young lady. Addressing the young lady, the Professor said, "You know our host keeps a French chef." She replied, "No!" "Yes," he said, "but he does, and so we don't say a word to one another until dinner is finished." Those present were not all professors, but he hoped that the advice given by that professor had been followed that day, and that, now all the good things provided had been enjoyed, they would join with him in thanking Sir Henry and Lady Mather-Jackson for the entertainment which they had given to them, and drink their very good health.

This was seconded by the Treasurer, Colonel Morgan, who said he wished to show their grateful appreciation of Sir Henry and Lady Mather-Jackson's great kindness.

Sir Henry Howorth, in response to a call, said he should have thought that if there was any place in the United Kingdom where it was unnecessary for a third speaker to do justice to a toast, it was there. He presumed that the reason why he had been asked to supplement what had already been said was because he happened to be the president of another great archæological society, and he ought

to do justice to his own feelings by saying that he wished heartily that they had hosts and hostesses of Sir Henry and Lady Mather-Jackson's quality a little farther east in larger numbers. He often thought that, when they read their histories and were impressed by the historians with the grandeur and the greatness of their country as being the result of the victories of their soldiers and sailors, and the handiwork of their statesmen, it was forgotten that the England they knew best and which had done best in the world's history was the England administered at home by its country gentry. And when they met country gentlemen who had devoted their lives to the administrative work of their county and of their neighbourhood in the admirable way their host had done and was continuing to do, he was sure they would have a long lease of prosperity and a good future for the country. It was a subject of pride to him that Sir Henry Mather-Jackson was not of Monmouthshire origin, but that his family came from his (the speaker's) county—the grand old county of Lancashire. They came down to Monmouthshire to administer lessons of hospitality when they were, perhaps, needed, and to plant Sir Henry in the same county as their Lord Tredegar, and to show what could be done by the son and the grandson of two men who both devoted the best years of their lives to the public service, one of whom closed his career—as he (the speaker) remembered very well—just when he had reached the very tip-top of the ambition of every lawyer, and had become a great judge. It had been a great delight to the members to be there, and it would be a great delight to them to come again.

Sir Henry Mather-Jackson said it was difficult enough to reply to a toast proposed by one person; when a second got up that day he thought of Lady Jackson, and decided that she should reply to the second speech; but when a third got up, he felt that there was no other member of the family willing to come forward and reply. He could only thank them all very much indeed for the kind way in which the toast had been proposed and the way in which it had been received. It had been a great pleasure to his family and to him to see them there that day. He was told on the previous night by one of his people there that they were going to have a visit from the archangels. They were told that angels' visits were few and far between, but he did not know what was said with regard to archangels. However, he hoped it would not be so very long before they honoured them with a visit again.

The Church of **Llantilio-Crossenny**, adjoining the grounds of Llantilio Court, were next inspected, under the guidance of Sir Henry Mather-Jackson. His admirable paper, full of details about this very interesting church, will be printed in the next number of the Journal. The Cambrians started shortly after three o'clock on the return journey, driving, by the kind permission of Colonel Sir Ivor Herbert, through Llanarth Park, past the Court, which for nearly four centuries has been the seat of the Herbert family.

Raglan Castle was reached about 4.15, and the tea kindly provided on the lower terrace by Mrs. A. E. Bowen was thoroughly enjoyed, the heavy shower which came on just at tea-time having no depressing effect on the spirits of the merry company.

A move was then made to the great courtyard, marked 6 on the Plan, where Colonel Bradney read the valuable paper, marked 6 on the Plan, where Colonel Bradney read the valuable paper which he had previously read at a meeting of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society. The paper traced the history of the castle from the twelfth century, when one of the Clares, who were Lords of Usk, erected a stronghold of no great size on a site called *Twyn y Ceiros*, the Cherry-tree Tump. About 1410 it came into the possession of Sir William ap Thomas, one of the most distinguished Welshmen of his day, who could number among his descendants several peers, seven of whom were Knights of the Garter. The different branches settled down to various surnames, after the Welsh custom, and at one time owned between them the greater part of the county. The only representatives of the family now left in the male line are the Jones (Herberts) of Llanarth and Clytha, the Vaughans of Courtfield, the Herberts of Muckcross in Ireland, and Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. This Sir William ap Thomas (Y Marchog glas of Went) commenced the building of the present castle. After his return from Agincourt, where he commanded a large body of Welsh archers, he married for his second wife, Gladys, Lady Vaughan, daughter of the famous Sir David Gam, and widow of his comrade at Agincourt, Sir Roger Vaughan. The stone used in building the castle is said to have come from Trelleck or Penallt. He was succeeded by his eldest son, William, the first of the family to take the name of Herbert. He was a staunch supporter of the White Rose, and had great influence with the Welsh, who called him *Gwilym ddu*.

In 1491 the castle and property passed by marriage to the Somersets. The castle, between that date and 1642, when the great-great-grandson of Sir Charles Somerset (who married the heiress), Henry, fifth Earl of Worcester, was created a Marquis, was being continuously improved and beautified. By the time of the Civil Wars it had only just been completed. A prophecy was current that there should come an Earl who would build a white gate, and after that would begin to build a red gate; but before the red gate could be completed there would be wars all over the land. This was literally fulfilled, for before the Marquis of Worcester, who built the inner or White Gate, could finish the Red Gate the castle was besieged. The citadel or keep, called in Welsh *Y Twr melyn Gwent* [Plan, 26], is a hexagonal building of great beauty, surrounded by a moat. The paved court [Plan, 6] is 120 ft. long by 58 ft. broad. On the left is the hall [Plan, 11], a remarkably fine room, 66 ft. by 28 ft., with a rare geometrical roof of Irish oak. The library, the site of which is uncertain, was celebrated for its wealth of Welsh MSS., which were all burnt after the surrender. Colonel Bradney gave some interesting details of the mode of living in the castle about the time

of the Civil Wars, and of King Charles' visits in 1645. On 3rd July, 1645, he came from Mr. Gunter's house at Abergavenny,¹ after his escape from the Battle of Naseby. At the close of a second visit, 22nd July, the King went to Crick.² For the third and last time the King came to Raglan Castle on 7th September, and remained until 14th September. A short account was given of the siege, the principal attack being sustained on the north side, the opening



Plan of Raglan Castle

in the north wall of the paved court having been caused by cannon. The aged Marquis, who did not long survive the destruction of his home, was succeeded by his no less famous son Edward, the author of *A Century of Inventions*, in which the principle of the steam-engine is explained. For many years after the siege, Raglan Castle was used as a sort of stone quarry, the people of the neighbourhood going there for materials to repair their farmhouses and cottages.

¹ See *Arch. Camb.*, 1908, p. 291.

² Visited by members on Thursday, 20th August.

Professor Sayce offered Colonel Bradney the thanks of the members for his exceedingly complete paper. He was a master of the subject, and he had explained and interpreted the ruins in an admirable manner.

Sir Henry Howorth, seconding this vote of thanks, took occasion to point out that the greatest enemy of such beautiful ruins was the ivy. It was difficult to reconcile the demands of the artist with the demands of the archæologist in the matter, but it would be a good thing if the visit of the Association led to something being done with regard to this matter.

Mr. Raglan T. H. Somerset, the warden of the castle, said that everything possible was being done to reduce the ivy on the walls.

Mr. E. Laws expressed the thanks of the members to Mrs. A. E. Bowen for her very kind hospitality that afternoon, remarking that he thought it was a fitting termination to a week of very hard labour undertaken by her and her family for their comfort.

A hurried visit, owing to the lateness of the hour, was paid to **Mitchel Troy Church**. The Rector, the Rev. H. M. Y. Bidwell, mentioned the objects of interest: the stone mensa with the five crosses, in the side chapel, with a floriated cross above, and a piscina; the old Norman font, circular, with octagonal stem, diameter (inside) 2 ft. 3 in., which is now displaced by an inferior vessel.

Outside are the ancient stocks, and a handsome cross of the fourteenth century. The shaft is beautifully proportioned, and running the whole length at the edge is the ball-flower ornament, alternated with a shield. In the tower outside is a coign stone of the twelfth century, with the words in Lombardic lettering:

+ ORATE PRO GODEFRIDO ET IOHANNE

Mr. James Wood suggests that this may refer to Goffredus de Spiniaco and Johannes de Sancto Tedeaco, who were contemporaries, and are mentioned with Lambertus de Troia in the Monmouth Priory Charters.

Adam of Usk was presented to Mitchel Troy Church, 11th September, 1383.

The following notes on the "Three Castles" have been supplied by Colonel Morgan, R.E. :—

THE THREE CASTLES.

"We talked a great deal about the trilateral of Over Gwent, viz., the three castles of Skenfrith, Grosmont and White Castle.

"The three castles were generally held together, and the district was at one time called the Hundred of the Three Castles, but anything like a military trilateral is quite out of the question. Even if it were possible to consider an army in those days concentrated under the protection of three castles, the situation chosen is quite

unsuited for the purpose, and its strategical position, with an object of keeping the Welsh in check, is equally at fault.

“If castles in those days were placed in their positions for strategical purposes (which I very much doubt), Abergavenny must most certainly be considered as the key to Upper Gwent; but during the great castle-building period, the three castles, Abergavenny, and the road to Wales were held by a baron whose relations with his English compeers were often as equally strained as with his Welsh neighbours.

“*White Castle* would seem then to have played the double part as a link connecting the vast properties in Breconshire and Gower of the de Braos family with England, and also as a fortress which could not only hold out from an attack from the English side, but also where men could be collected a few miles from the border ready to take the offensive if required. For this purpose it was well suited. In the castle itself everything was sacrificed to defensive purposes, and with its immense ditches it was practically impregnable. These ditches are far wider and deeper than is usual in this part of the country, but, large as they are, they cannot be compared to those of Bremeber, the Sussex home of the de Braos family, one of whom probably made these ditches, though possibly the site itself had been occupied long before.

“What has been called the barbican is really only the outer bailey. There is nothing unusual about it, either in size or situation, except that the ditch between it and the castle is unusually wide and deep; it must have been crossed by a high wooden bridge, which could have been destroyed in a moment; consequently the defence of the gateway seems rather disproportionate in strength to that of the rest of the work.

“The southern outwork was possibly connected with the castle by a similar bridge; though it was probably walled in, yet there are few traces of masonry now to be seen. It might well be styled a barbican, but counterguard would be more appropriate. Up to these times the counterguards were always made to cover the whole front. It was not until the sixteenth century that they were made before the towers. The connection in principle between this castle and Caerphilly is very striking, and it would almost seem as if one was copied from the other.

“*Grosmont*.—This is much more of a castle than a fortress like *White Castle*, though the defences on the land side are very strong. Probably a large barbican in front of the gateway has been destroyed, which would account for the unusual gatehouse across the ditch very similar to the one at the keep of *Oystermouth*, though in that case there is no ditch. They were evidently constructed in more settled times when both castles were used mainly as residences.

“The object of the large arch in rear of the main tower was considered unexplainable, and grave doubts were expressed whether the celebrated chimney did not belong to a much later date when *Grosmont* may have been used only as a private residence.

“*Skenfrith*.—The peculiar shape of the castle would lead one to suppose that its trace had followed the lines of the base court of a former moated mound, or else that the builders were so bound by tradition that they were unable to break away from it, as is seen in so many other cases. The last is the most likely, as there is strong reason for supposing that the mound on which the keep is built is natural ground; there is, however, some doubt whether it is not artificial, and had been raised as the base for a wooden tower or even as an earlier earthwork.

“The able writer of the most excellent paper considered that if the mound was artificial, the tower could not have been built upon artificial ground within 200 years of the making of the mound.

“This raises the whole question of moated mounds; whether they are pre- or post-Norman. For my own part, I can see no more difficulty in building a round tower on a mound 200 years old, than 400, or even at the present day, though a square tower would be difficult to build at any time on an artificial mound.

“It would be very interesting to ascertain how these towers were built, and so settle the question. It would be impossible to tamper with the foundations of standing towers, such as Tretower or Cardiff; but one of which only the foundations are left, such as that attributed to Maude de Valerie in Breconshire, which is built on a typical moated mound, could be excavated without any harm, and would, I believe, show how easily the work could have been done.”

EVENING MEETING.

The final gathering of members and non-members and their friends was held in the Rolls Hall, on Friday, at 8.30 p.m., the President in the Chair.

Professor Anwyl read his paper on “The Early Settlers of Monmouthshire,” which will be printed in an early number of the Journal. The following is a short abstract of the paper:—

Rich though Monmouth is in Roman and post-Roman remains, Monmouth in the scantiness of its pre-Roman antiquities is in marked contrast to Anglesey, on which the corresponding paper of last year was read. It is not improbable that many prehistoric remains have been destroyed in this county as elsewhere, but doubtless one explanation of their rarity was the fact that the district here in Roman times was largely covered by marsh land and forest. Early man in Monmouthshire lived under similar conditions to early man generally in the whole of the Bristol Channel area. This channel in remote prehistoric times was a level plain watered by a river, and over this plain roamed various prehistoric animals, such as the mammoth, cave-lion, bear, the hyena, and the like. That these animals did not confine themselves to the plain was shown by the discoveries made in the Doward caves, on the opposite side of the Wye to modern Monmouthshire, and not far from

Monmouth. Although these caves are not exactly in Monmouthshire, they are so near the boundary that they may fairly be quoted for illustrative purposes. It is important to bear in mind that Britain in early Neolithic times was linked by land to the continent, and that apart from the early spread of the ice-sheets in the glacial epochs continental conditions of climate prevailed. Long before the rudest forms of agriculture were practised or any animals were domesticated, man obtained his living by hunting and by gathering whatever grains and berries and edible roots he could find. The gathering of the latter, as in certain savage tribes, was doubtless the work of women, and hence in primitive races they found in the matter of cooking a curious division of labour; the man, the hunter, doing the roasting, whilst the women, the collectors of berries and plants, did the boiling. In Monmouthshire, man's home in many districts was undoubtedly the forest. His dwellings were of wood and earth, and his implements were also doubtless of wood. In course of time, clearings were made in the forest, and pasturage and agriculture flourished. The mind of man had not even yet completely rid itself of the instincts and ideas of the primeval forest life. The language of Neolithic man in Monmouthshire was *pre-Aryan*, and probably there are some traces still existing of that language in the river-names of the district. In some parts of the district in remote times, metal work may have been carried on, as is indicated by the name Gobannium, the ancient name of Abergavenny, which probably meant a smithy. Excellent work has been done in the investigation of the ancient burial places of the county by the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Antiquarian Society, and valuable results of the investigations made by Rev. W. Bagnall-Oakeley and the late Mrs. Bagnall-Oakeley have been published. These investigations show that a few cromlechs were found in the county, and also other ancient burial places which were probably those of the Bronze Age or of a transition period between that and the Stone Age. In the *Arch. Camb.* there are numerous references to discoveries made by Mr. T. Wakeman and others in the county and in the immediate neighbourhood. An expedition to the Doward caves, near Monmouth, was made by the Cotswold Naturalists Field Club. The first cave inspected was that 200 yds. from King Arthur's Cave. Before excavations were commenced this cave was so nearly closed up with refuse matter that had apparently been washed there that it was difficult to enter it. On removing the *debris*, a stalactite floor about 6 ins. in thickness was found, under which were discovered the bones of fowls, sheep, pigs, etc. About 5 ft. below this there was discovered a large forearm bone of an elephant, embedded in clay and vegetable matter. The head of a prehistoric ox was also found, in conjunction with the remains of beavers. In the next cave a prehistoric ox jaw was brought to the surface, the teeth of which were in a very fine state of preservation. In King Arthur's Cave, 22 ft. below the surface, there were found the bones of the beaver, badger, roe-deer, wolf, and reindeer. Further inwards, by

means of excavations there was found a formation of river sand and pebbles. Situated between two stalactite floors, resting upon the first floor or upper formation, mixed with earth, were found the bones of extinct animals. In this cave also were found bones of the rhinoceros, mammoth, lion, Irish elk, bison, and some manufactured flint instruments. Later discoveries proved beyond doubt that men must have existed in that time and must have entered the cave. The other caves that were explored yielded similar results.

The lecturer then gave a list of the Bronze Age burial places that were found in the county, together with a list of bronze implements. He stated that the most recent discovery was that mentioned that very afternoon by Sir Henry Mather-Jackson, at Llantilio-Crossenny, namely, a socketed spear-head of the Bronze Age.

The President proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to Professor Anwyl for his paper, which was as exhaustive and instructive as usual. Perhaps he might be allowed to allude to a remark of Professor Anwyl at the commencement of the paper, when he referred to the vastness of the period of the Neolithic or later Stone Age. He did not think the vastness of that period had been quite appreciated by archæologists, but recent discoveries in the Mediterranean regions and in Asia had shown that the period in question must be measured by thousands rather than by hundreds of years. At El Cairo, in Egypt, he had found some polished stone celts of exactly the same type and form as those found in these British Isles. And far in the inland parts of Asia Minor he had bought from the peasants stone celts of precisely the same type and form. Again, within the last half-dozen years—four years, in fact—excavations had been carried on on behalf of the French Government in a part eastward of Babylonia, in strata below the lowest levels hitherto reached, where finds had been made which took them back to the Copper Age. He had found large quantities of a black pottery, with incised lines filled in with white coloured matter and of peculiar shapes. Far away in the west, in Spain, Neolithic deposits, vases, pottery had been found of the same shape and colour, similarly filled in, the ornamentation in the case of the Spanish and the Soussan vessels being the same. When they considered the distance to be covered between those two places— from eastern Babylonia to western Spain—and the fact that there were then no high roads and probably no sailing boats, one began to realise the time that must have elapsed before the different classes could have made their way from one part of the Neolithic world to the other.

This vote of thanks was seconded by Mr. T. E. Morris.

The President announced that the paper on "Charles Heath" would not be read as arranged, owing to the lateness of the hour and the amount of business which had to be transacted before the close of proceedings.

Archdeacon Thomas, on rising to propose a vote of thanks to the Local Committee in arranging for the Monmouth Meeting, said

that when he looked round and saw such a large gathering at that meeting, after such a laborious week, he felt that it was a great testimony to the success of the Monmouthshire meeting. It showed not only that great interest had been felt in the excursions and the objects they had seen, and the papers they had heard read, but, and most of all, it showed the great care and the labour and the exertions of the Local Committee. The success of their meetings depended very largely indeed upon the weather, and, next to that, upon the efficiency of the Local Committee—the careful and accurate arrangements for the excursions. Upon that depended their comfort and their enjoyment, and their success from an educative point of view. He had, therefore, very great pleasure in offering the heartiest thanks of the Association to the Local Committee for the excellent arrangements they had made, and the great trouble they had taken to make that meeting the great success it had been. He thanked the Hon. J. M. Rolls, the Chairman of the Local Committee, who also combined in himself the position of Mayor of that ancient borough, and who received them on Tuesday evening in such a pleasant and enjoyable manner; Colonel Bradney, the Vice-Chairman, who had done so much for the history and the knowledge of the county, and who had also helped by papers and information during the course of their excursions; the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. C. H. Payne, who, he hoped, had had a good deal of work, so that he might hand over to the Association a helpful sum for the continuance of their work; to Mr. H. T. Simmonds, to whom they were indebted for the interesting exhibition of old silver he placed before them on Tuesday evening; and especially to the Local Hon. Secretaries. In Mr. Hobson Matthews they had one who had spent much time and labour in illustrating the history of Cardiff and arranging its records, and who was, he believed, at that time doing a similar work in the interests of the Monmouth Corporation. He had also favoured them with an interesting account of the town in which they had met. With his name he had to join that of their young Secretary, Mr. A. J. H. Bowen. He did that with the greater pleasure because Mr. Bowen—if he were not mistaken—had most to do with that troublesome office—arranging for the carriages for their excursions. That was a very thankless work to have to do, as he knew by his experience from year to year. As a rule, everyone wanted to be in the first place; and if he had not a good place in a front carriage, he was not quite satisfied. The Local Secretary had to bear the brunt of the attack of those not satisfied, and who complained that the officials of the Association always managed to get into the first place. He took the opportunity of explaining that it was in the general interests of the members that the officials should take precedence—in order to get ahead, so as to be prepared to explain and comment upon the objects seen, which they endeavoured to do to the best of their ability with the scanty opportunities allowed. He wished to say how heartily they all appreciated the

great trouble Mr. Bowen had taken, and the efforts he had made—not without success—to make the meeting as pleasant and enjoyable and instructive as it was possible to be.

Mr. Pepyat Evans said it gave him great pleasure to second the vote of thanks. As to the work of the Local Committee, much, of course, had been in the background, and of that they could only judge by the results, which they all felt had been excellent. As to the work of the Hon. Secretaries, much had been done under their own observation, and they could judge for themselves how satisfactory they had been. When Mr. Bowen's whistle had sounded, they had all then probably wished that they were in the last carriage, so as to have a longer look at the objects of interest before them.

Sir Henry Howorth, supporting the vote, had great pleasure in adding his testimony to their delightful experience of the past few days, and his appreciation of the tact and ability of the Local Honorary Secretaries.

The vote of thanks was carried with much enthusiasm, and Mr. Hobson Matthews and Mr. A. J. H. Bowen responded.

Mr. Iltyd Nicholl proposed, and Professor Anwyl seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who, by their generous hospitality, had done so much towards making the meeting so particularly pleasant. They wished to thank the Hon. J. M. Rolls, Viscount Tredegar, Sir Henry and Lady Mather-Jackson, and Mrs. A. E. Bowen; and with them also should be included Mrs. Attwood Matthews and Lord Llangattock, for their courteous offers of hospitality, which the Association were unable to accept, but for which they were very grateful.

The President then announced that the next general meeting of the Association would be held, in 1909, at Chester. Now they might rest their tired bodies, after all the labours, the experiences, and the pleasures, mental and physical, of the past week.

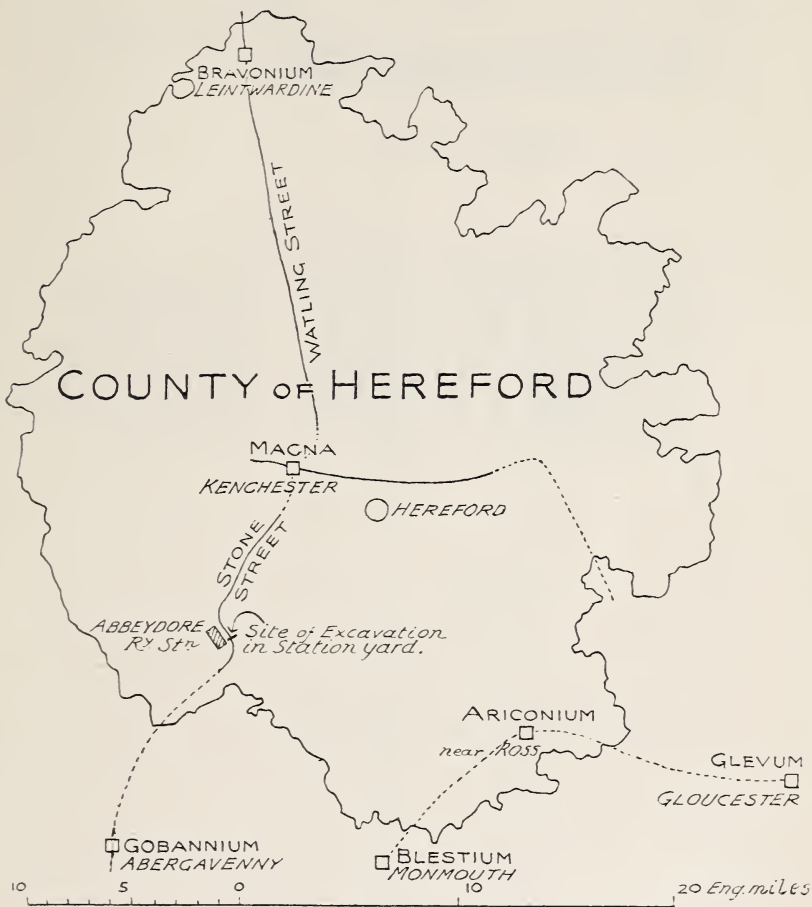
The thanks of the Association are due to Colonel Sir Arthur Mackworth, Bart., Hon. Secretary of the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Antiquarian Association for the loan of blocks of Grosmont, Skenfrith and Raglan Castles; to Sir Henry Mather-Jackson for kindly lending two blocks of White Castle; and to the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society for the loan of the blocks of Prior's Lodge, Tintern, Skenfrith Church and Castle, Welsh Newton Church and Chalice. Mr. H. Dunning of Usk courteously gave permission to copy his photograph of the Trelleck stones. Other illustrations are from photographs taken specially for the Meeting by Mr. George F. Harris, Monmouth.

Archaeological Notes and Queries.

VESTIGES OF ROMAN HEREFORDSHIRE.—Herefordshire, part of the territory of the warlike Silures, is to all intents and purposes an unexplored country so far as its many ancient sites are concerned.

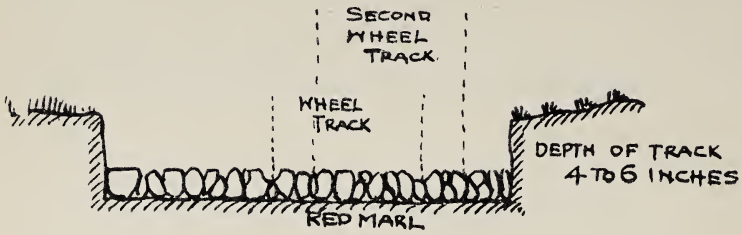
The county is considered to be rather poor as regards objects of interest relative to the first four centuries, but I venture to think this opinion has been arrived at after a review of the scanty recorded discoveries. In my opinion, a rich harvest awaits the enthusiastic antiquary. Practically all that is known of the Roman occupation of the county is to be found in an excellent paper by the late Dr. Bull, which was communicated to the Woolhope Club in the year 1882, and comprising some twenty-five pages of letterpress. So far as I can gather, the only systematic attempt at exploration in the county was carried out by Dean Merryweather on the site of Magna (Kenchester) in the years 1840-1842, and since that date the known sites of Roman stations, villas, and roads have received little or no attention either at the hands of learned societies or individuals. I presume the rather costly nature of excavations of any extent will preclude individual effort, and unless the work is undertaken on broad lines an expansion of what is at present known will be very unlikely. The recognised sites of Roman stations in the county are:—Magna (Kenchester), Bravonium (Leintwardine), Ariconium (Weston-under-Penyard), Circuito (Stretton Grandison), and Blackwardine (Stoke Prior). The best known of these are Magna and Bravonium, but I am convinced from personal observations that there is a very rich field of more than ordinary interest at a depth of about 3 ft. below the surface at Blackwardine and Ariconium. There is an abundance of place-names in the county indicative of Roman towns or villages, such as Burcot, Coldborough, Stretton Sugwas, Walford, Eastnor, and many others, and although there is only one road in the county clearly made out that is the way mentioned in the Twelfth Itinerary of Antoninus, viz., from Burrium (Usk), Gobannium (Abergavenny), Magna (Kenchester), Bravonium (Leintwardine), to Uriconium (Wroxeter), there must be a road existing between Monmouth (Blestium) and Gloucester (Glevum), passing through the Roman mining district and town of Ariconium. It is almost as clear that a road existed westwards, past the villa at Bishopstone, in the direction of Brecon (Bannium). Then there are such place-names as Ridgeway, Stanway, Portway, Storridge, indicative of lines of communication. While on the subject of roads, I had the pleasure during the summer of this year of uncovering a portion of the itinerary road, now known as Stone Street, at a spot near the village of Abbeydore, in the vicinity of Pontrilas. The spot was located in the year 1901,

and there is a note by the late H. C. Moore upon it in the *Woolhope Club Transactions*. The opening then made, however, was so small as to make a proper examination impossible, and no more than a proving of the existence of a paved road was done. A doubt was expressed at that time as to whether the road was of Roman origin.

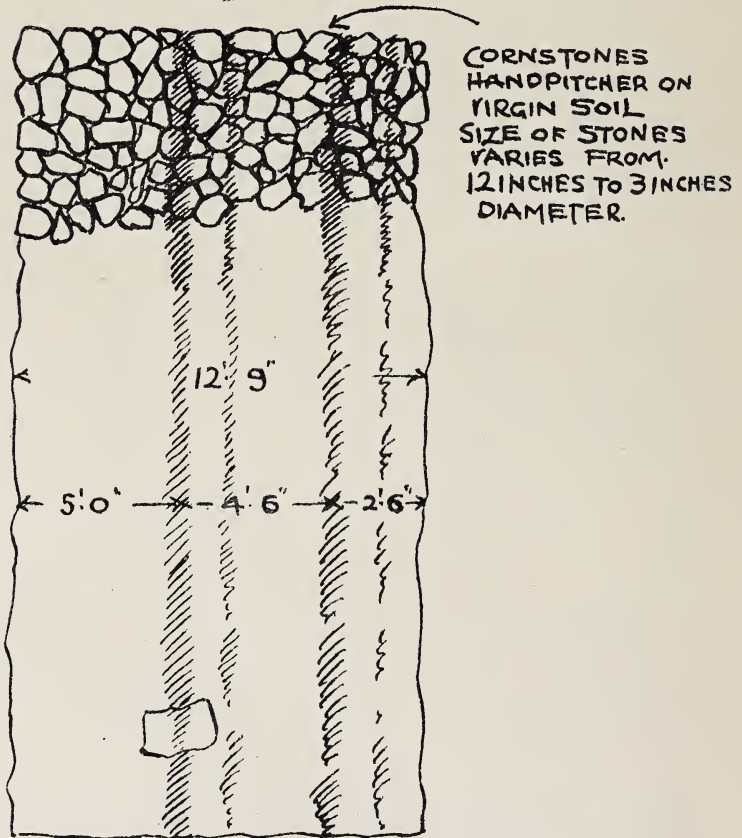


Sketch Map of Herefordshire : Roman Roads

I cleared a length of about 30 ft. for the full width of the road, which I found to be 13 ft. The paving averaged 9 ins. in thickness, and was formed of unworked hand-pitched local limestone, laid on the virgin soil (a hard red marl). By a reference to the photograph, two sets of wheel tracks can be made out. The primary tracks are cut in to a depth of from 4 ins. to 6 ins.; the



SECTION:

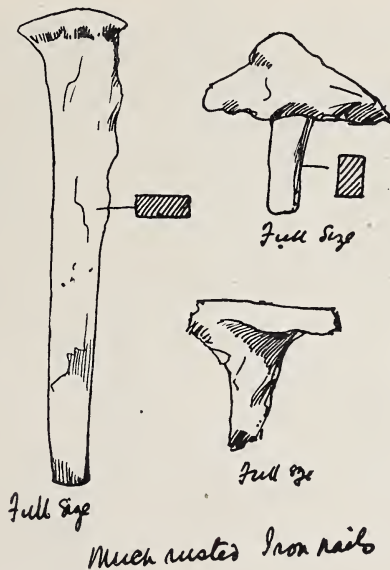


Roman Road: Isca Silurum to Uriconium
 Original plan—scale, 4 ft. to an inch. Reduced to $\frac{2}{3}$ scale



PORTION OF ROMAN ROAD, NEAR ABBEY DORE STATION.

secondary tracks are much shallower. The tracks are not in the centre, but well to one side, leaving a walking way (?) 5 ft. in width. From my measurements, I should say the gauge of the wheels was 4 ft. 6 ins. There is an absence of kerbing such as exists on the roads in the Forest of Dean. The depth of the pavement below the surface varied from 18 ins. to 24 ins. On the surface of the pavement I found a fragment of a Roman horseshoe, and several much-corroded nails. From the presence of these fragments it seems to me that the road could not have been much used after the departure of the Legions; had it been in use the nails, etc., would surely have got scattered and lost. The



Relics found on Roman Pavement, Abbeydore
Reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch scale

photograph shows a spot where the road had been repaired by the placing of a rectangular stone in the deep part of one of the ruts. Hereford.

G. H. JACK, F.G.S.

A SEMI-SUBTERRANEAN COLUMBARIUM, LLANTHONY. — During the winter of 1907-1908 some workmen were digging in the field lying south of Llanthony Abbey for stone for road repairs. They came upon and dug through a wall which on the outside was very rough rubble, and then found that they were inside a circular building of roughly-dressed stone, which they cleared. As neither the sub-agent nor any one in the neighbourhood knew what it was, they consulted me, and I went to Llanthony to see it.

The building is a large circular Columbarium, 14 ft. 10 ins. in diameter, with ledges and nests of the usual character, the nests turning to the right in one tier and to the left in the next, as they commonly do. The lower 6 ft. or 7 ft. of the building is now, and must always have been, underground, the wall not being faced outside, and the stones projecting in all shapes and backing into the soil, as is common in cottages built partly into the hill-sides in this neighbourhood.

At a little above the natural level of the soil the building has begun to close in and has had a roof of beehive-shape constructed of paving-stones, laid horizontally and projecting over one another. This has



Columbarium, Llanthony : The Roof from above

been smoothly plastered on the inside with a hard whitish mortar, but seems to have been always rough and irregular on the outside, and I am strongly of opinion that the earth which overlies a foot or so of the upper part of the walls and most of those portions of the roof that remain was thrown upon them at the time of the building construction, and that the top of the walls and the roof were built with a view to being covered with earth.

As the photographs show, none of the roof is standing, but a large portion, which has fallen in towards the centre, is still entire.

Within the Columbarium was found what has clearly been its capstone. It was broken into six pieces, but has been a strong circular paving-stone, 4 ft. 4 ins. in diameter, with a circular hole in



Columbarium, Llanthony, as seen through the breach made by the workmen,
showing Roof

the centre, 1 ft. 4 ins. in diameter ; a shallow line has been chased round this stone nearly midway between the outer edge and the

centre hole, which rather looks as if it might have been fitted with a lid.

The original doorway was on the south-west, to which side the ground slopes sharply; the door was over 3 ft. wide, and opened internally, and led through a passage about 4 ft. long to the interior; the jambs, of a rough character, are still plainly visible, but there are no traces of either fastenings or hinges; outside the door there have been wing walls, spreading outwards and sloping down with the natural slope of the ground.

The height of the nests is $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins., the space between them about 1 ft. 3 ins., and the projection of the ledges about 3 ins. The depth of the nests is (owing doubtless to the fact that the builders



Columbarium, Llanthony : The Capstone

were in no way limited or guided by a level outer face of the wall) very various; those which I measured varied from 1 ft. 2 ins. to 1 ft. 8 ins.

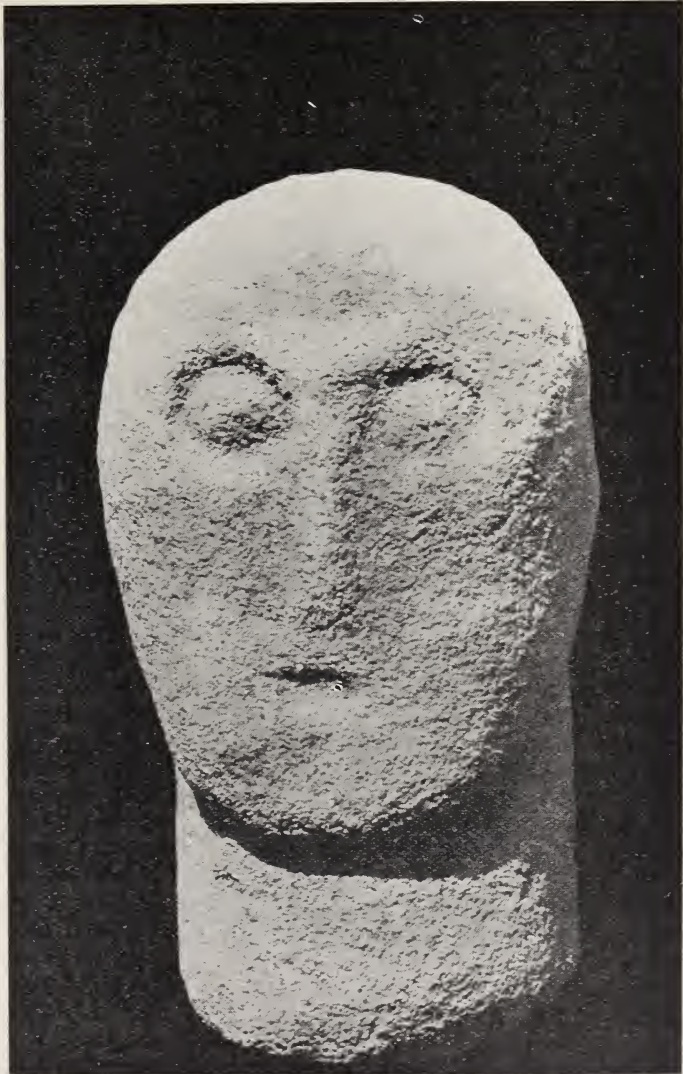
The photographs attached are:—

- (i) The roof looking from above.
- (ii) The Columbarium as seen through the breach made by the workmen; this shows the partly fallen roof; and
- (iii) The capstone.

It is worth notice that as you enter (from the Abbey side), the field in which the Columbarium is, you come upon the plainly-distinguishable foundations of what seems to have been a large building. The walls are exactly 4 ft. thick, and have met at a distinctly acute angle, pointing about north-west.

ILTYD GARDNER.

CAERWENT: HEAD OF ANCIENT GOD.—Mr. Alfred E. Hudd, F.S.A., in his short address at Caerwent to members of the Association in



Caerwent: Head of Ancient God

August, 1908, refers to the discovery of the head of an unknown pagan god. This head is illustrated here from a photograph kindly sent by Mr. Hudd. The account of the find, as given in *Archæologia*,

vol. lviii, is as follows:—"In Room 20 [of House 8] an interesting discovery was made. Three rough gravel steps ascend from the gravel floor of the room to a platform floored with clay $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. thick, on which was found, though certainly not in its original position, a head carved in sandstone, measuring 9 ins. in height by $4\frac{3}{4}$ ins. across the head, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins. across the neck, but considerably weathered. The eyeballs are in relief and surrounded by an oval depression; the nose is very straight, the mouth small, the ears deeply indented; the hair is entirely worn away. The head is very flat at the back, and was not intended apparently to be seen except from the front. It is also flat at the bottom, and does not seem to have formed part of a statue, as no traces of its attachment to the neck can be seen. If, as seems probable, this is the head of some deity, the gravel steps and clay floor may be the foundation of the shrine, the superstructure of stone having been removed by the lime-burners. This conjecture is confirmed by the fact that the wall running south from the south-west angle of Room 20 is partly built of sandstone blocks, in which are cut holes 2 ins. deep of different size and at irregular intervals, as if intended to support a wooden railing."

PANTYNEUADD.—A few weeks ago I called to see Mr. H. Haydn Jones, J.P., at his house, Pantyneuadd, near Towyn, Merionethshire, and he very kindly showed me a small vessel of burnt clay that had been found near his house some years ago in the process of digging. This small vessel was about 4 ins. in diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in height and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in thickness. It was of the incense-cup variety, and had been indented in several places when soft by means of a pointed stick.

Mr. Haydn Jones also showed me a fine specimen of a stone celt that had recently been found near Towyn. The little cup (the "incense cup") is $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter over all, and the thickness of its side is $\frac{3}{8}$ in. Its height is about $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins.

"It was discovered," he says, "together with a number of urns containing human ashes, some twenty-five years ago at Pantyneuadd. I ought to say that another cup or two, besides the one I have, were found at the time and given to friends.

"The stone chisel is $12\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long and $4\frac{1}{4}$ ins. wide at the end used for cutting, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. wide at the other end.

"It was discovered while draining a meadow at Fachgoch, near Towyn, a few months ago."

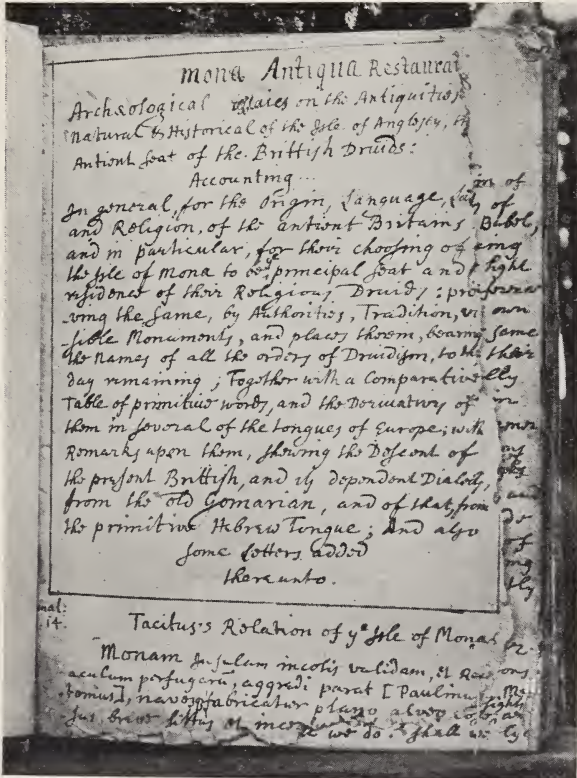
E. ANWYL.

CARNEDD ON BODAFON MOUNTAIN.—On taking a short cut across Bodafon Mountain last autumn, I found myself close to one of the carneddau mentioned by Skinner on p. 74 of his "Tour through Anglesea" (*Arch. Camb. Supplement*). The small stones now remaining have been built by some children into a "castle," but a circle of upright stone slabs, 17 ft. in diameter, which stand about a foot above ground, evidently formed the margin of the carnedd, and are easily distinguishable.

E. NEIL BAYNES.

STONE AXE-HEAD FOUND AT BEDDELERT.—This implement, described and figured by Mr. Breese in the October number of last year, pp. 403, 404, seems to be of the Neolithic, not of the Palæolithic period; indeed, stone hammers and hammer-axes are not infrequently associated with Bronze Age goods.
 E. LAWS.

MONA ANTIQUA RESTAURATA.—The original manuscript of Rowlands' "Mona Antiqua Restaurata," which is in the possession of Captain



Title-page of "Mona Antiqua"

Warren Evans, Henblas, Llangefni, was exhibited at the Llangefni Meeting, and it was thought that the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association would be glad to have before them a photographic copy (reduced) of the title-page of this valuable and very interesting work. The owner of the manuscript courteously gave his permission for the photograph to be taken. It will be noticed that the first leaf is imperfect, and in the photograph a part of the third page appears at the right-hand side and at the bottom.

EXCAVATIONS AT LLIGWY CROMLECH.—This work was carried out last year by Mr. E. Neil Baynes, F.S.A. A quantity of human bones, flint scrapers, and fragments of pottery were discovered. Particulars of the work will appear in the April number of this Journal, together with ground plans which should prove of interest to those who study the orientation of stone monuments. Mr. Baynes has also promised a paper on the excavation of two barrows at Llanddyfnan, reported by the Rev. Evan Evans on p. 119 of *Arch. Camb.*, 1908, which were explored last summer by Lord Boston and himself with the co-operation of Mr. Evans and the Rev. R. R. Howell of Pentraeth.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH.—*Carreglwyd MSS.*—"S^r,—Though ye present condition of this Towne be such, that danger may be justly feared, yet we hope it is not so imminent and neere, that your Sonne and mine neede forsake y^e Schoole, which I am desirous he should follow as long as he may continue with safety; If it shall please God that matters prove worse, and the other gentlemen send for their children from hence, you shall have speedy notice, and he shall be sure to fair non otherwise Then I my self and y^e rest of my family shall doe; The Enemy (as we heare) doth much threaten this place, and I pray God that our private jars and dissensions doe not y^e sooner invite him, If we once understande of any certain preparation and advancing this way, we must all fly God help us, though we cannot well tell whither, our desire is to chuse a place of most security if we knew where to finde it; And if it be in your Hand, you neede not doubt but I shall willingly see you and y^e rest of my Children in your house, beseeching God to Bless them all; so Commending us all to y^e protection and Grace of God, rest

"Your assured loving Father in law, JOH: ASAPHEN :
"Conway, Feb. 21th, 1645."

Memo.—No endorsement. Probably written to his son-in-law, William Griffith of Carreglwyd, Chancellor of Bangor and St. Asaph, LL.D. (my ancestor), who married the Bishop's daughter Mary.

The Bishop was one of the Owens of Bodsilin, the same family as the Owens of Penrhos, Holyhead.

M. S. S. C. READE.

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NOTES ON THE ALIEN BENEDICTINE PRIORY OF ST. NICHOLAS AND ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST IN MONKTON, PEMBROKE.

BY EDWARD LAWS, F.S.A.

THE question of alien priories, constantly recurring through four centuries, was one of several happenings which tended to insulate religion in England.

The picked men who sailed down the Somme from St. Valery in 1066 with a motley crew to conquer England were, like their leader, Normans by blood, and, when rewarded with English loot, these doughty fighters naturally conveyed some portion of it to their friends at home. Loot was then represented by land, not cash, and according to the fashion of the day our conquistadors bestowed gifts on Mother Church, so we find many Norman settlers allocated English advowsons which had accrued to them, with largely increased endowments, to religious houses in France.

At the date these appropriations were made, the system seemed both natural and inoffensive, for the King of England was Duke of Normandy, and the Holy Father supreme in both lands; but when Philip Augustus conquered Normandy, and his son Louis the Lion invaded England in 1216, the Anglo-Norman barons turned their sympathies from France to England.

It was, however, sixty-nine years before this change of mood affected the alien priories.

In the year 1285 King Edward I, having completed the conquest of Wales, discovered that his chronically insolvent treasury was depleted, and that Parliament would not grant him a subsidy to make war on Philip le Bel. To provide for his immediate necessities, Edward confiscated the "apport" or tribute paid by the alien priories in England to their mother houses in France "during such time as the King of England was at war with the King of France."

To this war-tax no one in England objected; it mattered but little to the alien priors whether they paid "apport" to the Crown or to the foreign abbots, and that good English rents should find their way into French pockets had long been a source of regret to laymen generally.

This popular tax was revived by Edward II and a restitution given in 1st of Edward III. In 1353 (27th of Edward III) the Statute against Provisors was passed, forbidding obedience to any papal process which might interfere with rights constitutionally belonging to the English Crown; at the same time the alien priories were taken into the King's hand.

The "apport" due to alien priories was restored after the Treaty of Bretigny in 1360, when Edward III renounced all claim to the French Crown, retaining only Poitou, Guienne, and Calais; but, so soon as John of Gaunt came into power and war broke out again, the alien priories were taken up by the Crown, and from that date until 1415—when they were finally confiscated—only very occasionally was the "apport" paid to any one but the King, even though England and France were at peace occasionally.

The colonies of foreign monks seem not to have been molested, and were personally popular, certainly at Monkton, where we find Pembroke men in 1339 and Tenby folks in 1352 taking up arms in defence of their monastic rights as against the Crown.

It is not easy to ascertain what was the number of alien priories existing in England and Wales. The *Monasticon* gives one hundred; Weever, three hundred and thirty-eight; *An Account of Alien Priories* (in two vols., printed for T. Nichols and H. Conant, Fleet Street, MDCCCXXIX, said to have been written by John Warburton, Somerset Herald) names one hundred and forty-six. The number doubtless varied during the different confiscations, for the Kings of England encouraged the foreign houses to sell their lands, so that when peace was restored certain alien priories must have disappeared. Some writers entered on their lists all they could find recorded, others such as flourished at a certain date. Abbot Gasquet, in his book on *English Monastic Life*, gives a list compiled by himself, revised by Dom Birt and the Rev. Dr. Cox, who in their turn were assisted by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, of the Society of Antiquaries, and Mr. R. C. Fowler, of the Public Record Office. This seems to be the most reliable compilation. In it only three alien priories are given to Wales proper out of one hundred and twenty-eight mentioned as in existence:—

A. The Benedictine Priory of St. Nicholas, in Monkton, Pembroke, which was a cell to the Abbey of St. Martin of Sééz, Normandy, founded in 1098. (Abbot Gasquet has omitted to put the letters A P before this house, though most undoubtedly it was an alien priory.)

B. A small house at Llangenydd, in West Gower, founded about 1150, and appropriated to St. Taurinus of Evreux, in Normandy.

Rev. J. D. Davies gives an account of this house in his *Historical Notes on West Gower*, vol. iii.

C. Lastly, the Cluniac establishment at St. Clears, Carmarthenshire, founded so lately as 1291 or thereabouts, and attached to St. Martin des Champs, Paris.

These three houses formed the points of an equilateral triangle, the sides measuring twenty-five miles or thereabouts, and the enclosed area thickly besprinkled

with appropriated churches and parishes paying either "pension" or "portion" to the priories.

These were, as mentioned above, the only alien priories in Wales proper, and of them Monkton was the most important establishment. There were several houses of this nature in Monmouthshire.

The Benedictine alien priory at Monkton was founded as an obituary memorial chapel and endowed in 1098 to commemorate members of the Montgomery family, more especially Hugh, whom the Welsh nicknamed "Goch," killed that year by Magnus, the King of Norway's son, in Anglesea, where he was stricken through the eye by an arrow.

To find, however, the source from which the priory originated we must travel back to Normandy and the year 1050, when Roger de Montgomery, father to Red Hugh, "deeming it to be derogatory to his dignity that he should appear to be inferior among his equals in his respect for St. Martin, built two churches in honour of the saint, one in the suburbs of the town of Sééz, the other in his own village, and placed therein a society of monks for the service of God" (*Nuestria Pia*).

Subsequently Roger de Montgomery passed over to England, taking with him his bad brood of Belesme, the notorious Robert, William, a clerk, Hugh "Goch," Roger of Poitou and Arnulph. This latter obtained licence from King William II to carve out for himself a marchership in Wales. He selected Pembroke, and fortified the site of the existing castle.

It is admitted by every one that Arnulph's fortress was an earthwork, probably a prehistoric cliff-castle altered and adapted to the Norman scheme of war. Inside this fortress he built a chapel and gave it to the Abbey of Sééz on the following terms:—

"Aug. 27, 1098.—Notification that Arnulph (de Montgomery), son of Earl Roger, a man of great worth and highly esteemed, so loved the Brethren of Séés that on Aug. 27, 1098, in the chapter of St. Martin of Séés, Seilo the Bishop and Ralph the Abbot being present, he gave the Brethren of Séés, living and

to live in the Abbey of St. Martin of Séés in alms for ever, for his soul and those of his father Roger and his brother Hugh, who was slain that year, the church of St. Nicholas at Penbroch, a castle of his in Wales, and 20 carucates of land, together with all that his men had given or should give to the Abbey; and he promised that he would give other land of his, lying in England, sufficient to provide footgear for the brethren of the Abbey; this gift he made in order that he might retain nothing for himself of all the rents and dues of that land, giving even his woods (*lucos*) for the needs of the monks, viz., for building and firing and pannage throughout his demesne.

“Witnesses:—Eustace de Marcenlla; Hugh, son of Warin, Sheriff of Scrobene; Robert de Humfrauilla; Roger Dispensator; Richard de Graio; Gerard and Godfrey de Vivas.”¹

There is another version of the above charter, stating that:—

“1098.—The yearly £10 from England were to be charged on the tithes of his churches there, and to be applied, half to the footgear of the Brethren at Sééz and half to the Brethren of Pembroc, or their buildings. Witness as above, together with those witnessing the King’s confirmation, viz.: Archbishop Anselm; Wilfred, Bishop of St. David’s; Arnulph, son of Roger; Robert FitzHamon.”²

From these documents it will be seen that the original endowment of the Priory of St. Nicholas, Pembroke, consisted of:—

A. The church of St. Nicholas at Pembroc, a castle in Wales.

B. Twenty carucates of land.

C. The right of cutting timber in the lord’s woods for building purposes or firing, and the right of pannage, *i.e.*, the feeding of hogs on the acorns.

D. A charge of £10 per annum on the tithes of certain unspecified English churches, one half to go to the monks of St. Nicholas or their buildings, the other to find sandals for the monks of Sééz. This endow-

¹ *Calendar of Documents* (France, 918 to 1200), pp. 237-8, Rolls Series.

² *Calendar of Documents* (France, 918 to 1200), pp. 237-8, Rolls Series.

ment is to be added to "all that his men had given or should give to the Abbey."

Within two years of the date of this gift, Arnulph de Montgomery departed from Pembrokeshire in order to join his brother, Robert de Belesme, in an attempt to put Robert Curthose on the throne of England. This conspiracy proving unsuccessful, Arnulph was driven into exile, from which he never returned to Pembroke, and Gerald de Windsor was left in charge of the little colony.

King Henry confiscated Pembroke, dismissed Gerald from office, and instituted one Saher as seneschal: this knight did not prove a success, so the King reappointed Gerald; perhaps this was done because de Windsor had married Nest, sister to Gruffydd ap Rhys, Prince of South Wales, and an old love of the King's. For many years Gerald de Windsor was seneschal of the castle and leading man in Pembrokeshire.

There is a memorandum of payments due to St. Martin of Séez and the brethren of Pembroc, which is undated, but seems to have been made 1100 *circa*, probably before Arnulph quitted Pembroke.¹

Unfortunately, documentary evidence has not been found to show what was being done at Pembroke during this momentous period of our priory. As we have seen, the Lord Marchership of Pembroke, granted by William II, was forfeited by the treason of Arnulph de Montgomery, and taken up by the King.

It is not likely that Henry looked very favourably on a religious house established for the special purpose of curing Belesme souls, for that task would appear to him well-nigh impossible.

The appointment of Bernard, Queen Matilda's chaplain, to the Bishopric of St. David's, altered the situation; the King now was pressed from the right hand and the left. Matilda, the Queen, would plead for the Norman colony in her Norman Bishop's charge, while

¹ *Calendar of Documents* (France, 919 to 1200), p. 238, Rolls Series.

light-o'-love Nest asked aid for the house which "Arnulph's men" had helped to found. This, no doubt, is conjectural; but it is a plain fact that Bernard the Bishop was very greatly interested in monastic houses. His position at Court enabled him to communicate directly with France. He established the Abbey of Whitland, which became the greatest Cistercian house in Wales and mother-house of all that order in South Wales.¹

Feeling probably that endowments given by a traitor were somewhat insecure, Bishop Bernard procured from William de Curbellio, Archbishop of Canterbury, a charter addressed to himself and all sons of the Church, confirming in all respects Arnulph de Montgomery's gift to the Abbey of Sééz.²

This document was written in 1128, and from that time until 1219 no records seem to have been preserved referring to the Alien Priory of St. Nicholas. At first sight this seems strange, for during the period in question Giraldus Cambrensis, grandson of Gerald de Windsor, the most prolific historian Wales has ever seen, was living at Manorbier and writing diffusely concerning South Pembrokeshire. We must, however, remember that Gerald the Welshman detested a monk. "The care," says he, "of monks differs from that of the clergy—the clergy feeding the sheep, the monks being fed. The monk has only the guardianship of a single person: he has to take care of himself."³

In 1219 the great Earl William Mareschal died and left a tithe of his mills at Pembroke, Tenby, and Castlemartin to the monks of Pembroke, for the good of his soul and the soul of Isabella, his wife.⁴

In 1245, his son Walter, Earl of Pembroke, left

¹ "Religious Houses in South Wales," by J. W. Willis-Bund, F.S.A., *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., vol. vii, p. 20.

² *Calendar of Documents* (France, 918 to 1200), p. 238, Rolls Series.

³ *Topography of Ireland*, cap. xxx.

⁴ See Clark's *Earls and Earldom of Pembroke*, p. 44.

to our monks and their priory a grant in "frank almain" of a croft and land within the manor of Castle-martin.¹

Various gifts and charters granted to the alien priory by successive earls, though not individually munificent in their amount, show that the Lords of Pembroke Castle took a continuous interest in our settlement of French monks.

There were other benefactions of church tithes, pensions, and portions enjoyed by the brethren, the origin of which has not been recorded. Many of these probably issued from the same source.

The Priors of St. Nicholas, Pembroke, seem to have been under the especial patronage of the Earls, and to have acquired an official status as representatives of the Church in the Palatinate.

The first glimpse we get of an individual prior discovers him in the exercise of magisterial duties in the Earl's County Court.

William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, supported his half-brother, King Henry III, against Simon de Montfort and the Barons. These chased the Earl across the seas, threw the Seneschal of Pembroke, William de Bussy, into the Tower, condemned him to death, and presumably executed him. This was in 1258. Discord broke out among the Barons, and William de Valence returned on April 30th, 1259.²

Soon after his return, Sir William de Valence seems to have appointed Sir John Bussy (brother or son to the late Sir William?) to the vacant seneschalship, and we find him³ as Sir John de Busseto⁴ presiding at a County Court, held probably in the building which still stands on Monkton Hill, on the Tuesday after St. Peter

¹ *Monasticon*, vol. iv, p. 321.

² See Clark's *Earls and Earldom of Pembroke*, p. 85.

³ *Catalogue of Ancient Deeds*, vol. iii, p. 416.

⁴ There seems to be a strong probability that these de Bussetos were ancestors of Sir John Bussy, Speaker of the House of Commons, beheaded by Bolingbroke at Bristol, 1399, and called by Shakespeare "Bushey."

ad Vincula, 44 Henry III. This court was composed as follows :—

Sir John de Busseto, Seneschal of Pembroke.

Philip Canam, Sheriff of Pembroke. This is probably a slip of the pen for Canon or Canan. Philip may well have been a member of the well-known family which resided at Kilgetty through many generations.

Robert de Crepping, Constable of Pembroke, one of the Crepping or Crespyng family of Southill, between St. Petrox and Cheriton: they flourished in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

Sir John, Prior of Pembroke. We know nothing of this first recorded Prior of Pembroke beyond the fact that his Christian name was John, so that if we desire to form an estimate of his social status, we must ascertain that of his companions, when the reader will admit that either officially or socially Sir John was a man of some importance. The "Sir" in his case is, of course, only an English equivalent of "Dominus" as applied to the clergy.

Sir Geoffrey de Rupe, a member of the powerful Roch family. His name is not mentioned by Dr. Owen in *O. P. F.*, but should apparently be inserted on p. 70 of that excellent work, between John, who married Matilda Carew and held one fee and one-third of the Barony of Roch under the Earl, 1251, and Thomas de la Rupe, who had dealings with Sir John Boleville, 1274. On p. 492, vol. iii, of *Ancient Deeds*, undated, and marked (York ?), is an entry which should come under the head of Pembroke: it runs:—

D. 743. Release by Matilda, lady of Borton, late wife of John de Rupe, widow, to Geoffrey Huscard of all her right in the woods of Bempton.

Witnesses: Sir Gilbert de Valle; Geoffrey de Rupe; Jakys de Castro; Martin, and others.

Here we get the man in question.

Sir Robert de Valle (or Dale), knight, a leading man in Pembroke-shire, last male of an old stock. His ancestor, Hubert, seems to have been one of the conquistadors who arrived with Martin de Tours. Robert had married for his first wife, Avelina de Wideworth (*O. P. F.*, p. 93).

Sir David de Wydewerke (Wideworth) of Torrington, Devon. (Father or brother of the above-mentioned Avelina ?)

Henry, son of Henry Steward of Weyseford. This barony had been granted to Strongbow by Henry II, and held by the Earls since that date. In 1307, Joan de Valence, widow of

the Earl William, is called in the Inventory, Countess of Pembroke and Lady Palatine of Wexford.

Henry Volke, Attorney of Sir Walter de Herford. Haverford Lordship at this time belonged to three grand-daughters of William Mareschal: Maud Mortimer, Eve Cantalupe, and Eleanor Bohun (Fenton, p. 210). William de Valence certainly at one time (1265) had the wardship of Haverford Castle (Clark's *Earls and Earldom*, p. 87). Sir Walter may have been Governor. With regard to Henry Volke, we find that in 1246 Eleanor Ferrars, niece of the ladies mentioned above, made a clandestine marriage with one "William de Vaux"; he was fined, forgiven, and died *s. p.* (Clark's *Earls and Earldom*, p. 74). Can Henry Volke have been his relative?

John de Castromartini, Attorney of Sir Guy de Briona, was an old friend of the Priory; he had witnessed Earl Walter Mareschal's charter to that body. The family of Castle-martin lived on the demesne lands of the Earl, and served as stewards, etc., for many generations (*O. P. F.*, p. 33). On this occasion, John appears as representative of Sir Guy de Brian, who must have been the first of the five knights bearing this name, probably builder of Laugharne Castle, and great-grandfather of the Garter Knight (*O. P. F.*, p. 83).

Richard de Barry, Attorney of Sir David de Barry, Justiciary of Ireland, of whom Richard was a younger son (*O. P. F.*, p. 3).

William Bosser. We may pretty safely assume he occupied Stackpole Boshier or Boshierston.

Hubert Scurlag. Scurlock is still a well-known Pembrokeshire name.

William de Popetun. He must have come from Popton, down by Angle.

John de Luny. From Linney, near the headland of that name.

Walter Malefant, of Upton Castle, had recently succeeded to the estate of his father, who had been killed by the Welsh in a fight at Kilgerran in 1258; he (the son) was married to Joan, daughter of Henry FitzHenry, mentioned above.

Tancard de Ospitali, may have been a scion of that family who were descended from the first Seneschal of Haverfordwest.

William de Hylton, probably came from Hilton by Roch.

The business before the court was to certify that "Patrick de Kandelhe, by Adam, son of Rese his attorney, by writ of attorney of the said Sir William

(de Valence) released to the Lady Mabel, relict of John, son of Martin, all his right in a burgage in Pembroke, called "Wyndishore," with all the land of "La Peme."

There is a blank in the records of Monkton Priory which extends over a period of twenty-four years. On the 14th of July, 1284, "Sir John the Prior" had passed into the limbo of forgotten things. Brother Radulphus reigned in his stead, and John Peckham, Archbishop of Canterbury, was at Carmarthen.

In 1281 this prelate had followed Edward's victorious armies into Wales; in fact, he had personally removed the ban of excommunication from Llewelyn's dead body, in order that it might receive the rites of Christian burial. The object of his first visit was twofold—to thwart Thomas Beck, Bishop of St. David's, in his attempt to establish an independent Welsh Church; and, secondly, to purge the clergy of Wales from the sin of incontinency.

Until celibacy of the clergy was abrogated by the Reformers of the sixteenth century, from the earliest times priests in Wales had indulged in a sort of morganatic marriage, winked at indeed by their neighbours, but most offensive to the more ascetic clergy. This state of things had vexed the soul of Giraldus, and now Peckham was exerting all his force as Metropolitan to reform the irregularity. Finding, apparently, that not much progress had been made in his scheme of purification, the Archbishop proceeded to make another visitation in 1384.

One of the results of this journey was the penning of two letters to be found in *Registrum Epistolarum Fratris Johannis Peckham, Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis* (Rolls Series), vol. iii, p. 786.

Translations of these are here appended.

No. DLXXIV.—TO THE ABBOT OF SÉEZ.

1284. July 14.—Brother J(ohn) Etc., to his dear sons, the Abbot and Convent of Séez, greeting—

While we were lately, by our authority as Metropolitan

exercising the office of visitation, in your Priory of Pembroke, in the diocese of Menevia, amongst other enormous and numberless crimes, which we found brother R(andolph) of your monastery to have committed, we found by trustworthy evidence that he had spent all his time there in the vice of incontinence, and that we could no longer leave him in his office of Prior without a scandal and offence to all religion.

We enjoined on him under the penalty of excommunication, to which in that case we sentenced him, if he dared to disobey our orders, that within ten days he should begin his journey to you, and to his monastery, to remain there or elsewhere at your pleasure, and that in no case within the full term of ten years should he return to this place which his wickedness has befouled.

You will be able therefore to provide another Prior to the said house. Know for a surety that we will upon no consideration permit the aforesaid R(andolph) to return to this house, either as monk or prior before the ten years are accomplished. And it were well that this were done with all speed, otherwise some danger might arise to your temporalities. Farewell.

Given at Pembroke, July 14, in the year 1284.

No. DLXXV.

1284. July 16.—To Andrew, Sub-prior of Pembroke. Brother John to his beloved son and brother Andrew, Sub-prior of Pembroke, greeting—

Whereas in our late exercise of the office of visitation in your house, we relieved brother Randolph the Prior, for good and sufficient reasons, from the administration of the temporal and spiritual matters of that Priory :

We have every confidence in your industry and discretion, and entrust to you, by virtue of these presents, the charge of the said house within and without, and the administration of its goods, until order be taken by your Abbot in the accustomed manner for the election of another Prior. We also remit the sequestration made by us of the money and other goods, which we found in the hands of the aforesaid Randolph, as it is our will that you should be bound faithfully to render an account to your Prior, or to the Ordinary of the district. Farewell.

Given at Carmarthen, 16th of July, in the sixth year of our consecration.

What became of the misguided Randolph, or what William de Valence and the Abbot of Sééz thought,

we do not know. Probably they acquiesced, and the Abbot appointed John le Oysel Prior.

Had the Priorship been vacant in 1285, most likely some record would have been preserved, for in that year King Edward I seized all the alien priories, and confiscated the "apport" or tribute paid by these houses to their mother-monasteries so long as the war lasted between England and France. This was the first of many sequestrations by the Kings of England. They culminated in 1415, when Henry V finally confiscated all alien priories and appropriated them as King of England. This series of confiscations, of "apport" only, would not greatly have affected the priories, for it mattered little to the brethren whether they paid tribute to King or Abbot; but very soon the Crown assumed the patronage belonging to the Abbot, presenting to the various churches in his gift. This usurpation the Priors resented, and at Monkton it caused trouble. The Earls of Pembroke appear always to have sided with the Church against the Crown in these disputes.

On May 11, 1290, William de Valence granted to John, called "le Oysel," Prior of Pembroke, in mortmain, land late of Maurice Ailward,¹ and a bovate, *i.e.*, eight acres of land, late of Benedict the chaplain, which is of the fee of the said prior.²

A family called Eilward or Aylward held land in St. Peter's parish, Carmarthen, and in 1250, John, son of Nicholas Eilward, of this stock, was a priest in the Priory of St. James, Bristol.³

About this time (1290) Pembroke Priory is thus briefly noticed in the *Taxatio* of Pope Nicholas IV, p. 277 :—

"Decima in Archid. Menev. Bona Prioris Penb. ad £19 6s. 3½*d.*, decima £1 18s. 8*d.*"

¹ This was Alleston, a farm about a mile eastward of Pembroke. See Owen's *Pembrokeshire*, vol. i, p. 180.

² Patent Roll, 5 Edward III, p. 1, m. 38, *Inspeximus*.

³ *Ancient Deeds*, vol. iii, p. 423.

May or June, 1296, Earl William de Valence died, or by some accounts was slain by the French at Bayonne. His corpse was transported to England and rests in St. Edmund's Chapel in the choir of Westminster Abbey.¹

On September 8th, 1299, King Edward married, as his second wife, Marguerite of France; there was then peace between the two countries, and the alien priories were restored.

This same year Dame Joan de Valence, "sometime" Countess of Pembroke (such is the wording, but, as it is copied from an inspeximus, "sometime" may be read as "late," for as a matter of fact Aymer, Joan's son, does not appear to have succeeded to the title until after his mother's death), mother of Aymer, in the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, 1299, gave a writing, being a release for the good of her soul, and the souls of her husband, progenitors, and successors, to John, called "le Oysel," and the monks, of the rent of one mark paid by them, and a grant that from henceforth they be not bound to answer in the Court at the gate of Pembroke Castle for any exaction, plea, or complaint, but should answer before the steward of herself and her heirs in the County Court of Pembroke, in the presence of them or their deputy specially sent, for all things which the priory hath before been wont to render, saving always cognisance and jurisdiction of fresh force according to the customs of those parts.

In return for which the prior and convent were to keep obits for her husband and herself and to distribute thereat to thirteen poor people victuals for one day.

Witnesses :—

Sir William de Caumile, Knight, sat as a member of a County Court of Dame Joan de Valence, Countess of Pembroke, held at Pembroke the next year, probably in some official capacity. He seems to have come originally from Torre

¹ Clark's *Earls and Earldom*, p. 92.

Brion, Devon; at least he was interested in land there before he was knighted. He may have acquired that with his wife Joan; subsequently we find him in Hertfordshire. Sir Phillip Abbot was Steward of Pembroke the following year.¹ Sir Richard Simond; John de Barri, of Manorbier, the son of David, granted St. Dogwells to Richard Simon (who is described in earlier charters as clericus, and afterwards as miles) in 1300. Sir Richard, in 1329, granted the Manor of St. David's on condition that two chaplains should say daily prayers before the altar of St. Thomas the Martyr for the bodily health of himself and his wife Eleanor while they lived, and for their souls *scum ad hoc eculo migraverint*.² John Scurlagh. See page 174. Henry de Castro was probably of Castleton, Monkton. Richard Bendyn, Walter Richard, and others.

Also a further grant to the same of the church of St. Michael, Castlemartin, to their own use as fully as they have ever held the same, except such tithes out of the mills contained in the charter of William Marescallus as they have not hitherto received.

1301, June 6th, Goderich Castle.—Dame Joan de Valence, Countess of Pembroke, mother of Aymer, gave a second grant, dated from Goderich Castle, 29 Edward I, it being a licence given for the good of her soul and the soul of her husband, Aymer her son, her predecessors and successors, for the alienation in mortmain by John de Barri to the Prior and monks of a perch of land in Manorbier and the advowson of the church of that ville.³ The above-mentioned John de Barri was a son of David, the Justiciary of Ireland. Besides presenting the advowson of Manorbier to the brethren at Pembroke he gave that of Penally to Acornbury, an Austin nunnery in Herefordshire, of which his daughter Anne was abbess.⁴ The Austins, or Hermits, were both friars and nuns, mendicants, and not regarded as members of the monastic order.

¹ *Ancient Deeds*, vol. iii, p. 546.

² *O. P. F.*, p. 324.

³ Patent Roll, 5 Edward III, Inspeximus, p. 1, m. 39.

⁴ *O. P. F.*, p. 3.

They lived on alms, and were supposed only to hold the mere dwellings in which they lived.¹ These rules did not prevent them from accepting the advowson of Penally. Countess Joan died about the same time as King Edward I, and not till then did Aymer succeed to the Earldom.

One of his first acts was to confirm the grants of his predecessors to the monks of St. Nicholas.

1308. John, called le Sauvage, is prior, and the witnesses are :—

Thomas de Rupe was a great benefactor to Pill Priory, and built St. Caradon Chapel at Newgale. In 1295 the Barony of Monsieur de la Roche was the subject of a suit between Queen Eleanor as Lady of Haverfordwest and William de Valence as Earl of Pembroke.²

Richard de Stakpol, son of Philip de Stakpol, who sat as member of the County Court, 51 Henry III.

John de Riparia, or Rivers.

Richard Simond. See p. 179.

Walter de Pediston, Cler. When Queen Eleanor died in 1290 the custody of Haverford Castle, its lands and manor were committed to Walter de Pediston for four years.³

John Beneger, Steward of Pembroke, 1291,⁴ and again in 1300 ;⁵ several places in Pembrokeshire called Bangerston were named after this family. Probably this John lived near Stackpole.

John Jose. Jose was a contraction of Geoffrey.⁶ John witnessed William de Valence's Tenby Charter, 1296, and in 1323 (having then been dubbed knight) Aymer de Valence's grant to Slebech. He died 1327. The Jose family owned Prendergast.⁷

And others.

In 1324 Charles le Bel, King of France, prompted by his sister Isabella, "the she wolf," declared war on her husband, Edward II.

The alien priories were seized by the Crown, and

¹ Gasquet's *Monastic Life*, pp. 234 and 241.

² *O. P. F.*, p. 271.

³ Clark's *Earls and Earldom*, p. 91.

⁴ See *Ancient Deeds*, vol. iii, p. 527.

⁵ *O. P. F.*, p. 65.

⁶ See *Ancient Deeds*, vol. iii, p. 283.

⁷ *O. P. F.*, p. 63.

Aymer de Valence sent with the Queen into France, that he might endeavour to conclude peace.

While there, the Earl of Pembroke took to himself a wife (the third) Mary, daughter of Guy de Chatillon. On the wedding morn he was killed in a tournament.

Lawrence de Hastings, an infant, succeeded his uncle in the Earldom, and Lady de Burgh was nominated Custos.

When the alien priories were annexed by Edward I, apparently the "apports" or subsidies belonging to the foreign abbots were confiscated, during war time, but the advowsons left in the possession of the various priors; this, however, was not the case in 1324.

What may have been the result of the new policy in other alien priories, we do not know, but trouble soon arose in Pembroke. The living of Angle became vacant, and an order was issued from the Tower of London, dated March 9th, presenting Thomas de Colyngnam to the church "del Angle," in the diocese of St. David's, in the King's gift, by reason of the Priory of Penbroch being in his hands.¹

Strangely enough, on March 21, issuing from Westminster, there was an order presenting Howel ap Griffith to the Church of St. Mary le Nangel, in the diocese of St. David's, in the King's gift, by reason, etc., etc.²

This order was clearly irregular, for on May 8th a mandate was issued from Winchester running as follows:

"Mandate to Sheriffs and others to arrest all persons prosecuting appeals in derogation of the King's right of presentation of Thomas de Colyngnam to the Church of St. Mary le Nangle; and prohibition to all ecclesiastical persons from proceeding in derogation of the King's right therein."³

The very same day an order, also from Winchester, presented Thomas de Colyngnam to the church of St. Mary le Nangle and signified to David (Martyn),

¹ Patent Roll, 18 Edward II, m. 22 (*Rolls Calendar*, p. 104).

² *Ibid.*, m. 17 (*Calendar*, p. 111).

³ *Ibid.*, p. 2, m. 12 (*Calendar*, p. 118).

Bishop of St. David's, the revocation of the presentation of Howel ap Griffith.¹

On July 15th, another mandate issued from Westminster, addressed to Mayors and others (the first mandate of May 8th is addressed to Sheriffs and others), bidding them "arrest any persons prosecuting appeals in derogation of the King's presentation to the Church of St. Mary le Nangle, by reason of the Priory being in his hands, which he received against the Prior and Roger Knethele, and of his presentation of that church to Thomas de Colingham, King's Clerk."²

Who eventually got the living, Thomas or Howell, we are not told; perhaps it was the Welshman, for Edward of Carnarvon was a weakling, and he met his fate in Berkeley Castle two years afterwards.

What Roger Knethele had to do with the matter is not quite clear. Knethells appear on the Tenby Borough maps as owners in 1740-1811-1840, but seem now to be extinct.

A Council of Regency was appointed in 1327, and French interest represented by Isabella the Queen is ascendant.

One of the first acts of the new reign was an order to restore the alien priories, and St. Nicholas *inter alios* benefited.

We find an order dated :—

"February 4, Westminster, 1327.

"To the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer.

"Order to cause to be delivered to the Prior of Pembroke in Wales, a cell to the Abbey of Séz in Normandy, all the lands, fees and advowsons pertaining to the Priory, which the late King caused to be taken into his hands by reason of the war between him and the King of France in the Duchy of Aquitaine."³

In 1331, dated January 28, Langley.

¹ Patent Roll, 18 Edward II, p. 2, m. 10 (*Calendar*, p. 122).

² Patent Roll, 19 Edward II, p. 1, m. 35 (*Calendar*, p. 152).

³ Close Roll, 1 Edward III, p. 1, m. 22.

An Inspeximus and confirmation to the present Prior and monks of St. Nicholas, Pembroke, of the several charters already quoted was obtained at a cost of five marks,¹ and immediately afterwards:—

1331. March 4, Eltham.

A protection, with the clause "*Nolumus*," for one year is issued to William, Prior of Pembroke in Wales.²

Probably these both referred to the same matter, perhaps a suit concerning land.

In 1338, Philip VI of France, as the ally of Scotland, declared war on our King Edward III, and on March 3, 1339, Monkton Priory was taken up by the Crown; John Gough,³ King's Clerk, being sequestrator.

On the same day the King directed the Chamberlain of Pembroke to commit to Thomas de Chastel,⁴ John Perrot, and Roger Cradock,⁵ vicar of Porthcraghan (Pwllcrochan), the custody of the priory, now taken up as an alien priory so long as the war lasted between England and France. They were to hold during the King's pleasure, paying 300 marks yearly to the Exchequer, finding maintenance and the accustomed wages for the monks, canons, or sergeants of the priory, and to answer to the King or to the Prior for the goods and chattels.⁶

¹ Patent Roll, 5 Edward III, p. 1, m. 38.

² *Ibid.*, p. 1, m. 28.

³ Gough was a Haverfordwest name.

⁴ Probably of Castleton, in Monkton, but most likely a tenant. Stephen Perrot, of Jestynton, in the parish of Rhoscrowther, had married Mabel, heiress of Castleton, and had a son John, who succeeded him, so John Perrot and Thomas de Chastel were relatives.

⁵ Roger Cradoc, vicar of Porthcraghan, or Pwllcrochan, was member of a family who had lands in that neighbourhood: (his father?) John Cradock was there in 1347, and died in 1350. One Henry Cradock sat as a juror at the Inquisition held on the death of William Martyn, Lord of Kemeys. This family also had land at Newton Noyes (*O. P. F.*, pp. 52 and 87). Perhaps John Perrot got the grant and associated his relative De Chastel and his neighbour Cradock in what he thought was good business.

⁶ Close Roll, 13 Edward III, p. 1, m. 15 d (Cal. p. 111).

When Thomas de Chastel and his two partners entered the priory accompanied by the Chamberlain's men who were deputed to assist, intending to take possession of the goods and chattels, Stephen Jacob, Philip Haukeston,¹ "and other malefactors" broke into the priory by force, attacked Thomas and the others, maltreated them, wounding and finally, throwing them into prison, took away the King's letter; but the most astonishing part of this story is that John Gough, the King's Clerk, was among those who assailed De Chastel, Perrot, and Cradock.

King Edward was at Berkhamstead when he heard of these uproarious proceedings. So serious a matter did it appear that the King wrote a letter, dated April 1st, to Thomas de Castro, Chamberlain of South Wales, at Goodrich Castle, bidding him straightway go to Pembroke and release from prison Thomas de Chastel, John Perrot, Roger Cradock, and others, without delay, restoring to them the lands, goods, and chattels pertaining to the priory, with the issues thereof, from the 3rd of March last, and to inform the King of the names of those he finds contrary or rebels in this matter. The King also sent a writ of aid to the Steward of Pembroke and his deputy, that he might assist the Chamberlain of South Wales.²

What happened when De Castro reached Pembroke we do not hear, but the ultimate issue is related in a Proclamation written at Kensington, July 15th, which runs thus:—

"Notification to all persons interested, that the King has revoked his letters patent of 3 March last appointing Thomas de Chastel, John Perrot, and Roger Cradock to the custody of the Priory of Pembroke, lately taken into his hands among other alien priories by John Gough, King's Clerk, at a rent of

¹ Philip Haukeston belonged to a family who were settled in Stafford and Salop, connected with the Lords Audley and Touchet. (See *Ancient Deeds*, vol. iii, p. 382.) Philip Haukeston and Jacob were doubtless officials connected with Pembroke Castle.

² Close Roll, 13 Edward III, p. 1, m. 15 d.

300 marks, because on the 30th of March following he appointed the Prior of Pembroke to the said custody to hold with the issues of the Priory, from Wednesday the morrow of St. Mary Magdalen, Edward III during pleasure rendering for the same £40 13s. 4*d.* from the said day to the date of his appointment and then £20 6s. 8*d.* yearly.”¹

On November 16, 1341, the Prior found before a council-meeting held at Stamford, Philip de Haukeston, Philip Roger, and David de la Roche, of the County of Pembroke, who “mainprised” (*i.e.*, gave sureties) that he will pay rent, and behave himself well, not carrying away the goods of the priory, or pay any tribute beyond the seas.²

On November 23, an order was sent from Langley, bidding the Prior of Pembroke pay £10 to John Gough, the King’s Clerk; but again the prior scored, and on the 24th of January the Chamberlain of South Wales was ordered to pay this money.³

Now, who was it that stood between the Prior of Pembroke and the King of England so effectually that the latter gave way? There can be but little doubt that the champion of the Church was Lawrence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke.⁴

The Priory of Monkton was especially under the patronage of the Earls Palatine of Pembroke, and the Earl must have convinced the King that such was the case; at all events, this episode in the history of Monkton Priory seems well worthy of record.

The prior had scarcely been reinstated at Monkton when an old trouble broke out. The question was, who had the right of presentation to the various churches attached to the monastery? Was it the King, as master for the time being of all alien priories, or the prior to whom the priory with its issues had been entrusted?

¹ Patent Roll, 13 Edward III, p. 2, m. 31.

² Patent Roll, 15 Edward III, p. 11, m. 21.

³ Close Roll, 13 Edward III, p. 3, m. 21, and *Ibid.*, p. 3, m. 1.

⁴ Owen’s *Pembrokeshire*, Cymmrodorion Edition, p. 24.

The question had first cropped up at Angle in 1324; it now recrudesced at Manorbier, which chanced to become vacant in 1340.

On September 29th of that year a licence at the request of Thomas de Haukeston was granted for the Prior and monks of Pembroke to appropriate the church of Maynerbir co. Pembroke in West Wales, of their advowson.¹

Notwithstanding this grant, on October 5 presentation was made to Thomas de Gloucester of the church of Manyonbir, in the Diocese of St. David's, in the King's gift by reason of the Priory of Pembroke being in his hands as above.²

The prior (or rather the Earl) seems to have appealed to the Ecclesiastical Courts. On the 14th of November, 1341, we find a "Prohibition to all ecclesiastical persons from proceedings in derogation of the King's presentation of Thomas de Gloucester, King's Clerk, to the church of Maynorbir in the Diocese of St. David's, in his gift by reason of the temporalities of the Priory of Pembroke being in his hands for certain causes, or the possession thereof by the said clerk."³

This prohibition was issued by the King, who had appealed to the Court of King's Bench. On November 8th, 1342, that Court issued:—

"Notification to all persons interested that, by inspection of the tenor of the record and process of a plea before the Justices of the Bench, it is found that by judgment of the said Court the King recovered against the Prior of Pembroke the presentation to the church of Maynerbir, in the Diocese of St. David's.⁴

This judgment seems for a while to have restored peace. We find the following list of clergy presented to Priory livings by the King "by reason of the Priory of Pembroke being in his hands on account of the war with France":—

¹ Patent Roll, 13 Edward III, p. 2, m. 31.

² Patent Roll, 14 Edward III, p. 3, m. 39.

³ Patent Roll, 15 Edward III, p. 3, m. 7.

⁴ Patent Roll, 16 Edward III, p. 3, m. 9.

- June 9, 1344 . Simon Johan to Crowere.¹
 Jan. 12, 1345 . John Seys to the church of Tenby.²
 Jan. 29, 1345 . William Roberts, chaplain to the vicarage of
 Castlemartin.³
 March 6, 1347 . Grant to John Seys, clerk of Guy de Bryane, of
 the first void benefice in the King's gift by
 reason, etc., etc., which he or his proctor will
 accept.⁴
 Oct. 4, 1347 . Philip de Gardino, chaplain to the vicarage of
 St. Nicholas, Pembroke.⁵
 April 26, 1348 . John de Hedynton to the church of Porth-
 croghan.⁶

This latter, it will be remembered, was the benefice held by Roger Cradock, who was one of the custodians appointed to Monkton; he had probably died, and that circumstance reminded the two parties of their grievances, for we find on October 25, 1348, an appointment of James Waudle, Rees ap Griffith, chivaler;⁷ John Sholle, escheator of the County of Pembroke; John Jose,⁸ Matthew Wogan,⁹ John Perot (John Perot now brought into line), Thomas Wiriot,¹⁰ Stephen Jacob, John Cradok,¹¹ and Richard de Kerby, to arrest in the March of Wales, or elsewhere, all persons prosecuting appeals to draw into another court the judgment of the Court of the Bench, whereby the King recovered his presentation to the church of Portcroghan, in the Diocese of St. David's, in his gift by reason, etc., etc.,

¹ Patent Roll, 18 Edward III, p. 1, m. 5. ² *Ibid.*, p. 2, m. 6.

³ Patent Roll, 19 Edward III, p. 1, m. 31.

⁴ Patent Roll, 21 Edward III, p. 1, m. 20. ⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 3, m. 36.

⁶ Patent Roll, Edward III, p. 1, m. 4.

⁷ Rees ap Griffith was probably related to the Talbots (see Jones and Freeman's *History of St. David's*, p. 115), and may have had a hand in raising the monuments to his ancestors in the Cathedral.

⁸ John Jose, of Prendergast. (*O. P. F.*, p. 63.)

⁹ Matthew Wogan, of Wiston. (*O. P. F.*, p. 37.)

¹⁰ This family were established at Orielson in the days of Giraldus Cambrensis, 1186, and there they stayed until an heiress conveyed the estate by marriage to her cousin, Hugh Owen of Bodorgan, Anglesey, about 1600.

¹¹ John Cradock was of Castlemartin, probably related to the Vicar.

and of his presentation of John de Hedyndon, King's Clerk, to that church, in order to maintain Master Philip le Dygher,¹ who unduly holds the same in his possession thereof, and to bring them forthwith before Council.² Again, the presentations go on :—

- March 28, 1349. Rees ap Griffith, chaplain to St. Michael's, Pembroke,³
 Feb. 13, 1349 . John Seys to the church of St. Mary's, Tenby.⁴
 June 4, 1349 . Philip Julyan to the vicarage of St. Michael's, Pembroke.⁵
 July 14, 1349 . Gilbert Froyn to the vicarage of Castle Martin.⁶
 July 16, 1349 . William Corland to the vicarage of St. Nicholas, Pembroke.⁷
 Sept. 3, 1349 . Thomas Wrenche to the church of Porthraghan.⁸
 Sept. 22, 1349 . David Rouland to Porthragan.⁹
 Oct. 17, 1350 . Thomas de Excestre, St. Michael's, Pembroke.¹⁰
 Dec. 7, 1351 . John Rouland, St. Michael's, Pembroke.¹¹
 June 28, 1352 . John Seys to the church of St. Mary's, Tenby. By letters patent to him of the first void benefice, dated 29th (*sic*) in the 21st year.¹²

John Seys had been promised the rectory of Tenby three years earlier ; but, as will be seen, he did not get possession for two years more. On August 18, 1352, a commission was issued to Guy de Brian, John Haklet, Guardian of the County of Pembroke ; David Wynter, Walter Voghan, Reynold de Ferrers, Phillip Roger, John de Waltham, Thomas Fort, and Reynold Dedywyth, "to make inquisition in the said county touching the persons who (after the King had lately presented John Seys to the church of St. Mary, Tenby, in his gift by reason of the alien Priory of Pembroke being in

¹ Philip le Dyher. The Dyers were formerly settled at Boulston.

² Patent Roll, 22 Edward III, p. 1, m. 28 d.

³ Patent Roll, 23 Edward III, p. 1, m. 28.

⁴ *Ibid.*, m. 27.

⁵ *Ibid.*, m. 6.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 2, m. 22.

⁷ *Ibid.*, m. 18.

⁸ *Ibid.*, m. 7.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 2, m. 6.

¹⁰ Patent Roll, 23 Edward III, m. 1.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 3, m. 8.

¹² Patent Roll, 26 Edward III, p. 2, m. 18.

his hands on account of the war with France, and had commanded Reynold—Reginald de Bryan—Bishop of St. David's, to institute him) entered the church with armed force and hold themselves therein, and have hitherto prevented the Bishop from doing what pertains to his office in this behalf, and daily make inhibitions, appeals, citations, and other things prejudicial to the King and Crown, and touching the same trespasses, inhibitions, etc., and to take and bring before the Council all persons indicted by the inquisitions."¹ But it was all of no avail; John Seys did not get the benefice.

June, 1353. John Geychorer was appointed chaplain to the church of Tenebigh.² (This was an irregularity, for Thomas de Melyn was *de facto* rector of Tenby, and as rector had the appointment of the vicar or chaplain.)

What the story all meant, is clear enough when we read a petition from Guy de Briene to the Pope, written in 1354:—

“From Guy de Briene, baron. Whereas while the suit about the church of Tynebey in the diocese of St. David's was pending between his clerk and secretary, John Seys and Thomas Melyn, Thomas died at the Roman Court. He prays that whatever right Thomas had in that church should be transferred to John, notwithstanding that he, John, had canonries and prebends at St. David's and Abergwyly, and the church of Hanney in the diocese of Salisbury, which latter he is prepared to resign on obtaining Tenby. Granted.”³

So the long squabble ended, and indeed there are no more Royal presentations during this war with France, which was brought to a conclusion by the Treaty of Bretigny in 1363.

¹ Patent Roll, 26 Edward III, m. 12 d.

² Patent Roll, 27 Edward III, p. 2, m. 24.

³ *Papal Register Petitions*, 1, p. 257.

The reader must have noted the enormous number of presentations and exchanges that seem to have taken place in the benefices attached to Monkton Priory while this quarrel was going on—a mightier agent than Pope, King, Earl, or Prior was probably accountable for many of them.

“In the year of our Lord 1348, about the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas, July 7th, the cruel pestilence, terrible to all future ages, came from parts over the sea to the south coast of England into a port called Melcombe in Dorsetshire.”¹

“Black Death” broke out at Bristol on the Feast of the Assumption of the Glorious Virgin (August 15th) of the same year; slacking off somewhat in the winter months, the plague seems to have passed from town to town down the Bristol Channel in 1349. “In April, 1350, Thomas de Clopton (to whom the lands of the late Earl of Pembroke, Lawrence de Hastings, had been leased during the minority of the heir) petitioned the King for a reduction of £140 out of the £340 he had engaged to pay. The property was chiefly situated in the County of Pembroke, and the petitioner urges that by reason of the mortal pestilence lately so rife in those parts the ordinary value of the land could not be maintained.” Upon inquiry the statement was found to be true, and £60 arrears were remitted, as well as £40 a year taken off the rent.²

Abbot Gasquet goes on to say “that if half the beneficed clergy in the Principality were carried off by the sickness—the number of benefices in Wales being about 788—the total mortality among the beneficed clergy would be nearly 400.” This is not an exaggerated estimate, for “Those who having examined the records themselves have the best right to form an opinion, are practically unanimous in considering that

¹ *Eulogium Historiarum* III, p. 213, Rolls Series.

² R. O. Originalia Roll, 24 Edward III, m. 8. Quoted by Abbot Gasquet in *Black Death*, p. 137, Second Edition, 1908.

the disease swept away fully one half of the population of England and Wales.”¹

King Edward III restored Monkton Priory to its rightful owner, the Abbot of Séez, in 1361, and we now find the petitions for benefices are made to the Pope.

In 1361, Adam, Bishop-elect of St. David's (Adam Houghton), on behalf of his kinsman, William Russell, asks for the canonry and prebend of Penkridge, in the Diocese of Lichfield, void by the death of Thomas Michel at the Apostolic See, or else for a benefice in the gift of the Prior and Convent of Pembroke. Granted at Avignon, November 1.²

1363. Stephen Bareth, of the Diocese of St. David's, for a benefice in the gift of the Prior and Convent of St. Nicholas, Pembroke, value 60 gold florins with cure of souls or 20 without.³

1364. John Philip, clerk, for a benefice in the gift of the Prior and Convent of Pembroke, notwithstanding that he has the church of Treffylan in the same diocese, value 32*d.*, which he is ready to resign.⁴

1364. William Russell, for a benefice in the gift of the Prior and Convent of Pembroke.⁵

None of these worthies appear to have been promised anything excepting William Russell, and it seems as if he did not get it.

Although England and France recommenced a spasmodic warfare in 1367, Monkton Priory does not appear to have suffered until John of Gaunt, the great anti-cleric, came into power after the death of his brother, King Edward.

Richard succeeded to the Crown on June 21, 1377, and on the 5th of February, 1378, at a Court held in Westminster, the boy-king being present, a commission was issued to Sir Richard le Stokes, clerk, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, commanding him to

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 225.

² *Calendar of Papal Registers, 1342-1419, Petitions*, p. 382.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 468.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 436.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 487.

proceed to Wales and the County of Chester, and to inquire as to the estates of infants in custody of the Crown and of alien priories in the King's hand by reason of the war in France.

The following is a translation of the original, given in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. iv, p. 321:—

VALUATION OF PEMBROKE PRIORY, 1 RIC. II. MS. Donat
Brit. Mus., 61-64, fol. 350, Pembr.

Valuation of Pembroke Priory, in the district of South Wales, both as to the Spiritualities and Temporalities of the said Priory, being in the hands of our Lord the King by reason of a war between the said Lord King and those in France.

Taken at Pembroke on the Wednesday after the Feast of St. Ambrose (April 4th), in the first year of Richard II (1378), before Sir Richard le Stokes, one of the Barons of the Exchequer of our Lord the King in London, by virtue of letters patent of our Lord the King, the tenor of which follows in these words:—

“Richard, by the Grace of God, King of England and France and Lord of Ireland, to our beloved Clerk, Richard le Stokes, one of the Barons of our Exchequer, Greeting.

“Know that we have appointed you to hear and reckon up the accounts of receivers, bailiffs, overseers, and other administrators of what kind soever, in Wales, and in the County of Chester, who for what reason soever are held bound to return accounts to us, and to make on the said accounts the allowances and disallowances due and required, and to do all other things which pertain to audit of accounts, and to the examination of all lands, tenements, rents, and services, in our hands of what kind soever existing in the aforesaid places, both on account of the infancy of heirs in our custody, and of those by reason of the war between us and those in France, whether caused by forfeiture or any other reason whatever, and conduct a personal inquiry by the oaths of honest and lawful men as to the value of the aforesaid, by whom the truth might better be ascertained concerning the real annual value of the said lands and tenements, suits, and services, and other matters in any way concerning the premises that may be laid before you, as it may seem to you to profit our interest, and to certify to the Treasury and the Barons of Exchequer openly and distinctly concerning the whole business done by you in this behalf, and for that reason we command you to diligently consider the matter committed to you and the things done, and to examine in manner aforesaid.

“ We give command to all and singular our Sheriffs, Mayors, Receivers, Bailiffs, Overseers, and other ministers, and our faithful subjects, that deliberating with and assisting you in the discharge of your duties, as often as and when they may be required, they ascertain the value of the things aforesaid, according to the tenor of these presents in this matter for our sake.

“ In testimony we cause these our letters to be made patent. Witness myself at Westminster, 5th day of February, in the 1st year of our reign.”

On the oath of Edmund del Castel, John Baret, Philip Whit, John Wydelot, William Myles, John Pysel, Geoffrey Mattheu, Richard Rowe, Robert Kelton, John Castelmartyn, William Taillo, David Moiller, Jurors.

On their oath they say that of the churches pertaining to the said Priory, the church of Castelmartyn, exclusive of deductions, is worth 50 marks per annum (£30 16s. 3d.).

Item—they say that the church of St. Nicholas (Monkton), with its two chapels, is worth, exclusive of deductions, £40 11s. 0d.

Item—they say that the church of St. Michael is worth per annum, exclusive of deductions, £13 6s. 8d.

Total value of the churches' four tithes, £86 13s. 4d.

Pensions¹ belonging to the said Priory.

The church of Angle pays per annum, 23s. at Easter and Michaelmas.

The church of Portcraghan (Pwllcrochan) pays per annum at the same period, 8s.

The church of Tymbiegh (Teuby) pays per annum at the same periods, 13s. 4d.

The church of Carne (?) pays per annum at the same periods, 6s. 8d.

The church of Tallagharn (Laugharne) pays per annum at the same periods, 10s.

¹ The terms “pension” and “portion” frequently occur in mediæval clerical accounts. A “pension” seems to have been a *definite* annual charge on a benefice, while a “portion” was a fluctuating share, increasing or decreasing as the income waxed or waned. In the case of churches attached to Monkton Priory, the pension was appropriated by the Abbot of Sées as “apport,” the portion applied to upkeep of the local establishment.

The church of St Cumanus (Rhoscrowther) pays at the same periods, 2s.

The church of Londchirch (Ludchurch) pays at the same periods, 2s.

The church of Villa Galfridi (Jeffreyston) pays per annum at the same periods, 2s.

The church of St. Ismael's pays per annum at the same periods, 2s.

The church of Crymmer (Cronwere) pays per annum at the same periods, 2s.

Total of Pensions, LXXIs.

Portions pertaining to the said Priory.

The church of Wynnocs (St. Twinnels), value per annum, 66s. 8d.

The church of St. Petrox is worth per annum, 26s. 8d.

The church of Costynton (Cosheston) is worth per annum, 10s.

The church of Nassh is worth per annum, 40d.

The church of Carne (?) is worth per annum, 13s. 4d.

The church of Pennaly is worth per annum, 13s. 4d.

The church of St. Florence is worth per annum, 12d.

Total of Portions, £VI XIIIIs. IIIId.

The town of Monkton and Saintland. (The East end of. Pembroke. Here stood a chapel dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. Holyland House was built with the material of this chapel, hence the name.) They say that the rent of freeholds there is £2 19s. 10½d., paid at the Feast of St. Michael. They also say that the rent of the gabulars (Gael tenants) is £18 16s., paid equally at the Feasts of Easter and Michaelmas.

They also say that there belongs to the Priory four score and eighteen acres of demesne land (the Earl's), of which each acre is worth 12d.—£4 18s. 0d.

Also they say there is a place called Outeland, and it is worth, per annum, 26s. 8d.

Item, they say that the pleas and perquisites of the Court there are worth nothing beyond the Steward's fee.

They also say that there are in Monkton two mills, one wind mill and one water mill, and that they are worth, exclusive of deductions, 60s.

Total of rents and profits, £31 0s. 6½*d.*

Sum of the total value of the aforesaid Priory, £127 19s. 2½*d.*

They also say that the aforesaid Priory would need yearly for repairs 20 marks, also for the support of the Prior 20 marks, also for four secular chaplains 40 marks.

In 1379 the Treasury was empty, and fresh taxation became necessary; the hated poll tax was imposed, and the Church was obliged to grant a subsidy.

The Prior of Haverfordwest and the Archdeacon of St. David's acted as collectors in South Pembrokeshire, and we find this memorandum:—

SPIRITUALITIES.

Pembroke Deanery...		28 churches (<i>inter alia</i>).		Value.	Tithes.
Angle	£8	...	£0 16 0
Castlemartin	£26 13s. 4 <i>d.</i>	...	0 53 4
Rhoscrowther	Marks 20	...	0 26 8
Portcrochon	£10	...	0 20 0
Maynorbir...	£20	...	0 40 0
Tyneby	£16 13s. 4 <i>d.</i>	...	0 33 4
St. Nicholas, Pembroke	£26 13s. 4 <i>d.</i>	...	0 53 4
<i>(Cum capellis)</i>					
St. Michael's, Pembroke	£10	...	0 20 0
Clerical Subsidies, 2½.					

The next notice we find concerning our alien Priory consists of Crown presentations to livings.

1381. Presentation of John Roger, parson of Speghtebury (Spetisbury), in the Diocese of Salisbury, to the church of Maynerbir, in the Diocese of St. David's, or an exchange of dioceses with Hugh de Stowe.¹

Dec. 24, 1382. John de Bentele to the church of Maynerbir in Wales, etc.²

Jan. 24, 1383. Robert Hanedon, vicar of St. Nicholas, Isle of Thanet, to the church of Egluseunyn, or an exchange of benefices with David Penne.³

¹ Patent Roll, 5 Richard II, p. 1, m. 2.

² *Ibid.*, 6 Richard II, p. 2, m. 20.

³ *Ibid.*, m. 25.

- June 15, 1383. John Aleyn, chaplain, to the church of Maynerbir, void by the resignation of Chelling's clerk, John de Bentele, in the King's gift, etc.¹
- Sept. 29, 1383. Master John Wayle to the church of Angle, in the Diocese of St. David's, in the King's gift, etc.²
- Nov. 20, 1383. Nicholas Besaunt, chaplain, to the church of Tenby, in the King's gift.³
- Dec. 1, 1383. Thomas de Pikton to the church of Maynerbir, void by the resignation of John Aleyn, in the King's gift, etc.⁴
- Dec. 10, 1384. John Sampson, parson of Herbrandston, in the Diocese of St. David's, to the church of Maynerbir, on exchange of benefices with Thomas Picton, in the King's gift, etc.⁵
- June 27, 1385. David Popton, chaplain, to the vicarage of St. Nicholas, Pembroke, void by the resignation of Walter Griffyth, in the King's gift, etc.⁶
- Dec. 3, 1385. David Popton to the vicarage of St. Nicholas, as above.⁷

John Hastings, the younger, had succeeded to the Earldom on the death of his father in France, 1375. Now in 1387, when he was a boy of fifteen, his guardians appear to have made an arrangement with the Crown to rent the rights of the Crown in the temporalities of Monkton Priory, John Pratt, clerk (the Prior?) getting his portion, and William Mile, clerk, 100 marks per annum, if so much can be raised from the Priory. The following paper records this transaction :—

¹ Patent Roll, 6 Richard II, p. 3, m. 6.

² Patent Roll, 7 Richard II, p. 1, m. 27.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 1, m. 3.

⁴ *Ibid.*, m. 10.

⁵ Patent Roll, 8 Richard II, p. 1, m. 8.

⁶ Patent Roll, 9 Richard II, p. 1, m. 44.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 1, m. 44.

Oct. 6, 1387. Inspeximus and confirmation of an indenture, dated at Framlingham, 22 February, 10 Ric. II, between the King's kinswoman Margaret Mareschall, Countess of Norfolk, guardian of the body of John de Hastynghes, Earl of Pembroke, and the said John of the one part, and William de Beauchamp, guardian of the lands in the County of Pembroke and elsewhere of the other part, agreed among other things, that Pembroke Priory shall be held for the profit of the Earl and Sir John Prat, clerk, by the Earl's ministers and the said Sir John's, from Easter next for term that the said William's patent runs (*i.e.*, during the nonage of the Earl), and that between now and Midsummer Robert Mile, clerk, will by charter grant to the said Earl and Sir John all the estate he has therein by letters patent of the King jointly with the said William, and deliver the charter to the Earl or his ministers, the said Earl paying to the King the farm of the Priory, and to the said William 100 marks a year during the term if so much profit can yearly be raised from the Priory. For 40s. paid in the hanaper.¹

July 29, 1389. John Sampson presented to the church of Maynerbir in the King's gift, etc.²

In 1389 King Richard spent Christmas at Woodstock, and during the royal festivities an accident occurred which very seriously affected the fortunes of our Priory.

John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke (second of that name), a young man but recently married, while practising the tourney, was accidentally killed by his bosom friend Lord St. John.

Philippa Mortimer, the widowed Countess, proved not to be pregnant, so Sir Edward Hastings, a cousin, became heir. The King's action was characteristic of that dishonest, autocratic caprice which eventually brought about the ruin of Richard.

¹ Patent Roll, 11 Richard II, p. 1.

² Patent Roll, 13 Richard II, p. 1, m. 28.

Sir Edward was not called to the Earldom, but thrown into the Fleet Prison, where he died without issue; then the King seized the grand old heritage of Clare, Marshall, De Valence, and Hastings.

The Palatinate lapsed to the Crown; the mightiest Marchership in Wales was broken. Richard the popinjay had accomplished a feat which proved too difficult for the great Edward, his ancestor; but murders, like curses, come home to roost—the Fleet was avenged at Pontefract.

The Palatinate, with its peculiar local jurisdiction, survived until 1551, when Edward VI created his Marshal of the Horse, Sir William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, but reserved to himself the revenues and jurisdiction.¹

These later Earls were all notables, kings, queens, princes of the blood, and other grandees; probably Jasper Tudor more nearly resembled an ideal Earl of Pembroke than any other since the days of Aymer de Valence, but they were all on a totally different footing to their predecessors, and would presumably take but little interest in Monkton Priory, certainly not interfere against the King in any dispute that might arise between that house and the Crown; so that the revolution (for such it must have appeared to Pembroke men) left the Prior of St. Nicholas defenceless in the King's hand.

One question must occur to any one who has followed the history of this house.

St. Nicholas was the mother-church of the Pembroke Palatinate, the home church of the Earls; and these latter were second to none in power, wealth, and devotion. Why, then, do we not find the remains of a magnificent Early English or Decorated Gothic religious house in Pembroke? Probably the dependence of Monkton Priory on the Abbey of Sées prevented its patrons and lovers from lavishing their wealth on this alien establishment.

¹. Owen's *Pembrokeshire*, vol. i, p. 32.

To return to the records of Patent Rolls after this long digression, nothing appears in these to draw attention to the revolution that had taken place. We find :—

- Jan. 18, 1390. John Hyketon, chaplain, to the vicarage of Castel Martyn, in the King's gift, etc.¹
- Oct. 12, 1390. Presentation of John Hygdon, vicar of Castel Martyn, in the Diocese of St. David's, to the church of Eglyscymming in the same diocese, in the King's gift, etc., on an exchange with Philip Malros. The like, *mutatis mutandis*, of the said Philip to the church of Castel Martyn.²
- Nov. 12, 1390. William Courtour, chaplain, to the church of Eglyscumyn, in the King's gift.³
- Jan. 28, 1391. David Dedewyth, parson of Freysthrop, to the church of Eglescumyn, in the King's gift, etc., or an exchange with John Higdon.⁴
- 1395 . . . There seems to have been a levy on the church of one half of a tenth this year. The Prior of St. Thomas the Martyr, Haverford, collector of one of a tenth granted to the King by the clergy, Nov. 5th, 1395, in the Archdeaconry of St. David's, prays to be discharged of £4 2s. 8d. with which he is charged in his account for the spiritualities and temporalities of the Priory in the hands of William Beauchamp and Robert Mile, and who by the terms of their tenure of the said custody are exempted from the said levy.

Clerical Subsidy, $\frac{2}{13}$.

When Henry IV usurped the Crown, wishing to bolster up a bad title with personal popularity, he was all things to all men. Among other actions performed with this object in view, was the restoration of Monkton Priory to the Prior, retaining as the Crown's

¹ Patent Roll, 13 Richard II, p. 2.

² Patent Roll, 14 Richard II, p. 1, m. 22.

³ *Ibid.*, m. 10.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 2, m. 35.

share only the "apport" due to the Abbot of Séez. The document runs:—

Nov. 13, 1399. Restoration of the alien priory of St. Nicholas, Pembroke, in the Diocese of St. David's, with all its possessions, to Gervase le Brek, who has been admitted Prior, and to his successors, rendering yearly to the King during the war with France the ancient apport, due in time of peace to the chief house of the Priory in the parts beyond the seas, supporting the monks and others to the number of the first foundation, paying to the King the tenths, fifteenths, and other subsidies granted by the clergy and commonalty of the realm and supporting other charges; provided that he answer for all arrears of the farm before this date.¹

Brother Gervase le Brek could scarcely have settled down into the *régime* of a free house before he received a mandate from Pope Boniface IX, which gives us a strange glimpse into the social life of Pembrokeshire at the beginning of the fifteenth century.

St. Peter's, Rome, 5 Kal. May. To the Prior of St. Nicholas's, Pembroke, in the Diocese of St. David's.

Mandate.—If he find the facts to be as stated and set forth in the late petition of Richard Clements, priest of the said diocese, to absolve him and dispense him on account of irregularity of any kind contracted. Richard states that he was hired by an honest citizen, and dwelt in his house. That a certain kinswoman of the citizen's wife (belonging to the family of the citizen himself), at the repeated instigation of a married man, left the house with him for the purpose of fornication. Richard followed them with sword and bow to bring her back; and when he reached the place where he believed them to be, was met by William Wellys, a servant of the married man, with his bow strung after the fashion of the English, ready to resist. Afraid of

¹ Patent Roll, 1 Henry IV, p. 2, m. 12.

William's bow, but ashamed to flee, Richard went up to take William's bow from him, who, unable to use his bow, drew his sword and wounded Richard in two of his fingers: upon which Richard, provoked to anger, likewise drew his sword and totally cut off William's right hand. Richard has since become reconciled to William. *Humilibus et honestis.*¹

Feb. 12, 1408. Henry IV seems to have reserved to himself the presentation of livings which belonged to the Prior of Monkton, besides the "apport" as above mentioned.

We find under the above date a presentation of John Hayward, parson of the church of St. Martin Pomer, London, to the church of Maynorbir, in the Diocese of St. David's, in the King's gift, by reason of the alien Priory of Pembroke being in his hands on account of the war with France, or an exchange of benefices with Philip Rosse.²

The "apport" was evidently paid into the King's privy purse, for we find that one Horbenk Von Clux, King's Esquire, who had been granted £40 a year out of the Exchequer in 1399, vacated and cancelled the grant because on the 13th of November, 1409, the King granted him for life £50 yearly from the fee farm of the alien Priory of Pembroke in Wales.³

This did not look as if the King of England contemplated the resignation of the "apport," even in case of peace with France. In fact, it seems as if several times during short periods of peace that occurred in those belligerent days, the rights of the Abbots of Séez were contemptuously disregarded. In 1415, the year of Agincourt, Parliament sat at Leicester, and an Act was passed which absolutely suppressed the alien priories stating that "it is inconvenient that these religious houses should be under the jurisdiction of the

¹ *Calendar of Papal Registers, 1396-1404, p. 278.*

² Patent Roll, 9 Henry IV, p. 1, m. 12.

³ Patent Roll, 1 Henry IV, p. 5, m. 27.

French King, and that English priests will administer them in a more satisfactory fashion than the foreigners have done in the past."

The whole estate of the alien priories was transferred to the Crown (always excepting Fotheringhay and priories founded by the late King Henry IV). This Act is worded in French.¹

The Act was general, so Pembroke is not mentioned by name. The result to that house seems to have been that the Prior and his monks were transferred to Sééz, and that the spiritualities and temporalities were administered for a while by a sort of Royal Commission, who appointed an Englishman as Prior.

¹ *Rolls of Parliament*, 2 Henry V, vol. iv, p. 22.

THE TOWN OF HOLT, IN COUNTY DENBIGH :

ITS CASTLE, CHURCH, FRANCHISE, AND DEMESNE

By ALFRED NEOBARD PALMER

(Continued from Vol. viii, page 344.)

CHAPTER VII.—MANOR OF HEWLINGTON

HEWLINGTON, quite forgotten either as manor, township, or district, is now only known as the name of two or three fields. The main body of Hewlington lay, as will hereafter be shown, in the southern portion of the present parish and township of Holt. There were also three fields in the franchise of the borough, forming as many detached parts of the manor of Hewlington, to which also belonged two buildings attached to the Welsh court-house, and probably the court-house itself, in the castle yard.

It has often occurred to me as likely that the old borough and franchise of Holt, or the southern parts thereof, were carved out of an older and larger Hewlington by John de Warrenne, the first Anglo-Norman lord of Bromfield and Yale, or by his son or grandson. The small area of the later Hewlington and the position of its detached portions inevitably suggest this conclusion, which, however, I hasten to add, must remain a surmise only.

In 1440, the rents of assize of the manor of Hewlington were returned as worth £6 yearly, while 32 acres of arable land were valued at 2*d.* an acre, 6 acres of meadow at 6*d.* an acre, and 40 acres of pasture at $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* an acre (*Powys Fadog*, vol. i, p. 387). Comparing the form of words here used with the phraseology employed in connection with other manors in the lordship, we

should say that the "valued" acres of arable, meadow, and pasture were probably in demesne, while the rents of assize might represent either free or servile holdings.

When, however, we come to examine the accounts of the receiver of Bromfield and Yale from Michaelmas, 1388, to Michaelmas, 1389, Hewlington is found to be described as a "provostry," and the names of the provosts for some years preceding are given. Now, in the case of this lordship, when a manor was called "a provostry" and its reeves or bailiffs designated "provosts," we may be sure that we are dealing with an area composed mainly of unfree land.

This opinion is confirmed by an examination of the "*computus*" of the collector of rents for Hewlington (*Ministers' Accounts*, $\frac{1234}{14}$), from Michaelmas, 1449, to Michaelmas, 1450, where we find an account of every acre in the manor, and no trace of any family-holding (*gafael* or *gwely*), free or otherwise, therein. Most of the land was "demised," or let at farm, and although the six acres of "Newmede" were claimed by Sir John Talbot as pertaining to his office of Constable of Holt Castle, these must also have belonged for that very reason to the demesne.

The names of all but one of the provosts of Hewlington mentioned¹ in the mediæval ministers' accounts were Welsh, as were those of most of the tenants. That a manor so close to, and intermixed with, the English town of Holt, should possess this characteristic is a fact too important to leave unnoticed.

In 1508, 23rd year of Henry VII, a great part of Hewlington was in the occupation of a Welsh tribe, made up of seven progenies, or tribal families, forming the "gafael of Madoc ap Gwrgeneu." So far as can be seen, these progenies were then liable to no "works" on behalf of the lord, but they paid a fixed amount of corn, a small render of money doubtless in commutation

¹ Ieuan ap Madoc ap Rhirid was provost 1377, Ieuan Lloyd in 1388, when Grono ap David is described as late provost. William Pate was provost in 1449. I need not mention other names.

of various services, and certain "twnc" rents as the "score" or due of members of the tribe who held in severalty. This gafael, already in decay by 1508, seems to have grown up since 1450. The description of Gafael Madoc ap Gwrgeneu of Hewlington given in the appendix reads like that of a free gafael, and the holding was in fact in the tenure of many free persons, but persons who, nevertheless, held in this manor un-free land.

Reserving for the present the question of the "native" or servile character of the land of the manor, the personal freeness of many of the portioners of the gafael within it is not to be doubted. The John Eyton named among the portioners of 1508 was probably the John Eyton Elis ap John Eyton of Ruabon who died a prisoner in Holt Castle in 1534, for the murder of William Hammer. And this John Eyton was one of the leading Welshmen of Bromfield. The lands or (shall we say?) portions of Ieuan and Howel, sons of David Lloyd, were included in the gafael. This David Lloyd, a great landed proprietor in other parts of the eastern side of Bromfield, is elsewhere described as "Dd lloit ap Mad. ap lln," who was undoubtedly one of the sons of the Madoc ap Llewelyn ap Griffri, whose mailed effigy is in Gresford Church, and died in 1331. The lands of his sons, Ieuan and Howel, were afterwards forfeited and granted to Thomas Wyld, and here we find a "Thomas the Wyld" holding the forfeited portions of these men within the Hewlington gafael, and Katherine, wife of William Brereton, and daughter of Thomas Wyld, afterwards succeeding to these portions. Madoc Yscolhaig (*Madoc the Scholar*) had been an important member of the tribe, and his daughter, Gwen (or Ellen), was still living in 1508.

When once menial or prædial dues had been commuted for money rents, there was nothing to hinder freemen from settling on "native land" and from growing up thereupon into a gafael or family-holding, so long as such freemen claimed no full proprietary rights

in the same. And the officers of the lordship always insisted that Hewlington was in demesne, except so far as a few freeholders were concerned, who, as we shall see presently, were treated as holding of another manor.

This gafael of Madoc ap Gwrgeneu lasted after 1508, for in the survey of 23 Henry VII there are interlineations and erasures, showing that some of the portioners of the date just named were dead, and their places taken by their children, grandchildren, or heirs. It was already breaking up through internal decay, and was finally dissolved by the act abolishing Welsh gavelkind in the 27th year of Henry VIII, in the 15th year of whose reign two leases had been granted by the Crown of land in Hewlington, and other leases and "copies" a little later.

What were the "works" due from Hewlington, for which money rents other than "twnc" were at a later time rendered? This question cannot be answered with certainty. Probably we must suppose work on the castle, as well as ploughing the lord's fields and reaping his meadows. In 1620 there were three several leasehold closes lying in Holt (see the perambulation hereafter quoted) regarded as appurtenant to Hewlington. And it is very probable that these detached areas were so appurtenant because at an earlier date the men of the manor last named had to plough or reap them. No other explanation of the detachment of these closes is so likely as that just named.

However, let us now recur to the description of Hewlington in the three several surveys of Tidderley (1546), 4th Elizabeth (1562), and of Norden (1620).

At the time of Tidderley's *Survey*, most of Hewlington consisted of leasehold and copyhold land, but there were two free tenants so called holding of the said manor, namely:—

"Thomas ap md [Madoc] ap Jenkyng," who held one acre in "Rackerkornell" [Acre's cornel = *corner acre*].

John Royden, junr,¹ who had 25 acres of pasture in the west part of "rough more."

Besides the two pieces above mentioned, there were three groups of freehold land situated in Hewlington, but attached to the free manor of Eglwysegle, the names of whose holders will now be given :—

1. William ap John, John Gough, and Richard ap Jenkyn, holding together as heirs of "John ap dd ap gronowe," deceased, four closes of eleven acres, formerly in the tenure of the said John ap David.

2. Thomas ap Jenkin, holding $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre of pasture and $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre more, late of Griffith Apowell [ap Howel] ap Madoc ap Jenkin.

3. Richard ap Jenkyng, holding 3 parcels of land in the field of Hewlington, containing 2 acres of pasture, 2 parcels in kay maure of $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, and 2 parcels in kay houa [Hwfa], late the lands of "dd ap Jollyn ap pilley."

Next follows a list taken from the same survey of Hewlington (1546) of the tenants for years and of the tenants at will there :—

Tenants for Years :

Robert maddoc, a close called Cleyfield of 10 acres, lease dated 5 Apl., 31 Henry VIII, for 40 years.

William Pate, 4 closes for 21 years by copy.

John Alford, gent. . . . [land] lying between Wrexham lane and land of Richard Apelton, 9 acres in the bullmeadow and 9 closes at "Croselan," by copy of 29 June, 17 Hen. VIII.

John Alford, "the galowtrefeld" of 14 acres by 40 years' lease.

Lancelot Alford and William Woodall, "maddock's more, Elth, and dolvaur," 100 acres by lease for 40 years from 24 Hen. VIII.

Richard Hanson, the three acres, 6 acres late of Richard Apelton, and 3 acres in "galowtrefeld," leased for 40 years from 33 Hen. VIII.

John Roden, senr, 13 acres of pasture, the "Rydyngge" [Ridding], of 5 acres, held for 21 years by copy of 25 Hen. VIII.

¹ Although John Roydon is described as a free tenant, it is also recorded of him that he held by copy, dated 29 July, 30 Henry VIII.

florenc lother,¹ one acre of land in gallow tree field, on the east part of the close of Thomas Coke, by copy of 31 Hen. VIII, for 40 years.

Tenants at Will:

William Smith, two closes of 6 acres.

John Royden, senior, 8 acres of pasture and one acre of meadow, "enyous croft dyo" ["ynys crofte dyon" elsewhere], Dod's meadow.

Thomas Edgworth, one close of pasture, "Conyngeland."

These are the names of all the tenants of the manor and of the land occupied by them, about the year 1546, and who would see here any traces of tribal holding, such as we know existed in the 23rd year of Henry VII, and afterwards?

That a Welsh "gafael," such as has been described, should have grown up in Hewlington, now a part of the English township of Holt, is noteworthy. Equally noteworthy is it that we should have a description of Hewlington just before and just after the break-up of its gafael.

In 1562, when the survey of Queen Elizabeth was carried out, the one free tenant, having lands in Hewlington but attached to the manor of Eglwysegle, was John ap Thomas ap Jenkin, son of the Thomas ap Jenkin named in the previous survey. All the tenants of Hewlington itself held by lease, copy, or at will. No long summary of this survey need be given. Peter Roydon, gent., one of the tenants, is recorded as having released his 40 years' copy to Owen Roydon, his son, on 15th December, 25th Elizabeth. Richard Roden (so spelled), gent., another tenant, is mentioned as holding the lands which had been granted by lease, 10th December, 15 Henry VIII, to his grandfather of the same name, and Lancelot Bostock was to have them after the death of the later Richard. John Rodon, Esq., had the land formerly in the tenure of John Rodon, his father, by copy dated 29 July, 30 Henry VIII. The

¹ This Florence Lother of Holt, gent., describes himself in 1563 as sixty years of age.

acre in Gallow tree field, formerly held by Florence Lowther, was now in the tenure of John Salesbury, gent., Alice his wife, formerly wife of George Lowther, deceased, and of Thomas Lowther, son and heir of said George. Sir John Borne, Knight, had the land occupied at the time of Tidderley's *Survey* by Lancelot Alford and William Woodall. William, Earl of Pembroke, had the Bull Meadow. The buildings at each end of "the Court of Pleas" (the Welsh court-house), "within the precincts of the said castle" [of Holt], are named as being in the manor of Hewlington, or are at least described under it.

Now, we come to Norden's *Survey of Hewlington* in 1620. The jurors were the same as those for Holt, showing that Hewlington was being gradually attached to the borough, although outside its franchise, or else showing that the tenants of Hewlington were mostly now burgesses of Holt. Above the list of tenants is written "Naiā Tenenc," that is, *native tenancy*, and against every entry the word "demesnes." So that the area still bore every mark of an ancient servile township. But it may be noted that the piece of land called "Acre's cornel," which at the time of Tidderley's *Survey* was returned as free, was now held by lease from the Crown, and had been so held since the 15th year of Queen Elizabeth.

It seems fitting, mainly but not entirely for genealogical and topographical reasons, to give a summary of the holdings in Hewlington, as they are described in Norden's *Survey*. The acres here, as elsewhere, are "customary," and the number of them has in each case to be multiplied by 2.115 to obtain their area in statute measure.

George Bostock, Esq., holds the 13 acres late in the	A.	R.	P.
tenure of Richard Roydon, deceased, and sometime			
in the tenure of Richard Roydon, grandfather of			
said Richard Roydon, as appears by lease granted			
to said Richard Roydon late deceased, and renewed			
to said George Bostock 11 Aug., 7 James [I] for			
40 years 			
	13	0	0

	A.	R.	P.
Hughe fletcher	2	0	0
Thomas Gouldsmith	6	0	0
Do. (the bull meadow)	1	0	0
Dauid Speed holdeth the Gallowtree field formerly granted and afterwards renewed to said Dd Speed for 40 years by lease 11 Aug., 7 Jas. [I] ...	12	0	0
“The same holdeth all those six severall parcellls of land errable and meadowe conteyning by estimcon Twentie and eight Acres with thappurtenaunces lying vppon the west part of Rough more, aunciently held by coppie of Court Roll, and afterwards graunted in Lease to John Roydon, Esq ^r , deceased, and sithence renewed to Roger Roydon, Esq., by Lease for fortie yeares, dat. 11 Augusti A ^o R. R. Jacobi 7 ^o , whose estate the said Dauid Speed hath by assignment dated xxii Martij, 1616” ...	28	0	0
The same holds 6 acres by same assignment	6	0	0
The same holds the 14 acres adjoining Gallowtreefield by same assignment from Roydon	14	0	0
Thomas Pulford holds the Clayfield formerly held by John Pulford, and has John Pulford’s estate ...	10	0	0
John Wright has a parcel of land (1 acre) leased to Thomas Lothar, deceased, for 40 years, on 10 Dec ^r 23rd Q. Eliz. John Wright hath Thos. Lothar’s estate	1	0	0
Thomas Pate holds 4 parcels of land called Tier garregge	12	0	0
John Wilkinson, a parcel of land	3	0	0
The same holds the little gallowtreefield	3	0	0
Sir Edward Broughton, knt., Roger Roydon, esq ^r , and Thomas Crue, gent., feoffees of trust for charitable uses by gift of Valentine Broughton, Alderman of Chester, deceased, hold a parcel of land called yr Acre Cornell, sometime in tenure of John Thomas ap Maddock, and now in occupation of Robert ap John ap Thomas, by lease granted to said Robert ap John Thomas, dated ix Mar., xv Q. Eliz., for 40 years. [Area not given here, but it was an acre. Thomas ap Madog held this in 1546 as free; his grandson held it as leasehold customary land in 1573.]			
Roger Edgworth holds a close called Cunning’s land [2a. 1r.) and a parcel called ynys croft dyon (2a.), late in tenure of Thomas Edgworth, by lease of 9 Mch., 15 Q. Eliz., for 40 years	4	1	0
Edward Crue	6	0	0

	A.	R.	P.
Georges Cowes, a close of land "neere vnto Devon, sometimes in ye tenure of John Aldford," by lease granted to John Bird, 16 Dec., 23 Q. Eliz. ...	6	0	0
Sir Edward Broughton holds a meadow called Coed Euā or Constables meadow, by estimation 16 acres. [This entry is in another hand, and afterwards crossed out as being chargeable in the manor of Cobham Iscoed].			
John, Earl of Bridgewater, holds a meadow called Lord's meadow (16 acres), a meadow adjoining called 5 acres, and a meadow called Bull meadow, except one acre granted to Thomas Goldsmith (6 acres), held in fee farm by the said Earl, as is alleged ...	27	0	0
Sir Richard Egerton, knt., holds Maddocks Moore (36 acres), Dolvaure or Dolwerne (22 acres), and the Elties or Elthie ¹ (11a. 1r.), lease ending at Michaelmas, 1626. [Map given] ...	69	0	0

Assuming this account to be correct, and excluding the Constable's Meadow, but reckoning in the acre of Acre's cornel, the area of the manor of Hewlington in 1620 was $224\frac{1}{2}$ customary, or nearly 475 statute, acres.

The following is Norden's statement of the yearly Crown rent of Hewlington at the time of his survey:—

"The total firm of the yearlie rent of Hewlington is now but	xviiij ^{li}	xviiij ^s	v ^d
"In 4 Eliz. it was, w th the increment, xix ^{li} iij ^s i ^d more then now is by iiiij ^s viij ^d . So loste ...		iiiij ^s	viij ^d
"Add the twoe rents last menconed in fol. 31, ² and soe the some is		xix ^{li}	iij ^s v ^d
<hr/>			
"Demisables lande in Hewlington		viij ^{li}	v ^s i ^d
"demean land in ffee ffarm and by lease		x ^{li}	xiiij ^s iiiij ^d
"Twoe houses adioyning to the Castell in the holt ²			v ^s
"S ^{ma} tot ^{lis} xix ^{li} iij ^s v ^d ." (£19 3s. 5d).			

¹ "The Elties" or "Elthie" is probably the plural ("helti") of "helt," a Welsh loan-word from the Cheshire dialect. "Helt" means a meadow by a river side, and is a common field-name both in its singular and plural form, although now gone out of common use.

² These rents [2s. and 3s.] are for a smithy, etc., on the north side of the Welsh court-house, leased to Mr. Thomas Crue, and a barn on the south side of the same, leased to Mr. Anthony Burganey

The jurors of 1620 make a long presentment as to the case of the old customary tenants of the whole lordship of Bromfield and Yale. A summary of this preamble has been given in Appendix V of my *History of Ancient Tenures of Land in the Marches of North Wales* (first edition), so that it is unnecessary to dilate on this point.

All that remains to be quoted here from Norden's *Survey* is the description of the boundaries of the manor of Hewlington:—

“The Aunswers of the said Jurie vnto the articles touching the boundaries of the said Manor and other things as therein conteyned as followeth,

“First, the said Mannor takes his begining at a place called Moore Dee, and from thence is bounded with the River of Dee vppon the East unto y^e landes of Owen Breerton, Esq^r vppon y^e South and extendeth itself from y^e said landes towards the West along y^e Ditch w^{ch} devideth the Mannor of Cobham Iscoyd adioyning vppon landes there called Knights hey, Werne Sayson, and so forwarde vnto a Messuage or Tenem^t in y^e tenure of one Robert ap Shone in Cacadutton, from whence it also extendeth still towards the West vnto a Lane w^{ch} leadeth from y^e mannor of Iscoyd towards y^e Gallowtreefield Lane, including one parcell of land vppon y^e South side called Acre Cornell, adioyning to a close called Kæye Stockley, being parcell of the ffraunches or Libertie of Holt, lying likewise vppon y^e South side. From the said Kæye Stockley then it is bounden with a Lane w^{ch} lieth vppon y^e West side of ye said Mannor, at y^e vpper end of w^{ch} said lane it bendeth itself towards the East with the lane called ye Gallowtreefield Lane, vnto certaine landes at ye head of y^e said lane called ynys croft dyon, in the holding of Roger Edgworth, and thence it extendeth along the Lane called Hewlington Lane, w^{ch} lies vppon the East side of the said Mannor vnto the

—the “twoe houses adioyning to the Castell in the holt” mentioned above, and “not to be charged in the Bailiffe accompte of the holt,” although within the castle precincts. On the other hand, at the end of the same survey, the jurors say that these buildings are by mistake returned as part of the manor of Hewlington, and are really appurtenant to the castle. But there was no mistake. These buildings had always been hitherto reckoned, with the Welsh court-house to which they were attached, as a separate piece of Hewlington, but after 1620 were merged in Holt.

landes called Tyre garreggs vppon the East side, and so along y^e skirte or side of the said Landes and landes adjoining called Reddings, y^e ffive acres, and Lordes meadowe vnto y^e place before mentioned called Moore le Dee where first it tooke beginning. There are also three severall Closes or parcells of landes lying in y^e Liberties and ffraunches of Holt, w^{ch} are parcells of the said Mannor of Hewlington, well known by their severall names, viz., one Close called the xiii Acres in y^e tenure of George Bostock, Esq^r; one other parcell called y^e vi Acres in y^e tenure of Edward Crew, gent.; And the third also called y^e vi Acres, sometimes in the tenure of John Bird, and nowe of George Cowes. And for y^e rest of y^e Articles they referre themselves to the particulers of their presentment.”

Let me now describe the boundaries of Hewlington in my own words and in modern terms.

The manor boundary started from Moor Dee [or Moor Du], next Holt Castle, on the bank of the Dee, and followed the river southward until it came to Dutton y Brain, along the northern side of which township and of the township of Cacca Dutton it proceeded westwards, crossing Hewlington Lane, and then dipped southwards towards Oatlands, and next, still along Cacca Dutton border, westward to Isycoed Lane. In the corner thus formed was Acre'r Cornel (*acre of the corner*), I suspect. Northward, along Isycoed Lane, the boundary of the manor proceeded until it reached Gallow-treffield Lane, along which it passed until it reached Hewlington Lane, enclosing in the angle “Ynys Croft Deon,” then going south along that lane as far as Tiroedd y Gareg, or *Lands of the Stone* [now called “Tithe Garrets”], along the north side of which and of the Lord's Meadow it went until the Dee was again reached at Moor Dee. These boundaries can easily be set out on the map prefixed to the first chapter of this history.

Hitherto, I have not seen Hewlington mentioned as a manor, or even as a township, after the year 1649, and it is now regarded as a part of Holt. David Speed, in his nuncupative will of 13th July, 1660, is indeed described as “of Hewlington, in the parish of Lyons, *alias Holt*,” but in the inventory of his goods, made

five days after, the deceased is denominated as of "the towne of Hoult, co. Denbigh." It looks as though "Hewlington" was already then becoming a mere name for various fields in the chapelry of Holt.

APPENDIX.

SURVEY OF 23RD HENRY VII, all erasures, substitutions, and interlineations being omitted.

GAVELL MADOC AP GORGENE DE HEULYNGTON.

CORN RENTS.

Fol. 9^b.

- Joh'es Eyton, Jollyn ap Jankyn, Howell ap Jankyn et filii hered Jollyn ap Jankyn Vaugh^{an} and Thomas the wylde p' terr' nup' Mad ap Ieu^{an} ap Mad, Jankyn ffrat' eius, Ieu^{an} et Howell filior' Dd lloid
ij m̄ di hop fri
[i.e., 2 malets and half a hobet of corn.]
- Dd ap Rees ap lln p' terr' Mad Go₃ ap Kenr and m^d scoleheyd ["Madoc yscolheyge" elsewhere]
ij m̄ and iii^a ps hop fri
- ffilii et hered Deycus Baugham p' terr' nup' Howell ap Eignon Gough, Howell ap Howell Gough, et lln Gough
i hop fri
- Dd ap howell ap Eignon p' terr' dēor' howell ap Eignon, howell ap howell go₃ and lln go₃ ... i hop fri
- Gr' ap Meredith, lln ap Dd, Ieu^{an} ap Dd ap Eden, Will'mus Roden p' terri' nup' morgan ap Ior' vaughan, lln ffrat' eius, Dd ap Eden ap Atha, and Mad ap Howell le Wyld i hop xv^a ps hop fri
- Gr' ap Meredith, lln ap Dd, and Thomas ap howell ap mad p' terr' nup' dic' morgan ap Ior and lln fris eius i hop iii^a ps and xii^a pars hop fri
- John Bougham, her'des deycus Bougham, Ieu^{an} ap Eignon p' terr' Gr' duy ap lln, Gryffry fris eius, and lln ap Ior ap lln iii^a ps hop fri
- D' tenent' p'dict' de redd' defic' in p'ticipat' p'dca
i hop iiij^a ps hop fri
- Sma viii malett fri.

[There were, it is believed, 16 parts in a hobet and 2 hobets in a malet, or melet, so that there should be 256 parts or 8 full malets in all. But, on this basis, the sum of the several items do not add up to the 8 malets, even approximately. Probably a few simple mistakes have been made in transcribing the original returns, not now available, into the office copy, which has alone survived. If we assume that in those lost returns "iii ps," "xii ps," and "xv ps" were written, and not "iii^a ps," "xii^a ps," and xv^a ps," we could account for 255 out of the 256 parts of a hobet required. And herein doubtless lies the explanation of the difficulty. It has been attempted, by omitting all erasures and substitutions, to reproduce as far as possible the original return of 23 Henry VII.]

GAUELL MAD AP GORGENE DE HEWLYNGTON.

MONEY RENTS.

Fol. 15.

Her'des et tenent' Mad ap Ieu ^{an} ap Mad, Jankyn fr̄is eius, Ieu ^{an} et Howell fil Dd lloid	xiiij ^d ¹
Hered' Deycus Bough ^{am} p' terr' nup' ll ⁿ duy ap ll ⁿ & Gr' fr̄is eius, ll ⁿ ap Ior' ap ll ⁿ	id ^q ^a
Tenentes terr' nup' Mad Go ³ ap Kenr lloid & Madoc yscolheyge	vd ^{ob}
Dd ap Howell ap Eignon et hered' Deycus Bough ^{am} p' terr' nup' Howell ap Eignon Go ³ & Howell ap Howell	iiii ^d ob.
hered' Morgant ap Ior' Vaugh ^{an} & ll ⁿ fr̄is eius, Dd ap Eden ap Atha, Mad ap hova & Eden ap Ior' ap Mad p' terr' quond' Howell Vaugh ^{an}	iii ^d
Gr' ap M'eddith ap morgan & ll ⁿ ap Dd p' terr' nup' hova ap hoell	ii ^d ob
Gwen [or Ellen] vergh Mad yscolheyge p' terr' nup' Howell ap Kenr' voyll	vd ^{ob}
D tenent' p'd'eis p' reddū ibm̄ in p'ticipae p'd'e'a et in vet'a red'	iiii ^d q ^a ¹
Sma ^a iij ^s iiiij ^d .	

¹ These sums are 13*d*, 1½*d*., 5½*d*., 4½*d*., 3*d*., 2½*d*., 5½*d*., and 4½*d*., and they amount to 3*s*. 4*d*.

GAUELL MAD AP GORGENE DE HEWLYNGTON.

TWN C RENTS.

Fol. 21.

Redd'us de Tonge.

Tenent' terr' Mad Iscolehaige ... ..	... ..	viii ^d ob ¹
Dd ap hoell ap Eign p' terr' Einion go3 ...	... ..	vii ^d
Hered Deycs Vaugh ^{an} p' terr' Hoell Gough	... ..	vii ^d
Tenentes terr' hoell vych ^{an} ... ..	... ..	x ^d q ^a
Tenentes terr' Dd lloit ap Mad ap lln ...	... ..	ix ^d ob
Dd ap mad ... ..	... ..	ix ^d ob
Tenentes terr' Grono ap Ior' Gough ap Mad	... ..	ix ^d ob
Joh'es Eyton ... ..	... ..	xix ^d
Hered Madoc Iscolehaige p' terr' howell ap Ken voell	... ..	xvii ^d
Tenent' terr' mad Iscolehaige ... ..	... ..	viii ^d ob ¹
Sm ^a viii ^s ix ^d ob q ^a .		

¹ These several sums are 8½*d.*, 7*d.*, 7*d.*, 10¼*d.*, 9½*d.*, 9½*d.*, 9½*d.*, 19*d.*, 17*d.*, and 8½*d.*, and they amount to 8*s.* 9¾*d.*

THE EXCAVATION OF LLIGWY CROMLECH, IN THE COUNTY OF ANGLESEY.

By E. NEIL BAYNES, F.S.A.

OUT of thirty-six or more cromlechau¹ which are known to have existed in the Island of Anglesey, twenty now remain, and of this number only nine are in a good state of preservation. These are the cromlech at Presaddfed and Plâs Newydd (both double cromlechau), Bryn Celli Ddu, and Ty Newydd (both formerly double), Bodowyr, Lligwy, Pant-y-Saer, and Glyn. In the case of fifteen, either the capstones themselves have fallen or they are resting on their fallen supporters. In two instances only fragments of the stones remain, while thirteen have apparently been destroyed, leaving no traces behind them.

Lligwy cromlech is not mentioned by Rowlands, and the first reference to it is made by Pennant in 1781.

Skinner visited it in 1802, and gives some details, also two sketches, in his *Tour through Anglesey* in that year. From his description, however, it is impossible to gather anything more than that at the time he saw it the mound of earth, by which in all probability it was covered, had been removed.

Miss A. Llwyd describes it as a "stupendous cromlech," and adds that the natives called it "Coetan Arthur," a very common name for such monuments.

The Rev. Wynn Williams examined it in 1865, and an account of his survey, together with a ground plan which is not quite accurate, will be found in the *Arch. Camb.* for that year.

Mr. J. E. Griffith gives two good photographs in his *Cromlechs of Anglesey and Carnarvon*, and he has

¹ I have adopted throughout the term cromlech as accepted in Wales.



Lligwy Cromlech : East Side
(By kind permission of Mr. J. E. Griffith)



Lligwy Cromlech : South-East Side

kindly given me permission to reproduce one of these photographs on a reduced scale.

In April, 1908, the earth, together with a few stones which had accumulated round the cromlech, were removed down to, or rather below, the level of the field in which it stands.

A flat stone, about 4 ft. 10 ins. long by 3 ft. 7 ins. broad and 12 ins. thick, was discovered lying south of



Lligwy Cromlech: West Side

the entrance, and two stones, one 3 ft. 8 ins. long by 14 ins. wide and 14 ins. thick, and the other 3 ft. 3 ins. long, 14 ins. wide, and 12 ins. thick, were found to the north of the entrance.

The field in which the cromlech stands has been called "Cae Ysgybor," or the Barn Field, for upwards of 200 years, and the field on the other side of the highway which skirts the north-east side of Cae Ysgybor goes by the name of Cae Gromlech. I assume that originally both fields formed one large field, and for

some unexplained reason the old name was not attached to that part in which the cromlech stands. There is no tradition or record of the existence of a second cromlech.

The major axis of the capstone is 18 ft. 3 ins., and the minor axis 15 ft. 9 ins. It measures 3 ft. 6 ins. at its thickest part, and both the upper and under surfaces



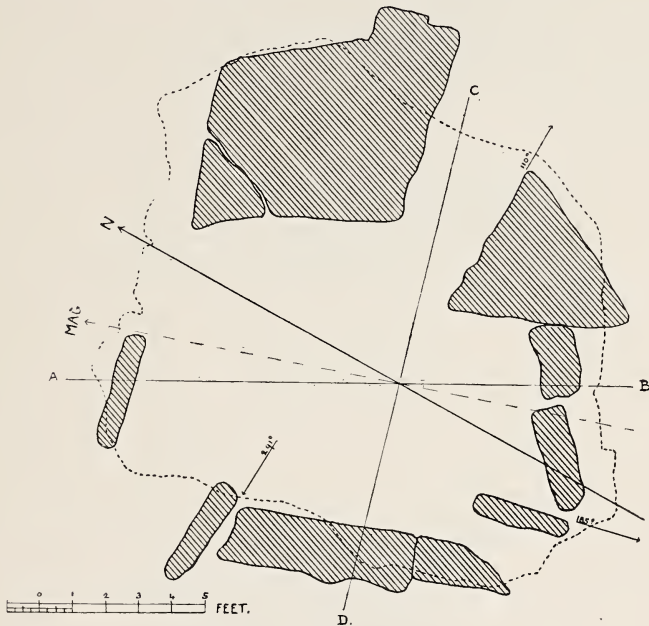
PLAN OF CAPSTONE.

Lligwy Cromlech

have a slight declination from north to south. All the stones which form this monument are composed of carboniferous limestone.

The stones forming the sides of the chamber are now eight in number. Excavation showed that the capstone is only supported by three of these, namely, the two horizontal stones on each side of the entrance and a long stone set on edge on the western side. Next to and touching the supporter on the south of the

entrance is a stone about 15 ins. thick, which is being pressed down by the capstone, but does not support it, and then comes a pointed stone which has been slightly displaced and which does not touch the capstone. The position of the next stone is unusual, as it is set practically at right angles to the two stones last mentioned, and points almost directly to the south.

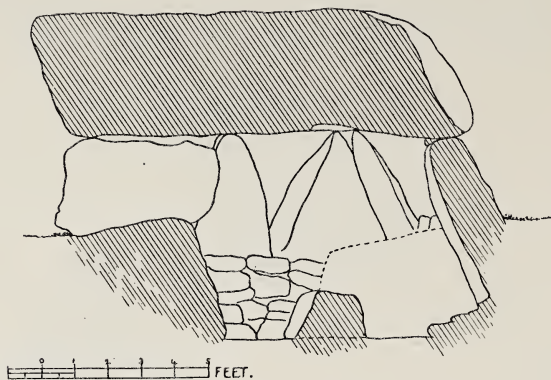


PLAN OF SUPPORTERS

Lligwy Cromlech

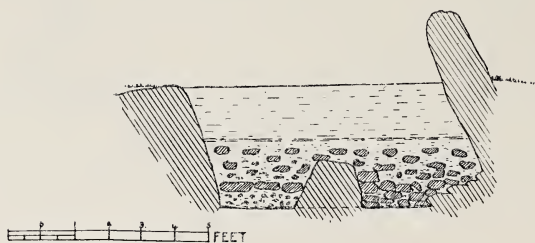
This stone touches the capstone and has been displaced by it, so it may have originally pointed due south. The next in order is the long supporter on the west side, and then comes another stone pointer set almost due west, at right angles to the last-mentioned stone. There is a slight gap between this and the north stone, which is about 3 ft. 6 ins. wide and 9 ins. thick; this latter has sunk into the ground and is now 6 ins. below the capstone. The last supporter to the

north of the entrance is 6 ft. 3 ins. long, about the same in greatest breadth, and 16 ins. thick. This supporter, from which a fragment has been broken off at the north-western end, rests partly on a flat ledge of rock and on stones laid on the rock. It is evident



SECTION 'C-D'.

Lligwy Cromlech



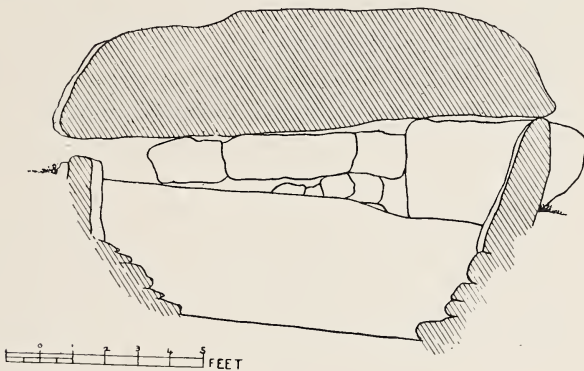
SECTION AT C-D BEFORE EXCAVATION.

Lligwy Cromlech

that it was set originally further under the capstone, with its south side approximately parallel to the north side of the supporter next referred to, but a movement of the capstone having at some time taken place, this stone, being held down by the capstone at its northern end, has pivoted outwards from the chamber. Doubtless the north-western corner was broken off at the time when this movement occurred. The ground plan

included in the paper by the Rev. Wynn Williams, already referred to, shows this stone in quite a different position. The supporter on the south of the entrance rests on bed rock, as does also the long vertical supporter on the west side. The west pointer is no longer covered by the capstone.

The capstone itself, which is estimated to weigh about 25 tons,¹ rests on the supporter to the south of the entrance only at one point close to the entrance. It has a good bearing on the long western supporter, and rests at one point on the fragment detached from



SECTION A-B'.

Lligwy Cromlech

the horizontal supporter to the north of the entrance. On this last it has a good support and covers a fairly large surface on the end close to the detached fragment.

The five remaining stones, from 3 ft. to 4 ft. in length, stand upon an artificial foundation of rough stones laid horizontally.

The entrance is on the east side, and the northern face of the supporter on the south of the entrance points only two deg. south of east.

¹ This is by no means an unusual size. The capstone of the dolmen at Kernanstown, Co. Carlow, Ireland, is said to weigh 100 tons. (*The Dolmens of Ireland*, by W. C. Borlase.)

The level of the soil within the chamber was about 2 ft. below the capstone, and this soil was found to extend to a depth of about 24 ins. Below this again was a layer of red clayey soil about 1 in. thick ; embedded in it and immediately under it were a quantity of limpet shells. Then came black soil and stones, in which were dispersed some human and a few animal bones, flint scrapers, and fragments of pottery. This layer, at the section marked "C-D" on the plan appeared to be 15 ins. in depth, when a kind of paving of flat stones about 3 ins. thick was encountered. Under this paving again was black earth and small stones, together with bones, worked flints, and fragments of pottery. This layer was about 9 ins. in depth, and, at the bottom, consisted of a wet sticky soil, containing a quantity of mussel shells. At a distance of about 6 ft. below the capstone the undisturbed soil was reached.

The excavation was carried out over the greater part of the interior, but it was found necessary for safety's sake to leave one corner of the soil untouched where it banked against the west supporter, as this stone is leaning inwards and is about 2 ft. out of the perpendicular.

The finds were :—

Four flint scrapers ; flint flakes and pieces of flint ; fragments of coarse brownish pottery, with an incised design of zigzag lines ; fragments of coarse black pottery ; two fragments of a greyish ware, one piece of rim having a zigzag pattern ; parts of twelve, or more, human jaws and many fragments of skulls and bones ; bones and teeth of a small ox, a sheep, and a young pig ; portions of the horns and bones of red and roe deer ; the femur of a fox and the wing-bone of a fowl, also portions of an otter's skull.

An opening was also made in the soil just to the north of the cromlech, about 7 ft. in depth and 4 ft. across. At a depth of about 4 ft. was found the black soil containing a quantity of human teeth and fragments of bones, a flint scraper, and a bone pin, which

is $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick, and pointed at one end; also some teeth of bos, sheep, pig, and dog.

One or two of the stones which had in all probability formed part of the wall of the chamber were found under the soil here.

The black soil only extended about 3 ft. 6 ins. from the cromlech, and the appearance of the soil and stones met with in this particular excavation suggested that at this point an entry may have been forced into the chamber. An operation of this nature would account for the sinking of the north stone.

There is no record or tradition as to the origin of this monument or the burials which had taken place there, but I think that the position of the south and west pointers supplies evidence showing that, when originally set up, it was not intended merely as a place of burial, since a covering of earth or stones would have effectively concealed these pointers and rendered their function inoperative.

The capstone itself has shifted about 2 ft. in an easterly direction, carrying the tops of the west supporter and south pointer with it, and in consequence of this movement some one has wedged in some stones on the top of the west supporter to fill up the gap. Possibly this filling in took place at the same time that the spaces between the supporters were closed with vertical stones and the whole monument was covered with an earthen mound. It has not the appearance of modern work.

I think it probable that there was a narrow passage or *allée couverte* leading to the entrance, and that the flat stone discovered to the south of the entrance and the two stones on the north of the entrance may have formed part of this passage.

Mr. Edward Owen has kindly drawn my attention to a manuscript in the British Museum (Add. MS. 14883, f. 195), in which it is stated that "About the beginning of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth (as mentioned in a MS. of Mich^l Evans, B.D.) near Lligwy aforesaid the

shin-bone of a man was found above a yard in length which some say to be one of the bones of Caihir ap Aaron a Gyant because his name was found in ancient characters upon a stone hard by: others of Gwernon a lord of that soyle. By these instances we may guess the vast strength and exceeding stature of the original people of Anglesey and that they were Gyants in comparison of their offspring in this age."

Possibly the bone was found near this cromlech. I certainly know of no other likely spot at Lligwy where bones might be discovered; the inscribed stone, however, cannot be found.

In the *Archæological Journal* for 1846, p. 269, the Rev. Hugh Jones, D.D., Rector of Beaumaris, reported that "having recently visited Llugwy, where the largest of the cromlechs existing in Anglesea is to be seen, he was informed that certain persons had been digging around it in expectation of finding money, and had brought to light only a number of bones, some of which he had preserved in order to learn whether they are the remains of men or of animals." The result of his inquiries is not given.

Professor Keith, Curator of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, has made a very exhaustive examination of the teeth and jaws and some of the bones which were found, the results of which I have his permission to make use of.

He begins by stating that "In this Report the specimens are dealt with in a general manner, a full description being reserved for a future publication.

"The specimens included in the above find are:—

1. Left half of lower jaw of newly born child.
2. Part of the body of the lower jaw of a child aged 6 to 7 months.
3. Lower jaw (right ascending ramus lost) of a child about 4 to 5 years.
4. Left half of lower jaw of child about 5 years.
5. Part of body of lower jaw of child (girl?) aged about 7 years.

6. Part of lower jaw of young person, about 15 years.
7. Right half of a lower jaw of individual (man?) about 22 years of age.
8. Palate of adult (male?), not aged—wide palate.
9. Part of lower jaw of adult.
10. Two parts of lower jaw—may have been seat of disease, perhaps cancerous deposit—some teeth had fallen out during life. Probably of a woman over middle age.
11. Part of body of lower jaw of oldish person.
12. Body of lower jaw of woman—aged.
13. Lower jaw—almost complete—male of about middle life.
- 13? Part of the upper jaw belonging to the same individual.
14. Teeth, including :—

- 2 upper milk molars.
- 3 lower milk molars.
- 18 upper middle incisors.
- 15 upper lateral incisors.
- 14 lower middle incisors.
- 10 lower lateral incisors.
- 10 upper canine.
- 8 lower canine.
- 8 upper first premolars.
- 8 upper second premolars.
- 12 lower first premolars.
- 7 lower second premolars.
- 4 upper first molars.
- 5 lower first molars.
- 4 upper second molars.
- 5 lower second molars.
- 3 upper third molars.
- 3 lower third molars.
- 4 malformed teeth.

“Two of the lower jaws show some disease of the teeth. All teeth worn in primitive manner—ground down, exposing the dentine, yet no caries or disease in the teeth found loose. They are the teeth of a primitive people, or rather of a people living in a primitive manner—raw food and rough food their staple diet.

“Although the teeth represent about fifteen individuals of various ages, with the jaws we have here a group of about thirty individuals, but by far the most complete and instructive specimen is No. 13. This lower jaw is

altogether remarkable in its size and shape. It exactly resembles in these points the lower jaw of the Eskimo : among modern Europeans represented in this Museum there is none with such a lower jaw. In a group of our fifty Kanakas from the South Sea Islands one similar jaw was found. Of the great series of skulls from the tumuli of the East Riding of Yorkshire—examined by Dr. William Wright—there is no specimen like this : amongst ancient people the only one similar is from the Caverne d'Orriray, Oise, an ancient Gaul supposed to be of the Bronze Age. I would not say that because the Anglesey lower jaw is exactly like an Eskimo's that its owner was of that race, for it is of a form which does crop up in two or three races at least ; still it is very remarkable and could not belong to any individual of the race found in the tumuli of Anglesey. One could not from the anatomical data say it is more or less ancient, or more or less primitive, than the long barrow race, but one can say it is so different that at least two races have lived in Anglesey.

“The other fragments of the lower jaws are too broken to say for certain that all these specimens belong to this wide-jawed race ; certainly one of the children did, and one of the adult jaws—a woman—may also be of that race.

“A series of five metatarsals,¹ two from the left foot and three from the right :—

The latter show clearly various degrees in the development of the tuberosity of the base, but one of those of the left side is of especial interest (the distal end being bifurcated) as indicating the presence of a six-toed individual.

“Three phalangeal bones¹ :—

These are the first and second phalanges of the second and third toes of the right foot and the first and second toes of the left foot.

They belonged to an adult male, probably of advanced age, of average height; for although their girth is somewhat unusually

¹ Presented by Lord Boston to the Royal College of Surgeons.

great, they have a length closely similar to that of the same phalanges of a male European of 5 ft. 8 ins. The similarity of size between those of the right and left second toes, leaves no doubt that they belonged to one individual.

In all three specimens the bones have become firmly ankylosed in a stiffly flexed position, apparently as a result of osteoarthritis."

It is difficult from the finds themselves to assign any date to these remains, and from the fact that there is hardly any record giving a scientific description of bones or skulls found under similar conditions in Wales, nothing can be done by way of comparison.

There are certain features which point to the conclusion that the cromlech dates from an early age when some form of sun-worship ritual was observed. The supporter on the south of the entrance points, as already stated, almost exactly to the east, and in this direction the sunrise at the equinoxes could be observed. With the aid of the southern pointer the exact period of the Summer and Winter Solstices could be ascertained by an observation of the sun at those times. The west pointer would, of course, mark the sunset at the equinoxes, or, in the event of the sky at sunrise being overcast, would give an opportunity of making observations at sunset. The periods of the equinoxes and the Summer and Winter Solstices were noted for religious observances at these times.

It is a curious fact that although it is popularly supposed that the entrances to cromlechau are generally directed to the east, it will be found that this orientation is the exception and not the rule. The cromlechau at Lligwy and Henblas are the only two equinoctial examples in Anglesey, and throughout the remainder of Wales very few equinoctial monuments are to be found.

It is important to note that Sir Norman Lockyer, K.C.B., who visited most of the Anglesey cromlechau last Easter, obtained a clock-star alignment from an outlying stone in a neighbouring field over the capstone which enabled him to suggest the period about 1200 to

1000 B.C. as the date of its erection. (*Vide Nature*, 1908, p. 295.)

With regard to the bones which were found under the cromlech, it is unfortunate that they were broken up and mixed with earth and stones. If they had been disposed in layers, some clue might have been afforded as to the sequence of the burials and the types of the individuals whose bones were discovered.

There are two theories which can be put forward to account for the condition of the bones. Either they were disturbed by treasure seekers or else they have been collected from some other spot. Mr. Hugh Jones' report, above referred to, is that certain persons had been digging *around* the cromlech, and there is a story of a treasure hunt in the middle of last century, which has been told to me, and which may relate to the digging described by Hugh Jones. This story is to the effect that the seekers after treasure, at 10 o'clock at night, finding a large human bone between the cromlech and the road, made off to their homes in terror. They did not dig under the capstone. The layer of limpet shells immediately above, and the mussel shells below the bone deposit, can hardly have been placed there by treasure seekers.

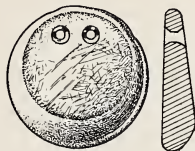
Instances are known in which bones have been collected and subsequently deposited under a cromlech, and I incline to the opinion that this custom has been carried out here. If we assume that the cromlech was raised in Neolithic times, it is quite possible that in the Bronze Age a Goidelic people gathered together the bones and soil from their own places of burial and redeposited them under the cromlech.

Most of the pieces of pottery were found at the lowest level, and in paste and colour, but not in design, are precisely similar to other pottery found in the village at Din Lligwy, which is not far distant (*Arch. Camb.*, 1908, p. 183).

Flint implements are found with undoubted burials of the Bronze Age. I therefore suggest that the

cromlech, with its three supporters and two pointers, was erected in Neolithic times, and that at some period during the Bronze Age the monument was closed in and covered over so as to form a chamber in which the bones of some of the chief Goidelic inhabitants of the village at Din Lligwy might be redeposited after they had been dug up from their first place of interment.

Future work in studying the orientation of the Welsh cromlechau and the careful excavation of their chambers may throw some further light upon this very difficult subject.



Lligwy Cromlech : Milk-Charm found
 (Drawn † by Mr. C. J. Praetorius, F.S.A.)

In the field, about 100 yards from the cromlech, a small charm was found. It is made of milky coloured glass, and is perforated with two holes for suspension round the neck. One side has been rubbed or ground to a flat surface. It is probably a milk charm of post-Roman date. These charms have been worn by young mothers since the earliest times, and Mr. C. J. Praetorius, who has kindly made the full-size drawing reproduced above, tells me that clouded amethysts are still worn by the Etruscan women. It would be interesting to know whether similar charms have been found in other parts of Wales.

EXPLORATION OF MOEL-Y-GAER, BODFARI

BY PHILIP STAPLETON, S.J., ST. BEUNO'S COLLEGE

THE entrenched position that goes by the name of Moel-y-Gaer at Bodfari is of interest for two reasons:

First, it forms one of a long line of defences that top the Clwyddian heights from Corwen to Bodfari.

Secondly, it commands the entrance to the Chwiler valley, where more than one antiquarian has sought to find traces of the "Varis" of the Antonine Itinerary.

The camp is situated on the northern side of the valley of the Chwiler, the stream that runs through the villages of Nannerch and Bodfari to join the Clwyd above Pont Ryffudd. Viewed from this latter point, the isolated hill on which the camp is situated is seen to command the entrance to the valley. This hill is an outlier from the main range, 670 ft. above sea level, 530 ft. above the bottom of the valley, and 430 ft. above the village of Bodfari, which lies S.S.W. at a distance of half-a-mile. A fall of 200 ft. towards the N. separates the camp from the slope of the main range.

The form of the camp is a rough oval measuring 275 by 154 yards, the longer axis lying N. and S. The defence works follow more or less the contour of the hill. The eastern side is without artificial strengthening; the slope, averaging 2 ft. in 3 ft., rendering such work unnecessary. The strata, Wenlock shale, dips to the S.W. at an angle of 40 deg., and the whole position slopes towards the S.S.W.

From the N.E. corner round through the W. to the S., the site has been artificially fortified. Along the N. side the chief defence is a lofty rampart rising to an eminence at its E. end, and accompanied on its inner side by a broad ditch. A face of rock inside this defence does away with the necessity of further strengthening in this quarter. It is the N.W. region of the area that has received the most attention. Here the fortifications consist of three ramparts from 80 to 100 yards in length, with their accompanying ditches. The two inner ramparts are of great height; the outer one has been utilised as a fence.

At the S.W. corner of the area a small gap occurs in the ramparts, and from this point the defences continue in a regular curve to the southern extremity. The defences of this S.W. region dwindle to two comparatively shallow ditches with a slight rampart. These ditches abut at the S. end of the camp on to what looks like a narrow raised path running down the hill in a S. direction. No defences are traceable in the S.E. section of the site.

It is not clear where the entrances to the camp were situated. Along the eastern and most precipitous side of the camp area runs a natural ledge inclining gently upwards, and it is here perhaps that the principal entrance might be placed.

Two other spots may be mentioned as possible entrances. One is at the head of the raised path already mentioned as leading up to the S. end of the camp; the other is at the S.W. corner, where a small gap occurs in the ramparts.

THE EXPLORATION.

In the summer of 1908 a partial exploration of the site was undertaken by the students of St. Beuno's College. Mr. P. P. Pennant of Nantlys, Bodfari, readily gave permission, and Mr. W. F. Price of Fron

Haul, Bodfari, kindly joined in the work and afforded valuable assistance in preparing plans and sections. Professor J. L. Myers, of Liverpool University, twice visited the site and gave advice and direction.

The results of the exploration have been mainly negative. In all, ten cuttings were made in the course of the work at carefully selected spots, all in or near the entrenchments. The positions of these cuttings

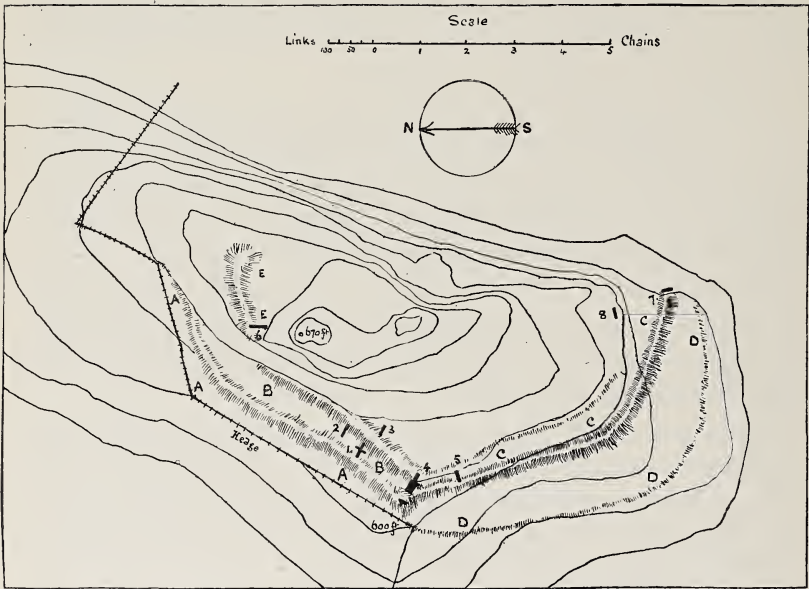


Fig. I.—Moel-y-Gaer, Bodfari
Ditches marked $\Delta\Delta$, BB , CC , DD , EE
Excavations | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

are shown on the plan (Fig. I). The only ones that proved of interest were Nos. 1, 4, and 5. Of the remainder there is little to say.

At the S. end (Nos. 7 and 8) the rock was reached within a foot of the surface; in No. 3 at about 3 ft.; No. 2 was left unfinished; and No. 6, at the N. end of the camp, was sunk to a depth of 2 ft. without showing any feature of interest. The deepest cutting

made was No. 1. This cut across the bottom of one of the large trenches on the W. side, and was carried down to a depth of 6 ft. At a depth of 2 ft. a thin layer (about 2 ins.) of wood charcoal occurred, covering an area of not more than 6 ft. in diameter. In this charcoal part of a deer's antler was found, and a small water-worn pebble of hæmatite. These were the only finds of any kind discovered. At a depth of 6 ft. the



Fig. II.—Moel-y-Gaer, Bodfari

loose stones which filled the ditch gave place to a layer of clay. On examination, the section of the trench appeared to be roughly V-shaped (see section Fig. II). The filling consisted chiefly of fragments of shale, but water-worn pebbles occurred in some numbers.

Cutting No. 5 was made also across a ditch, and was carried to a depth of about 3 ft. This depth was certainly below the original bottom. As thus exposed, the section showed a rampart of some 5 ft. in height,

backed by a ditch of from 4 ft. to 5 ft. in width. The rampart was formed of shale fragments with a few boulders interspersed.

As has been mentioned, a small gap occurred in the ramparts at the S.W. corner of the camp. Cutting No. 4 was started in this spot and revealed a line of stones across the gap at the average depth of 2 ft.

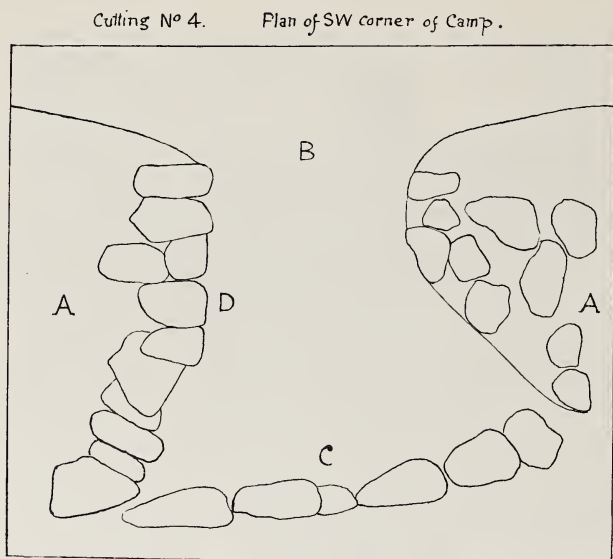


Fig. III.—Moel-y-Gaer, Bodfari

A. Rampart. B. Entrance. C. Line of Boulders
D. Wall of Boulders

The stones ran into the rampart on either side. This line consisted of boulders placed carefully end to end. Other boulders, together with pieces of shale which may have formed a wall, now disintegrated, were also found on the outer side of the line of boulders (see Plan, Fig. III).

To supplement the digging, careful examination of the rabbit-borrows within the camp was made. Some

of the burrows are of considerable depth, and, as they are fairly numerous, they may be taken as good evidence of what lies under the surface. They, however, revealed nothing of interest.

CONCLUSION.

If anything can be learned from an exploration which yielded nothing in the shape of a find, it is perhaps that Moel-y-Gaer was at least never occupied by the Romans. Further than this, the evidence will not carry us.

The lack of finds is disappointing in view of the results of similar work done sixty years ago in the camps of the Clwyddian range above Ruthin.

A short summary of the work done in 1849 by W. Wynne Ffoulkes, abstracted from the *Arch. Camb.* of 1850, may prove of interest.

Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes examined partially three camp sites on the range, Moel Fenlli, Moel Gaer (near Moel Famma), and Moel Arthur.

The first only of these sites yielded finds in any quantity—among them, white pottery made of a white clay, encrusted on the inner side with small stones (this was pronounced by Mr. Way, of the Archæological Institute, as Roman); glazed pottery (Roman), suggested to be "Samian" ware; red, black, cream-coloured pottery (Roman); iron, glass, lead, a bronze ring, a stone-knife, and flint arrow-heads.

A reference is given to *Arch. Camb.*, vol. ii (1847), where a discovery of Roman coins on Moel Fenlli is chronicled. About 1500 bronze coins were found, and also gold and silver coins. Fourteen of these are described in the volume cited, with seven woodcuts. Among them were coins of Nero, Antoninus Pius, the two Constantines, and Constans.

Moel Gaer (near Moel Famma) yielded only one piece of red glazed pottery.

Moel Arthur, red pottery (Roman), flint arrow-heads, and some iron.

The drawings that illustrate this account are the work of Mr. W. F. Price, of Fron Haul, Bodfari. The writer takes this opportunity of thanking him heartily for his help and advice in the exploration of Moel-y-Gaer.

NOTE ON THE MEANING OF "VENTA" IN BRITISH PLACE-NAMES

BY THE REV. EDMUND McCLURE, M.A.

THE meaning of "Venta" in the British place-names, Venta Silurum, Venta Belgarum, Venta Icenorum :—

1. It is evident from the forms of these names that they were imposed, and intended to be understood, by a Latin-speaking and not by a Celtic-speaking people.

2. Putting aside place-names in regions occupied by the Romans, the word "Venta" does not occur in Celtic literature, either in the form "Venta," or in its equivalents "Guent" or "Went." There is, moreover, no Goidelic equivalent with any topographical meaning.

3. The word "Ventum" or "Venta," however, occurs in place-designations in Romanised regions on the Continent. We have, for instance, "Beneventum" in South Italy (now "Benevento"). In Northern Italy, "Mutatio Beneventum" (*Anton. Itin.*, 558, 14), between Brescia and Verona. In Spain we have "Et oppidum nobilissimum Beneventum" (L. Marin. Siculus, *De Rebus Hispaniae*, Book III), now "Benaventa," south of Astorga. There are also in Spain or Portugal several places of this name, e.g., "Benavent," north of Lerida in Catalonia; "Benaventa," on a tributary of the Tagus, not far from its mouth; and "Benaventa," west of Oviedo in Galicia. The word also occurs in Germany, e.g., "Beneventenreut" (*Oesterley, Geog. Wörterbuch*), where *reut* is the equivalent of our North Country *royd* = clearing. There are, besides, dozens of places called "Venta" in Spain, such as "Venta la Reina," "Venta del Marquis," "Venta Moral," "Venta la Vadera," "Las Ventas," etc. "Venta" in Spanish means now an "inn," or a place where food and drink are sold. The original meaning was probably "market," the word being derived from "Venum-eo," contracted to "vенеo" = "I go for sale": its past participle in the neuter singular would be "vēnitum," and the neuter plural "vēnīta."

4. Ducange confirms this import of the word in a passage where, *sub voce* "Venta," it is said that it means "a place where goods are exposed for sale, or where tribute is received from things sold," and a quotation is given from the obituary notices of the Church of Langres (France), "John de St. Sequano gave to the Church of Langres sixty shillings (*soldi*) of Touraine in the 'Venta' or 'Hall' ('aula' = here 'market,' cf. 'les Halles') of Montissalio."

5. The word "Beneventum" meant probably "a good market place," for in the *Ravenna Geographer* (p. 280, 5) "forum novum," or "new market," is said to adjoin Beneventum, that is presumably the "old market"; and Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, iii, 11), speaking about the southern Beneventum, says thus more auspiciously named now, but formerly called "Maleventum."

In the Life of St. Cadoc (*Cambro-British Saints*, Rees, p. 70, *et seq.*), it is related that the saint was carried on a cloud from Llancarvan to "Beneventana Civitas," where he was made bishop; but as no bishop of Beneventum of that name is to be found in Ughello's *Italia Sacra*, the place must be sought elsewhere. It seems clear that Beneventum was not far from Llancarvan, for, in the same Life, it is said that St. Elli, Cadoc's successor at the latter place, "was accustomed to go very often with his disciples to the City of Beneventum," a practicable thing if the locality were in Britain, but not so if it were in Italy. One is tempted to think of the "Bannaventa" of the *Antonine Itinerary*, which has been identified by some with "Daventry," but there was possibly more than one place of this name in Britain. The "Venta" of the Silures, however, may have been meant, or rather, that of the Belgæ.

From the foregoing it seems clear that the "Venta" of the tribes named was the locality where they sold and bought what they needed or where they paid tribute. As far as Venta Silurum is concerned, it is not without significance that its near neighbour was called Chepstow (that is, "Céapstow" = market), in earlier times "Emricor va" (*Lib. Land.*), where there may possibly exist an echo of "Emporium."

THE STONE-CIRCLES OF PEMBROKESHIRE

BY THE REV. W. DONE BUSHELL, F.S.A.

THE evidence lately tendered to the Royal Commission on Welsh Antiquities and Monuments appears to me to be perhaps unduly optimistic as regards the safety of those Circles which remain to us. I should like to put on record some of my own recent experiences.

1. In September last I visited the Circle which is called Eithbed in the Index to the *Pembrokeshire Archæological Survey*. It is near Rosebush, on the southern slope of the Prescelly Hills. I found some very interesting remains; but a neighbouring farmer told me that the stones belonging to a circle in an adjoining field had been blown up two summers previously, and the material used, last winter only, for the building of a wall upon the outskirts of the village of Maenclochog.

2. The above is the most recent instance of vandalism which has come under my notice; but in the same month of September I visited Dale, a village at the mouth of Milford Haven. There had been there two circles; both were wrecks. Of one, at Hook Vale, I could not make much; but the other had apparently once been of an exceptional magnitude and interest. Most of the stones had, however, disappeared, and in particular the central maenhir; and the mother of the tenant of the neighbouring farm of Brunt, a very intelligent old lady of some 80 years of age, told me how as a child she used to play on the great central stone, and how her father one day dug a pit and buried it, to make the land more easy for the plough.

3. Again, at Kilymaenllwyd, which is in Carmarthenshire, though only just across the border of Pembrokeshire, the traveller will find a stone, known locally as the Maenhir Stone, put up about fifteen years ago to mark the site of a remarkable monument destroyed some forty years before. Mr. George Eyre Evans, who visited the spot on May 16th, 1908, was told by Mr. Phillips, who has farmed the Maenhir farm for forty-three years, that there were once six stones in all, "five standing up and one on them." And in *A Tour through the whole Island of Great Britain*, published in 1738, I find the following:—"There" (*sc.*, near *Carmarthen*) "we saw near Kily-Maen-Llwyd on a great mountain a circle of mighty stones very much like

Stonehenge in Wiltshire, or rather like the Rollrych Stones in Oxfordshire." The author adds that the people call it *Bruarth Arthur* or *King Arthur's Throne*.

4. Again, there is at Clyn-saith-maen, which also is on the south slope of Prescelly, two or three miles north-east of Eithbed, a large and celebrated circle with, as tradition goes and as the name suggests, seven warning stones. Of these there is a fine pair still remaining near a cottage called Tyn-Owen; but others, some under a part of Prescelly called Cwm-cerwyn, some elsewhere, have only recently been destroyed or overturned.

I hope that these examples may at least do something to support the case for the protection of our stone circles, which, thanks to Sir Norman Lockyer, are at present attracting so much attention.

It may perhaps be well to take this opportunity of adding a few words as to the circle at Brunt Farm. I had not time to examine what is left of it so fully as I could have wished, nor is it easy to infer with accuracy what may have been its former character and dimensions. But it appears to present some very interesting characteristics. It seems to have consisted of two concentric circles, one a small one of some 12 ft. radius, and the other an outer circle with no less a radius than some 350 ft. There are about thirteen stones still left uncovered of the outer circle, and those which appear to be *in situ*—some have, I think, been moved—are at a uniform distance from each other of about 36 ft. This uniform configuration, if maintained throughout, would of course give lines of sight at angular intervals of some six degrees in all directions from the central stone. Now it is clear that the larger the circle was, the greater would be the accuracy thus attainable by the observer; and what I found at the Brunt Farm suggests the possibility that some of the larger circles which we meet with here and there were designed to form a gigantic dial, and so to give in this way lines of sight in all directions. There was such a one—now utterly, alas! destroyed—to the north-east of Eithbed; and there is Clyn-saith-maen itself. This is but a suggestion, but it is one perhaps worth bearing in mind.

I should add that there are one or two other distant stones at the Brunt Farm Circle, which may have been used for warning purposes.

NOTE ON THE DISCOVERY OF PREHISTORIC HEARTHES AT SWANLAKE.

BY A. L. LEACH

IN August 1907, whilst examining the Old Red Sandstone at Swanlake, near Manorbier, I observed three mounds which appear to agree in all respects with the "hearths" described by Messrs. T. C. Cantrill and O. T. Jones in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, January, 1906.

Swanlake, a bay with a warm south-western aspect, is shut in on either side by the East Moor and West Moor cliffs. Towards the centre of the bay, where the high ground draws back from the shore-line, three streamlets issue just below the 100 ft. contour-line and flow down the short, steep slope below the ruined cottage of Swanlake. At the foot of the slope lies a mass of "rubble-drift" (forming a narrow platform) through which the streamlets have cut deep channels, and beside each streamlet, at the edge of the low cliff of "drift," lies a hearth. The mounds rest on the "drift" and are sharply cut off on the seaward side by the edge of the cliff. Ultimately they will be completely swept away by the sea, but at present we must thank this destructive action of the waves for revealing very clearly the internal structure of the mounds which are covered with blown sand and so thickly overgrown that from the land side their artificial origin is not at all apparent.

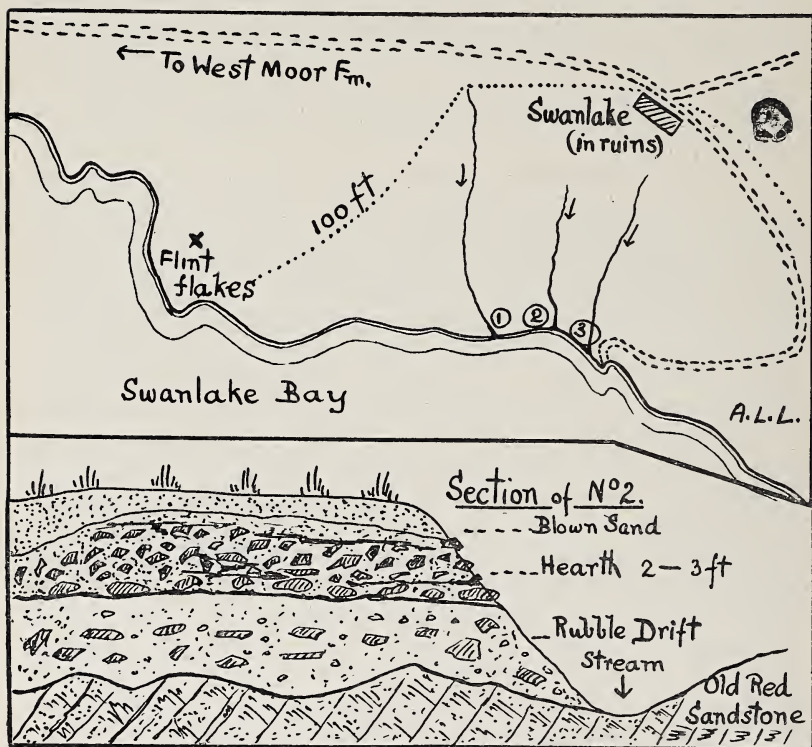
The western hearth (No. 1), which is about 12 ft. in diameter, shows in section an irregular layer, 1 ft. to 1½ ft. thick, of blackened and reddened grit and sandstones mixed with charcoal dust and blackened soil. From one of the carbonaceous layers I obtained a small flint flake.

The central hearth (No. 2) lies about 20 ft. from No. 1, and forms a large mound. It is cut off on the east by the streamlet, and is thus seen in section on two sides. The mass of closely-packed angular fragments of burnt grit and sandstones rests on a layer of larger stones which appear to form a rough pavement. Many of the calcined stones are very brightly reddened, resembling, superficially, fragments of brick or coarse pottery. This hearth also yielded a flint flake (part of a pebble) showing a "bulb of percussion," but not trimmed or further worked. Charcoal is present in abundance.

The eastern hearth (No. 3) is about 25 ft. long and 1½ ft.

thick; in character it resembles the others. In each case the true "hearth" is overlain by blown sand from one to three feet deep.

In seeking evidence of the age of the hearths beyond that suggested by the occurrence of flint flakes in them, I found, on the high ground half a mile to the west, indications of a neolithic "chipping floor" or implement factory. Chips and



Pre-historic Hearths, Swanlake
(Sketch-map and Section)

flakes are fairly abundant, but all appear to be simply waste pieces struck off during the manufacture of implements. None of the flakes show any signs of trimming or fine working, and they can only be broadly classed as neolithic. The flint, it may be noted, seems to have been obtained from the beach. Flint pebbles abound on the shore, but none of them are more than a few inches in length, and from their shape and the poor quality of the flint, they must have presented many difficulties

to the implement makers. The small flakes obtained from the hearths resemble specimens from the "chipping floor" and link the hearths with the undoubtedly neolithic flint factory, thus affording definite evidence of the age of the hearths themselves. Messrs. Cantrill and Jones, who examined upwards of eighty hearths, found a small flake near one hearth (No. 9 in their list), but in no case did they succeed in finding *in* a hearth any object which gave a clue to its age. The Swanlake flakes were taken out of undisturbed layers of charcoal. No traces of bones, pottery, or even shells were observed at Swanlake. The absence of shells seems very significant. No trustworthy conclusion can be based on such merely negative evidence, but it may afford an indication of the early neolithic age of these hearths. There is plenty of evidence that at least in early neolithic days dry land stretched southward from the hills which now form the South Pembrokeshire cliffs. The "submerged forest" at Amroth and the tree-trunks and peat-beds noted by various observers low down on the shore at Lydstep, Manorbier, and Freshwater West, all confirm the existence of this neolithic land surface many feet below the present high-water-mark. It seems not improbable that the Swanlake settlement lay in a sheltered inland valley separated from the sea by a considerable extent of low-lying land, and that the hearth-builders were not at all dependent on shell-fish for food. What they did depend on for food remains to be discovered; but if at the time of the settlement the sea washed the rocks of Swanlake as it now does, the absence of shells becomes inexplicable. The late neolithic settlements of Giltar, The Hoyle, etc., have yielded shells in abundance.

The Swanlake flakes from the hearths, together with specimens from the chipping floor, have been deposited in the Tenby Museum.

THE MAEN PEBYLL,
Mynydd Hiraethog, Denbighshire

By Wm. B. HALHED

THE members of the Nant Conwy Antiquarian Society have latterly taken up the Mynydd Hiraethog as a point for research. This district, extending approximately 13 to 14 miles from the ridge above Llanrwst south-west towards Denbigh, and again about the same length from Cerig-y-

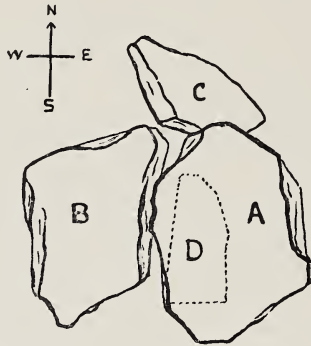


Fig. 1.—Maen Pebyll: Horizontal Plan
(*Drawn by Mr. Willoughby Gardner*)

Druidion in the direction north-east of Llanfairtalhaiarn, contains an area of some 160 square miles. The plateau, mostly moorland, lies at an elevation of 900 to 1100 ft. above sea level, with occasional summits of 1300 to 1500 ft. in height.

The first object within this area that has been investigated is the pile of stones situated behind the Hamlet of Nebo, some $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the upper Pentre Voelas Road from Llanrwst, and at an elevation of nearly 1100 ft. The position is about half a mile from Nebo, taking the first road running north-east as that place is approached.

The extant remains consist of four large, rude stones piled together. The horizontal plan correctly drawn to scale by Mr. Willoughby Gardner (Fig. 1) gives the exact position of the stones, the stone D lying underneath A as marked by the dotted lines. Stone A measures 8 ft. 6 ins. long (north to south),

is 7 ft. wide, and 2 ft. 10 ins. thick. Stone c shows recent fracture and the remains of a hole for blasting. The pile lies towards the east end of what has now the appearance of an irregular, somewhat oval enclosure (Fig. 2), broadest towards the east, formed by low banks of earth and rubble stone. The approximate measurement of this enclosure is 99 ft. on the north end, 72 ft. south, 55 ft. east, and 32 to 35 ft. west. Portions of the enclosure can be seen in the photograph (Fig. 3), and there are several low mounds of earth and rubble within the area.

The remains are marked on the Ordnance Map as *Maen Pebyll*, and known also to a very few in the neighbourhood as such.



Fig. 2.—Maen Pebyll : Enclosure

Welshmen give the rendering of Pebyll as *tents*, but etymologists of note unhesitatingly say it is the Celtic form of *Papilius* or *Popilius*, a Roman name, which seems the most probable.

There seems little doubt that the whole pile represents the mutilated remnants of a large cromlech which was once covered by a "long barrow." It may have been placed at the broad east end of the barrow, possibly for successive interments. The cromlech has been overthrown, and only traces of the covering barrow remain *in situ*, in the low banks before described.

Any stones found in the barrow are probably extant in adjacent field walls. The former existence of the cairn is also testified by the name of the spot preserved by the farm close by, called Pen-y-Garnedd (the hill of the cairn of stones).

Several of the stones of the cromlech may have been removed and broken up. A is probably the capstone; c and D are fallen and partly fractured supporters. Whether B formed a large side-stone to the chamber, or was the capstone covering an adjacent second chamber, as is sometimes found, is now difficult to determine.

Only one inhabitant, the occupier of the farm Pen-y-Garnedd, knew anything in detail about the stones, and his evidence was conflicting and untrustworthy. He has since passed away.



Fig. 3.—Maen Pebyll

There are indications of underground interments close by, which, by the permission of the owner of the ground, will be followed up, and investigations also made into the remaining banks of the barrow.

If we may judge by *place-names*, the whole district appears to be full of interest and worthy of careful exploration and examination.

This is the first time, I believe, that these stones have been brought to notice.

Reviews and Notices of Books.

THE LIVES OF THE BRITISH SAINTS. By S. BARING-GOULD and JOHN FISHER. Vol. II. Cymmrodorion Society.

THIS second volume fully bears out the good promise held forth by the first volume, affording frequent evidence of wide and carefully-conducted research, and exhibiting the same wise discretion in sifting the statements in legends and manuscripts hitherto accepted unhesitatingly and repeated without any estimate of their real value. As instances may be given the story of Cadoc, who is said to have "brought live coals to his master in the lap of his habit, the place where the coals were concealed being well known until the first half of the eleventh century, and then forgotten." The miraculous character of the legend is explained away with the suggestion that "Cadoc may have discovered a seam of coal, which the natives continued to use till the irruption of the Normans, when the place was abandoned and forgotten." The same saint, who, according to the legend, "disappeared in a white cloud, and was transported miraculously to the place whither he was bound," is shown under the same rationalistic system to have undergone the very ordinary experience of being "lost to the sight of his disciples in a fog, or white mist," as his boat made its way from the shore of the Bristol Channel. The pretty story of St. Corentine, the Saint of Brittany in the fifth century, who is represented in art with a fountain at his side in which is a fish, is conjectured to be due to a myth. The Saint has a wonderful fish which served him with a meal every day, and yet recovered itself, after parting with some of its body, before the next meal. A royal visitor comes for whom an unduly large slice had to be cut out of the back of the fish, and there are complications which in the end are set right by the Saint. We are bidden to see in this a version of the sun-myth. "The sun is the imperishable gold-fish that swims athwart the basin of the blue sky. It dies daily, and as often revives."

Interspersed with this unromantic (as some may term it) treatment of curious legends, we have, in page after page, passages which show the unworthy trickery and cunning evasions recounted in the lives of these saints, together with the savagery, malice, and uncharitableness, and too frequent recourse to violence which disgraced their times. There are also incidental references to archæology, philology, and ethnology, which are interesting and valuable. We are reminded that the name Cadfan appears earliest in the form Catamanus, on the Llangadwaladr stone of the seventh century, and that the Anglian version of it is Cædmon, the name of

the seventh-century poet-monk of Whitby. It is pointed out that *Cammarch*, a word which literally means a crooked horse, has been quite recently introduced into Welsh to signify the camel. The explanation of the *Ventum* in Beneventum (p. 35) in connection with St. Cadoc's travels is by no means satisfactory. A better suggestion is made by the Rev. E. McClure in this number (April, 1909) of *Arch. Camb.* Due honour is paid to St. David, who has allotted to him some thirty-six pages full of interesting particulars, and as a frontispiece to the volume an excellent reproduction of the cartoon by Sir Edward J. Poynter, Bart., designed for the decoration of the Central Hall of the Houses of Parliament. St. Cyndeyrn (Kentigern) and St. Dubricius have received attention, and the accounts of these and of Derfel Gadarn will repay perusal.

Page 1 has a curious word "gedigrees," for pedigrees, and the Latin quotation in page 17 needs correction. Otherwise the letter-press is singularly free from error. We hope that the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion is being adequately supported in their creditable endeavour to bring out so valuable a work, offered as it is at such a moderate price.

NOTES ON CHURCHES IN THE DIOCESE OF LLANDAFF. By the
Rev. C. A. H. GREEN, M.A., Vicar of Aberdare.

THE Vicar of Aberdare has put together a most useful compendium of information about the Churches in the Diocese of Llandaff, clearly arranged, and, consequently, easy of reference.

The Notes are in Three Parts—the First, dealing with the Cathedral Group of Churches; the Second, containing the history of the Appropriation of Churches by certain Abbeys and Priors; the concluding Part, giving an Account of the Manorial Group, those Churches which are or have been in Private Patronage.

Mr. Green has had in view, amongst other objects, the providing Lecturers on Church History with materials which would give the local colour so useful and attractive in any public discussion of the Ecclesiastical History of their own Diocese. It is to be hoped that Incumbents will avail themselves of this rich quarry of material, and transfer to their Parish Magazines the concise statements which bear upon their own district, expanding them with the aid of the references to Original Documents so generously provided.

Good use has been made of Mr. G. T. Clark's work on Glamorganshire, the excellent series of Cardiff Records, and Lord Selborne's *Ancient Facts and Fictions*.

Part I contains a useful *résumé* of Bishop Urban's claims. Part II is especially helpful with the translation of the text of the principal Charters of Grants. Some of our readers will be surprised to find what a considerable hold on South Wales was secured by Benedictine and Cistercian Abbeys, as Tewkesbury, Neath, Tintern, Caerleon;

the Priors of Abergavenny, Usk, and Llanthony; Foreign Establishments as Bec, Lire, Gran, Saumur, Corneilles. It is pointed out that out of a total of 109 parishes described in Part II no less than 71 had their churches or chapels appropriated to Benedictine houses.

Mr. Green experienced, as so many others, some trouble in the varied spelling of place-names. The Ordnance Survey, however, should not be accepted as the ultimate authority in this matter.

An Appendix to Part III contains a copy of the "Norwich Taxation" of 1254, and a useful Map of the Diocese is supplied with clearly printed names, and showing the boundaries of the ancient deaneries.

THE OLD COTTAGES OF SNOWDONIA. By HAROLD HUGHES and HERBERT L. NORTH. Crown 8vo. Bangor: Jarvis and Foster. Illust. 3s. 6d. net.

THE authors of this little work, favourably known to our readers for their keen and scientific interest in the antiquities of Wales, have done valuable service in putting forth this admirable account of the Old Cottages of Snowdonia. Such buildings are rapidly being removed to make way for houses more up to date, or altered in such a way as to make it probable that within a few years some instructive pages of national history and native building may be lost for ever.

The authors of this brochure trace the development of the homestead from the earliest times, showing how the circular *cyttiau* gave place to the more roomy rectangular cottage, which, however, still continued with no subdivision into chambers, and no windows other than the bare slits such as may be seen in the barns of to-day.

The characteristic of the cottages that have survived from the fourteenth century is stated to be the arrangement of roof principals composed of great curved pieces of oak, starting from the floor, against the side walls and meeting at the ridge. Of this, *Dôl y Waenydd* at Bettws y Coed, near the Miners' Bridge, is a good instance. *Cymryd*, near Aber Conwy, is an interesting example of the late fifteenth century, marking the early introduction of a separate sleeping apartment.

In the following pages a lucid description is given, with ample illustrations, of the different varieties of walling, each district having its particular type of masonry suited to its own material; the various roof-coverings, reed, slate, *cerrig mwsog* (moss-stone), and "ton slates"; the introduction of dormers and wooden staircases. Very properly stress is laid on the simplicity and individuality of these old cottages, which give them a dignity and a beauty of their own, so completely in harmony with their natural surroundings.

The little book is artistically "got up" on antique paper, with an abundance of well-drawn sketches and diagrams, and should prove a most helpful companion in a tour through Snowdonia.

THE HISTORY OF THE DIOCESE OF ST. ASAPH. By the Ven. D. R. THOMAS. Part III.

THE third part of Archdeacon Thomas' History of the St. Asaph Diocese, just issued, quite maintains the standard of excellence on which we have so favourably commented in our review of the earlier parts. In it are commenced the Parochial Histories in alphabetical order according to their Rural Deaneries, of which four are so far dealt with—St. Asaph, Bangor, Caereinion, and Cedewain.

Since the First Edition was completed in 1874, so many changes have taken place in the organisation of the Diocese, as well as in the fabrics of the churches, that the learned and accomplished author can justly claim for this edition that "it is practically a new work." Subscribers will find that the information is brought fully up to date. A vast mass of materials has been brought together, with wide and careful discrimination, gathered from various sources, ancient and modern; Original documents at the British Museum and Record Office, the latest issues of Papal Registers and Letters, and other Calendars published under the auspices of the Master of the Rolls; biographies and diaries, &c. The results of the author's visits to the various parishes in the Diocese, not in the performance of archidiaconal functions, but as an active member of the Cambrian Archæological Association (with eyes to see, and ready pen to record), have been carefully embodied in the volume under review. It is, consequently, full of interesting matter for the general reader, which he can feel sure will be accurate and trustworthy. Those for whom questions of philology have a charm (and what Welshman will not dabble more or less successfully in derivations?) will read with interest the short disquisitions on the origin of place-names, such as Marchwiell (p. 453); Bettisfield (p. 510); Meifod (p. 492); Kerry (p. 516). Some of the suggestions made are fanciful and doubtful, but it is, at least, useful to have them on record. *Haf-hesp*, the summer-dry brook, and *Haf-ren* the summer-flowing river, admit of no doubt. But is Marchwiell to be understood as so called from "great wythes or oziers," or from the dedication to St. Marcella? For Meifod a variety of derivations is proposed: 1. *Mai-fod*, a summer residence. 2. "*Yma i fod*, the legendary direction of the hermit as to the site of the church. 3. A corruption of Mediolanum. Again, does Kerry take its name from "*Caeraw*," with which the district is studded, or from *Ceri*, the mountain ash, or from the name of the chieftain, Ceri Hir Llyngwyn? Can we accept Pennant's derivation of Threapwood from the Anglo-Saxon *threapian*, "to persist in a thing," which he considered very appropriate to the character of its former inhabitants, alluding to its notoriety as a refuge for immorality and lawlessness?

As might be expected, mention is made of any objects of archæological interest in the parishes described; old inscriptions, effigies, floriated crosses, folk-lore, curious books. Our author finds an unusual use of *Coelbren y beirdd* in Manafon Churchyard, and the

custom of *ysgubor y glôch* (bell sheaf), the perquisite of the parish clerk, at Bettws and Kerry.

Amongst the illustrations (a large number of which were not included in the first edition) are a well-executed photograph of the Gwaenysgor Register, 1538, the earliest in the Diocese; and copies of the water-colour sketches made by Moses Griffith, Pennant's artist friend. An excellent account is given of the incidents connected with Kerry, that vast parish measuring 13 miles by three miles, interesting for its reminiscences of Giraldus Cambrensis, and remarkable now for the number of Welsh names *Cefn* and *Oil* and *Gwern*, with their compounds; Maen llwyd, Bryn llywarch, etc., which survive where at the present time the Welsh language has completely died out.

Bishop Thirlwall's story about the *Ting-tang* bell is quoted from his "Letters," in which he relates how he was met by a church functionary, who besides acting as sexton at Kerry also "discharged another very useful office," perambulating the church during service term, with a bell in his hand, and as part of his duty looked carefully into every pew, and, whenever he found any one dozing, rang the bell. "He discharged this duty," the Bishop observes, "with great vigilance, intrepidity, and impartiality, and consequently with the happiest effect on the congregation."

The list of Vicars, carried back in some cases to the fourteenth century, with brief particulars of their history, is especially valuable.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE CARMARTHENSHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AND
FIELD CLUB.

Part XIII continues the series of excellent papers on "Carmarthenshire People called Quakers." Amongst other interesting articles are "Extracts from Carmarthenshire Parliamentary Surveys, 1650-3"; Archdeacon Tenison's description of "Vicar Prichard's House and Llandingat Church"; "Carmarthenshire and Early Telescopes," by Mr. Arthur Mee; and a useful paper by the Editor, the Rev. M. H. Jones, on "Place-names in the County."

Archaeological Notes and Queries.

SKELETONS FOUND IN THE BARROW AT PENTRAETH, ANGLESEY.—The two skeletons found in the Barrow at Pentraeth, Anglesey, in September, 1907 (*Arch. Camb.*, 1908, p. 211), have now been examined by Professor Keith of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, whose report is given below, together with four drawings of the skulls, made by himself. Each space enclosed by the faint lines in the background represents one square inch.

Attention is called to the interesting difference between the two types of skull, which are diametrically opposite, proving conclusively that the primary "bronze-age" burial was in grave No. 1, and that grave No. 2 contained a secondary or, perhaps more probably, an alien interment.

Report on Remains of Two Skeletons from a Tumulus in Anglesey. Merddyn Gwyn, September, 1907. By ARTHUR KEITH, M.D., Conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, England.

The skeletons are numbered I and II.

Parts found of No. I (*in grave marked No. 2*). Skull and lower jaw (face and right frontal region lost), base also broken; palate and teeth fairly complete. *Vide* Figs. 1 and 2.

Right femur; part of shaft of left.

Right and left tibiæ.

Shaft of left humerus; fragment of right humerus.

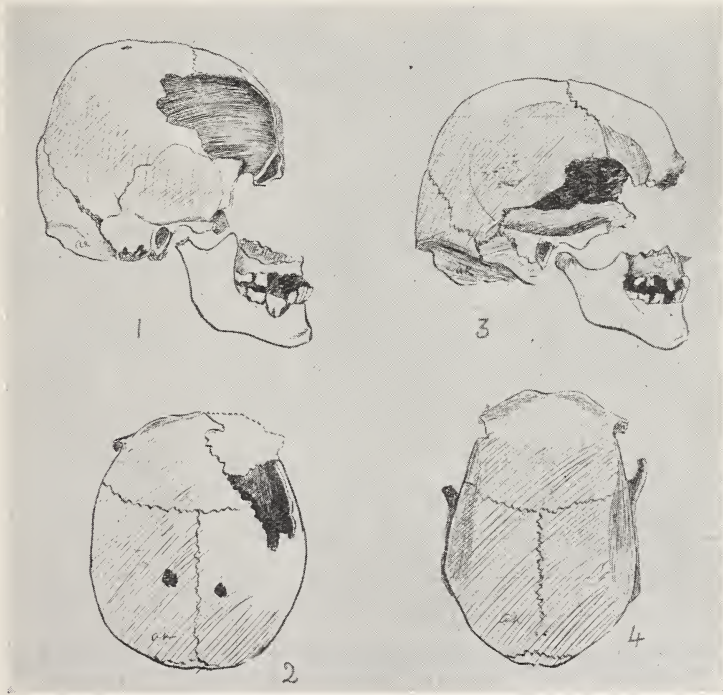
A man probably about 50 years of age (from condition of sutures and teeth), height estimated from thigh-bone (by Manouvrier's formula), 1.660 metres (5 ft. 6 ins.); teeth worn so that the dentine is freely exposed on the chewing surface after the manner seen in people feeding on rough food. The head is round (brachycephalic): greatest length, 164.5 mm.; greatest breadth, 144 mm. ?; proportion of breadth to length, 87.5 (the cephalic index). The height is great (141 mm. basi-bregmatic height) and 108 height measured from meatus to crown. The palate is wide and flat. The limb bones are slender in type, with muscular markings not strongly indicated. The tibia is rather flattened, its width being 73 per cent. of its back to front measurement.

Part found of No. II (*from grave No. 1*). Skull, lower jaw (*vide* Figs. 3 and 4), palate; facial parts and basal parts missing; both thigh-bones (right 465, left 468 mm. long), both tibiæ (upper extremities lost), both fibulæ; parts of the shaft of the right and left humerus, parts of both right and left forearm bones.

No. II. is also a man, estimated from thigh-bones to be about 5 ft. 9 ins. in height; teeth much worn, the dentine being exposed

over the whole chewing surface of the upper molars, indicating the rough character of the food ; age estimated from teeth and sutures at 40-45 years. Head long, 186 mm. greatest length (184 according to Flower's measurement); width, 131 mm.? Height (basibregmatic), 136 mm.; supraciliary ridges are prominent and fused together on the forehead—just above root of nose. Cephalic index, 71.2. Bones comparatively slender, and muscular markings are not pronounced.

Thus it will be seen that as far as cranial characters are concerned



Pentraeth Barrow, Anglesey : Skulls

Nos. I & II differ as widely as it is possible for them to do. No. I represents the short or round headed type with comparatively long face, found so often in the Yorkshire barrows and in France, whereas No. II is the narrow long-headed, low-headed race which Huxley regarded as characteristic of Neolithic England. No. II shows identical features to two other skulls I have seen from barrows in Anglesey: one brought to me by Mr. Neil Baynes,¹ the other in the collection of the Royal College of Surgeons.

NOTE.—A more detailed report on these skeletons will appear in the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*.

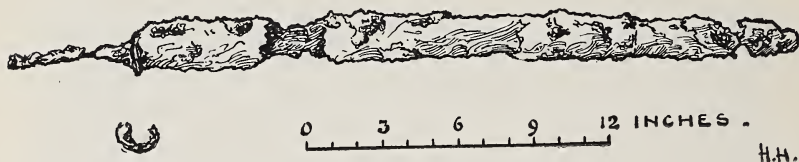
¹ Vide *Arch. Camb.* for June next.

SWORD FOUND AT GELLINIOG WEN, ANGLESEY.—Gelliniog Wen is a farm situated in Anglesey, immediately opposite Carnarvon, about a mile inland from the Menai Straits. On February 19th, 1909, the sword, here illustrated, was accidentally discovered on the farm, which I was invited by Miss Edwards, of Treanna, to examine.

The following is the account given me of the discovery :—

When opening the ground, certain bones were turned over. Apparently the excavation commenced at the feet of a skeleton. The bones were considered to be those of an animal, and were not appreciated to be human until the work had proceeded as far as the head. The sword was struck and partially damaged by a pick, and was thought to be a hard stone. I am informed that the skeleton lay extended with feet pointing approximately to the east. One side of the grave was formed by a natural ledge of rock. On the other sides, however, there were upright slabs. The covering consisted of three large rough stones.

The position of the sword, with regard to the skeleton, is



Sword found at Gelliniog Wen

uncertain. The material is iron, much corroded. Remains, which evidently appear to be portions of the scabbard, of the same material as the sword, adhere to the blade. There are in addition, one or two separate fragments.

The exact length of the sword is uncertain. The small piece of the point is separate from the rest of the blade, though it apparently occupied the position indicated. If we take this as correct, the total length of blade and tang together would be 2 ft. 7½ ins. The tang is 4¾ ins. long. An iron loop, or a portion of a ring, with an external diameter of 1½ ins., was found, but unfortunately its position in regard to the sword was not noticed. It is shown in the illustration. It is probably a part of the loop for the suspension of the scabbard, though it suggests some of the ring-chapes of the bronze scabbards of an earlier period. The point of the blade is blunt.

It has been suggested that the burial is that of one of the leaders who fell in the Victory of Owain Gwynedd, celebrated in a poem by "Gwalchmai." According to tradition, the battle swept over the land of Gelliniog, as the invading hosts were driven back towards the sea. The slaughter along the banks of the Menai is commemorated in the following verse, a translation of the original, which appeared in *Arch. Camb.* for 1848 :—

“ A slaughter upon slaughter, gleaming ; spears upon spears ;
 And an onset upon onset, thick and afflicting ; drowning upon drowning ;
 And Menai knew no ebb from the overflow of the blood that gushed ;
 And tinged was the brine with the gore of men ;
 And pale was the mail-clad warrior, and the pangs of disaster were felt ;
 And mangled bodies lay prostrate before the Chief of the red-stained lance.”

I would suggest, however, that the burial belongs to a considerably earlier period.

23rd March, 1909.

HAROLD HUGHES.

Some Monmouthshire Notes arising out of various articles in *Arch. Camb.*, January, 1909, by John Hobson Matthews.

P. 35.—Canon Morris, in describing the difference between a chasuble and a cope, omits the chief distinction, viz., that the cope is a non-eucharistic and non-sacerdotal vestment. To this characteristic the cope owes its survival, where an ancient cope still remains in its original church. The chasuble shared the fate of every other appurtenance of the Mass, in the changes of the sixteenth century.

P. 40.—I cannot help thinking that the two figures of laymen on the front of the Monmouth chasuble indicate, by their costume, an earlier date than the beginning of the sixteenth century. I suggest that their dress is of the period of Edward IV ; and that the personages represented are not prophets nor apostles, but in the centre a king or prince, and at the top a lawyer or steward. If I am right, it is probable the vestment was presented either by a member or by an officer of the Royal household.

P. 41.—The Catholic Mission of Holywell, from the middle of the seventeenth to the early part of the nineteenth century, was united with that of Monmouth, and both were supported out of the same fund, derived from certain farms in Flintshire and Monmouthshire. It is by no means improbable that the chasuble was carried to Holywell from Monmouth.

P. 69 *et alibi*.—I beg permission to raise a respectful protest, on antiquarian grounds, against the growing and (as I venture to urge) incorrect practice of applying the terms “ chalice ” and “ paten ” to Elizabethan and later post-Reformation communion-vessels. If we are to denote by one common name such radically different things as the pre-Reformation chalice and the post-Reformation communion-cup, or between the paten and the salver of those periods respectively, we shall be causing confusion gratuitously and giving rise to a quite avoidable ambiguity.

P. 69.—It is extremely improbable that, at the date of the documents cited from *Liber Landavensis*, a town would be called after “ three stones ” of a cromlech there ! There is no sub-dialect of the Gwentian speech which would have the combination “ tri llech.”

P. 76.—The word “ Roon ” in the inscription cannot stand for “ ruined,” as suggested in the footnote. The line means “ My days is run.” The word printed “ swortn ” should read “ sworn.”

P. 78.—It is in the last degree improbable that an Abbot of Lire should have been buried at Saint Briavel's.

P. 83.—Mention should have been made of the remains of two pre-Reformation crosses on the south-east side of Newland churchyard. In the base of each, on the east side, is a niche about a foot high by half a foot wide. In the older example the niche is much deeper than in the other. I should like to have the opinion of the Society as to the purpose of these niches, which occur in several churchyard crosses of this neighbourhood—*e.g.*, Whitchurch, Herefordshire.

P. 87.—Hidden under the new organ, at the east end of the south aisle of Staunton Church, is a sepulchral slab in the pavement, to the memory of Edward, son of Benedict Hall (of Highmeadow), who died in the year 1656. The inscription is remarkable as containing a prayer for the soul of the deceased, though made under the Commonwealth. Hall of Highmeadow, an ancient Catholic family and lords of the manors of English Bicknor and Staunton, have a noteworthy monument also in Newland Church, to the memory of a lady who died a nun at Cambrai.

The site of Staunton Castle is on the *plateau* south of the church. The old street of the village is the Roman road from Gloucester through the Forest of Dene.

P. 93.—In Skenfrith Church, the inscription on the Morgan monument is hardly less curious than the one above mentioned at Staunton, in that it comprises a prayer for departed souls, inscribed in the reign of Elizabeth.

P. 95.—The reality of the hermitage in Skenfrith parish becomes more apparent if it is known that the usual form of the name here rendered "Coyt Angro" is Coed-angred, the Wood of the Anchoret.

The oldest "chest" in Garway Church is made out of one solid *trunk*. There is another similar in the Church of Penallt.

P. 108.—In the notice of Garway Church, it hardly seems to be made clear that the building was associated with the religious military order of the Knights Hospitallers, or Knights of Saint John, for a much longer period than with the Templars.

The statement that the Templars renounced "their Christian faith" before a crucifix, sounds like an echo of the preposterous charges made against them by their enemies in the Middle Ages.

P. 110.—The visitors to Pembridge Castle observed the curious, solid fixed seat, with arms to it, which forms a structural portion of the woodwork at the head of the stairs. It is called "Father Kemble's Chair." The altar, chalice, and Missal of the martyr priest are preserved in the Catholic church at Monmouth.

P. 112.—Some of the best authorities on the history of the liturgy now deny an historical connection between the iconostasis of the east and the rood-screen of the west. I venture to doubt that the Canon of the Mass was ever recited behind a veil, as in the Greek Liturgy. The primary *raison-d'être* of the rood-screen was an ornamental

adjunct to the rood-loft, or rather to the rood-beam, which upheld the rood.

P. 137.—There are, or lately were, five hiding-holes at Treowen. The best of them, the one here mentioned, was probably designed by the Welsh Jesuit lay-brother, Nicholas Owen, who was noted for his skill in devising such places of concealment. He was tortured to death in the Tower, in Elizabeth's reign, refusing to reveal the secret of a single hiding-place that he had made.

P. 137.—The Pembroke and Carnarvon stems were not two main branches of the Herbert family, but only cadets—the former, indeed, were not even originally legitimate. General Sir Ivor Herbert of Llanarth, Bart., represents the eldest line by unbroken male descent.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

LLANGFNI MEETING, AUGUST, 1907.

Subscriptions to Local Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Richard Hughes, Esq.	1	1	0
E. Evans, Esq.	2	2	0
E. Neil Baynes, Esq.	1	1	0
Sir H. R. Reichel	0	10	6
J. H. P. Rayner, Esq.	1	1	0
C. F. Priestley, Esq.	1	1	0
H. Rees Davies, Esq.	2	2	0
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J. G. Griffith, Esq.	1	0	0
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Richard Evans, Esq.	1	1	0
Sir Richard Bulkeley... ..	5	5	0
E. Roberts, Esq.	1	1	0
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Colonel Hampton Lewis	1	1	0
W. W. Wynne, Esq.	1	1	0
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Major Lawrence Williams	1	1	0
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Edward Owen, Esq.	1	1	0
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Lady Reade	2	2	0
Wm. Thomas, Esq.	0	10	6
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Thomas Parry, Esq.	0	10	6
Wm. Thomas, Esq. (Liverpool) ..	1	1	0
Thomas Prichard, Esq.	0	12	6
— Tildesley, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. Mason	1	1	0
Rev. E. Scott-Hall	1	1	0
Dr. Williams	1	1	0
J. Lewis Davies, Esq.	0	7	6
Thomas Williams, Esq.	1	1	0
R. J. Edwards, Esq.	0	10	0
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	£	s.	d.
Dr. Jones	0	7	6
Richard Davies, Esq.	0	7	6
Dr. Prytherch	0	12	0
R. H. Williams, Esq.	0	12	0
E. M. Robert, Esq.	1	1	0
Sir George Meyrick	2	2	0
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W. E. Jones, Esq.	0	7	6
J. Edwin Jones, Esq.	0	12	0
Madog Jones, Esq.	1	1	0
Owen Owen, Esq.	0	7	6
Miss Richardson	0	7	6
Prof. Witton Davies	0	12	0
Miss Antonia Williams	0	7	6
Miss Wynne Foulkes	1	1	0
Rev. Richard Davies	0	12	0
Miss Lewis	0	7	6
Canon Davies	0	12	0
Rev. John Davies	0	7	6
J. M. Ansell, Esq.	0	7	6
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O. Trevor Williams, Esq.	0	7	6
W. O. Griffith, Esq.	0	7	6
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	<u>£63</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>

BALANCE SHEET.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
By subscriptions received as per list	63	8	6

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
To L. & N.W. Railway—Tickets	4	3	0
„ Printing	5	14	6
„ Stationery	0	5	2
„ Advertising	0	6	0
„ Llangefni U.D. Council—Hall... ..	1	3	11
„ Disbursements—Local Secretaries :			
S. J. Evans, Esq.	3	6	9
W. Lloyd Owen, Esq.	2	4	3
„ Postages and Cheque Book	0	3	3
„ Balance in Hand	46	1	8
	<u>£63</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>

E. M. ROBERTS, *Hon. Treasurer.*SAMUEL J. EVANS } *Hon. Secretaries.*
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Examined and found correct.

EVAN WILLIAMS.

October 27th, 1908.

Archæologia Cambrensis

SIXTH SERIES.—VOL. IX, PART III

JULY, 1909

THE EARLY SETTLERS OF MONMOUTH

BY PROFESSOR ANWYL

(Read at the Monmouth Meeting, 1908)

RICH though it is in Roman and post-Roman remains, Monmouthshire, in the scantiness of its recorded pre-Roman antiquities, is in marked contrast to Anglesey, the county on which I had the honour of reading the corresponding paper of last year. It is not improbable that many prehistoric remains have been destroyed in the county of Monmouth, but doubtless one explanation of their rarity is the fact that the district was in ancient times largely covered by marshland and forest. The conditions under which early man lived and died in Monmouthshire have, in consequence, to be partly illustrated in this paper by means of remains belonging indeed to the same prehistoric zones, but found just outside the modern county area. Such remains as have come down to us show that man in this district lived under conditions similar to those of early man in the whole of the British Channel area. This channel in remote prehistoric times was, as Mr. Edward Laws points out in his *Little England Beyond Wales*, a level plain watered by a river, and over this plain roamed various prehistoric animals, such as the mammoth and still earlier types of elephants, the cave-lion, the cave-bear, the hyæna and the like. That these animals

did not confine themselves simply to the plain is shown by the discoveries made in the Doward Caves in Herefordshire, which are on the opposite side of the Wye to modern Monmouthshire, not far from Monmouth. Though these caves are not actually in Monmouthshire, they are so near the boundary that they may fairly be here quoted for illustrative purposes, and the same may be said also of certain other prehistoric remains, such as the Grwyne bronze implements. In the matter of race it is most probable that the men of the Palæolithic period in Monmouthshire were of the same stock, or stocks, as those of the South of Britain generally, but so far no links of continuity have been established in Britain between them and the men of Neolithic times. In France the late M. Piette demonstrated for one or two districts the continuity of the culture of the two epochs with great clearness, but such a continuity is in Britain still highly problematical. For those who wish to study the successive epochs of the prehistoric period, primarily in France, I would heartily recommend M. Dechelette's *La Gaule Préhistorique*. This important work gives a very carefully-drawn and full picture of the life of man in prehistoric times in its various successive epochs, and corrects many of the errors into which earlier investigators had fallen. The account of man in the river drift and cave periods is especially full and valuable. So far only the first volume dealing with Prehistoric Gaul in the Ages of Stone has appeared. In Palæolithic and early Neolithic times it is important to bear continually in mind that Britain was linked by land bridges to the Continent, and that, apart from the spread of the ice-sheets in the glacial epochs, Continental conditions of climate prevailed. This meant that the habits and mode of life of early man were practically the same then in Britain as on the Continent. Long before the rudest forms of agriculture were practised or any animals were domesticated, man obtained his living by hunting and by gathering what-

ever grains, berries and edible roots he could find. The gathering of these, as is still the case in certain savage tribes, was probably the work of women; and similarly, in primitive races, there is, in the matter of cooking, a curious division of labour, whereby the men, the hunters, do the roasting, while the women, the collectors of berries and plants, do the boiling. In Monmouthshire, prehistoric man's first home was doubtless the forest: his dwellings were of wood, and his implements, except when they required supplementing by means of something harder, were also of the same abundant material. In course of time clearings were made in the primæval forest, and pasturage and agriculture began, but the mind of man has not even yet rid itself completely of all vestiges of the instincts and ideas of the primitive forest life.

What was the speech of man or the number of his languages in Palæolithic or even in Neolithic times in Wales, no one can tell. The period during which these epochs lasted was a vast one, vaster than can well be imagined. During that vast period, Palæolithic and Neolithic speech must have undergone great internal changes, and in both accidence and syntax millennia had their effects on language then as now. Possibly some traces of these early tongues still remain in the river-names of Wales, the oldest place-names which we have, but it is by no means easy in all cases to say that a given name cannot possibly be Aryan, though there are strong grounds for suspecting its non-Aryan character. Again, it is noticeable that some of these apparently non-Aryan names are similar in their terminations throughout the whole of the Welsh area, and this is a fair indication that, even in pre-Aryan times, one tongue had penetrated to all parts of Wales. To this tongue, whatever may have been its character, some form of Aryan Celtic speech succeeded. The writer is still of opinion that Irish was carried into Ireland through Britain, and that on its way thither it spread into Wales; but he is also of the opinion that

Brythonic, the parent of Welsh, was carried, to some extent, at any rate, into Wales by the men of the Early Iron Age and Late-Celtic culture before the coming of the Romans. It is probable enough that Welsh was a considerable time before it completely ousted the earlier Goidelic and even the pre-Aryan modes of speech. The use in Mediæval Wales of several personal names found not only on the Ogamms of Wales, but on those of Ireland, is a most striking fact, and the researches of Sir John Rhys on this point deserve the most careful consideration. In such a country as Wales, with its marked geographical variety, neither the spread of race, culture nor speech would be perfectly homogeneous, and, in secluded parts of the country, the earlier practices of action or of speech would certainly die hard, and the rich folk-lore of Monmouth doubtless contains many survivals of ancient ideas and conditions, if only the key to their interpretation could be found. In districts such as this, it is more probable than not that the successive strains of population blended with one another, and that the Neolithic stock, probably of dark, short, pale-skinned, long-headed men not unlike Sergi's Mediterranean race, not to speak of still earlier men of the Neanderthal or the Cro-Magnon type, held their own through all the racial vicissitudes of the county. In the time of Tacitus they were called the Silures (a name of doubtful meaning), but their leader, Caratācus, bears a name identical with the Welsh Caradog, the Irish Cartach, now Carthy. These men made a stubborn resistance to the Roman arms, but they appear later on to have learnt to appreciate the advantages of Roman civilisation, and Caerleon and Caerwent especially became important Roman centres, the former mainly military, the latter mainly commercial. The name Silures occurs on an important inscription at Caerwent.

In pre-Roman times, owing to the thickness of the forest, it is probable that but little trade passed through the district, yet it would not be strange if, even through the forest, there were paths known to the natives, which,

through Abergavenny (Gobannium) and the neighbourhood of Newport, linked the county to the wider world on the east and on the west. The very name "Gobannium" is Celtic, and means "a smithy," and it was probably given to the spot as a centre of metal-working, an art greatly fostered among the Celts, whether Irish or British. It is very remarkable, however, that so few bronze implements, as far as one can judge from published records, have been found in the district. In view of the density of the forest which covered Gwent in ancient times, the question naturally arises as to the way by which the Romans reached Caerleon. A valuable suggestion was made to the writer in a letter by Colonel Sir Arthur Mackworth of The Priory, Caerleon, that their arrival was by sea, and it gives him much pleasure to be able to refer the suggestion to the careful consideration of the readers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

The Welsh dialect of Gwent appears to have been an offshoot of the Brythonic dialect of South-Eastern Britain, and there are in it several points of marked resemblance to Cornish and Breton, which were both outcrops originally of the same dialect. A careful comparison of the Gwentian dialect with Cornish and Breton might yield some important results, and the present writer has made a preliminary investigation of the question in the *Transactions* of the Guild of Graduates of the University of Wales.

Before proceeding to enumerate the prehistoric "finds" of Monmouthshire the writer would like to be permitted to express his grateful appreciation of the services rendered to archæology in Glamorgan and Monmouth by the Cardiff Naturalists' Society and the Caerleon and Monmouthshire Antiquarian Society, and it is certainly no fault of these societies that so little in comparison is on record of the traces of pre-Roman man in Monmouthshire. The points upon which additional light would be very desirable are, firstly, the links which bind the district in pre-Roman times to its

neighbours on the east and on the west; secondly, the precise area covered by forest and marsh in remote times; and, thirdly, the antecedents and consequences of the introduction into the district of Roman culture. New "finds" are always coming to light, and it is to be hoped that no discovery that is made will be left unrecorded.

The pre-Roman remains of Monmouthshire, like those of the other counties of Wales, are respectively of the Stone Age and the Bronze Age.

The clear traces of "cromlechau," or dolmens, as they are often called by English and foreign archæologists, in Monmouthshire are very few, but in the *Arch. Camb.* for 1846, p. 277, there is a reference to a cromlech at Gaer llwyd (or Gaer lwyd), Newchurch, near Caerwent. Of this it is there said: "The upper or incumbent stone of this ancient relic is 12 ft. long, and, at a mean, 3½ ft. broad. The uprights or supports are from 4 ft. to 5 ft. high, and the whole seems to have been surrounded by a slight trench and bank." The cromlech in question was discovered some years ago by T. Wakeman, Esq., of Graig, Monmouthshire, who, seeing when at some distance off what he thought was a cottage, went to it, and was agreeably surprised on finding it different from what he expected. "Since then the account he gave of it has caused it to be visited by several individuals; and, when a new road was about to be made in the neighbourhood, he interested himself to preserve it from being broken for road materials, as a Maen Hir near Monmouth had shortly before been broken for the purpose." Last September, through the kindness of Mr. A. E. Bowen, of Castle Vale, Usk, the writer had an opportunity of visiting this undoubted cromlech in the company of Mrs. Bowen and Mr. A. J. Bowen. A photograph of the cromlech in question, kindly taken by Mr. A. J. Bowen, is appended.

In the *Arch. Camb.* for 1854, p. 14, there is an account of prehistoric remains in Monmouthshire, which takes the form of additions to Coxe's *Historical Tour*.

The tumuli and earthworks which Mr. Wakeman here mentions were not necessarily of a sepulchral character. In fact, they would seem to be rather of the nature of military fortifications. In the absence of excavations, it will be difficult to assign to them their true character. It is significant, as Mr. Wakeman points out, that a very large portion of the district, including Trelleck and several of the adjoining parishes, down to a com-



Y Gaer Lwyd Cromlech
(Photographed by Mr. A. J. Bowen)

paratively late period was a dense forest, chiefly oak, called the Forest or Chase of Wyewood.

Another trace of a cromlech appears to be left in a place-name—namely, of “Gwal y Viliast” in St. Melon’s; probably at one time a cromlech stood here.

In the *Arch. Camb.* for 1872, p. 274, there is an account of interesting discoveries at the Doward Caves, near Monmouth. Though these caves are not in Monmouthshire, yet they belong to the same geographical zone, and are of interest as illustrating the nature of the life of early man in Monmouthshire itself. The

expedition in question was made by the Cotswold Naturalists' Field Club. In this interesting account we are told that the caves in question are situated near the summit of the great Doward Hill, about four miles from Monmouth, and a mile and a half from the village at Whitchurch. The account is as follows:—"The first cave inspected was one which is the property of Mr. J. Murray Bannerman, Wyaston Leys, near Monmouth, and is situate about 200 yds. from a cave known as King Arthur's Cave. The explorers state that before the excavations were commenced this cave was so nearly closed up with refuse matter that had apparently been washed there that it was a difficult undertaking to obtain an entry. On removing the *débris*, a stalactitic floor, about 6 ins. in thickness, was found, under which were discovered the bones of fowls, sheep, pigs, etc. About 5 ft. below this layer was discovered a large fore-arm bone of an elephant, embedded in clay and vegetable matter, but nothing is said as to the precise kind of elephant that was found. In this cave was also found the head of a Roman ox in contiguity with the remains of beavers, but no pebbles were found. In another cave, situate between this cave and King Arthur's, a Roman ox-jaw was brought to the surface, the teeth of which were in a very fine state of preservation."

The cave next described is that called King Arthur's Cave. This was said to consist of two caves or holes with a long passage. In one of the two caves, after excavating 22 ft. below the surface, there were found the bones of the beaver, badger, roe deer, wolf, and reindeer. Further inwards, by means of an excavation of about 10 ft., the Rev. Wm. Symonds had discovered a formation of river sand and pebbles, situated between two stalactitic floors. Resting upon the first floor or upper formation, mixed with earth, were found the bones of extinct animals. He says: "I have been unable to discover whether the under formation has yet been opened." In this cave were found bones of

the rhinoceros, mammoth, lion, Irish elk, bison, and some manufactured flint implements; the latter discovery proving beyond a doubt that man must have existed at that time and must have entered the cave. This cave was said to present the only formation of its kind in England, where the bones of extinct animals are overlaid with river sand and pebbles.

In the second cave, which the party called "The Lion's Den," in addition to many bones already enumerated, there were found the bones of the cave-lion; but very few traces of ice were discovered. The whole of the discoveries tended to prove that animals of a carnivorous character had existed in the cave, and had brought their prey there to be devoured, and had themselves hid them in their turn. Several specimens were exhibited, among which were the teeth and jaws of the rhinoceros and megaceros, or Irish elk, bison's teeth, the teeth of a horse, the teeth of a young mammoth, flints associated with the remains in the lion's den in King Arthur's Cave, broken pottery from superficial *débris*, teeth and bones from Mr. Bannerman's Cave, canine teeth of hyæna, teeth of the cave-lion; bones, teeth, and flints from King Arthur's Cave, reindeer's teeth, etc." The objects found in this cave should be carefully compared by some competent palæontologist with similar early remains found elsewhere in Britain and on the Continent, so as to fix as nearly as possible the precise Palæolithic epoch which they represent.

All this information is of interest, as it shows that early man lived in Monmouthshire and the neighbourhood very much as he lived in Gower, in Pembrokeshire, and in all districts where caves were to be found. Unfortunately, there is here again no evidence that would enable us to link together the Palæolithic and the Neolithic periods.

In the *Arch. Camb.* for 1874, p. 178, there is an account of a meeting of the Worcestershire Natural History Society, when Mr. G. W. Hastings, President of the Society, gave an account of some bone-caves

discovered on the banks of the River Wye, near Symonds' Yat, in Herefordshire. Mr. Hastings had visited the district in company with Dr. Carpenter and the Rev. W. Symonds, F.G.S., and made some remarkable discoveries. The precise number of the caves had not been ascertained, but there were supposed to be from twelve to twenty, of which only three had till then been investigated. The party in question investigated one of these caves, and, in clearing out the rubbish on the upper surface, they found two human skeletons and coins and ornaments of the Romano-British period. When they had cleared out the mould at the top, which was of a modern period, they came to a floor of solid stalagmite, so thick and hard that it had to be blown up with gunpowder. Below the stalagmite was another layer, and in it were found the bones of the common black bear, and nothing else. At the bottom of this layer was a second bed of stalagmite, 2 ft. thick, which they also blew up with powder; and beneath this they found an immense mass of fossilized bones of extinct animals, the remains of a mammoth in a marvellous state of preservation, and the bones of the woolly rhinoceros, the cave-lion, the cave-bear, and the hyæna, the last-named bones being very numerous. Mr. Hastings had no doubt that previous to the stalagmite period this was the cave of the extinct species of hyæna called the "cave-hyæna" by geologists, and that these hyænas inhabited the caves for centuries and dragged hither the remains of the creatures on which they preyed. An immense quantity of these bones of extinct animals had been got out of the cave, and the tenant of the property, a Scottish farmer, said he had for some time been manuring his fields with the bones of extinct animals, which ages ago ranged over his holding.

In the *Transactions* of the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Antiquarian Association for 1889, there is a valuable account by Messrs. Bagnall-Oakley (father and son) of the remains of cromlechs in Monmouthshire.

1. The first cromlech described is that of Gaer Lwyd, already mentioned, which is situated near the road from Chepstow to Usk at about six miles from the former place. Of this, five of the supporting stones remain *in situ*, though the one at the north end has fallen inwards: they vary in height from 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 ins., and are composed of conglomerate. It is here of interest to note that the cist was either double, or that a supplemental cist had been added at one end, an arrangement which Mr. Bagnall-Oakley remarks is unusual. "The covering stone," he says, "must have been very large before it was broken: it still measures 12 ft. 5 ins. by 5 ins., and is 9 ft. 1 in. thick. Several of the stones which formerly stood in this cromlech have been used in buildings near at hand. The length of the whole structure was 19 ft. long by 9 ft. 6 ins. wide, and the cist lies north and south. It is interesting to note that there are traces of a mound, which are visible on the north-west. They seem, however, to have been totally destroyed on the north side of the road to Usk afore-mentioned."

2. *The Tredegar Cromlech of Gwern y Cleppa.*—Of this it is said, "The supporting stones have been mutilated and the coverer broken, but enough remains to show that the whole structure was of considerable size: three of the uprights remain *in situ*, the largest being 3 ft. 7 ins. broad by 2 ft. 9 ins. thick, and measures 3 ft. 6 ins., but appears to have been broken off at this height: another stone, which evidently formed one of the supports, now lies partly under the coverer, and this measures 2 ft. 6 ins. square, and is 4 ft. 6 ins. long, which was probably the original height of the cist; these stones are of conglomerate or millstone grit. The covering stones have been split in two, and only one part remains, which measures 7 ft. 8 ins. by 5 ft. 6 ins.; but, as this is partly covered with soil at its edge, it may be a little wider. It is of silicious grey sandstone. This, too, appears to have been covered by a mound of about 50 ft. diameter, of which traces still remain."

3. *The St. Mellon's Cromlech.*—The only trace of this cromlech now is a large maenhir, 10 ft. 6 ins. high, 7 ft. 6 ins. broad, and 2 ft. 6 ins. thick, called Gwâl y Viliast.

Mr. Bagnall-Oakley thinks that the three stones of Trelleck originally formed part of a large circle, which stood at some little distance round a sepulchral mound. If so, then they probably mark the site of a Bronze Age burial.

One of the most remarkable facts connected with prehistoric burial was brought to view in the excavation in 1888 of the Histon Brake Tumulus near Portskewett station, described by Mr. Bagnall-Oakley. In this mound were discovered two stone chambers. These were connected internally, and lay east and west. The most easterly chamber is nearly perfect, except that the covering stones are all gone: the soil inside has been disturbed, and the contents of the chamber broken to pieces. "The side stones of the chamber," Mr. Bagnall-Oakley says, "are from 2 ft. to 3 ft. 6 ins. high, and are water-worn. They appear to have been brought from the shore of the Severn. The most remarkable feature, however, is the existence, in two of the larger stones and nearly opposite to one another, of holes about 1 ft. in diameter, pierced through the stone diagonally." Human remains were found in the chamber and some specimens of broken pottery, which were probably funeral urns, found outside the chamber. There were no traces of cremation. These facts make it probable that we have here to do with a transition period, when the cromlech proper was passing into the cistvaen of the Bronze Age epoch. It appears probable that numerous secondary interments were made in the mound.

A few months ago the workmen of the Ifton Limestone Company discovered at Ifton, near the Severn Tunnel Junction, some remains of human bodies, which have been examined by Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., of the National Museum of Wales. "The grave in question

was near the summit of a steep slope or bank. In removing the grass-covered surface soil the men found a projecting shelf of limestone, and were astonished to find on and about it human bones. This being reported to the manager, he wisely ordered the spot to be carefully excavated, and all the bones to be saved. The shelf is roughly about 7 ft. long and from 2 ft. to 3 ft. wide, and, from the weathered appearance of the rock above it, probably formed the bottom of an open recess in the side of the bank at some time or other in the past—a sort of small rock shelter, in fact. Possibly a spring once issued from the spot.”

Mr. Ward thought that there were about five or six skeletons. There were a number of large stones lying about, which suggested that the recess had been built up in front. The skulls were undoubtedly prehistoric, and were dolichocephalic in character. “They had,” Mr. Ward says, “the ill-filled appearance often to be noticed in early skulls. The adult teeth were remarkably ground down, and several of the thigh-bones have the pilaster-like ridge and one piece of shin-bone the peculiar flattening, which may often be observed in ancient skeletons. The skull of evidently a woman in middle life is remarkably small, and this is characteristic. The disproportion between the male and female skeletons has often been noted in Neolithic burials. No trace of pottery or implements was found. They were probably buried lying on the side with the knees drawn up. The burial in question is probably an instance of a cave or crevice burial, such as is found elsewhere.”

Of stone implements extremely few have been found in Monmouthshire, but Mr. Abraham Morris, F.R.H.S., of Newport, mentioned to the writer in January last a recent “find” of the kind, which, it is to be hoped, will be recorded in the *Arch. Camb.* as soon as possible.

In the *Arch. Camb.* for 1851, p. 334, in the account of the objects exhibited in the Temporary Museum of the Tenby Meeting there is a reference to a celt of

yellow chert of superior workmanship, found at Coed-riglan, near Cardiff, in 1787. This was exhibited by the Rev. J. M. Traherne.

The remains of the Bronze Age in Monmouthshire are almost entirely sepulchral. They are far from numerous, and the reason for this probably is that large tracts of the country were at that time uninhabited. The following are the Bronze Age interments which have been discovered in the county:—

In the *Arch. Camb.* for 1846, p. 91, in an account of the antiquities of Caerleon, there is a reference to a burial, which, in some respects, resembles those of the Bronze Age, though the reference to tiles in connection therewith suggests the Roman period. It would be well if the facts of this burial could be more clearly ascertained, since it looks singularly like a partial adaptation of native practice to Roman conditions. The account in question is as follows:—“On the hill-side still nearer Caerleon is another place of burial; urns have been repeatedly found there, and not long since five or six were discovered at one time. As usual, the contents were ashes and burnt bones; but it is said that no coins were found in them. The whole of the urns were of coarse pottery, and within one of them was found a smaller vessel of the same material, probably a lachrymatory; they all fell to pieces on exposure to the air. In two instances the urn was deposited in a conditorium of large tiles, marked, as is frequently the case, with checkered scorings, and forming a square vault just large enough to contain it.” It is further said: “In the course of last summer a large portion of the field in which these urns were found, was dug up, chiefly with a view to further discoveries, but the search was unsuccessful; the fragments of a single cinerary vessel being all that was obtained.”

In the *Arch. Camb.* for 1847, p. 15, it is said that an urn and a freestone sarcophagus were discovered near the Scetti, Malpas Church. It is said also that near St. Woolos' Church there was a tumulus, now destroyed.

In the *Arch. Camb.* for 1854, p. 14, there is an article by Mr. T. Wakeman on "Prehistoric Remains in Monmouthshire," given in the form of additions to Coxe's *Historical Tour*. In this article several tumuli are mentioned, but there is no evidence given that any of them are sepulchral or belong to the Bronze Age. It would be a great boon to archæology if more of the tumuli and camps of Wales and Monmouthshire could be thoroughly excavated. Some of the standing stones of the county may be the sole remnants of stone circles, such as at one time are believed to have surrounded the tumuli of the Bronze Age. In this article there is a reference to a maenhir, which stood on a common about a mile and a half north of the village of Trelleck on a mound surrounded by a slight fosse. This was broken up to mend the roads.

In the *Arch. Camb.* for 1873, p. 99, there is a reference to a slab, which formed the capstone of a cistvaen measuring 5 ft. 6 ins. by 3 ft. 8 ins. by 1 ft. thick. The interior of the cistvaen measured 5 ft. by 2 ft. 8 ins. by 2 ft. 4 ins. The floor was of black soil. The stones which formed the sides of the cist were from 4 ins. to 6 ins. thick, and placed upon their edges. Other cairns in the same neighbourhood are described in the same article.

In the *Arch. Camb.* for 1875, p. 181, there is a paper by Mr. J. W. Lukis, of Cardiff, on certain cromlechs. The cairns here described were on Senghenydd Common. One of these tumuli was opened, but nothing was found beyond small quantities of charcoal. The writer then proceeds to give an account of some tumuli found at Penyfochriw. The first tumulus was about 30 ft. by 20 ft., and contained a small kist, 4 ft. 6 ins. long by 2 ft. 4 ins. wide and 1 ft. in depth, formed of four thin slabs of sandstone, covered by one slab 5 ft. by 5 ft., a second having been removed. About 40 yds. to the south is another tumulus or cairn, formed of small slabs of sandstone 56 ft. by 53 ft. in diameter. This was remarkable as containing several kists placed

parallel to each other. About 400 yds. from this slope, on the top of the hill, was a third mound about 24 ft. in diameter, containing a small cist 4 ft. 10 ins. by 2 ft. 4 ins. wide. The capstone was 5 ft. 6 ins. by 4 ft. About 350 yds. to the south-west was another small mound and kist of similar dimensions. It would seem to be clear from these remains that this was an important zone of population in the Bronze Age period.

In the *Arch. Camb.* for 1876, p. 348, there is an account of the exhibition at the Abergavenny Meeting of a cinerary urn found on the grounds of Mr. George Moore, about 300 yds. from the Grwyne River Upper Paper Mills, in Breconshire. This discovery, though made outside the present County of Monmouth, is within the same geographical zone. This urn contained bones, and was found within a larger urn of thick ware, of which fragments were also exhibited.

In their valuable contribution to the *Transactions* of the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Antiquarian Society for 1889, Messrs. Bagnall-Oakley have an interesting account of an ancient necropolis on Y Mynydd Llwyd, or The Grey Hill, nine miles west of Chepstow, which appears from all indications to belong to the Bronze Age. The following are the groups of interments which they describe :—(a) A group of burial mounds, 300 yds. from the bottom of the rough part of the hill on the south-east side. This group consists of cairns of stones and earth, each about 4 ft. in diameter, around the bases of which had been arranged a row of stones about 1 ft. in height. These cairns, the writers say, had been very much reduced in size, and at present are not more than 1 ft. or 2 ft. above the level of the surrounding ground. (b) At a short distance in a northerly direction there was another group, but these were still more ruined. One or two of the stone chests which these graves contained were perfect, except that the covering stone was wanting. (c) Higher up the hill in a north-westerly direction, at about 100 yds. from the cairns, was a cist of larger size, 6 ft. long by 3 ft. wide

and nearly 3 ft. deep: this was nearly complete, but the covering stone was wanting. The writers consider this a more ancient grave than those on the lower side of the hill. The cairn in question had been almost destroyed by an old fence and a modern road which ran through it. (d) Still higher up the hill at about 200 yds. to the north-east were the remains of a stone circle, 32 ft. in diameter. This, as the writers suggest, probably once surrounded a large cairn of stones or barrow of earth; the stones which compose it are set on their edge, and are about 2 ft. high, almost touching each other, where none have been removed. Of these only thirteen stones now remain. (e) Inside the circle, not in the centre but on the south-east side, are two stones, probably the remains of the burial chamber or cist; the largest of these is 6 ft. 6 ins. high by 3 ft. 7 ins. by 1 ft. 7 ins. The other stone has been broken off at about 2 ft. from the ground. (f) 8 ft. outside the circle on the south-east side there stands another large stone, 5 ft. 9 ins. high, 3 ft. 1 in. broad, and 1 ft. 8 ins. thick. The writers suggest that this may have been a single stone or maenhir, or an upright support of another burial place, in which case the two covering mounds would have touched each other and have formed the type known as a "twin-barrow."

The writers in question further mention that, about 60 yds. in a north-west direction from the circle, is a large maenhir, 7 ft. 6 ins. high, and that in the same direction on the brow of the hill is a very ancient fence or boundary line composed of two rows of stone about 16 ins. high, set up on end about two feet apart. The writers conclude by saying that, at the foot of the hill on the west side, stand the celebrated Foresters' Oaks, beneath the shade of which the Courts of the Forest of Wentwood have been held from time immemorial. From all indications it is impossible not to believe that in ancient times there was a most important centre of population in this district.

In the same work it is also stated that at Penhow a

barrow was opened in 1860. There was in it no cist or covering stone, but the interment was enclosed in a low round mound. In it were discovered two flakes of flint, a stone foreign to the locality, and two blades of bronze daggers. These are now in the Museum at Caerleon. It is further remarked that the ancient sepulchres described in the article in question are all situated south of a line drawn across the county from Trelleck on the east to Bedwellty on the west. This district also is conspicuous for its camps, which are situated on the hills, and in this way we obtain a clue to the distribution of population in prehistoric times. If the camps could be excavated, considerable light could probably be obtained on the conditions not only of pre-Roman but of Roman times in the region of Gwent.

The Bronze Age implements that have been discovered in Monmouthshire or the immediate vicinity are the following :—

1. The bronze celts already mentioned, now in Caerleon Museum.
2. A bronze celt, presumably from Monmouthshire, exhibited at the Museum of the 1857 Meeting by S. Bosanquet, Esq.
3. A bronze celt, exhibited by the Rev. William Dyke, but the place where it was found is not mentioned.
4. A spear-head and celt (both of bronze), exhibited on the same occasion by William Powell Hooper, Esq., but, in this case also, the place where they were found is not stated.
5. A bronze celt found at Raglan, exhibited in the Temporary Museum of the Abergavenny Meeting of 1876, by the Rev. Thomas Jones.
6. *Arch. Camb.*, 1876, p. 348 : Four celts found in digging a watercourse near the Grwyne river.
7. A bronze socketed spear-head found near Llantilio Crossenny, now in the possession of Sir Henry Mather-Jackson.

Of Late-Celtic remains found in the county the only specimens, according to the late Mr. Romilly Allen, were two bronze fibulæ, one found at Caerleon and the other at Pont y Saeson.

The whole question of "camps," as throwing light on the prehistoric inhabitants of a county, is an extremely difficult one, and, as the late General Pitt-Rivers pointed out, it can only be dealt with satisfactorily by excavation, and that of a very expert and thorough character. Unfortunately, this is costly work, and requires both experience and leisure. At the same time much could be done, if certain typical remains of the kind were investigated with extreme minuteness. It might then be possible to establish some formula for the relation of outward form to internal content. In Coxe's *Historical Tour through Monmouthshire* a list is given, together with drawings of the chief encampments, and Mr. Coxe's account is supplemented by the article of Mr. Wakeman to which reference has been made above.

In dealing with the ethnology of Gwent, it should not be overlooked that several of the river-names are very difficult to explain from Indo-European roots, though recourse to pre-Aryan theories should not be had too readily. Of river-names in -wy we have Ebbwy, Mynwy, and Olwy. Fortunately for us, several of the place-names of Gwent exist in their old form in the *Liber Landavensis* (twelfth century, with quotations from earlier records), and it is thus possible to see whether even in mediæval times these names were intelligible. Another use which has been made of the *Liber Landavensis* in connection with the ethnology of Gwent has been the study of its personal names, with a view to discovering how far they may be said to be Goidelic in character. This investigation has been carried out chiefly by Sir John Rhÿs. In the *Arch. Camb.* for 1895, p. 25, he discusses the evidence as to the existence of the Goidels in Wales. In the case of the name Mail Vannon (cf. Ffynnon Vannon, etc.),

Sir John Rhys equates Bannon with the Irish Bandon ; but it is equally likely to be a name of the same formation as Modron, Rhiannon, etc. Banon, or Bannon, may well be from the root of benyw, and have meant the "Great Woman," possibly the Old Celtic name for a Goddess of the Earth. Other names which Sir John Rhys regards as Goidelic, are those in Cú- and Con-, by the side of forms in "Ci" which occur in the *Liber Landavensis*. Con- would in these cases be a remnant of the genitive case. It is not, however, always easy to decide whether these are necessarily Goidelic forms, though the form Concolen is certainly remarkable. The question of the relation of these proper names to Dog-worship is an interesting one, and worthy of consideration in connection with the history of totemism in Celtic religion. The number of Welsh proper names which contain the root cyn-, cun-, is certainly remarkable. Cynon, Cynfael, Maelgwn, Cynin, Cyngen, Cynan, Cyboret, Cysguid, Cynfor, etc. That, in the Middle Ages, folk-lore flourished in Gwent not unlike that found in Dyfed appears from the legends about Teyrnnon Twryf Vliant and Gwri Wallt Euryn ; nay more, there seem to be traces in the Mabinogi narrative of legends still further east that were associated with Gloucester itself, as in the case of the name Gloyw Wallt Lydan, Gwidonot Caerloyw (the Witches of Gloucester (in Peredur), and the association of Mabon with Caerloyw in the story of Kulhwch and Olwen. In the matter of modern folk-lore, too, it would appear that Monmouthshire has many links with the past, as may be seen from the account in *Folk-Lore*, vols. xv, xvi, of the belief in wizards and witches in certain parts of Monmouthshire to this day. It is also noticeable that in Monmouthshire there is a large number of Holy Wells, a sign in itself that in this county ancient beliefs and practices have died hard in spite of the loss of the Welsh tongue. It would be highly interesting, too, to have anthropological measurements made of the inhabitants, so that one could see how far they

resemble the types found in other parts of Wales. In conclusion, the archæological and ethnological evidence relating to Monmouthshire appears to point to the gradual intermingling and fusion of successive racial types and modes of civilisation rather than to any violent upheaval or revolutionary change. It is to be hoped that, in the case of all future archæological discoveries in this district, a precise record of them will find its way to the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

APPENDIX

The following remains seem to indicate traces of prehistoric centres of population, though their precise character cannot be ascertained without excavation. The numbers refer to the Ordnance Survey Map (1 in.), in which the remains in each case are mentioned.

A.—THE NORTH OF THE COUNTY

1. No. 214: A camp on Whitehouse Farm, to the north-west of Michaelchurch,
2. No. 214: A camp on Dolward Farm, to the west of Vowchurch.
3. No. 214: A camp between Walterstone and Llancillo.

B.—THE NORTH-WESTERN ZONE

4. No. 232: Cairns on Bloreng.
5. No. 232: Cairns north-west of Blaenafon.
6. No. 232: A zone to the south of Llanvihangel-Nigh-Usk, near Bettws Newydd. Here there are four tumuli and two camps.
7. No. 232: Near Monkswood there are tumuli and a camp.

THE NORTH-EASTERN ZONE

8. No. 233: A camp, a little west of Raglan.
9. No. 233: A camp, south of Trostre Common, a little west of Llanddeny.
10. No. 233: A camp, east of Llanddeny.
11. No. 233: Tumuli, west of Cwm Carvan.
12. No. 233: Y Gaer, midway between Trelleck and Trelleck Grange.

THE SOUTH-WESTERN ZONE

13. Nos. 249, 263: Two tumuli on Mynydd y Grug, to the east of the Sirhowy Valley.
14. No. 249: A tumulus, south of Pontymister.
15. No. 249: Tumuli and camp, north-west of Caerleon.
16. No. 249: Caerau, east of Llanvihangel Llantarnam.

THE SOUTH-EASTERN ZONE

17. No. 250: Camps in neighbourhood of Llangwm, east of Usk.
 18. No. 250: Tumulus and camp near St. Bride's, Netherwent.
 19. No. 250: Tumulus and camp, south-east of Tredunnoch.
 20. No. 250: Sudbrook Camp, south of Portskewett.
 21. No. 250: Camp, west of Dinham.
 22. No. 250: Camp, north of Llangwm Isaf.
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THE HARFORDS OF BOSBURY

DURING the period of storm and upheaval that preceded and accompanied the Reformation, John Harford sided with Henry VIII, and rose to prosperity through the acquisition of Church lands after the Dissolution of the Monasteries. Born in 1502-4, his immediate parentage is uncertain, but he was clearly of gentle birth, as he married, *circa* 1525, Anne, daughter of Sir John Scrope of Castlecombe, Wilts,¹ and his wife Margaret Wrottesley. Anne had been previously married to Nicholas Viner or Veinor, who left her a young widow with a son, Henry. In 1558 Henry Viner was granted the following coat of arms containing the Scrope bearings:² *Azure*, a bend *or*; on a chief *argent* a saltire engrailed *gules* between two Cornish choughs proper.

The name of Harford appears to be a variant of Hereford, which is indifferently spelt Hertford, Hartford, Hariford, Hareford, and Harford, in early chronicles and inscriptions. Camden suggests that the city of Hereford may derive its present name from the Saxon *Heer*, an army, fording a stream.

John Harford's arms were admitted by Tonge, Norroy King of Arms (1522 to 1534). The date is not given, but it was probably on the occasion of his marriage, when he received permission to quarter his wife's arms. The coat was, therefore, *sable*, two bends *argent* (Harford); on a canton *azure*, a bend *or* (Scrope); crest, a demi-eagle *or*, winged *azure*, breathing and issuing out of flames, proper.

In 1540 "John Harford of Worcester" rented a pasture called Fforlett, and ten years later the Manor of Bosbury, belonging to the Bishop of Hereford, from

¹ *Visitation of Hereford*, No. 1442, p. 3.

² *Visitation of Wilts*.

that time making his home there. In 1549 he bought of the Protector Somerset two messuages in the city of Hereford belonging to the Church of All Saints. This church had four chantries, one of which, dedicated to the Holy Rood and St. James, had been established by Richard Harford in 1391.¹

Other religious foundations, acquired either in his own name or in conjunction with John Farley, were the chantries of Kentish Burcote, of St. Martin's and of St. Peter's Churches in Hereford, the Rectory of Tarrington,² and lands at Bishop's Frome originally given to maintain a priest. To these must be added the tithes of Avenbury, and the Abbot's barn belonging to the Cistercian foundation of Abbey Dore. It was built of stone and was not pulled down until 1760.³

The Bosbury property was mainly leasehold; the last remnant, New Court, was sold in 1691⁴ to Francis Brydges by Elizabeth, widow of John's great-grandson, Bridstock Harford, M.P., herself a Brydges by birth.

Twenty-two years later, all the male descendants of John Harford and Anne Scrope were either extinct or living in such obscurity that they have not been traced, and the family portraits and heirlooms were inherited by Mary Harford on the death of her half-brother Bridstock in 1713.

For a hundred and fifty years Bosbury remained the home-nucleus and abiding-place of the Harfords. Still a black and white Tudor village, fallen now from the importance it once possessed, and stranded far apart from main roads and modern hurry, it lies hidden in green undulating country among small pastures cut by narrow twisting lanes shadowed by immemorial black-

¹ Storer, *Delineation of Gloucestershire*.

² Duncumb, *History of Herefordshire*.

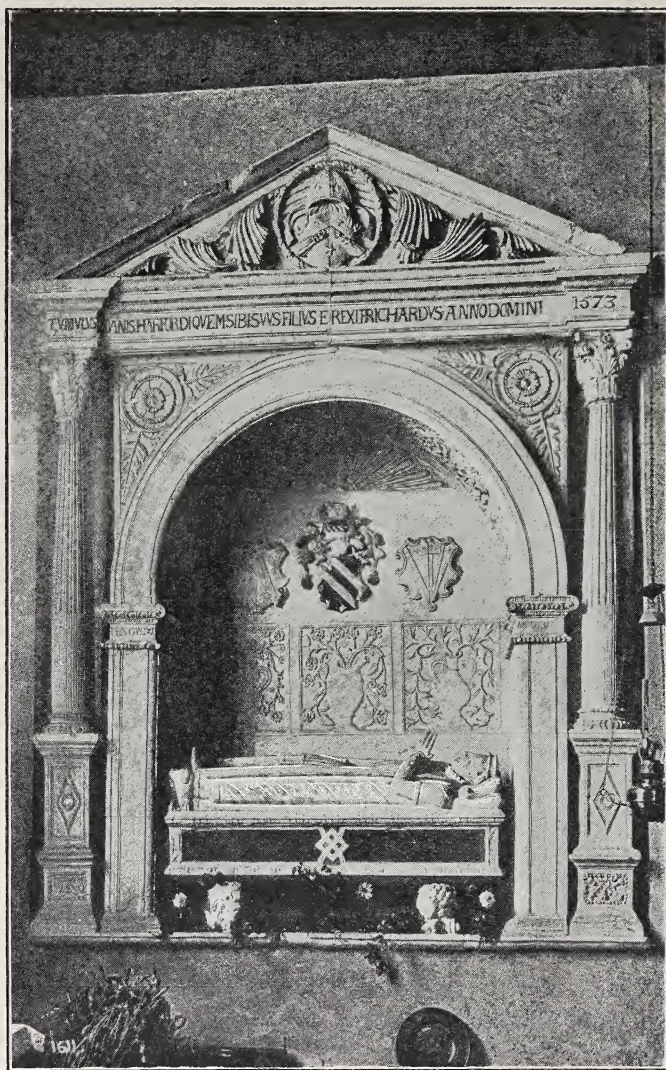
³ In the 7th year of Edward VI he acquired Canon Frome, and Hampton Bishop.

⁴ C. J. Robinson, *Mansions and Manors of Herefordshire*.

green yews, flowering thorns, and apple-orchards. There are miniature heights and hollows filled with leafage near the scattered cottages, white-plastered, black-timbered, roofed with brown thatch or red weather-stained tiles. Far to the west rise the hills of Wales, and to the east the high sweeping curves of the Malvern range, their uplifted ridges taking marvellous tints of amethyst light and sapphire gloom from the afternoon clouds and sunshine. Separate from the church and south of it stands the square massive tower, more like a fortress than a belfry. Slightly west of the tower, on rough stone steps, is a small St. Cuthbert's cross of red granite, surmounting a tall shaft. When Cromwell's soldiers would have destroyed the cross, the Vicar of Bosbury and his parishioners interceded for it, and the cross was spared on condition that these words, still partly legible, should be cut on it:—"Honour . not . the . Cross . but . honour . God . for . Christ."

The church is Transitional Norman, and dates, as does the font, from the twelfth century. In the chancel are the early Renaissance tombs of John Harford and Richard Harford by an Italian workman, who cut an inscription on the canopy of the former monument:—"I, John Guido of Hereford, made this Tombe with myne own handes." Slabs in the flooring marked the resting-places of Anne Harford and her grandson Richard, son of Henry.

Five sons and four daughters were born to John Harford, and in 1559 he died. His stone effigy still lies, uninjured, with folded hands, showing a strong shaven profile, eagle nose, and firmly-moulded mouth and chin. He had made his will in 1551, leaving his property to his sons, Richard, John, Anthony, omitting Nathaniel and Henry, who were both in holy orders, although Henry was to succeed if his elder brothers' issue failed. A life interest was left to his widow, and he charges her "to find my said sonne Richard and Katern his wieff honest and convenient horse-meate



Tomb of John Harford, Bosbury Church:
South Side of Chancel

and man's meate and allso meate and drinke for all hys children and one man servante and one woman servante."

Anne Harford survived her husband fourteen years, dying in 1573. In that year Richard Harford caused his father's elaborate tomb to be made, while his mother lies apart from her husband under a plain slab. The inscription runs :—

“Tvmvlvs . Joanis . Harfordi . qvem . sibi .
Svvs . Filivs . erexit . Richardvs .
Anno . Domini . 1573.”

The four daughters were : Mary, wife of John Webbe of Shakingford ;¹ Jane, wife of William Scudamore of Thruxton,² Martha and Anne.

Martha Harford was married November 20, 1559, to Thomas Cave of Moreton-upon-Lugge, at Bosbury, where their daughter Anne was christened the following year. Martha Cave's grandson Edward Cave of Larport died 1657, leaving four daughters.

Anne Harford married John Aberford, and lived at Colwall, two miles from Bosbury, as did her brother Anthony. Her baby Anne was baptised in August, 1560, and a year later she herself was buried. A note in the Colwall Register explains : “This Anne was daughter of John Harford of Bosbury and his wife Anne, daughter of Sir J. Scrope.” Anne Aberford grew up and was married at Bosbury December 31, 1579, to Edmund Foxe of Leighton Court. An altar tomb at Much Cowarne shows their recumbent effigies, with their offspring depicted round the sides—three sons and seven daughters.² The sons were Charles Foxe of Treworgan, Edward and Edmund Foxe of Leighton.²

Richard Harford.—Born in 1526, he must in 1551 have been newly married to his first wife, Katherine Purefoy, who died childless at Bosbury in July, 1570. The following year Richard married Martha, daughter of Charles Foxe of Brimfield, Co. Salop. She brought him a large dowry, which rendered him independent of the meagre bounty prescribed by his father's will

¹ A Visitation of Hereford.

² C. J. R.

FROM FIELD, (?)

and set him free to indulge his taste for architecture and decoration. Richard's portrait at Boultibrooke, dated 1567, shows a dignified Elizabethan figure in black velvet cloak and doublet, the wide outstanding collar trebly wound with a golden chain. Reddish sandy hair, moustache, and beard frame a characteristic self-contained countenance, not lacking in shrewdness. His name and age, forty-one, are inscribed on the canvas. The coat of arms must have been added later, as it impales the arms of Martha Foxe.¹

In 1566 Richard Harford and his father, then dead, were jointly accused of concealing the advowson of a living from Queen Elizabeth.²

The Bishops of Hereford had a summer palace at Bosbury, in which they held great state. It was partly demolished by Bishop Scory (1559-1586), but the arched gateway of red sandstone still exists among farm-buildings close to the churchyard. The site was leased to Richard Harford, Steward of the Manor, who undertook to build a new house, though not on the same spot. The next Bishop³ disapproved of what had been done, complaining of the new building "that though it might fit a good Knight or Gentleman, yet it came short of a Bishop."⁴ Richard built his dwelling-house at the end of the village, from which it is divided by a deep slowly-winding stream edged with bushes. It is now the "Crown Inn," and contains a long panelled room of his building. It is carefully preserved, much as he left it, from the stone-mullioned Tudor window and the thick beams across the ceiling to the square panelling of black oak which covers the walls. Above the great fireplace the oak is carved into arcades and pillars, and bears the initials R. H. and M. H., with the date of 1571; the same date is also cut on the long oaken table. Four carved shields, painted with armorial bearings, were placed within arches over the

¹ Arms of Foxe: a chevron between 3 foxes' heads, erased *gules*.—
C. J. R.

² Record Office.

³ Westfaling, 1586-1602.

⁴ Additional MSS. 14,027.

mantelpiece ; the first, now vanished, held the arms of Harford ; next in order come those of Scrope, Wrottesley, Foxe. Armorial bearings were also cut on bosses at the intersection of the roof-beams : again, one is missing ; that of Harford. Probably both boss and shield were removed when the house was given up or sold.

In 1575 Richard Harford died, leaving no issue,¹ and three years later his widow erected a canopied tomb north of the altar in Bosbury Church, facing that of his father, and evidently designed by John Guido. Richard's longer, narrower head with pointed beard, shows no likeness to his father's effigy, and he probably resembled the Scropes. He lies on his right side, in a long gown, small ruff, and flat cap, gazing across the chancel, while Martha's figure is oddly poised above him as if she were determined to be seen. She is lying on her back, level with his left shoulder, holding an open book ; a clear-cut oval face with a coif on her small head. (See illustration on next page.)

Martha, who appreciated matrimony, took a second, and then a third husband. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth she brought a chancery suit against the family of her second husband, Michael Hopton of Canon Frome, regarding her jointure, being then the wife of John Berrow of Awre, Co. Gloucester.²

Canon Frome was acquired by John Harford, and having been settled on Richard's³ widow at his decease, may have been retained by the heirs of her second husband.

Nathaniel, the second son of John and Anne Harford,

¹ Will proved March 26, 1576.

² Harl. MS. 6726.

³ A contemporary Richard Harford may have been a cousin, but there is no proof to support such a theory. The elder Richard took his B.A. degree at Merton in 1544 (*Fasti Oxonienses*), and between 1545 and 1551 he held three Prebends in Hereford Cathedral (Rev. F. Havergal). He subsequently became Archdeacon of St. David's, and at his death left lands near Tewkesbury to Merton College.



Tomb of Richard and Martha Harford, Bosbury Church :
North Side of Chancel

became a priest and lived a quiet, blameless life during six reigns, in the crowded years and the ferment of

minds that mark this brilliant, stormy period. He held the Prebend of Putston Major in Hereford Cathedral in 1559, the year of his father's death, and again in 1581. Born in 1527 and dying in December, 1632, the Vicar of Bosbury wrote of him in the church register: "Senex et venerandus presbyter agens ætatis suæ annum sextum super centesimum dormivit in Domino."

John, the third or fourth son, may have gone abroad, for the only glimmer of light on his history comes from a letter written "from Otforde in Kent this xxiii of Maye 1552," by the Duke of Northumberland to Sir William Cecil, Secretary of State:¹

"Whereas the bearer, John Harford, hath a sonne wch he hath allwayes keppt at Scolle and is very handsomly lernyd, and is nowe most desyrous to send him over sea as well to see the trade of lernynge in those partes as obtayne knoledge of other tongues, he requireth lysence of the Kynge Majestie that hys said sonne may for the space of too or thre years apply his tyme as well in Parys and Orleans as at padwaye (Padua) and other places . . .

"Your loveinge ffriend

"Northumberland."

There is no certainty whether this licence was granted, as the request occurred at a time when there was a gap in the records, but it is extremely probable, for towards the end of Edward VI's reign the Duke was all powerful.

Henry, the third or fourth son of John Harford, was born in 1631. He took holy orders, and held the Prebend of Moreton Magna in Hereford Cathedral from 1561 to 1565, when he resigned it and moved to Boyton, near Warminster, Wilts. His Bible, printed in 1581, still exists; the blank pages contain entries of family events, and autographs of his descendants for three generations, ending with Mary Harford, the sole survivor. Over margins and title-page in firm square Elizabethan script runs the oft-repeated motto: "Hope . helpeth . heavye .

¹ *State Papers (Domestic)*.

Hartes . sayth . Henrye . Harforde"; hinting at a life of many sorrows in which a great hope upheld and comforted him.

John Harford of Bosbury, =m. *circa* 1525, Anne (d. 1573), dau. of Sir John Scrope of Castlecombe, Wilts.
1502-1559.

| 1	| 2	| 3	| 4	| 5
Richard Harford, 1526-1575, <i>s. p.</i>	Nathaniel, 1527-1632. Priest, <i>o. s. p.</i>	John, living 1552.	Henry, 1531- 1615.	Anthony, d. 1590.
m. 1st before 1559, Katherine Purefoy; ¹ d. July, 1570.				↓
m. 2ndly, 1571, Martha Foxe; living 1578.			↓	↓
Mary, m. John Webbe.	Jane, m. William Scudamore of Thruxton.	Martha, m. at Bosbury, Nov., 1559, Thomas Cave.	Anne, d. at Colwall 1561; m. John Aberford.	
		↓	↓	

Note.—C. J. Robinson mentions a daughter of John Harford married before 1563 to Richard, son of Thomas Walwyn of Old Court, but the *Visitation of Hereford* omits her.

The page of registers is as follows :—

"*Henrye Harforde* was marryed to Katerin my Wyfe at Stoghton (Stockton), in the Countye of Wiltes upon a mundaye, being y^e tenth daye of Januarye in the yeare of our lorde God one thousande fyve hundred threescore and eyghte and had by her these children following :—

"*Richarde Harforde* myne eldeste sonne was borne at Boyton in the countye of Wiltes upon a frydaye being Saynct *Katerine's* daye, and the twenty-fifth day of November about fouer of the clock in the morning in the yeare of our lorde God one thousand fyve hundred threescore and nyne whose Godfathers weare *S^r Richarde fflynte*, parson of Shavington, *Richard potticarye* of Stoghton, clothier, and *Joane Mumpesson* the wyfe of *Thomas Mumpesson* of Corton, and he dyed the fourthe daye of December in the yeare of our lorde God aforesayd, and lyeth buryde in the parrisshe churchyarde of Boyton aforesaid.

"*Barborowe Harforde* my daughter was borne at Boyton aforesayd upon a wensday about twoo of the clock in the morninge, being the seconde daye of Maye in the yeare of our lorde God

¹ Katherine, daughter of William Purefoy, co. Northampton.—*Visitation of Hereford*.

one thousande fyve hundred three score and (eleven), whose god-father was *Roberte Mowen* of Boyton.

“Elizabeth Harford her boo(ke.)
This is Henrye Harford’s booke.
Bradstoke Harford his bocke. Amen.
Bridstocke Harforde his booke,
hand, and pen. Amen.
Mary Harford her Boock,
The Lord in heven uppon her loock.”

A second Richard must have followed Barborowe, for his tombstone at Bosbury records his father’s cry of grief across three centuries.

“Solum superest Sepulchrum.

HEEARE LYETH
RICHARDE HARFORDE
THE SONNE OF HENRYE
HARFORDE WHO DIED
THE XII OF APRIL AÑO
DOMINI 1601
Hope . helpeth . heavye .
Hartes . sayth . Henrye .
Harforde.”¹

The Prebendary probably remained some years in Herefordshire, marrying secondly Alice Bradstock, or Bridstock, whose son, born in 1607, bore that name. Eventually he returned to Wiltshire, where he died.

Two sons of the first marriage born at Warminster are not mentioned in the Bible record: Henry, baptised May 7, 1579, who must have died as an infant, and a second Henry, baptised December 26, 1581. Of him little is known except that he survived his father and was living in 1634.² Old Henry’s will, made in February, 1614-15,³ left his elder son an annuity of £10 charged on his property in the Counties of Hereford and Gloucester, payable by Alice, his widow, and the heirs of his and her marriage. Anne,

¹ From a rubbing by F. K. Harford.

² *Visitation of Hereford.*

³ Proved November 15, 1615.

Henry junior's daughter, would get a legacy if she should live to the age of twenty-one, and any of her brothers or sisters the same. Bridstock Harford made out a pedigree in 1634 for the Heralds' College, in which there is no mention of his half-brother Henry's descendants, therefore the aforesaid Anne must have died in childhood and had no successors. In 1626 Henry Harward or Harvord held land in Southwick and North Bradley, Wilts; and in 1637 messuages at Draycot Cerne and Langley Burrell were held by Jeremie or Jeronimus Harford, John Harford, and Henry Harford.¹

The name at that period was so widely spread over parts of Gloucestershire, Somerset, and Wilts, that it would seem hardly possible to prove their descent from the old Prebendary.

He himself was buried at Warminster on April 6, 1615, having died at Boreham. Alice Harford proved his will in London and eventually settled at Hereford with her little son.

Bradstock or Bridstock Harford matriculated at Lincoln College, Oxford, in his seventeenth year (1624), and ten years later took his degree as Bachelor of Physic. During the Civil War he was violently in favour of the Parliament, and probably used his influence to protect the family monuments and property at Bosbury. In a secret meeting of Cromwell's adherents held at Leeds after the Restoration, the Bridstock Harfords, father and son, were named as "faithful to the good cause." A report, sent to Charles II's Government of a projected rising in 1663, describes their late conduct as having been highly suspicious and themselves as being implacable enemies of the King. The father is accused of having betrayed many things to the Parliamentary side when Hereford was garrisoned by the Royal troops, and of having held office during the Commonwealth.¹ A portrait, at Boulton Brook, of a dark, im-

¹ *State Papers (Domestic)*.

petuous, determined young fellow, represents Bridstock Harford at that period.

The old physician lived to be eighty-eight, and saw William and Mary on the throne. Honoured and respected, his hot blood cooled down, and all his interests centred in the City of Hereford. A tablet over Williams' Hospital, rebuilt in 1675, bore the inscription :—

“Fear God : Honour the King : Relieve the Poor : Hec Triasunt Omnia.¹ Bridstock Harford being then Custos of the same and a good Benefactor therein.”

He and all his family were buried in the Cathedral. Three seventeenth-century brasses are in the south aisle of the choir. In 1842, when the arch from the south transept to aisle was being taken down, it was found to retain signs of fresco-painting. Eleven coats of arms were placed at intervals, and they were carefully copied by one of the Canons. The third shield was described as: *Argent*, two bends *or*, an impossible coat, and it was considered probable that the arms were those of Harford of Bosbury; *sable*, two bends *argent*; on a canton *azure* a bend *or*.¹

Dr. Harford's first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Hereford of Sufton, a picturesque timbered mansion still existing as a farm-house. She bore him a son in 1634, christened Bridstock after his father in the characteristic Harford way. Dying on February 23, 1669, her brass thus describes her :—

“A grave tender-hearted Matron here doth lie,
Who to God and Christ made her own Elegie.
Death thought to have surprised her pious cries,
But was deceived, for first she praid, after dies.”

Joyce, her successor, died January 19, 1680, and her epitaph is still less poetical :—

“Here lies she who's Soul to Heav'n's fled, yet her grave,
That is entrusted with her sacred Reliques shall have
This true Inscription, that it contains the dust
Of one that was Vertuous, Pious, Chaste, and Just.”

¹ Havergal, *Fasti Herefordenses*.

Elizabeth, "daughter of Bridstocke Harford," who married John, son of Henry Hyett of The Broom, Eardisland, in 1688, must have been daughter or granddaughter of the old man. Dr. Harford died in 1695, and his monument in the south transept bore the legend :—

"Contra . vim . Mortis .
Non . est . Medicamen . in . Hortis."

His only son, Bridstock, became a barrister-at-law, and with Paul Foley represented the City of Hereford in Parliament in the 19th year of Charles II's reign. Dying in his father's lifetime¹ (1683), he was under fifty, but had found leisure to marry three wives. The first was Catherine, "second sister to Sir Compton Reade of Shipton in y^e county of Oxon, baronet," as her epitaph explains. The Cathedral poet wrote a verse in her honour, March, 1665 :—

"A pure Chaste wife under this Marble lyes,
Whose Vertues live although her Bodie dies ;
Farewell, farewell now (oh happy Soule),
Sith none but God above can death controule."

She left two sons, Bridstock Harford, third and last of the name, and John, who matriculated at St. John's, Oxford, on March 18, 1658. The Chancellor's letter, read in Convocation, October 3, 1673, on behalf of John Harford, M.A., asks that he may have leave to accumulate the degrees in Physic. There is no record of his having done so, but his tombstone described him as "professor of medicine." A slab, formerly let into the pavement of St. Catherine's aisle in Hereford Cathedral, recorded the death of John Harford, November 21, 1681, with the motto :—

"Animam . Deo . reddens .
Mortalitatis . exuvias . deposit."

The Oxford document has a curious note on its reverse side, confusing him with his ancestor, John Harford of Bosbury :—

¹ Will proved June 3, 1686.

“This John Harford purchased much of the Monasteries dissolved by Henry VIII. He married Anne, daughter of Sir John Scroop of Castlecombe, third in descent from Richard, Lord Scroop of Upsall; he had issue four sons and four daughters, and died 1559.”

After the death of Catherine Reade, Bridstock Harford, M.P., married Dorothy Davies of Monachty, Co. Radnor, widow of John Vaughan of Hergest, and when she died without issue he contracted a third marriage with Elizabeth Brydges (widow of John Dannel of Bosbury), who survived him.¹ Her only child, Mary Harford, was born in 1681.

The third Bridstock Harford, Mary's half-brother, died a bachelor in 1713 at the age of sixty. That was not entirely his fault, for in January, 1678, Bridstock Harford, of the City of Hereford, and Frances Bright of the same place, spinster, jointly applied to the Vicar-General of Canterbury for a special licence enabling them to get married either at St. Martin's, Hereford, or at Dormington or Weobley. Both ages were given as “about thirty-one,” which, at all events, was true of the expectant bridegroom. Whether one or both drew back at the last moment is a mystery, but the application was cancelled. Perhaps this ill-fated attempt prejudiced Bridstock against matrimony, contrary to the practice of his ancestors. In 1702 he dwelt in a house in St. Owen's Street, and was described as Bachelor of Physic. Tradition relates that he founded almshouses in the same street in 1699.² With his death ended the male line of Henry Harford of Bosbury.

Mary Harford married, as his third wife, Lieutenant-Colonel James Jones, son of Griffith Jones, of Trewern. He fought at Blenheim and received a sword of honour from Queen Anne. From this marriage the late Sir Harford James Jones-Brydges, Bart., was descended,

¹ Will proved May 31, 1742.

² Quoted by C. J. R.

and with his death in 1891 Mary Harford's male line became extinct. She herself died in 1755. After her husband's death in 1713, Mary married Dr. Broughton, of Kington, by whom she had two daughters. Neither of them left issue. Edward Lucas Scudamore, of Kentchurch, is her present representative through his grandmother, Sarah Laura Jones-Brydges.

Henry Harford, 1531-1615; bur. at Warminster.

M. at Stockton, 1568, to Katherine, 1st wife.

Issue by her—

Richard, b. and d. 1569.

Barborowe, b. 1571.

Richard, b. 157-; buried at Bosbury, 1601.

Henry, b. and d. 1579.

Henry, b. 1581; living, 1634; issue, Anne, born before 1615.

Alice Bradstock, or Bridstock, 2nd wife, who survived him, and proved his will, Nov. 10, 1615, in London.

Issue by her—

Bridstock Harford, M.D., m. 1st, Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Hereford of Sufton; d. Feb. 23, 1669.

2nd wife, Joyce, d. Jan. 19, 1686.

Issue by 1st wife—

Bridstock Harford, M.P., m. 1st, Catherine Reade, d. 1665.

1634-1695.

m. 2nd, Dorothy Davies, s. p.

m. 3rd, Elizabeth Brydges, in 1680, widow of Thomas Dannett of Bosbury.

Issue by 1st wife—

1. Bridstock Harford, O.S.P., 1654-1713.

2. John Harford, M.D., O.S.P., 1681.

Issue by 3rd marriage—

Mary Harford, 1681-1755, m. 1st, Lt.-Col. James Jones; d. 1713.—>

m. 2nd, Dr. Broughton, d. 1765.—>

Issue, two daus. (Mrs. Kinsey, the survivor).
Neither left issue.

Issue by 1st marriage--

Harford Jones, m. Elizabeth Brydges of Old Colwall.

Harford Jones, of Presteign, High Sheriff, 1778;
d. 1798.

Mary Jones, m. — Chinn.

Sir Harford Jones-Brydges, Bart., —M. 1796, Sarah, dau. of Sir Henry Gott, Cr. 1807; d. 1847; took name of Brydges in accordance with the will of Elizabeth Brydges, of Hambrook
widow of Robert Whitcomb.

Sir Harford James Jones-Brydges, Bart., 1808-1891,
s. p. M. 1850, Mary, dau. of John Moberley,
Capt. R.N.

Sarah Laura, m. 1822
John Scudamore, of
Kentchurch.

↓

There only remains Anthony, youngest son of John Harford, of whose life little is known. A fine brass in Old Colwall Church, where he was buried in 1590, represents him in armour, with his wife, Elinor Drewe,¹ who died the previous year in childbirth. Anthony Scrope, brother of Anne Harford, and his daughter Anne Scrope, were apparently also living at Colwall, as they were buried there in 1558 and 1559 respectively. Old Colwall Church is built of red sandstone, partly modern, but the south aisle is Transitional Norman. A fine yew, of great antiquity, grows near the west wall of the tower. Anthony and Elinor left five children, three of whom grew up: Richard, Anthony, Mary, who married a Wright;² John, baptised November, 1586, and Elinor in June, 1589.

Richard, the eldest son, went to Holmer, near Hereford, and afterwards to Bosbury, thence during the Civil War to Somersetshire.³ Mary, his wife, survived him; she was buried at Pipe in 1649, and her will proved December 2 of the same year. They had three daughters: Magdalen, married at Bosbury in 1629 to Brian Acton, of Lyde; Mary, wife of Thomas Seaborne, and Elizabeth, living at her mother's death. To the fate of John, like that of his uncle and namesake, there is no clue.

Anthony Harford, second of the name, settled at Bosbury, and married Eleanor Stafford of Broadfield, Berks., widow of Francis Welsburne. She died in October, 1631, greatly beloved. Her tomb bore the inscription:—

“VITA . FVMO . FVGACIOR .
MEMENTO . QVAM . SIS . BREVIS . EVI.”

George Wall, Vicar of Bosbury, made a Latin entry in the register to the effect that “she was, by me and all her neighbours, deservedly remembered.” She left two sons.

¹ Called Elizabeth on her monument, but Elinor in the register.

² *Visitation of Hereford.*

³ F. K. Harford's notes.

Anthony Harford, third of the name, left Bosbury, and took holy orders. Like all his family, he strongly upheld the Parliamentary side, and felt the new wine stirring in the old bottles. In 1631 a remark of his, in a sermon preached in Dorsetshire, came to the ears of the Privy Council, and he was haled before that august body, but failed to explain it to their satisfaction. It ran thus:—"Juvenile consilium, privatum commodum" ("A coat fit cut for this kingdom"). It may be a dark allusion to the fate of King Rehoboam, who lost his crown through the counsels of young men. That is the opinion of a learned divine,¹ who says that a Jewish proverb counted "consilium juvenile" as one of the four evil things. He sees a political application of the phrase in the conduct of Charles I, who entrusted power to such a man as Buckingham, and refused to redress popular grievances, which might be regarded as a proof that the King and his Counsellors sought their own advantage instead of the good of the people. The explanations of "Master Anthony Harford, Curate and Preacher of Beaminster," were possibly more disloyal than the original sermon, for he was sentenced to remain in custody until further order.²

He died at Dartmouth in 1655, and was buried at St. Saviour's, having made his will in August of that year.³ He left his son Daniel "lands in Ireland, purchased of the Parliament." This Daniel Harford matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, November 7, 1651.⁴ He probably settled on the Irish property, and his son was loyal to the last Stuart King, for in 1698, among a list of the officers of ten regiments broken in Ireland by order of William III, appears the name of Cornet Daniel Harford, Brigadier W. Wolseley's Regiment of Horse, in the service of James II.⁵ The elder

¹ Rev. W. H. Kent, O.S.C.

² *Reg. Concil. Car. I.*, vol. vii, p. 199.

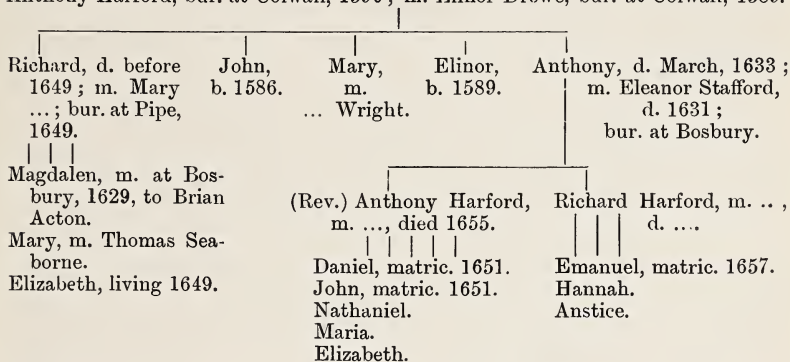
³ Proved May, 1656.

⁴ *Fasti Oxonienses.*

⁵ Additional MS., Brit. Mus., 1698-1705.

Daniel's brother John matriculated at Pembroke College, Oxford, November 19, 1651, and the portion bequeathed him by his father consisted of "the moneys I lent the Parliament." He is said to have married Blanche Kyrle—a Herefordshire name. The Rev. Anthony's will also alludes to a third son, Nathaniel; his daughters, Maria and Elizabeth; and his son-in-law, William Baylie. His brother Richard, who is also mentioned, had a son, Emanuel Harford, who matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, June 15, 1657, and two daughters, Hannah and Anstice.

Anthony Harford, bur. at Colwall, 1590; m. Elinor Drewe, bur. at Colwall, 1589.



ALICE HARFORD.

OLD MONMOUTH

(PART II)

BY JOHN HOBSON MATTHEWS

DOMESDAY was compiled about the year 1085. This part of Wales had already succumbed to the Normans, and the feudal lord of Monmouth was William Fitz Baderon. Domesday has a statement as to the respective rights of the King and the Lord in Monmouth:—

“In the Castle of Monemude the King hath in demesne 4 ploughlands; William fitz Baderon hath the custody of them. What the King hath in this castle is worth 100 shillings. . . . There are Welshmen having 24 ploughlands, rendering 33 sextarii of honey and 2 shillings. There are 15 persons, between servants and handmaidens, and 3 mills of 20 shillings. The knights of this William have 7 ploughlands. What William holds is worth 30 pounds. Saint Florence of Saumur holdeth the church of this castle, and all the tith, with 2 ploughlands.”

In or about 1150, the Fee of Hadnock and the Lordship of Monmouth together belonged to Gilbert de Monmouth, a male-line descendant of Fitz Baderon—the family having, in the manner then usual, assumed the name of their chief seat.

About a hundred years later, John de Monmouth mortgaged the lordship to King Henry III; and in 1256 that sovereign granted to the Burgesses of Monmouth their first charter of municipal liberties.

In 1257 John de Monmouth died childless. It is believed that it was collateral descendants in the male line of the De Monmouth family who at a later date held the Manor of Wyesham and were known as

De Wyseham. The De Wyeshams, or Wisehams, centuries later, were small gentry, then yeomen, then peasants, in this neighbourhood, and the name is not yet extinct here.

John de Monmouth, as I said, had mortgaged the Lordship of Monmouth to King Henry III. On the mortgagor's death without issue, the King gave the lordship to his eldest son (afterward King Edward I). In 1267 Prince Edward surrendered it back to his father, in favour of his younger brother, Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. At a later date all the possessions of the Earl's representative descendant were consolidated and termed the Duchy of Lancaster. In that way Monmouth became a parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, and so remained until comparatively recent times.

The Fee of Hadnock, which I suspect was the original Welsh lordship, remained in private hands until 1393, when John Greyndour of Abenhall conveyed it to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, thus adding it to the lands of the Duchy. The Greyndour family gave at least one mayor to Monmouth, and Greyndour Street (now corrupted into Glendower Street) was called after them.

The smelting of iron was carried on at Monmouth in very early times. I do not know that we have evidence of this in the Roman period; but the antiquity of the ironworks appears from the large accumulation of cinders in the most ancient part of the town, namely, Over Monnow. The Cinderhill, which takes its name from this circumstance, was so called in the Middle Ages; and, about the year 1200, Baderon de Monmouth granted unto William de Marais a forge in the burgh of Monmouth, in exchange for a white horse and a silver ring. This was the forge which afterwards belonged to the monks and was known as the Prior's Forge. It was situate just about where the Grammar School stands, and reached to the river. The refuse of

the furnaces was turned up by the spades of the workmen when digging to lay the foundations of the new Science Wing. The Monmouth Forge of later times, on the Monnow near Osbaston, dates from the reign of Elizabeth. Some of the cottages at the Old Forge were built in the seventeenth century.

The Monmouth Municipal Charter of 1256 (the earliest of the series) was rediscovered only this summer, and in a very curious manner. In the year 1808 a Mr. Caley, of Gray's Inn, found on the Fine Roll of 1256 the entry of a fee paid by the Monmouth Burgesses for a charter obtained in that year by King Henry III. No such charter was known of at Monmouth, and Mr. Caley was anxious to see the counterpart on the Charter Roll. On making inquiry, he was informed by the Records Officials at the Tower of London (where the national archives were then kept) that the entire Charter Roll of 1256 had been missing for more than a hundred years. Last summer, I inquired at the Record Office, and was told (what I anticipated) that the lost roll was still missing. I had really asked as a mere matter of form. In the course of my search for ancient documents relating to Monmouth, at the Record Office last July, I had occasion to go through a bundle of miscellaneous deeds of the Duchy of Lancaster. Judge of my surprise when I found amongst them, not merely the missing counterpart of the Monmouth Charter of 1256, but the original! By what sequence of happenings it had managed to get amongst those deeds will never be known; but there it was—a beautiful little document, not much bigger than a postcard, covered with minute and artistic writing, a gem of calligraphy and a treasure of local history. Adventures of this satisfactory kind do occasionally brighten the sombre pathway of the record-searcher.

If I am asked what liberties and privileges were secured to the men of Monmouth by this charter of

1256, I must give an answer which will perhaps not be very satisfying. The chief boon conferred by it is that a free burgess may not be arrested, nor his goods forfeited, for the default of his servant; and that, at the burgess' death, his heirs may inherit his goods without the confiscation of any part thereof to the King as Lord of Monmouth. They may not seem much to us, but it meant a good deal when the feudal system was in full flower.

On Sunday after Midsummer Day, 1289, Edmund, Duke of Lancaster, granted in perpetuity to the vicar and parishioners of Monmouth a shop by St. Mary's churchyard, to maintain a lamp in the parish church. The grant is, of course, in Latin, and runs in English thus :—

“Unto all Christ's faithful to whom the present writing shall come, Edmund, son of the illustrious King of England, health in the Lord. Whereas Robert le Frere, Our Burgess of Monmouth, has voluntarily ceded to Us and Our heirs a certain shop by Saint Mary's cemetery of Monmouth, out of which said shop the said Robert was accustomed to receive eight shillings yearly: We, in honour of Almighty God, of His glorious Virgin Mother and of all saints, do for Us and Our heirs for ever grant and by the tenour of these presents confirm, out of the said shop half a mark yearly, in pure and perpetual alms, for the maintenance of a lamp to burn day and night in the church of Saint Mary of Monmouth, before the altar of the Holy Cross in the choir of the parishioners; and that the perpetual Vicar of Monmouth for the time being shall in future receive the said half mark yearly out of the said shop, and shall there distrain for the same, if needs be, and shall maintain the said lamp in due manner as is aforesaid; and if, by reason of the neglect of the said Vicar, the said lamp shall not be well kept from thenceforward, We will and grant that Our Bailiff of Monmouth shall receive the said half mark into Our hands, and therewith maintain the said lamp in due manner. In witness whereof, unto the present indenture We have set Our seal, and the Vicar of Monmouth for himself and his successors has set his seal. Given at Monmouth on the first Sunday after the feast of Saint John Baptist in the year 1289.”

In 1413 several men were tried at the Monmouth Assizes on charges of comforting and assisting the rebels of Owen Glyndwr. John Cook, of Monmouth, was found "not guilty" of selling a horse to Morris Llywarch, a traitor and rebel of our Lord the King, at the Friars' Cross in the Lordship of Monmouth; and Richard Stoke, of selling divers axes and leathern bottles to the same rebels.

In 1432 we have another echo of the Welsh rebellion, when the King's cousin, Edmund de Beaufort, Earl of Mortaine, was appointed Steward of Monmouth and Constable of the Castle, in the room of Sir John Scudamore of Kenchurch, who had incurred the royal displeasure by marrying Alice, daughter of Owen Glyndwr.

In 1442 the King issued his mandate to the Mayor of Great Monmouth, in South Wales, to certify the names of the burgesses of Little Monmouth.

In 1445 King Henry VI addressed to his Steward of Monmouth a mandate which I discovered at the Record Office this summer, and which is particularly interesting, because it bears on the much debated question of the birthplace of Harry of Monmouth. It runs as follows.—

"To Henry Coly of Monmouth. Whereas We, by the advice of Our Council of Our Duchy of Lancaster, have ordained and appointed that a certain tower of our Castle of Monmouth, where Our dearest father, of famous memory, was born, called the Gatehouse, which is very weak and ruinous, should be suitably repaired and, so far as necessary, rebuilt [Cum nos, de avisamento Consilii nostri Ducatûs nostri Lancastriensis, ordina-verimus et appunctaverimus quod quaedam turris Castri nostri de Monemuta, ubi carissimus pater noster celebris memoriae nascebatur, vocata le Yatehous, quae multum debilis et ruinosa existit, congrue debeat reparari, et in quantum necesse fuerit de novo edificari:] You are to collect and receive the goods and chattels of fugitive bondsmen, the fines of all felons, and money

arising from the sale of the wood of the Buckholt, as also all other casual emoluments in anywise belonging to Us of and in Our Lordship of Monmouth, and the same to apply and dispose upon the repair, construction or building of the tower aforesaid, under the control of Our Receiver of Monmouth, William Thomas, knight. Given at Westminster. By Bill signed in the King's hand."

William Thomas was Sir William ap Thomas of Raglan Castle, ancestor of Vaughan of Courtfield, Jones of Llansanffríd, and Herbert, Earl of Pembroke of the present line.

In 1444 King Henry VI granted large rents out of the Lordship of Monmouth to the Provost and Wardens of the Royal College of St. Mary of Eaton.

In 1447 he granted to Monmouth our first charter of incorporation, under which the borough was to be a commonalty governed by a Mayor and two Bailiffs (who were all three to be Justices of the Peace), assisted by two Serjeants-at-Mace, whose maces were to have the arms of the Duchy carved on them. The King was to have a Coroner to exercise his jurisdiction within the Liberties, but the Burgesses were to be amenable only to their own Hundred Court, in all causes save felony and high treason, or matters concerning the rights of the Duchy.

It was one of the incidents of feudal tenure that a villein tenant or bondsman of the manor (who was practically a serf) might not leave the manor whereon he was born, without the lord's licence; and this was only obtainable on payment of a sum of money for chevage, or capitage, as it was called. The bondsman was said to be "adscriptus glebae," attached to the soil, like a tree; he could not transplant himself without leave of his proprietor. If he took the first train to Liverpool, with a view to embarking as a steerage passenger on a Cunarder, his lord was after him for the capitage, and,

if this was not paid, the serf would be clapped into the dungeon beneath the castle moat. The records of Monmouth contain many instances of the capture of fugitive bondsmen. One of them, John Cuff, had escaped capture so long that he had become a tradesman at Bristol. But he was brought back and imprisoned in Monmouth Castle. There he died shortly afterwards, namely, in 1448, and the King, as Lord of Monmouth, gave his possessions (which were probably considerable) to the Royal College of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, at Canterbury.

There is a Coroner's Roll for the years 1449-1452, containing the findings of the juries in eight inquests on persons found dead within the borough. Of these eight persons, three were drowned—two in the Wye and one in the Monnow—four were murdered, and one met his death in the manner thus officially described by the jury, in Latin :—

“Who say on their oath that the said Henry Greenleaf placed a lighted candle upon his bed in the house of Thomas Tanner within the town of Monmouth, and that the said lighted candle fell in the aforesaid bed and set fire to the bed by night ; and so the aforesaid fire did burn up the aforesaid Henry Greenleaf, and so he died.”

Besides the Prior's Forge, there was, on the river just opposite the school, a weir, known as Monmouth Weir, or the King's Weir. This was a substantial structure of stones and poles, extending across the river from bank to bank. It was at a level with the surface of the water, except that at mid-stream there was a certain depth left (called the shipway) for the passage of boats. The object of the weir was to prevent the escape of small fish, while allowing the salmon to leap over. The weirs, of which there were many on the Wye, were a perpetual cause of contention between their proprietors or lessees on the one hand, and the owners of the trows or barges on the other. The weir-owners wanted

to keep their fish, and the trow-owners desired the unimpeded navigation of the river. For centuries, legal warfare (sometimes violent and illegal warfare) was waged between them, and most of all in relation to the King's Weir, or Monmouth Weir, above referred to. It was only at the beginning of the nineteenth century that the weirs were nearly all done away with, in the interests of the commercial navigation of the river, which attained considerable dimensions before the construction of the railways.

In 1535 came evil times for the religious houses, and for Monmouth Priory with the rest. It was seized to the King's use, with all its contents and all its landed property. The monastic or eastern half of the church was stripped of its lead and suffered to fall into ruin, though the parishioners' half of the church remained for the public use.

One of the Commissioners of confiscated Church lands wrote thus in 1536 to Thomas Cromwell, the King's Vicar-General:—

“Pleaseth it your Mastership to understand, that there is a house of Black Monks called the Priory of Monmouth, which is within the parts of Wales. . . . I did see the said house, and there is nor pot nor pan, nor bed nor bedstead, nor no monk in the said house, but one the which doth go to board in the town; and, as I am informed, the Prior is in sanctuary in Garway.”

The sanctuary rights of the Knights Hospitallers were deemed so sacrosanct that it was at first thought impossible for even King Henry VIII to violate them.

The first Market House, on the same site as the present one, was erected, about the year 1590, by Mr. Philip Jones of Llanarth, ancestor of Sir Ivor Herbert. Mr. Jones was kind-hearted and public-spirited. He had observed how the country-people had to stand in all weathers, exposing their wares for sale, and exposing themselves to the burning sun in summer

or the rains or frosts of winter. Pitying the plight of these people, Mr. Jones built a Market House at great expense. But mark the sequel. Hardly anybody would use the new Market House. The good folk preferred to undergo all the discomforts and loss to which they were habituated. Such is the natural conservatism of human nature. It was not until the sale of goods in the streets was forbidden by the Corporation that any considerable business was transacted in the Market House, and that was not until the year 1652.

The woes of process-servers are proverbial, and we have some ancient instances in the Monmouth records. James Evans thus describes what happened to him on the 10th of September, 1600:—

“ He saith that repairing to the town of Monmouth to serve a Privy Seal, and coming to the house of one John Mason there to serve the same upon him, one Lieutenant Cox, being then present, assaulted this Examinee and struck him twice with his fist on the face, with his rapier half drawn; and used these speeches unto this Examinee: that he should never go out of the town, but he would fling him over the bridge into the river of Wye, for serving the said process. And the said John Mason did not any way seek to save this Examinee from the said Cox, but sat still and laughed, and told this Examinee that he should never go out of the town alive, to carry news to London. And the said Cox said, ‘If William Owen had seen you, he would have had a leg or an arm of you, for putting his horse into the pound.’ And further the said Cox did say that William Owen’s man should meet this Examinee beyond the bridge and make him be drawn to Staunton on a sled; And all for serving the said process and keeping of Hadnock Woods from spoil.”

The stocks used to stand in the churchyard, at the east end, by the side of the path close to the gate and steps leading down into Whitecross Street.

The whipping-post and the pillory stood in Agincourt Square, in front of the Shire Hall.

There were two public places of execution. One, for the county, stood on the top of Gallow Hill, a round isolated eminence rising out of the valley of the

Mallybrook, just north of the Borough boundary, Curiously, Gallow Hill is near Callow Hill; but they are quite distinct. The place of execution for the Borough was the Gallows Tump, which was somewhere near 'Troy Station, and may have been identical with Friar's Tump.

The old English penal code, especially as improved by Henry VIII, was the most ferocious in Europe. Even so, it is rather startling to be reminded that a young woman was burned alive for petty treason (for poisoning her mistress) in the first decade of the nineteenth century. This execution took place at Over Monnow. Connected with another execution of a young woman at the same spot is a bit of local folk-lore. It is said that this person declared that, at the last moment, she would throw her handkerchief into the air, and that, if she were innocent, it would not come down. When the time came, she threw up the handkerchief, and it was never seen again.

Here is one of many records of public floggings as recorded in the Monmouth Quarter Sessions Books:—

“1763. At this Court Anne Jones, of this town, spinster, was indicted for feloniously stealing an iron prong of the value of three pence; and was thereof convicted, and ordered to be privately whipped in the Town Gaol by the Beadles, or one of them, till her back is bloody, and to be stripped from the waist upwards for that purpose.”

In 1770 Christopher Carter, labourer, was indicted for feloniously stealing a hinder quarter of mutton, and was sentenced

“to be publicly whipped at the cart's tail till his back should be bloody with a line of mutton to be hung round his neck on Wednesday the 14th of November instant from the Cinder Hill turnpike gate to Dixton's Gate and from thence back up St. Mary Street to the Bullring where he committed said felony.”

THE EXCAVATION OF TWO BARROWS AT
TY'N-Y-PWLL, LLANDDYFNAN,
ANGLESEY

By E. NEIL BAYNES, F.S.A.

ON the north-east coast of Anglesey, in the parish of Llanddyfnan, two barrows recently stood about a mile and a half from Red Wharf Bay. They were close to the highway leading from Pentraeth to Llangefni and overlooked the common of Rhos-y-gâd, or the Common of the Battle. They are marked on the Ordnance Maps. The Rev. Evan Evans, Rector of Llansadwrn, tells me that the brow on which the barrows stood is called "Ponc y Clochau," or the Bank of the Bells. This name may possibly have been given to the spot owing to some similarity which the barrows bore to two bells.

In the early part of last year the tenant of Ty'n-y-pwll, on whose farm the barrows were situated, expressed his intention of levelling them, as they interfered with the cultivation of his land, and he had in fact already commenced their demolition. In ploughing over the larger barrow, however, he exposed three cinerary urns, and from that time, at Mr. Evans' request, he left them undisturbed until their proper excavation could be undertaken.

The work was carried out at the expense of Lord Boston, to whom permission to excavate was accorded by Mr. Walter Vivian, who owns the Plâs Gwyn estate, on which the farm of Ty'n-y-pwll is situated. The Rev. Evan Evans and the Rev. E. P. Howell, Rector of Pentraeth, were present during nearly the whole of the excavations, and kindly lent their assistance. The larger mound as originally constructed was apparently almost circular, but it was reported that a portion

of the west side had been removed some years ago, and this statement was verified by a preliminary survey of the mound (Fig. 1). The highest point, which afterwards

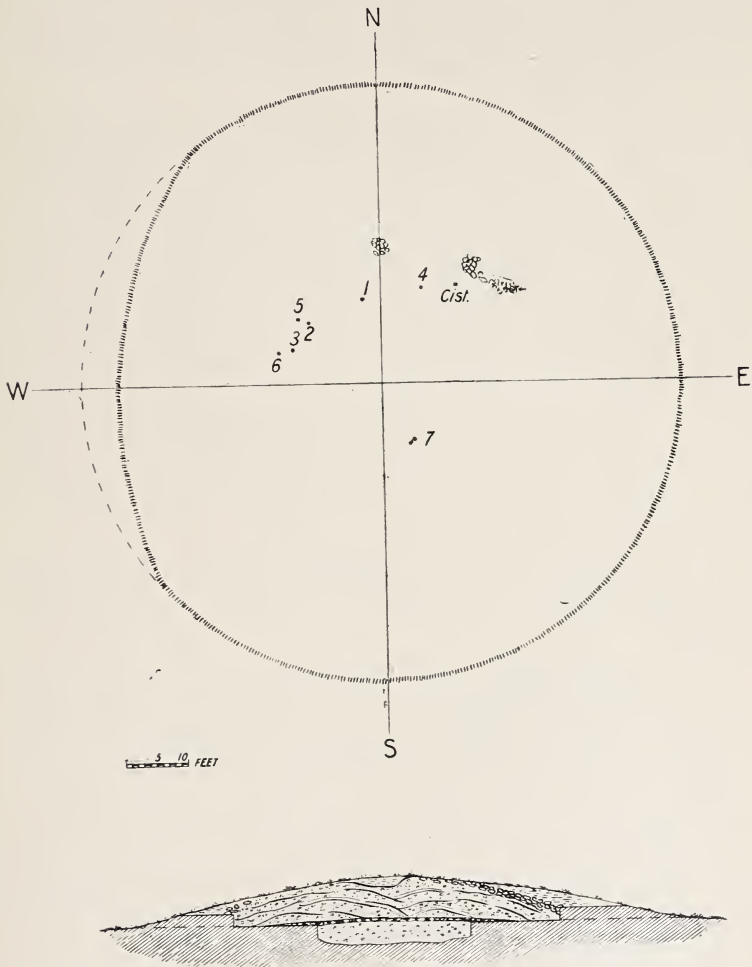


Fig. 1.—Llanddyfnan Barrow and Section

proved to be the centre, was 48 ft. from the north, east, and south edges, but only 42 ft. from the western edge. If about 6 ft. have been removed from this side the mound must originally have been circular. It had a

circumference of 275 ft., and its apparent height was 8 ft. 10 ins. above the level of the surrounding ground. The mound had evidently been ploughed down for some years.

Work was commenced on the 10th of August last and completed on the 18th inst., from four to six men being employed.

A drift 22 ft. wide was commenced 30 ft. north of the centre, which was daily increased in width until it reached 40 ft., when the centre was reached. An undisturbed bed of clay, 3 ins. thick, was followed to the centre, which was then 7 ft. below the apex, showing that the barrow had been originally formed on a natural ridge or mound. This clay bed was followed further until a semicircle of 20 ft. radius, south of the centre, was laid bare. In the centre of the barrow a hole 18 ft. 6 ins. in diameter was sunk 2 ft. deeper into the gravel, and at intervals trial holes, 18 ins. deep, were made lower still, making a total depth of 10 ft. 6 ins. below the apex.

The clay bed covered a layer of stones, under which was clean gravel, the depth of which was not ascertained.

The barrow itself was composed of a heap of gravel about 42 ft. in diameter, on which had been placed a layer of stones, then a quantity of sand, the whole being covered with soil. At two points—the one 24 ft. north, and the other 26 ft. north-east of the centre—heaps of stones were found piled on the clay bed; they probably formed part of the layer of stones above referred to. Some of the stones in the latter heap were blackened, apparently by charcoal.

The east to west section at the centre shows the gravel composition of the mound, which was streaked with veins of sand and clay. The lines in this section suggest that two mounds had been made adjoining each other, but it was found that the layers crossed and recrossed as if two parties had raised the mound, each depositing the gravel on opposite sides. Consequently

from time to time one heap overlapped the other according to the activity of the workers.

Of the seven cinerary urns which were discovered, three were destroyed by the farmer when ploughing over the barrow, but I have obtained the following particulars from him concerning them :—

Urn No. 1 was standing on its base, 14 ft. north by west of the centre of the barrow, but no cover stone was observed. It contained burnt bones, and is described as having been very small and close to the surface. It was broken to pieces, and no particulars as to its shape

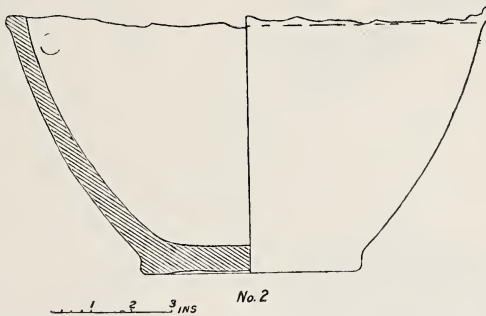


Fig. 2.—Llanddyfnan Barrow : Diagram of Urn 2

or design could be obtained. The paste was similar to that of the urn next described.

Urn No. 2 (Fig. 2) also stood upright about 9 ins. below the surface and 15 ft. 4 ins. north-west of the centre. The lower portion, together with the bones which it contained, were carefully removed to the farmhouse. On removing these bones a flattish piece of thin bronze was found, showing marks of fire (Fig. 3, *a*). It is about 2 ins. long and $\frac{7}{8}$ in. broad. There were also two smaller fragments of the same metal. The latter show traces of a raised design, and one edge of each has been rolled over. Both fragments evidently form part of the same object. That part of the urn which had been preserved was the lower half, and was

of a brownish colour outside, the inside being black as if the outside alone had been baked. It was basin shaped, and there were remains of a raised rib or hoop running round the urn about 7 ins. from the bottom. The base, 5 ins. in diameter, was slightly hollow underneath and about $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. The side, as far as could be seen, was from $\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in thickness. As no



Fig. 3.—Llanddyfnan Barrows

fragment of the upper part of the urn was recovered, the design, if any, could not be ascertained.

Urn No. 3 stood upright, about 9 ins. under the surface, and 15 ft. 4 ins. west-north-west of the centre. It was covered by a flat stone and probably protected by a cist. I have seen some fragments which show that it was of a reddish colour with an impressed cord design in straight sloping lines. I could gather

nothing as to its shape or size. It contained calcined bones.

Urn No. 4 (Fig. 4) was the first discovered during the excavations. It was 16 ft. 9 ins. north by east of the centre, standing nearly upright but leaning slightly outwards, 9 ins. under the surface. It was nearly 12 ins. in height and about $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter; it had two raised ribs running round the side, and the base was flat underneath. It stood on gravel in a cist

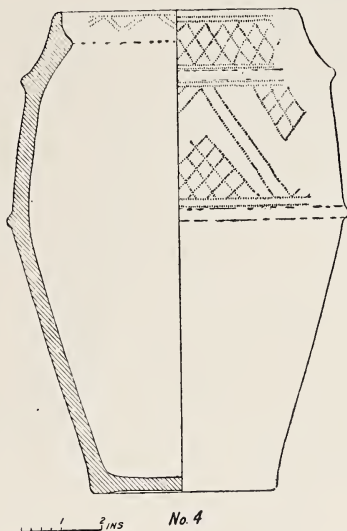


Fig. 4.—Llanddyfnan Barrow: Urn 4

formed of horizontal stones covered by a flat stone. These stones had been displaced, and in consequence the side of the urn had been forced inwards at one place. Half of the side had practically perished. As it was found impossible to remove it entire, it was carefully measured and removed in pieces. The bones which it contained were in very small fragments. A small lump of bronze was found under the urn before removal, where it had evidently fallen through a hole in the bottom. Two other pieces of bronze, one about $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in length, were found among the bones, and all

these pieces had passed through the fire (Fig. 3, *b*). The colour of the surface of the pottery was reddish outside and brown inside, the body being black; it was fairly well baked. The design, just within the rim, outside the rim, and on the band below, is a variety of the chevron pattern and composed of a series of small dots formed with some pointed instrument.

Urn No. 5 (Fig. 5) had no protecting stone cist, and

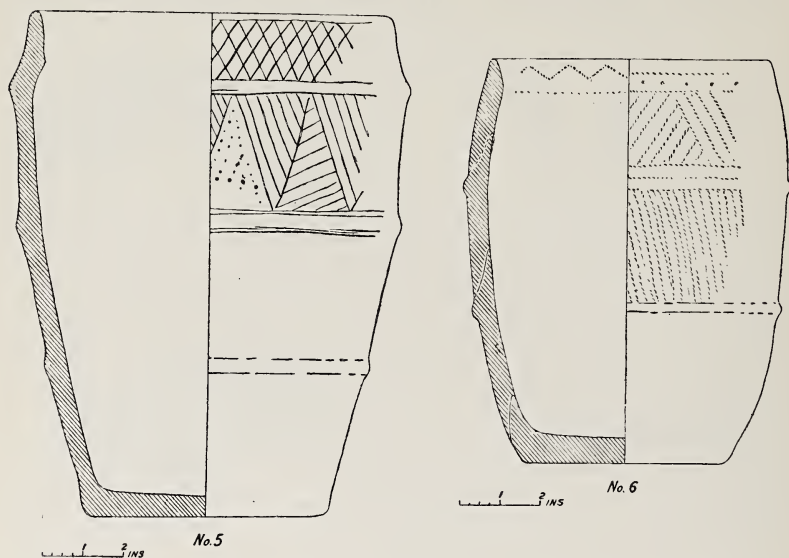


Fig. 5.—Llanddyfnan Barrow: Urn 5 Fig. 6.—Llanddyfnan Barrow: Urn 6

was unfortunately damaged by a spade before it was discovered. It was placed 16 ft. 8 ins. north-west of the centre, 15 ins. under the surface, in an inverted position and upright, standing in fine gravel without protection. The bottom of the urn, which was flat, had been pressed inwards and broken. In height it was about $12\frac{1}{2}$ ins. and 10 ins. in width. The bones which it contained were not in very small fragments; and two portions of a lower jaw suggested, from their small size, that they had belonged to a woman or young man. In colour the pottery was black to brown both

inside and out, and was in such a friable condition that it could not be removed entire. No bronze was found in it. The urn was distinguished by having three raised hoops or ribs running round it, the spaces between the rim and two top ribs being decorated with a shaded chevron pattern of straight incised lines: one chevron, however, is shaded with dotted lines.

Urn No. 6 (Fig. 6) fell without warning, with some gravel, and was broken to pieces. This urn also had no protecting stones round it. Its impression, left on the side of the cutting, 17 ft. west-north-west of the centre, showed that it was barrel shaped and standing, probably, in an inverted position, only 4 ins. under the surface. From the impression made in the soil and by means of fitting together some of the pieces it is possible to judge of its size, which must have been about 10 ins. in height and 8 ins. in breadth. It contained calcined bones and a flattish piece of thin bronze about 2 ins. long and 1 in. broad, which had passed through the fire (Fig. 3, *c*). The bottom was nearly flat underneath, and two raised ribs encircled its side. The colour of the urn was reddish outside and in, and the paste of a red gritty nature. The design on the two top bands is a roughly made cord pattern of diagonal lines.

The urn in falling was fractured in two places where the bands of clay had, in its original manufacture, been united, and these fractures are interesting, as they show how these vessels with raised ribs were built up, and the reason for the ribs themselves, which evidently concealed the joins in the clay.

These urns with raised ribs or hoops are apparently of rather an uncommon type, and, with the exception perhaps of one found at Menai Bridge,¹ I find no previous record of the discovery of any answering to this description in Anglesey. An urn of this type was discovered at Penmaenmawr in 1889.²

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 1868, p. 243.

² *Ibid.*, 1891, p. 33.

According to the Hon. J. Abercrombie, this "type is best represented in North Britain, and comes as far South as Derbyshire. But it also occurs in North and South Wales and in the North-Eastern part of Ireland, reaching as far South as Wicklow."¹

Urn No. 7 (Fig. 7) was found 10 ft. to the south-south-

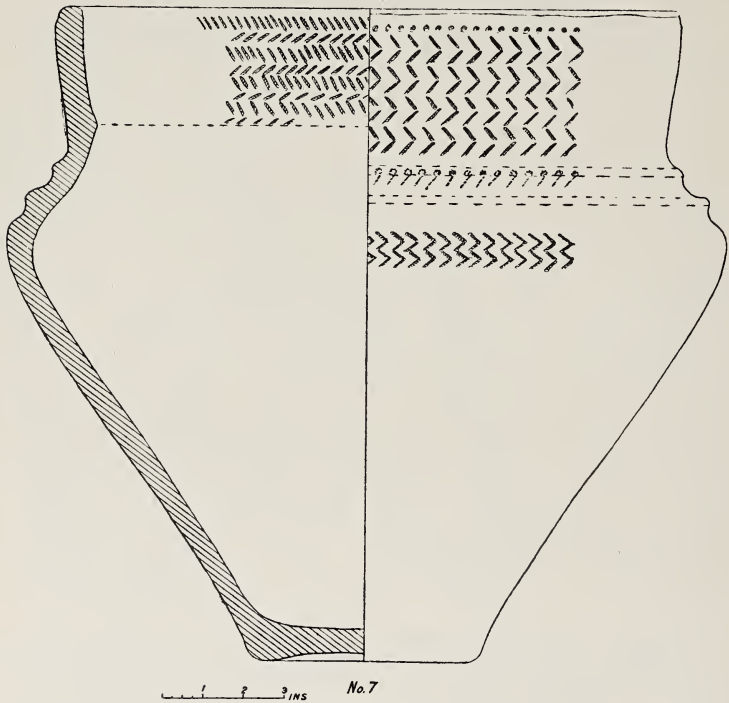


Fig. 7.—Llanddyfnan Barrow : Urn 7

east of the centre, 10 ins. below the surface. It had been inverted, and was standing upright and touching another smaller urn which will be described later. The mouth of the larger urn had been placed on a thin layer of gravel, which again rested on a thick bed of sand. It was 16 ins. in height and $17\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in greatest width, the rim being 14 ins. across inside. One side was

¹ *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 1907, p. 202.

pressed in by one of the stones which formed a protecting cist, and the base, which was hollow beneath, had been broken off and slightly displaced, and the whole urn was much distorted. The neck had given way just above the rim, owing to the weight of the urn, and the rim itself was found telescoped within the neck.

One side was of a reddish colour, the opposite side being brownish. The neck, dark brown in colour, was better baked than the rest. A zigzag decoration, formed of short "twisted-cord" lines, extends over both the inside and outside of the neck and partly down the side.

On removing one side, which was broken, the bones were exposed under a mass of earth which had found its way through the broken side. These bones were in large pieces, although completely incinerated, and they appeared to be those of one individual only. The point of a bronze knife-dagger (Fig. 8, *a*) was visible near one side of the urn. On removing some of the bones the narrow end of an elongated bronze implement (Fig. 8, *b*) also appeared close to the side of the urn, and these two implements, which were both in fine condition, had the appearance of having been pushed down into the bones, points first, before the urn was inverted.

A little lower a celt-shaped implement (Fig. 8, *c*), twisted by the action of heat, was found lying horizontally. Two other minute fragments of bronze were found, but although a careful search was made for possible rivets or a pommel from the handle of the knife-dagger, none could be found. From the absence of the pommel and rivets and the impression on the oxydised surface of the knife, it is clear that the handle was formed of a solid piece of horn, the notch being semicircular. The blade of the knife is $1\frac{9}{16}$ in. in width and just under 4 ins. in length, although it was probably half an inch longer and acutely pointed. It has a double channel along its cutting edge, the intermediate space being

filled in with a pattern of short lines, apparently produced by blows on a small chisel. Three rivets remain in the blade. The following lengths are expressed in decimals of an inch:—Length of one outer rivet .282, of the centre rivet .358, and of the other outer rivet .275, all the rivets being about .105 in diameter. The thickness of the blade varies from



Fig. 8.—Llanddyfnan Barrows

.08 to .062 near the point. The first implement referred to above is $4\frac{5}{16}$ ins. in length, about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in width at its narrow end and $\frac{7}{8}$ in. at the other; this wider end has been hammered out into a nearly semi-circular form. Both ends have been brought to a sharp edge. Its greatest thickness is .135 in. The celt-shaped instrument is about $3\frac{1}{8}$ ins. in length, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide at its narrow end, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. at the other, where about $\frac{1}{8}$ in. has been broken off. As in the case of

the other implement, both ends have been brought to an edge. The greatest thickness is about .19 in.

Almost at the bottom of the bones, and therefore placed originally at the top of them, was a portion of a tine of stag's horn, about 5 ins. long. It was lying in a horizontal position and was reddish brown in colour, the surface being rough and unworn. A tiny fragment of bronze was found in a cavity at one end of the horn, but the horn itself had apparently been rubbed smooth at each end, the cavity being merely caused by decay.

Urn No. 8 (Fig. 9), just to the south-west of the last-mentioned urn, was lying on its side in a broken

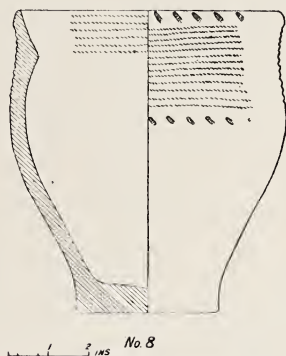


Fig. 9.—Llanddyfnan Barrow : Urn 8

condition, and with its mouth away from the larger urn. It is nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high and 7 ins. in diameter at its widest part, the base being $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across. The inside and outside of the rim, and part of the side, is decorated with a "twisted-cord" pattern. It is much better baked and of harder paste than the seven cinerary urns already described, and, as only a few fragments were missing, it was found possible to reconstruct it.

Only one fragment of incinerated bone was found in it, and this fragment had evidently escaped from a hole in the side of the larger urn with which it was in contact.

Nineteen feet nine inches north-east of the centre of the barrow was a cist formed of a few horizontal stones and a cover stone. It was 1 ft. 9 ins. below the surface, and contained incinerated bones in small pieces, which had been placed on the gravel. No bronze was found here.

Near the edge of the barrow and 25 ft. from the centre, in a north-easterly direction, an extended skeleton was discovered, the skull being 2 ft. 8 ins. below the surface. The body had evidently been placed on its back with the feet almost to the east. It had been laid among the second heap of stones already referred to, the neck being between two of these stones. Portions of the skull, the right scapula, clavicle, humerus, radius, ulna and femur, also the spinal column, some of the ribs and a portion of the pelvis were found, the bones on the left side of the body having perished. Judging from the teeth (which were sound and well worn), and the small size of the bones, it is probable that they belonged to a woman about 25 to 30 years of age. The head was inclined to the north and the right arm bent so that the right hand rested on the spinal column just below the ribs.

All the bones were redeposited at the bottom of the excavation.

Three flint flakes were found in removing the shingle of which the barrow was composed; no others were noticed. These flakes are considerably eroded from weathering, and their presence in the shingle is doubtless fortuitous.

The shape of this barrow and the finds made during excavation prove it to have belonged to the Bronze Age. From the absence of any central interment it may be assumed that the large urn, No. 7, contained the bones and bronze relics of the most important personage buried there.

There is nothing to show at what later date the extended skeleton was placed in the barrow, but the condition of the teeth and bones suggest that they

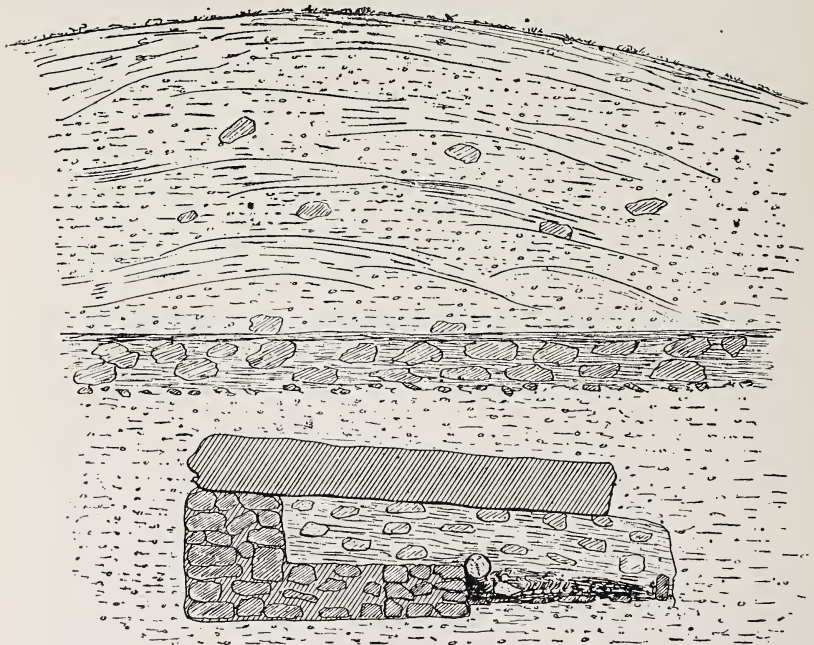
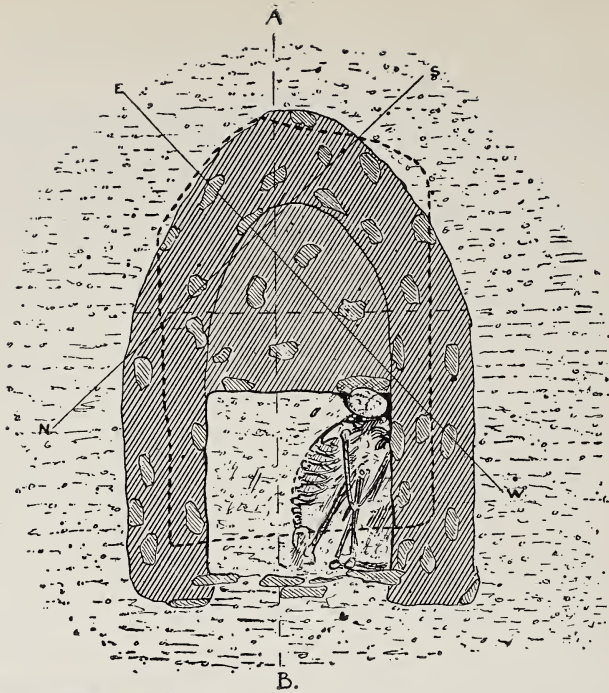
were introduced into the mound in early times, although possibly many years after the erection of the barrow itself.

At a distance of 200 ft. to the south-east of the last-mentioned barrow stood a tumulus about 4 ft. in height above the ground level, and over 200 ft. in circumference. A portion of its east side had evidently been removed at some time, and from its south side a quantity of stones had been carted away by the farmer some years ago.

This mound was also much ploughed down, and of course it is possible that some urns have been destroyed; but, as we found no traces of any, I think it more probable that they were never deposited there.

On the south-east side, after excavation had been commenced, a black layer, about 1 in. in thickness, was met with 12 ins. above the ground level, its extent being about 6 ft. by 4 ft. The mound itself was composed of soil, gravel, and stones, the gravel itself being less in quantity and the stones in greater abundance than in the larger barrow.

No object of interest, with the exception of one flint flake similar to the three flakes found in the first barrow, was discovered above the ground level. Almost in the centre, but a little to the west of it, in the heavy soil and stones on which the barrow had been erected, was a patch of gravel. On digging down through this a flat slab of limestone was encountered, 14 ins. below the surface; when cleared it proved to be 5 ft. 2 ins. in length, 3 ft. 5 in. in width, and 8 ins. thick. Its magnetic bearing was $336\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ (Mag. Var., 18°). On raising this stone a cist was disclosed which was nearly filled with gravel (Figs. 10 and 11). In the centre a slight depression contained traces of charcoal and two or three pieces of a substance which resembles thin brownish bark, but which proved on analysis to be composed of lime. Mr. James Howe, Curator of the Geological Museum in Jermyn Street, who kindly examined this substance, considers it to be evidently



SECTION AT A-B.

Figs. 10 and 11.—Llanddyfnan : Section of smaller Barrow and Plan of Cist

a stalagmitic deposit, and he fancies he can detect markings on the under surface which are more suggestive of skin or leather than of wood.

On removing the gravel and soil from the cist, a crouched skeleton was exposed, occupying the south-west side of the cist, lying on its left side with the head facing the point of sunset at the winter solstice in the south-west. The arms were in front of the body,

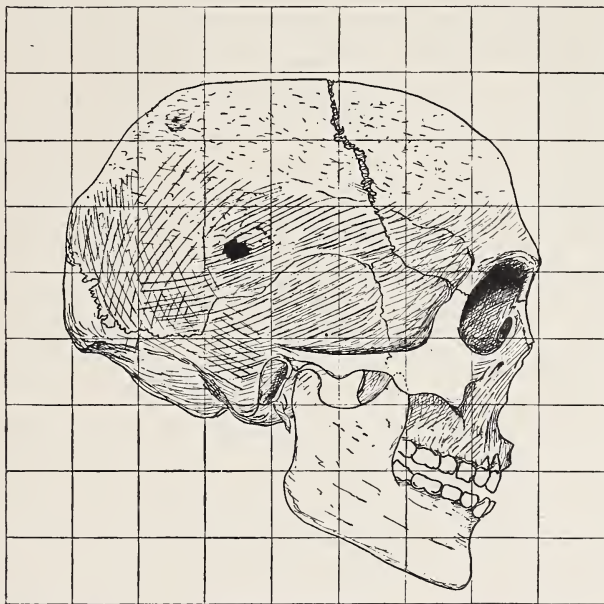


Fig. 12.—Llanddyfnan Barrow: Drawing of Skull

the hands being bent inwards at the wrist; the fingers extended and pointing under the chin.

The skull (Fig. 12) has been very carefully examined by Professor A. Keith, Conservator of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, whose report I am able to give later.

A flint knife, $2\frac{1}{8}$ ins. in length, had been placed just behind the head, but no earthenware vessels were found (Fig. 3, *d*).

Running along the outer edge of the right radius of

the skeleton, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. from it, was a dark line, less than $\frac{1}{8}$ in. in width, which may have represented the remains of a skin or other substance in which the body had been wrapped. The stalagmitic deposit already referred to, which had formed on some substance, judged to be probably skin or leather, also points to this supposition, though the substance itself had perished, leaving only the lime deposit behind.

The formation of the cist was easily traceable. First, a space only 2 ft. 3 ins. square had been enclosed by a wall built of stones and clay 12 ins. thick and about 8 ins. high. In this enclosure the body was placed, with the head just resting on the south-east wall and the wrists on the south-west wall. A solid mass of stones and clay was then formed to the south-east of the cist, 3 ft. 6 ins. in length; next, the south-east and south-west walls were raised to a height of 18 ins., partly covering the wrists of the skeleton, and were finally continued round the stones and clay which had been added, in order to support the capstone. The feet of the skeleton were pressing against a stone, but they were not covered by the capstone, which had evidently sunk 6 ins. at its north-west end owing to lack of support. The skull, after decomposition of the body, had subsided into the cist, so that when discovered it was almost upright. The bones, although undisturbed and in their correct positions, were in a wet condition and cracked and splintered, so that they could not be moved. The pelvis had perished, and also portions of the larger bones.

Just to the north of this cist was another limestone slab of about the same dimensions as the previous one, but somewhat thinner. It stood upright on a long edge, but nothing was discovered near it.

This barrow, like the first one, is, possibly, of the Bronze Age, although in date the earlier of the two. The descent of the individual, whose bones were discovered, from "the earliest inhabitants of Britain, the dolichocephalic monopolists of the previously unpeopled

isle," as they are described by Mr. W. C. Borlase, is shown by the shape of the skull, the presence of the flint knife, and the absence of grave goods.

The report which Professor Keith has kindly furnished me with is as follows:—

“This report embraces merely the inferences drawn from a minute examination and comparison of the above skull, the data on which the inferences are founded being reserved for a future publication. The skull is incomplete: the left half of the mandible and the left half of the base and side of the skull are lost; still the diameters can be estimated with a fair degree of accuracy. The skull belongs to the type—or perhaps one may say race—described by Huxley in 1866 (*Pre-historic Remains of Caithness*) as small lightly-made men with dolichocephalic heads, with fairly prominent supraciliary ridges and projecting noses, the remains of which are found in long barrows and river-bed deposits of England; also in the river-bed deposits of Ireland, and in the cist interments of Scotland. Huxley regarded them as Neolithic people. It will be noted that many of the modern Welsh people answer to Huxley's description. One of the skulls used by Huxley to exemplify the characters of the above Neolithic race is in this museum (No. 279*b*), and was found in a sand tumulus or dolmen¹ at Porth y Dda-farch, Anglesey, its discovery being recorded by the Hon. W. O. Stanley in the *Archæological Journal*, 1846. The latter skull is that of a comparatively young woman, while the one found by Lord Boston and Mr. Baynes is that of a male, quite adult, but not old—probably about thirty years of age. Although from different parts of the same island, these two skulls show a remarkable resemblance in structure and shape. Both show the same peculiar erosion of the outer plate of bone; the proportion of breadth to length of the skull in the male is 71.1, in the female 73.2; both

¹ I believe that this skull was found in an artificial tumulus composed of sand.

being thus markedly dolichocephalic; the proportional height of the skull in the male is 69.5 (basi-bregmatic height), and in the female 66.7. Both show the marked occipital projections of the skull—a projection in which are lodged the occipital poles of the brain—a character which is assigned by Huxley to the long-barrow and river-bed race of England. Both show that the fossa for the left occipital pole of the brain—a part of the brain especially associated with sight in right-handed individuals (Elliot Smith)—is highly developed: we may infer that both the individuals to which these skulls belonged were right-handed. The cranial capacity is estimated to be about 1400 c. c.—a comparatively low capacity—but the conformation of the skull is not of a primitive type: the low capacity must be ascribed to the small size of the individual. The capacity of the female skull is estimated at 1125 c. c.—also a small amount.

“The face is of medium length and less than medium breadth—a well-proportioned face, with no prominence of cheek bones. The teeth are worn in the manner peculiar to people living in a primitive manner; all are sound: in the upper jaw a belated wisdom tooth, of small size, is cutting on the left side, but on the opposite side this tooth has not been formed. The wisdom teeth have never been developed in the lower jaw. The teeth are rather above the average size; the projection of the chin is not well marked; the crowns of the incisor teeth meet edge to edge.

“From an examination of the skulls one can say nothing as to the antiquity of the race to which they belonged: the manner in which the teeth are used and worn points to a primitive period, but there is nothing in the skulls that shows that their owners were more primitive in structure than modern men. Near to where the female skull was found there is said to have been a fight between the Ancient Irish and the inhabitants of Anglesey, and Huxley therefore regards the above skull as possibly Irish in origin; but if I am

right in regarding it as the skull of a female, the fact that a similar skull is found in a distant part of the island negatives the presumption of its being Irish.

Since writing the account just given I have found five other skulls from the cemetery at Towyn-y-capel, in the Barnard Davis collection of this museum—cist interments on sandy hills on the shore. These skulls are much less eroded than the two here described. (1) A child of two years (under 79, short-headed); (2) child, probably eight or nine years (under 74); (3) child about ten to twelve years (under 71); (4) a roof of skull, male (under 76 ?); (5) adult female, ? twenty years (under 76).

“Apparently the same race, but of later date: it is interesting to find a child almost brachycephalic. Two modern males (Welshmen) have indices of 68 and 75, and have the same type of skull as that found by Lord Boston and Mr. Baynes.”

This paper was read at the Society of Antiquaries, London, on the 28th of January, 1909.

During the discussion which followed, attention was drawn to the fact that some of the bronze fragments had been through the fire, but had not been melted. They had therefore not been burnt with the bodies themselves, or they would have been liquefied, as was the case in one instance. The Neolithic character of the burial in the smaller barrow was also referred to.

It is interesting to compare skull Fig. 12 with the skull belonging to skeleton No. II, found in grave No. 1, at Merddyn Gwyn, Pentraeth,¹ to which it bears a striking resemblance. The cephalic index is practically the same.

Again both skeletons were in a crouched position, lying on the left side, covered by a limestone slab which had received special support at the end which covered the head.

The Pentraeth skeleton, however, was accompanied by a bronze knife-dagger, “drinking-cup,” and jet

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 1909, p. 254.

button, proving it to be a typical Bronze Age burial of a man of the Iberian type.

Another skeleton, No. I, which had apparently been introduced into the Pentraeth barrow and partly covered by an addition to the tumulus, was found in an extended position in grave No. 2. The skull is of the round-headed Celtic (Goidelic) type.

These burials form an interesting group, and I would suggest, as possible, the following chronology:—

1. The crouched skeleton in the smaller barrow at Llanddyfnan, of Iberian type, accompanied only by a flint knife.

2. The crouched skeleton at Pentraeth, also of Iberian type, but associated with a bronze knife-dagger, "drinking-cup," and jet button.

3? The urn burials at Llanddyfnan.

4? The urn burials at Pentraeth.

5. The extended skeleton in the same barrow, of Celtic type, accompanied by no grave goods.

6. The extended skeleton found in the larger barrow at Llanddyfnan.

In conclusion, I should like to express my thanks to Dr. P. J. White for permitting me to examine the Pentraeth skulls, which he has carefully restored, and which are preserved in the Museum of the University College of North Wales at Bangor.



No. 7.—Effigy of a Lady at Stackpole Elydyr or Cheriton

MONUMENTAL EFFIGIES, PEMBROKESHIRE

BY E. LAWS, F.S.A., AND E. H. EDWARDS

*(Continued from vol. viii, p. 386)*LATE THIRTEENTH AND EARLY FOURTEENTH
CENTURY FIGURES

PERHAPS the earliest female effigies to be found in Pembrokeshire are lying in the South Chapel of Stackpole Elydyr or Cheriton Church. These figures are so much alike that one drawing will suffice for both.¹

Nos. 7 and 8 are lying side by side on the stone floor of the chapel, which is a little below the level of the chancel. They are evidently not *in situ*, and from their weather-worn appearance have no doubt been exposed to the open air. The figures are out of proportion, hands and arms being impossibly small, while the length of lower limb is excessive.

No. 7, of which a drawing is given, has a single narrowly-oblong cushion under the head, flanked on either side by the mutilated remains of two upholding angels, now scarcely recognisable.

The slab on which the figure lies is much broken away; it is about 6 ft. long by 1 ft. 7 ins. broad. The head from top to chin measures 9 ins.

A voluminous veil and many-folded wimple cover the head and neck, giving that peculiarly triangular appearance noticed in effigies of this period. The veil falls over the shoulders. On either side of the temples beneath the covering head-dress are indications of round knots of hair (these may also be noticed in the

¹ Previous mention: *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., iii, p. 66, by Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., 1851. Hitherto unfigured.

effigiated slab at Letterston and the fragment of a lady in the Wogan chauntry at St. David's Cathedral, besides some others described in this paper).

The dress is a long, straight garment, reaching from wimpled neck to below the feet, where it falls in many folds, the shape of the sleeves being undistinguishable owing to the worn condition of the effigy. A heavy mantle is thrown round the figure and gathered up over the arms, whence it descends in folded masses nearly to the feet. The stone is so much abraded that it cannot be decided whether a dog once lay at the lady's feet.

No. 8.—Very similar to No. 7, but instead of angels there are curious hollow cushions beneath the head, and one side of the slab has been cut off as though it had been shaped for building material. Hands are exaggeratedly small, head has the typical triangular appearance of the period, face entirely worn away, while the mantle falls over the arms and appears to be attached at the top by two long straps which hang down unfastened in front of the figure. There are rough indications of an animal at the feet.

Both these effigies, Nos. 7 and 8, belong to the wimple period from 1250 to 1330, roughly speaking. A good example of this costume period will be found on the seal of Hawyse, wife of Griffin ap Wenwenwyn, who died 1310 *circa*, figured in *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., ix, p. 11.

It is possible these figures may represent the wives of Sir Richard de Stackpole, who witnessed three charters from 1272 to 1308, and of Richard his son, who held Merrion of the Earl.¹

No. 9.—Another female effigy in Rhoscrowther Church has been described as follows by Mr. Caröe, the well-known and eminent architect to the Diocese of Canterbury :—

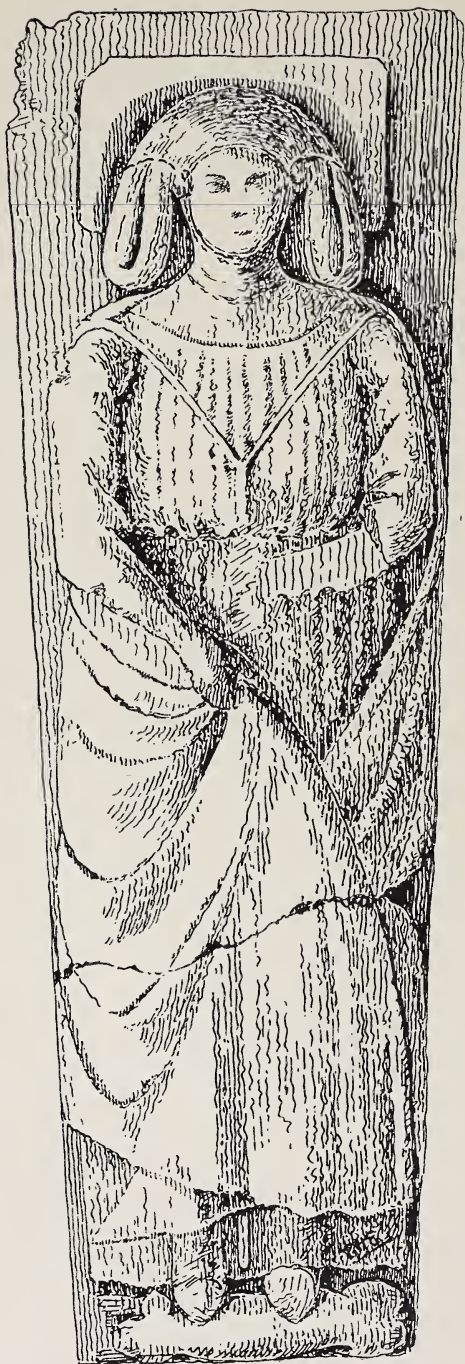
“Quite early in the fourteenth century the tower (embodying

¹ *Old Pembroke Families*, H. Owen, p. 27.



No. 9.—Effigy of a Lady at Rhoscrowther

SCALE —
INCHES 0 3 6 9 12
1 2 3 4 FEET



No. 10.—Effigy of a Lady at Langrum Church

the south transept), the adjoining chantry chapel, and the north transept, with its stone roof, were erected.

“The two arched recesses in the south wall of the chapel are coeval with it, as is the recumbent monument of a lady, probably the foundress. This monument is almost a counterpart of Aveling, Countess of Salisbury, in Westminster Abbey, who died in 1273-4, but whose effigy may be a little later.”—*Welshman Newspaper*, February 5, 1909.

The Rhoscrowther figure, like others of this period, is very long, measuring 6 ft. 5 ins. by about 2 ft. Under the head is a thick cushion placed diagonally; the slab is much broken away.

The face exhibits quaintly painted eyes, characteristic of thirteenth and fourteenth century effigies. Veil, wimple, and much-draped mantle remind one of the Cheriton figures, but a point of difference lies in a close ridge of buttons on the tight under-sleeves. This interesting feature was not clear on the stone until a wet sponge had been passed over the ridged lines of the sleeves, when the buttons came to view, and could be easily counted.¹ The heavy mantle is bunched up conventionally under the arms. The dress sweeps in deep folds round the feet, at which traces of a supporting animal can be made out.

Benegers of Bangeston were important people in this neighbourhood during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; possibly this stone lady represents one of the family.

No. 10. *Effigy of a Lady in Langum Church.*²—Now in a Late Decorated Gothic or Perpendicular niche in the north transept of Langum Church, known as the Roch Chapel. The corresponding niche is filled by an

¹ The effigy of a lady of this period, in the church of Llandawke, Carmarthenshire, shows similarly buttoned sleeves.

² Previous mention: Fenton, *Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire*, p. 240; *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., x, p. 349; *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., ii, p. 213, Sir Stephen Glynn, 1856; *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., xv, p. 184. Hitherto unfigured.

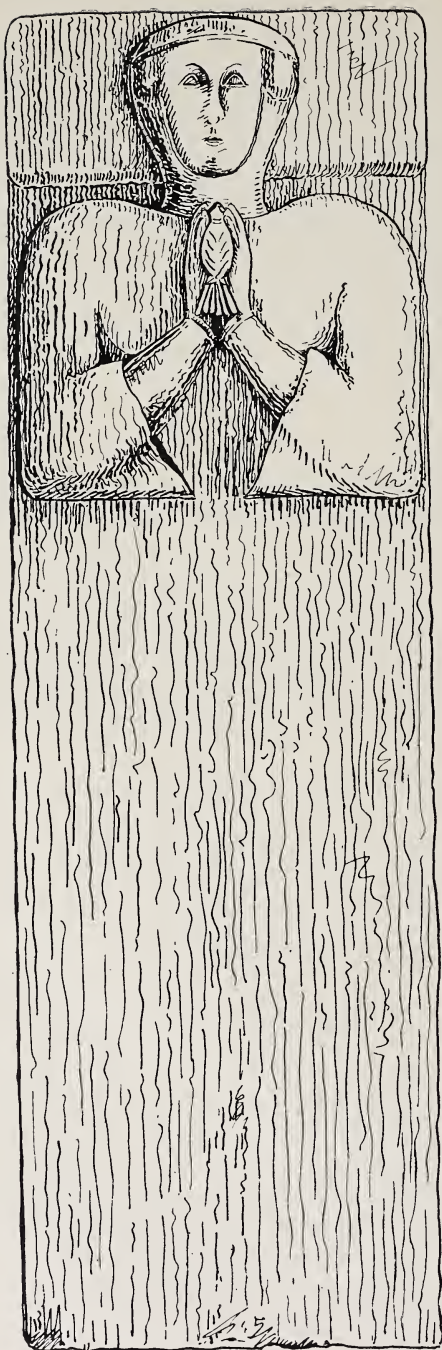
armoured knight, who appears of quite a different period to this lady. Fenton mentions her thus : " On the north side of the Communion rails there is on the pavement a recumbent effigy of a female with lovely features. Her dress was a loose robe held by the right hand of the figure, bringing the drapery into the most graceful folds ; the head attire singularly elegant. To Mr. Carter we are indebted for this discovery, and to the incrustation of dirt removed by him that had fairly concealed it for ages for its fine preservation." This was written in 1810. The effigy is very certainly not in its original place.

In condition it is rather mutilated ; hands and face are almost gone, only one eye remaining. A crack runs right across the effigy, which has been mended. The figure is flat, and hewn out of a shallow piece of stone.

The slab on which the lady lies is shaped like an early coffin-lid, a good deal wider at the top than the bottom. There is one rectangular cushion a little wider below than above, and hollowed out where the head is resting.

The measurements are :—Slab, 5 ft. 5 ins. by 22 ins. at the top and 16 ins. at base.

Wimple and veil envelop the head, and over all is a flat cloth covering the crown. The veil is unusually short and plain, not reaching the shoulders ; the wimple is also not voluminous, and seems to be gathered into knots about the ears, and brought down over the bodice in front. The gown is a full gathered garment, short in the skirt and tied in at the waist, so that the bodice portion puffs out like a blouse ; the sleeves appear to have been loose and full in the upper arm ; the forearms are broken. A mantle thrown over the shoulders is fastened in front by a pair of straps, which, uniting at the breast, form a sort of chevron ; after the juncture they fall in a single strap almost to the feet. The mantle is drawn into folds by the right hand, and both ends are draped over the figure, reaching almost



No. 11.—Effigy of a Lady at Bosherton

to the hem of the skirt. The outline of the legs can be seen through the robe; they seem to have been clad in cloth stockings or gaiters. The feet are small, and rest on a little dog with flapped ears and paws outspread; the stump of his tail is visible, his eye large and round, his nose, probably a pointed one, broken away.

This lady must have been one of the members of the De la Roch family of Langum, but of an earlier generation to that of the knight whose canopy she now shares.

No. 11. *Effigy of a Lady at Bosherton*.¹—Lying on the south side of the church, a little raised from the ground and probably *in situ*; covered over by a low platform on which the modern seats are placed. Canon Lloyd, F.S.A., who was rector at the time of our visit in 1904, kindly had the boards removed to enable us to examine this effigy and No. 14, described below.

No. 11 is in remarkably good preservation: the face a little knocked about, but otherwise uninjured, doubtless owing to its protected position.

The lady lies on a rectangular slab which measures 5 ft. 4 ins. by 1 ft. 7 ins. A perfectly plain, flat, narrow bolster reaches from side to side of the slab beneath the head. The figure is shown only as far as the waist, as though she lay in bed with a straight covering over her.

The dress is exceedingly simple. Head and neck are clothed in a closely-fitting wimple and severe cap, beneath which the hair, massed on either side above the ears, may be traced. The dress evidently consisted of two garments: an inner, with close-fitting sleeves as far as the wrist, and an outer, with loose open sleeves falling below the elbow. The shoulders incline to roundness. The most interesting feature about this lady, however, is the curious object, shaped

¹ Previous mention: none.

like a bird, held between the hands, which are lifted as though in prayer. The top of this contrivance looks like a bottle, perhaps it may have been a receptacle for holy oil; there is a similar device between the hands of the female effigy at Llandawke, Carmarthenshire; and a worn object, which may be the same device, is clasped by No. 13, at Robeston West.

The date is probably late thirteenth or early fourteenth century; but it is impossible to guess whether the lady represented was an Adams of Bucks Pool, a house hard by, or a Boshier of Boshierston, an old family who once lived at this place.

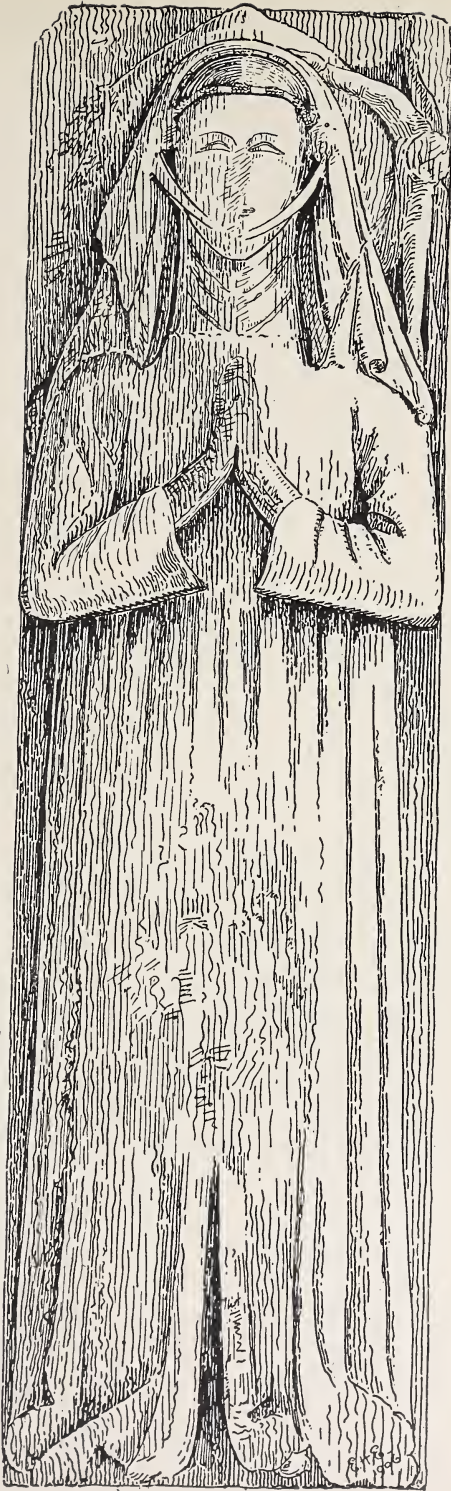
No. 12. *Effigy of a Lady in Tenby Church.*¹—The figure lies under a Decorated Gothic canopy, standing to the eastward of the north door of Tenby Church. This canopy is cinquefoiled and crocketed, finished with pinnacles and finials and adorned with the four-leaved flower typical of the Decorated period.

The effigy faces west; it was turned round by the late Archdeacon Clark, in 1861, because the inner side was in a better state of preservation than that which had been exposed; its condition is mutilated and shaling. The nose, mouth, hands, feet and right-hand angel are entirely gone; the left-hand angel is without a head. The material used is local "Bowman Point" stone. The slab is rectangular, without bevel or inscription, and measures 6 ft. by 20 ins.

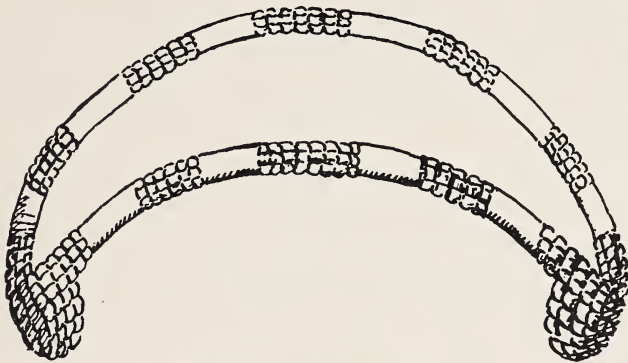
The lady's head rests on a thick square cushion, placed diagonally, and having rounded sides; a larger rectangular cushion is indicated beneath this plump upper one. Two angels once guarded the head, now there is but a portion of one, which has outspread wings and a full gown, while its arms are outstretched in protection.

¹ Previous mention: Fenton's *Historical Tour*, 449; *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., xi, 128, M.H.B.; Note by Haines in Mason's *Tenby Guide*; *Church Book of St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby*, p. 66.

No. 12.—Effigy of Lady in Tenby Church



An ornamental fillet encircles the brow of the figure, confining the hair, which is parted in the middle; another band peeps from beneath the veil and joins the fillet above the ears; a wire caul was most probably attached to this arrangement, both fillet and caul being made of gold. This fine head-ornament precludes the idea that the lady was either a widow or a nun. A wimple and veil, with graceful folds falling over the shoulders, clothe head and neck. The veil and wimple, which we are told were of silk or linen, are fastened up with pins of strangely modern form. The dress is



Head Ornament of Tenby Lady

very simple, being a long loose robe, slightly crenate at the neck, having rather short loose sleeves falling below the elbow, and very ample folds reaching to the ground: there were most likely under-sleeves, but the hands have shaled away, so we cannot tell.

Two little dogs of the spaniel type, with large eyes and long ears, lie back to back at the feet: they cannot be seen on plan; their noses are broken away.

The eyes of the figure are peculiarly long and Oriental looking.

When we take into consideration the facts that a wimple is worn (before the time when they were abandoned to widows, nuns, and people of low degree),

and that the lady lies under a Decorated canopy, we find there can be little doubt that she dates from the early days of the fourteenth century. Her personality is unknown; perhaps she may have been the wife of a military governor of Tenby: these were important people.¹

No. 13. *Effigy of a Lady at Robeston West.*²—The figure lies on the floor of the North or Roch Chapel in Robeston West Church; it is much weathered and stained with green moss. The angels and small canopy at the head, and dog at the feet, face and hands of figure are worn away. The rectangular slab, now barely distinguishable, measures about 6 ft. 9 ins. by 21 ins., and is the longest in Pembrokeshire: for this reason it is impossible to give a figure drawn to our present scale.

A veil covers the head, and falls in heavy folds over the shoulders; the hair is massed on either side of the temples, beneath the veil; no wimple or chin-band is worn, but a small tightly-fitting cap covers the ears and reaches the bare neck, which is long and slender;

¹ William de Clynton, Governor of Tenby (in 1335) and subsequently Earl of Huntingdon, had married Isabel (or Juliana), eldest sister of Aylmer de Valence, widow of Sir John de Hastings, and mother of Lawrence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, about the year 1320. She must have been dead in 1324, for when her son, then very young, came to the Earldom in that year, Isabel, Lady Clare, was nominated his guardian: had his mother been alive she would have been countess in her own right, as was her mother during widowhood. Is it not possible that this very important early tomb may have been erected to commemorate Isabel (or Juliana), daughter, sister, and mother of Pembroke Earls, in that church of which her family were benefactors, and her husband chief parishioner?—See Owen's *Pembrokeshire*, vol. i, p. 24; vol. ii, p. 203.

² Previous mention: *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., xv, 272. By some curious mischance the note bearing the heading Robeston Wathen Church consists of a description of the church of Robeston West, although the former place was visited by the Association. There is also a notice and sketch of the effigy by E. H. E. in a pamphlet on the Church of Robeston West by the Rector, Rev. T. G. Marshall, 1908.



No. 14.—Effigy of a Lady at Bosherton

the mantle has loose sleeves, and falls straight down from the shoulders; the under-garment is a long loose robe whose heavy folds cover the feet and the guardant dog; a plain girdle, perhaps a strap, encircles the waist.

The remains of a small Decorated canopy, as in No. 14, are traceable; there are also indications that two angels supported the head, and that an animal lay at the feet; in the hands some object was held, perhaps as in No. 11.

From the absence of a wimple, we should suppose this lady to be living in the second quarter of the fourteenth century.

No. 14. *Effigy of a Lady at Bosherton*.¹—She lies towards the chancel end of the nave, is raised from the ground, and in fairly good preservation, except her hands, arms and face, which, as usual, are broken and worn.

Protecting her head is a canopy springing from the rectangular slab on which she rests; it presents a roughly cusped and crocketed specimen of Decorated Gothic work. A rounded cushion is fitted into the canopy and supports the head. The hair is covered and gathered into knots over the ears; a chin-band is worn, not a wimple, and the veil is long and full. The dress consists of an outer sleeveless robe, with long slits at the side, through which can be seen the inner girdled garment, whose sleeves are broken away. The outer gown, an early form of the sleeveless "cote-hardie," is long and full, reaching to below the feet; the mantle plainer than usual, the folded hands hiding the fastening; the shoes are long and sharply pointed, a band crossing over the instep. A little dog peeps from among the folds of the skirt at the feet, his head and toes being better modelled than most of our animals.

This lady exhibits distinct indications of a change in

¹ No previous mention or drawing.

the fashion: her wimple has dwindled into a mere chin-strap, a cote-hardie is adopted instead of the plain garment accepted by her predecessors, and she is girdled with a band, apparently constructed of quite plain leather. Those worn by her daughters and granddaughters were profusely adorned with gold and precious stones, corresponding to the belts of the knights.

We should attribute this effigy to the latter part of the second quarter of the fourteenth century. The lady commemorated probably belonged to the same family as No. 11.

ON WOODEN ALTARS,

WITH REFERENCE TO

THE REPUTED WOODEN ALTAR IN THE CHURCH
AT LLANEILIAN, ANGLESEY

BY CHAS. R. BAKER KING, A.R.I.B.A.

IN the newspaper report of the visit made by the Cambrian Archæological Association to Llaneilian in the summer of 1907, it was stated that an ancient oak altar existed in the church of this parish.

Having in the preceding year, at the annual meeting of the Devonshire Association, read a short paper on the late mediæval wooden altar in the church at Tawstock, in North Devon, the only one of coffer-form that I have met with out of many that I have examined, I wished to compare it with that at Llaneilian; and, through the kindness of the Editor of *Arch. Camb.*, obtained a photograph of the object referred to, together with a note of its principal dimensions.

Excepting in the Catacombs, altars of wood were customary in the early days of the Christian Church; but before long objection was raised to the material, and constructions of stone became general.

Pope Evaristus (112 A.D.) condemned and prohibited the use of wood for the purpose, and the prohibition was strengthened by Pope Sylvester early in the fourth century. By a Decree of the Council of Paris, A.D. 509, no altars were to be built but of stone, and Egbert, Archbishop of York A.D. 750, directed that no altars were to be consecrated with chrism but such as were of stone. The Council of Winchester held under Lanfranc, 1076 A.D., enjoined that all altars were to be of stone. St. Wulfran, Bishop of Worcester, is said by William of Malmesbury to have demolished

many wooden altars in that diocese, and to have constructed and consecrated others of stone. The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, in their official visitation of their churches in the thirteenth century, inquired whether the altars were of stone and had been duly consecrated.

Notwithstanding these injunctions, wooden altars seem to have been occasionally used. Mr. St. John Hope, in *The English Altar*, published by the "Alcuin Club," has an illustration from a Psalter of the twelfth century in which the altar seems to be of wood, of table form with slender legs. John Raven-thorpe, Priest of the Chapel of St. Martin, Aldwark, by will in 1432, left a vestment to the wooden altar in that chapel; and Erasmus mentions a wooden altar as standing in the Cathedral at Canterbury; but notwithstanding a few exceptions, altars during the mediæval period, and until the latter half of the sixteenth century, were almost universally of stone; the few wooden examples of early date which remain have therefore an especial interest.

The general character of a stone altar was an oblong mass of masonry, usually built with the back against a wall, having a thick stone slab on the top projecting a few inches at the front and ends beyond the upright face of the supporting stonework. The slab, or mensa, had the three exposed edges bevelled on the underside, and the top surface had five crosses incised, one in the centre; and one near each corner, where the chrism had been applied at the time of consecration. In some cases the mensa was supported by four or more square or circular shafts of stone. Mr. St. John Hope, in the publication before referred to, gives two illustrations from later manuscripts, the altar in each case having three upright supports in front, with what seem to be projecting moulded bases of stone, but the solid form of support was more usual.

The Injunctions of Queen Elizabeth, 1559, while not ordering the removal of stone altars, directed that the

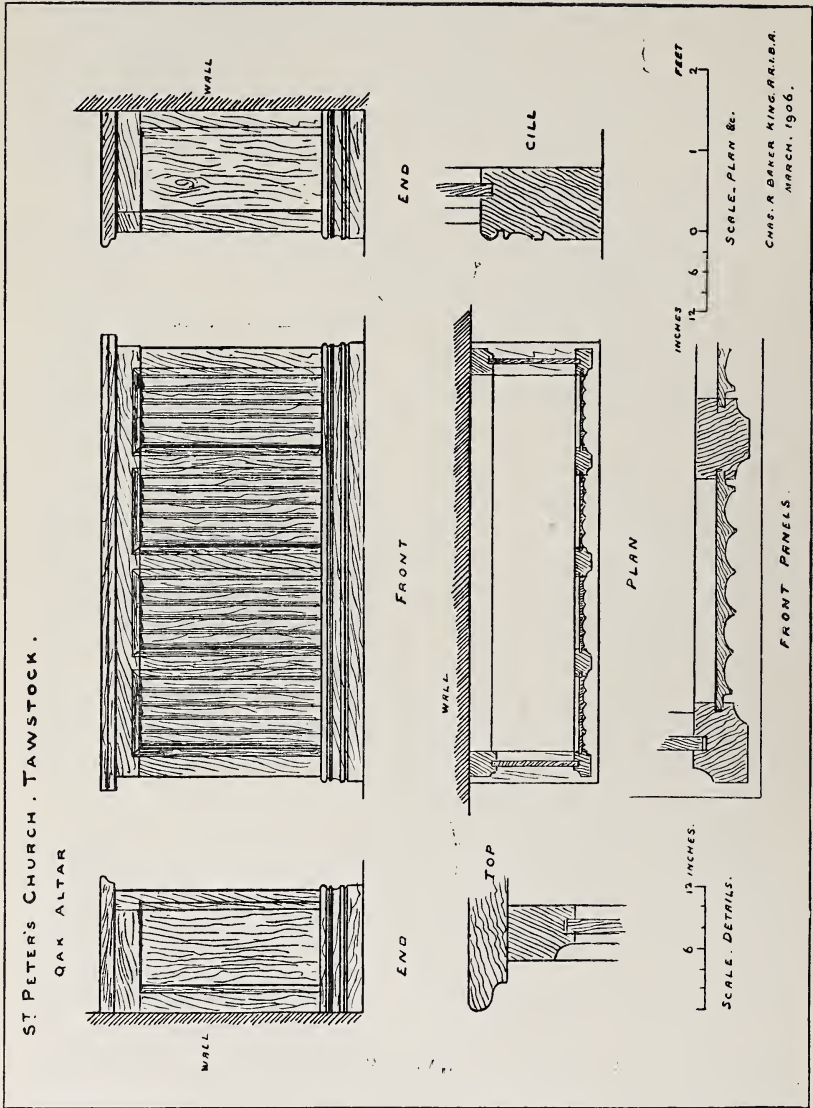
“Holy Tables” were to be decently made, and this direction seems to have led very largely to the destruction of stone altars. The “Holy Tables” then constructed, together with those that followed in the subsequent reigns, were of the “table” form, *i.e.*, supported on four legs, the space beneath the top slab being open.

The Tawstock example follows the general form of the stone altar, but oak framing takes the place of masonry. This framing encloses the front and ends, the parts intended to be visible, the back towards the wall being without enclosure. The four panels in front have linen folds of simple pattern; the ends of the altar, which would not be generally visible, have plain panels.

This construction shows adherence to the ancient “altar” form, and dates probably from the early part of the sixteenth century, before the “table” form had come into use. Mr. St. John Hope, to whom I showed my drawing, informed me that he had not met with any wooden altar-table of this character.

Upon receiving the photograph and particulars of the construction at Llanelian, I could see from its plan that it could not have been an altar, its shape or plan not being a parallelogram.

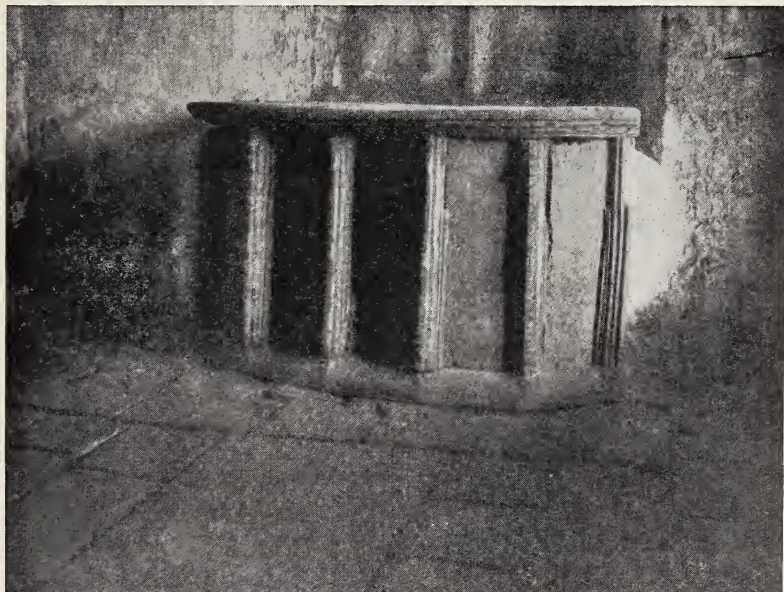
It has a straight back about 5 ft. 2 in. in length, with short canted faces forming the front, the whole forming a semi-decagon. The projection at the central face is about 2 ft.; the height of the structure is 3 ft. The base, resting on the floor, is a stout splayed cill following the shape of the top slab. From each angle of the cill rises a moulded upright post, having a buttress between the mouldings which form the margins of the panels. The spaces between the posts are, or rather were, filled in with boarding, and the upper part of each panel was filled with tracery springing from the mouldings of the posts. No portion of the tracery remains, but there are grooves in the posts into which the tracery heads fitted.



When it was in its perfect state, it was enclosed on all sides, the straight back having plain boarding. The top or mensa, if it may be so called, is of good thickness, projecting a few inches on each of the canted sides, the

edges being well moulded. There are no crosses on the upper surface. The structure, which dates from the middle of the fifteenth century, is in a very much mutilated condition. It now stands under the east window of the Saint's Chapel, which chapel is connected with the south side of the chancel of the church in a somewhat curious manner.

From the peculiar shape of the structure it seems



Wooden "Altar," Llanelian, Anglesey

clear that it cannot have been an altar, but what purpose it served must be a matter of conjecture. Mr. St. John Hope can express no opinion as to its use. Canon Rupert Morris suggests that it may have been the lower part of the Shrine of St. Eilian (St. Hilary). It has been called a chest, but the top is not hinged or movable.

The altar in the chancel is of coffer-form, bearing the date 1634, a very late example of this mode of construction.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, the following wooden altars remain, of earlier date than the wooden table-and-frame which became common from Queen Elizabeth's time onward, but the list does not profess to be exhaustive :—Tawstock, North Devon, early sixteenth century (as above described). The side altar in the Titchbourne Chapel in Titchbourne Church, Hants; solid oak mensa, with moulded front and ends, resting on stone supports (Elizabethan). Compton Wynyatt House, Warwickshire. In the chapel is a wooden slab marked with five crosses, forming the inner cill of the window (*temp.* Henry VII).

THE BRYNGWYN TUMULI

BY PHILIP STAPLETON, S.J.

IN the *Arch. Camb.* for October, 1908, appeared an account of the exploration of part of a group of Bronze Age tumuli situated on the Bryngwyn Hall estate, near Caerwys, Flintshire.

During the winter of 1908-9, with the hearty concurrence of Mr. Thornycroft Vernon, the owner, another tumulus of the group has been explored. The tumulus in question is marked as No. 6 on the map accompanying the former article (*Arch. Camb.*, 1908, p. 361). It lies in Coed Shepherd, a plantation of no great age, and its general appearance is that of a low, flat mound, with ill-defined boundaries. To the north-north-east it merges into a natural ridge, and the area it stands on has a gentle slope from north-east to south-west.

Dimensions.—The plan of the mound is practically a circle of 40 ft. in diameter. The height of the surface above the natural ground level at its highest point is 6 ft.

Structure and Material.—The material of which the tumulus is composed is clay. It is not uniform in colour, but disposed in very irregular bands or streaks, the lightest and predominant colour being a light yellow. Many of the bands are almost black.

The closeness and number of the bands is a remarkable feature of this tumulus. Throughout the whole mass small pieces of wood-charcoal occurred like currants in a bun, but except in the charcoal layer to be presently described no piece larger than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter was found.

The origin of the dark bands is perhaps vegetable matter thrown in along with the clay: they are not

composed of charcoal. How charcoal came to be so uniformly scattered throughout the material it is more difficult to say. If the surrounding surface from which the material was collected was strewn with the remains of camp fires, or of a forest fire, the result would be explicable.

On the whole, very few stones were found in the material of the mound. The few that occurred were a mixed lot made up of angular shale fragments from the underlying stratum, bits of limestone (also local, as the limestone occurs in a neighbouring field), a few water-worn pebbles (not local), and a few larger stones near the surface.

The Subsoil.—To find out the nature of the subsoil in the neighbourhood of the mound two trial holes were dug, one 100 yds. to the south-west, the other to the north and at the edge of the mound. Both these holes showed a subsoil of yellow clay, about 1 ft. in thickness, overlying the weathered surface of the Wenlock shale. The yellow clay seems to be the product of the decomposition of the shale. It is the material of which the tumulus is for the most part made up.

The Trenches.—The plan (Fig. 1) shows the part that was dug, the shaded area marking what extent of the original ground level was exposed in the course of the work. A glance at the section (Fig. 1) will show what position in the tumulus the part excavated held.

The Finds.—The result of the exploration was somewhat disappointing. An arrow-head of flint was found 10 in. only below the surface, at the point marked A, near the highest point of the tumulus (Fig. 2). It measures $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. in length and $\frac{7}{8}$ in. in width, and has been roughly fashioned from a curved flake by a process of thinning down the edges on the convex face only by rather coarse chipping. As it was found so near the

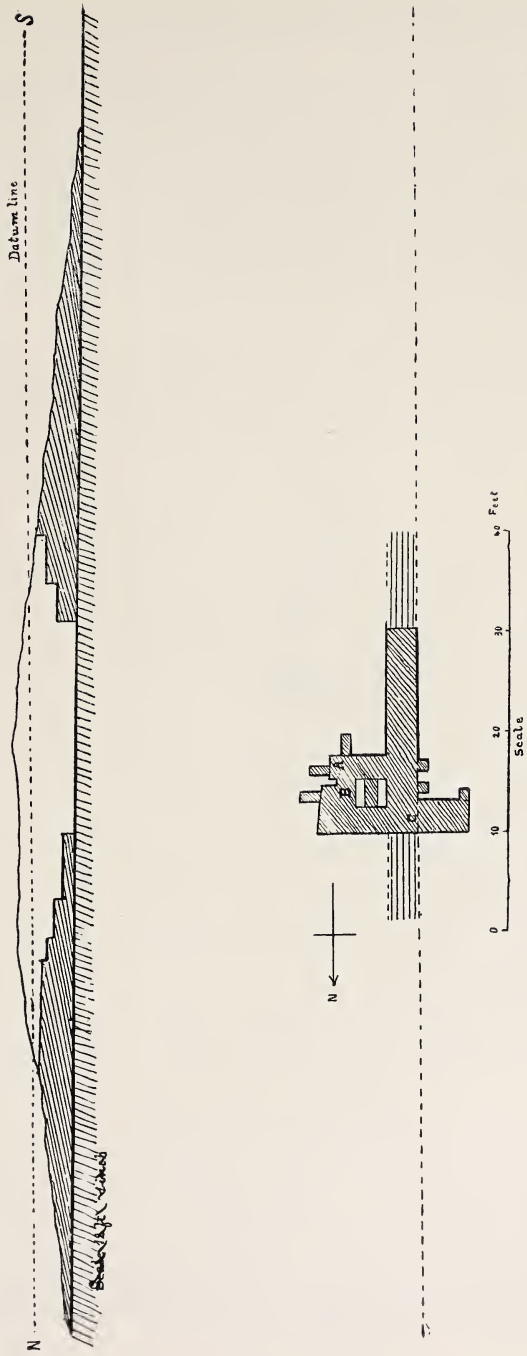


Fig. 1.—Bryngwyn Tumuli : No. 6, Section and Plan

surface, its connection with the mound-builders remains doubtful.

An interment was found in the centre of the mound at a spot marked B on the plan (Fig. 1). It was marked by a few handfuls of bone fragments and a small quantity of charcoal, the layer thus formed being not more than 2 in. in thickness. Charcoal was found on the same level for some little distance round B, and extended in a north-westerly direction as far as the point c.

No urn or cist or enclosing vessel of any sort could be traced. Some of the bones were submitted to Mr. S. G. Shattock, Pathological Curator of the Royal

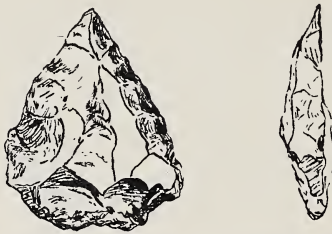


Fig. 2.—Bryngwyn Tumuli : Flint Arrow-head.
Natural size

College of Surgeons, London, who reported on them as follows :—“ Pieces of vertebræ, probably human ; some fragments of human skull ; piece of the petrous part of the temporal bone.” Their human origin is thus satisfactorily established.

The bones show carbonisation and calcination, and it may thus be concluded that they have been burnt.

Period.—The period to which the Coed Shepherd tumulus belongs must, in the absence of any find of a distinctive character, be argued from general considerations of shape and locality, and from negative evidence.

The tumulus explored in the winter 1907-8 (No. 3 of the group) is undoubtedly of the Bronze Age. The

plan of the Coed Shepherd tumulus is approximately a circle, as in the case of No. 3. The mode of interment after cremation with no urn or cist is the same as that adopted in No. 3 tumulus in the case of a secondary interment (cf. *Arch. Camb.*, 1908, p. 369.)

The arrow-head found near the surface does not of itself argue a specially early date, as the use of stone arrows lingered long after the metals had become known.

General Conclusion.—If we now consider the Bryngwyn tumuli as forming a single group, and keep before our minds all the evidence that the digging has provided, we are, I think, justified in the conclusion that the group is of one period, and that that period falls within the Early Bronze Age.

To recall briefly the grounds for such an opinion: No. 2 tumulus, explored by Father Luck, S.J., yielded a cremated burial without urn or cist and a stone hammer of rude type (cf. *Arch. Camb.*, 1908, p. 362, Fig. 2). A hammer of similar type, and grooved round the middle in the same way, is illustrated in the same volume of the *Arch. Camb.*, p. 404, and is there ascribed by Mr. C. E. Breese to the Early Stone Age. No. 3 yielded a scrap of bronze, two urn burials, and a cremated burial without urn. In a field in the neighbourhood some worked flints were found in addition.

The ornamentation of the urns found in No. 3 is rude and simple, and the make rough and coarse as compared with other Bronze Age urns. No smaller vessels occurred.

All the finds seem to the writer to point to an early period when metal was scarce, pottery a cherished possession, and the rites of burial still simple.

In the same locality as the Bryngwyn tumuli, Bronze Age finds have at times turned up, which strengthen by comparison the argument for the early character of the Bryngwyn burials. Examples of such finds are the gold peytrel from near Mold, now in the British

Museum ; a gold torque and bronze celts from Dyserth and Caerwys. A tumulus near Plas Heaton, near Denbigh, covered an unburnt burial in a cist, accompanied by a small urn of the "food-vessel" type (*vide Arch. Camb.*, 1851). In the Bryngwyn tumuli no trace of cist or protecting stones were discovered.

Before taking leave of this group of tumuli the writer wishes to acknowledge his debt to the students of St. Beuno's College for their kind and enthusiastic help. Without their co-operation the exploration could not have been carried out.

Archaeological Notes and Queries.

NEOLITHIC HEARTH, SWANLAKE.—The illustration here given should have been inserted in Mr. A. L. Leach's note on "Prehistoric Hearths at Swanlake," which appeared in *Arch. Camb.*, April, 1909.



Neolithic "Hearth," Swanlake, Manorbier
(Photographed by R. H. Chandler)

IRON SWORD FOUND AT GELLINIOG WEN, ANGLESEY.—This sword, which Mr. Harold Hughes has described on p. 256 of this *Journal*, and of which he has given a drawing, was recently sent to me by Miss Jones of Tre Anna, for an opinion as to its age.

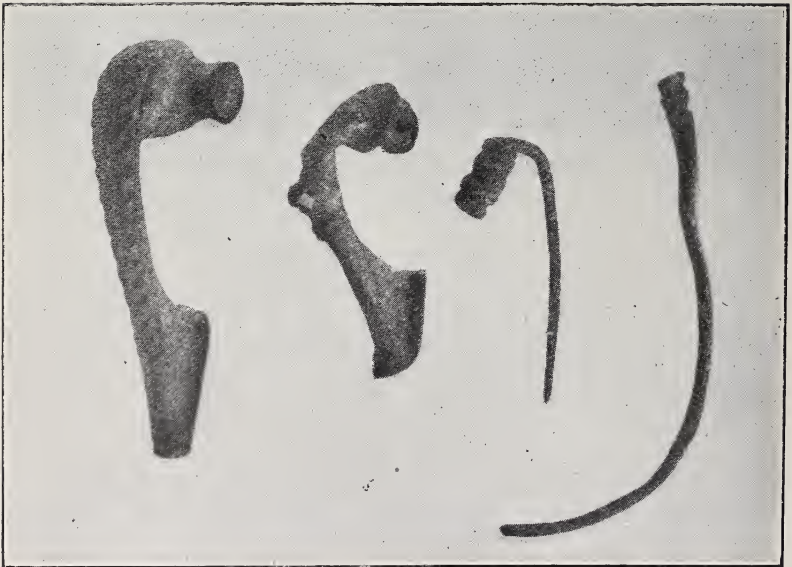
Mr. Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A., to whom I showed the sword, considered it to be Late Celtic (early Iron Age), and this opinion was confirmed by a comparison with the iron swords of that date in the British Museum. The slender tang of the handle-grip, the raised edges on both sides of the blade, and the iron scabbard distinguish it from other swords of a somewhat similar type.

E. NEIL BAYNES.

ROMAN ROAD, HEREFORDSHIRE.—The accompanying illustrations arrived too late to be included in Mr. G. H. Jack's notice of the Roman Road between Bravonium and Magnam. They show the Ditch and Vallum at Bravonium (Leintwardine); the present-day aspect of the Roman road at Ariconium; the grass-grown outer wall and a quern, Magnam; Fibulæ and pins found at Blackwardine.



Stones and Quern, Magnam (Kenchester)
(Photographed by Mr. Unwin, Hereford)



Fibulæ and Pins, Blackwardine
(Photographed by Mr. Unwin, Hereford)



The Ditch and Vallum, Bravonium (Leintwardine)
(*Photographed by Mr. Dawson, Leintwardine*)



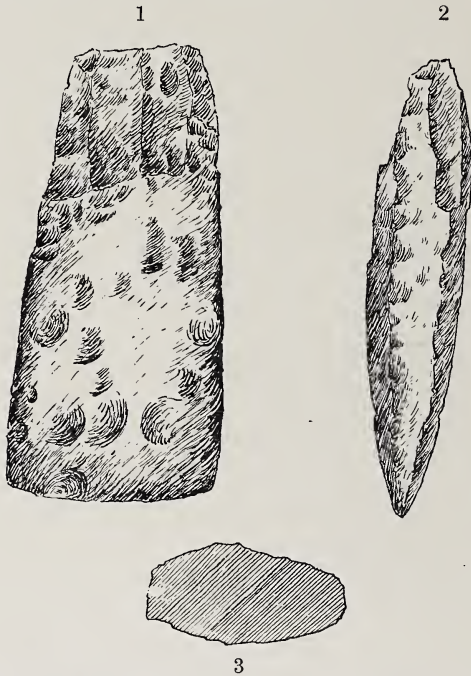
The present-day aspect of the Roman Road at Ariconium
(*Photographed by Mr. Wilkins, Ross*)



The grass-grown outer Wall, Magnam (Kenchester)

(Photographed by Mr. Unwin, Hereford)

MAINDU CAMP.—The Maindu Camp is one of a series of prehistoric camps which range over the whole range of the Wentwood ridge. It is situate within the confines of the Newport Borough boundaries, and occupies an elevation of 277 ft. above the sea-level. The camp is nearly circular in shape, with a diameter of 250 ft. It commands a fine view of the course of the Usk river from Caerleon to its mouth, and was evidently constructed to guard the entrance to the river. Between it and Caerleon there are the remains of another larger camp, and it is reasonable to conjecture that communication with the ancient city was maintained by means of these two camps,



Stone Celt, Maindu Camp:—1, Front; 2, Side; 3, Plan

should an enemy appear in the channel. The Maindu Camp consists of a single agger, which is not encompassed by a fosse; the declivity of the elevation evidently did not require it.

During the last few months the elevation upon which the camp stands has come into the hands of builders, and this ancient monument has been partly demolished by the erection within its compass of four substantial semi-detached villas. Previous, however, to the transfer of the property, excavations were made upon the site of the camp. The only valuable finds therein were two stone celts, one of which is represented in the accompanying illustrations.

A. H. MORRIS.

PRE-NORMAN CROSS, LLANGAN, NEAR COWBRIDGE.—According to promise, I enclose with this a photograph of the pre-Norman stone recently brought to light from the garden of Llangan Rectory, near Cowbridge.

A rude cross is cut on the reverse side; almost obliterated. The stone measures 3 ft. 6 ins. high, 2 ft. 5 ins. wide, 6 ins. thick, and is composed of hard grit stone of a similar nature to the Llantwit



Pre-Norman Cross, Llangan, near Cowbridge

crosses. An intersecting rope pattern is carved on one side, hardly distinguishable in the photograph. We have searched high and low for the remaining fragments, but without success: they have probably been used for building purposes.

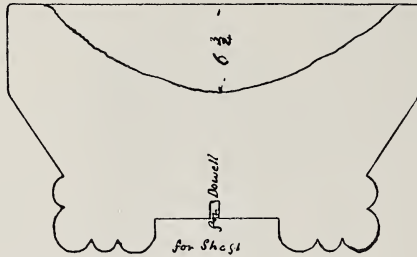
Cardiff, May 24, 1909.

GEO. E. HALLIDAY.

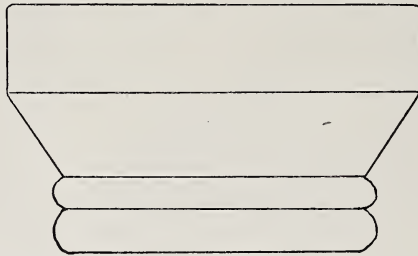
OLD FONT FOUND AT STORMY FARM.—Enclosed herewith is a section and elevation to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. scale of the recently-discovered font on Stormy Farm. It was discovered bottom upwards near to a well on

the farm, when some alterations were being carried out to the stonework around the well, and very probably originally stood in the old Stormy Church some distance away.

Is it possible that at some time one of the farmers could have hauled it from the church (which of course is now in ruins) to the well and made use of it for washing utensils or any other purpose? It is what is known locally as Sutton Stone, which is prevalent in old buildings in the neighbourhood. The top edge has weathered



Section.



Elevation.

Old Font found at Stormy Farm

considerably and slightly spalded in places. The necking may not be quite so prominent as shown in consequence of the weathering. Provision was made for a shaft to be sunk in about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. deep, and also for a dowell, as shown in section.

The font has now been placed in Margam Church. Some day, I hope, we may discover the remaining shaft and base.

Margam, Port Talbot.

J. VOYLE MORGAN.

CAERWENT.—I beg to call your attention to one or two little mistakes in the account of Caerwent printed in *Arch. Camb.*, January, 1909. In the first place, the curious flat arches in the

south of the chancel are described, I think, as Roman work. This is not correct, as they stand; they may have been rebuilt, say, in the twelfth or thirteenth century on the site of Roman arches, and, like much of the church, are probably built of stones previously used by Roman builders, but they are not *Roman* arches. Then with regard to the north porch: It is suggested that it probably had "a parvise" over the entrance. This is also a mistake, I think. It is almost certain that here at Caerwent, as in the porch at Caldecot, we have remains of an ancient church feature not now to be found, I think, anywhere except in this neighbourhood, and in the neighbourhood of Bristol—the porch-galleries. The only one remaining in anything like its original state is at Easton in Gordano, but there is also one at Portishead, and remains in several other North-West Somerset churches.

ALFRED E. HUDD.

THE LAST LLYWELYN'S TOMBSTONE.—Bodley's Librarian (Mr. E. Williams B. Nicholson), writing to *The Times*, submits a rendering of the inscription on the Levelinus Stone, at Pentre Voelas, which has long been a puzzle to antiquaries. Mr Nicholson courteously allows the letter to be reprinted, and adds a few additional notes of considerable value and interest:—

"At Pentre Voelas, in Denbighshire, is a tall stone with an inscription which has been boggled over for more than two centuries. Only the words 'Lewelinus princeps' in the last line have (so far as I know) been made out, though some very remarkable readings indeed of the remainder have been offered. Being lately obliged to take a short holiday in North Wales, I made rubbings of this inscription, and was at once able to decipher most of it. I have since had further rubbings and photographs taken for me by Mr. Idwal Ll. Parry, son of Mr. R. Parry, Bettws-y-Coed, and can now give a practically complete reading. The inscription is cut (on badly cracked stone) in a fine mixture of alphabets, and with various abbreviations and ligatures which cannot be reproduced here; but written as we should now write, it stands thus:—

In Xristo (monogram) +
 Est pro hoc lapide in Bal Emr[ys]
 fortitudine brachii ce[le]br[is]
 Lewelinus princeps Northw[allie]

i.e., quite literally

In Christ +
 Is in front of this stone—in the Mound of Emrys—
 For might of arm celebrated
 Lewelin Prince of Northwales.

I think the rhythmical resemblance and assonance between the second and third lines are probably intentional, and there may be correspondence of stress between the first and fourth (Lewélinus, &c.).

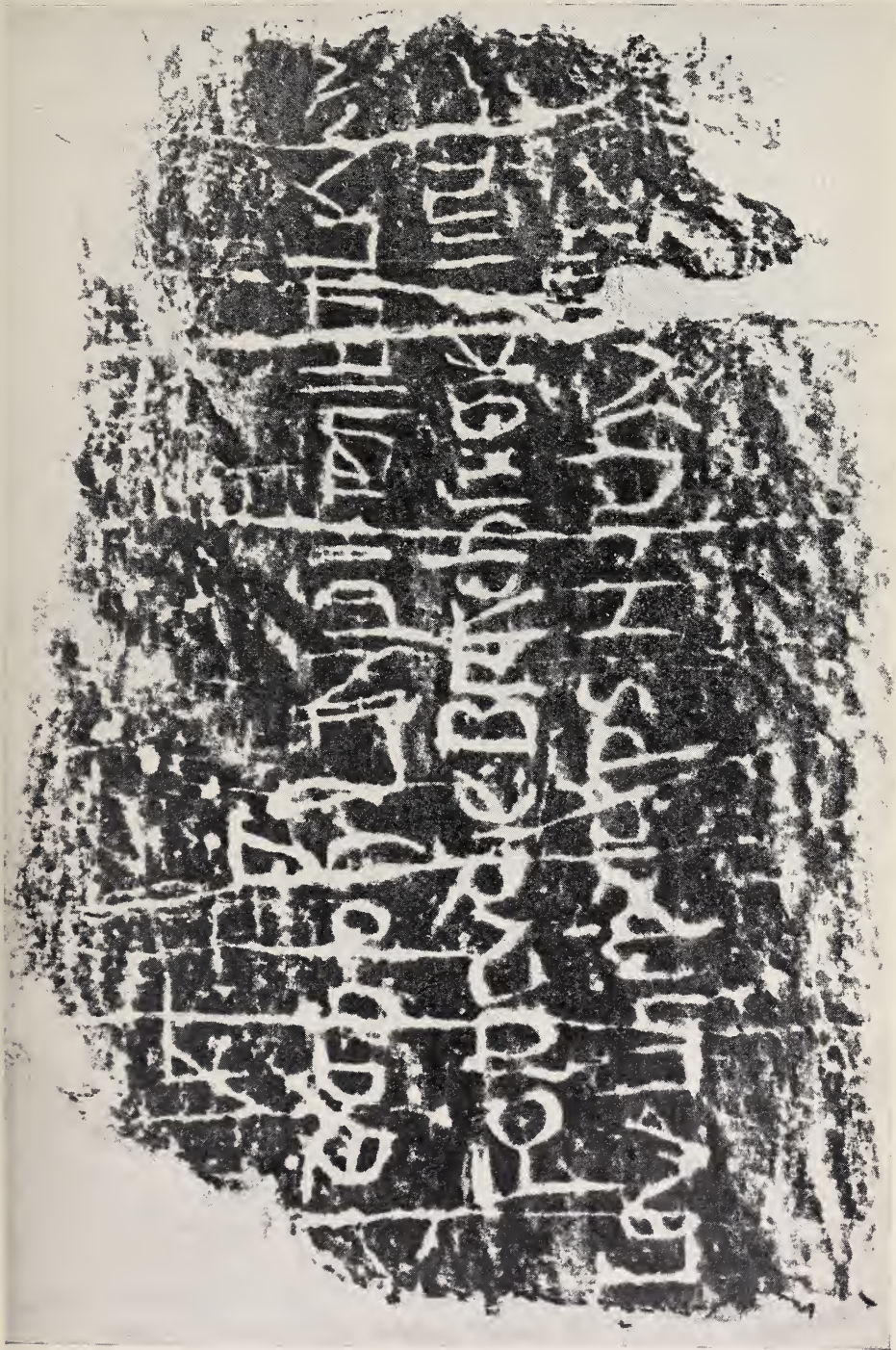
"The Mound of Emrys must have been the name of the great neighbouring mound now called the Moel, *bal* and *moel* both

meaning a conical hilltop. North Wales also has a Dinas Emrys. At present the inscription is (if my memory serves) at a tangent to the Moel, instead of facing it; but that is because the stone has been removed from its original situation. Before about 1790 it stood at a green gate leading from the turnpike road to the Old Hall, a building close to its present position.

"The 'Northw,' of the last line (in which 'th' is represented by the English 'thorn' character) has been misread as 'Hic hv(matus)!' and the stone has been supposed to mark the burial-place of Llywelyn, the son of Seisilt, who died in 1021. The characters are, however, of a far later date, and the stone indicates the resting-place of the headless body of Edward I.'s antagonist, the Llywelyn who was killed in 1282 in a skirmish near Builth, away from his own dominions.

"He died under excommunication, which prohibits burial in consecrated ground. An effort was made post mortem to obtain the removal of the ban, but we have no record that it succeeded, nor any contemporary evidence that he was buried anywhere—but only that his head was cut off, paraded in London, and set on the Tower. 'The uncertainty of the fate of Llywelyn's body,' writes Mr. Owen M. Edwards ('Wales': Story of the Nations Series, p. 192) 'gave rise to a great number of traditions. A Welsh soldier, taken by the French when they took Calais in Mary's reign, wrote that Davydd brought his brother's body and placed it in his father's grave at Aberconwy; there are few Welshmen alive at the present day, if at all interested in Welsh history, who have not stood reverently in the woody dingle of Cevn y Bedd, believing that their last native prince was buried there.'

"I do not know where to find the Welsh soldier's account, nor why a Welshman captured in France in 1558 should fall to writing about the burial of a Welsh prince at Conway in 1282. The body of Llywelyn's father was obtained by the Abbat of Aberconwy, and would have been buried either (like *his* father's) before the high altar or in immediate proximity; and neither in Conway churchyard nor on the site of the destroyed monastic buildings do I find in the Ordnance map any woody dingle of Cevn y Bedd. But there is a rival Cevn y Bedd, 'ridge of the grave,' near where Llywelyn fell, and it is just possible that he was buried there for the moment and afterwards brought to Aberconwy. The monastery of Aberconwy, however, immediately fell under the power and patronage of Edward I., who soon moved it to a site some miles off; and the monks may well have thought it safest to transfer the body of the king's enemy to a distant corner of their property. For be it noted that the Pentre Foelas land belonged to the Abbey of Aberconwy, and its popular name perhaps still is, and certainly was as late as 1854, Tir yr Abad (Land of the Abbat). Indeed, the Welsh soldier's tradition may be a mere misunderstanding of the fact that the body was removed to the land of the Abbey. Anyhow, at Pentre Foelas that body now is. I trust that in the sequestered



and wooded knoll where it doubtless rests it may be allowed to rest still; but I should like to see the stone restored to its original position and with the inscription facing the right way.

"I have with difficulty found time for this letter, and have none for correspondence; but anyone who comes to see me in the Bodleian Library can look at the rubbings and photographs I have, and also at the rubbings for the plate of the inscription given in Westwood's 'Lapidarium Walliæ' (pl. 87, Fig. 1), where it is imperfectly but still conscientiously figured. The ends of all the lines are very difficult, but nothing of importance to the sense of my transcript is doubtful. As people who are not mediævalists may suspect 'Northwallie,' I will add that it was part of Llywelyn's regular Latin title; the Chronicle of Aberconwy Abbey calls him 'Princeps Northwalliæ,' and his grandfather 'Princeps Northwallie.' And it will help inexperienced decipherers if I say that the inscription ordinarily expresses *in* by *i* with a stroke over it."

Mr. Williams Nicholson adds in a note to the Editor of *Arch. Camb.*:—

"There are various things in my transcript which the rubbing will not show, and even a photograph only to a trained eye, with perhaps the aid of a microscope and good light: *e.g.*, the *O* + in *In Xristo*. The *o* hangs from the end of the *T*. The *eb* in CE[L]EBR[IS] are also very hard to see, but they are really there.

"Lots of people, on looking at the facsimiles will say, 'We can't see what he says is there.' Of course they can't, without ample knowledge of mediæval writing, apart from the difficulties of the surface of the stone. But I subjoin a transcript of *exaggerated* clearness to justify my text.¹

"The letters *underlined* are 'ligatured' or 'conjunct,' *i.e.*, the right hand stroke of the first letter serves as the left hand stroke of the second (*pr*, *de*, *em*, *or*, *we*). As regards *pr*, *de*, *or*, this is common in MSS., but the *em* and *we* are remarkable. The ' over the first *p* in *princeps* is not intentional. If it were, the word would be *pririniceps* or *pirrinceps*."

Let me add that Sir John Rhys has sent me photographs by Mr. W. Hughes, artist, Cerrig y Drudion, and that I now see both in these and Mr. Parry's that the lines of the cross in l. 1 are double and joined at the ends, and that there are other crosses further along. The extra crosses are certainly four, perhaps five; are much broader; and are more or less of the *cross pattée* type. Some of them at least appear to be conjunct—*i.e.*, the right arm of one serves as the left arm of the next.

ANNUAL MEETING. — The Sixty-Third Annual Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association will be held at Chester, on Monday, August 16th, and four following days: President-Elect, Sir Henry H. Howorth, F.R.S., F.S.A.

¹ The block of this transcript must be deferred for the October Part.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Treasurer's Statement of Account, 1908.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance at Capital and Counties Bank, Limited, Swansea, as per last Account	516	15	9
Dividends — Consols (Holyhead Bank), April, July, October, January	4	19	4
Dividends—New Consols, April, October	1	10	4
Subscriptions and Arrears:			
North Wales Secretary	£226	16	0
South Wales Secretary	205	15	0
Treasurer direct	2	2	0
Rev. W. Done Bushell, for Illustrations	434	13	0
Balance, Llangwyfan Meeting	1	0	0
Sale of Books: C. J. Clark.	46	1	8
" Rev. C. Childlow	18	16	9
	0	12	0
	£1024	8	10

INVESTMENTS, JANUARY, 1909.

Consols standing in names of Old Trustees	209	2	6
Consols (purchased November 14th, 1907) in names of New Trustees	121	15	4
	£330	17	10

PAYMENTS.

Editor and Disbursements	£61	9	8
North Wales Secretary and Disbursements	53	19	6
South Wales do.	67	13	3
A. Constable	53	12	1
Bedford Press: Printing Journals—			
June	236	14	6
August	81	8	0
November	20	0	0
February	20	0	0
Illustrations: A. E. Smith	20	0	0
Copying MSS., as per Resolution Annual Meeting	6	12	6
Caerwent Explorations	1	5	0
Insurance—Renewal Premium	0	10	6
Photographs—Monmouth	1	0	0
" Llangadwaladr Stone	16	0	0
Congress of Archæological Associations	2	3	9
Warehousing, two years	1	17	6
Carriage and Postage	20	1	3
Commission on Sales	558	0	8
Balance	£1024	8	10

Audited and found correct, 7th June, 1909.

Hon.
 J. FISHER,
Hon.
 A. FOULKES-ROBERTS, }
Hon. Treasurer.
 W. LLEW. MORGAN, }

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

TRECEIRI ACCOUNT.

Treasurer's Statement for the Year ending 31st December, 1908.

1908.	RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	1908.	PAYMENTS.	£ s. d.
January 1st.	Balance at Capital and Counties Bank, Limited, Swansea	42 17 10	December 31st.	To Balance down to this date	42 17 10
		£42 17 10			£42 17 10

Audited and found correct 7th June, 1909.

J. FISHER, } Hon.
 A. FOULKES-ROBERTS, } Auditors.
 W. LLEW. MORGAN, *Hon. Treasurer.*

PEMBROKESHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Treasurer's Statement for the Year ending 31st December, 1908.

1908.	RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	1908.	PAYMENTS.	£ s. d.
January 1st.	Balance at Capital and Counties Bank, Limited, Swansea	9 11 1	December 31st.	To Balance down to this date	9 11 1
		£9 11 1			£9 11 1

Audited and found correct 7th June, 1909.

J. FISHER, } Hon.
 A. FOULKES-ROBERTS, } Auditors.
 W. LLEW. MORGAN, *Hon. Treasurer.*

Manuscript continued in AC. vol. XV, 6 (Aug. 1915) p. 87-101

Archaeologia Cambrensis

SIXTH SERIES.—VOL. IX, PART IV

OCTOBER, 1909

A FIND OF ROMAN BRONZE COINS ON THE LITTLE ORME, NORTH WALES¹

BY WM. SHARP OGDEN

WHEN chance brings to light relics of former times they not infrequently show an "alacrity in sinking" or disappearing, or an indifference to materialisation that offers only vague rumour to the exasperated inquirer.

"Finds," or the report of such, are of two kinds—i.e., illusive, or elusive. The first is generally owing to misconception of the object discovered, but the difficulties surrounding the realisation of the genuine *trouvaille* chiefly arise from exaggerated or mistaken notions of the rights of private ownership, or a desire to keep the discovery "as quiet as possible."

Chance, also, is too frequently the irresponsible administrator of antiquity; what time has spared, or forgotten, she distributes with fantastic irrelevance, denying to the savant that which she casts unasked

¹ A short account of this important find by Mr. Willoughby Gardner appeared in *Arch. Camb.*, 1908, pp. 116-118; and, for a fuller and more technical account, readers are referred to the writer's paper under the same heading in vol. iii, pp. 17-58 of the *British Numismatic Journal*. The illustrations of the most important coins are here given by the courtesy of Mr. Carlyon Britton, Director of the British Numismatic Society.

MS. The account of the find of Roman coins on the Little Orme, North Wales, 1908-1909, pp. 17-58 of the British Numismatic Journal.

and unvalued to the wielder of the mattock and spade, whose rudimentary commercialism is probably the chief let or stay to dispersal or destruction.

Thus, the subject of this paper, although discovered about five and thirty years ago, remained unexamined, intact, and carefully preserved, yet almost unknown except to the owner and his family. At his death, a few years ago, it passed to a near relative, who heedlessly sold it, still unexamined, to a dealer in Manchester, in whose hands it was soon divided and dispersed.

North-west Wales, especially that portion comprising the counties of Caernarvon and Denbigh and the Isle of Anglesey, is literally sown with antiquities dating from the Middle Ages backwards to Roman and even prehistoric times.

The popularity and remarkable development, of late years, of many of the towns, together with the consequent improvement of the highways and rural roads, some of which are of immemorial antiquity, has been the chief cause of many of the discoveries of ancient remains which are so frequently made, revealing traces of hitherto unsuspected British or Roman occupation.

Over a century ago, on the summit of the Little Orme, there was found, surrounded by stones (probably a cist), about a hundred bronze celts. These passed into the hands of the Mostyn family, but all are now dispersed and lost sight of, and even the exact site of the find is unknown. Equal uncertainty also surrounds the discovery of several finely-wrought Druidical ornaments of gold, which were obtained some years ago, from or near the same spot—the summit of the Little Orme. Roman coins in single pieces or small quantities have also been frequently found in the caves under the east face of the Orme's Head. Others were obtained near the old copper workings adjacent to the cromlech: found on the surface, apparently ejected from a rabbit burrow.

The subject of this paper is remarkable in other ways

than as a find of Roman coins, for it is conjectured that the site of discovery marks a station commanding the eastern entrance to the Pass at Penrhyn, and that the find was the military chest. Some colour is given to this idea from the fact that it was found amidst masonry apparently contemporary, and also purposely deposited. A sudden onslaught of the Britons, usual to the period and district, may have overwhelmed the station and consigned its treasure to oblivion.

On the other hand, when the unusual character of the find is considered, the fine condition of the coins, the numerous types, other more numerous varieties of each, and the curious fact that a large proportion were of only one or two pieces, it may not be altogether inexcusable to regard the hoard as possibly the pecuniary gathering of some inquiring and well-to-do Cymro, who deferred its disposal or expenditure until too late.

In this connection it may be that Penrhyn Manor represents the survival of an original Cymrian settlement of which he was a member, and the masonry the foundation of his dwelling.

It was by the side of this ancient pass or road, which at this point seems to show traces of having at a remote period been slightly diverted from its original course, and near a farm which has been tenanted for centuries by a family of the name of Owen, that one of them, about the year 1873, made the discovery of the find now described, whilst altering the level of the road. The nephew of the finder, who afterwards inherited and sold the hoard, informed the writer that, when discovered, the jar containing the coins was surrounded by very old masonry, presumed at the time to be Roman, comprising wrought stones and walling.

Whilst this was in process of removal, there was unearthed a large one-handled jar¹ or reddish pottery,

¹ The jar was somewhat pear-shaped, about 15 ins. high and 24 ins. in girth, being widest in the upper part below the neck, which was very narrow, and flanged a little outwards to the

containing what they considered to be a corroded mass of bronze coins, but which, now that they have been separated and carefully cleaned, prove to be a remarkable gathering of over 5000 Roman Æ 2 and Æ 3—all of British and Gaulish mints—finely preserved and of great variety of type and detail. When the writer first saw the coins, in the year 1902, soon after the opening of the earthenware jar, they approximated 5000 in number, for although a few small parcels had been disposed of, the mass substantially represented the entire find. All were thickly coated with a loose green oxide, which, however, a mild chemical treatment removed, leaving them in a clean, uninjured condition. A few showed signs of wear; others were defective from careless striking, or owing to the dies being overworn. None were overstruck, all being apparently from specially prepared flans, the great bulk of the find well struck and in excellent preservation, many in mint condition, and the whole showing great variety of type, remarkable also from the numerous important variations of detail.

Seeing that Constantine is the latest Emperor represented, and his coins, which are all of his earlier issues, comprise the bulk of the hoard, we may conclude that the date of concealment or loss was probably not later than A.D. 310.

As a minute examination of the entire find was then impossible, the writer had to content himself with a liberal selection, which later, when the whole had been carefully cleaned, was supplemented with others until he had acquired about one-fourth of the entire find, comprising nearly all those of which there were only single specimens, or which were desirable from

rim. The upper part of the jar was glazed a dull yellowish colour. Since the first sale of the find the jar has disappeared, but this description given by the original vendor is confirmed by the independent evidence of others who saw it, and so may be taken as substantially correct.

their special preservation or as giving charming varieties of type and portraiture.

As previously noted, the coins are entirely of British and Gaulish mints, being in the proportion of three of British mintage to two from Gaul. The enormous output and activity of the London mint at the period A.D. 305-310, when this gathering was probably made, may be inferred from the difficulty of identifying more than two or three pieces as actually struck from any one pair of dies. Careful comparison of several hundreds of some one type showed curious variations of detail, each of which was represented by single or very few pieces. Many were exceptionally fine both in design and work, and also in excellent, and in some cases absolutely uncirculated, condition.

The Gaulish section is from the mints of Treves, Lyons, and Arles, mostly similar in type and quality to the British, but generally a little better made. There is, however, a certain neatness of work and lettering on some of the types which makes it probable that the same engravers may have worked for the mints of both countries.

The interest with which we regard all Roman coins found in this country is deepened when their place of mintage shows that they are of British origin; and as this section of the find is roughly estimated to yield about 3000 examples, of many types and numerous variants of each, and of several successive Emperors, it is evident we may consider it as an important addition to British numismatics.

The following Emperors are represented :—

		MINTS.
Maximianus Hercules . . .	A.D. 292-305	B. G.
Constantius Chlorus . . .	„ 292-306	B. G.
Carausius, Imp. in Britain . .	„ 287-293	B.
Allectus Do.	„ 293-296	B.
Maximinus Daza	„ 305-313	B. G.
Licinius I	„ 307-324	B. G.
Constantinus Maximus	„ 306-337	B. G.

The British section of two mints, London and Rutupiae, supplies twenty-two distinct types of Æ 2 and 3, and of these there are one hundred and thirty-nine varieties, of which sixty-eight are represented by only one piece of each and twenty-one by two pieces.

The three mints of the Gaulish section furnish ten distinct types, Æ 2 and 3, all of which are similar to the British; of these there are one hundred and fifteen varieties, sixty-four being represented by but one piece each and eleven by two pieces.

This gives a total of two hundred and fifty-four variations of the different types represented in the "find." They comprise: first, position or decoration of the imperial head or bust, differences in the inscription, titles, etc.; second, the position and accessories of the Deity, Genius, etc., on the reverse, the epigraph and other lettering, and the initials indicating the mint and its issues. There are, also, extraordinary variations in size and weight, which, however, are not noted as "variations." The coins of Constantine comprise about two-thirds of the find, and are of his earlier issues. They display remarkable variety, and many are of excellent work. Licinius I follows next in number, his coins varying much in size and quality, and generally of somewhat inferior work. The other five Emperors are sparsely represented, there being only one piece of Carausius and two of Allectus.

A few of the coins of most of the Emperors and of both Britain and Gaul, Æ 2 and 3, bear traces of tin or silver washing; but as others of exactly the same type are plain, there seems to have been no strict rule for its application; the washing also must have been of slight character, as it has almost disappeared on some of the pieces which are practically uncirculated.

It is very likely that this silver or tin washing was of a purely ornamental character. Coin so treated may have been intended for special distribution, such as the Emperor's birthday or other festival occasion; probably it was also preferred for sacred offerings at shrines

or wells ; at any rate, it could not have served as silver money, as the Æ 2 was much larger than any silver coin in circulation.

The Celtic peoples, also, were generally too well acquainted with the art of tinning to be so imposed on, and as both kinds are generally found mixed together, it seems clear that the populace, at any rate, made no distinction in value.

The find is readily divisible into two sections—British and Gaulish ; the mints are clearly marked, and with few exceptions every coin may be allocated to its place of origin.

The mint subsignations are invariably in the exergue, and may conveniently be considered together. They are as follows :—

BRITAIN.—London, and possibly Rutupiae (Richborough).

GAUL.—Treveris (Trevés), Lugdunum (Lyons), and Arelate (Arles).

The mint of London is variously rendered as **PLON** or **PLN**, *Pecunia Londinensis*; **MLN**, *Moneta Londinensis*; **MSL**, *Moneta Signata Londinensis*; and **MLL**, *Moneta Legionis? Londinensis*. The majority of these pieces have the letters **TF·FT·SF·SP** and **SM** in the field; others have a star in addition, or the star alone; they have no apparent connection with the epigraph and are common to most of the types.

Of the presumed mint of Richborough, **RVTVPIAE**, we have the following subsignations: **RP·RS·RT** and **RQ**, evidently intended for *prima, secunda, tertia, quarta*. All have the letters **R·F** in the field, and these may be read as *Reipublicæ Felicitas*, or possibly *Renovatio Felix*, as a restoration or re-opening of the mint formerly under Carausius. Mr. Roach Smith, in his *Antiquities of Richborough*, contends that those coins of the British Emperor Carausius which bear in the exergue the letters **RSR**, are to be read as **RUTUPI·SIGNATOR·ROGATORUM**, *i.e.*, as struck at Rutupiae. Mr. Grueber also appears inclined to accept Rutupiae as the mint, but

reads the letters as **RUTUPIAE . STATIVA . ROMANA** or **RUTUPIAE . STATIO . ROMANA**, and quotes the Roman historian Ammianus Marcellinus, who describes Rutupiae as a *statio*.

It is just possible that a mint may have been opened here under Diocletian, and that this mint, paralyzed or destroyed by the commotion attendant on the rebellion and usurpation of Carausius, was afterwards re-opened or restored by him. If this were so, then the letters **R . S . R** are probably intended for **RVTUPIAE . STATIO . RENOVATA** or **RESTAVRATA**.

Under the settled and vigorous rule of Constantinus Maximus the excessive activity of the mint at London would be conveniently relieved by this at Rutupiae, whence we have the successive issues indicated by the subsignations **RP . S . T** and **Q**, and its re-opening may be commemorated by the letters **RF** appearing on all issues as *Restauratio Felix*. Failing better attribution, we may therefore regard these coins as belonging to Rutupiae.

TREVERIS or *Treves* was the chief of the three Gaulish mints; it is generally given as **PTR**, *Percussa Treveris*, and not infrequently as **MOSTP . MOSTS . MOSTT** and **MOSTQ**, which may be intelligently rendered as *Moneta signata* or *Sacra Treveris prima, secunda, tertia, or quarta*. Coins with the exergual inscription are sometimes given to Ostia, the port of Rome; but the above may be a safer attribution. Others, again, have **PT . ST** and **TT** or **AT . ATR** or **BTR**. In these, the first letter indicates the issue or *officina*.

ARELATE or *Arles* has its mint and issues clearly expressed in the letters **PARL . SARL . TARL** and **QARL**, and all these coins have the letters **TF** in the field irrespective of issue or *officina*.

LUGDVNUM or *Lyons* is invariably rendered as **PLG** for *Pecunia* (or *Percussa*) *Lugduni*.

Treves was the chief Gallic mint, and there, during the earlier years of his reign, Constantinus Maximus held the imperial court. His beneficent rule is said to

have greatly endeared him to the people. In his pre-Christian days, Constantine is known to have attached much importance to the cult of Sol. Hence probably the reason why most of his coins bear the image, etc., of that deity on the reverse.

It may perhaps be well to preface the classification of the various issues, mints, and types by remarking on special characteristics, such as quality of work, motive of issue, or rarity, so far as this find is concerned.

The British section commences with a fine well-spread $\text{Æ} 2$ of Maximianus Hercules of the *Genio populi Romani* type, and one $\text{Æ} 3$ of the three-standard type, *SPQR*, etc., all being of excellent work.

Of Constantius Chlorus there is also an $\text{Æ} 2$ of the *Memoria Felix* type, of similar quality. This has a fine dignified portrait of the Emperor, veiled and laureated. There was only one of this piece in the find.

Of Carausius there was also only one, of careless fabric, of the usual *Pax* type.

Allectus is represented solely by two pieces, each $\text{Æ} 3$; these are of unusually good work; they are of the *Laetitia* and *Providentia* types.

Of Maximinus Daza there are $\text{Æ} 2$ and $\text{Æ} 3$; the first are solely of the *Genio* type; the smaller pieces are of the *Genio* and *Soli Invicto* types; all are of bold but rather coarser work than the preceding Emperors.

Of Licinius I (or *Pater*) there are only $\text{Æ} 3$. His coins are numerous and represented by many curious variations. The types are the *Genio*, *Soli Invicto*, and *Comiti*. One of the *Genio* type has the imperial bust reversed to usual position and draped in a rich pallium. In quality they vary considerably, but the likeness of the Emperor is generally good. In work they are similar to those of Maximinus.

Constantinus Maximus is excellently represented in both $\text{Æ} 2$ and $\text{Æ} 3$. Generally the coins are of good work; some pieces are remarkably fine in both design

and work. This, together with the numerous types and their varieties, and their generally fine preservation, render them the most interesting and instructive portion of the find.

The Æ 2 are of the *Genio*, *Marti propug.*, and *Principi Juventutis* types. Some bear quite youthful portraits, evidently excellent likenesses, and all are well-spread coins of good work.

The Æ 3 are of the *Principi Juventutis*, *Adventus Aug.-N.*, *Virt. Exercit. Gall.*, *Romae Aeternae*, *SPQR Optimo*, *Concord. Milit.*, *Securitas*, *Marti Conservatori*, *Marti Pacif.*, *Genio*, *Comiti*, and *Soli Invicto* types, some of the last having the radiate bust of Sol on the reverse. Many of these provide curious or interesting varieties in obverse or reverse, and some are of remarkable beauty.

Thus the *Concord. Milit.* type has the imperial bust laureated, or with helmet laureated, or covered with the radiate crown, or with a richly-plumed crest. Of the three last named, there was only one of each in the find.

Of the *Adventus Aug.-N.* type there were only two pieces, and three of the *Romae Aeternae* type, all varied and all in mint state.

Varieties of the *Comiti*, *Aug.-N.*, and *Principi Juventutis* types provide imperial busts wearing a richly-embroidered pallium, and with eagle - surmounted sceptre. These coins may be of an inaugural character; they are of very fine work. The find provided only one of each piece.

Most of the coins of Constantine are of the *Genio* and *Soli Invicto* types. The portraiture is generally very good, but in other respects the coins vary very much in quality, weight, size, and fabric. The weights are especially perplexing, ranging as they do from 38 grs. in the smallest to 86 grs. in the largest, with intermediate weights of but a few grains each, yet all are of London mintage and mostly in very fine condition.

In general character many of the above have such a close resemblance to those issued from the Gaulish mints that they may be the work of designers or die-sinkers from those places. Others, however, have a character of their own, distinct in feeling and treatment. A few display artistic qualities that place them in the front rank of the coinage of the period, which is especially interesting, as they were undoubtedly produced by the mint at London.

The Gaulish section commences also, like the British, with the reign of Maximianus Hercules. Of this Emperor we have fine $\text{Æ} 2$ and $\text{Æ} 3$ from the Treveris mint. Two of these are of the *Qvies Aug* and *Conservatores Vrb. suae* types. These pieces are of considerable historical interest from their being issued at, and having reference to, a momentous period of the Empire, namely, the abdication or retirement of the joint Emperors Diocletian and Maximian A.D. 305 in favour of their sons and relatives, Galerius, Constantius Chlorus, Severus II, and Maximinus Daza. The *Qvies Aug* piece was issued to record the twenty years of prosperous rule of the joint Emperors. This piece bears the effigy of Maximian, but similar pieces were also issued with the portrait of Diocletian.

Two years later, A.D. 307, Maximian endeavoured to regain control of the Empire. He is said to have done this at the request of his son Maxentius; but, failing in his attempt and driven from Rome, he took refuge with his son-in-law Constantine in Gaul, where, continuing his intrigues, he was put to death. The piece bearing the epigraph *Conservatores Vrb. suae* appears to have been issued during this final attempt at sovereignty. It has the full imperial titles, whilst the resignatory piece has merely the name and honorary distinctions. These coins are of good work; there was only one of each, and as the last is of the third issue, it points to a considerable output, especially as merely as a coin it is by no means rare.

Of Constantius Chlorus there is only one piece from

the Gallic mints : a fine $\text{Æ} 2$ of the *Genio populi* type of Treveris.

Maximinus Daza is represented by $\text{Æ} 2$ and $\text{Æ} 3$ of *Genio pop.* and $\text{Æ} 3$ of *Soli Invicto* types, the $\text{Æ} 2$ only being of good work.

Of Licinius I (*Pater*) there are only $\text{Æ} 3$. These are of the *Genio populi* and *Soli Invicto* types ; they vary considerably in size and weight. Much of the work is also rather coarse, and the imperial likeness not always well maintained.

As in the British section, the large proportion of pieces belong to Constantinus Maximus, who is represented by $\text{Æ} 2$ and $\text{Æ} 3$, generally of excellent quality, especially those from the mints of Treves and Lyons. The $\text{Æ} 2$ are of the *Principi Juventutis*, *Genio populi*, and *Marti patri* types. The two first are of excellent work and heavy well-spread pieces in almost mint condition. The $\text{Æ} 3$ are of the *Marti Conservatori*, *Genio populi*, *SPQR*, and *Soli Invicto* types. In quality of work, fabric, and weight, they vary even more than do those of British make. Those of Treves and Lyons are generally of very good work, a few of each being really excellent.

Of the types *Genio populi* and *SPQR* there are but few pieces, and these of poor work.

The $\text{Æ} 3$ of the *Principi Juventutis* are greatly inferior in quality to the $\text{Æ} 2$ of that type.

The type most numerously represented is that of the $\text{Æ} 3$ *Soli Invicto Comiti*, probably owing to the predilection of Constantine for this deity. Almost without exception the work is of all-round excellence.

The coins of both sizes generally vary in weight to a remarkable degree. Those of Britain of $\text{Æ} 2$ run from 92 grs. to 138 grs., whilst the $\text{Æ} 3$ runs from 38 grs. to 103 grs. The Gaulish mints are much in the same proportion — the $\text{Æ} 2$ running from 92 grs. to 129 grs. : one weighing 184 grs. is probably a "piedfort"; and the $\text{Æ} 3$ are from 33 grs. to 98 grs. From these figures it will be seen that

the heaviest Æ 3 of both countries exceeds in weight the lightest of the Æ 2. Notwithstanding this, it is quite easy to discriminate the two sizes, and the Æ 3 also supplies intermediates varying only a few grains each.

From these details it will be seen that the find is of unusual variety and interest, and remarkable also from examples of fine design and work. These and the excellent preservation of almost all, together with their practically uncirculated state, enable us to conclude that the London Mint produced coin quite equal in quality to those of the best mints of the period, and further that the coins of Constantinus Maximus are generally of a higher quality than those of the immediately preceding or succeeding Emperors.

An interesting point for consideration is the meaning of the various letters SF·TF, etc., etc., which so frequently appear in the field of the majority of the reverses of all mints. These letters are quite distinct from the epigraph, or the mint name in the exergue. Where there are two letters, one is generally on either side of the full-length figure of the deity or genius. Their correct interpretation is an interesting study, for speculative inquiry has hitherto not produced a result universally accepted; probably further consideration will show that no hard-and-fast rule should or can apply to all. The Mints of different periods or districts far apart often adopted systems or methods quite dissimilar, which the loosening bonds of Empire regarded with apparent indifference.

Some authorities regard these letters as secret marks or as indicating mint issues, thus SA is said to stand for *Signata I officina*; SP, *Signata prima officina*, and so on; but the majority of these letterings on coins of the period of this find will admit of no such interpretation, as, for instance, in those of Constantine minted at Arles, which clearly show the successive issues in the exergue thus: PARL·SARL·TARL·QARL, for *prima, secunda*, etc.; yet these also have the letters TF·CS·SF, and

M or NF in the field of the reverse, and there is not the slightest apparent connection between them. We may, however, by accepting the letters as initials of well-known or often-used epigraphs of earlier imperial coins in circulation at the time, and with which the public from immemorial use have been quite familiar, readily obtain a reasonable reading in almost every instance. Thus :—

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| TF . <i>Temporum Felicitas.</i> | SF . <i>Seculi Felicitas.</i> |
| SC . <i>Soli Conservatori.</i> | SP . <i>Spes Publica.</i> |
| SA . <i>Salus Augusti, or Spes, or Securitas Augusti.</i> | |
| BS . <i>Bona Spes, or Beata Securitas.</i> | |
| BT . <i>Beata Tranquillitas. Etc., etc.</i> | |

We must not forget that all above the exergual line was of a dedicatory character, and that with a few notable exceptions the mint mark or inscription is invariably below that line. This was done, no doubt, to avoid the confusion that surely must have arisen if letters referring to the mint or its issues had been placed near those of the invocatory or dedicatory epigraph.

The entire series of imperial coins shows the Roman love of abbreviation or compression—names, titles, or attributes being frequently given either in initials or other contracted form. Indeed, it would be difficult to find a Roman coin of any description that either on obverse or reverse, or both, would not supply an illustration of this interesting system. But the subject is worthy of special consideration, and probably period and place of mintage will prove to be the controlling factors in the method adopted.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPES AND THEIR
CHIEF VARIETIES.

Britain.

MAXIMIANVS HERCVLES. Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maximianus, Emperor A.D. 286-305.

Type.—Genius to left holding cornucopia and patera, **GENIO . POP . ROM.**

Æ 2, 100-127 grs.

Obv.—Bust to right, cuirassed, **D . N . MAXIMIANO . P . F . C . AVG.**

Rev.—As type, $\frac{|}{\text{PLN}}$. (Plate I, No. 1.)

Type.—Three standards, the centre one with eagle, **S . P . Q . R . OPTIMO . PRINCIPI.**

Æ 3, 66 grs.

Obv.—Bust to right, paludated, **IMP . MAXIMIANVS . P . F . AVG.**

Rev.—As type, $\frac{|||}{\text{R . P}}$. (Rutupiae ?)

CONSTANTIVS CHLORVS. Flavius Valerius Constantius, Emperor A.D. 292-304.

Type.—Altar with eagle on each side, **MEMORIA . FELIX.**

Æ 2, 108 grs.

Obv.—Veiled bust to right, **DIVO . CONSTANTIO . PIO.**

Rev.—As type, $\frac{|}{\text{PLN}}$. (Plate I, No. 2.)

CARAVSIVS Emperor in Britain, A.D. 287-293.

Type.—Peace to left, **PAX . AVG.**

Æ 3, 50 grs.

Obv.—Bust to right, radiate crown, . . . **CARAVSIVS . P . F . AVG.**

Rev.—As type, $\frac{\text{P} | \text{S}}{\text{MLXXI}}$

ALLECTVS. Emperor in Britain A.D. 293-296.

Type.—Genius to left, holding anchor and wreath, **LAETITIA . AVG.**

Æ 3, 69 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed bust to right, **IMP . C . ALLECTVS . P . F . AVG.**

Rev.—As type, $\frac{\text{S} | \text{A}}{\text{ML}}$.

Type.—Providentia holding orb and sceptre, **PROVIDENTIA . AVG.**

Æ 3, 74 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed bust to right, radiate crown, **IMP . ALLECTVS . P . F . AVG.**

Rev.—As type, $\frac{S | A}{ML}$.

MAXIMINVS DAZA. Caius Galerius Valerius Maximinus, Imperator A.D. 305-313.

Type.—Genius to left, with cornucopia and patera, **GENIO . POP . ROM.**

Æ 2, 128 grs.

Obv.—Paludated bust to right, **GAL . VAL . MAXIMINVS . NOB . C.**

Rev.—As type, $\frac{|}{PLN}$. (Plate I, No. 3.)

Æ 3, 63 90 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed bust to right, **IMP . MAXIMINVS . P . F . AVG.**
Some omit . F.

Rev.—As type, $\frac{|*}{PLN}$.

Many are of fine work, and some tin-washed.

Type.—Sol to right, head reversed; right hand raised, orb in left, **SOLI . INVICTO . COMITI.**

Æ 3, 64 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed bust to right, **IMP . MAXIMINVS . P . F . AVG.**

Rev.—As type, $\frac{|}{R . P}$. (Rutupiae?)

LICINIVS I., Pater. Glavius Valerius Licinianus Licinius, Imperator A.D. 307-323.

Type.—Genius to left, with cornucopia and patera, **GENIO . POP . ROM.**
(Plate I, Nos. 4, 5, 6.)

Æ 3, 43-73 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed bust to right, **IMP . LICINIVS . P . F . AVG.**

Rev.—As type, with various initials of mint, etc., $\frac{S | F S | F S | P}{PLN MSL MSL}$

$\frac{S | F S | F * | |*}{MLL MLN PLN PLN}$. A variety gives the imperial bust in

a richly-decorated pallium; titles as above, and

Rev.— $\frac{|*}{PLN}$, 65 grs.

Type.—Sol to left; orb in right hand, whip in left, **COMITI . N . N . AVGG.**

Æ 3, 67 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed bust to right, **IMP . LICINIVS . P . F . AVG.**

Rev.—As type, $\frac{|*}{PLN}$.

No. 59—61

No. 62—64

No. 65—67

No. 68—70



ROMAN COINS FROM THE LITTLE ORME FIND. Gaulish Mints. III—IV Centuries.

No. 48—50

No. 51—53

No. 54—55

No. 56—58



ROMAN COINS FROM THE LITTLE ORME FIND. Gaulish Mints. III—IV Centuries.

PLATE IV.

No. 37—39

No. 40—42

No. 43—45

No. 46—47



No. 25—27

No. 28—30

No. 31—33

No. 34—36



ROMAN COINS FROM THE LITTLE ORABE FIND. British Mints. III—IV Centuries.

No. 1—3

No. 4—6

No. 7—9

No. 10—12



Type.—Sol to left; orb in left hand; right hand raised, **SOLI . INVICTO . COMITI.** (Plate I, Nos. 7, 8.)

Æ 3, 40-52 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed or paludated bust to right, **IMP . LICINIUS . P . F . AVG . F** omitted in some.

Rev.—As type, with various mint, etc., letters, $\frac{S | F}{PLN}$ $\frac{S | F}{MLN}$ $\frac{S | P}{MLN}$
 $\frac{S | P}{MSL}$ $\frac{S | F}{MSL}$ $\frac{T | F}{PLN}$ $\frac{R | F}{RQ}$ $\frac{R | F}{RS}$. (Rutupiae?)

CONSTANTINVS . MAXIMVS. Flavius Valerius Constantinus, Imperator A.D. 306-337.

Type.—Genius to left, with cornucopia and patera, **GENIO . POPVLI . ROMANI**, sometimes abbreviated.

Æ 2, 102-123 grs.

Obv.—Paludated or cuirassed bust to right, one with very youthful portrait, inscribed **FL . VAL . CONSTANTINVS . NOB . C** or **IMP . CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG.** . F . sometimes omitted.

Rev.—As type, $\frac{|}{PLN}$. (Plate I, No. 9.)

Type.—Mars, nude, running to right, with helm; shield and spear, **MARTI . PATRI . PRO . PVG.**

Æ 2, 118 grs.

Obv.—Young bust to right, cuirassed, **IMP . CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG.**

Rev.—As type, $\frac{|}{PLN}$. (Plate I, No. 10.)

Type.—Imperator standing to left, with ensign in each hand, **PRINCIPI . IVENTVTIS.** (Plate I, Nos. 11, 12.)

Æ 2, 93 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed bust to right, **IMP . CONSTANTINVS . P . AVG.**

Rev.—As type, $\frac{|}{PLN}$.

Æ 3, 53-78 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed bust to right or left. One piece has the bust, with richly-ornamented and laureated helm, **CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG.** . F . omitted in some.

Rev.—As type, $\frac{|}{PLN}$ *. (Plate II, No. 13.)

Type.—Imperator standing to left, laureated and with hasta pura ; or helmed, with reversed spear, orb in right hand, **PRINCIPI . IVVENTVTIS.**

Æ 3, 55-75 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed bust to right, **CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG.**
Some with . F . omitted.

Rev.—As type, $\frac{|*}{\text{PLN}}$. (Plate II, No. 14.)

Æ 3, 69 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed bust to left, with laureated helm, shield, and spear.

Rev.—As type, $\frac{|*}{\text{PLN}}$.

Æ 3, 69 grs.

Obv.—Laureated bust to left in embroidered pallium, eagle-surmounted sceptre in front, **CONSTANTINVS . P . AVG.**, probably on his inauguration as Princeps.

Rev.—As type, $\frac{|*}{\text{PLN}}$.

Type.—Imperator standing to right, orb in left hand, spear horizontally in right, **PRINCIPI . IVVENTVTIS.** (Plate II, Nos. 15, 16.)

Æ 3, 58-79 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed bust to right or left. Some of the busts with ornamented helm, laureated, with shield, and spear to front or on shoulder, **CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG.**
Some omit . P . F . or . F .

Rev.—As type, $\frac{*|}{\text{PLN}}$.

Type.—Imperator on horseback to left, right hand raised, spear in left ; captive bound and seated on ground in front, **ADVENTVS . AVG . N.**

Æ 3, 63 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed bust to right, **CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG.**
One omits . P . F .

Rev.—As type, $\frac{|* \text{ S } |}{\text{PLN PLN}}$. (Plate II, No. 17.)

Type.—Roma seated to left, olive branch in right hand, orb in left, **ROMAE . AETER . AVG . C.**

Æ 3, 69 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed bust to right, **CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG.**
A variety omits . F .

Rev.—As type, $\frac{*|}{\text{PLN}}$. (Plate II, No. 18.)

Type.—Three standards, the centre one with eagle, **S . P . Q . R . OPTIMO . PRINCIPI.**

Æ 3, 63 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed bust to right, **IMP . CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG.**

Rev.—As type. $\frac{|}{\text{RT}}$. (Rutupiae ?)

Type.—Female figure to left, with standard in each hand, **CONCORD . MILIT.** (Plate II, Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22.)

Æ 3, 66-70 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed bust to right, **CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG.** A variety omit . F.

Rev.—As type, $\frac{|*}{\text{PLN}}$.

a. Æ 3, 64 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed bust to left, with laureated helm, crested and richly ornamented. Right hand with spear on shoulder, shield to left, **CONSTANTINVS . P . AVG.**

Rev.—As type, $\frac{|*}{\text{PLN}}$.

b. Æ 3, 62 grs.

Obv.—As above, but with radiate crown on helm.

Rev.—Similar.

c. Æ 3, 73 grs.

Obv.—As above; laureated helm of unusual richness and with high-plumed crest.

Rev.—As type, $\frac{|* \quad *|}{\text{PLN} \quad \text{PLN}}$.

NOTE.—The above three coins give excellent portraits of the Emperor. The design and work are equally good. There was only one piece of *a* and *b*, and two of *c*.

Type.—Female figure to left, right arm raised to head, left resting upon pillar, **SECVRITAS . AVG . C.** (Plate II, No. 23.)

Æ 3, 55.68 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed bust to right, **CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG.**

Rev.—As type, $\frac{*|}{\text{PLN}}$.

Type.—Mars standing to right, shield, and reversed spear in right hand, **MARTI . CONSERVATORI.** (Plate II, No. 24.)

Æ 3, 45.78 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed or paludated bust to right, **IMP . CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG.** Some omit . P . F or . F.

Rev.—As type, $\frac{\text{T} | \text{F} \quad \text{S} | \text{F} \quad * |}{\text{PLN} \quad \text{PLN} \quad \text{PLN}}$.

Æ 3, 67 grs.

Obv.—Bust to left, cuirassed, with richly-ornamented helm, laureated; spear on shoulder in right hand, shield to left, **CONSTANTINVS . P . AVG.**

Rev.—As type, $\frac{*|}{\text{PLN}}$ (Plate III, No. 25.)

Type.—Bust of Mars to right, cuirassed, and with decorated helm, **MARTI - CONSERVATORI.** (Plate III, No. 26.)

Æ 3, 47.76 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed bust to right, **IMP . CONSTANTINVS . AVG.** or **CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG.**

Rev.—As type.

NOTE.—The above type, although without MM., clearly by its work belongs to the London Mint. Many pieces are tin-washed.

Type.—Mars, armed, running to left, spear and shield on left arm, right hand with olive branch, **MARTI . PACIF.**

Æ 3, 93 grs.

Obv.—Youthful bust to right, cuirassed, **FL . VAL . CONSTANTINVS . NOB . C.**

Rev.—As type, $\frac{|}{\text{PLN}}$

Type.—Sol standing to left, chlamys on shoulder, radiated, orb in right hand, whip in left, **COMITI . AVG . G . N . N.**
(Plate III, Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30.)

Æ 3, 56.82 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed bust to right, **CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG.**
Some omit . F.

Rev.—As type. Some with inscription ending **N . N . AVG . G .**

$\frac{| *}{\text{PLN}} \quad \frac{\text{T} | \text{F}}{\text{PLN}}$

Æ 3, 61.76 grs.

Obv.—Imperial bust to left, with laureated helm; spear in right hand on shoulder; shield to left, **CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG.**
Some with **P . F.**, or . F omitted. Some of very fine work.

Rev.—As type, $\frac{| *}{\text{PLN}}$. (Plate III, No. 31.)

Obv.—Youthful bust of the Emperor, laureated and wearing the pallium; right hand holding eagle-surmounted sceptre in front; fine work.

Rev.—As type, $\frac{| *}{\text{PLN}}$

Type.—Genius standing to left, with cornucopia and patera, **GENIO . POP . ROM.** (Plate III, Nos. 32, 33.)

Æ 3, 48.79 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed or paludated bust to right, **IMP . CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG.** Some omit the .IMP. or . P . F or . F., or read **CONSTANTINVS . P . AG.**

Rev.—As type. $\frac{|}{\text{PLN}} \quad \frac{\text{T} | \text{F}}{\text{PLN}} \quad \frac{\text{S} | \text{P}}{\text{MLN}} \quad \frac{\text{S} | \text{F}}{\text{MSL}} \quad \frac{\text{S} | \text{F}}{\text{MLN}}$ One piece is of the extraordinary weight of 102 grains, and may be a pattern or piedfort. This has the full titles and $\frac{|}{\text{PLN}}$ as MM.

Type.—Sol standing to left, radiated; orb in left hand, right hand raised, **SOLI . INVICTO . COMITI.** (Plate III, Nos. 34, 35, 36.)

Æ 3, 41.86 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed or paludated bust of Imperator to right or left, with ornamented helm; spear in right hand, on shoulder, and shield to left. **IMP . CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG.** Varieties omit **IMP .** or **. P . F .** or **. F .** or after the name have **. P . AG** or **. A . C .**

Rev.—As type, $\frac{S | F}{PLN} \frac{T | F}{PLN} \frac{| F}{PLN}$.

Type.—Radiate bust of Sol, with chlamys to right, **SOLI . INVICTO . COMITI.** without subsig., but clearly of London mint. (Plate IV, Nos. 37, 38.)

Æ 3, 47.73 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed or paludated bust of Imperator to right, **IMP . CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG.** Varieties omit **IMP .** or **. P . F .**

Rev.—As type. Some of these pieces are of very fine work.

Type.—Sol standing to left, orb in right hand, left arm raised, **. SOLI . INVICTO . COMITI.** (Plate IV, Nos. 39, 40.)

Æ 3, 45.65 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed or paludated bust of Imperator to right, **IMP . CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG.** Varieties omit **IMP .** or **. F .**

Rev.—As type, $\frac{* |}{PLN}$.

Type.—Sol standing to right, with reversed head; orb in left hand, right arm raised, **SOLI . INVICTO . COMITI.** (Plate IV, No. 41.)

Æ 3, 55.71 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed or paludated bust to right, **IMP . CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG.** Varieties omit **IMP .** or **. F .**

Rev.—As type. $\frac{* |}{PLN} \frac{| *}{PLN} \frac{|}{PLN}$.

Type.—As above.

Æ 3, 70 grs.

Obv.—Imperial bust to left, with richly ornamented helm, laureated; spear on right shoulder, shield to left, **CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG.** (Plate IV, No. 42.)

Rev.—As type, $\frac{* |}{PLN}$.

Type.—Sol standing to left, radiated, right hand raised, whip in left, **SOLI . INVICTO . COMITI.** (Plate IV, No. 43.)

Æ 3, 62 grs.

Obv.—Laureated bust of Imperator to right; larger bust than usual and with rich pallium and vestiment, **. CONSTANTINVS . A . C** or **. N . C .**

Rev.—As type, $\frac{| *}{PLN}$.

NOTE.—This piece is of large size for its weight; it is tin-washed. The obverse is of fine and effective work.

Type.—Sol standing to left, right arm raised, orb in left, SOLI . INVICTO . COMITI. (Plate IV, Nos. 44, 45, 47.)

Æ 3, 38.63 grs.

Obv.—Imperial bust, cuirassed, paludated or robed, to right or left, IMP . CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG. Varieties omit IMP or . P . F . or . F.

Rev.—As type, $\frac{S | P}{MSL} \quad \frac{S | F}{MSL} \quad \frac{S | F}{MLL} \quad \frac{S | F}{MLN} \quad \frac{S | F}{MLN} \quad \frac{C | S}{RT}$.

R | F
* |
RP

(Rutupiae percussio, Restauratio Felix.)

NOTE.—The above are of smaller and rougher fabric, and are of a distinct character to those previously described of this type.

Type.—Sol as before, but with orb and whip in left hand, SOLI . INVICTO . COMITI.

Æ 3, 50 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed bust to right, CONSTANTINVS . P . AVG.

Rev.—As type, $\frac{S | P}{MLN}$. (Plate IV, No. 46.)

Type.—Roma standing to left, with spear in right hand, paragonium in left, VIRT . EXERCIT . GALL.

Æ 3, 49 grs.

Obv.—Imperial bust, paludated, with radiate crown, to right, FL . VAL . CONSTANTINVS . AVG.

Rev.—As type, $\frac{X | VI}{RP}$.

Gaul.

MAXIMIANVS HERCVLES. Imperator A.D. 286-305.

Type.—Genius standing to left, with cornucopia and patera, GENIO . POP . ROM.

Æ 2, 94 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed bust of Imperator to right, DN . MAXIMIANO . P . F . S . AVG.

Rev.—As type, $\frac{|}{Blank}$.

Æ 3, 69 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed bust to right, IMP . MAXIMIANVS . P . F . AVG.

Rev.—As type, $\frac{S | A}{PTR}$.

Type.—Peace standing to left, holding laurel branch and hasta pura QVIES . AVG.

Æ 2, 96 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed Imperial bust to right, MAXIMIANVS . P . F . AVG.

Rev.—As type, $\frac{S | A}{PTR}$.

Type.—Temple of six columns, statue of Roma in centre, **CONSERVATORES . VRB . SVAE.**

Æ 2, 110 grs.

Obv.—Head only of Emperor, laureated, to right, **IMP . MAXIMIANVS . P . F . AVG.**

Rev.—As type, $\overline{\text{T} . \text{T}}$

CONSTANTIVS CHLORVS. Imperator A.D. 292-304.

Type.—Genius as before, with cornucopia and patera, **GENIO . POPVLI . ROMANI.**

Æ 2, 147 grs.

Obv.—Imperial bust to right, cuirassed, . **CONSTANTIVS . NOBIL . C.**

Rev.—As type, $\frac{\text{S} | \text{F}}{\text{ITR}}$

MAXIMINVS DAZA. Imperator A.D. 305-313.

Type.—Genius, as before, with cornucopia and patera, **GENIO . POP . ROM.**
(Plate V, Nos. 48, 49.)

Æ 2, 92 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed bust to right, **GAL . VAL . MAXIMINVS . NOB . C.**

Rev.—As type, $\frac{\text{S} | \text{A}}{\text{PTR}}$

Æ 3, 58.81 grs.

Obv.—Imperial bust to right, cuirassed or paludated, . **IMP . MAXIMINVS . P . F . AVG.**

Rev.—As type, $\frac{\text{T} | \text{F}}{\text{PTR}} \quad \frac{|}{\text{MOSTT}}$

Type.—Sol standing to left, orb in left hand, right hand raised, **SOLI . INVICTO . COMITI.**

Æ 3, 56.59 grs.

Obv.—Paludated bust to right, **IMP . MAXIMINVS . P . F . AVG.**

Rev.—As type, $\frac{|}{\text{MOSTT}}$

Type.—Sol, as above, but with reversed head.

Æ 3, 80 grs.

Obv.—Head only to right, bare neck, **MAXIMINVS . P . F . AVG.**

Rev.—As type, $\frac{|}{\text{ST}}$

LICINIVS I. pater. Imperator A.D. 307-323.

Type.—Genius, as before, with cornucopia and patera, . GENIO . POP
ROM. (Plate V, No. 50.)

Æ 3, 36.98 grs.

Obv.—Imperial bust to right, cuirassed or paludated, . IMP . LICINIVS .
P . F . AVG.

Rev.—As type, $\frac{T | F}{PTR} \frac{T | F}{ATR} \frac{T | F}{BTR} \frac{A | S}{PTR} \frac{B | S}{PTR}$

Note the extraordinary variation of weights; there was a considerable number of pieces of this type, supplying intermediate weights. The variation is the more remarkable as all are from one mint—that of Treves.

Type.—Sol standing to left, orb in left hand, right arm raised. . SOLI .
INVICTO . COMITI.

Æ 3, 49.65 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed bust to right, IMP . LICINIVS . P . F . AVG.

Rev.—As type, $\frac{|}{STS} \frac{S | F}{QARL}$.

Type.—Sol standing, as before, but with reversed head.

Æ 3, 48.52 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed or paludated bust to right, IMP . LICINIVS . P . F .
AVG. Varieties omit . IMP.

Rev.—As type, $\frac{T | F}{PARL} \frac{C | S}{PA..} \frac{|}{PARL}$

Most of the coins of Licinius are of small and rough fabric.

CONSTANTINVS . MAXIMVS. Imperator A.D. 306-337.

Type.—Youthful Emperor standing to left, with eagle-surmounted standard
in each hand, PRINCIPI . IVVENTVTIS. (Plate V, No. 52.)

Æ 2, 92 grs.

Obv.—Youthful bust to right, cuirassed, . IMP . CONSTANTINVS .
P . F . AVG.

Rev.—As type, $\frac{S | A}{PTR}$

Type.—Genius, as before, with cornucopia and patera, . GENIO . POP .
ROM. (Plate V, Nos. 53, 54, 55, 56.)

Æ 2, 106.129 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed or paludated imperial bust to right, . FL . VAL . CON-
STANTINVS . NOB . C.

Rev.—As type, $\frac{S | A}{PTR} \frac{S | F}{PTR}$

One piece is of the extraordinary weight of 184 grs., and is probably a piedfort.

Another variety, Æ 2, 106 grs, has

Obv.—Paludated bust to right, . IMP . CONSTANTINVS . P . F .
AVG.

Rev.—As type, but with flaming altar to left, $\frac{CI \mid H}{PLG \mid S}$ Lugdunum.

Type.—Mars standing to right, with shield and reversed spear, . MARTI .
CONSERVATORI. (Plate V, Nos. 57, 58 ; Plate VI, No. 59.)

Æ 3, 40.89 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed or paludated bust to right, . IMP . CONSTANTINVS .
P . F . AVG. Varieties omit . IMP . or . P . F .

Rev.—As type, $\frac{T \mid F \mid \mid B \mid S \mid F \mid T \mid T \mid F \mid T \mid F \mid \mid}{PTR \mid TT \mid PTR \mid PLG \mid PLG \mid ATR \mid SARL}$.

Some of the pieces are of extra fine work.

Type.—Sol standing to right, as before, with reversed hand, . SOLI .
INVICTO . COMITI.

Æ 3, 48 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed bust to right, IMP . CONSTANTINVS . P . AVG.

Rev.—As type, $\frac{\mid}{MOSTT}$.

Type.—Three standards, as before, S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO . PRINCIPI.
(Plate VI, No. 60.)

Æ 3, 70-71 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed bust to right, . IMP . CONSTANTINVS . F . AVG.

Rev.—As type, $\frac{\mid \mid \mid \mid}{MOSTP \mid MOSTT}$.

Type.—Youthful Imperator between standards, as before, . PRINCIPI .
IVVENTVTIS.

Æ 3, 67 grs.

Obv.—Youthful imperial bust to right, . FL . VAL . CONSTANTI-
NVS . N . C.

Rev.—As type, $\frac{S \mid A}{PTR}$.

Type.—Mars nude, running to right, helmed, and with spear and shield
MARTI . PATRI . PRO . PVGNATORI. (Plate VI, No. 61.)

Æ 3, 82 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed bust to right, IMP . CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG.

Rev.—As type, $\frac{T \mid F \mid N \mid}{PTR \mid PLG}$.

Type.—Sol standing to left, as before, . SOLI . INVICTO . COMITI.

Æ 3, 33, 38, 90 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed or paludated bust of Imperator to right; one with pallium, . IMP . CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG. Varieties omit . IMP . or . P . F.

Rev.—As type, $\frac{T|F}{PTR}$ $\frac{A|S}{PTR}$ $\frac{B|S}{PTR}$ $\frac{C|S}{AT}$ $\frac{*|}{PT}$ $\frac{*|}{ST}$ $\frac{T|F}{ATR}$

$\frac{T|F}{BTR}$ $\frac{F|T}{ATR}$ $\frac{T|F}{SARL}$ $\frac{T|F}{SARL}$ $\frac{*|}{SARL}$ $\frac{T|F}{TARL}$ $\frac{|}{TARL}$

$\frac{C|S}{QARL}$ $\frac{|}{QARL}$ $\frac{T|F}{QARL}$ $\frac{M \text{ or } N|F}{QARL}$ $\frac{S|F}{QARL}$ $\frac{|}{MOSTP}$

$\frac{|}{MOSTS}$ $\frac{|}{MOSTQ}$ $\frac{F|T}{PLG}$ $\frac{T|F}{PLG}$ $\frac{TF|*}{PLG}$ $\frac{S|F}{PLG}$

The piece of 33 grains is the smallest in the find, the *Rev.* epigraph also reads . SOLI . INVICTO, omitting the . COMITI.

Type.—Sol standing, as before, but reversed head.

(Plate VI, Nos. 64, 66, 68.)

Æ 3, 35.69 grs.

Obv.—Cuirassed or paludated bust of Imperator to right, . IMP . CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG. Varieties omit . IMP . or . P . F.

Rev.—As type, $\frac{T|F}{PTR}$ $\frac{|}{TT}$ $\frac{T|F}{BTR}$ $\frac{C|S}{PARL}$ $\frac{|}{PARL}$ $\frac{T|F}{*|PARL}$ $\frac{C|S}{TARL}$

$\frac{|}{MOSTP}$

A considerable part of the find comprised coins of the above type. They vary considerably in size, weight, design and work. We may remember that Constantine, in his earlier years, was especially devoted to this deity.

Coin - Ac 1915 1187-101

CHEPSTOW CASTLE AND THE BARONY OF STRIGUIL

BY A. MORRIS, F.R.Hist.S.

CHEPSTOW CASTLE looms large in the history of Gwent, from the early Norman period to the close of the Great Civil War of the seventeenth century. Its earliest designation, however, has been the subject of much enquiry, and has produced a large number of unsatisfactory interpretations. At the present time the descriptive place-name, Striguil, may not be of paramount importance as a designation for the ancient fortress, inasmuch as it has been known for several centuries by that of the town. The older records, however, without exception, distinguish them separately, and we frequently read *Castrum de Storgoil et villa de Chepstow*. In no deed or record previous to the reign of Henry VI., do we find *Castrum et villa de Chepstow*. A fact of great interest to-day, however, is that the name of Striguil in its various forms of Estrighoiel,¹ Strigoielg,¹ Storgoil,² Storguyl,³ Strigill,⁴ Strigoil,⁵ Striguile,⁶ Striguill,⁶ Strogoule,⁷ Strogvell,⁸ Strughulle,⁹ and Sturgle,¹⁰ proves that some portion of the neighbourhood, whether it be the exact spot upon which the Castle stands or a wider area, went by this particular name.

The form of the name suggests a British origin, but we have some hesitation in accepting the interpretation of Mr. Wakeman. He traces its origin to *Ystrad Iwl*,

¹ Domesday

² Robert of Gloucester.

³ *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, 1291 A.D.

⁴ Caradoc of Llancarvan.

⁵ Roger of Hovenden.

⁶ Holinshed.

⁷ 2 Edward I.

⁸ *Inquis*, 10 Ric. II.

⁹ *Tintern Chron.*, Dug., *Mon.*

¹⁰ Camden.

i.e. Strata Julia. The absence of all evidences of Roman antiquities having been discovered at Chepstow, to a certain extent, disposes of the assumption that the Strata Julia was a well-known highway, and that there was a settlement here in Roman times, in close contiguity to that of Caerwent. Mr. Ormerod¹ draws a distinction between the supposed Strata Julia, a vicinal road, and the Via Julia of the Antonine Itineraries, which entered Gwent near Portske Witt and then proceeded to Caerwent. The former would probably be Roger Gale's vicinal trackway, which crossed the Severn from Oldbury, and led to the north-east of Chepstow to Tutshill. Gale, however, based his suppositions upon a distich of Necham, the Abbot of Cirencester (1213-17), which evidently refers to the Usk and not to the Wye:—

“Intrat et auget aquas Sabrini fluminis Osca
Præceps, testis erit Julia Strata mihi.”

Camden in his *Britannia*² makes use of the same quotation and correctly locates the Julia Strata on the Usk at Newport as “*aliqua via militaris.*”

Mr. Ormerod is on safer ground when he traces the origin of the name to *Ystraigyl* or *Ystreigl* from the Welsh verb *treiglo*, to circulate, or meander, in reference to the numerous windings of the Wye in the neighbourhood of Chepstow. We have a confirmation of this supposition in a quatrain from the elegy of Cynddelw, a twelfth century bard, to Owain Gwynedd, the great Welsh chieftain, who at one time ruled the whole of Wales.

“Hyd Gaer Gaint i gadw braint Brython
Hyd Gaer Llyr a hyd Gaer Lleon
Hyd *Ystreigyl* hyd Eingl, hyd Aeron yd aeth
I bennaeth o Benmon.”

One author³ supposes the *Castellum de Estrighoiel*

¹ *Strigulensia*, p. 77.

² Edition 1607, p. 492.

³ Atkyn's *Gloucestershire*, p. 45.

of Domesday to be the *Castellum Estbrighoiel* in Gloucester, whilst Rudder¹ in a similar manner calls it the Castle of Gloucester. Mr. Planché² assumed for it a Saxon origin deriving it from "Est-rik-howel," the east kingdom of Howel, a British prince, probably Howel Dda, in the tenth century. This, however, he saw fit to withdraw in favour of Mr. Wakeman's interpretation.

The best Cambrian etymologists, and among them Humphry Llwyd, and Gwallter Mechain confirm its British origin and refer to it as "Ystreigyl Eingl," a well-known place as early as the twelfth century, as recorded in the above quatrain. The Norman scribes at all times endeavoured to preserve the Welsh place-names, and incorporated them to their best ability, even if erratic and incongruous in form, into their various records. We have several of such in this particular neighbourhood, *e.g.* Portscuit, which in modern form is Portskewitt, for Porthysgewin, Tintern for Dindeyrn; Caldicot for Cilyscoed; Matherne a contraction for Merthyr Teyrn, or Tewdrig; etc. In like manner it is reasonable to conclude that Estrighoiel or Striguil comes from Ystreigyl.

The name of Chepstow, the town, is evidently of Saxon origin, and is to be traced to "Chepian Stowe," a place of trade or traffic. It was probably so designated after the military importance of Caerwent had been superseded, for other names of Saxon origin are found further west in the county, and point to the fact that the Saxons had been able, though not for any length of time, to occupy other parts of Gwent. The Saxon Chronicle records that "Portascihth"³ was the site of Harold's mansion or shooting-box in 1065, and was the scene of the slaughter of his servants by Caradoc of Caerlleon. The only other reference to the

¹ Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, p. 89.

² *Archæologia*, vol. x., 249, 267.

³ *Saxon Chronicle*, by Ingram, p. 252.

locality before the Norman Conquest is that which is found in the *Liber Landavensis*, as early as the sixth century, in two gifts of land to the bishop.

The Castle consists of several courts or bailies erected in the form of an irregular parallelogram. It is flanked on the one side by the winding course of the Wye at an immense depth below, and on the other side by a spacious ravine, having the town walls on the opposite edge. The Castle occupies the unique position of having been built on the outside of the town walls.

The oldest part of the structure is the great hall or, as it is frequently called, the chapel, at the upper end of the second court. The walls of the lower part of this portion of the structure, and also the two end walls, are undoubtedly Norman, and belong to Fitz Osborn's foundation. The superstructure thereof has been entirely changed from its original design, as may be observed in the fine range of Early-Decorated windows of the thirteenth century. The erections of the first court, comprising the gatehouse with its arched entrance, the banqueting-room or smaller halls to the right, and the handsome Marten's tower on the left, are structures of the same Decorated period. The roofless banqueting room has some windows of the time of Edward II. At the lower part of this same hall may be seen the buttery and the pantry, of which the doorways remain. Between them we have a third doorway, which leads by a straight flight of stone stairs into the kitchen and its offices. The architecture of the window and ceiling of one of the apartments now occupied by the custodian of the Castle, proves it to have been in former times a small chapel or oratory.

Under this part of the Castle is a subterranean chamber with a groined roof, excavated out of the solid rock. It overlooks the overhanging brow of the high cliff, and has been represented as a dungeon, but is more likely to have been an intake for provisions, which could be hoisted up from the boats in times of siege. The royalist garrison of 1648, when driven to the last

straits, lowered a boat from this chamber, with the intention of making their escape, after refusing the quarter proffered by Colonel Ewer. Rushworth¹ records that a parliamentary soldier swam the river with a knife in his mouth, cut the rope, and brought away the boat.

The fine arched entrance, flanked on either side by a circular tower with oellit holes, was protected by a machicolation, for the purpose of casting down stones, molten lead, or boiling water upon the besiegers, and even water if an attempt were made to set fire to the massive doors. It is said that within one leaf of the existing door the original wicket still remains, measuring 3 ft. high by 18 ins. wide. The entrance was further protected by portcullises, of which the grooves on either side are still discernible and in perfect condition.

At the south-east angle of the first court there stands an imposing round tower, having a square staircase turret in the corner. Next to the Keep this tower is the most striking feature of the Castle. This is generally considered to be the ancient citadel, and beneath it was a dark and gloomy dungeon. In the doorway may be observed the grooves for the portcullises. A spiral stair leads to the first floor where Henry Marten, the regicide, spent twenty years of his life. It will be observed that the chamber was lofty and spacious, and well lighted by windows. It also contained an ample fireplace. Up to the close of the eighteenth century this chamber was used as an assembly room for public meetings. The floor and roof gave way in the early years of the last century.

In the south-west corner of this court is the part of the Castle where the saintly Jeremy Taylor was incarcerated in 1656. Though a staunch Royalist his imprisonment was in no wise severe, and did not occupy more than two intervals of a few months'

¹ *Rushworth*, pp. 1109, 1128.

duration. In his biography by Heber,¹ he states: "I now have that liberty that I can receive any letters and send any; for the gentleman under whose custody I am, as they are careful of their charges, so they are civil to my person."

Passing through the second court, 54 yds. long by 24 yds. broad, we enter the ancient Keep. In shape it is a parallelogram, 20 yds. by 10 yds. Upon one side we see remains of an imposing arch, now walled up. This appears to be an exact facsimile of what may be seen in perfect Norman keeps now existing. The arch was undoubtedly constructed for supporting the curved roof, originally designed to maintain the artillery of defence. Above the arch there are signs of apartments, which are generally surmised to have been the grand hall with adjoining family and reception rooms, where the feudal lords entertained their guests and retainers. The windows, arches, and decorative parts appear to have been extremely rich, and in the finest Gothic taste, and leave no doubt of its having been the great baronial hall where the De Clares, the Marshalls, and the Herberts, drew around them their chivalrous retainers. The remains of a beautiful window with slender shafts and rich foliaceous capitals in thirteenth century style faces the north. There are traces also of what appear to be several Saxon arches now filled up, which indicate a higher antiquity than the general decorations of the Castle. These are sometimes supposed to have been niches for the reception of twelve statues. The ecclesiastical mind would probably ascribe them to the twelve apostles. The antiquary of a military disposition has appropriated them to the twelve knights who accompanied Fitzhamon in his conquest of Glamorgan. A more probable interpretation would be that they were recesses for the guards, unless, as specified by Archdeacon Coxe,² they were arches constructed to lighten

¹ Heber, vol. ii, p. 65.

² Coxe's *Monmouthshire*.

the weight of the walls, which were unprovided with exterior buttresses. At the lower end of the hall appears traces of the minstrels' gallery, with a winding stair leading thereto from the outside. The existing entrance probably led into a vaulted chamber. The grand entrance was by a flight of steps, still *in situ* on the outside of the eastern wall, leading through a semi-circular arched doorway. Within this entrance a staircase in the wall ascends to a doorway on a level with the range of arches, which opened into the upper chamber or gallery, and from thence to the roof or battlements.

We pass into the fourth court by a wooden foot-bridge, which in former times was undoubtedly spanned by a drawbridge. This court has the appearance of being a kind of outwork to the ancient keep. The coigns of the walls of the third court are seen projecting beyond the wall of this court, which leads us to suppose that the structures of this part of the Castle were added at a somewhat later period. A terraced walk or line of communication runs along the whole length of the walls on the town side, from watch tower to watch tower.

The present dilapidated and ruinous condition of the structure dates from the period of the Restoration of Monarchy, when all the fortresses and castles in England and Wales were ordered to be "disgarrisoned and slighted."

The erection of the first fortress here is generally ascribed to William Fitz Osborn, a kinsman of the Conqueror, and the hereditary Seneschal of Normandy. Fitz Osborn was high in the confidence of William, Duke of Normandy,¹ and exerted greater influence upon him than all the barons put together. Fitz Osborn was created Earl of Hereford and Lord of the Marches. The Earldom of Hereford was considered the most important of the Marcher Lordships, and comprised not only the border territory of Monmouth

¹ Wace's *Metrical Chronicle*.

and Hereford, but also that portion of Gloucestershire between the Wye and the Severn, so that with the Earldoms of Shrewsbury and Chester there was constituted a continuous frontier between England and Wales. From the Domesday records we learn that he built the Castle of "Estrighoiel"—"Castellum de Estrighoiel fecit Wilhelmus Comes, etc."

Mr. G. T. Clark in his great work on *Mediæval Architecture*¹ states that when castles were built in a new position by the Conqueror or his barons, they chose, as a rule, for the keep of such new castles the rectangular form, a type said to have been introduced from Maine, and seen at Caen and Falaise. This confirms the opinion that the so-called chapel of the structure is the Keep, and undoubtedly the oldest part of the fortress.

The Conqueror, in his policy, was careful when driving out the native magnates, to secure that the new tenants should, as far as possible, be associated with the past, in the hope that before long the "successores et antecessores," as they are designated in Domesday, would be looked upon as part of a continued line. Thus we find William Fitz Osborn as the representative successor of Ralph, the Earl of Hereford under the Confessor, just as we find Earl Roger of Montgomery as the representative of Edwin of Shrewsbury, and Hugh D'Avranches surnamed Lupus of Earl Morcar. The fact that Harold had coveted this territory, and had built a residence in the immediate neighbourhood, is a proof that the Conqueror had his eye upon this part of Gwent, and he consequently placed here one of his most trusted and tried lieutenants.

It is generally supposed that Striguil Castle was erected in the first instance in the year 1067 A.D., when the Conqueror was upon a visit to Normandy. He had entrusted the cares of State in England to Fitz Osborn, and Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, as justi-

¹ *Mediæval Arch.*, p. 41.

ciaries. The former was placed in charge of the royal castle of Winchester, with orders to build strong castles in suitable places.¹ To him is attributed the erection of the castles of Hereford, Clifford, Wigmore, and Ewias, in the Marches.

Fitz Osborn entered into an alliance with Caradog ab Ruffydd, of Caerlleon, by means of which he consolidated his authority on the Gwent border, and extended his *régime* to the centre as far as Raglan. In the *Monasticon*² we read that a charter of Walter Bloet confirmed a grant by "Willielmus filius Osberti" to the Abbeys of Lire and Cormeilles of tithes "in Villa de Ragthan." In fulfilment of the pledge of alliance, defensive and offensive, with Caradog we find Fitz Osborn, who proved himself a fearful scourge of the Cymry, assisting the Prince of Caerlleon in his warfare with a Morgannwg prince, Meredydd ap Owen. In a severe battle on the Rhymini, the *Brut* tells us that he drove back the men of Morgannwg with dreadful slaughter.

Fitz Osborn did not hold possession of the lordship for very long. In the year 1070 A.D., he was slain in Flanders, and the Barony of Striguil descended to his third son, Roger de Breuil or Breville.

Domesday records that Fitz Osborn levied duties upon all ships passing up the Wye, as follows:—

"The Castle of Estrighoiel Earl William built, and in his time it yielded only 40s. from ships passing to the forest, but in the time of Earl Roger, his son, the same vill yielded £16, and Ralph de Limesi had one half. Now the King has from it £12.

In 1074 A.D., Roger de Breuil incurred the displeasure of the King by disobeying his injunctions. He contracted the marriage of his younger sister, Emma, with Ralph de Gail or Guader, Earl of Norfolk, too powerful an alliance, it appears, to please the suzerain lord. The King sent an explicit injunction from Normandy, by special messenger, forbidding the

¹ Flor., *Wig.*, p. 635.

² Dug., *Mon.*, vol. ii, p. 989.

marriage.¹ The injunction was disregarded, and Roger declared to the assembled nobles, bishops, and abbots, who had foregathered for the ceremony, that the King's prohibition "was an insult to the memory of his father, who had won the bastard his kingdom." Roger further offended the King by taking part in a conspiracy, which was suppressed by William de Warenne and Richard Fitz Gilbert of Clare, Tonbridge, and Bienfaite, who were justiciaries of England during the King's absence in Normandy. Upon the King's return in the autumn of 1074 A.D., Roger was found guilty of treason; he was adjudged to the forfeiture of all his lands, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment.

The ownership of the Castle and lordship of Striguil from the date of the forfeiture in 1074 to 1138 A.D., in the time of Gilbert Strongbow, seems involved in much obscurity. Mr. Wakeman² states that it was given to William de Owe, and that he retained possession at the time of the great *Domesday Survey*, but in 1096 he forfeited the estates for rebellion against the King William Rufus, when possession was given to Richard de Clare, a kinsman of Roger Breuil. Upon reference to *Domesday* the following entry conveys the impression that Owe was simply the royal representative and custodian of the Castle :—

"W^m. de Ow has from Strigoielg nine pounds for the toll, as he asserts, but Girard and the other [jury-]men say that he has no more by right than ten pounds from the toll of Strigoielg, even if it were worth a hundred pounds. In Wales the said William has in fee three fisheries in the Wye. They yield seventy shillings, and in the same fee Earl William gave to Ralph de Limesi fifty carucates of land in like manner as was in Normandy. This testify Hugh and other vouchers that he granted the whole to Ralph. Now William de Ow says that he has not any of this land except thirty-two carucates. Here are in demesne eight ploughs, and the tenants have sixteen ploughs. Roger de Laci holds in fee of Strigoielg so much land let to rent with one mill as is worth thirty-six shillings."

It appears from the foregoing that the Castle and

¹ William of Malmesbury.

² *Archæologia*, vol. x.

³ *Domesday*, under Gloucester.

lordship were in the King's hands, and that the Count d'Eu therein designated William de Ow benefited from "Strigoielg," as he asserted, to the extent of £9 from the toll, *i.e.* the customary dues on craft passing up the river. The jury, however, appear to have limited his rights to a fixed sum of £10 even if the tolls amounted to a hundred pounds. We must not lose sight of the fact, notwithstanding, that William de Ow was lord of Tidenham, and that he had certain rights of the river apart from his acting as custodian of the dues during the interregnum of forfeiture. If, as stated by Mr. Wakeman, he had the sole rights of the lordship, it is certain that he forfeited all by his complicity in the Mowbray conspiracy of 1095 A.D.

The great family of De Clare come now upon the scene. Richard Fitz Gilbert or De Clare of Bienfaite, in 1074 succeeded in nipping in the bud the conspiracy of Roger de Breuil and defeating his allies in Norfolk. His third son, Walter Fitz Richard de Clare, founded Tintern Abbey in 1131 A.D. The few circumstances recorded of Walter show him to be one of those soldiers of fortune of the reign of Henry I, so graphically depicted by Sharon Turner, whose inducements to accept knighthood were not merely the honours and donations they received, but the plunder they were constantly acquiring, the ecclesiastical possessions being peculiarly the object of attack. We accordingly catch glimpses of him over-running Netherwent and Gower as recorded in the *Tintern Chronicle*. He turned a deaf ear to the thunders of the Church, whether in the form of an excommunication from Bishop Urban of Llandaff in 1107 A.D., or the bulls of Pope Calixtus in 1119 A.D., and Pope Honorius II in 1128 A.D., until in 1131 A.D., in the spirit of those who after a life of rapine and violence

"To be sure of paradise
Dying put on the weed of Dominick
Or in Franciscan think to pass disguised."

Marsh,¹ in his *Annals of Chepstow Castle*, is of the opinion that the lordship of Striguil was granted to Richard Fitz Gilbert of Bienfaite for his services in checking the conspiracy against the King, and that his eldest son, Gilbert Fitz Richard, known as Gilbert of Tonbridge, succeeded him in the Marcher lordship. He further states that Gilbert granted the lordship of Caerwent by way of subinfeudation to his younger brother Walter, who extended his possessions by way of encroachment upon Church lands.

Upon the death of Gilbert, the lordship of Striguil descended to his eldest son, Richard, the founder of Tonbridge Priory, from which connection he is sometimes known as De Clare of Tonbridge. He was created Earl of Hereford by Henry the First. There is an old charter of the Abbey of Cormeilles,² which records that this baron had lands between the Usk and the Wye, and that he granted the tithes of Striguil to that Abbey. Richard was slain in 1136 A.D. in an ambush at Coed Gronow, between Abergavenny and Brecon. He was going from England to his Cardiganshire estates in Wales unaccompanied by attendants; these he had dismissed after reaching Abergavenny. Giraldus in his *Itinerary*³ states that the Welsh, under Iorwerth, brother of Morgan of Caerlleon and grandson of Caradoc ab Ruffydd, the thorn in the side of Harold at Portskewett, awaited the arrival of Richard, and rushed upon him unawares. By this revolt of the Welsh, the Marcher estates were lost to the family. The son did not succeed to the lordship of Striguil.

It was taken possession of later by Gilbert Strongbow, a younger brother of the slain baron, who in 1138 A.D. was created Earl of Pembroke by King Stephen, upon whose side he fought in the conflict with the Empress Maud. The earldom of Pembroke was conferred upon him, says Ordericus Vitalis,⁴ for the purpose of gaining

¹ P. 45.

² Flor., *Wig*

³ Gir. Camb., *Itinerary*.

⁴ Ord. Vit., Book xiii, ch. 37.

over his friends and connections. In consequence of this, his nephew, Gilbert Fitz Richard, the second Earl of Hereford, by persuasion of his uncle Ranulph, Earl of Chester, took the opposite side and espoused the cause of Maud.

The only definite information among a maze of conflicting issues connected with the early De Clares and their possession of the lordship of Striguil, is that Gilbert Strongbow, *temp.* Stephen, was the first of the family who is designated Lord of Striguil. He held possession of it for ten years, until his death in 1148 A.D. He was buried at Tintern Abbey, and it is usually taken for granted that the mutilated effigy now seen there is a representation of him. He is supposed to be the only Strongbow who is known to have been buried in the Abbey. Mr. Planché says of this mutilated effigy that it is of a date nearly a century subsequent to his death, and must have been misappropriated.¹ Upon his seal engraved in Bysshe's *Notes on Upton*, he is represented with a shield, which is exceedingly interesting to the student of heraldry, as it affords him an example of the origin of the chevron. The bands, which there follow the peculiar form of the shield, became, when reduced to three, the well-known family bearing of the Clares.

Among the Cotton and Harleian Collections of MSS., and printed in Edmondson's *Heraldry*,² there has been preserved a curious document in which Gilbert Strongbow lays claim to the office of Lord Marshal of England, an office which was held by the great ancestor of the family, William Fitz Osborn. This document is entitled "Les usages que Gilbert Comte de Striguil clamoit a user par l'office Mareschalsie."

He married a daughter of Robert de Beaumont, Earl of Leicester and Mellent, by whom he had many children, the eldest of whom, Richard Strongbow, succeeded him in the earldom and lordship. Richard Strongbow is famous in history as the conqueror of

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. x, p. 268.

² Vol. i, p. 76.

Ireland. He was made Lord Justiciary of Ireland by Henry II. During Strongbow's absence in Ireland in the year 1170 A.D., affairs in Netherwent were in a very unsatisfactory condition. The Welsh, under the leadership of Iorwerth ab Owen, of Caerlleon, had thrown off their allegiance to the Anglo-Norman rule. Hywel, his son, was active in Gwent-is-Coed,¹ having succeeded in reducing the whole territory except Casgwent Castle to subjection. Hywel had also been able to obtain pledges from the inhabitants to be true and faithful to the Prince of Caerlleon, and to withdraw their allegiance to the King of England. The King, however, in his tour through South Wales upon his return from Ireland in 1172 A.D., was able to remove the main causes of the discontent. He was greatly aided in this by the Lord Rhys ab Gruffydd, King's Justiciary of Deheubarth, who used his great influence to prevail upon the chieftains of Gwent, with those of South Wales in general, to meet the King in solemn conclave at Gloucester. There they again subscribed to the oath of fealty. All records appear to be silent as to Strongbow's part in these acts of reconciliation.

Strongbow died in 1176 A.D., leaving an only daughter, Isabella, who was a minor, to succeed him. His burial place has been a matter of much controversy. Some authorities say he was buried at Kilkenny, others state that he was interred at Christchurch Cathedral in Dublin, whilst others say he was buried at the cathedral of Gloucester.

The wardship of Isabella was granted to Patrick de Cadourcis, who held Striguil as her guardian. In 33 Henry II, this Patrick de Cadourcis (Chaworth) upon collection of the scutage of Galwey,² accounted for £6 for the knight's fee belonging to the "Honour of Strigull," and in 6 Richard I paid the like sum upon levying the scutage for the King's redemption.

¹ Brut of Caradoc of Llancarvan.

² Dug., *Bar.*, i, 517.

It seems probable that as receiver for the owner, who was a minor, or as collector of the scutage that these payments were made.

The Gloucestershire Pipe Rolls have the following entry :—

Pipe Roll, 33 Henry II Glouc.

De scutagiis militum Honoris de Striguil

Patricius de Chaurcis reddit compotum de vili de scutagiis militum quos recognovit per servientes suos in carta. In thesauro lxs. Et debet lxs. Idem reddit compotum de eodem debito. In thesauro xxs. Et debet xls.

The same roll has the following record :—

Et in donis per breve Regis Eve Comitisse de Striguil xli.

Pipe Roll, 6 Richard I Glouc.

De scutagiis militum ad redempcionem Domini Regis.

Isabella was married to William de Grace, hereditary Marshal of England. De Grace is known in English annals by the name of William Marshal, the elder. In virtue of his marriage, he was created Earl of Pembroke in 1189 A.D. His public acts proclaim him to have been worthy of this distinguished honour, whilst his merits prove his best nobility. He was girt with the sword of the earldom of Striguil¹ at John's coronation in 1199 A.D., upon which occasion he paid £65 10s. for seventy-five knights' fees and a half belonging to the honour of Striguil. Thus the lordship comprised a large extent of territory at this particular epoch.

The particular use of the title, Earl of Striguil, appears to have been recognised in many solemn instruments between 1180 and 1380 A.D. It was included in a public act of investiture with the sword of this precise dignity at the coronation of Richard I, as also upon the occasion quoted above. The designation used was "Counte de Stroguil," "Comes de Striguil," "Gladius Comitatus de Striguil," "Comes Ricardus de Strigull," etc. Hardyng in his rhyming chronicle shows us the position he occupied at the coronation of Richard I, when he carried the royal

¹ Dug., *Bar.*, vol. i, 601.

sceptre of gold, on the top of which was a golden cross.

“ William Marshal bolde,
Earl of Strigeyll, the sceptre bare of golde.”

The great place which Marshal held in the councils of the nation is admirably commented upon by Hallam in his *Middle Ages*. He designates Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, and William Marshal, as the “pillars of Church and State,” and entitled beyond all others to the glory of procuring King John’s signature to the Magna Charta.

Upon the death of King John, the Earl was named “Rector Regis et regni.”¹ His possessions were on a scale commensurate with his political importance. To the estate of Richard Strongbow he added much territory in Ireland. Upon the death of his elder brother, John, who left no issue, there fell to him the paternal estates of the family, together with a moiety of the Norman and English possessions of William Giffard, Earl of Buckingham. These were confirmed to him in the second year of King Richard, as representing a branch of the Clare family. At different periods in King John’s reign he was granted Goodrich Castle, lands in Somersetshire, and possession of the whole province of Leinster. In his capacity of Marcher Lord he extended his possessions into Wales. In 1217 A.D. he made an attack upon Caerlleon, and succeeded in capturing it from the native prince, Morgan ap Hywel ab Iorwerth, which became confirmed to him by charter from the same prince, who held it not only by the title derived from his ancestors, but also under a charter of Henry II.²

Marshal died in 1219 A.D., and was buried at the new Temple Church in London. The widow foretold that all her sons would inherit the earldom in turn. This it appears was almost literally fulfilled.³ Within

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv, p. 244.

² *Isca Silurum*, p. 141.

³ *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv, p. 246.

fifteen years of the death of the father, the estates passed in sequence to the five sons, William, Richard, Gilbert, Walter, and Anselm, though the last dying before his brother never actually came into possession. As all died without issue their five sisters became joint heiresses.

The honours of the lordship of Striguil fell to the eldest sister, Maud, widow of Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk. She died in the year 1248 A.D., and was buried at Tintern, her four sons carrying the body into the choir. Her son Roger died without issue in 1269 A.D., upon which the estates passed to his nephew, Roger, son of his brother Hugh, as heir-at-law.

Roger Bigod acted a great and important part in the affairs of the realm in the time of Edward I. He deserves the thanks of posterity for the part he played in the great public ceremony called the "Confirmation of the Charter."¹ This act ranks as not less important than the first granting of the Great Charter itself by King John, so that the earldom of Striguil holds an honourable place in the annals of the country for the exertions of two of its Earls,² viz., William Marshal and Roger Bigod, in procuring for the people this great charter of liberties.

Another little incident is recorded which shows the unflinching character of this remarkable man and sturdy patriot. In 1297 A.D., Edward I had appointed him, as Marshal of the realm, and Bohun, Earl of Hereford, the Constable of England, to conduct the war-like expeditions in Guienne. The two barons refused to leave the country unless the King accompanied them. The³ Earl Marshal said to the King, "I will willingly accompany you, going before you in the front rank, as pertains to my office by hereditary right." The King, however, insisted upon their leading the expedition in his stead.

¹ Walter de Hemingburgh, vol. ii., Reign Ed. I. Edition Eng. Hist. Soc.

² Hallam's, *Middle Ages*, vol. iii., p. 168.

³ Walter de Hemingburgh, vol. ii. Edition Eng. Hist Soc.

“Sir Earl,” said Edward to the Marshal in a burst of wrath, “*by God* you shall go or hang!” “Sir King,” replied the haughty Bigod, who was not in the least cowed by the King’s outburst, “*by God*, I will neither go nor hang.”

To this Roger Bigod, the fifth Earl of Norfolk, must be assigned the enlargement of Striguil Castle in the form we now see it. In the thirteenth century the improvements in the art of attack rendered improved means of defence necessary. The Edwardian Castles usually consisted of a central keep for which the original Norman Tower, where it existed, was made to serve, and a series of concentric courts or baileys were added. In the case of Striguil this arrangement was of necessity modified by the nature of the ground. The precipitous cliff, descending abruptly to the Wye, formed an impregnable defence on that side, and the intervening space between the cliff and the natural ravine was too narrow for the typical form of Edwardian Castle. The successive courts arranged in line along the available space was the nearest approach to the desired arrangement. This conversion of Fitz Osborn’s Castle we may safely ascribe to the Earl now under notice, for he bears the name *par excellence* as “the builder” of the family.

The structure, however, by which he is best entitled to be remembered is the Abbey Church of Tintern. Whatever ecclesiastical edifice may have existed from the period of Walter de Clare’s foundation of the Abbey, or even earlier, it is to the period, and to the munificence of the fifth Earl of Norfolk that we have to assign the architecture of the present world-famed structure.

Roger Bigod died in 1306 A.D. In default of issue the estates of Striguil, Tidenham, etc., passed to the Crown. He left a brother, John Bigod, who is designated, “the pluralist,” but as the estates had been settled in remainder upon the King in the lifetime of the Earl, he enjoyed none of them.¹

¹ Hemingburgh, ii., 224.

The object of Edward I in procuring the reversion of the inheritance of the Bigods to the Crown, was to make provision for his younger son, the eldest by his marriage with Margaret of France, Thomas Plantagenet, called from the place of his birth, Thomas de Brotherton. The King's death on the 7th of July, 1307, interfered with the fulfilment of his intentions in regard to the Earldom and Marshalship.¹ His deathbed request was that his eldest son, Edward II, should carry out his wishes in regard to them. Therefore on the 16th of December, 1312, it is recorded that the King gave the Castle and estates of Chepstow to his half-brother, Thomas de Brotherton, then a lad twelve years of age. Mr. Wakeman says that this is the earliest record in which the name Chepstow is applied to the Castle.²

From the death of Roger Bigod until the assumption of the barony and estates by the King's half-brother, the Castle of Striguil had been in the hands of John Cromwell, "together with the chases and appurtenances to the same Castle belonging, and the town of Chepstow to hold during pleasure."³

Hugh le Despenser the younger at this juncture had acquired such influence and ascendancy over the feeble mind of the unfortunate Edward II that he was permitted to seize territories in violation of all rights of property, which has no parallel in the whole range of English history. In virtue of his marriage with one of the sisters, co-heiresses of Gilbert de Clare, who was slain at Bannockburn, he had assumed possession of the greater part of Glamorganshire. The lordship of Caerlleon and Usk he avariciously extorted from another of the co-heiresses. He obtained possession of Gower under pretext of forfeiture for unlicensed alienation by its spendthrift owner William de Braose. Newport and Wentloog he acquired by purchase, but it is

¹ Dug., *Bar.*, vol. ii., 44.

² *Archæologia*, vol. x., 252.

³ Dug., *Bar.*, vol. ii., 44.

questionable whether the purchase money was ever remitted to the Audleys, the hereditary owners. By actual duress, imprisonment, and personal violence of Elizabeth Talbot, he seized upon Goodrich Castle and Manor, to which she had hereditary right from the Marshals. Striguil with its honours was the only territory, the missing link to make the chain complete in South Wales. But the Castle and estates were in the hands of Brotherton, the King's half-brother, who was still a minor. Brotherton attained his majority on 1st June, 1321. In less than two years, by the 17 Edward II, when his petition for the restoration of his office had been confirmed, he granted to "Hugh le Despenser, Lord of Glamorgan and Morganok, his Castle of Strigoill, with the manors of Chepstow and Tudenham, as also all his other lands lying betwixt the rivers of Severn and Wye, likewise whatever else he had in all other places in Wales and the Marches to hold for life."¹

The surprising part of the grant is that the limitation should have been for life only. There is, however, very little doubt that this grant for life was only a preliminary step towards further extortion, if the career of the favourite had not been cut short three years later by his execution at Hereford.

The reconstruction of the ancient keep into the stately banqueting hall is ascribed by archæologists to this particular period. Whether carried out by Brotherton or by the Despenser we have no data to guide us. If the reversion of the Castle in perpetuity had been granted to Despenser, we should be justified in presuming that it had been effected by him, as the lavish expenditure bestowed upon Caerphilly Castle when in his possession goes to prove.

In the early days of October, 1326 A.D., when matters were becoming awry for the King and his favourite, William de Tracey, Sheriff of Gloucestershire, was ordered to victual the Castle of "Strogoil" for defence

¹ Dug., *Bar.*, vol. ii, 63.

against the Queen and Mortimer, which was duly effected.¹ Provisions to the value of £24 15s. were sent to Roger Barnard, the governor. Shortly after, on the 16th October and for several successive days, the King sought refuge in the Castle, from which he had hoped to sail for Lundy, but was prevented by contrary winds. On the 27th he was at Cardiff.

Upon the attainder and death of Despenser, the Barony of Striguil and the alienated estates were restored to Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of State. He took an active part in restoring order out of chaos consequent upon the feeble rule of the King, his half-brother. He was one of the great Council held at Bristol on the 26th October, which proclaimed Prince Edward as Guardian of the realm during the absence of the King, his father.² He also acted on the Council of Regency constituted by Parliament. When his brother, the Earl of Kent, fell a victim to Mortimer's hatred in 1328 A.D., he manifested spirit enough as Earl Marshal of State to refuse to take any part in his execution. But in 1330 A.D., when the young King, Edward III, then not eighteen years of age, resolved to punish the Queen's paramour, he assisted at his execution.

Sometime before his death in 1338 A.D., Brotherton, in order to provide for his wife, surrendered to the King "the Castle and Manor of Striguil with the town of Chepstow."³ He procured a regrant of them by Charter 12 Edward III to himself and Marie his wife in special tail. She held the Castle for twenty-four years, and died in 1362 A.D., when the estates reverted to the Crown. They were forthwith granted to Sir Walter Manny in right of his wife Margaret, the eldest daughter of Thomas de Brotherton. Manny is recognised as the most intrepid champion and foremost captain of his age.⁴ His deeds of daring and romantic

¹ Capgrave's *Chronicle*, p. 155, ed. 1858.

² Dug., *Bar.*, ii, 63.

³ *Ibid.*, ii, 64.

⁴ *Ibid.*, ii, 150.

exploits were sung in the halls of every castle of the realm, "yet it is singular," says Mr. Wakeman, "that no memorial, traditional or otherwise, of this extraordinary character and famous warrior should have been preserved in Chepstow, which he held for ten years."¹ He died in 1372 A.D.

The next lord was John de Hastynges, Earl of Pembroke, and Lord of Abergavenny, who had married Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir Walter Manny, subject, however, to her mother's dower.

The events of the next hundred years do not afford much significant interest as regards our Castle of Striguil, but the descent of the lordship remained in this family, and passed by distaff, in the first instance to Thomas Mowbray, son of Lord Manny's daughter Elizabeth. Mowbray was created Earl of Nottingham, Earl Marshal, and finally Duke of Norfolk, by King Richard II.

In 1468 A.D., John, the fifth Duke of Norfolk, made an exchange of the Castle and Manor of Chepstow and Manor of Tidenham for certain lands in Norfolk and Suffolk, with Sir William Herbert, the first Earl of Pembroke of that family.² This was ratified by Royal Charter of 8 Edward IV. In the hands of William Herbert, the possession of these estates, once more united the title of Earl of Pembroke with the ownership of the Castle of the Strongbows and Marshals, though it divorced them from the hereditary Earl Marshalship of State, which to this day has descended with the dukedom of Norfolk.

Sir William Herbert was a trusty adherent of King Edward IV, for whom he performed signal service. Consequent upon the ruptures of the Wars of the Roses, he was rewarded with much territory which had become forfeited to the Crown. Among these were the lordship of Magor, Redwick, and the castle and lordship of Caldicot in Gwent. He had also a grant

¹ *Archæologia*, x, 253.

² Ormerod's *Strigulensia*, p. 92.

by patent of the castle and lordship of Pembroke. In 1468 he was appointed Chief Justice of North Wales for life.

Sir William Herbert's possession of Striguil was but short, for his career was brief and disastrous. Having at the head of a corps of Welshmen marched against the Lancastrians under Warwick, he was taken prisoner at Danesmoor and beheaded at Banbury in July 1469 A.D.¹

The erection of stone cloisters at Tintern Abbey is ascribed to this particular epoch of the ownership of the lordship by William Herbert and that immediately following. Previous to this period the cloisters were rude wooden tenements, of a character with the severe and strict rule of the early Cistercians. These, however, were not in keeping with the imposing main structure of the Bigods.² At the south-west angle of the Abbey may be seen erections in the Perpendicular style. If this part of the structure, in the form we now see it, was commenced upon the initiative of this Earl, his untimely death will account for no greater progress having been made with it.

He was succeeded by his eldest son William, as second Earl of Pembroke of the new creation. William had married Lady Mary Woodville, the Queen's sister. The descendants of William Herbert in the Beaufort family of the present day claim through this marriage a legitimate consanguinity with Royalty.

In 1479 A.D., at the request of King Edward IV, he surrendered the dignities of the earldom of Pembroke, and was created Earl of Huntingdon. The descent of the King from the Mortimers inspired him to interest himself in Wales and the Marches. He proved this by dignifying his son with the title of Prince of Wales and placing him at the head of a nominal administration of the affairs of the Principality,

¹ Hall's *Chronicle*, p. 274, ed. 1809.

² *Tintern Abey*, by Brakespear and Evans, p. 49.

with a viceregal court at Ludlow Castle.¹ The palatinate jurisdiction of the earldom of Pembroke when vested in a peer of the realm outside the Royal Family was of necessity a hindrance to the effective carrying out of this scheme. This was the reason for the surrender of the earldom. The exchange of titles, however, did not in the least affect the ownership of Striguil. On the contrary, a patent of 22 Edward IV confirms to William, Earl of Huntingdon, the castles, lordships, and manors of Chepstow and Gower.²

The newly-created Earl of Huntingdon as lord of Chepstow occupies a less prominent place in the annals of these turbulent times than does his brother, Sir Walter Herbert of Caldicot Castle. The latter, with Sir Rhys ap Thomas, of Carew Castle, ruled Wales with almost equal power.³ William was appointed Justice of North Wales by Richard III. He died in 1491 A.D., but his wife, Mary Woodville, survived him. In the Privy Purse expenses of Elizabeth of York, on the 28th August, 1492, there are payments of ten shillings each to a servant of Sir Walter Herbert for bringing a goshawk to the Queen at Chepstow, and to the mariners that "conveyed the Queen's Grace over Severn beside Chepstow." The Queen's visit to Chepstow appears natural enough, for the Countess of Huntingdon, her aunt, lived there.

William, Earl of Huntingdon, left an only daughter Elizabeth, who became the wife of Sir Charles Somerset, the first Earl of Worcester. This alliance conveyed the castle and lordship of Chepstow into another line. Sir Charles was a member of the first Council of Henry VII.⁴ On the 26th November, 1506, he had a patent creating him in his own right Baron Herbert, of Raglan, Chepstow, and Gower.

Before his death, in 1526, the Earl of Worcester

¹ Caroline Skeel's *Council of the Marches*, p. 20.

² *Rot. Parl.*, p. 207.

³ Polydore's *Vergil*. Ed. 1570, p. 561.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 567. Ed. 570.

granted a new Charter of incorporation to the burgesses of the town of Chepstow, "from the love we have and bear to the town, which is fallen into great ruin, indigence, and decay." Under this Charter of 2nd December, 16 Henry VIII, 1524, the Earl recites that he had rebuilt the town gate, and given it to the burgesses for a prison, and provides for the appointment of municipal officers, of whom the lord's steward was one, two bailiffs chosen by the burgesses, and two sergeants-at-mace.

This new Charter was acted upon, says Mr. Wakeman,¹ down to the reign of Charles II, when owing to some dispute between the Duke of Beaufort and the burgesses no bailiffs were chosen, and the Corporation ceased to exist.

Henry Somerset succeeded his father as second Earl of Worcester. At the Field of the Cloth of Gold he was one of the champions who upheld the honour of English Chivalry, and distinguished himself in the company commanded by the Earl of Devonshire. Both he and his Countess took part in the stately ceremonies of the coronation of Anne Boleyn. At the christening of the Princess Elizabeth he carried a covered cup of gold, the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Earl was one of the peers, twenty-seven in number, who acted as judges in the trial of Queen Anne Boleyn on the 15th May, 1536.²

The second Earl of Worcester died in 1549 and left four sons and four daughters. The sons were very prominent in the great affairs of state, William, the eldest, succeeded the father as the third Earl of Worcester. Thomas, the second son, was concerned in the conspiracy in favour of Mary, Queen of Scots, and died in the Tower in 1587. The third, Sir Charles Somerset, was standard bearer to Queen Elizabeth's band of gentlemen pensioners; he died at Chepstow in 1599. The fourth, Francis, was killed at Pinkey in 1547.

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. x., 254.

² Hall's *Chronicle*, p. 804.

William, the third Earl of Worcester, appears to have been in great favour with the two Tudor Queens. Machyn's *Diary* records that he officiated as Queen's carver at Mary's coronation banquet.¹ When Elizabeth ascended the throne he acted on her behalf as a trusted diplomatist² to France upon various occasions. He was one of the forty-two commissioners appointed along with five of the judges for the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1586.

The fourth Earl of Worcester succeeded to the earldom in 1589. He was a distinguished member of the remarkable circle of able men who formed the Court of Queen Elizabeth. Upon the execution of the Earl of Essex in 1601, his post of Master of the Horse³ was conferred upon the Earl of Worcester, which office he retained during the whole reign, and also in the reign of James I, until he resigned the same, and was appointed Lord Privy Seal for life, with a fee of £1500 per annum. He died at the ripe age of 79.

Henry Somerset, the fifth Earl of Worcester, succeeded to the earldom in 1627. His history brings us to the period of the Great Civil War in which Gwent, and in particular Chepstow Castle, played stirring parts. For his multitude of services to the King he was raised in the peerage, and by letters patent was honoured with the dignity of Marquis. Clarendon has placed upon record that he was the richest man in the kingdom. King Charles acknowledged his pecuniary obligations to the Marquis to the amount of a million crowns. At the outbreak of the war Chepstow Castle was garrisoned for the King.

¹ Machyn's *Diary*, Camden Society, p. 46.

² Sharon Turner. Ed. 1829, p. 571.

³ Dug., *Bar.*, ii. 295.

THE SHELL - MOUNDS ON LAUGHARNE BURROWS, CARMARTHENSHIRE

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INTRODUCTION

IT has been known for some years that the sand-hills on the coast near Bridgend in Glamorgan yield traces of prehistoric culture.¹ Stone implements have been collected there by Mr. R. H. Tiddeman and others, and some of the finds, as I am informed by Mr. John Ward, have very properly found their way into the Welsh Museum at Cardiff.

During the summer of the year 1904, when quartered at St. Clears, it occurred to me that the extensive burrows near Laugharne might, if searched, be found to yield similar remains. Accordingly, accompanied by my colleague on the Geological Survey, Mr. H. H. Thomas, I visited the burrows on August 28th, with the result that we at once discovered remains of shell-mounds, with which were associated fragments of pottery (much of it green-glazed), some objects in metal, and abundant mammalian bones—the whole presenting an aspect obviously post-Neolithic, though none the less worthy of investigation. From that date onward, till our duties carried us out of the district, we paid numerous visits to the burrows, each time collecting new facts and materials; and it is with the object of describing the finds and putting on record the facts observed that this paper is written.

¹ A. Strahan in "The Geology of the Country around Bridgend" (*Mem. Geol. Surv.*) 1904, p. 105; D. Hepburn, "On Prehistoric Human Skeletons found at Merthyr Mawr, Glamorgan," *Arch Camb.*, 1905, p. 211.

SITUATION

The district with which this communication deals is included in Sheet 41 of the Old Series One-inch Ordnance Map, and in Sheet 229 (Carmarthen) of the New Series Map. The shell-mounds themselves lie within Sheets 52 N.W. and 52 N.E. of the Six-inch Map of Carmarthenshire.

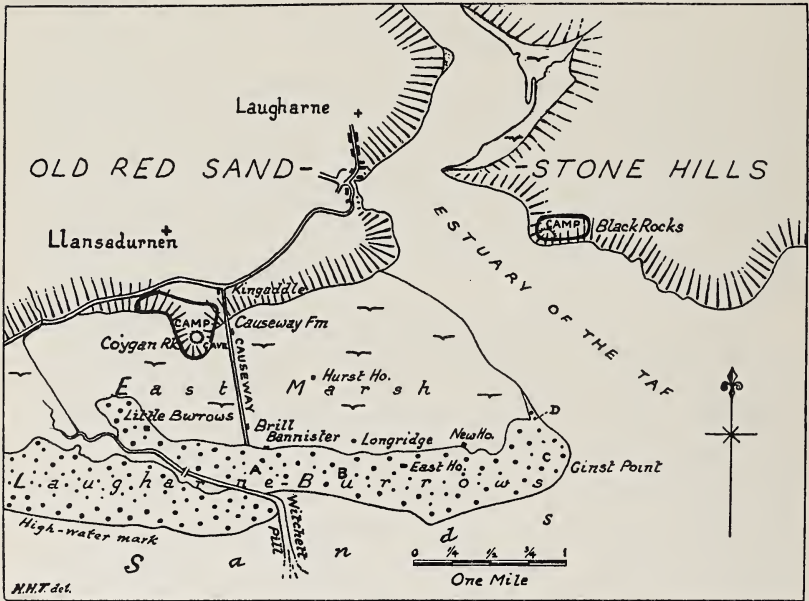


Fig. 1.—Map of Laugharne and the Burrows

The map shows the Old Red Sandstone hills, the alluvial marsh (indicated by the crows), and the sand-hills or burrows (shown by stipple). The outlying patches of Carboniferous Limestone of Coygan and Black Rocks are enclosed in thick black lines. The chief shell-mounds lie between A and B, while traces of occupation were found at C, and an isolated mound at D.

The old town of Laugharne, some 9 miles south-west of Carmarthen, stands on the western shore of the estuary of the Taf and 3 miles above its confluence with the Towy. For nearly a mile south of the town, bold hills of Old Red Sandstone border the estuary, but they then turn westward and give place to a broad

alluvial tract—the East Marsh—fringed along its seaward side by dunes of blown sand known as the Laugharne Burrows.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The most striking natural feature is the line of contact between the coast-hills and the low alluvial flat. The hills attain an elevation of 500 ft. within half-a-mile of the flat, while the average elevation of the latter is only 14 ft. above Ordnance Datum. The sand-dunes themselves rise at many points well above the 50-foot contour.

The coast-hills are formed of the Red Marl subdivision of the Old Red Sandstone. The rocks consist of marl or indurated clay with, at intervals, beds of flaggy sandstone, and are usually red in colour, but occasionally green. At two points, however, the red sandstone hills are capped by beds belonging to the overlying Carboniferous Limestone series. The small outlier on the east of the Tâf is known as the Black Rocks, and consists of limestone interbedded with dark grey shale which weathers into clay. It forms the site of a small camp, as was indicated on the Old Series One-inch Ordnance Map by the word *Camp*. The other Carboniferous outlier forms Coygan Rock, a much more extensive mass of limestone. Here the rock is chiefly massive limestone, which has been extensively quarried and burnt; but it is bordered on the north by a band of shale. This hill also forms the site of a small camp—apparently hitherto unrecorded—and, in addition, contains the famous bone-cave described¹ by Dr. Henry Hicks, Mr. E. L. Jones, Mr. Edward Laws, and Mr. J. Romilly Allen.

The marsh has long been drained, parcelled out into several farms, and brought under cultivation. It is

¹ Hicks, *Geol. Mag.*, 1867, p. 307; E. L. Jones, *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxxviii (1882), p. 282; Laws, *Little England beyond Wales*, p. 7 (1888); Allen, *Arch. Camb.*, 1901, p. 20.

now chiefly laid down as permanent pasture. It is divided into West Marsh and East Marsh by Witchett Pill (formerly written Whitegate Pill), the waters of which come down from the coast-hills and enter the marsh at the hamlet of Brook. As we have found no remains of shell-mounds west of this pill, we conclude that it has long been established in its present course across the sand-hills.

The burrows themselves form a belt, along the seaward side of the marsh, in places over half-a-mile wide. They do not appear to be encroaching now on the marsh, but are undergoing somewhat rapid changes of form within themselves—basin-like hollows being excavated by the wind at one point, and tall mounds piled up at another. These changes of form proceed more rapidly along the seaward margin, where the network of creeping willow, dewberry, and rest-harrow, interspersed with viper's bugloss and hound's tongue, gives place to scattered patches of marram-grass. These plants support a flourishing colony of land molluscs—*e.g.*, *Helix nemoralis*—the dead shells of which are profusely scattered over the surface and are accompanied by the bones of the rabbits which abound among the dunes.

The action of the wind produces a kind of winnowing effect, with the result that on the floor of a hollow excavated by æolian action there accumulates a collection of all the objects formerly scattered through, or on the surface of, the sand. Every hollow thus becomes strewn with land-shells and rabbit-bones, supplemented, in the case of those not far from high-water mark, with pieces of coke, cork, and other light refuse blown up by gales.

Within the burrows themselves occur some large flat-bottomed hollows liable, in several instances, to be occupied by water after specially wet weather, as they are coloured as ponds on the Six-inch Ordnance Map (Carm. 52 N. W.); a group of four, the largest 180 yards long, so marked south-west of Brill, were all dry on

June 24th, 1905. These flat hollows appear to be part of the alluvial surface of the marsh now denuded of sand through æolian action, the erosive process ceasing as soon as this level is reached.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SHELL-MOUNDS

Though the sand-dunes extend for a distance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, from Pendine on the west to Ginst Point on the east, the shell-mounds and their associated relics appear to be restricted to an area, three-quarters of a mile long, extending from the meridian of Brill, past Bannister, to that of Longridge (*i.e.*, from A to B in Fig. 1). West of this space we have seen no remains. East of it we noticed in a hollow (C in Fig. 1) on the north-west side of some high dunes (rising just above the 50-foot contour) at Ginst Point, some rounded pebbles, bones and potsherds; and, still farther north, a well-preserved shell-mound (D in Fig. 1) opposite the most easterly point of the marsh. It would seem then that the location of the mounds has been determined by (1) the proximity of Witchett Pill, for the sake of fresh water; (2) nearness of the sea-shore as the source of edible shell-fish; and (3) accessibility from the inland regions. All these conditions are fulfilled by the group of mounds extending from Bannister to Longridge; the isolated remains at Ginst Point are exceptional, and must have been due to some special circumstances no longer determinable.

THE MOUNDS

The term shell-mound is here used as a convenient title for several different forms of deposit. This may be (1) a low mound of shells, a foot or so thick, in the same position and in much the same state as left by the people who made it; (2) a small relic of the original mound left, by the action of the wind, perched on a sand-cone, the sides of which are mantled with a talus of shells; (3) the top of a layer or mound of shells just

showing in the bottom of a wind-eroded hollow ; (4) a layer of shells emerging round the sides of a hollow which has cut through into the sand beneath ; (5) the edge of a shell-layer projecting on a slope. These various modes of occurrence are due to the varying degrees to which the shell-deposits have been buried under later accumulations of sand, and the extent and manner of their re-emergence through wind-action. By the term "floor" in the following description is meant that part of the ground-surface on which the inhabitants lived and threw down their refuse. The term "potboiler" (p. 454) is applied to broken and burnt angular pieces of stone, of the size and appearance of roadstone, which probably are the fragments of larger stones employed as boiling-stones or potboilers, after the manner of the Hottentots, Fijians, and other savages.

We now proceed to describe the mounds or groups of mounds *seriatim*, beginning on the west and proceeding eastward, according to the numbers on the map (Fig. 2). On the map the full-black shows the actual floor wherever it is exposed ; the stipple indicates talus (which has slipped down from the floor to a lower level), broken-up floor, or bones, shells, potsherds, etc., thinly scattered over the surface.

I.—This mound has been cut through by a cart-track which crosses the burrows southward from the southern end of the causeway. For some yards the road cuts through the blown sand, beneath which is revealed in the sides of the road a layer of dark soil which contained cockle and mussel shells, some potboilers, several bones and teeth of ox, and the jaw of a pig. A flint-flake (Fig. 7, p. 449) was picked up here by Mr. William Clarke, of Llandaff ; no potsherds were found, and if any of the mounds can be referred to the Neolithic period, I should select this as being the one most likely to be of that age.

II.—This site measures about 50 yards from west to east, and 20 from north to south. A floor crops

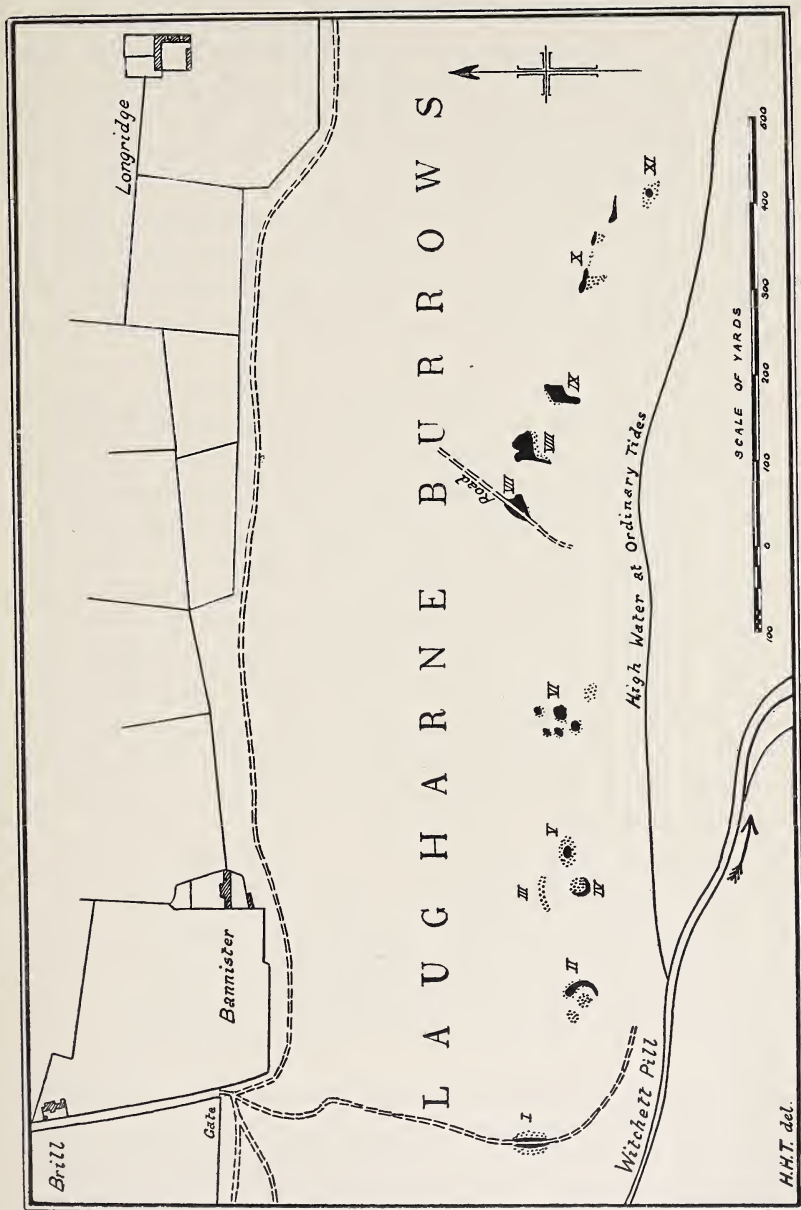


Fig. 2.—Map of the Principal Shell-Mounds on Laugharne Burrows

out round the eastern side of a hollow, and patches of talus from the floor lie on the sloping surface of the sand a few yards to the west, and some 6 ft. below the level of the floor. The remains consist of the usual cockle shells, bones of food-animals, potboilers and broken sandstone flags, with which was found a single sherd of green-glazed pottery.

III.—Here we have a crescent-shaped hollow, about 40 yards from west to east, scattered over the bottom of which are cockle shells, some whelk, bones, potsherds red and green, potboilers, round pebbles, broken flagstones, and a hone.

IV.—In this case two floors crop out on the south and west sides of a circular hollow 10 yards in diameter, and have produced a talus which has run down the sides of the hollow. The upper floor consists of dark sand, about 1 ft. thick, containing cockle shells, which form a thin layer at the top. This floor is 3 ft. or 4 ft. above the bottom of the hollow. About a foot below the upper floor a lower one crops out on the south-eastern side of the hollow, and yields broken flagstones. Scattered about the hollow were numerous bones, potboilers, pieces of flagstone, sherds of coarse soft brown pottery, and some of green-glazed ware. The floors here are about 10 ft. higher than the level ground a little to the north.

V.—In this instance we have a small piece of shell-covered floor surrounded by talus and standing on the alluvial flat. The whole measures about 34 yards from west to east. It yielded cockles, one whelk, broken flagstones, and some red pottery; and, more important still, an annular bronze brooch (Fig. 14, p. 459).

VI.—Here we have evidence of an extensive floor now represented by five or six patches of shells, connected by a sprinkling of talus, distributed along a large hollow with some high hillocks overlooking it on the east. The hollow has a general north-west and south-east trend. Of the several patches of floor,

those toward the south are at a slightly higher level than the rest; none is more than 2 ft. or 3 ft. above the level of the alluvial flat. In several places the floor can be seen in section. The remains consist of low heaps of shells, chiefly cockle, but with local patches of mussel, and some whelk, with which are associated small pieces of flagstone, potboilers, flint pebbles, sandstone pebbles (not rubbed) and green-glazed potsherds. A fragment of a quern also, and a small flint-flake were found, as well as a Harrington farthing, picked up by Mr. William Clarke on the lower slopes of the hillocks on the east, and within a few yards of the shell-patches.

VII.—This patch of floor, about 50 yards across, is situated on an unfenced cartway which crosses the burrows about half-way between Bannister and Long-ridge. The remains are exposed in section in the eastern side of the track, and cover the surface of the sand for some yards. The crumbling stump of a wooden post remained in position close to the road when we first examined the mound; it appeared to be a piece of undressed timber 2 ins. or 3 ins. in diameter, not pointed, and standing vertically, loose in the sand, which it did not appear to penetrate more than a foot. Its purpose we were unable to determine; possibly it formed part of some rude shelter. This floor yielded much charcoal, many broken pieces of flagstone, and an abundance of potboilers. One or two pieces of green-glazed pottery were found, also flint pebbles. Several lumps of iron slag and fragments of iron were picked up, also two or three long pebbles of sandstone which, although they show no signs of use, may have been intended for hones.

VIII.—This mound is irregular in shape, extending for about 50 yards from north-east to south-west. At the south-west end it abuts against or passes under a sandhill, and shows in section two floors, about 1 ft. 6 ins. apart, separated by blown sand. Charcoal fragments were observed, but no coal. At the northern

end of the floors, however, a few coal fragments were noted. The most interesting find at this mound was the half of the top-stone of a quern. A conspicuous object at the same locality is a very much weathered cuboidal block, of red marl from the local Old Red Sandstone, which measures 1 ft. 8 ins. by 1 ft. 6 ins. by 1 ft. A piece of an antler of red deer was found toward the south-west end of this patch, while the usual potboilers and food-bones abound. Several hones also were picked up. Flint pebbles were found, also a pointed article of iron (? a sword-hilt). A little to the east, in the direction of mound IX, were picked up several iron nails and some small copper or bronze objects (Figs. 12 and 13, pp. 457, 458).

IX.—This mound extends irregularly from north to south for over 33 yards. A predominance of mussel-shells marks the more northern portion, while cockles prevail at the southern end. The north-eastern portion is characterised by the presence of charcoal, potboilers and broken flags, suggesting that here the cooking was done. At the same place was found a slab of limestone, also broken flint pebbles, animal teeth and bones, shells, fragments of iron and a small piece of a bone-comb (Fig. 10, *e*). A hone was picked up at the northern end of the patch, also some sherds of pottery, both red and green. The delicate little pierced hone (Fig. 9) also was found here, I believe by Mr. John Ward of the Welsh Museum, Cardiff.

X.—Proceeding eastward from mound IX, and surmounting a ridge of dunes, we descend into a hollow, along the north side of which the remains of a floor X (Fig. 3) and its accompanying talus are visible, while a conical mound of glistening white shells, XI (Fig. 4), presents a most striking appearance at the other end of the hollow, 100 yards away to the south-east. Mound X consists of the remains of a floor, which at present extends about east-and-west for 60 or 70 yards, but has a width of only a few feet. It is best preserved at its western extremity, narrowing to a mere line

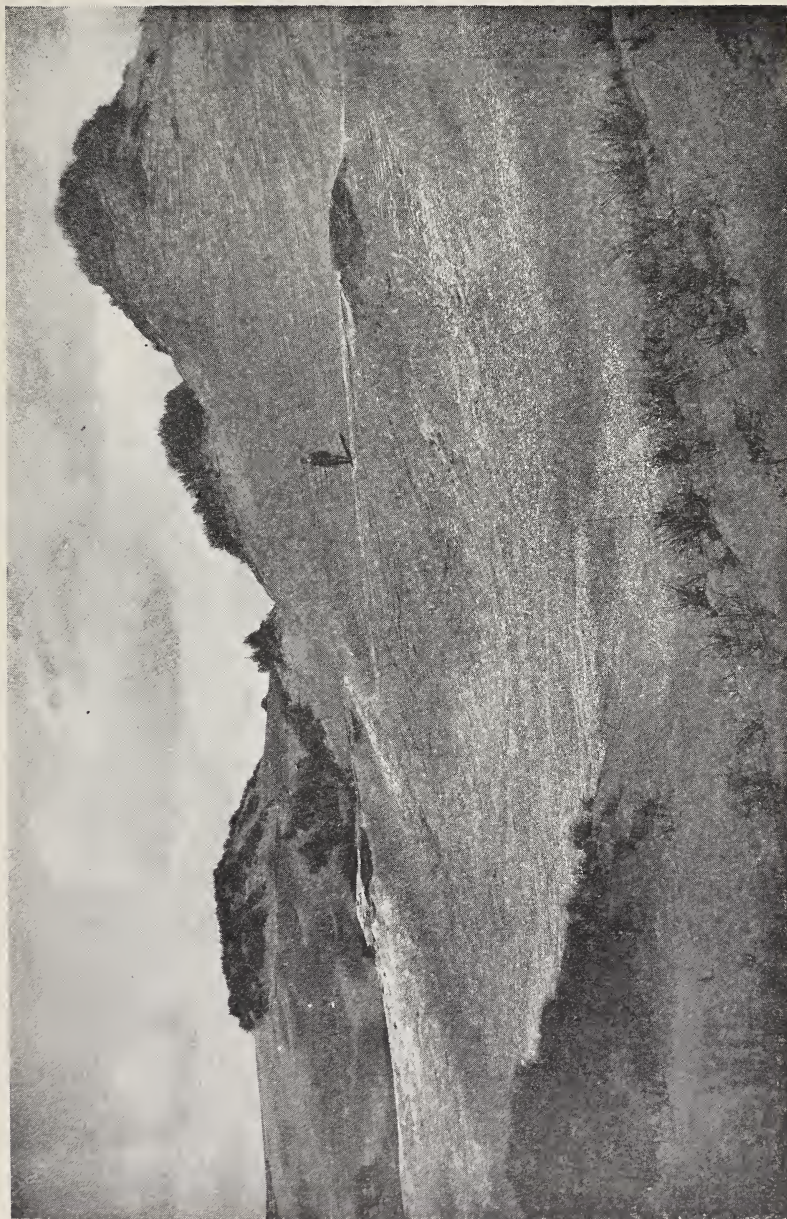


Fig. 3. — Mound X, from the South-east

eastward, though spreading out again a little at its eastern termination. It runs at a nearly constant level along the southern slope of a high sandhill, but whether it abuts against the slope or plunges into the sand we have not determined. That the floor extended further southward is evident from the abundant talus to which it has given rise, especially at its western end. The floor stands at about 15 ft. or 20 ft. above the floor of the hollow, and probably somewhat more above the level of the alluvial flat of the marsh.

The floor can be best examined in section at the western end, where it presented the following details in 1904 :—

	FT.	INS.
3. Shells, chiefly cockle, with bones, occasional potsherds, pieces of stone, and coal-fragments (which predominated at the top); sand fills the interstices; about	1	0
2. Loamy sand, with occasional shells, stones, and charcoal fragments; several round pebbles; coal rare or absent; about ...	2	0
1. Blown sand, undisturbed.		

Coal-fragments (ranging up to 6 ins. in length, but usually an inch or less) are abundant at this mound, whereas they have not been noticed at all elsewhere, except in very limited numbers in the case of mound VIII; and it is evident also that the use of coal at mound X succeeded the employment of wood.

Scattered about are numerous pieces of the usual micaceous red flaggy sandstone (one measuring 17½ ins. by 10½ ins. by 4 ins.), and several of green conglomeratic cornstone, both being derived from the local Old Red Sandstone; with these were a few pieces of Carboniferous limestone. Potboilers also are present.

The most prevalent shell is cockle. Whelk, mussel and oyster occur in decreasing order of abundance. Several winkles were noted. Animal bones are numerous. Sherds of pottery (green-glazed, red, and black) were picked up; also an iron ring, an iron fish-hook, a cut bone and a hone.

XI.—This, the most easterly of the Bannister and Longridge group of mounds, is of conical form (Fig. 4).



Fig. 4.—Mound XI, from the South-east

It consists of a small more or less circular patch of shells, about 5 ft. in diameter, crowning a conical mound of sand, elliptical in plan, some 40 ft. in diameter from north to south and somewhat more from west to east; but so abundant is the talus of shells, and so completely does it mantle the mound, that the whole appears to be a great heap of nothing but cockle shells.

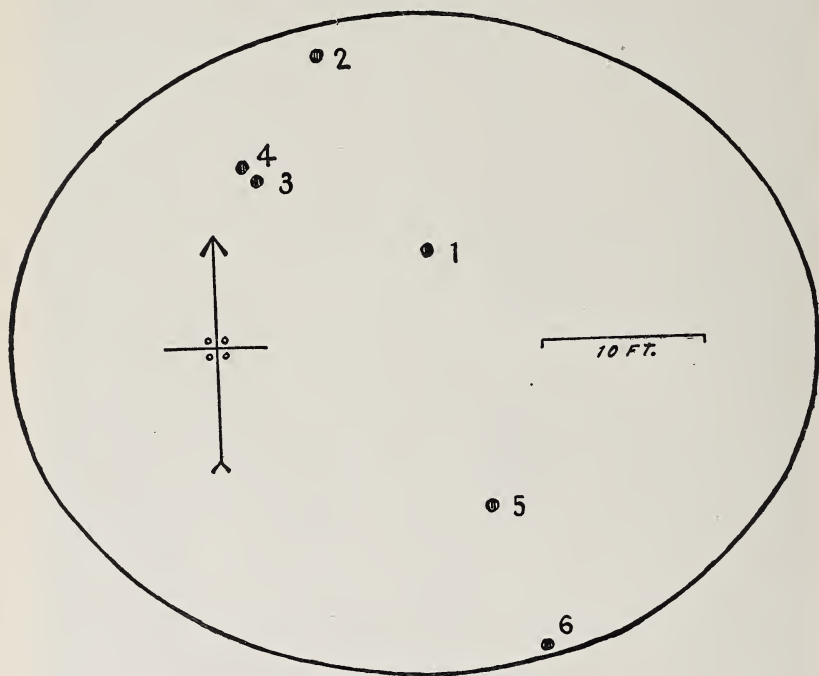


Fig. 5.—Diagram showing positions of Stakes on Mound XI

The layer of shells crowning the mound is about a foot thick; below it is a bed, 2 ins. or 3 ins. thick, of darker soil, containing fragments of charcoal, charred bones and split bones. The shells are of cockle, with a few of whelk. Scattered about the sides of the cone were a few small pieces of broken flagstone and several potsherds, both red and green-glazed. The floor seems to be at about the same level as x.

At the time of our first examination of the mound, in

1904, we found, projecting a few inches from its surface at various points, the rotten stumps of six stakes, varying in diameter from 2 ins. to 4 ins.; one retained enough of its bark to show that it was of birch. Their approximate disposition is shown in the accompanying diagram (Fig. 5).

No. 3 was of birch, 4 ins. thick; two feet of it remained in the sand. No. 6 was 18 ins. long; one foot of it remained in the sand. Nos. 3 and 4 were about a foot apart. I am at a loss to suggest the purpose of these stakes, unless they were supports for some kind of shelter. That the patch of shells was originally larger is evident from the amount of talus surrounding what remains; the shells still in place at the top of the mound are probably the thickest part of the original heap and have acted as a protection to the sand below.

Ginst Point.—East of the remains last described we have met with nothing further for a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, when we find near Ginst Point (at c in Fig. 1), on the bottom of two shell-strewn hollows among the dunes, some round pebbles, a few bones and several potsherds. North of this, at d, we found a small but well-preserved shell-mound. It resembles xi in form, consisting of a small conical mound of sand, about 9 ft. high, the top of which is formed of a layer, about 6 ft. across, and 2 ft. 6 ins. thick, of shells and small slabs and blocks of stone. At the south-east end there is an appearance of bedding about these materials, which, in descending order, are (1) a layer of shells; (2) stones; (3) shells; (4) shells, sand and charcoal-fragments; (5) undisturbed sand. On the north-east side some of the stones look as if arranged as a rude wall. The top of the undisturbed sand is about 12 ft. above high-tide level. A talus of shells and fallen stones runs down the side of the mound. The shells are chiefly cockle, with a few of mussel, whelk, and oyster. One or two pieces of iron (? nails), a burnt bone and a sherd of red pottery were found, but no coal and no potboilers.

THE FINDS

The various objects picked up on the surface of the sand on or near the middens may be grouped into the following classes :—

Implements, ornaments, etc.	}	Stone	}	Worked flints.	
				Hones.	
				Slickstones and rubbers.	
		Querns.			
		Potboilers.			
		Pebbles.			
		Bone	}	Spindle-whorls.	
				Pointed bones.	
				Comb.	
		Metal	}	Bronze : brooch, coin, etc.	
				Iron : nails, knife, spade-edge,	
				arrow-heads, scissors, etc.	
Pottery	}		}	Hand-made.	
					Thrown : red cooking-pots, green-glazed pitchers, etc.
Animal-refuse	}		}	Shells of molluscs.	
					Mammalian bones.
					Fish vertebra.

We shall now briefly describe the most important specimens in order. The numbers appended to some of the names correspond to those on the labels affixed to the objects by myself.

OBJECTS OF STONE

Worked Flints. — So far there have been found 18 pieces of worked flint, of which 4 may be regarded as scrapers, 4 as flakes, 5 possibly as strike-a-lights, and 5 as waste fragments. Of the 4 scrapers, only one (301) is typical ; it is a characteristic discoidal implement (Fig. 6), of dark grey flint, 29 mm. in diameter and 10 mm. thick, and of unquestionably Neolithic type. The inner (flat) face is slightly convex and is bulbous, though the summit of the bulb has been removed by the detachment of a smaller flake. The outer face (shown in the figure) is more convex, and has been brought to a chisel-edge by chipping. This

interesting scraper, which closely resembles in shape and size one found at Helperthorpe in Yorkshire, and figured by Sir John Evans,¹ was picked up on the burrows by Mrs. R. M. Thomas, late of Llanddowror: its exact site has not been recorded. Another flint of irregular form (302) may be a hollow scraper,² but is perhaps more likely to be a strike-a-light (Fig. 10 *n*). It is of black flint, rectangular in form, 27 mm. by 22 mm. and 5 mm. thick. Three of the edges are cut into by a double notch; the fourth side also is concave. The appearance of the implement suggests that it was used for scraping shafts of arrows or bones to a smooth

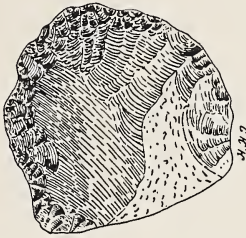


Fig. 6

Scraper, Laugharne Burrows (†)



Fig. 7

Flint Flake, Laugharne Burrows (†)

surface or fine point. It was found on mound VII, where also pointed bones were found.

The next implement (303) is of red flint, and appears to be the half of a semi-circular scraper (Fig. 10, *p*) or side scraper of Evans; the straight diametral edge would have been about 38 mm. long. One face is flat; the other has been worked to a chisel-edge by chipping, and this edge extends round all but the fractured side. As the fractured edge itself shows signs of wear, the flint was probably afterwards made use of as a strike-a-light.

¹ *Ancient Stone Implements*, ed. 2 (1897), Fig. 207.

² Evans, *op. cit.*, pp. 319, 320.

The fourth (304), of grey flint, may possibly be the half of a scraper, but, if so, it has been fashioned from one end of a flake of the usual triangular section by the production of a chisel-edge along the two acute edges. It is 14 mm. long.

Of the four flakes, the first (305) is typically Neolithic (Fig. 7); it is 41 mm. long, 17 mm. wide, and 6 mm. thick, with a polygonal section. As it has been struck from a much-weathered piece of flint it appears to have proved somewhat intractable, and was possibly discarded as useless. Some of the smaller flakes, whose corresponding facets form the outer face of the flake, broke off short on reaching the weathered crust. This specimen was found on mound I, and as no pottery was found there, it is possible that this midden may be of Neolithic Age.

The second flake (306) is an external flake, 35 mm. long, 20 mm. broad and 7 mm. thick, struck from a pebble or nodule. One of its long borders has been brought to a chisel-edge, so that possibly it was used as a scraper. However, as it was found on mound VI, at which some sherds of green-glazed pottery also were found, it was possibly used as a strike-a-light. The third (307), which is 32 mm. long, is also an external flake, and is even doubtfully artificial: it has no definite bulb of percussion and bears no secondary chipping. The next (308) is the end of a thick flake, 24 mm. wide, struck from a pebble, of which part of the original round surface is left. One side is flat, the other is formed partly by the original surface and partly by four main facets, and two narrow ones which truncate two of the edges. It is possibly Neolithic.

Five irregular-shaped fragments (309-313), ranging from 26 mm. to 15 mm. in length, agree in bearing evidence of some abrasion on part of the edge; they may have been used as strike-a-lights. The largest (309) was found at mound IX (Fig. 10, *j*).

Five pieces (314-318), which range from 32 mm. down to 9 mm. across, are probably waste fragments;

two (316 and 318) were from IX, and one (314) from VII; 315, 316 and 318, are shown as *o*, *l*, and *k* in Fig. 10.

Taking a general view of the flints, I think it is clear that the discoidal scraper (301) and the flake (305) are of Neolithic type and possibly of Neolithic age; and while there is nothing against the remainder being of like age, it is not unlikely that some of them were made, or at least used, as strike-a-lights in mediæval times. On the other hand, there is no reason to regard any of them as gunflints.

Hones.—No less than 12 pieces of flaggy sandstone (green and red, from the local Old Red Sandstone) have been picked up, which bear signs of having been used as hones. In shape they are usually prisms, more or less square in section, varying in length from 7.5 ins. downward, and with a width of 0.5 in. to 2.5 ins. Several others are irregular-shaped pieces of flagstone.

Two (319, 320) have evidently been used for sharpening iron knives, being worn to a smooth concave face;



Fig. 8.—Hone with peck-marks, Laugharne Burrows, $\frac{1}{3}$

one (319) came from III. There are five others which have numerous small pecked depressions, up to 2 mm. in diameter, on the worn faces. Apparently these little peck-marks were made by blows of a sharp-pointed implement, presumably of iron, usually delivered vertically. In some cases, however, the blows were struck obliquely, when they have produced short grooves. Some of the peck-marks of the full depth occur on deeply-worn surfaces, showing that they were made

after the implement had been subjected to much use as a hone; in other cases the peck-marks are almost obliterated by subsequent wear. One of these hones (321) is shown in Fig. 8. It has been suggested to me that the peck-marks were designed to retain the water on the surface of the hone while in use, and although I have not found any record of hones so treated from other districts, I am disposed to accept this as the correct explanation.

Running along one or more faces of three others (326-8) are deep grooves, produced doubtless by grinding needles or awls, probably of metal. No. 326, from mound ix, is shown as *m* in Fig. 10.

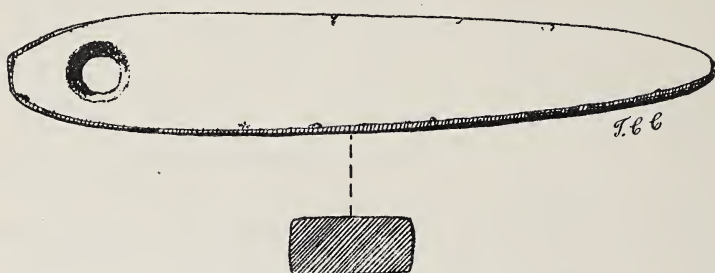


Fig. 9.—Perforated Hone, Laugharne Burrows, (‡)

The delicate little perforated hone (330), shown in Fig. 9, was picked up on ix; it is 3.5 ins. long, .6 in. wide and .35 in. thick, and is of very fine-grained purple-red sandstone; it shows evidence of use, and was evidently designed to be suspended, probably from the belt.

I see no means of referring these various forms of hones to any definite part of the Iron period. They may be Late-Celtic or mediæval.

Slickstones and Rubbers.—Three flattened pebbles have been found, which appear to have been used as slickstones or burnishers, perhaps in the preparation of cloth or leather.¹ The largest (331), 9 ins. long, about 3 ins. broad, and 1.3 in. thick, is of fine-grained flaggy

¹ Evans, *op. cit.* p. 440.

sandstone, and was found on VIII. Both flat faces are remarkably smooth and even, too much so for a hone, and retain traces of polish. Another (332) is an oval pebble, of coarse hard grit, 2.8 ins. long, of which one face and the edges appear to have been flattened by grinding and polishing. A third pebble (333), of red sandstone, and cylindrical in form, 4.5 ins. long and 1.4 in. wide, has been worn smooth along two sides and has had several small facets rubbed at the extremities. A fourth (334) is an elongated pebble, of fine red sandstone, square in section, 2.75 ins. long and .85 in. wide; two of its sides show traces of wear, and though somewhat inconveniently short, it may have been used as a hone. It was found on VII. A pebble (335), 5.8 ins. long, of rectangular section and about 1 in. across, shows no wear on its sides, but one end is occupied by a broad shallow cylindrical depression, which crosses obliquely, and in the middle of which is a small peck-mark. The implement, if grasped dagger-wise in the hand, would serve to smooth such an object as a lance-shaft.

Finally, several elongated pebbles of sandstone (336-338) were picked up which show no signs of wear; they vary from 2.5 ins. to 5.5 ins. in length, and range up to 1 in. in width. Probably they were intended for hones or rubbers. Two of them (337 and 338) came from VII.

All these slickstones and rubbers are referable probably to the same wide period as the hones.

Querns.—Two pieces of the upper stones of two different querns were found. The first (339), picked up on VI by Mr. William Clarke, is a small piece of pebbly grit, and exhibits one side of the central perforation. The stone was 2.6 ins. thick, and the hole, which is only .75 in. in diameter at the middle, has been pecked out from each side. The second (340), found on VIII, is the half of an upper stone, of pinkish-grey siliceous and pebbly sandstone, 15 ins. in diameter and 3 ins.

thick at the centre, thinning away irregularly to the edge, where it is about 2 ins. The central perforation or "eye" is 2.25 ins. in diameter. The upper surface, on which is a socket for the handle, is rough and undressed; the under surface and lower part of the edge are worn smooth; the remainder of the edge is covered with peck-marks. On the under surface are a few narrow grooves which may have been intended to engage the grain.

Potboilers.—Angular pieces of sandstone and grit, reddened by fire and having the size and appearance of road-metal, of which some specimens (341-346) were collected from VII (where they are specially plentiful), occur on all the mounds and floors except XI and at Ginst Point. They differ in no respect from those which are to be found in heaps near springs in many parts of South Wales, and of which an account has been given elsewhere.¹ These heaps we regarded as Neolithic cooking-places, and the stones themselves as pot-boilers, on the analogy of similar remains found in Ireland. I am now disposed to extend the use of such boiling-stones up to the Late-Celtic period and even later.

Pebbles.—Numbers of small subangular flint pebbles, with a few of quartz and quartzite, ranging up to an inch across, were found strewn about, especially on VI and VII; they are usually too small to be of use for the making of flint-flakes, but would serve for producing fire; some of them are of red flint. The source of these pebbles may be the shore at Amroth and other points along the coast to the west, for scattered flint pebbles are not infrequent among the shingle there. How it is that flint-pebbles occur on the beach at all is doubtful; it has been suggested that they are merely ballast thrown out from vessels or cast on shore from wrecks in modern times; but in view of the possibility

¹ T. C. Cantrill and O. T. Jones, *Arch. Camb.*, 1906, p. 17.



Fig. 10.—Miscellaneous Objects from Laugharne Burrows ($\frac{1}{2}$).

that they furnished the pebbles found on these kitchen - middens, and were thus not unknown to the early inhabitants, another origin for them must be sought.

Numerous sandstone pebbles found in the middens may have been intended for rubbers or pounders.

OBJECTS IN BONE

Two spindle-whorls (347-8), *f* and *g* in Fig. 10, made from the heads of femurs, were found; the larger (347) is 1.7 in. in diameter, the smaller, 1 in. Two pointed bones, probably fibulæ of sheep, used as awls or piercers, were picked up on mound VII. One (349)



Fig. 11.—Perforated Bone, Laugharne Burrows (‡)

is 2.5 ins. long and .3 ins. thick (*i* in Fig. 10); the other (Fig. 10, *c*), now unfortunately missing, was shorter and thicker. Both had been burnt. Another pointed bone (350) consists of the end and part of the shank of a limb-bone, and has been brought to a blunt point; it is now 3.4 ins. long. A metatarsal or similar small bone (351) has been perforated by two holes crossing in the middle (Fig. 11); one side of the bone has been pared down with a knife. I can suggest no use for this object, unless it was some form of dress-fastener.

The end of a bone comb (352) was found on midden IX. The comb (Fig. 10, *e*) was 1.2 in. broad, but four only of its teeth remain. It has been broken across and on the fractured edge shows the remains of a round

perforation, the side of which is iron-stained. As the thickness of the comb is only .1 in., I infer that it was strengthened by being placed between two slips of wood, horn or bone, and fixed therein by iron rivets. The manufacture of this implement implies the use of a thin iron saw.

OBJECTS IN METAL

Bronze.—Several objects of bronze or copper have been picked up; one (353), found at mound x, is a small rectangular strip of thin metal, 26 mm. long and 12 mm. broad, one end of which is notched; while

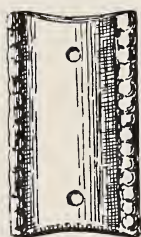


Fig. 12.—Bronze Object (354)

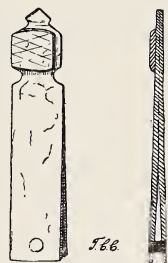


Fig. 13.—Strap-end of Bronze (353)

punched through the strip are two small holes, one of which is clogged with iron rust. Evidently the strip was affixed to some soft substance, perhaps wood, with iron nails. It is a roughly-made object, for it tapers slightly toward one end. Possibly it was part of the mounting of a knife-sheath.

Another small rectangular plate of thin bronze (Fig. 12) (354), with a smooth green patina, is of much finer workmanship; it is 14 mm. long and 8 mm. broad. In section it is slightly arched; each margin is adorned with a line of minute tubercles, and near each end the plate is pierced with a small drilled hole. This neatly-made object is probably a piece from a necklace or pendant.

A group of three small bronze objects was picked up a little east of mound VIII and toward IX. The first (355) is a round roughly-finished tapering bar, 30 mm. long and about 2 mm. thick, and may have been part of a pin. The second (357) is an elongated link-like object, 28 mm. long and 8 mm. wide, enclosing an asymmetrical figure somewhat after the fashion of a keyhole-plate; it is somewhat rudely made, and was finished by grinding on some rough surface. The third (358) is a small ornamental object (Fig. 13), 32 mm. long, and 6 mm. wide, notched on each side

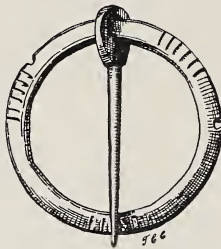


Fig. 14.—Bronze Brooch (‡)

near one end, and evidently made from two thin plates folded and hammered together at the distal end. The other end clearly enclosed the extremity of a strap which was secured in its place by a copper rivet, which still remains. It was probably the tag-end of a strap or thin girdle, and in some measure resembles objects so determined in the Guildhall Museum, London, and attributed to the fourteenth century. Also an iron nail with a hemispherical bronze head (359) was found.

The little annular bronze brooch (360), Fig. 14, was picked up on mound v by my wife. The ring, which is 27 mm. in diameter, is jointless, and was probably cut out of a plate of metal about 1.5 mm. thick, and finished by rough filing. It is ornamented by three

equi-distant groups of notches (respectively 6, 6, and 5 in number), filed across one face of the ring. Two small notches on the outer margin of the ring may be flaws in the metal. The pin has been cut out of thin plate and file-finished, and has been fixed to the ring by the bending together of the two limbs of a forket. The pin engages the ring quite loosely, and when folded across it, projects about 2 mm. Brooches of this form exhibited in the British Museum (Bloomsbury) and at the Guildhall are attributed to the Romano-British and mediæval periods.

The last object of bronze (the only coin found on shell-mounds) is a Harrington farthing token of James I's reign, picked up by Mr. William Clarke on the surface of the sand within a few yards of mound vi. The obverse bears a small circle as mint-mark above the crown and saltire.

Iron. — Among a number of iron objects found, perhaps the most interesting are what appear to be the remains of two arrow-heads (362, 363), shown in Fig. 10, *a* and *d*. The more perfect of the two (363) is 2.5 ins. long, and consists of a tapering ferrule ending in a blade which runs backward some way down the sides of the ferrule. They were found on mound x. The remains of a slightly-curved single-edged knife, in four pieces (364-7), altogether 8.2 ins. long and .6 in. where widest, were picked up close together. A thin iron ring (368), Fig. 10, *b*, 3 ins. in diameter, may have been part of a set of harness, as may also a buckle (370), Fig. 10, *h*, devoid of its tongue, 1.5 in. wide. Part of the two blades, rusted together, of a pair of scissors (371) was found also. A large-sized fishing-hook (372) of ordinary form was found on x.

An iron ring (373) in the form of a section of a hollow cylinder, 1.5 in. in diameter, and about .5 in. long, was picked up on x also. Part of a horseshoe (374), a link of a chain (375), 2.2 ins. long, clamps,

bolts, and a large number of nails of various shapes and sizes have been obtained, the nails being notably frequent on VII and north of VIII. Another object of special interest is a crescent-shaped piece of iron (376), 4.5 ins. from side to side, which seems to be the iron sheathing of a wooden spade. It closely resembles several such objects exhibited in the Guildhall Museum and assigned to the sixteenth century; indeed, such spades appear to have been in use as early as the thirteenth century. The diagram (Fig. 15) shows the sheathing, *a*, attached to such a spade. Another object

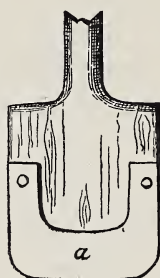


Fig. 15.—Diagram showing Wooden Spade, with Iron Sheathing, *a*.

(377), 4 ins. long, with a large slot in the middle, found on VIII, may possibly be the remains of a sword-hilt.

POTTERY

The pottery found on the burrows consists of sherds only, the largest of which is but 6 ins. in length. Nevertheless, it is possible to identify among these fragments a considerable number of individual vessels referable to twelve or fourteen styles of ware, and ranging in time from the pre-Roman period to the days of the Stuarts. The majority of the sherds, however, belong to light-red cooking-pots and green-glazed pitchers attributable to the fourteenth century.

1.—The crudest and probably oldest ware (378-393) is represented by lip-fragments (of three different vessels), part of a base, and some side-pieces, all relating apparently to globular cooking-pots. The vessels were hand-made (*i.e.*, not thrown on the wheel), with a plain half-round moulding at the lip which in one instance (378) still shows the finger-prints of the hand that made it. The base-diameters are about 8 ins. or 9 ins. This ware, some of which was found on mound x, is probably pre-Roman.

2.—Dark-grey ware (394-412), represented by lips of about eight different globular cooking-pots, wheel-



Fig. 16.—Diagram showing appearance of Ancient Cooking-pot ; diameter of base about 9 ins.

made, with portions of bases and sides. The lip 394 is the largest potsherd we have found on the burrows; this vessel, which had a mouth-diameter of 10 ins., is buff-coloured externally; pieces 406, 407, and 412 also possibly belong to the same vessel. A fragment (395) has a remarkably acute lip-angle, and a mouth-diameter of 10.5 ins.; two side-pieces also (405 and 408) probably relate to the same vessel. As these sherds contain crinoid-ossicles, a fossil abundant in the Carboniferous Limestone, it is probable that the clay was derived from the shale-beds in that formation at Black Rocks or at Coygan (Fig. 1). The date of these vessels is uncertain. In form the ordinary globular cooking-pot (Fig. 16) varied little from Roman to late mediæval times, but, seeing that at the Laugharne Burrows the

pots associated with the fourteenth century pitchers are red, I am disposed to assign these under description to the Romano-British period, and provisionally to attribute them to the people of whose presence we have evidence at Cwm Brwyn, at Coygan, and at Laugharne.¹

3.—Three small side-pieces (413-415) of very fine-grained body, bright red throughout, with a darker red lustrous glaze, may perhaps be regarded as pseudo-Samian and attributed to the same Romano-British period.

4.—Dark-red ware (416-433), represented by lips of at least three globular cooking-pots, apparently hand-made, with mouth-diameters of 7 ins. to 11 ins. One lip (416) is ornamented with irregularly undulating grooves; while some of the side-pieces have a band of rectilinear grooves, and in one case (425) two bands, 2 ins. apart, one of which is multiple. Notwithstanding the fact that this ware seems to be hand-made, I am disposed to label it as mediæval, seeing that it has been thoroughly and uniformly fired to a good red colour.

5.—Light-red ware (434-494), grey-hearted, unglazed, wheel-made, represented by cooking-pots. The clay contains much fine grit, among which crinoid ossicles are not infrequent, notably on specimens 491-4. It is probable, therefore, that the ware was made in the neighbourhood with clay from Black Rocks or Coygan, as in the case of the dark-grey ware (2) already described.

This ware is represented by lips of about twenty different cooking-pots, with numbers of side-pieces and parts of bases. The average internal mouth-diameter is about 8 ins., while in the case of several smaller

¹ For Cwm Brwyn, see J. Ward, *Arch. Camb.*, 1907, p. 175; for Coygan, see J. Romilly Allen, *Arch. Camb.*, 1901, p. 20; for Laugharne, see A. J. K., in *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1839, July-December, p. 18.

vessels it was about 5 ins. The moulding of the lips was very variable; the only body-ornament takes the form generally of broad shallow grooves (457), but in one case (456) is an incised undulating line between two rectilinear ones (Fig. 17). In three bases the diameter is 9 ins.; in another 10 ins. The bases thus appear to have been slightly larger than the mouths.

6.—Pitchers of wheel-made ware (495-526) with grey core, brick-red or grey interior surface, and outer surface green-glazed, completely or in patches. The clay is much the same as that of the red cooking-

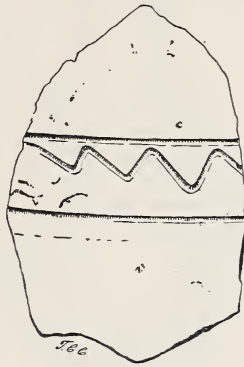


Fig. 17.—Potsherd with Incised Ornament ($\frac{1}{2}$)

pots (4), with which these pitchers were probably coeval, the pitchers being ornamented and glazed, while the cooking-pots were left plain. That the glaze was a lead glaze (possibly litharge) is proved by its having been in one case (519) reduced to metallic beads which still adhere to the base of the pitcher. This ware is represented chiefly by the base-rims of seven or eight pitchers, ornamented by a series of pinched depressions produced by the thumb and fore-finger, the prints of which are in some cases still visible. In some instances (508, 509), probably later, a tool, which produced a smaller depression and raised a corresponding burr, was used, in which case the usual finger-print on the

base is absent. The ware is comparable with a bag-shaped pitcher, attributed to the early fourteenth century, in the Mediæval Pottery Collection in the British Museum,¹ and with others of like date in the Guildhall Museum.² The external diameter of one base (495) is 7 ins. One lip (516), with traces of the spout and decorated with red glaze, has been doubtfully assigned to this group; it has an internal diameter of 3.5 ins. The same uncertainty attaches to three handles (524-6), the first two of which are ornamented

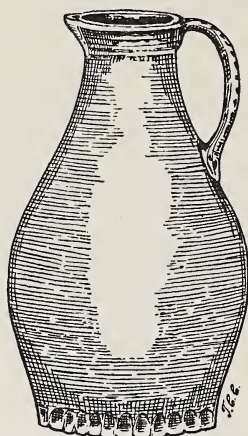


Fig. 18.—Diagram to show appearance of green-glazed pitchers; diameter of base about 7 ins.

with deep gashes. The accompanying diagram (Fig. 18), will serve to show the general appearance of these pitchers.

7.—Wheel-made ware (527-570), core grey, inner surface grey or red, outer covered probably completely with a yellow or olive-green brilliant glaze. The peculiar characteristics of this ware are (1) angular ribs

¹ *A Guide to the English Pottery and Porcelain (British Museum)*, 1904, Fig. 5, p. 6.

² *Catalogue*, 2nd ed., 1908, Plate 66, Figs. 8 and 9.

or cordons encircling the vessel, (2) a profile made up of numerous gently-flowing sigmoidal curves, and (3) zones of closely-placed incised lines and grooves. This peculiar pottery, which I have not succeeded in finding described or exhibited elsewhere, is represented by abundant side-pieces and a number of lips of pitchers. It is remarkable, however, that no corresponding bases or handles have been identified, and it is probable, therefore, that some of the thumb-pressed bases (*e.g.*, 508), and perhaps the handles (*e.g.*, 526), may belong to this ware. If this is so, we may date this ware somewhat later than the type last described and assign it to the late fourteenth century. Lips

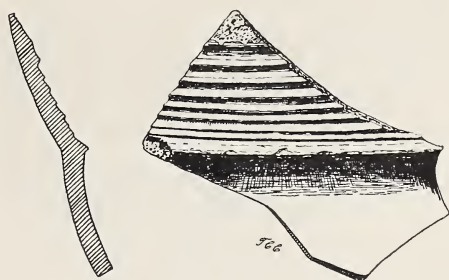


Fig. 19. —Grooved green-glazed Ware, Laugharne Burrows ($\frac{1}{2}$)

of at least seven different vessels have been found, with internal mouth-diameters of about 4 ins. The angular cordon is seen on specimens 543 (Fig. 19), 545, 555, 556; the undulating curved profile on 538, and the lines and grooves on 541, 543 (Fig. 19), and 564.

8.—A single sherd (571, Fig. 20) of wheel-made grey-cored ware, with brick-red interior and yellowish-green glaze, was found, on which the pattern has been impressed by means of a stamp. If not referable to the same ware as that last described, it probably belongs to the same period. It was picked up on mound x.

9.—Greenish-yellow glazed ware (572-5), ornamented with a band of clay applied to the surface and pinched

into alternate knobs and hollows. Of this ware only three fragments—apparently all from different vessels—have been found. A similarly glazed sherd (575) is gashed with holes.

10.—A single sherd (576) of fine-grained red ware, ornamented with horizontal grooves and glazed with a slightly yellow glaze.

11.—Ware with a red body and mottled yellow and green glaze, represented by side fragments (577-584)

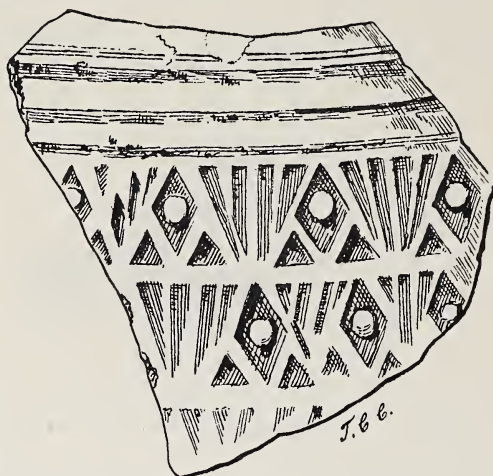


Fig. 20.—Stamped Ware, Laugharne Burrows (†)

of three or four different vessels. This is the well-known ware dated to the late fifteenth and the sixteenth centuries, or Tudor period. Some sherds were found on XI; two others (583 and 584) have a darker vivid green glaze on a buff body, in one case very fine-grained and nearly white.

12.—Ware (585) of light-red body, with a dark-green glaze, ornamented with raised leaf-like bosses, in low relief, which are deeply grooved with vertical parallel incisions. Some of the sherds of this ware, which were found on mound x, have been presented to

the Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities in the British Museum at Bloomsbury.

13.—Dark dead-green glazed ware (586-90), with buff body, and ornamented with thin vertical ribs and horizontal bands in low relief. Mr. John Ward suggests that this is referable to the early Stuart period.

Reviewing the pottery as a whole, I think we may say that the remains indicate an occasional occupancy of the burrows, which extended from pre-Roman times to the days of the Stuarts, a period of some 1800 or 2000 years, with a maximum referable to the fourteenth century.

ANIMAL REFUSE

The chief animal food of the people quartered on the burrows was the cockle. The shells of this mollusc greatly outnumber those of other species, but with them there is a small admixture of whelk, mussel, oyster, and razor-shells; only at the northern end of mound IX do mussels predominate over cockles. With these molluscan remains are numerous bones of vertebrates, the animals identified being sheep, ox, pig, red-deer, horse, dog, and cat; also a fish, probably codfish, represented by a single vertebra. A small variety of sheep seems to have been the animal most esteemed as food. Mr. E. T. Newton, F.R.S., to whom I am indebted for help in determining the bones, remarks that the red-deer (*Cervus elaphus*) is not likely to have lived in the neighbourhood since very early times, and that the bones of the oxen are of small size and belonged probably to *Bos longifrons*, which suggests a Roman or earlier date for the sites on which they were found. As Mr. Newton points out, it is somewhat strange that a kitchen-midden so near the sea should have yielded only a single fish-bone.

From the nature of the food-refuse, it is clear that the people depended largely on cockles dug from the neighbouring tidal sands and mud-flats. Cockles still

form an article of diet and traffic at Laugharne, Llanstephan, and Ferryside, and it is said that up to about twenty-five years ago they were abundant along the shore between Laugharne and Pendine, and that they were gathered, boiled, and prepared there for the market by companies of people from Kidwelly and Llansaint.

HABITATIONS

The only evidence we have met with of what may have been parts of rude shelters are the stakes which projected from the flanks of mounds XI and VII, and the numerous pieces of flaggy sandstone (the largest of which measures 17.5 ins. by 10.5 ins. by 4 ins.) scattered over the surface at many places. The stakes may have been uprights for supporting a wattle-work screen; the flagstones were probably used as a flooring material.

TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF FINDS.

The following Table sums up the most significant of the finds and shows their distribution :—

Mound.	Potboilers.	Flagstones.	Charcoal.	Coal.	Stakes.	Pebbles.	Querns.	Hones.	Flint Pebbles.	Worked Flints.	Worked Bones.	Greer Potsherds	Red Potsherds.	Brown and Grey Sherds.	Hand-made Potsherds.	Bones.	Iron.	Iron Slag.	Bronze and Copper.
I.	×									×						×			
II.	×	×										×				×			
III.	×	×				×		×				×	×			×			
IV.	×	×										×	×		?	×			
V.	×	×											×			×	×		×
VI.	×	×				×	×		×	×		×		×	×	×	×	×	×
VII.	×	×	×		×	×		×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×	
VIII.	×		×	?			×	×	×	×	×	×		×		×	×	×	×
IX.	×	×	×					×	×	×	×	×	×			×	×	×	
X.	×	×	×	×		×		×			×	×	×		×	×	×		×
XI.		×	×		×							×	×			×			
Ginst Point		×	×										×			×	×		

AGE OF THE MOUNDS

We have now to see what inferences we can draw as to the meaning and age of the remains described above. First: What reason was there for folk to settle on the burrows at all? The only reason obvious is the presence of easily obtained shell-fish suitable for food. This cause having been in operation probably since the close of the Glacial period prepares us to find that groups of people have taken up their quarters on the burrows from very early times up to the present day, and left imperishable traces of their presence.

How far back can we trace this occupancy? The flint-flake, the scraper, and some of the other worked flints, while undoubtedly of Neolithic type, may well have been made and used at any time up to the Romano-British period. The few sherds of crude hand-made pottery suggest a Neolithic or Bronze Age date. All things considered, however, I am disposed to refer the first definite occupation of the burrows, of which we have any good evidence, to the Early Iron or Late Celtic period, *i.e.*, to a time beginning say 400 B.C., and extending up to the Roman occupation of the district. To this period I should refer the potboilers, and probably also the pitted and perforated hones, the rubbers, the pointed bones, the spindle-whorls, and possibly the quern-fragments also. The pieces of iron slag on mound VII, and, indeed, the whole mound itself, may well be referred to this period.

If these were the summer-quarters of the community, it is probable that their winter-quarters were the camps on the Black Rocks and on Coygan, at the latter of which ancient interments, possibly Neolithic, have been found.¹ It is to be noted, too, that no human bones have been found on the burrows. A low rampart

¹ Mary Curtis, *The Antiquities of Laugharne, Pendine, and their Neighbourhoods*, 2nd edition, 1880, pp. 136-9; A. J. K. in *Gent. Mag.*, 1842, July-Dec., pp. 472-4; J. Romilly Allen, *Arch. Camb.*, 1901, pp. 20-44.

encircles the top of Coygan Rock, and on it I have picked up a flint scraper, while *débris* of cockle and mussel shells, burnt food-bones and charcoal, are to be seen on the eastern part of the rampart and on the rock-ledges just below. I found also a rubbing-stone, with cockle and mussel shells, and animal teeth and bones, in the talus of limestone *débris* which had accumulated over and probably once concealed the entrance of the well-known bone-cave. These relics were doubtless thrown out from the camp above by a race of men to whom even the existence of the cave and of its former Palæolithic occupants was probably unknown.¹ It is not unlikely, then, that Coygan camp and the burrows were both occupied by the Late-Celtic people, if not by the earlier Neolithic race.

Of Roman influence we have found no certain traces; the grey cooking-pots may possibly belong to this period, as may also the "Samian" potsherds; but the non-occurrence of definite Roman objects, such as coins, fibulæ, mortaria, etc., leads me to infer that the Romano-British culture left no lasting mark upon the burrows.

We now pass over an unrecorded period of about a thousand years, and reach the early days of the fourteenth century. Here we find ourselves on more certain ground, as the green-glazed pitchers can be paralleled with dated examples in the British Museum and at the Guildhall. For some reason the burrows once more formed the camping ground of groups of squatters. Who they were must remain at present a matter of speculation, nor is it easy to distinguish the stone and metallic relics of these people from those of the earlier occupants. There is, however, no uncertainty about the green-glazed pitchers, and very little about the light-red cooking-pots; but the hones and querns, the brooch and other metallic objects, may equally well belong to the Early Iron Age or to the mediæval period, as they appear to be devoid of sufficiently

¹ No Neolithic or later relics have been discovered in Coygan Cave by any of its investigators.

distinctive characters. But the relative abundance of mediæval pottery as compared with that of earlier periods inclines me to attribute the bulk of the other remains also to that period, and to conclude that the greatest density and longest period of continuous occupation must be referred to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Could the burrows have been a summer camping-ground of detachments of soldiery from Roche or Laugharne Castles?

According to tradition, Laugharne Marsh was reclaimed in the fifteenth century by a Dutchman, who also made the causeway from Kingaddle to the burrows.¹ If there is any foundation for these statements we have here another possible cause for a temporary occupation. The few fragments of Tudor and Early Stuart pottery show that the sandhills were occasionally resorted to at a still later date; but beyond this point few definite traces of later occupation have been found, and we have seen no proof of any extensive cockle industry referable to modern times.

Unfortunately, the admixture of relics of different periods, brought about partly by the effect of the wind-action described above (p. 436), and partly, no doubt, by the squatters of one age occupying the sites selected by their predecessors, deprives us of the use of that cardinal principle whereby the relative ages of strata are determined by their order of superposition, and we have, perforce, to fall back upon the characters of the relics themselves. In this connection the pottery has proved to be the only reliable index, and it is not uninteresting to reflect that these few handfuls of neglected potsherds bear witness to the passage of a time-interval of at least 2000 years.

In conclusion, I wish to express my indebtedness to my colleague, Mr. H. H. Thomas, who accompanied me

¹ Mary Curtis, *op. cit.*, pp. 45, 46; A. J. K. in *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1842, July-December, p. 472, suggests that the causeway is of Romano-British date.

during most of my visits to the ground, and relieved me of much of the labour of carrying the finds to our quarters at St. Clears. To him was intrusted the work of laying down the middens upon a plan, and he has also contributed several of the illustrations (Figs. 1, 2, and 6). My friend, Mr. David C. Evans, of St. Clears, has supplied me with the photographs of mounds x and xi (Figs. 3 and 4), and Mr. T. C. Hall, of the Geological Survey, has produced photographs of some of the finds (Fig. 10).

All the relics have been deposited in the Welsh National Museum at Cardiff.

ROMAN BUILDING AT GLASFRYN, TREMADOC, CARNARVONSHIRE.

BY CHARLES E. BREESE AND EDWARD ANWYL.

WE owe some apology for the delay which has occurred in publishing the main results of the excavation of the above building, which was undertaken in the spring of 1908, under the auspices, and in large measure aided by the financial assistance, of the Cambrian Archæological Association.

In the July, 1908, issue of this Journal there appeared a brief account written whilst the work of excavation was yet in progress, but any attempt to offer a detailed description of the building or to make a definite pronouncement as to its general appearance or characteristics was deferred until the work of exploration had been completed, and the results carefully considered in relation to the examination of the objects discovered and the comparison of remains of a similar nature elsewhere.

We are now in a position to record not only what has been brought to light during the course of the excavations, but also to discuss in relation thereto certain references which we have since traced as having appeared from time to time in contemporary writings and publications relating to the site itself.

It will not, therefore, be amiss if we preface our account with such brief extracts from these references as may be pertinent to our subject.

In *Bye-Gones* for April 8, 1908, there appeared the following contribution from the well-known bard "Carneddog," Nantmor, Beddgelert, viz. :

"Letters to 'Alltud Eifion.'

"Among the papers of the late Mr. Robert Isaac Jones (Alltud Eifion), Tremadoc, I have found these two interesting

letters from the pen of Mr. John O. Westwood and of the Rev. John Jones, M.A., Rector of Llanllyfni, the celebrated Antiquarian:—

“Hammersmith, near London,

“7th December, 1848.

“My dear Sir,

“I am very much obliged to you for the rubbing of the cross-stone at Nefyn. I observed some marks on the outside of three of the sides, which are very peculiar. I allude to the fork-like impressions marked in the sketch with the three stars. Did you observe them? Your account of the locality is very interesting to me, and doubtless correct.

“I should be glad to know something about the old burial ground near Tremadoc, called Lliidiart yr Ysptyty. Are there any stones either inscribed with names or crosses still remaining? . . .

“Yours very truly.

“JOHN O. WESTWOOD.”

“Rectory, Llanllyfni,

“18th April, 1849.

“Dear Sir,

“As you appear to take a lively interest in exploring remains of Antiquity in your neighbourhood, perhaps you can furnish me with some particulars connected with the discovery of a curious Sepulchre near Bach y saint, in reply to the queries whether it is the same character as to construction as the Sepulchre discovered a few years ago between Tremadog and Penmorfa; whether there is anything remarkable in the name of the locality, such as Lliidiart yr Ysptyty in the former case; and whether there are any remains of an old road passing near the spot.

“The tomb at Lliidiart yr Ysptyty answers the description of the Sepulchre catacombs of great antiquity found both in England and Ireland, in which human bones are found in chambers composed of stones successively overlapping each other till they meet in the roof.

“It may be presumed that it is the burial place of Bach ap Carwad, who flourished about the year 600, and together with Cyngar (another saint who had a cell probably at Ynys Cyngar near Morfa Bychan) were employed in propagating the Christian faith.

“Any light you can throw upon the subject by the aid of your neighbour, Mr. Ellis Owen of Cefnmeusydd, will greatly oblige

“Yours very truly,
“J. JONES.”

The Report of the Portmadoc Meeting, 1868, records a statement by Mr. Robert Isaac Jones :

“At Llidiart Yspsyty (Gate of the Hospital) large quantities of Roman brick, bones, etc., have been discovered just below the surface; and about 1810, when the modern town of Tremadoc was being erected, an immense quantity of bones had been removed from the spot to Penmorfa Churchyard.”—*Arch. Camb.*, 1868, p. 479.

Following on p. 480 occurs :—

“The final excursion (August 29) consisted of two sections, one returning to Portmadoc from Criccieth, the other proceeding onwards towards Treceiri. The first halt was made at Llidiart Yspsyty, where Mr. R. I. Jones had directed excavations to be made. These, however, led to no decisive result. A large quantity of Roman tile, some good masonry of very early character, but not apparently Roman, bones, and other *débris*, were exposed. The place, however, seems to have been previously disturbed; and, as Mr. Pugh had justly remarked at the Meeting of the previous evening, it would be unsafe to draw any definite conclusions from this assemblage of rubbish. The name of “Hospitium” might seem to indicate some establishment of the Templars or Hospitallers, but no record of any such establishment exists.

“The existence of Roman brick, some of it ornamented, is, however, a fact that does not admit of any dispute. A complete examination of the whole ground might throw some light on the question.”

The Editor of *Bye-Gones*, 9th February, 1876, p. 16, notes :—

“The remains of an ancient sepulchre are said to have been discovered at Llidiart Yspsyty, near Criccieth, where some years ago a number of Roman tiles, and other remains were found, as recorded in *Arch. Camb.*, 1868. The relics recently discovered consist of masonry, tiles, and a large slab formed of an ancient kind of concrete called “Calch brwd,” similar to the material found in Criccieth Castle.”

The above note originated in the opening by workmen of a drain in January, 1876, for the purpose of carrying off water from an engine house then recently erected within a few yards to the west of a small enclosure used as a potato patch. In addition to the remains of masonry and the slab of concrete or grout referred to, a piece of rolled lead-piping about a foot or fifteen inches in length was also found in the presumed "sepulchre," and was for many years in the possession of the late Mr. Edward Breese, F.S.A., after whose death, in 1881, the lead-piping unfortunately disappeared, and has never since been traced.

In an undated printed copy of an Article dealing with the antiquities of the Tremadoc District, bearing internal evidence of having been contributed to a local newspaper between the years 1850 and 1860, the following reference is made to the site:—

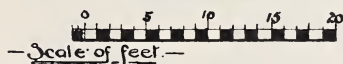
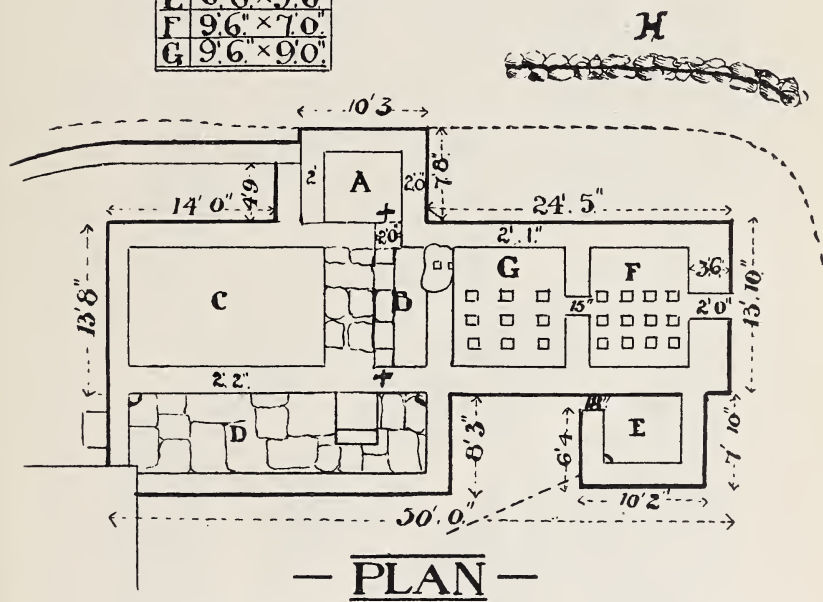
"Close to Tremadoc (a town created by the enterprising zeal of the late Mr. William Alexander Maddocks) is Lliidiart-Yspytty (the Gate of the Hospital). Near here is a burial ground where many tombs were found about forty years ago, with an old Church bell."

It will thus be seen that something was known, even though vaguely, connecting the site now excavated with an early occupation. It may be that there exist other and further references which we have not had the good fortune to ascertain, but the above data together with evidences of a more general description, to which we shall presently allude, will at least justify certain conclusions concerning the Romano-British character of the building, and the conjectural purpose of its location upon the site it occupies.

Prior to the year 1800 what is at present known as the Vale of Madoc comprised a large extent of marsh land, much of it submerged by the sea, and the remaining portion subject to the influence of the tides. This marshy tract was known as "Y Traeth Mawr" (the great sand), a tongue of which extended westerly towards Penmorfa. At this period no constructed road traversed

the marsh, though a horse or bridle road passed through the village of Penmorfa, which proceeded over the rocks and hills out of the tide's way in the direction of Beddgelert. There existed, however, a ford across

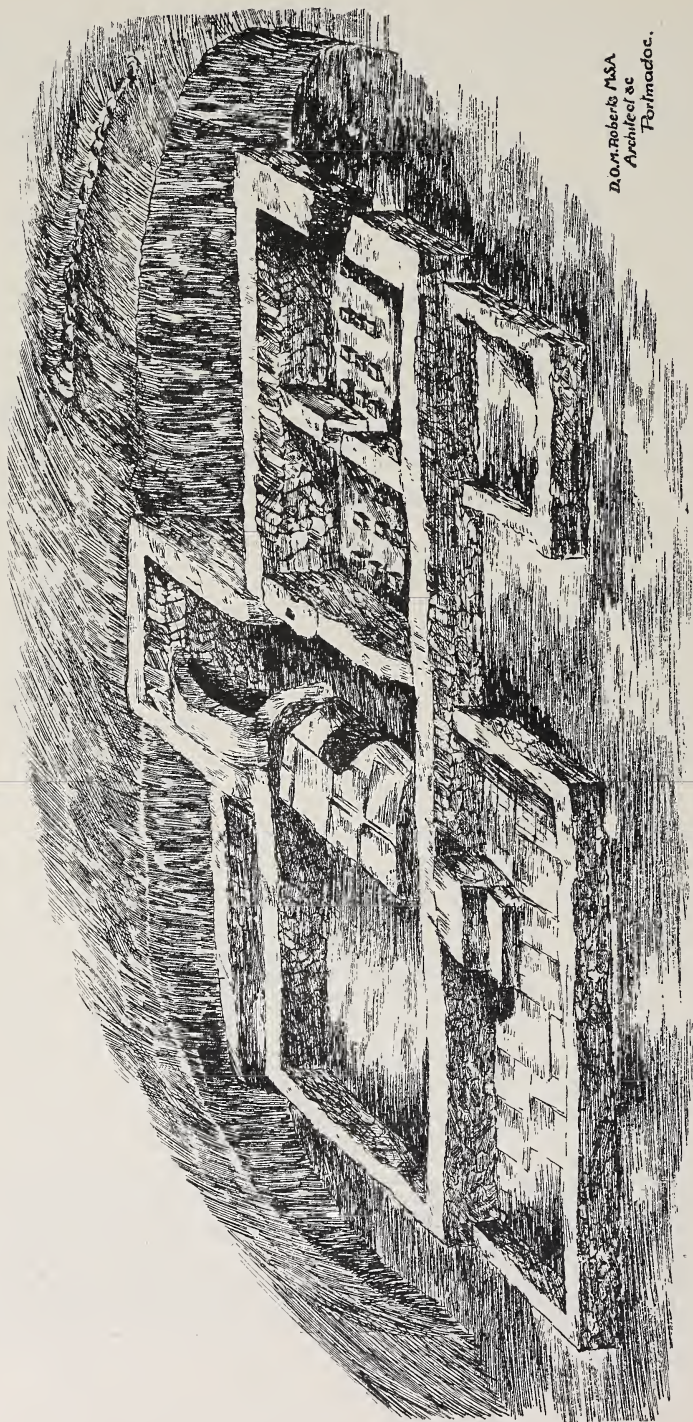
A	6'3" x 5'9"
B	9'4" x 4'6"
C	16'0" x 9'4"
D	24'0" x 6'4"
E	6'0" x 5'6"
F	9'6" x 7'0"
G	9'6" x 9'0"



— Area: 139 sq. yds. —

Glasfryn, Tremadoc : Roman Building

Traeth Mawr from a point just below Penmorfa proceeding in the direction of Minffordd in Merionethshire. In 1800 Mr. Maddocks, who had acquired proprietary rights over this waste land, succeeded in enclosing on the western or Penmorfa side of the Traeth



*D. O. M. Roberts M.A.
Architect &c
Tremadoc.*

Foundation of Roman Building, Glasfryn, Tremadoc

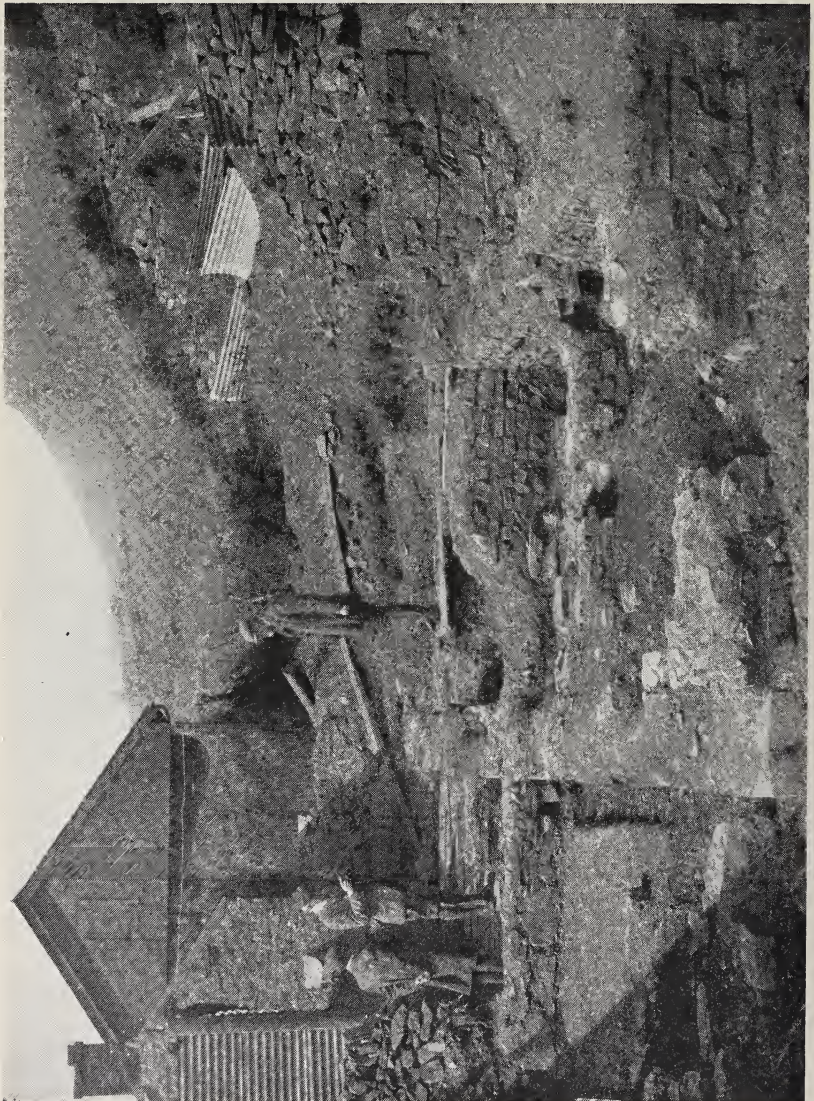
some 2000 acres by means of an embankment. After completing this embankment Mr. Maddocks commenced building the town of Tremadoc, the site of which prior to 1800 had been covered by 9 ft. of water at high tides. At that period we are told by the late Mr. Owen Morris (in a pamphlet published in 1856, dealing with the Portmadoc District, who cited as his authority an original MS.)

“There were within the protection of this embankment two cottages upon the Islands, containing eight souls.”

The accompanying illustration depicts the actual scene of operations. The site is on the outskirts of the village of Tremadoc, and is now utilised as a potato patch. It adjoins and fronts the highway leading in the direction of Penmorfa on the south, backed to the north by the slightly elevated ground leading to the base of the precipitous and scarcely scaleable range of cliffs, known as the Tremadoc Rocks. To the west lies the village of Penmorfa, with that of Tremadoc immediately on its eastern side. The site was formerly embraced in the farm land of Llidiart-Ysphytty, and is within 20 yards of the modern house known as Glasfryn.

Mr. R. M. Greaves, the owner of the land, having kindly granted permission to explore the site, the work of excavation was entered upon on February 29 of last year, and in three weeks' time the foundations of the building, shown in the accompanying plan, had been laid bare. The surface of the ground being on an inclined plane, the depth of soil removed varied from 3 ft. to 8 ft. The top of the walls was about 18 ins. to 2 ft. below the surface. The building was rectangular and measured 50 ft. outside the walls from east to west, and about 22 ft. from north to south. Projecting from the north side was a very nearly square compartment. On the west side of this compartment the wall was double with a small space intervening to provide against humidity, whilst an arch formed by the edges of flat

red tiles gradually advancing beyond each other was found placed in the west angle of the compartment.



Glasfryn, Tremadoc : Roman Building

The total area covered by the building is about 139 square yards. The walls were of stone, measuring 2 ft. to 2 ft. 2 ins. in width, with the exception of

that at the east end, which was 3 ft. 6 ins. in thickness; they varied in height from 2 ft. to 6 ft. The



Glasfryn, Tremadoc : Slabs *in situ* on presumed level of the floor ; Steps and Corridor

masonry presented an even surface constructed in herring-bone fashion, and was mortared throughout, the mortar being intermixed with pounded tile. In places, notably adjoining the aperture at the east end,

the walls were bonded with large red tiles 18 ins. long by 10 ins. wide and 3 ins. thick, bearing on their surfaces circular scored lines. No trace of plaster appeared actually attached to the internal face of the walls, but fragments of the plaster were found. The walls contained a core composed of shells, fragments of red tile and other *débris*.



Glasfryn, Tremadoc : View showing position of hypocaust pillars in Room F

Externally at the base of the walls ran a broad and deep margin of a hard and dark cement, composed of coarse gravel, very closely resembling our modern asphalt, which, without doubt, served the purpose of a damp course. Internally, the floors appeared to be composed of a substratum of large rough stones laid irregularly with an upper surface of cobble stones firmly fixed in a solid mass.

So much for the general features presented. We will now proceed briefly to deal in detail with the com-

position of the building, assisted by a reference to the ground and sketch plans here illustrated.

Beginning at the east end we may refer to the entrance leading into the room marked F on the plan. This aperture, 2 ft. in width, was paved with cobble stones, which appeared to have extended over the whole surface of the room F. Upon this prepared surface were placed twelve pillars composed of red square tiles to a height of 12 or 14 ins., the interstices between the pillars being filled up with red brick dust, resulting from the topmost tiles of the pillars having been crushed and borne down by the weight of fallen masonry. Upon clearing the space between the pillars a layer of wood ashes some 4 ins. to 5 ins. in thickness was found. Communicating with this apartment by a narrow aperture 15 ins. wide, formed through the dividing wall, was another room G, of almost equal dimensions. The surface of the floor was also studded with pillars, but unlike those in room F they were partly formed of square red tile and squared stones, which appeared to alternate. Between the pillars was here again found a mass of brick dust, but no certainly-defined layer of wood ashes as in the previous apartment. These two apartments with their hypocaust appear to have been utilised for purposes connected with the heating of the room or rooms situate immediately above them, and this inference is strengthened by the presence of the large mass of wood ashes and a border of cement laid upon that portion of the floor skirting the inner base of the walls.

Adjacent to, but outside, room F is a small enclosure measuring internally 6 ft. by 5 ft. 6 ins. Laid flush against its inner southern wall was found a considerable mass of grout or concrete, 2 ft. in height by 3 ft. wide and 7 ins. in thickness, which presented a vivid vermilion colouring. This enclosure bore unmistakable evidences of having been, in part, previously explored; the presence within it of a clasp knife bearing the

Sheffield trade mark, together with the reliable testimony of several individuals identifying its locale with the exact spot where in 1876 (as above recorded) "the remains of an ancient sepulchre were discovered," renders it certain that this portion of the building was identical with the position of the presumed sepulchre discovered in 1876. The loose stones which littered the floor were removed, and it was then found that there existed a substratum of clay about 8 ins. to 10 ins. in depth. This clay being a foreign element in the surrounding subsoil clearly indicated its artificial purpose as a bed formed for the floor to rest upon, and to ensure the retention of water. Underlying the clay in a corner of the enclosure abutting on the mass of concrete was found a flagstone which upon being lifted disclosed an opening lying immediately over and about 12 ins. above a well-formed drain in which a regular flow of water was still running. It was quite evident from the undisturbed position of the wall to which the grout or concrete adhered that the drain itself was not newly formed in 1876, and the well-authenticated fact of the discovery in that year on this identical spot of the piece of rolled lead-piping, together with the large slab of grout amply justifies the conclusion that this enclosure represented a receptacle for water. The position of the enclosure in close proximity to room F suggests the probability of its having been a bath from the convenience with which a boiler placed over the former room could serve to fill it with hot water. The drain represented on the plan by a dotted line, runs from west to east and passes under the enclosure E.

The rooms, A and B, can best be dealt with conjointly. The small room, A, has its northern wall built flush against the natural rock, and this fact probably accounts for the wall itself being in such a perfect state of preservation, and clearly defines the herring-bone pattern of the masonry. This room was completely cut off from communication with the main building, though for



Glasfryn, Tremadoc : Arch in Room A, and Herring-bone Pattern
of the Masonry

the purpose of exhibiting the arch which it contains, a breach was made in the wall running the full length of the northern side of the main building. The arch

depicted in the sketch-plan is situate at the north-west corner of the room and covered a space some 2 ft. wide by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep. On the west of the room was a double wall separated by an interval of a few inches. The floor was composed of cobble stones very neatly and securely laid. At the south-east corner of the room, at a point indicated by a cross on the plan, was an aperture in the wall forming the entrance to a flue measuring 15 ins. in height by 12 ins. in width. Wood ashes 6 ins. to 8 ins. in depth intermingled with particles of animal bone and red tile dust, together with a very large mass of shells, overspread the floor of this room. It is highly probable that this room contained the fire producing the hot air, which was conducted by means of the flue to the western wing and central part of the building. The room or space marked B measuring 9 ft. 4 ins. by 4 ft. 6 ins., was centrally occupied by the flue above mentioned, flanked on its western side by the substratum of the foundations of room c, and on the eastern side by an open space completely covered by a compact and thick mass of cement. The flue was well faced internally with large square bricks set on end to form the sides, the top being covered with thick square flagstones, and the bottom of the passage formed of stone and brick laid flat. A black sooty substance was found to be still adhering to the faces of the bricks. The flue contained no flue tiles. Above the whole length of the flue was masonry to the height of about 2 ft. running parallel to and forming the eastern side of room c. A number of large flagstones surmounted this masonry (as depicted in the illustration), corresponding in level with a solitary specimen upon the western wall of room g. We have every reason to think that these flagstones were actually *in situ*, and indicated the floor level of the building.

Room c formed the western limit of the building. It measured internally 16 ft. by 9 ft. 4 ins. Though

its length at the presumed floor level represented by the flagstones may have been greater, only the substratum of the floor composed of large irregular stones was found. These stones were all encrusted with a dark sooty substance, and there can be but small doubt that this was the result of the circulation of the hot air and smoke emitted from the adjoining flue.

The space marked D measuring 24 ft. in length by 6 ft. 4 ins. in width represented a corridor paved with large flagstones, and the whole surrounded by a low protecting wall or curbing some 7 ins. in height. Along the whole length of the side nearest the building, at a depth below the slabs of some 7 or 8 ins., ran a shallow V-shaped drain, terminating at either end in a crescent-shaped gulley, by means of which the surface water was drained and discharged through the terminal walls. Two steps, leading up from the corridor to the building, in all probability denoted the main entrance. Below the stone pavement lay a bed of clay to a depth of some 6 or 7 ins.

Some 4 ft. behind the north wall of the rooms, F and G, was the natural rock, above which the soil was found to be somewhat shallow. This rock rose to the height of some 8 ft. above the level of the base of the building, and above it, in the shallow soil, was discovered the foundations of a wall marked H on the plan. Whether or not these remains represented the enclosing or boundary wall of the premises, or served as the base for carrying a concrete trough for the conduit of water, we are unable to determine. Just below this wall foundation were found two considerable masses of squared red tiles set in very tenacious mortar.

There could have been no extension of the building on the northern side owing to the natural rock formation. Towards the west no further excavation could be made as the ground was occupied by a dismantled engine house, now utilised for farm purposes, whilst the south abutted on the public highway. At the eastern end we trenched the ground carefully and

found no further trace of foundations, although a large area of soil immediately opposite the aperture or entrance to room F was composed of wood ashes intermingled with pounded brick dust, suggesting the deposit there of waste matter cleared out from between the pillars of the hypocaust.

Dealing therefore with the foundations as brought to light, they disclose a building of the corridor type, the substructure of the floors of which alone remains, with the exception of those portions of the floors which are indicated by the presence of the flagstones at B and the corridor marked D. That the building was a structure of the Romano-British period cannot be in any way doubted: the presence of the pillars forming part of the hypocaust, the composition of the walls with their inner cores, the flue and corridor, together with the mass of grout or concrete, each serve to emphasise the salient characteristics of structures of the Roman period found in Britain. The herring-bone pattern of the masonry agrees with that of many Roman villas scattered about the country, notably at Silchester, and several villas found in Somersetshire. The flagstone covering of the floor has been frequently met with in Roman houses, three such houses at Chesters in Northumberland having been discovered with the floors paved with thin flagstones. Another feature common among the remains of Roman buildings are roof tiles or slabs of thin stone and slate. A number of roofing slates, purple in colour, and of hexagonal and diamond shape, are included in the objects found at Glasfryn, and some of the specimens still retain the iron nail in the hole at the upper angle. The slate roof was in all probability surmounted by a row of ridge tiles, portions of such tiles having been secured.

An immense amount of stone masonry was found strewn about the site, and also a very large number of building, flanged, and flue tiles, nearly all of which were scored with lines of varying design and pattern. It is of interest to record that the flagstone lying at

the top of the western wall of Room "G" was pierced through by two oblong holes or sockets, each 4 ins. long by 2 ins. wide. The purpose of these holes is, of course, conjectural, but it is very probable that they served to connect the passage for hot air or vapour from the flue tiles under the floor with those above, and the suggestion is strengthened by the position of the flagstone upon the wall, as flue tiles are frequently found built into the walls of Roman buildings in Britain. The very large number of scored tiles found may suggest that the whole surface of the walls was lined with the flues, and this would certainly be the case if the rooms were used as heating chambers for purposes connected with the bath.

Upon the surface of one of the tiles which is scored with circular lines is indented the impress of a dog's footpad, identical with one from Uriconium in the Museum at Shrewsbury.

Amongst other objects discovered were three stones having both faces and sides ornamentally, though roughly, chipped, or, as it is technically termed, scabbled, with the pick; a fragment of red brick "quarter round" moulding about 3 ins. wide, which may have been part of a skirting round the bottom of a bath, and several portions of the rims and base of mortaria (the inside surface studded with small silicious stones), composed of white clay, one of which had red colouring on the outside edge of the rim, whilst the rim of another was ornamented with slanting sepia-coloured markings; the base is shallow and rounded, and panshaped. As the size of these vessels varies from inches to feet, the measurements of those found at Glasfryn are here given:—

		ins.
No. 1.	Diameter at top of rim	7½
	Depth of rim	1
	Circumference at top of rim	22½
	Circumference at bottom of rim	27½
No. 2.	Diameter of top of rim	8
	Depth of rim	1
	Circumference at top of rim	26

A few portions of unglazed pottery were also found, comprising a fragment of thin light red ware ; part of the side and base of a light drab-coloured vase, the circumference of the base being 9 ins., with a diameter of 3 ins. ; and severed parts of the top and base of a vase of greyish-black ware, 5 ins. in diameter and 15 ins. in circumference at the bottom, 7 ins. in diameter and 21 ins. in circumference at the top. These vessels are not of the shape of rounded bowls, but have straight sides springing directly from the flat base to the moulded rims.

One solitary ornament was found, made of Kimmeridge shale. It is oval-shaped rather than semi-circular, and there is a hollowed-out cavity at either end, as if it was drilled. Apparently it originally formed part of an armlet, which becoming severed, was subsequently re-united, or it may have been a brooch, the pin of which is missing.

Of glass there are five fragments, two of greenish window-glass, about an eighth of an inch in thickness, having one side rough like ground glass, while the other side is smooth. One of these fragments has a rounded edge, one fragment is of exceedingly fine white glass, and two pieces are of a beautiful blue tint.

Included amongst articles of iron are two T-shaped cramps, stated by the late Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A., in his book, *The Celt, The Roman, and The Saxon*, and also by Mr. G. E. Fox, F.S.A., in *The Silchester Museum Guide*, to have been used for securing the flue or box-tile lining to the masonry of the building ; a staple with wedge-shaped haft, 7 ins. in length, probably used for supporting a bracket ; a well hook ; a blacksmith's tongs or tweezers, 10 ins. in length ; some nails measuring 4 to 5 ins. in length, and other smaller ones ; pieces of extensively corroded iron pierced with copper rivets, and some shapeless masses of slag of iron ; a small iron ring, and what has the appearance of being the outer case of a door lock with

a square hole in the middle. Near the surface and lying close to the remains of the wall at the back of the building was found a dagger. The pommel is embellished with an ornamental edge or border of gadrooned design, but the blade is so much corroded as to make it difficult of description ; it is about 8 ins. to 9 ins. in length. This article, together with the portion of a thick globular piece of dark green glass, similar to a specimen from Uriconium in the Shrewsbury Museum, is considered by an official at the British Museum to be of comparatively modern date, and not Roman.

Of lead, there was found a small disc and an oblong-shaped mass 3 ins. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick, which may have been a weight.

A considerable number of the teeth and bones of animals were brought to light. Some of these were submitted to G. Dollman, Esq., of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, to whom we are greatly indebted for information which enables us to classify them as under, namely :—

Bones (scapula, etc.) and teeth of the calf, numerous scapula, jawbones and teeth of the bos, teeth and bones of sheep, bones of pig and hare, skull and bones of the domestic cat, and portions of the antlers of red deer, one piece sawn off.

Of shells, those of the large-sized oyster preponderate, whilst the shells of cockles, mussels, whelks, limpets and snails were found in profusion.

A few disc-shaped stones with rounded edges and smooth surfaces may have been used for some kind of game.

This completes the record of the discoveries made upon the site. No letters, characters, or figures affording evidence of the approximate date of the Romano-British occupation appear, neither were there any coins found. The references which preface this account relating to the discovery of sepulchres and bones (presumably human), said to have been discovered at

Llidiart Ysptyty and removed to Penmorfa Churchyard, are not necessarily to be disregarded or rejected as illusory by reason of the negative character of the building now brought to light or the absence therein of human remains.

The name of Llidiart-Ysptyty probably applied in the past not only to the house known by that name, but also to a considerable extent of land held with it, including a small hill situate on the flat opposite to the site excavated, which goes by the name of Bryn y Fynwent (Church-yard Hill). It is quite possible that other buildings existed besides the one discovered, and the existence of a burial ground in the immediate vicinity is rendered probable, not merely owing to the significance of the place-name above alluded to, but as a natural corollary from the presence of a domestic occupation.

Evidences of the Romans in the district of West Merioneth and South Carnarvonshire are not wanting. From the Roman station of Tomen y Mûr, near Festiniog, situate 14 miles due east from Glasfryn, traces of a Roman road exist running in the direction of Segontium, via the Pass of Aberglaslyn.

In a letter written in 1855 to a correspondent, the late Mr. Ellis Owen, F.S.A., of Cefn-y-Meusydd, near Penmorfa, says :—

“The Roman Road from Heriri Mons (Tomen y Mûr) to Segontium (Carnarvon) is yet an ‘uncertainty,’ but it appears the Romans traversed all the country from Tomen y Mûr to Segontium and from Tomen y Mûr to Conovium (Caerhûn) through ravines and over mountains without a regular road but a part now and then constructed for their purpose.

“There is a road at Penamnan, Dolwyddelan, a Roman mound, and a Gwindy (Winehouse) at the extremity of a ravine without any apparent opening over the hill.

“There is a tradition that Croesor took its name from Croesawr (Cross or unlucky hour), and that Helen was there informed of the death of Constantine.

“The difficulty of the Gymwyras (Aberglaslyn Pass) makes it very probable that there was no regular communication. The

Road may have gone by Llyn-y-Gader to Drwsycoed through the Vale of Nantlle to Segontium, but it was not a regular road, or there would be traces of it.

“Longueville Jones, in proof of the road going through Bettws Garmon, points to there being a farm called ‘Ystrad’ (the Street) connected with it at that place, but the Welsh meaning of ‘Ystrad’ is a flat, vale, or meadow, and has nothing but the resemblance in sound to make a ‘street’ of it.

“Now I have another line which I shall try to prove to the satisfaction of the best observers, namely, that running from Tomen y Môr through Eifonydd to Segontium. Starting from Tomen y Môr it led down to Felenrhyd (the yellow ford) Farm and on to Penrhyndeudraeth, thence proceeding to Rhydau Minffordd, a point a mile or thereabouts to the north of the Embankment, fording the Traeth Mawr, and through Penmorfa to Dolbenmaen and Dinas Dinlle, and thence by way of Llandwrog to Segontium.

“I submit the following in proof of my theory:—

“Opposite Felenrhyd is a ford to cross the Traeth bach. At Penrhyndeudraeth is a farm, Tyddynisaf, where a few years ago, in moving some stones, were found a great number (about two quarts) of Roman coins of Constantinus, with two warriors on the Reverse, of which I have three in my possession. The Minffordd fords were considered the best on Traeth Mawr, being harder, more shallow though broader, and very easily forded in the direction leading to Llidiart Ysphytty (Hospital’s Gate) to the West of Tremadoc, with its Bryn y Fynwent (Churchyard Hill), where I have myself seen some graves opened. This place probably belonged to the Knights Hospitaller of Jerusalem after the Roman period, but the name proves its early occupancy.

“Between Llidiart Ysphytty and the village of Penmorfa are traces of a paved road, and three miles farther on, at Dolbenmaen, there is a ‘Tomen,’ or mound. Two miles beyond Dolbenmaen is another similar mound on a farm called Gwindy (The Wine House). Within half a mile of Gwindy is Llysdin, or Llysdinas, where a great many Urns were discovered some years ago. The route from thence passed by way of Dinas Dinlle, Dinas-y-prif, and Tyddyn Elen to Segontium.”

The late Mr. Robert Isaac Jones in his *Y Gestiana* also mentions the existence of a Roman pavement on the hill between Llidiart Ysphytty and Penmorfa.

Mr. Owen Morris, from whose pamphlet we have

previously quoted, refers in the following terms to vestiges of the Romans in this district, namely:—

“Lead ore of a very superior quality is raised at Bwlch-y-plwm, near Penrhyndeudraeth. This Mine was worked a great many years ago. A tradition, current in the vicinity, says that the Mine was first opened by the Romans, one part of it being called by the miners ‘Gwaith Romans,’ or ‘The Romans’ work.’ Recently an old hearth for smelting the ore, and a lump of prepared lead, 15 lbs. in weight, were discovered there. These, as well as the small levels that are found in it, which are the size of the veins, and follow their course, point to a very remote period, and when powder was not applied to mining operations.”

In the British Archæological Association’s *Journal* for 1867, 1868, *et post*, the late Mr. J. W. Grover, F.S.A., and the Rev. Prebendary Scarth, M.A., F.S.A., have much to say respecting the Roman Station of Castell Tomen y Mûr, and the inscribed stones found there. Mr. Grover also contributed an article to the same *Journal*, dealing with a Roman Fort situate near Aberglaslyn Pass.

Brief reference may also be made to the Roman stone still existing in the old disused church of Llan Danwg, near Harlech, inscribed with the legend “equestri nomine.” The peculiarly interesting inscribed stone standing in the churchyard of Llangian, some six or seven miles beyond Pwllheli, which commemorates the virtues of a Roman doctor (*vide Arch. Camb.*, 1848, p. 105), the recent discovery of Roman copper cakes near Criccieth (*Arch. Camb.*, 1908, p. 229), and the coin of Antoninus Pius found near Portmadoc (*Arch. Camb.*, 1908, p. 405.)

In conclusion, we have no difficulty in assigning as one of the principal objects of the Roman occupation of this district the search after such valuable minerals as copper, iron, lead, and sulphur, with which the neighbourhood abounds.

Reviews and Notices of Books.

WELSH MEDIEVAL LAW BEING A TEXT OF THE LAWS OF HOWEL THE GOOD. By A. W. WADE-EVANS. Clarendon Press, Crown 8vo, pp. xcvi + 395. 8s. 6d. n.

THE original manuscript of the Code of Laws which bears the name of Howel Dda has not come down to us. We have to rely upon manuscripts of a much later period, the earliest of which cannot be dated further back than the latter part of the twelfth century, *i.e.*, about 250 years after Howel's death.

This, which is amongst the Peniarth MSS. and other later copies of the Code, while generally similar in substance, vary much in detail, and are considered to be transcripts of older law books, which probably embodied the notes and emendations of judges and others, added from time to time.

The formation of this Code of Laws illustrates the tendency of Howel's age (ninth and tenth century) to reduce traditional and unwritten customs and regulations to a formally expressed and written law.

The whole of Wales had gradually come under the immediate rule of the house of Rhodri Mawr (*ob.* 877). Howel (*ob.* 950) would bring the whole of the Welsh people under *one law*.

The tradition, which there is no ground for doubting, about the codification of the Welsh customs and laws, as given in the preamble is that Howel summoned four men (six according to Harl. MS. 4353) from each cantref in his dominions to the White House (Ty Gwyn Whitland) "to make the good laws and to abolish the bad ones, which were before his time, and to place good ones in their stead, and to confirm them in his own name."

The preambles of the several MSS. record the names of jurists engaged upon the work of codification—Blegywryd, Archdeacon of Llandaff; Cynrth ab Morgeneu; Gwair ab Rhuvon; Goronwy ab Moreiddig; Iorwerth ab Madog, &c. The first printed edition was published by Dr. William Wotton in 1730, entitled "Cyfreithyeu Hywel Dda *ac eraill*," with a Latin translation, notes and glossary. But he made no attempt to classify the MSS. upon which he founded his transcript. This was done by Aneurin Owen for the Record Commission in 1841, the Welsh text being accompanied by an English translation, glossary and indexes, to which were subjoined certain Latin transcripts of the Laws. This Edition contains what Owen discovered to be three Codes, Venedotian, Demetian, and Gwentian, gathered from a number of MSS. of the twelfth to

the fourteenth century, and differing in certain important respects. These he unfortunately (as the able editors of the *Welsh People* observe) "wrought into a patchwork most difficult to unravel."

Mr. Wade-Evans, in the Edition under review, prints only one of these, the Gwentian Code, from Harl. MS. 4353 (written according to Dr. Gwenogfryn Evans about 1285), but, on the plea that it seemed to him "advisable to abandon 'territorial' designations, and to style them [the Codes] after the names of the jurists preferred in their respective prefaces," he has somewhat unnecessarily suggested in lieu of the titles adopted in the authorised edition by Aneurin Owen the substitution of his own appellations :

Book of Gwynedd for Venedotian Code.

Book of Cyfnerth for Gwentian Code.

Book of Blegywryd for Demetian Code.

The Laws are arranged under two principal heads: 1. Laws of the Court; 2. Laws of the Gwlad. They throw considerable light on the customs and the social and political condition of the Cymry in the tenth century, and even earlier times, modified as they were by changed circumstances and intercourse with their Norman neighbours. A discussion of such modifications; the points of dissimilarity between Howel's laws and the Irish and Anglo-Saxon laws; the question whether they were first of all set down in Latin and subsequently translated into Welsh, might have been profitably included in the Introduction to the Oxford University Press edition, even if some part of the historical facts there put on record were omitted.

The Laws carry us back to a period long antecedent to the days of Rhodri Mawr, and furnish evidence of a dominant race living side by side with a subject people, a community of tribesmen with its diverse grades, princely families, nobles (*uchelwyr* or *brewyr*), *boneddigion*, together with non-tribesmen, *taeogion* or *eillion*, *caethion* or slaves, and strangers (*alltudion*).

In the LAWS ON THE COURT a noticeable feature is the elaborate statement of the rights and duties of the Court officials—their precedence, the "protection" allowed to each, and its curiously limited extent, the perquisites, not only of *canghellor* and steward, judge and bard and priest, but also of cook, groom, butler, falconer, porter, and Queen's chambermaid, as elaborate as any enforced at Austrian, French or Spanish Court. In such an age, everything connected with the chase and field sports was highly valued. To the successful falconer great honour was paid, such that on occasion the King himself would hold the falconer's horse.

In the LAWS OF A GWLAD, the value of different limbs is set forth:—Hand, foot, eye, lip, ear, nose, tongue, each estimated at six kine and six score of silver, all the members together being reckoned at £88. A finger was worth a cow and score of silver, but a thumb two kine and two score of silver, a fore-tooth was valued at 2*d.*, a back tooth at 50*d.* 24*d.* was the worth of a person's blood, for the reason that "it is not proper that the worth of a man's blood should be as high as the worth of God's blood."

The rules relating to *galanas* (the fine for homicide) and *sarhâd* (the fine for insult) are set forth with much detail, showing how closely the members of a community were bound up together. They afford, incidentally, valuable information as to the status and grades of aristocracy recognised at that period. At the head of the scale stands the King of Aberffraw, whose *galanas* was three times his *sarhâd*, this being 100 cows from each cantref in his dominion, a white bull with red ears to each 100 cows, a rod of silver equal in length to the King when sitting, a gold cup and cover, etc.

In other grades, the *galanas* varied from 189 cows for the pencedd, and 126 cows for a noble to 63 for a bonheddig, and four for a caeth or "slave of the island."

If not collected by the ordinary assessment, the kindred to the ninth degree were liable. The *galanas* of a woman was half that of a man, and neither women nor clerks were liable for "spear-money" (*ceiniog baladr*) because they were "not avengers." On similar grounds, no person in holy orders, "religious," leprous, dumb or idiot, was to pay or receive any *galanas*. There are many scattered references bearing on the status of women, e.g., the regulation about the *cowyll* of a bride, the penalty for violence done to them, their independence. The wife was not entitled to dower in the English sense until the Statute of Rhuddlan came into force.¹

The marriage tie was loose. Polygamy was not allowed under the Laws; a man could have only one espoused wife. But the contract was not necessarily of life-long duration, and each party had a right of repudiation or separation exercisable without any liability except a loss of *da* (goods and chattels), varying with the time and circumstances of the parting. This usage afforded ground for the charge more than once brought against Howel's Laws that they were not in accordance with ecclesiastical law or God's law. Thus Archbishop Peckham writing to Prince Llewelyn refers to "Howel Da's Laws which are said to be at variance in several articles with the Decalogue, and contrary to reason."²

On the other hand, Howel is said to have gone to Rome and submitted his Laws to the Pope. The clause in question (in the Venedotian Code) which would not have been allowed by any Pope, is that which "adjudges the patrimony to the youngest son as well as the eldest, and decides that sin of the father is not to be brought against the son as to his patrimony."—*Welsh People*, p. 210. The Statute of Rhuddlan condemns and repeals this: "Whereas

¹ "Whereas heretofore women have not been endowed in Wales, the King granteth that they shall be endowed. The dower of a woman is twofold, etc."

² "Necnon statuta papalia legatorum et aliorum prelatorum contemendo et deridendo, contra quæ opponitis et eisdem præfertis leges Howeli Da, quæ Decalogo dicuntur in diversis articulis obviare, Peckham, i, p. 77, lxvi.

Primo quidem, quia ostensis nobis *legibus Howelida*, quibus Wallenses uti dicuntur, plura videmus irrationabilia contineri, quæ etiam a vestratibus condemnantur. V idus Augusti [1280] Peckham, i, p. 136, cxv.

the custom is otherwise in Wales than in England concerning succession to an inheritance inasmuch as the inheritance is partible among the heirs male, &c., from time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, hath been partible Our Lord the King will not have that custom abrogated, but willeth that inheritance shall remain partible among like heirs as it was wont to be, and partition of the same inheritance shall be made as it was wont to be made, *with this exception that bastards from henceforth shall not inherit and also shall not have portions with the lawful heirs, nor without the lawful heirs.*"

The sections dealing with the gift, transfer and measurement of land are full of interesting matter, and call for scientific treatment which we hope it will before long receive from a competent authority. Mr. Wade-Evans, however, has done good service in furnishing a compact and handy edition of an early Text of Howel's Laws. The Introduction, already referred to, contains a valuable account of what is known about the Welsh and Latin texts, followed by a concise review of Welsh History from the Roman occupation to the times of Howel Dda.

To this Welsh text, wisely selected, he has added an English translation, with easy references, an analytical summary, and a glossary. It would perhaps have been advisable to have substituted, in the translation, English equivalents for such technical terms as *galanas*, *sarhâd*, *gwestva*, *taeog*, etc., and the Index, which refers to the Welsh text only, would have been more acceptable to the general reader if it had been made for the translation.

The Oxford Press are to be congratulated on the issue of this instructive volume.

THE BURIED CITY OF KENFIG. By THOMAS GRAY.

T. Fisher Unwin. pp. 348. 10s. 6d. net.

MR. THOMAS GRAY has furnished a valuable contribution to local history in this account of the sand-girt town of Kenfig. He has brought together from a varied collection of manuscripts, and set forth in intelligible order, a number of interesting records which throw light on the history of Glamorganshire. It is a romantic story which he has to tell of this town, which, after a long day of fame and busy activity, vanished 700 years ago, leaving scarcely a vestige behind. "The cruel sand, in league with storm, claimed it as its prey, and won it as it proved victorious in so many other districts." The author quotes an Act of Parliament, passed in 1554, dealing with "the great nuisance and losses that cometh and chanceth to the Queen's Highness and her subjects by reason of Sand rising out of the Sea and driven to Land by Storms and Winds."

Kenfig Castle had been stoutly held by Iestyn ap Gwrgan, and from him passed into the hands of the Norman Earl, Robert

Fitz-Hamon, and ultimately was dismantled and reduced to ruins by Owen Glyndwr. Ample quotations are supplied from the Ministers' Accounts and other documents in the Public Record Office, and a special feature of the work are the excellent reproductions of the Charters. Amongst the numerous illustrations to be noticed are two useful maps of the site of Kenfig Town and Castle, and the Ancient District of Margam and Tir Iarl; and the curiously-ornamented font with its five courses of scale-moulding.

Interesting particulars are given about Stormy or Sturmy Chapel and its connection with Margam Abbey. Mention is made of the superstition about the Maen-hir, Ty'n y Seiler, and of the Roman and other traditions current in the neighbourhood. Mr. Gray deserves the heartiest thanks for the good service he has rendered to archæology in rescuing two altar-mensæ from desecration, which used to form a pavement in the Church porch. He kindly explains for the benefit of the English reader most of the Welsh names, but his suggestions about Ty Tanglwys and Carreg Bica appear somewhat doubtful.

The work is admirably and handsomely got up, and carefully printed.

THE HISTORY OF MERTHYR TYDFIL. By CHARLES WILKINS, F.G.S

IN this bulky volume of 587 pages Mr. Charles Wilkins, who is honourably known in connection with the History of the Coal and Iron Trades, has placed on record the results of his industrious research into the history of the district which, with commendable pride, he describes as "the birthplace of the Steam-Coal Trade, and one of the most conspicuous in the History of Iron and Steel Industries."

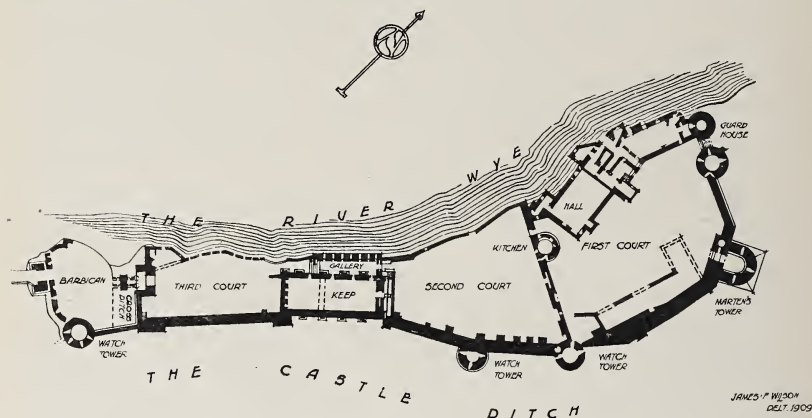
The first chapter contains an account, somewhat too brief, of the geology of the district. This is followed by a description of the Roman and Druidical Remains; a probable suggestion about a lost Roman road; and the story, spiritedly told, of Ivor Bach's struggle against Norman influences. Mr. Wilkins is content to quote at length Mr. G. T. Clark's account of Morlais Castle. An interesting chapter shows that Merthyr Tydfil, so long and intimately connected with the coal and iron industry, had also, until little more than a century ago, an "Agricultural Epoch," and he gives a list of no less than ninety-three farms, as they existed formerly in the parish. A useful feature is the history of the rise and progress of the various denominations of Nonconformists in the district, and of the important share which the families of Bute and Guest had in developing the prosperity of Merthyr Tydfil.

Some errors, which should be corrected in any new edition, may be mentioned, as:—*Regulas* for *regulus*, p. 17; *amputla*, *queru*, *calcereous*, p. 27; Bishop of Canterbury, p. 173.

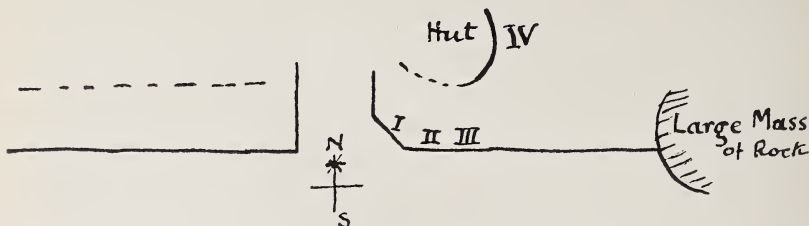
Archaeological Notes and Queries.

PLAN OF CHEPSTOW CASTLE.—The accompanying illustration came too late for insertion in Mr. A. Morris' article on Chepstow Castle and The Barony of Striguil, pp. 407-432.

PLAN OF CHEPSTOW CASTLE



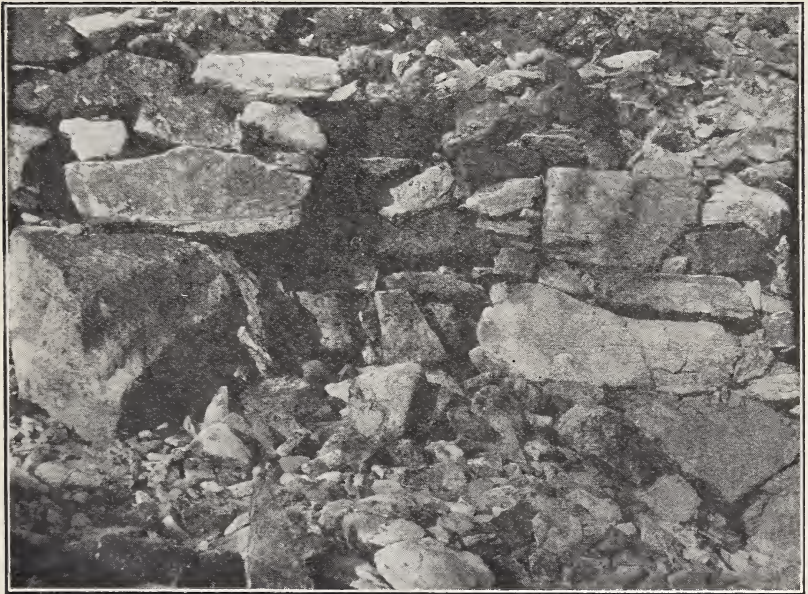
CAER SEIONT, CONWAY MOUNTAIN.—With the authority of the Conway Council I began a few excavations of Caer Seiont on Conway Mountain in 1906. I gave up the work in favour of a



Caer Seiont.—Outline Plan

local Society in the Conway Valley, but as I found after I had waited for nearly three years that nothing was done, I resumed a little exploration in the small amount of time that I was able to secure this year.

Trenches taken across the hut circles did not yield much. In one a rubbing-stone of the split-pebble type was found, but I do not think that any other stones showed conclusive evidence of human use, or belonged to any recognised type. A trench taken across the space between the inner and outer defensive wall yielded a number of sling stones, especially under the outer wall. Some were found also in what may be called the guard hut, to the left of the main gate as one passes out. Of these a few occurred in dark mould at a depth of 1 ft. below the surface, but most were found above this level and amongst angular fragments. The presence of



Caer Seint.—I

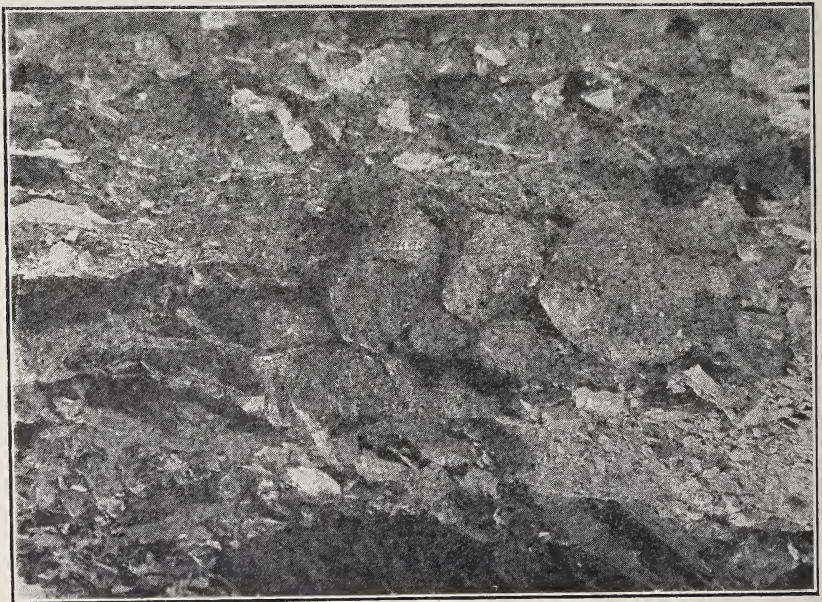
these water-worn pebbles amongst the large quantities of angular, splintered rock is, I take it, fairly conclusive evidence of human importation.

One hut just within the western end of the camp proved to have its floor largely covered with flat stones. These were of irregular shapes and sizes, but were on one level, while at the northern side of the hut several large ones were rather carefully fitted together. These slabs did not show any signs of use as a hearth. The stones were all carefully replaced, and of the large ones measurements were taken and a drawing made. The turf was put over them; but, alas, the Vandals came and put everything into confusion.

The guard hut above mentioned is backed by a slope of earth, and the wall therefore has the section here shown, being about



Caer Seiont.—III



Caer Seiont.—IV



Caer Seiont. — V



Caer Seiont. — VI

3 ft. 2 ins. thick at the top. The existing height is about 4 ft. This hut wall is of course exceptional, owing to its situation.

At various times investigators have uncovered parts of the defensive walls, and usually they have been careful to recover them. The hut at the western end, above referred to, is close to the defensive wall. This Mr. Bezant Lowe and I uncovered and found to rise in three steps or stages, of which a sketch was made. I had for a long time suggested the existence of good specimens of the defensive wall under the mass of *débris* that faces south towards the Conway Valley. This summer I set to work with a friend, and we managed with some further help to uncover a stretch of wall about 20 ft. long. The foundation rests upon irregular blocks that are tilted upwards in several cases to resist the out-thrust of the masonry. The lower courses of the wall contain many large blocks of stone. Two, for instance, measured about 4 ft. 4 ins. in length and 1 ft. 4 ins. in height. The height of the wall as it now stands is in places about 7 ft. from the foundation. Many large blocks were among the *débris*, and the wall must originally have been at least several feet higher.

Fuller details of these observations, with photographs and a plan of the camp, will be given in a book on the general history of parts of Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire, which Mr. Bezant Lowe, M.A., of Cae Carw, Llanfairfechan, is bringing out shortly.

Illustration No. I shows the odd splaying of the wall to the east of the gate. The block facing seems still to be there, so that I do not think that the splay is due to mere destruction.

II (not given in this note) and III explain themselves. They are taken near the foundation. The rule is a two-foot rule. IV shows the hut wall referred to in the notes. The stones were originally covered up to the line between the paler and darker surfaces. The trench was of course afterwards filled in. V. This view was obtained by the Conway Council. VI shows an entirely different wall on Penmaenmawr Mountain, the one now being destroyed by the quarries. The stonework appears to be of a decidedly different character from that at Caer Seiont, which is in *courses*.

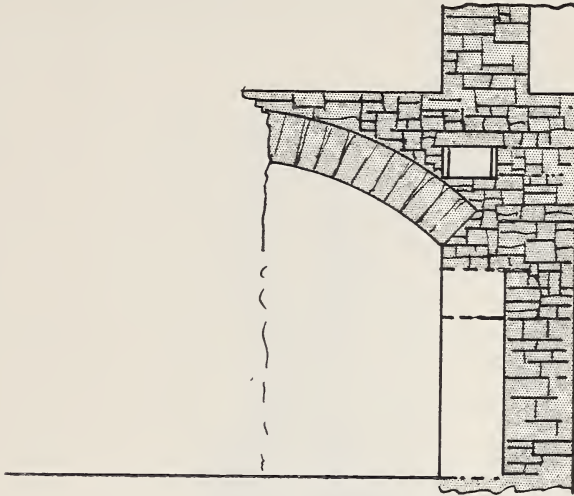
HAROLD PICTON.

SKELETON IN A CAVITY AT ST. MARY'S CHURCH, HAVERFORDWEST.

WHILST making some excavations in connection with a heating chamber at St. Mary's Church, Haverfordwest, on the 17th June last, portions of a skeleton were found in the cavity formed in the spandrel of an old arch. The arch, of which only a portion remains, had originally formed the roof of the charnel vault, and was constructed of most solid masonry; above it stood the capella carnaria lighted by plain lancet windows in later years converted into a police-station, and finally demolished in 1891 to widen the street. The cavity was carefully formed, and was plastered inside, the top being covered with flat stones, which had to be broken before

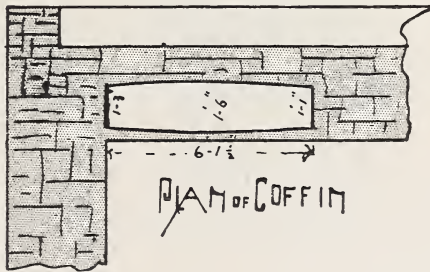
they could be removed. The space around the bones was filled with a yellowish sand, but contained nothing else. The bones have been examined by a surgeon, who writes as follows:—

“At the request of Mr. Phillips I examined some of the frag-



END SECTION

Cavity at St. Mary's Church, Haverfordwest



ments of bones found above the arch of the charnel vault of St. Mary's.

“They consisted of portions of pelvis, upper and lower jaws, and lower end of femur.

“I should say they were the remains of a female, of adult age, and of good physique.”—Y. H. Mills, F.R.C.S.

I also enclose plan and sections showing the position of the interment.

Haverfordwest.

J. W. PHILLIPS.

BRONZE SPEAR-HEAD FOUND AT CAERWYS.—The bronze spear-head of which I enclose a drawing has recently been found at the cement works at Caerwys, Flintshire. No details are available as to its discovery.

The drawing is of full size, and I have to thank Dr. Hopper of Afon-wen for the loan of this bronze for illustration. In shape



Bronze Spear-Head found at Caerwys, Flintshire

it appears to be of Irish type, it is in an excellent state of preservation, and has a dark, rich green patina. The spear point is slightly bent, but whether by design or accident it is now difficult to say.

The outer surface of the socket bears a number of oval indentations about an eighth of an inch in length, apparently made by a small oval-pointed metal hammer.

W F. PRICE

EARTHWORKS—DESTRUCTION AND PRESERVATION.—The Report of the Committee on Ancient Earthworks and Fortified Enclosures, presented to the Congress of Archæological Societies, July 7th, 1909, affords some interesting information about earthworks in Wales. “Pendinas Camp, Cardiganshire, has been protected by the owners and by the Corporation of Aberystwith, certain public paths to the summit having been wired off.

“Many instances have been noticed of the mutilation of ramparts and ditches through the utilisation of ancient earthworks in the laying out of golf courses. This practice is evidently on the increase, and the Committee would urge archæologists and all who recognise the importance of these relics to use their influence whenever possible to prevent such destruction, which is doubtless due in most cases to ignorance of the scientific value and historical interest of the remains.”

Under the head of **DESTRUCTION** attention is called to “Carnarvonshire—Penmaenmawr. Mr. Willoughby Gardner reports that quarrying has recently extended considerably in the direction of this hill fortress, and that blast holes have actually been drilled beneath the south wall of the stronghold. He reported the matter to the Royal Commission on Welsh Monuments, and two of the Commissioners have been to view the site. It is feared, however, that the remains cannot easily be saved, the Quarry Company having been granted a lease of the mountain by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.”

“Conway Mountain.—Mr. Gardner reports that the walls of the hill fortress here were sadly mutilated last year by Territorials entrenching themselves behind them during manœuvres. This was brought to the notice of the Conway Town Council by the Llandudno Field Club, the Nant Conwy Antiquarian Society, and the Abergele Antiquarian Society acting in concert, and the Council at once instructed their surveyor to erect notice boards around the site, putting it out of bounds for troops.”

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY, PEMBROKESHIRE.—The following Report of the Archæological Survey, Pembrokeshire, has been furnished by Mr. E. Laws, F.S.A. “The want of a series of maps specially prepared in order to show the geographical distribution of different classes of antiquities in Great Britain having long been felt, a Committee of the Cambrian Archæological Association directed the serious attention of their Society to a scheme of this nature for the Principality of Wales, and in the year 1893 their Editor, the late Mr. Romilly Allen, wrote an article on this subject which was printed in their Journal.

At a meeting held in Shrewsbury the same year, the following gentlemen were requested to devise a scheme for an Ethnographical Survey of Wales, to act in concert with the Committee of the Ethnographical Survey of the British Association for the Advance-

ment of Science: Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S.; Edward Laws, F.S.A.; Stephen Williams, F.S.A.; E. Sydney Hartland, F.S.A.; the Ven. Archdeacon Thomas, F.S.A.; J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. The last named to act as Secretary of the Committee.

This Committee made several suggestions, among which were:—

1. That the Cambrian Archæological Association undertake only archæological work.

2. That the Survey be carried out County by County.

3. That the 6-inch. Ordnance Map be taken as the basis of operation.

4. That in each County, where a sufficient number of workers can be found, suitable persons shall be communicated with, and requested to form a local committee for the purpose of carrying out the work of the Survey, and that the headquarters of the local committee be in such town as may be found to be the most convenient centre.

5. That the Survey shall be commenced by a compilation of a County Bibliography.

6. That a list be prepared of the various objects of archæological interest in the County, and the sites of all these be marked on the sheets.

7. That Messrs. Laws and Owen be asked to undertake the Survey of the County of Pembroke.

In response to this appeal Dr. Henry Owen and myself agreed to make the attempt, and at the Aberystwith meeting of the Association, in 1896, reported progress to the Society. It had been decided:

1. To compile a County Bibliography. (This had already been done by Dr. Owen, and the work printed at his expense.)

2. To mark the 6-inch Ordnance Sheets which include the County of Pembroke, with symbols indicating the following subjects:—

Camps, or spaces enclosed by earthworks;

Camps, or spaces enclosed by stone walls;

Camps, or spaces enclosed by banks or walls at right angles;

Earthworks which do not enclose a space; settlements as shown by hut foundation, animal bones, shells, etc.;

Interments, barrows, graves, megalithic remains, cromlechs, rocking stones, menhirion, holed stones, circles, etc.;

Inscribed stones with Ogam or Roman lettering;

Early Christian sculptured stones and crosses;

Traces of quarries, mines, and smelting roads and trackways;

Stone implements or flint chips;

Bronze implements;

Pottery;

Coins;

Ecclesiastical remains (mediæval);

Military remains (mediæval);

Domestic remains (mediæval); birth places of celebrated persons, mansions, etc.;

Battle-fields ;
 Holy wells ;
 Places connected with legends or folk-lore.

With the assistance of some of the gentlemen whose names appear below, we had already filled forty quarter sheets of the 6-inch Ordnance Map with these subjects.

3. To open a column in the *Pembroke County Guardian*, and invite the public to send notes thereto on Folk-lore, Archæology History, and Ethnology, of the County of Pembroke (this had been done with eminently satisfactory results).

On the following evening there was a meeting of members of the Cambrian Archæological Association interested in the Pembroke-shire Survey. A sum of about £50 was subscribed and placed in the hands of the Treasurer, and the writer was authorised to draw on this sum to purchase maps and print sheets of letterpress.

It was subsequently arranged that the County should be divided into two sections, and that the printing of the northern portion of the Survey should be done by Mr. Williams, of Solva, and of the southern by Mr. John Leach, of Tenby.

For some time our Survey progressed favourably ; excellent workers volunteered, and Dr. Owen instituted a series of Survey excursions, some very eminent archæologists attending them as his guests. Gradually, however, the work became more laborious as the sheets straggled further from the base of operations ; long drives and very long walks became a necessity ; many of the mountain districts of Precelly (which teem with interest) are roadless ; then the health of the late Mr. Williams broke down, and the writer found these pilgrimages became irksome, nay all but impossible, as the weight of years increased.

In 1902, some years after the inception of our work, the writer requested the then Editor of the Journal to inform such members of the Cambrian Archæological Association as were interested, that he found it impossible to carry the *Pembrokeshire Survey* to a satisfactory conclusion, but that he would have great pleasure in rendering all assistance in his power to a younger and more vigorous editor. This letter was not brought before the Committee.

In 1903, the writer attended the Portmadoc meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association, and definitely resigned the editorship of the *Pembrokeshire Survey*, but not without regret, for many pleasant days had been spent in its service, with many pleasant companions, too many of whom, alas ! have now passed over.

The writer then persuaded Dr. Owen to take charge of the *Survey*, which he consented to do, and as the funds in the hands of the Association had sunk to a small amount, Dr. Owen completed the work at his own expense. He has, however, agreed to present to the members of the Association who have subscribed, such sheets compiled by him as may be required to make up sets.

The following is a complete list of those who have assisted in the work :

- Allen, Egerton, Tenby.
 Bradley, A. G., Rye.
 Bushell, Rev. W. Done, Caldey Island.
 Edwards, Miss E. H., Brython Place.
 Evans, Rev. Jenkyn, Pont faen.
 *Evans, Rev. D. Pugh, Lampeter Velfrey.
 Green, Francis, St. David's.
 Haigh, Charles, Recorder of Scarborough.
 Howarth, H. G., Captain, Army Ordnance Department.
 James, T. L., Haverfordwest.
 *Jones, Rev. Evan, B.D., Newport.
 Lake, Major, Greenways, Narberth.
 Lambton, Colonel, Brownslade.
 *Lascelles, Arthur, Narberth.
 Laws, E. L., Brython Place.
 Llewelin, Rev. John, Sotterby, Suffolk.
 Lloyd, Colonel R. H., Treffgarn Hall.
 *Mathias, Henry, Haverfordwest.
 Owen, A. S., Keble College, Oxford.
 Owen, Henry Rule, Haverfordwest.
 Phillimore, Egerton, Corris, Merioneth.
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 *Williams, H. W., Solva.

From a star affixed to their names it will be seen that a very large proportion of our most valued contributors have passed away during the completion of this work. In a work which has extended over so many years, and has passed through so many hands, there must of necessity appear some unevenness; but every sheet has been revised by one or other of the editors.

Several sheets of the Ordnance Map have been omitted as containing only sea, or as being apparently barren of all objects of antiquarian interest.

Before concluding, I should like to draw attention to the Index. As any one who has done work of this nature can see at a glance it has been a most laborious undertaking. For this we have again to thank our friend, Dr. Owen, without whose aid this *Survey* would not have been carried through.

EDWARD LAWS.

Brython Place, Tenby, January 16th, 1909."

THE PENRHOSLLIGWY PEWTER FLAGON.—Lord Boston writes: Last summer, when visiting a farm on my Lligwy estate now called Ty Mawr, but formerly known as Ty'n Llan, my attention was

directed to a pewter mug, standing on the mantel-shelf of the kitchen. This, upon examination, proved to be the flagon belonging to Penrhoslligwy Church (which is adjacent to Ty Mawr farm) referred to by Mr. E. Alfred Jones, in his work upon the church plate of the Diocese of Bangor (p. 49): "The terriers between 1811 and 1837 contain a reference to a silver chalice, a pewter flagon and plate, but no trace of them can be found."



The Penrhoslligwy Pewter Flagon

The flagon, which was in a dilapidated condition, and had done duty as a flower-pot (the tenant being unaware of its former use), has been restored, as will appear from the photographs which accompany these notes, and will now be carefully preserved. It is of tankard form, and has no spout, the dimensions being as follows:—

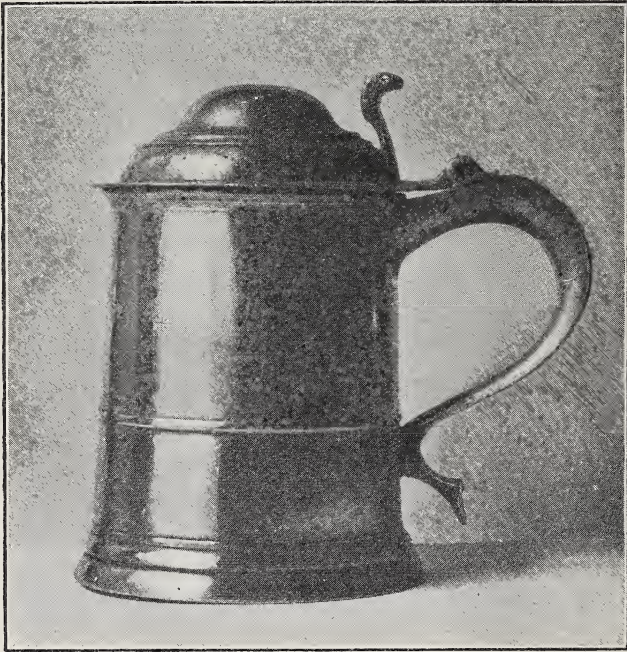
- Height of tankard, $5\frac{5}{8}$ ins.
- Height to top of cover, $7\frac{1}{8}$ ins.
- Diameter at lip, $4\frac{3}{8}$ ins.
- Diameter of base, 5 ins.

Roughly engraved on the front are the initials and date:—

O H
O I Wardns.
1728.

A certain Owen Humphrey of Ty'n Llan was churchwarden from 1744-66, and perhaps as early as 1728, but the Parish Register does not give any clue as to the initials O. I.

The present tenant of Ty Mawr is descended (on the mother's side) from an Owen Lewis or Lewis Owen, who was minister of Penrhoslligwy from 1739-66, and perhaps earlier, as the tenant has in his possession a Bible with Owen Lewis' name and the date 1710.



The Penrhoslligwy Pewter Flagon

The pewter plate referred to in the extract given above from Mr. E. A. Jones' work cannot be found. It was probably used and cleaned till it perished, being then thrown away.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Jones records twenty-nine pewter flagons in Anglesey churches, out of which number nineteen are lost or missing. He further states that "many of these old flagons have in the past been employed not only for Communion wine, but also for 'Church ales,' for serving hot spiced drinks at funerals, as well as local festivities, in many parishes of Wales, even within living memory."



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Toronto Public Library	(c/o Messrs. C. D. Cazenove & Son, 26, Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W.C.)
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Williams, Miss M. C. L.	6, Sloane Gardens, S.W.
*Wood, Stanley Rose, Esq.	Belmont, Sidmouth
Wynne, C. M. E., Esq.	67, Torrington Square, W.C.

NORTH WALES.

ANGLESEY. (28)

Paget, Lady Alexander	Plasnewydd, Llanfair, P.G., S.O.
Boston, The Right Hon. Lord	Lligwy, Moelfre, Menai Bridge, S.O.
Reade, Lady	Carreg-lwyd, The Valley, S.O.
*Hughes-Hunter, Lady	Plas Coch, Llanfair, P.G., S.O.
Bulkeley, Sir Richard H. Williams, Bart., Lord Lieu- tenant of Anglesey	Baron Hill, Beaumaris, S.O.
Meyrick, Sir George, Bart.	Bodorgan, Llangefni, S.O.
Verney, Sir Edmund, Bart.	Claydon House, Winslow, Bucks ; and Rhianva, Menai Bridge
Adeane, Miss	Plas Llanfawr, Holyhead
Davies, Rev. Canon	Vicarage, Gaerwen, S.O.
Evans, S. J., Esq.	County School, Llangefni, S O. [S.O.
Evans, Rev. Evan	Llansadwrn Rectory, Menai Bridge,
Evans, Rev. R.	Llanidan Vicarage, Llanfair, P.G.
*Fox-Pitt, Mrs.	Presaddfed, Bodedern, Valley, S.O.
Glegg, Mrs.	Plas, Llanfair, P.G., S.O. [S.O.
Griffith, Rev. Ellis Hughes	Llangadwaladr Vicarage, Llangefni,
Hamilton, Mrs.	Maelog Cottage, Beaumaris
Hampton-Lewis, Mrs.	Henllys, Beaumaris, S.O.
Jones, Professor J. Morris	Tycoch, Llanfair P.G., S.O.
Lloyd Theakstone, Mrs.	Fir Grove, Menai Bridge, S.O.
Massey, Miss	Beaumaris, S.O., Cornelyn
Massey, Miss Gwendolin	Beaumaris, S.O., Cornelyn [S.O.
Prichard, Thomas, Esq.	Llwydiarth Esgob, Llanerchymedd,
Scott-Hall, Rev. W. E., F.S.A. Scot.	Plas Llanfaelog, Anglesey
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Williams, Rice R., Esq.	Stanley House, Holyhead
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*Williams, Major Lawrence	Llaneugred, Menai Bridge, S.O.

CARNARVONSHIRE. (40)

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Breese, Charles E., Esq.	4, Marine Terrace, Portmadoc
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Davies, John Issard, Esq., M.A.	Llysmeirion, Carnarvon
Davies, J. R., Esq.	Ceris, Bangor

Davies, H. R., Esq.	Treborth, Bangor
Evans, Rev. A. O.	Bangor
Evans, Colonel O. Ll. G.	Broom Hall, Chwilog, S.O.
Evans, Mrs. Lloyd	Broom Hall, Chwilog, S.O.
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Roberts, E., Esq., H.M.I.S., M.A.	Plas Maesincla, Carnarvon
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Williams, Rev. J. E.	The Vicarage, Portmadoc

DENBIGHSHIRE. (34)

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Williams-Wynn, Sir Watkin, Bart., C.B., Lord Lieut. of Montgomeryshire	Wynnstay, Rhuabon
McLaren, Sir Chas. B. B., Bart., K.C., M.P.	Bôdnant, Eglwysfach, S.O.
Acton, T. Arthur, Esq.	Wrexham
Barnes, Mrs.	The Quinta, Chirk, Rhuabon
Behrens, George B., Esq.	Caerfedwen, Trefnant, S.O.
Darlington, James, Esq.	Black Park, Rhuabon

Davies, D. S., Esq.	Castle House, Denbigh
Davies, John, Esq.	Bryn-y-Parc, Denbigh
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Hughes, R. E., Esq.	Bank House, Denbigh
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Lynch, Francis, Esq.	Glascoed, Wrexham
Mainwaring, Lieut.-Col.	Galltfaenan, Trefnant, S.O.
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Morris, John, Esq.	Lletty Llansannan, Abergele, S.O.
Palmer, A. N., Esq.	Inglenook, Bersham Road, Wrexham
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*Redfern, Rev. T.	Rectory, Denbigh
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*Robertson, G. H. F., Esq.	Gresford, Wrexham
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Williams, W., D.Sc., H.M.I.S.	Wrexham
Wynne, Mrs. F.	Ystrad Cottage, Denbigh

FLINTSHIRE. (31)

Hughes, Hugh R., Esq., Lord Lieutenant of Flintshire	Kinmel Park, Abergele, S.O. (<i>Den- bighshire</i>).
St. Asaph, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of	The Palace, St. Asaph
Kenyon, Right Hon. Lord	Gredington, Whitchurch, Salop
Mostyn, Right Hon. Lord	Mostyn Hall, Mostyn
St. Asaph, Very Rev. Dean of	Deanery, St. Asaph
Davies, Rev. W. J., B.A.	Bryntirion, St. Asaph
*Ellis, Rev. E. Lodwick	Ysceifiog Rectory, Holywell
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*Evans, J. Bevan, Esq.	County Offices, Mold
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Godsal, Philip T., Esq.	Iscoed Park, Whitchurch, Salop
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Jones, Rev. D., M.A.	The Vicarage, Gorsedd, Holywell
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Lewis, Mrs.	Trefelwy, St. Asaph

Mesham, Colonel	Pontruffydd, Trefnant, S.O. (<i>Denbigh-</i>
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Owen, Rev. Canon R. Trevor, M.A., F.S.A.	Bodelwyddan Vicarage, Rhuddlan, S.O.
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Rawlins, F. L., Esq.	Rhyl (<i>Denbighshire</i>)
Richardson, Mrs.	Rhyl
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Vaughan-Jones, Rev. W., M.A.	Mostyn Vicarage, Holywell

MERIONETHSHIRE. (10)

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Griffith, Edward, Esq.	Coedcymmer, Dolgelly
Morris, R. Jones, Esq.	Tycerrig, Talsarnau, S.O.
Owen, Rev. William	Llanelltyd Vicarage, Dolgelly
Owen, Owen, Esq.	Llys Dorvil, Blaenau Festiniog
Phillimore, Egerton, Esq.	Isallt, Corris, S.O., Merioneth
Wynne-Williams, Ifor O., Esq. . .	Bronwylfa, Llanderfel, Corwen

MONTGOMERYSHIRE. (12)

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Lomax, J., Esq.	Bodfach, Llanfyllin, Oswestry [<i>W.</i>
Mytton, Captain	Garth, Welshpool
Pughe, Mrs. Arthur	Gwyndy, Llanfyllin, Oswestry
Temple, Miss	Llandysilio, Oswestry
Thomas, Ven. Archdeacon, M.A., F.S.A.	Llandrinio Rectory, Llanymynech, Os- westry; and The Canonry, St. Asaph
Turner, E. R. Horsfall, Esq	Llys Efrog, Llanidloes, S.O.
Willans, J. Bancroft, Esq.	Dolforfan, Kerry, Newtown, Mont.

SOUTH WALES.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE. (5)

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Price, Rev. John, M.A. . . .	Llanfeigan Rectory, Brecon

CARDIGANSHIRE. (27)

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Bebb, Rev. Principal, D.D. . .	St. David's College, Lampeter
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Edwardes, Rev. David, M.A. . .	Crynfryn, Llangeitho, Cardiganshire
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Ellis, Mrs. T. E.	Laura Place, Aberystwyth
Evans, Captain E. W. W. . . .	26, King Street, St. James', S.W. ; and Camnant, Llandyssul
Evans, Rev. George Eyre	Ty Tringad, Aberystwyth
Evans, Rev. Professor J. Young, M.A.	Dean Gate, Aberystwyth
Evans, W. T., Esq.	Troedyrhiw, Llanon, Aberystwyth
Hughes, Joshua, Esq.	Rhosygadair Newydd, Cardigan
Lewes, Miss Evelyn	Ty-Glyn Aeron, Ciliau Aeron, Cardigan
Lloyd, Charles, Esq., M.A. . . .	Waunifor, Maes y Crugiau, S.O.
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Pritchard, Mrs.	The Priory, Cardigan
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Roberts, T. F., Esq., M.A., Prin- cipal of Univ. Coll. of Wales . .	Aberystwyth
Rogers, J. E., Esq.	Abermeurig, Felinfach, Cardiganshire
St. David's Coll., The Librarian of	Lampeter
Samuel, David, Esq., M.A. . . .	The County School, Aberystwyth
University College Library . . .	Aberystwyth
Vaughan, Herbert M., Esq. . . .	Plas Llangoedmore, Cardigan
Waddingham, T. J., Esq.	Havod, Devil's Bridge, S.O.
Williams, Ven. Archdeacon, M.A.	Abergeldie House, Aberystwyth
Yerward-James, W. E., Esq. . . .	Cae Morgau, Cardigan

CARMARTHENSHIRE. (29)

Williams-Drummond, Sir J., Bart., Lord Lieut. of Carmarthenshire	Edwinsford, Llandeilo, S.O.
St. David's, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of	The Palace, Abergwilly, Carmarthen
Dynevor, The Right Hon. Lord	Dynevor Castle, Llandeilo, S.O.
Williams, Sir John, Bart., M.D.	Plas Llanstephan, Carmarthenshire
Barker, T. W., Esq.	Diocesan Registry, Carmarthen
Bishop, His Honour Judge	Dolygarreg, Llandovery
Buckley, Captain James	Castell Gorfod, St. Clears, S.O.
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Davies, A. Llewelyn, Esq.	Brynderw, Carmarthen
Davies, Rev. D. H.	Ffinant, Newcastle Emlyn
Davies, Rev. Wm.	Vicarage, Llanfihangel Abercowin, St. Clears
Evans, Mrs. Colby	Guildhall Square, Carmarthen
Evans, Rev. D. D., B.D.	Llangunnor Vicarage, Carmarthen
Gwynne-Hughes, Colonel W. . . .	Glancothy, Nantgaredig, S.O.
Hughes, John F., Esq.	Belle Vue, Llandeilo
Jones, John D., Esq.	Post Office, Carmarthen
Johnes, Mrs.	Dolaucothy, Llanwrda, S.O.
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Morgan, J. B., Esq.	50, New Road, Llanelly
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Spurrell, Walter, Esq.	Carmarthen
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Thomas, Rev. John, M.A.	Laugharne Vicarage, St. Clears, S.O.
Treherne, G. G. T., Esq.	7, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.
Wheldon, J. P., Esq.	National Provincial Bank, Carmarthen,
Williams, Rev. R., M.A.	Vicarage, Llandeilo [S.O.]
Williams, Mrs. W. J.	21, Picton Terrace, Carmarthen

GLAMORGANSHIRE. (95)

Plymouth, The Rt. Hon. Earl of, Lord Lieut. of Glamorganshire	St. Fagan's Castle, Cardiff
Bute, The Most Noble the Marquis of	The Castle, Cardiff
Llandaff, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of	The Palace, Llandaff
Aberdare, The Right Hon. Lord .	Dyffryn, Aberdare
Dillwyn - Llewelyn, Sir John Talbot, Bart., M.A.	Penllergaer, Swansea
Lewis, Sir W. T., Bart.	Mardy, Aberdare

Llandaff, Very Rev. the Dean of	Deanery, Llandaff
Benthall, Ernest, Esq. . . .	Glantwrch, Ystalyfera, S.O.
Blosse, E. F. Lynch, Esq. . . .	Coytrehen, Aberkenfig, S.O.
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Gibbins, Mrs.	Garthmor, Neath
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Griffiths, W., Esq.	Pencaemawr, Merthyr Tydfil
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Jones, Rhys, Esq.	Godrecoed, Neath
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Leigh, Dr.	Glynbargoed, Treharris, Glamorgan- shire

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Lewis, Rev. Daniel	Rectory, Merthyr Tydfil
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Metford, Miss	Glasfryn, Dinas-Powys, Cardiff
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Moore-Gwyn, J., Esq.	Dyffryn, Neath
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Morgan, J. Llewellyn, Esq.	Bryn Derwen, Llandaff
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Pegge, E. L., Esq.	Gelli Dochlithe, Crynant, Neath
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Powel, Professor Thomas, M.A.	University College, Cardiff
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Royal Institution of S. Wales	Swansea
Ryland, C. J., Esq.	Cardwell Chambers, Marsh Street, Bristol; and Southerndown
Salmon, Principal David	Training College, Swansea
Seaborne, George, Esq.	Brynheulog, Hengoed, Cardiff
Stockwood, S. H., Esq.	Bridgend, Glam.
Swansea Free Library	Swansea
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Thomas, Lewis D., Esq.	69, Lewis Road, Neath
Thompson, Herbert M., Esq.	Whitley Batch, Llandaff
Traherne, L. E., Esq.	Coedriglan Park, Cardiff
Tyler, Mrs. Trevor	Llantrythid, Cowbridge
University College Library	Cardiff
Vachell, C. T., Esq., M.D.	11, Park Place, Cardiff
Ward, John, Esq., F.S.A.	Public Museum, Cardiff
Wheatley, J. L., Esq.	174, Newport Road, Cardiff
Williams, W., Esq., M.D.	Brynderw, Penarth, Glam.
Williams, W. A., Esq.	Tremains, Bridgend, Glam.
Wilkins, Charles, Esq., F.G.S.	Springfield, Merthyr Tydfil

PEMBROKESHIRE. (21)

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Philipps, Sir C. E. G., Bart., Lord Lieutenant of the Town and County of Haverfordwest .	Picton Castle, Haverfordwest
Scourfield, Sir Owen H. P., Bart. .	Williamston, Neyland
Allen, Miss Mary	c/o C. F. Egerton Allen, Esq., Hill Cottage, Tenby
Allen, Herbert, Esq.	10, The Norton, Tenby, and Winton House, Leamington
Bowen, Rev. Preb.	Monkton Priory, Pembroke
Bushell, Rev. W. Done, M.A. . . .	The Hermitage, Harrow ; and Caldy, Pembroke
Cathedral Library	St. David's, Pembroke
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Green, Francis, Esq.	Glanymor, St. David's
Hilbers, Ven. Archdeacon, M.A.	St. Thomas Rectory, Haverfordwest
Jones, E. D., Esq.	6, Addison Road, Kensington, W., and Fishguard
Laws, Edward, Esq., F.S.A.	Brython Place, Tenby
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Owen, Henry, Esq., D.C.L., F.S.A. .	44, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, W. ; and Poyston, Pembroke
Phillips, J. W., Esq.	Haverfordwest
Phillips, Rev. J.	Uzmaston Vicarage, Haverfordwest
Samson, Louis, Esq., F.S.A.	Scotchwell, Haverfordwest
Sewell, Rev. R. H., B.A.	Rhoscrowther Rectory, Pembroke
Thomas, Mrs. James	Rock House, Haverfordwest

RADNORSHIRE. (8)

*Hamer, W. Bowen, Esq.	Hazelmeyer, Rhayader
Jones, John, Esq.	Ash Villa, Rhayader
Sladen, Mrs.	Rhydoldog, Rhayader
Thomas, Rev. J. J., B.A.	The Manse, Rhayader
Thomas, R. Wellings, Esq.	County Surveyor's Office, Llan- drindod
Venables-Llewelyn, Charles, Esq. .	Llydsinam, Newbridge-on-Wye
Williams, Mrs.	Penralley, Rhayader
Williams, Rev. Preb. T., M.A. . . .	Llowes Vicarage, Hereford

MONMOUTHSHIRE. (18)

Tredegar, Right Hon. Viscount, Lord Lieut. of Monmouthshire	Tredegar Park, Newport
Llangattock, The Rt. Hon. Lord	The Hendre, Monmouth
Jackson, Sir H. M., Bart.	Llantilio Court, Abergavenny
Anthony, Miss	The Grove, Caerphilly, Mon.
Bowen, A. E., Esq.	The Town Hall, Pontypool
Bowen, A. J. H., Esq., B.A.	Town Hall, Pontypool
Bradney, Joseph A., Esq.	Tal-y-Coed, Monmouth
Davies, Rev. T. A.	Llanishen Vicarage, Chepstow
Gardner, Iltyd, Esq.	11, Neville Street, Abergavenny
Haines, W., Esq.,	Y Bryn, Abergavenny
Hanbury, J. Capel, Esq.	Pontypool Park, Mon.
James, Lionel, Esq., M.A.	Grammar School, Monmouth
Martin, E. P., Esq.	The Hill, Abergavenny
Matthews, J. Hobson, Esq.	Somerset House, Monmouth
Morris, A., Esq.,	Gwynfa Gold Tops, Newport, Mon.
Rickards, R., Esq.	The Priory, Usk
Secretary, The	Public Library, Newport, Mon.
Williams, Albert A., Esq.	Penyparc, Llangibby, Newport, Mon.

THE MARCHES. (17)

Harlech, The Right Hon. Lord .	Brogynntyn, Oswestry
Banks, W. H., Esq., B.A.	Hergest Croft, Kington, Herefordshire
Bulkeley-Owen, Rev. T. M., M.A.	Tedsmore Hall, West Felton, R.S.O.
Corrie, A. Wynne, Esq.	Park Hall, Oswestry
Davies, James, Esq.	Gwynva, Broomy Hill, Hereford
Gleadowe, T. S., Esq., H.M.I.S.	11, Stanley Place, Chester
Lloyd, Edward, Esq.	Meillionen, Hoole, Chester
Longley, Mrs.	Dinham House, Ludlow
MacCormick, Rev. F., F.S.A. Scot.	Wrockwardine Wood Rectory, Wellington, Salop
Newell, Rev. E. J., M.A.	Neen Solars Vicarage, Cleobury Mortimer, Salop
Owen, John, Esq.	Tawelan, Newton Lane, Chester
Pilley, Walter, Esq.	The Barton, Hereford
Prichard, Rev. R. W., M.A.	Glanmore, Wellington, Salop
Royden, E. B., Esq.	Blyth Lodge, Bromborough, Birkenhead
Swainson, Rev. J. G.	Wistanstow Rectory, Craven Arms, S.O., Salop
Taylor, Henry, Esq., F.S.A.	Curzon Park, Chester
Woodall, Edward, Esq.	Wingthorpe, Oswestry

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- The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Queen Street Museum, Edinburgh (c/o Joseph Anderson, Esq., LL.D.)
- The Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland (c/o R. H. Cochrane, Esq., F.S.A., 6, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin)
- The British Archæological Association, Brooklyn Lodge, Mill Hill, Barnes, S.W. (c/o R. H. Forster, Esq.)
- The Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 20, Hanover Square, W. (c/o The Secretary)
- The Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Cambridge
- The Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society (The Society's Library, Eastgate, Gloucester)
- The Chester Archæological and Historical Society (c/o Librarian, Grosvenor Museum, Chester)
- The Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society (c/o F. Goyne, Esq., Shrewsbury)
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- La Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles, Rue Ravenstein 11, Bruxelles
- The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., U.S.A.
- The Library, Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

British Museum (Copyright Department), Great Russell Street, W.C.

The University Libraries (4), c/o G. W. Eccles, Esq., Rugby Chambers, Chapel Street, W.C.

All Members residing in South Wales and Monmouthshire are requested to forward their subscriptions to the Rev. CHARLES CHIDLOW, M.A., Llawhaden Vicarage, Narberth. All other Members to the Rev. Canon R. TREVOR OWEN, F.S.A., Bodelyyddan Vicarage, Rhuddlan, Flintshire, S.O.

As it is not impossible that omissions or errors may exist in the above list, corrections will be thankfully received by the General Secretaries.

The Annual Subscription is *One Guinea*, payable in advance on the first day of the year.

Members *wishing to retire must give six months' notice* previous to the first day of the following year, at the same time paying all arrears.

All communications with regard to the *Archæologia Cambrensis* should be addressed to the Editor, CANON RUPERT MORRIS, D.D., F.S.A., 4, Warwick Square, London, S.W.

L A W S
OF THE
Cambrian Archaeological Association.

ESTABLISHED 1846,

In order to Examine, Preserve, and Illustrate the Ancient Monuments and Remains of the History, Language, Manners, Customs, and Arts of Wales and the Marches.

CONSTITUTION.

1. The Association shall consist of Subscribing, Corresponding, and Honorary Members, of whom the Honorary Members must not be British subjects.

ADMISSION.

2. New members may be enrolled by the Chairman of the Committee, or by either of the General Secretaries; but their *election* is not complete until it shall have been confirmed by a General Meeting of the Association.

GOVERNMENT.

3. The Government of the Association is vested in a Committee consisting of a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Chairman of Committee, the General and Local Secretaries, and not less than twelve, nor more than fifteen, ordinary subscribing members, three of whom shall retire annually according to seniority.

ELECTION.

4. The Vice-Presidents shall be chosen for life, or as long as they remain members of the Association. The President and all other officers shall be chosen for one year, but shall be re-eligible. The officers and new members of Committee shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting. The Committee shall recommend candidates; but it shall be open to any subscribing member to propose other candidates, and to demand a poll. All officers and members of the Committee shall be chosen from the subscribing members.

THE CHAIR.

5. At all meetings of the Committee the chair shall be taken by the President, or, in his absence, by the Chairman of the Committee.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE.

6. The Chairman of the Committee shall superintend the business of the Association during the intervals between the Annual Meetings; and he shall have power, with the concurrence of one of the General Secretaries, to authorise proceedings not specially provided for by the laws. A report of his proceedings shall be laid before the Committee for their approval at the Annual General Meeting.

EDITORIAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

7. There shall be an Editorial Sub-Committee, consisting of at least three members, who shall superintend the publications of the Association, and shall report their proceedings annually to the Committee.

SUBSCRIPTION.

8. All Subscribing Members shall pay one guinea in advance, on the 1st of January in each year, to the Treasurer or his banker (or to either of the General Secretaries).

WITHDRAWAL.

9. Members wishing to withdraw from the Association must give six months' notice to one of the General Secretaries, and must pay all arrears of subscriptions.

PUBLICATIONS.

10. All Subscribing and Honorary Members shall be entitled to receive all the publications of the Association issued after their election (except any special publication issued under its auspices), together with a ticket giving free admission to the Annual Meeting.

SECRETARIES.

11. The Secretaries shall forward, once a month, all subscriptions received by them to the Treasurer.

TREASURER.

12. The accounts of the Treasurer shall be made up annually, to December 31st; and as soon afterwards as may be convenient, they shall be audited by two subscribing members of the Association, to be appointed at the Annual General Meeting. A balance-sheet of the said accounts, certified by the Auditors, shall be printed and issued to the members.

BILLS.

13. The funds of the Association shall be deposited in a bank in the name of the Treasurer of the Association for the time being; and all bills due from the Association shall be countersigned by one of the General Secretaries, or by the Chairman of the Committee, before they are paid by the Treasurer.

COMMITTEE-MEETING.

14. The Committee shall meet at least once a year for the purpose of nominating officers, framing rules for the government of the Association, and transacting any other business that may be brought before it.

GENERAL MEETING.

15. A General Meeting shall be held annually for the transaction of the business of the Association, of which due notice shall be given to the members by one of the General Secretaries.

SPECIAL MEETING.

16. The Chairman of the Committee, with the concurrence of one of the General Secretaries, shall have power to call a Special Meeting, of which at least three weeks' notice shall be given to each member by one of the General Secretaries.

QUORUM.

17. At all meetings of the Committee five shall form a quorum.

CHAIRMAN.

18. At the Annual Meeting the President, or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, or the Chairman of the Committee, shall take the chair; or, in their absence, the Committee may appoint a chairman.

CASTING VOTE.

19. At all meetings of the Association or its Committee, the Chairman shall have an independent as well as a casting vote.

REPORT.

20. The Treasurer and other officers shall report their proceedings to the General Committee for approval, and the General Committee shall report to the Annual General Meeting of Subscribing Members.

TICKETS.

21. At the Annual Meeting, tickets admitting to excursions, exhibitions, and evening meetings, shall be issued to Subscribing and Honorary Members gratuitously, and to corresponding Members at such rates as may be fixed by the officers.

ANNUAL MEETING.

22. The superintendence of the arrangements for the Annual Meeting shall be under the direction of one of the General Secretaries in conjunction with one of the Local Secretaries of the Association for the district, and a Local Committee to be approved of by such General Secretary.

LOCAL EXPENSES.

23. All funds subscribed towards the local expenses of an Annual Meeting shall be paid to the joint account of the General Secretary acting for that Meeting and a Local Secretary; and the Association shall not be liable for any expense incurred without the sanction of such General Secretary.

AUDIT OF LOCAL EXPENSES.

24. The accounts of each Annual Meeting shall be audited by the Chairman of the Local Committee, and the balance of receipts and expenses on each occasion be received, or paid, by the Treasurer of the Association, such audited accounts being sent to him as soon after the meeting as possible.

ALTERATIONS IN THE RULES.

25. Any Subscribing Member may propose alterations in the Rules of the Association; but such alteration must be notified to one of the General Secretaries at least one month before the Annual Meeting, and he shall lay it before the Committee; and if approved by the Committee, it shall be submitted for confirmation at the next Meeting.

(Signed) C. C. BABINGTON,

Chairman of the Committee.

August 17th, 1876.

Archæologia Cambrensis

PAROCHIALIA

BEING A SUMMARY OF ANSWERS

TO

“PAROCHIAL QUERIES

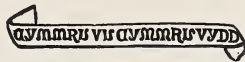
IN ORDER TO A

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY, ETC., OF WALES”

ISSUED BY

EDWARD LHWYD

PART I.—NORTH WALES



SUPPLEMENT, APRIL, 1909

LONDON :

Published for the Cambrian Archaeological Association

By CHARLES J. CLARK, 65, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.

INTRODUCTION.

EDWARD LHWYD,¹ to whom we are indebted for the interesting particulars recorded in the following pages, was born in the neighbourhood of Oswestry, in 1660. His connection with the University of Oxford (where he obtained such high distinction as to be styled in the Donation Book of the Ashmolean as *vir pereruditus*) did not commence until he had reached his twenty-second year. He entered Jesus College in 1682. Shortly after his matriculation, he was appointed an assistant under Dr. Plot at the Ashmolean Museum (just then opened) and "Register of the Chymicall Courses of y^e Laboratory." In 1691, he succeeded Dr. Plot as Keeper of the Museum, holding this office until his death in 1709.

A good number of Lhwyd's letters have appeared in *Arch. Camb.*, communicated by Mr. W. W. E. Wynne, which bear witness to the unwearied activity and busy search after information which characterised our eminent countryman. They are addressed, for the most part, to Mr. John Lloyd, Head Master of Ruthin Grammar School, and Mr. Richard Mostyn of Penbedw, and will amply repay perusal.² Reference should also be made to an excellent Paper by Mr. Richard Ellis, read before the Cymmrodorion Society in February, 1907, entitled "Some Incidents in the life of Edward Lhwyd," and published in the Society's *Transactions*, 1906-7.

Lhwyd found his duties as Assistant at the Museum somewhat irksome and hampering; for, as

¹ His signature in some letters appears with *u* for *w* as "Lhuyd."

² See *Arch. Camb.*, 1848, 1850, 1851, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860.

he said of himself, he had "the itch of curiosity," and he yearned to go rambling over the country in quest of botanical or other specimens. His appointment to the Keepership in 1691 gave him greater freedom, of which he promptly availed himself.

In 1693, at the suggestion of his friend, Edmund Gibson, of Queen's College, Oxford (afterwards Bishop of London), he was asked by the publishers of the new edition of Camden's *Britannia* to supply notes for the counties of North Wales. He offered to do this for Denbighshire, Merionethshire, and Montgomeryshire, counties with which he was well acquainted. Subsequently he proposed to the publishers "to doe all Wales and to take a journey quite through it for £10 in hand and 20 copies of y^e Book."¹

It was characteristic of Edward Lhwyd to do whatever he undertook thoroughly and to obtain his information at first hand. So satisfactory was his contribution to the new edition of Camden that Gibson, the Editor, on receiving the additions for the South Wales counties, wrote to him: "Your Counties came safe to hand and, without flattery, are done like a Gentleman and a Scholar"; and Hearne remarks: "Excepting what y^e learned Mr. Lhwyd of y^e Ashmolean Museum did there is nothing of any great moment appearing throughout the whole Book," and again in 1722, when Gibson's Second Edition appeared, "I value the 1st Ed. looking upon Mr. Lhwyd's Account of Wales to be the very best Part of all the Additions."²

The credit Lhwyd won by this brought to him an invitation³ from "some Gentlemen in Glamorganshire to undertake a *Natural History of Wales*; with an offer of an annual pension from their County of about

¹ *Cymmrodorion Transactions*, 1906-7, p. 9.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 11, 12.

³ *Arch. Camb.*, 1860, p. 179.

ten pounds for the space of seaven years; to enable me to travail &c. : but I know not how the gentry of other countrey's [*sic*] stand affected. If the little encouragement would be allowed from each county, I could very willingly spend the remainder of my days in that employment, and begin to travail next spring."

" . . . I must confesse the sallary may at first sight seem too much and the time of seaven years too long; but such as are acquainted with Natural History know there's no good to be done in't without repeated observations; and that a countrey of so large an extent cannot be well survey'd, and the natural productions of it duely examined, under the space of four or five summers; after which the time remaining will be short enough for methodizing the observations and publishing the History."

" . . . Another argument for the reasonableness of such a sallary is the great expenses I must be at in graving several tables of such natural bodies as are undescrib'd. For if I undertake this task, I am resolv'd to spare no pains nor charges in the performance."

In the summer of 1695, therefore, Lhwyd was encouraged to put forth a proposal—

" A DESIGN

of a British Dictionary, Historical and Geographical; With an Essay entitl'd, *Archæologia Britannica*; And a *Natural History of Wales*, by Edward Lhwyd, Keeper of the Ashmolean Repository in Oxford."

In December, 1695, he informs his friend Lister, with apparent satisfaction, that he is assured of £30 annually, but the financial arrangements were unsuccessful. He was often "pocket-bound" in his journeying. The Subscribers did not always redeem their promise. "Some," he remarks, "have paid nothing, as particularly the E. of Carbury; who was pleas'd to

deny his handwriting, and appeal to his man, who seconded him.”¹

In 1696, the year of the first tour, the subscriptions amounted to £110. In 1700 they had dwindled to £11 15s.²

Lhwyd put forth in furtherance of this “Design” a number of “Parochial Queries,” in two sections, relating to 1. “The Geography and Antiquities of the Country” (with 16 questions), and 2. “The Natural History” (with 15 questions). Following each query is a blank space for the reply. Of these “Queries” 4000 were printed³ and distributed widely amongst the gentry and clergy. “About 50 to the parson of Dolgelheu, a parcel to Mr. Price of Wrexham; Mr J^{no} Davies took with him a good parcel for Anglesey, and about a douzen to the Schoolmaster of Bangor.” “I can afford 3 to a parish, or more or lesse as occasion requires.”

These “Queries” were printed at length in *Arch. Camb.*, 1857, pp. 260-264. They are given at the end of this introduction, copied from a Manuscript (foolscap size written on four sides) kindly lent by Ven. Archdeacon Thomas. This copy, though contemporary, does not appear to be in Edward Lhwyd’s handwriting, but there are several corrections made in process of writing, as will be noticed in our transcript.

Lhwyd in his travels had for his companions David Parry, Robert Wynne, and William Jones; and in a note to William Pryce’s *Archæologia Cornu-Britannica*, reference is made to “Mr. Lhwyd . . . traveling with his three companions (with knapsacks on their shoulders) on foot, for the better searching for simples, viewing, and taking draughts of everything remarkable, and for that reason prying into every hole

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 1860, p. 16.

² *Cymmrodorion Transactions*, 1906-7, p. 45.

³ *Arch. Camb.*, 1859, p. 167.

and corner."¹ The same method was followed in Wales. Lhwyd writes, December, 1697,² from Lhan Deilo Vawr, "We have survey'd this summer (as particularly as we could) the counties of Monmouth, Glamorgan, Caermardhin, and Cardigan, and are in hopes of finishing Pembrokeshire before next spring, and so of reaching your county (Denbighshire) and Flint sometime next summer." Pembrokeshire was done in the early part of 1698. He then passed on to Ireland and Scotland, returning to Wales in April, 1699.

In 1701 (April 26)³ he writes from Oxford: "Being after a tedious ramble of four years at length return'd to the place from whence I set out; and for what I can foresee setl'd (if it please God) for the remainder of my time: 'tis my Duty to return most humble Thanks to my best Friends and greatest Patrons, who have enabled me to perform such expensive Travails." He goes on to "entreat their farther assistance as to correspondence and Information, in case any thing may occur remarkable, during the time I shall be culling out the pertinent part of my collection and digesting it for the Presse, w^{ch} (make what Hast I can) must needs be the work of some years."

It was not until 1707 that the first part of *Archæologia Britannica*, the *Glossography*, was published. This embodies but a small portion of Lhwyd's researches; the remaining results of his survey were to appear in subsequent volumes. The manuscript of this part was actually finished by November, 1703, and placed in the printer's hands. In 1705, he writes that "the book has been in the press above 18 months." He complains of "the tediousness of the compositor that he prints but one sheet a week" . . . 'there are not letters enough of the sort to employ

¹ *Cymmrodorion Transactions*, 1906-7, p. 31.

² *Arch. Camb.*, 1858, p. 345.

³ *Arch. Camb.*, 1857, p. 387.

two composers." In another letter (1704) he says "the delay is wholly owing to the printers who will always have several irons in the fire, and also keep holy day when they please."¹

Lhwyd died June 29, 1709. How far he had proceeded with the rest of his "Design" it is impossible to say.²

The manuscript which is printed herewith appears to consist of a *résumé* of the information gathered by him in his travels. It has most generously been lent for transcription by the owner, Mr. Hugh Robert Hughes, of Kinmel Park, who remarks: "the volume has the appearance of consisting of the note books which Edward Lhwyd carried about with him when on 'tour' bound up together." It is divided into three volumes, with pages 78, 68 and 76 respectively, written on one side, with some notes on the opposite page, giving the English translation of some passages in Welsh in the text. These notes are written in a different hand from the main text, in the same handwriting as that of the additional headings, underlined with red ink in the original, and placed in our transcript in brackets.

There is no title page, but at the top of the first page of Volume II is the date 1699. The manuscript is bound in half calf, marbled sides; labelled

E. LLWYD'S
ITINERARY NORTH WALES
HALSTON LIBRARY

Mr. H. R. Hughes very courteously supplies a

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 1859, pp. 250, 253.

Cymmrodorion Transactions, 1906-7, p. 47.

statement of the devolution of the manuscript from Edward Llwyd to himself:

“After Edward Llwyd’s death his large Collection of Welsh MSS. became the property of Sir Thomas Sebright; afterwards of Thomas Johnes of Hafod, Esq., at whose Sale this volume amongst others was purchased by Mr. Mytton of Halston, co. Salop. Subsequently it passed into the possession of Mr. Edward Breese, Clerk of the Peace of the County of Merioneth. At the Sale of his Library in June, 1888, it was purchased by Mr. Bernard Quaritch, who sold it to Mr. Hughes of Kinmel.”

The manuscript, which has been copied *literatim*, shows the usual variation in the method of spelling proper names. No attempt has been made to extend the abbreviations, which are easily intelligible, or to correct any errors in spelling and punctuation.

RUPERT H. MORRIS.

PAROCHIAL QUERIES

IN ORDER TO

A GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY, & NATURAL HISTORY, &c., OF WALES

BY THE UNDERTAKER EDWARD LHWYD

Having published some Proposals towards a Survey of Wales, and met with a sufficient Encouragem^t from the Gentry of the Country, & several others, Lovers of such Studies, to enable me (with God’s Permission) to undertake it. I thought it necessary for the easier and more effectual Performance of so tedious a Task to print the following *Queries*; having good Grounds to hope the Gentry & Clergy (since they are pleased to afford me so generous an Allowance towards it) will also Contribute their Assistance, as to Information & the Use of their Manuscripts, Coins, & other Monuments of Antiquity: the Design being so extraordinary difficult without such Helps, & so easily improveable thereby. Nor w^d I have any imagine, that by publishing these *Queries* I design to spare myself

the least [Trouble¹] Labour of travelling the Country, but on the contrary be assured, I shall either come myself, or send one of my assistants into each Parish throughout Wales, & all those in Shropshire & Herefordshire where the Language & ancient Names of Places are still retained: & that with all the Speed, so particular a Survey will admit of. My Request therefore to such as are desirous of promoting the Work, is, That after each *Query*, they w^d please to write on the blank Paper (or elsewhere if Room be wanting) their Reports to write confining themselves, unless the Subject shall require otherwise, to that Parish only where they inhabit, and distinguishing always betwixt Matter of Fact, Conjecture, & Tradition. Nor will any (I hope) omit such Informations ["Instructions" written over] as shall occur to their Thoughts, upon Presumption, they can be of little Use to the Undertaker, or the Publick, or because they have not Leisure to write down their Observations so regularly as they desire: Seeing that what we sometimes judge insignificant, may afterwards upon some Application unthought of, appear very useful; & that a regular & compleat Account of things is not here so much expected, as short Memorials, & some Directions in Order to a further *Enquiry*.

QUERIES IN ORDER TO THE GEOGRAPHY, AND ANTIQUITIES
OF THE COUNTRY.

First therefore Information is desired of the Name of the Parish; both according to the modern Pronunciation, & oldest Records; (w^h w^d be also very convenient as to all other Places whatever) & whence 'tis thought to be derived. Also whether a Market Town, Town Corporate, or Village?

II. In what Comot or Hundred situate? How Bounded? Of what extent, & what Number of Houses & Inhabitants? To what Saint is the Church dedicated, & whether a Parsonage, Vicarage, or both?

III. An Enumeration & brief Description of the Towns, Villages, Hamlets, Forts, Monasteries, Chappels of Ease, Free schools, Hospitals, Bridges & all other publick Buildings whatever within the Parish, whether ruinous or entire, or whose Names are only preserved: when & by whom founded, endowed or repaired?

IV. Sanctuaries or Places of Refuge; Places memorable for Battles, Births, or Interments of great Men, Parliaments, Councils, Synods, &c.

¹ Crossed out.

V. Seats of the Gentry; with the Names and Quality of the present Proprietors, & their Arms & Descent.

VI. A Catalogue of the Barrows, or those artificial Mounts distinguished by the [several] Names of *Krigeu*, *Gorsedheu*, *Tommennydydh*, *Beili*, &c., as also of Camps and all old Entrenchments whatever.

VII. Roman Ways, Pavements, Stoves [*sic*], or any Underground Works: Crosses, Beacons, Stones pitched on End in a regular Order; such as *Meini hirion* in Caernarvonshire, *Karn Llechart* in Glamorgan, and *Buartt* [*sic*] *Arthur* in the county of Caermardhin: As also all those rude Stones [s crossed out] Monuments distinguished by the several Names of *Bedh*, *Gwely*, *Karnedh*, *Kromlech*, *Lhêch yr Ast*, *Lhech y Gawres*, *Lhech y Wydhan*, *Koeten Arthur*, *Kist-vaen*, *Preseb y Vuwch vrêch*, &c.

VIII. The old *Inscriptions* in the Parish, whether in the Church or elsewhere; a Collection of all being intended to the Time of King *Henry* the eighth.

IX. Old Arms, Urns, Lamps, *Pateræ*, *Fibulæ*, or any other Utensils; where & when discovered, &c.

X. Coins, Amulets, Chains, Bracelets, Rings, Seals, &c., where and when found; and in whose possession at present?

XI. Manuscripts; of what Subject and Language; in whose Hands; whether ancient or late copies?

XII. The Names of the most remarkable Mountains, Rocks, Parks, Woods, Commons, Warrens, &c. together with such Names of any other Places, not comprehended under these *Queries*, as seem so obscure as to be scarce, if at all intelligible; with brief Descriptions of them, and Conjectures of their Signification.

XIII. The Names of all the Rivers and Rivulets in the Parish; distinguishing always betwixt those that rise, or are discharged in it & such as pass thro' it, or constitute its Bounds, together with their remarkable Cataracts, or Waterfalls where they afford any.

XIV. Names of the Lakes & remarkable Springs; & whether anything be noted of them extraordinary.

XV. The Customs and peculiar Games and Feasts among the Vulgar in the Parish, Hundred, County or any Part of Wales: together with the Vulgar Errors & Traditions; parallel with those treated of by the learned & Judicious Author of *Pseudo-doxia Epidemica*.

XVI. What Words, Phrases, or Variation of Dialect in the Welsh, seems peculiar to any Part of the Country? What Names of Men & Women uncommon? And wherein doth the English of the Vulgar in Pembrokeshire & Gowerland differ from the Western Counties, etc., of England?

QUERIES TOWARDS THE NATURAL HISTORY.

XVII. Whether the Parish be generally Corn-Ground or Pasture? Colour of the soil? Very fertile, barren, or indifferent? Mountainous or Champion Ground? Woody, heathy, rocky, clay-ground, sandy, gravelly, &c?

XVIII. The Sorts of Grain sown in the Parish, and the Composts used; with any useful Observations in Husbandry; & a Computation of the Number of Cattle & Horses it breeds; as also of the Sheep, Goats, Hogs, &c.

XIX. Of the State of Health: whether the Parish, Hundred or Comot be subject to any peculiar Diseases? What Number of ancient Men & Women; with their Years? Whether they seem to differ at all in their Diet from those that live elsewhere; and what Effects as to Health & Sickness are ascribed to the Air of the Place?

XX. Observations on the Stature and Complexion of the Inhabitants in general; with such Exceptions as occur. Instances of Strength or Activity of particular Men well attested, with all the Circumstances requisite. Antipathies of some Persons to several Sorts of Meat, Drink, &c.

XXI. Observations relating to Cattle, Horses, Sheep, or other Animals; as to their Magnitude, Shape, Colours, good or bad Qualities: the Diseases they are subject to, whether owing to Contagion, or the Unwholesomeness of their Pasture or Water? Also what Inconveniencies they are liable to, the several Seasons of the Year, at Snowdon, Cader Idris, Plyn Lhymon, and the other *high* Mountains?

XXII. A Register of the Weather for the Space of One Year at least, kept by one or two in each County, w^d be of considerable Use: with on [*sic*] the Figures of Snow and Hail: the Time it generally begins to *Snow* on our highest Mountains, & when it desists; with any other curious Remarks about Meteors.

XXIII. Observations concerning Tides, Eddies, & Whirlpools; Form & Consistence of the Shore or Maritime Land,

and the Influence the Sea has upon it. What Tokens of Woods or Buildings gained by the Sea? Particularly whether Kaer Anrhod, Sarn Badrig, and Sarn y Bwch (in North Wales) be presumed to be Artificial or Natural; and if the [latter¹] former, what Evidence there is for it?

XXIV. An Account of the *subterraneous* or *diving Rivers*; & of such as are totally *absorbed*; or no where distinguishable afterwards; also of *sudden Eruptions* of Water, & *periodical Streams*. A Computation of the Number of Springs in the Parish. How near the Tops of the Hills are the highest *running Springs*: Or are there any in very even Plains remote from Hills? Any Fountains that ebb and flow? Waters that petrify or incrustate Wood, Moss, Leaves, &c. Medicinal Springs, or Waters of an unusual Taste, Smell, or Colour, or remarkable for their Weight or tinging the Stone or Earth whence they proceed?

XXV. Particular Information of all Places where there are any Caves, Mines, Coal-works, Quarries, Stonepits, Marlpits; or in short where Labourers dig upon any Occasion whatever.

XXVI. If such places afford any uncommon Oars, Earths, or other Minerals; Stones resembling Sea-Shells, Teeth, or other Bones of Fish; or Crabs-Claws, Corals, & Leaves of Plants; or in brief any Stones, or other Bodies whatever of a remarkable Figure; the Workmen are desired to preserve them, till they are called for by the Undertaker, or some of his friends; in Consideration whereof they shall receive [have¹] some Reward suitable to their Care & Pains.

XXVII. Such as have made the History of Plants any Part of their Diversion are desired to communicate dry'd Specimens of those Sorts they esteem rarest, or that are unknown to them; or to give Directions where they are to be met with: Also what Observations they have made by often repeated Experiments, concerning the *healing* or *noxious* Qualities of Plants.

XXVIII. Whether any have been curious in observing the various Sorts of Sea-Shells, Sea Eggs, Sea Spiders, Starres, Buttons, Sponges, Urticæ, Ternyia, Holothuria, &c. Or have made any Remarks extraordinary on *Land Insects*.

¹ Crossed out.

XXIX. Information is desired from those who have been most conversant in fishing; what sorts of Fish their Waters afford, and of these w^{ch} are the rarest or haunt those Places most seldom? What Variety of Colours and Shape they have observed in the same Species? What Baits used for each, and when in Season? What Sorts are solitary, & which keep together in shoals? What they have observed as to their feeding, spawning, & change of Names according to age; & by what Tokens they know such to be the same Species? Also the Jaws & some of the Vertebrae of the rarest (for which some Gratuity shall be allow'd the Fishermen) are desired; in order to compare them with the Fossil-bones above mentioned.

XXX. By what is proposed of Insects & Fish; the Reader will judge what sort of Information will be acceptable, relating to *Birds & Quadrupeds*.

XXXI. Who in each country is best skilled in the Welsh Names of Birds, Fish, Insects, Plants, Stones; or any other natural Bodies?

Having thus propounded what *Queries* occur to my Thoughts; nothing remains, but that I own to the public, that in Case this Paper meets with a kind Reception (as from this last Summer's Travels, I have great Hopes it may) if the Undertaking be ill performed, 'twill be wholly my own Fault; the Gentlemen of the Country having in all Respects done more than their Part, & afforded such an Encouragement towards it, as might sufficiently requite the Labours of a Person far better qualified for such a Design: But of this, a particular Account shall be given hereafter. So I shall only add here, that as to these *Queries*, besides Wales, I intreat the favourable Assistance of the Gentry and Clergy in those other Countries mentioned in the former Proposals: & that in all Places, they who are disposed to further the Design, w^d please to communicate this Paper, where they think fit, to their Neighbours; interpreting some *Queries* to those of the Vulgar, whom they judge Men of Veracity, & capable of giving any the least Information towards it, that may be pertinent & instructive.

We judge Mr. Lhwyd qualified for this Undertaking; and that he cannot want proper Materials towards it, if (as an addition to his own Industry) he receives such answers to

these Queries, as can be conveniently returned from each Parish.

John Wallis.

Martin Lister.

Edward Bernard.

John Ray.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Subscribers may please to pay the Money, the Time specified in the Proposals, to any of my Correspondents in their Neighbourhood ; who are desired to return it either to Mr. Williams at the Museum in Oxford, or to Mr. Walter Thomas of Bernard's Inn, London, who will also safely convey to my hands any Letters, Papers, or Manuscripts they receive on this Occasion.

VOLUME I

[Page 1]

LLAN ELHTYD.

DISTANT from Dolgelhey one mile, situat partly in the Hundred of Îs-Artro and partly in Kwmmwd Tal y bont, and surrounded with the parishes of Lh. [Lhan] Aber, Lhan-dhwywe, Lhanvachreth, a Dolgelhey.

Hÿd² y plwy o bont y Kesseilgwm ar dervyn pl. [plwy] Lhan Aber i bont ar Gamlan ar dervyn Lhan Dhwywe *tair milhdir*.

I lêd o lan Lhyn y vorwyn ar blwy Lh. Aber a Lhan Dhwywe hyd nant yr hên evel ar dervyn plwy Dolgelhey *pedeir milhdir*.

Pymp o dai wrth yr Eglwys.

Dhydh gwyl Styphant a Kadwant i gwylmabsant.

Am Elhdyd nis krybwyhant am dano amgen nag Elhdyd Varchog.

An Impropr. belonging together with Lh. vachreth to Howel Vaughan of Hengwrt Esq.

The Curate at both is Mr. Richard Johnson.

Dwy dredhegwm sef Tre Nanne yn nhal y bont a Lhan Ilhtyd yn îs-Artro.

Mynachlog a baner *ynrhe Nanne*.

Y Pynt: *Bridges and their Names, &c.*

1. Pont Lhan Elhtyd ar Vowdhach o vewn ergid saeth i'r Eglwys a chwarter milhdir odhiar i haber.
2. Pont y Kesseilgwm (one arch) ar Avon y Kesseilgwm vilhdir vawr odhiwrth yr Eglwys, ag ergid saeth odhiar i haber.

[Page 2] 3. Pont ar Gamlan ar Avon Kamlan (ÿn bwa) ergid saeth odhiar i dysgynva i Vowdhach, a dwy vilhdir o lan Elhdyd.

Y Tai Kyvrirol: *Houses of note*

1. Yr Hengwrt Howel Vaughan Esq.
2. Y Vanner Id^m
3. Dol Melynlhyn Mr John Vaughan Kevnd. Mr Howel ychod.

4. Berth-lwyd Mr Tho: Meirick
5. Y Kesseilgwm a berthyn i Mr Robt Owen o Dhol y Sere.

Tai ereilh ydynt: *Other houses ib.*

6. Havod y Morva Mr Hugh Davydh.
7. Maes y Garnedh Pentre o bedwar ne bymp o dai yn perthyn i Mr Corbet o ynys y Maen Gwyn.
8. Kwm Gwning Lhé mae tri ne bedwar o Ychelwyr. ei henway ydynt Kae'r Beydy.
9. Kae Gwernog a blaen y Kwm.
9. [*sic*] Kae Masseivion
10. Kesseilgwm bâch
11. Kwm mynach.
12. Maes y Tryvar.
13. Moel îs-bri
14. Y Kae mawr
15. Y Tydhyn bach.

By dâs Eithin gynt ar ben moel îs-bri.

Y Kreigie: *Rocks.*

1. Kraig y Kay
2. Yr Alht boeth.
3. Pen y Garn.
4. Brynnie'r Glo

No wood but Koed y Ganlhwyd, or rather Koed y Berth-lwyd and Koed Dol y Melynlyn, as also Koed yr Hengwrt a choed y Vanner.

[Page 3] **Y Mynyddoedh: *Mountains.***

1. Y Keven Koch.
2. Penkraig y Kay, &c.

Yr Avonydh: *Rivers.*

1. Mowdhach o blwy Trawsvynydh a chan dervyny rh. [rhwng] pl. [plwy] Lh. Dhwywe a Lh. Bvachreth a rhwng y plwy ymma a Lhan-Vachreth
2. Alwen [Lhe mae pont ar Alwen] yn kody wrth Llyn y Vorwyn, ag yn tervyny rh. [rhwng] Lhan Dhwywe a'r plwy ymma ag i vowdhach dhwy vilhdir odhiar Lanelhdyd.
3. Nant coch i vowdhach hanr milhd. yn îs na disgynva Alwen.
4. Avon Wnning o Gwm Kwnning ag i Vowdhach ychydig îs-law pont Lh. Elhtyd.
5. Kesseilgwm o gwm mynach, a chaing aralh o'r Kesseilgwm, ag yn ymgyvarvod gwarter milhdir odhiar y bont uchod vid. supra.
6. Nant y Pry o'r Alht Boeth ac i Avon y Bermo yn agos i vaes y Garnedh, a hanner milhdir îs-law Lhan-Elhdyd.

Pools.

[Lhan Mynach Q. Whether in Lhan Aber or here.

N.B. Lhyn y Vorwyn yn Avon Kamlan

2. Lhyn y Garn odhiar y Kesseilgwm yn agos i blwy Lh. Dhwywe.
3. Lhyn y Gyvartha twlh dwvwn ym mownog [turbary] y Gyvartha agos wedi Kay. o vewn y ped. [pedeir] blyn [blynedd] ar higent [hugain] [= 24 yrs] yn gymynt a chryn ardd [as large as a tolerable big garden]


Y Fynnonydh: Springs.

1. Fynnon yr Abad odhiar y Vynachlog

[Page 4] *a.* Yn Robert Davydh Klochydh a vy varw'n dhywedhar, yn gan mlywdh a phedeir oed. Ev a welodd wyth aer yn Nanney.

b. Siammas Lewis o ymmyl pont y Kesseilgwm a vy varw yn dhiwedhar ynghylch yr ŷn oed

d. Hên wraig arall Marsli v; W^m Prich^d. Nanne oedh dros gant.

 NB. Rowland Gwylm o Gorys oedh dheynaw mlwydh yn i Sickked pan ladhwyd y Barwn Gwynedd Lewis ap Owen gan y *Gwilhiaid Kochion*: hwn oedh Saith igient onid pedeir pan vy varw. A phedeir blynedh kyn i varw yr oedh yn Lhadh gwair ag yn torri Knay [Q. melim] in parochia Tal y Lhyn.—ychelwr da oedh y Gŵr. Dyw ai Gwyr.

The Sea (and Fresh W^r) have gain'd much ground of Mr Howel V^{ns}. at Maes Lhyn Lhygyn.

Ar ochor moel Isbri wrth Nant y Pry Kodant beth *mîwn plwm*

Koed a losgant yn nôl y melynllhyn, y Berth-lwyd, ar goetre ag ymbelh dy aralh; on te mawn o vownog Havod y Morva mownog y wern dhy ar morva gwylht. Hwn sy'n gyffredyn, ond am y lleilh maen yn taly trí swlht i Mr. Howel Vⁿ. am waith rhaw mewn dydh.

Monogyth ereilth ar y Keven Koch, mownog yr Havod bedw, mownog yr alht boeth, &c.

[Page 5] NB. Q. quænam fuit avis nigri coloris capite quasi leucophæo rostro & pedibus rubris magnitudine cornicis S. potius monedulæ quæ nuperrime quasi cicurata intravit quasdam domus in hac vicinia.

Pobol wrth dhwad o'r Bala neithiwr a welsent envis [rainbow] hanner nos.

Q Yr hen vreyan a gawd wrth y Kesseilgwm yn y plwy ymma.

TAL-Y-LHYN: *Name of a parish.*

Distant from Dolgelley five miles & from Machynlith six, situate in y^e Hundred of Estym Anner surrounded with ye Parishes of Pennal, Lhan-wryn [Montg : sh^r] Malhwyd Dolgelhey & intermixt with y^e p^rish of Towyn & Lh. vihangel y Pennant.

The length of the p^rish from Pervedh-nant on y^e borders of Towyn to ye top of Eskir Angelh on y^e borders of Malhwyd 8 miles.

The Breadth from y^e Top of Kader Idris on y^e borders of D: Gelhey to Kwn Kadian in y^e parish of Pennal, three miles.

There are by y^e Church 4 or 5 houses but one never was inhabited. According to tradition this Church Ll. vih: and Pennal were once Chappels of ease to Towyn-y-mel

Dydhgwyl Vair gynta August 15, a kadwant i gwylmab-sant.

An Impror: belonging to y^e Bp of Lichf^d. & Coventry.

[Page 6]

Townships four.

viz^t. Keiswyn, Koris, Ystrat Kwyn & Kedris.

The Bridges.

1. Pont y Kymmerai ar Avon Dywlas which at that place is the mear betw. e & c. & Lhanwryn, about 20 yards or less above y^e place where . . . falls into Dywlas.
2. Pont Goris on y^e same Duwlas above a mile lower near y^e Aber of the Brook Koris.
3. Pont Tal y Lhyn upon Dyssynni river just by y^e Church, opposite to y^e lower end.
4. Pont Gedris on y^e same Dyssynni a short mile lower.

Y Tai Kyvrivol: *Houses of note.*

1. Keiswyn bel: to Mr. Lloyd of Aber Lhyveni.
2. Aber Lhyveni Jo: Lloyd Esq.
3. Maes y Pandy Jo: Nanne Esq
4. Lhwyn Dól Ithel Mr Lloyd præd[ictus]
5. Kwm Rhwydher Hugh Pugh
6. Rhiw Ogô bel: to Mr. Nanney prædict Hengay Mr. Lewis Anwyl

7. Maes Lhan Gidris Mr Lloyd ucha Kynmere Mr. Lloyd
prædic.
8. Ratgoed John Owen
9. Dole'r Kay Hugh Jones
10. Lhwydiart Mr Rob. Owen Dôl y Sere

Tai ereilh ydynt: *Other houses.*

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 12. Dôl Ammarch. | 13. Dol y ffannog |
| 14. Bryn Lhwyd | 15. Rygog V. an id: q ^d grygog |
| 16. Ty'n y Kornel | 17. Kwm y gerwyn |
| 18. Kîl dydh | 19. Kwm eidhaw. |

[Page 7] On the Top of Gwyn Lyvein in y^e Road from Aber Lhyveni to Dôlgelhey there's an old Sarn call'd Sarn Helen.

Bÿ mwdwl eithin [a stack of gorse] ar Vynydh a elwir pen y mwdwl eithin yn ystratgwyn.

Enwae yr Kreigie: *Rocks.*

Y Kreigie ar . . . y Gader usque ad 8*.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Kraig y Kay odhiar lyn y Kay | 3. Bwlch y Kôn |
| 2. Bon y Groes. | 5. Tyrre's Onnen |
| 4. Y mynydh Moel. | 6. Tŵr y vrân lhe mae i'r Lhawr o waith dwylaw. |
| 7. Y Graig dhy | 8. Y Tyrre hirrion,* Kraig y Lham. |
| 9. Y graig koch | 10. Y Graig wen. |
| 11. Kraig y Fergwm | 12. Kraig Moel grychan. |
| 13. Y Tyrre hirrion ynghwm Lhyveni | |
| 14. Kraig y Pandy ywch ben pandy Koris. | |
| 15. Kraig y geywern: | 16. Gr. dhy yngheiswyn. |

Y Mynyddoedh: *Mountains.*

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1. Y nailh dy i Gader Idris | 2. Tor Lhydan |
| 3. Traws Lechwedh | 4. Krochvynydh |
| 5. Lhechwedh Howel | 6. Godre Vynydh |
| 7. Mynydh yr hengae Lhe mae'r Voel vawr. | |
| 8. Mwdwl eithin | 9. Galht ystrad gwyn. |
| 10. Kwm Tylîe | 11. Glyn Iage. |
| 13. Rhan o Voel din Kynnan. | 12. Voel dhy. |
| | 14. Y Bryn Lhwyd. |

[Page 8]

Yr Afonydh: *Rivers.*

1. Afon Dyssynni alhan o Lyn myngil a thrwy ganol y pl: i Aber Gynolwyn ac velhy try [*sic*] ganol Lh. Vih. &c.
2. Dywlas sy'n kodi yngheiswyn ag yn tervyni'r dhwy Shir nes yr elo i Dhyvi.

3. Lhyveni o wayn Lhyveni ag i dhiwlas wrth Aber Lhyveni ychhdig is-law'r plâs ar dervyn plwy Lhanwrin.
4. Avon kwm y Gerwyn o vlaen kwm y gerwyn ag i Dhiwlas wrth bont y kymmere chwarter milhd. yn ywch nag Aber Lhyveni.
5. Avon Gorys o Gwm Tylyan ag i Dhiwlas wrth bont Aber Koris vilhdir îs-law Aber Lhyveni.
6. Avon bryn Lhwy i Dhiwlas vilhdir vechan îs-law Aber Korys.
7. Avon kwm Eidhaw i Avon Koris vilhdir odhiar Aber Koris.
8. Avon Iage o' lyn (sef glyn) Iage ag i Dhysgynni vilhdir is-law llyn Myngil ychydig is-law pont Kedris.
9. Avon Lhyn y Kay i Lyn Myngil.
10. Avon kwm y Rhwydhor i Lyn Myngil. Mae'r dhwy ymma yn ymgyvarvod h. milhdir ywch-law'r Lhyn.

[Page 9]

Lhynni : Pools.

1. Lhyn myngil a small mile in length the lower end reaches to y^e church.
2. Llyn y Kay tan ben Kader Idris ar dervyn plwy Dôl Gelhey.
3. Lhyn pen Morva als [alias] Lhyn y tri Grayenyn ym mlaen K. Rhwydhor ar dervun pl. Dol Gelhey.

The Springs.

Fynnone Kwm y Rhwydhor, &c.

This is a very mountainous parish.

M^{rs}. Katherine Lloyd M^r Lloyd of Aber-Lhyveni's aunt is aged 88.

Rowland ap Gwylm died about 35 years since (aged 130) six score and ten v. par. de Lh. Elhtyd

Davydd Jones of Maes trevnant was aged at least one hundred.

Owen ap Ien ap Lewis also above a hundred.

Robert Davydh the Cowman at Aber Lhyveni is above 80.

Excellent blew slate at Kraig Moel Grychan by Aber Lhyveni.

Their Fuel Turf & some wood.

About 2 or 3 and twenty years agoe certain people digging Turfs at Lhwyn Dôl Ithel, after they had digged about 3 yards deep they found a coffin of ab^t 7 foot long made of fir wood & carved at both ends thereof, which were also guilt, and when y^e same was open'd they found two skulls therein, and 2 skeletons, one of a man—the other of [Page 10a] a

woman, the bones being something moist & Tuff, the same were of great length, viz^t.—the thigh bones between each knuckle or joynt were 27 inches long; and within a yard of the place where y^e Coffin was found, they digged up 2 other skeletons, one of man, the other of woman, much of y^e same length with the former, wet also, being laid on clay and within 2 roods of them they found another grave in which they found also man's bones something as they imagined . . . of a smaller stature than y^e rest & moist & tuff also y^e corps were so laid in y^e coffin y^t y^e feet of y^e one was towards y^e head of y^e other, & likewise those bones which were double & in the same grave. It was observed that there was laid white Hazel rods abt 2 y^{ds} & a half long with y^e bark on along y^e sides of y^e graves and Coffin w^{ch} were so tuff, that when wrung, it made a writh.

Ex rotulo Genealogico Dⁿⁱ J. Lhwyd de Aber Lhyveni, Script' per Rob: Vaughan. Hunc vidimus penes D. Ludovicum Jones de Lhwyn Dôl Ithel in parochia Tal y Lhyn.

Predyr Peiswyrth L^d. of higher Cardigan had a place or Pallace, call'd Kayro, viz^t Lhÿs Predyr ynghayro.

Ednowen ap Bradwyn was one of 15 tribes or peers of North Wales, the ruins of whose House yet remain to be seen in y^e Hundred of Tal-y-bont, & y^e Township of Kregennan; and call'd now Lhÿs Bradwen or Bradwen's Court; and part of y^e demayns belonging to y^e House was held from y^e said Bradwen by a Paternall descent, untill Thomas ap Howell ap John ap David sold y^e same to his couzin german John Griffith ap Iⁿ. ap David Father of y^e aforesaid Mary.

E Cod : MS^{to} Genealogico Dⁿⁱ Oweni Thelwall penes D^m Sim. Lloyd de Bala A^o 99. Simunt Vychan (ni fallor) hunc Cod : scripsit.

Lhyma Henwau puntheg Lhwyth a Pha
Leoedh yddo oeddynt.

Ym Môn yr oedd tri nid amgen.

1. Lhywarch ap Brân ap Dinawal [als Dyvnwal] ap Tedwal ap Eunydd, ap Alan ap Alser ap Tudwal glôff ap Rodri mawr. Plant Lhywarch ap Brân Kadwgan ac Ierwerth. Gwraic Kadwgan ap Lhywarch ap Brân oedd Gwenlhian v₃ Kynan ap Ywain Gwynedd ap Grÿff. ap Kynan. Mam Wenlhian oedd Angharad v₃ [verch] Genillym ap Meirion go₃ [goch] o Leyn. Gwraig ierwerth ap Lhywarch ap Brân oedd Gwenllian v₃ Howel ap jefaf Arglwydd Arwystli ap Ywain ap Trahayarn ap Karadawc ap Gwyn ap Gollwyn.

[Page 11] 2. Hwfa ap Kynddelw ap Kwnwy ap Killin ap Maelawc Dda ap Greddf. ap Kwnwadu ap Killyn ap Ynvyd ap Predyr Teyrnoec ap meilir eryr gwyr Gorsedd ap Tyday ap Tyvoedd ap Marchwyn ap Brân ap Pyll ap Meilir Meileiriawn ap Gwron ap Kynedda wledic.

Plant Hwfa ap Kynddelw nid amgen; Ierwerth Blethus [Blettrus]; matusalem, Jevan, Kyfnerth.

NB. Hwva ap Kynddelw oedd hyna Lwyth ym môn.

3. Gweyrydh ap Rhÿs Gôch, ap Sanddef, ap Iarddwr ap Môr, ap Tagerin ap Aelaw ap Greddf ap Kwnwg du ap Killin ynvyd ap Predyr Teyrney ap Meilir val o'r blaen.

Yn Swydh Dhinbych yr oedd 4 Llwyth

Ywch-Dylas: *The name of a hundred or Comot, viz., upper Dylas.*

4. Marchudd ap Kynan ap Elvyn ap Mowr [Moror] ap Mynau ap Ysbwys ap Mwyntyrech ap Ysbwys ap Kadrod Kalchvynydd Iarll Dunstable ap Kynwyd Kynwydion ap Kynvelyn ap Athrwys ap Morydd ap Kenau ap Koei Godeboc.

Is-Dulas: *viz., lower Dulas.*

5. Marchweithiau ap Tangwel ap Lludd ap Llew ap Lleminod Angel ap Pasgen ap Urien Reged ap Kynvarch ap Meirchion gûl, ap Grwst ledlwm ap Kenav ap Koel godebog.
6. Hedh molwynog ap Greddf ap Tymyr ap Llawr ap Llawpodedd farchog (als farfog) ap Alan ap Alsor ap Tudwal gloff ap Rodri mawr.

NB. Quæ sequuntur de hoc Tribu alius quidam scripserat recentior: an forte D—— Lloyd de Blaen y Ddol avus D. Johannis Lloyd nunc superstitis.

Blayn Ial: *A hundred so named.*

Mary daughter & sole Heir to Edw: Lloyd son & heir to Hugh Lloyd third son to Edw. Lloyd of Lloyn y maen in y^e County of Salop Esq^r [who was capten under y^e Earl of Arundel at y^e siege of Bolyne] the son of Rich^d. Lloyd ap Robert Lloyd ap Meredith Lloyd ap Madoc Lloyd, ap Gruffith Lloyd ap Meiric Lloyd ap Bleddyn Lloyd, ap Bleddyn Vaⁿ ap

Blythyn ap Gwion ap Radvach, ap Arseth ap Gwrgi ap Hedd Molwynoc one of y^e XV Tribes.

Mary v₃ Edw^d. Lloyd mar^d. Owen son to Simon Thelwal Esq. (living A^o 1650) of Plâs y Ward: His mother was Dorothy v₃ John Owen Vaⁿ. of Llwydiarth Esq. in Montgomeryshire, & had Issue Simon, Andrew, Edward, James, Mary, & Elizabeth.

Edw. Lloyd of Blaen Iâl married Janet v₃ Ellis ap H^l. (ap) Vaⁿ. ap DD. Lloyd of Glan Llyn-Tegid.

[Page 13] Hugh Lloyd 3^d Son to Edw. Ll. of Llwyn y Mayn in y^e County of Salop Esq. married Gwen one of the Daughters & coheirs to David Lloyd ap R^s ap DD. ap Golyn of Blaen Iâl. &c. to Ithel Velyn.

Edw^d Ll. of Llwyn y maen Esq. mar^d Elizabeth the daughter of Richard Staney hên of Oswalstrey

Richard Lloyd of Ll. y mayn Esq. married Margaret y^e Daughter of John Edwards hên of Chyrek.

Robert Lloyd m. Ales v₃ [verch] Jenkin Kynaston of Stocks in y^e County of Salop, Esq.

M'redydd Lloyd married Gwenhwyfar daughter & coheir to Howel ap Ievan ap Iorwerth &c. to Bleddyn ap Kynvyn.

Madoc Lloyd m. — the daughter of Dd Lloyd ap Ievan ap Madoc of Llai in Powysland lineally descended from Brochwel Ysgythroc.

Gruff. Lloyd als Griffri married Deili Dr. to Evan Gethin &c. to Ennion efell.

Meirig Llwyd, who was y^e first of that name y^t inherited Llwyn y maen in right of Agnes his wife, the Daughter & heir to Evan Vaughan ap Evan of Kyhelyn &c. to Enion Evell, who was constable of y^e Castle of Knockyn.

Blydthyn Llwyd father to Meiric mar^d Generys¹ v₃ Hwfa ap Gerw ap Iva ap Rinio ap Kynvric ap Rhiwalhon of Bromfield.

[Page 14] Blyddyn Vychan father to Blyddyn Llwyd married Angharad v₃ m'rydydd ddu of Anglesheer &c. to Llowarch ap Bran.

Blyddyn ap Gwion father to Blyddyn Vaⁿ married Dyddgi daughter to Kynvrig ap Llowarch &c. to Marchweithian.

Gwion ap Rhadfach married the Daughter & coheire of Ednyved ap Gronw ap Meirig ap Trahayarn ap Gwerydd ap R^s Goch.

Rhodfach ap Arseth L^d. of y^e 3^d part of y^e Comot of uwch Aled in Denbigh-Land married Nest daughter to Gwion ap Hwva ap Ithel velyn o Iâl.

¹ Vide pag. 19 tro Pedair dolen ymlaen [turn 4 leaves forward v. pag. 19].

Arseth the son of Gwrgi ap Hedd Molwynog married . . .

Hedd Molwynog was L^d. of y^e Cwmmwd of uwch Aled & chief Ruler thereof.

We find that Hedd, Marchweithian, & Eunydd were at y^e winning and spoiling of all y^e country before them unto Coventry with Davydd ap Owen Gwynedd against y^e English nation. His principal House was in y^e Parish of Llanvair Dôl Hayarn near y^e river Elwy. The site of his House is in a large moat called yr hên Llŷs; and there is adjoining to y^e same a field called maes y Bendithion, where y^e Poor rec^d. their alms.

[Page 15] He had three sons Gwrgi, Meuter & Gwllymon whereof a Poet sayd thus—

Iawn imi henwi gwyrten enwog
Drem, dri mab [meib] Hedd Molwynog
Gwrgi, Meuter, *llawnder llog*
A Gwllymon gall enwog.

Of Rhadvach ap Arseth it is written in y^e Records of Buckley's Survey of y^e L^d of Denbigh

Progenies Rhadvach tenent totum totius Comotū de Uwch Dulas præter terras Ecclesiasticas de Gwytheryn.

Blythyn Vaughan falling out wth his Tenants in Archwedlog disinherited them & converted y^e same to a Park or Fforest; of whom y^e Brittish Rhims saith viz^t

Gwir a ddowaid Brân
Ar ben Klochdu Llansanan
Gwae Archwedloc yn Uwch Aled
Blyddyn Vychan pan i'th aned.

Blythyn Llwyd. He was y^e first of y^t line named Lhwyd, since which time y^e Progeny descending from him do yet retain y^e name of Lhwyd, which is y^e ancientest Llwyd in Wales.

Evan ap Blythyn Vaⁿ. Brother to Blythyn Llwyd had issue one daughter of whom descend y^e Hamptons of Henllŷs in Angleshire and divers other Gentlemen there, who had y^e inheritance of Lleyky y^e wife of Gwion ap Rhadvach.

The Issue of Blythyn Lloyd Meurick Lloyd of Llwyn y maen.

Kynfric Lloyd ancestor to Evan Lloyd ap Dd. ap M^{dd} of Havodunos. Llywelyn ancestor to divers Gentlemen in Llansanan in Denbighland and Dyffryn Clwyd.

The Stone bridge upon y^e River Elwy at Llansanan was made by Blythyn Lloyd and is called to this day Pont Blythyn Lloyd.

In praise of Blythyn Lloyd's 3 Sons.

Tri mab Iôn Kyffion Koffawd Blythyn Llwyd
 Bleiddiaav yn Lhudd Kamddeddfawd
 Meiric, Kynfric am Eurwawd
 A Llywelyn Gwiwddyn Gwawd.

Meiric Llwyd ye son of Blyddyn Llwyd, finding himself and his tenants much oppressed with y^e English Laws set forth by y^e English judges, did kill one of y^e Judges, and hang'd divers other Officers to y^e oak trees that stood *there*; upon whose conviction his lands & inheritance in Denbighland escheated to y^e Crown, and still doth remain for y^e most part to this day & known by y^e name of Tir Meirick Llwyd.

For his safeguard he withdrew himself to y^e Sanctuary of Halston in Shropshire, & then betook himself to y^e tuition & protection of Jo^r Ffitzallan, Lord of Oswestree, & Clune, & after Earl of Arundel. And marr^d Agnes y^e daughter & heir of Evan Vaⁿ. ap Evan ap Kyhelyn with whom he had Llwyn y maen, which was Enion Efell his chief house in y^e Oswestree-land, which y^e Llwyds hold to this day Deo gratias.

We find y^t ye said Meirick Lloyd being commanded by his Lord & Master, y^e Earl of Arundel, gather'd a great multitude of soldiers out of y^e hundreds & Lordships w^{ch} he had in y^e borders of Wales & gave commission to y^e s^d. Meirick Lloyd to be chief Captain over them. The s^d E. of Arundel being general of all y^e English forces that y^e King of England sent to y^e holy war agst the Turks and to assist y^e Emperour.

[Page 17] We find y^t y^e Emperour's colours at y^e scaling and entring of y^e breach in ye siege of Arron [Acon *in red ink*] were taken by y^e enemies & were recover'd gotten & won again by y^e said Meirick Lloyd & brought again to y^e Emperour being yⁿ of y^e house of Austria.

In honour of his Valour & service the then Heraulds gave him y^e coat of y^e house of Austria for his first coat in his Atchievement only changing y^e field before his paternal coat Hedd Molwynoc w^{ch} y^e Llwyds of Llwyn y maen and their posterity yet hold & by right doth give viz^t. A spread eagle langued and arm'd gules.

Uwch Aled: *In upper Aled.*

Braint Hir ap nevydd ap Geraint ap Garanawc glewddigar ap Kwnws ap Rhychwin varfoc ap Glannoc ap Gwgon

gleddyfrudd ap Kriadawc vreichfras ap llyr meirini Iarll Henffordd ap Einion yrth ap Kunedha wledig.

Ynghegaingl yr oedd dan Edwin ap Grono ap Ywain ap hōl Dda ap Kadell ap Rodri mawr ap merfyn frych

Ednywain bendew ap Kynon veiniad ap Gwaithvoed ap Gwrhydr ap Kriadawc ap Lles Llawdiawc ap Edn' ap Gwynnan ap Gwynnawc varfssych ap Keidiaw ap Korf ap Kaenawc ap Tegonwy ap Teon ap Gwinau ap Deau Vreuddwyd.

Yn Meirionydd: *In Merionethshire.*

Ednywain ap Bradwen.

Yn Ardudwy: *In Ardudwy.*

Gollwyn ap Tangno ap Kadvael ap Lludd ap Llew ap Llyminod Angel ap Pasgen ap Urien Rheged ap Kynvarch ap Meirchion gul ap Grwst ledlwm ap Kenau ap Koel godebog brenin Ynys Brydain.

[Page 18]

Yn Arvon: *In Carnarvonsh^{re}*

Kilmyn troetu (troedu, blackfoot), ap Kadrod ap Gwriad ap Elidir ap Sanddef ap Alcwm ap Tegid ap Dwywe ap Llywarch hen ap Elidir lydanwyn ap meirchion gul ap Grwst ledlwm ap Kenau ap Koel godebog. Ar Kilmyn hwn oedd nai vab brawd i verfyn vrych gwr priod Essyllt v3. Gynan. Ac a ddoeth or Gogledd i Wynedd gyda merfyn i ewythr pann ddoeth ef i briodi Essyllt.

Yn Arllechwedd.

Maelawc Krwm ap Kwnws du ap Killin ynvyd ap Predur teyrnoy ap meilir eryr gwyr gorfsedd ap tydy ap tywdedd ap Marchwyn ap bran ap Pili ap Meilir Meileiiawn ap Gwron ap Kunedda Wledig.

Yn Nan Konwy.

Nevydd hardd ap—

Yn Nyffryn Klwyd.

Eunydd Gwerngwy ap Morien ap Morgenau ap Elyston ap Gwaithvoed ap Gwrhydr ap Karadoc ap Lles Llawddiawc ap Edn' ap Gwynnan ap Gwynnawc varfssych ap Keidiaw ap Korf ap Kaenawc ap Tegonwy ap Teon ap Gwinau dau Vreuddwyd.

Pump Kostawglwyth [Plebeian tribes] Kymry yw y rhai hynn ac eraill ai geilw pump Kystadlwyth.

1. Y Blaidd Rudd or gest yn Eiddionydd.
2. Addaf vawr yn neheubarth
3. Alo ymhowys
4. Y Gwennwys Ymhowys
5. A Heilin Ysteil fforech

Tair Berriach Gwynedd | Kanteli wyddel | Mabon Glochydd
| ag Osbern wyddel.

[Page 19] Trywyr a goded ar bonedd | y Byr asgwm |
Tegwared ap Kyn' | a Moel y Voxsach Tri Jankyn Disymwth |
Jankyn Konias | Jankyn hwx | Jankyn o hop.

Generys¹ verch Hwva ap Iorw, ap Jefaf ap Nynniaw ap Kyn' ap Rhiwallon oedd wraig Gronwy Vychan ap Gronwy ap Edn' vychan | ac i Ronwy fychan o Eñerys y bu (Llu' Mad) a Generys Vechan gwraig Jerf ap Llu' ap Bleddyn Vychan ap Bleddyn ap Gwion ap Radvach. Ac wedy marw Gronw Vychan ap Gronwy uchod y priodes Generys v3 Hwva ap Jerf Vleddyn Llwyd ap Bleddyn Vychan ap Bleddyn ap Gwion, ac y kâd Kyn' ap Bleddyn Llwyd, a saith o Verched: ar saith merched hynny a briodasant seithwyr o Llÿs—henw ar bob un o honynt, Gwran Krach y bara o bennlyn. Yr ail oedd wraig Dđ Dinllaes o ddyfryn Klwyd. Y drydedd oedd wraig Jerf sais o geinmyrch. Y bedwaredd oedd vam Thom's ap Dd gam o Lanngernwy. Y bymed oedd Wenllian Vam Kyn' Koch ap Dd chwith ap Dd ap Gruff ap Kriadoc ap Tomas ap Rhodri ap Ywain Gwynedd. Y chweched oedd wraig Kyn' ddu o arllechwedd issaf: ar seithfed oedd wraig Gwyn Einion ap Llŵ, o dir Môn o landdyfnan, hyd y dywaid hen govaduriaid am y saith.

Mam Generys v3 Hwva ap Ierf uchod oedd v3 Llŵ, ap ynyr o Iâl ap hól [Howel] ap moriddic ap Sanddef hardd.

NB. Y Generys yma a ddaeth i ddiweddu ei hoes i le a elwir etto murieu Generys yn—

[Page 20]

Ex eodem MS°.

Yn y vlwyddyn y bu lu Herbert y gwnaeth gwr a elwid Hól Isaer o benllwyn y bont ar Ledr heb achos ond dyvod o honaw ef i fseisiwn fsir veirionnydd yr honn yr oeddid yn i chynnal yn Aberkonwy yr amser hwnnw: ac erbyn i ddyfod i lan avon Ledr yr oedd hi wedy llifo val na allai vyned drwyddi, ac yna y mudodd ef i ymyl yr Avon ac y gwnaeth y Bont heb Dâl yn y byd ond a vynnai ddygnion da i roi iddaw: a phan ddarfu iddaw wneuthur y bont honno y mudodd ef eilwaith i lan llugwy ac y gwnaeth y bont honno

yn yr un modd (hodiè Pont y Pair vocant A° 1699) a chyn i gorffen y bu efe varw.

Kromlech Hwva a gavas i henw yn amser llu Herbert, achos bod gwr a elwid Hwva ap Kyfnerth ap Ruon (als Rhyddon) ap Nevydd hardd y gwr pioedd gavael Hwva yn dyvod i gysgu iddi ar lu Herbert.

Plâs Ieün Esgob Llan Elwy y sydd yn ymyl Kromlech Hwva odditani; ac yn y graic uwch ben y plas y kad dau vêt mawr, a dau grochan a dwy gloch; un or ddwy gloch aeth i Ddôlwyddelan ar llall ir Bettws.

Un or bêrau ac un or Krochanau a gavas Hôl ap Rys gethin: ar bêr ar Krochan arall a gavas Jeun ap Rÿs Gethin vrawd yntau ac aethant i bennanmaen.

Ieün ap Rÿs Gethin pioedd y plâs a vu yn y murddin y sydd yn grofftyr eos ar gyvair Kromlech Hwva or tu arall i avon Ledr.

[P. 21] Hôl ap Rÿs gethin pioedd y plas ar gyvair Plâs Ieün Esgob or tu arall i avon Ledr: Kefndyr yr Escob oedd Hôl ap Rÿs Gethin ac Ieün ap Rÿs Gethin

* Ym mryn y Bedh ychydig oddiar y Bedh y Kawd y Grair sy'n nôl wythelan

† Hendre Rhÿs Gethin sydh ychydig odhiar Bont y Pair ymhlwy'r Bettws Rhyd Ieirch ar Lygwy yn agos i Hendre Rhÿs Gethin nom. Loci

⊙ Brokyn eos ynghlan Lheder ymhlwy Pen Machno.

Y Pymtheg Lhwyth.

MONENSES PROCERES GWERYD LONACHVS HWVA :
TENBIGHLÆ MARCHYDH, BRAINT, MARCHWEITH HEDVS ET
EYNYDH.

TEGENLÆ EDWINVS CAPITO. MER COLL EDENOWEN
ARVONLÆ KILMIN, MAELOC, PVLCHERQ', NEVIDVS.

YSPYTTY IEVAN.

Distant from Llanrwst six miles, from Bala six larger miles, 12 from Ruthin, & 12 from Denbigh. Situate in y^e Cōmot of Uch Aled; surrounded wth y^e Parishes of Lhanrwst, Penmachno (Carn. sh.) Trawsvynydh, Lhan-yekil, Lhanvor [all 3 in Meir: sh.] Kerrig y Drydion in Denb: sh.

The Length of y^e Parish from Karnedh Iago on y^e borders of Trawsvynydh to Klestwr on y^e Borders of Corwen and Lhan y vydh four miles.

The Breadth from yr wylva on Pen Machno to Karnedh y Viliast on Lhanvor three large miles.

There are at Ysphytty about 30 houses, whereof six or seven are tolerable but most of y^e rest small cots.

Cappel Pentre Arvidog is reckon'd a Chappel of Ease to Ysphytty: but lies in y^e township of Tre Brÿs, w^{ch} is said to belong to Corwen Parish.

[Page 22] 'Tis presumed to have been buylt by y^e Family of Voelas [as was likewise Cappel Garmon in Lh. Rwest by Davydh Anwyl ap Ievan ap Rhÿs o'r Plâs yn Rhôs yn y dre dhegwm a elwir Garth Garmon ar lan Avon Uwch.] This Chappel is situat very near y^e midst of the Parish.

Day Wylmabsant sef Gwyl Ievan yn yr hav, a Gwyl Ievan yn y Koed, *i.e.*, Aug. 29th.

The Patrons are Mr Rob^t Edw. of Plâs Iolyn [for tîr Mr Ivan yn swydh Dhimbech] and Vaughan of Pant Glâs for tîr Ivan Eidhe yn swydh Gaernarvon.

Dwy dre dhegwm: *Two tythings or townships.*

1. Tîr Ivan yn Swydh Dhimbech
2. Tîr Ivan Eidhe als Eidle Simplificiter.

Mac hevyd dre brÿs yn 'ferenna ymma ag yn perthyn medhant hwy i Gorwen; a thîr yr Abad lle mae'r Voelas sydh hevyd yn ferenna ymma, ag yn perthyn i blwy Lhan y vydh.

Y Pynt: *The Bridges.*

1. Pont Ysphytti ar Gonwy yehydig odhiar yr Eglwys ag wrthi hi ynghanol y Lhan.
2. Pont y Klettwr ar Avon Glettwr hanner milhdir odhiar i haber i Gonwy o hanner milhdir odhiwrth yr Eglwys.
3. Pont Eidhe ar Eidhe gwarter milhdir odhiar i haber.
4. A Phont arall or ÿn Ênw vilhdir yn ywch.
5. Pont y Pant Glâs ar Gonwy vilhdir vawr is law'r Eglwys.

Nodhva Ivan Vydythiwr y galwyd yr Ysphytty.

[Page 23] **Y Tai Kyvrirol:** *Houses of note.*

1. Pant Glâs Henri Vaughan Esq.
2. Plâs Iolyn Mr Rob^t Edwards who married y^e daughter of Mr El. Price Esq. Q. whether in this Parish or in Corwen.

Nid oes ÿn Ychelwr ond y dhay ymma:

Tai'r Tenantiaid: *The tenants' houses.*

1. Pennant.
2. Havod Ivan Lhe'r oedh ÿn or marchogion Ysphytty yn bwy gynt.

Llyn Konwy o leia dhwy vilhdir o Gwmpas. ymma y mae Ynys y Gwyfanod sef Gwyfanod penne dŷon &c.

Fynnon Ivan yn Sir Gaernarvon ar gyver yr Eglwys. Lhe Kyrche lhawer gynt.

[P. 25] Lowri vulgo yr hên Lowri o'r avon vechan oedh gant oed.

Sibil v3 vtedyhd oedh dros gant. Trowek Sion Swffre y Klochyd sydh dair a phedair igeint. Sion Evan a'i wraic sy'n briod ers pymtheg mhlynedh a deigeint ag etto yn lysty.

A sort of livid marble with white spots found on y^e surface of y^e ground at Werglodh hir by y^e village, whereof now a table at Pant glâs.

Mawn a losgant, mawn mownog y plant yn nhir yr Abae ar dervyn plwy Lhan-rwst a loskant yn lhydwr pyr wyn.

E. Diction: Brit. D. G. Jones de plâs Lhan Gower e Script. D. Tho: Price de Iolyn.

Lhyma dhyledawl Goffadwriaeth am lawer o henwae y mydrwyr o'r Britanniaed ar oedh ar ynwaith o'n Kyvoes ni yn Kany ar ei bwyd ei hyn fal y mae y dhiareb yn benedhegion ag ychelwyr da. Am y Prydydhion sydh yn Klera ni soniwn am danynt o ran i mae ei henwae mor aml yw kael ym mhob man.

Sir Dhinbych.

Capten W^m. Myddleton a droes y Salms yn Gymraeg ar vesyrai kerddh, ag a wnaeth Lyvr kyvarwydh o vardhoniaeth yn Orchestawl a lhawer o Gelvydhyd yntho.

Robert Midleton i vrawd.

Siôn ap W^m. Gryff: o Langwm.

Fouk Lhwyd o Foxal.

Robert Price or Lhwyn ynn.

Thomas Wyn ap Richard o'r Voelas.

Rhys Wyn ap Kadwaladr o'r Giler

Sr Robert Llwyd person Gwytheryn.

[Page 26] Roger Kyffyn o Swydh y Wayn

Evan Lhwyd Sieffre

Moses Powel Meistr o Arts.

W^m. Byrchinshaw o Lan Sannan

W^m. Salusbury o'r plâs Isa

John Sals. i vab ac aer.

Robert Wyn ap Kadwaladr o'r Voelas.

Gryffydh Peylyn

Thomas Prys o blâs Iolyn a ysgrievnnoth y lhyvyr hwn.

Sir Veirionydh.

Rowland Vaughan o Gaergai a droes y *Practice of Piety*
yn rhagorol yn gymraeg.

Robert ap Howel ap Morgan.

S^r Morgan Roberts ei vâb A. M.

Humfrey Thomas

Tydyr Vaughan.

Dd. Lhwyd ap Howel ap Rhÿs.

Owen Lhwyd } ei Veibion

Hugh Lhwyd }

W^m. Vaughan yr ewythr o Gors y Gedol.

Sir Gaer yn Arvon.

Richard Hughs o Gevn Lhanvair

William Glyn Lhivon

Thomas Glyn ei vâb

S^r W^m Glyn Marchog ei vâb ynte

W^m Gryffydh o Gaernarvon

Hugh Lewis o Landhynj olen a wnaeth y Lhyvr a elwir
Perl mewn advÿd yn Gymraeg.

Piers Gryff: or Penrhyn.

John ap Hugh o'r Pennardh.

Sir Von.

[Page 27] S^r Hugh Roberts offeiriad. [*Priest*]

D^d Lhwyd o'r Henblas

S^r Rowland . . . offeiriad

Gryffydh Lhwyd

S^r John Mredydh offeiriad

Hugh ap Rhys Wyn o Vysoglen

Rowland Mredydh o Vodowyr

Henry Parry (als Perri) a wnaeth y Retoric yn Gymraeg a'r
Ffigure (FFygure)

D^r John Davies o ynyl y dre newydd a wnaeth y Dwned
ney'r Gramar Lhadin a Lhawer o hen gerddi gorchestawl
yntho.

D^r John Davies o Valhwyd a wnaeth y Dictionary ag y
droes y Resolution yn Gymraeg.

Morys Kyffyn a wnaeth ymdhifyniad y Fydd yn gynta:

Plantæ ad Lacum Lhynn Tegid.

1. *Argemone lutea* Cambrobrytanica propè Lhan Gywer.
2. *Thalictrum minus latifol.* Q.
3. *Virga aurea.*
4. *Ranunculus montanus globosus* flore globoso [Goboso]
5. *Seratula.*
6. *Kotiledon hirsuta* a parte Lhan iwllyn.
7. *Meum vulgare* passim ad Ripam Devæ, supra Ecclesiam Lhan iwllyn.

Bursa Pastoris minor passim in aggeribus fossarum ad vias publicas præsertim quâ itur ab oppido Balæ ad Hospitium Divi Johannis Hierosolimitani.

[P. 28.] In rupe quâdam montis Erenig vawr supra Lhyn Erenig.

1. *Rhodia radix* copiosè admodum
2. *Sedum Alpinum* trepido folio
3. *Kotiledon hirsuta*
4. *Sedum minus* a rupe Sancti Vincentii
5. *Muscus Abieti-fornis*
6. *Vitis idæa* semper virens fructu rubro
7. *Adiantum trichodes* inter muscos & capillares ambiguum.
8. *Muscus luteus holosericum* referens sive byssus petræa.
9. *Chariophyllata montana.*

A Cave.

Ogo Ty'n y Coed ynghae'r Ogo yn agos i Gappel Garmon ymhlwy Lhan Rwst. Karnedh vawr hîr o gerrig ond bod daiar gwedi tyvy drosti ag ymbelh bren derw a chriavol ar ucha hynny. hÿd y Garnedd ymma yw tri ar higeint om kamme i ei lhed ar i thraws oedh dheydheg. Am i lhÿn, mae hi yn Oval, ag yn kodi yn geven yn dhigon tebig i garnedhi hengwm yn Ardydwy. Ag megis y mae tair Kromlech yngharnedhi hengwm vellhy y mae tair ymma: ond darvod torri dwy o honynt yn dhiwedhar; y drydydh sydh etto iw gweled lle y gossodwÿd hi gynta; ag y mae hi o riw lÿn go grwn; ond i bod yn amgonglog ag yn avliniedh dhigon. i maint o hÿd ag ar draws alh vod ynghylech pedeir lhath; ai thrÿch droedvedh ne lai. Oddi deni mae hi yn bÿr lwn; ag mae ynghylech ÿn ar dheg o [Page 29] gerrig yn i chynnal hi. Rhai y dhyweid y gnottâe'r hên gymry ney'r gwythelod loski tân odhi denni, ond ni welsom ni odhi denni dhim amgen na lhawer o gagal devayd. ÿn Garreg vechan tri ochrog a gowsom yn inig gwedi i chaboli; a honno ar ben ÿn o'r kolovne megis yn wrthwl rhwng y Golovn a'r Gromlech.

LHAN-RWST

[*I.e.* Lhan-Grwst, s. ecclesia Gurgursti, ut quidam volunt] A chappel y^t stood formerly where y^e lowest part of y^e church is now, was call'd Cappel Rhydhyn (or Rhydhon) yn Rhos, viz^t. in y^e Deanry of Rôds.

Lhan Rwst is a market Town, but here is no major or other officer. The distance from Aberconwy is 8. from Denbigh 12. from Bala 12. from Rythyn 16. &c. Situate in y^e kwm-mwd of Uwch Dylas; & surrounded wth the parishes of Lhandhoked, Eglwys Vach, Lhangerniw, Gwytheryn Tîr yr Abad [w^{ch} belongs to Lhan yvydh parish] Ysptyty, all these in Denbighshire excepting part of Eglwys Vâch pen Machno, Bettws y Coed, Dôl Wydhelan, Lhandygai and Lhan Rhychwyn & Trevnio Caern-sh'.

The Length of y^e Parish from Nant. mylogan on y^e borders of Gwytheryn to a house call'd Garth on y^e foot of Moel Siabot at y^e joyning of y^e two Pools call'd Lhynnie'r Capel; on y^e Borders of Lhan Dygai & Llan Rhychwyn eight miles.

[Page 30] The Breadth from Nant bryn Morvydh on y^e Borders of Eglwys Vach to Pont y Pant Glâs on Conwy where it borders on Ysptyti 7 miles. The Town of Lhan-Rwst contains ab^t sixty six houses

The Chappels formerly in y^e Parish were

1. Capel Rhydhyn yn Rhos where y^e Church stands.
2. Capel Marchelh in y^e Township of Ty brith îsa.
3. Capel Garmon still in repair & made use of

The Rector of Lhan-Rwst is to allow towards y^e Chapel 20^ls per annum as was order'd by Act of Parliament in Bp. Barrow's time. And others, whereof Q. M^r W^m Anwyl.

S^t Grwst, Dec^r 1st.

At present a Rectory sine curâ M^r Clapton, who has four parts of y^e Tithe, and a Vicarage [M^r Gr. Jones] who has y^e fifth: but hereafter they are to be united, so there will be no Vicar. But two houses there are by Cappel Garmon.

The Townships of this Parish.

1. Tre Lan Rwst.
2. Garth-Gyvannedh
3. Malhebrwd.
4. Ty brith Isa.
5. Ty brith Ycha.
6. Garth Garmon. all in Denbigh sh. & diocess of S^t Asaph and 7th. Trewydyr in Caernarvonshire.

There's a place by y^e River Hwch call'd Keven Kestilh, but at present not y^e least Remains of any building.

Here is a free school built & endow'd by S^r John Wyn of Gwydyr [yr hên S^r John] with a Salary of 20^ls a year, to y^e head master, and eight to y^e Usher who is also to receive 5 pounds for reading to y^e Poor of the [Page 31] Almshouse & 3 pounds & a mark for reading at Bettws.

NB. There's a Chappel belonging to y^e House of Gwydyr just by y^e house endow'd wth a sallary of 4 pounds a year. This is generally given y^e head-schoolmaster.

The Almshouse was founded by y^e same person ; where are 12 Rooms. The Rectory of Eglwys Vâch pays y^e schoolmaster and also to y^e alms-house. The Poor are put in by y^e family of Gwydyr.

The Bridges.

1. Pont Lhan Rwst ar Gonwy wrth ben ycha'r dre rhyng-thynt a Sir Gaernarvon.
2. Y bont Vâch ar Avon Nant y Glyn wrth ben isa'r dre.
3. Pont Bryn ynyor ar yr yn Nant led kae yn ywch.
4. Pont kae'r plas brîth ar Avon y Koed led day gae odhiar i haber i Gonwy.
5. Pont Pandy'r Koed ar yr yn, 2 gae yn ywch.
6. Pont melin y Koed Ibid. gwarter milhdir yn ywch.
7. Pont Keven Kestilh ar Avon Hwch hanner milhdir odhiar i haber i Gonwy.
8. Pont Avon Hwch ibid. vilhdir a hanner yn ywch.
9. Pont Rhyd Lanvair ar Gonwy bedeir milhdir odhiar Lan-Rwst. Rh. a Sir G. narvon.
10. Pont Rhyd Wrgi als pont y Pant Glâs ibid. vilhdir yn ywch. rh. a Sir G. narv.

[Page 32]

Y Tai Kyvrirol.

1. Gwydyr belongs to my L^d Willoughby of Eresby in Lincolnshire's son, whose mother was Mary y^e daughter of S^r Richard Wyn of Gwydyr.
2. Berthdhÿ belongs to M^r Robt. Wyn of Bodyskelhan a minor [9 mlwydh oed].
3. Plâs tirion belongs to Cadwaladr Wyn of Voelas Esq.
4. Plâs îsa : M^r Robert Salisbury Ll. B. e Coll: Jesu Oxon.

5. Y plâs yn y Rhôs William Anwyl Gent. whose son is Mr. Rŷs Anwyl.
6. Plâs Ycha belongs to Mr. Kyffin of Maynan whose mother lives there.
7. Brynniog Mr Hugh Lloyd: his son Gruff: now at Jes: Coll: Oxon.
8. Y Lhwyne belongs to Mr Thelwal of Nant Clwyd, who lately purchased it from Mr Thomas Wyn.
9. Mathebrwd [mae rhiw enw aralh yw dy vo] Mr Robert Thomas.
10. Garthebog [q. an Garth hebog] a berthyn i vâb i Owen Davydh, &c. yn Sir Veirionydh. yr Ôwen D. ymma a briododh Wyres ag Aeres i Dommas ap Elis ap Harri
12. [*sic*] Yr Hendre: Rich. Davies
11. Y Kyfdy als yr Hendre John Elis
13. Rhiw'r maen brîth Robt Sion ap Elis Prŷs.
14. Maes y Garnedh John Jones o Ddinbech a briododh Vlaens Salsbri
15. Rhyd Lan Vair Mr John Humphreys Minister of Eglwys Vâch lately dec^d who has left Issue——
16. Keven Kestilh: Hugh ap William
17. Plâs newydd belongs to Sr Rich^d Midlton.
[Page 33] 18. Yr Orsedh Wen W^m Maurice
19. Karreg y vrân belongs to Rhobert Siôn Elis
20. Kae'r Melwr belongs to Gwydyr
21. Kae'r Berlhan John Williams.

Tai eraill ydynt.

Bedw gwen lhîan, Garth yr hwyldbren, Kernich &c. Bryn Morvydh, moel yn Iwrwch, Kraig Vorys &c. By das eithin gynt ar ben moel drevriw.

Yng Werglodh y Kleivion yr hon a alwant yr awrhon gwerglodh y Park dan Wydyr isa y mae Cromlech.

Park Gwydyr als park y Rhisgog sydh dair milhdir o Gwmpas; koedydh ag anialwch agos i gid. Bychod a geivir daenas dhigon.

Y Koedydh.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Koed Karreg y Walch. | 2. Koed Bryn Sylhty. |
| 3. Koed y Gweilch. | 4. Koed Nant Goron. |

Y Mynyddoedh.

1. Darn of Vynydh hiraethog
2. Mynydh gâlht y Kelyn yng Garth Garmon &c.

Yr Avonydh.

1. Konwy o Lyn Konwy. Q. in paroch yspytty mae hi yn rhanny rh. y plwy ymma a Phen Machno a'r Bettws ag odhi yno trwy'r Plwy gan ranny rhwng Tre Wydyr a'r Cheilk ag ychydig rhyngdhynt a Threvriw, ag velly rhwng Trevriw a lhan-dhoget.

NB. Kÿn brês a gawd ar lan Nant Kydwgan yn hre y Tybrith isa ym hlwy Lhan Rwst ar dervyn tre Mathrebrwd.

[page 34] Y Gwr a wnaeth y lhyvyr âchæ Mr Watk. Owen Thomas Wyn ap Edmund ap Rys ap Robert ap Ievan Vychan A° 1557

Yn lhyvyr Mr Owen y mae Achæ'r Seint, viz. :—

A.	E.	Gwenn
Arianwen	Edyrn	Gwenddydd
Arthen	Egryn	Gwery
Afsaph	Einion	Gwladis
Avan	Eurgain	Gwrgon
	Eithras	Gwrnerth
	Elaeth	Gwyddvarch
B.	Elen	Gwyn
Baglan	Elhayarn	Gwynlliw
Beuno	Elien	Gwynog[c]
Boda	Elined	Gwynodl
Brothen	Eliri	Gwrlai
Brychan	Elnog[c]	Gwytherin
Byan	Envael	
	Erwyn	
	Erydu	H.
D.		Helic
Deineioel	F.	Hawystl
Dewi	Fabiali	Hychan
Dier	Frêd Leian	Hywyn
Diagain		
Dingad	G.	
Dochtwy	Garhei	I.
Dogvael	Garmon	Iddew
Dogvan	Gatyel	Idlos
Dona	Goleyddydd	Iestyn
Dwynwen	Gyledaur yn	Indan
Dwyvael	Loegr Q. in	
Dyfnan	Long Town	K.
Dyvnoc	Grwst	Kadawc
Dyfric.	Gwawr	Kadell

Kadvan	M.	Selyv
Kadvarch	Mael	Seneuyr
Kaian	Maelyrys	Siat
Kathan	Maethlu	Sylian
Katlw	*Marchell	Synodl
Kedwyn	[* Kappel y Marchelh near Lhan Rwst]	
Keidaw		T.
Keindrych	Mathaern	Taglan
Keinwen	Mechylh	Tannawc
Kenedlon	Meigent	Tangwyn
Kledawc	Meirion	Tangwystl
Kledwyn	Melangeil	Teckwy
Klydei	[Merched]	Teckwyn
Kollen	Merin	Tegai
Kristiolys		Tegiwc
Kwyven	N.	Tegvan
Kwynren	Neffei	Teilo
Kybi	Nevydd	Tibie
Kydwaladr	Nevyn	Tonwy
Kynawc	Nîdan	Trillo
Kyndeirn	Noethan	Triniaw
Kyndeyrn	Non	Tydnno
Kyneiddian		Tydvyl
Kyngar [<i>sic bis</i>]	O.	*Tudur
Kynhaval	Oleri	* Mae Lhe a elwir Eg- lwys Dydyr ym lhwy Lh. Ywthyn
Kynhayarn		Tytglyd
Kynyw	Padarn	[<i>Tutklud</i>]
Kynon	Padarn	Tydieu
Kynyn	Padric	Tydecho
Kynvran	Pasc[g]en	Tyrnawc
Kynvelyn	Peblic	Tyssil
Kyvlevyr	Pedroc	Tyssilio
Kyvryd	Pedyr	Tyvrydawc
	Peris	Tyvrydawc
L.	R.	
Lhechid &	Rhain	W.
Lhecheu	Rhawyn	Wynael
Lheiau	Rhieingar	
Lhevddad	Rhyn	
Lheuddat	Rhystyd	
Lhonnio		
Lhwchayarn	S.	Y
Lhywelyn	Saiarn	Ystyphan
Lhywyn	Seiriol	Ynghaer

[Page 36]

E MS. D. Wat. Owen.

Maelgwn Gwynedd Brenhin y Britanniaid y sydd yn gorwedd yn ynys Seiriol ac a wnaeth priordy penmon a chlasswrddy Caergybi.

Lhywelyn ap Iorwerth drwyndwn Tywysoc Gwynedd a wnaeth mynachlog Aber Conwy a Brodordy Llanvaes.

Mem. to order a Transcript from fol: 158.b beginning *gwedi marw* Philip Dordhy *y doeth* o ran i Ruff: ddwn hanner &c. pump dalen a hanner. Also from fol. 203. beginning Hugh Mortimer y Kyntai &c. one leaf & a half ending Margaret Dugies o Burgwyn.

NB. The scriber of this book was Ievan Llwyd ap Edward ap Ievan A° 1577.

Also to transcribe from fol. 210 beginning Lhymma y pym llys a ddigwyddodd i Risiart ap Hōl ap Ievan Vychan ap Ievan ap Adda ap Ierwerth for a leaf and a half.

Also from fol. 231 beginning Lhymma fel y diweddwyd merched Bleddyn vychan ap Bleddyn ap Gwion &c. dros chwe dalen concl. Beli mawr Brenin ynys Brydein.

Bettws y Koed als Bettws ŵyrion Idhan yn Sir Gaernarvon 2 vilhdir o Lan-Rwst ag 11 o'r Bala ynghwmmwd Nan Conwy.

Y Plwy vydh o Gwmpas dōlwydhelan, Lhan-Rhychwyn Lh. Rwst a Phen Machno.

Hŷd y Plwy o Aber Sŷch a'r Dervyn pl: Lh. Rwst Aber y Dhōlgelyn ar dervyn Dolwydhelan 3 milhdir.

[Page 37] Lhed y plwy o Aber medhiant ar Sgyddiad plwy Llan Rhychwyn a phlwy Lhan-Rwst dwy vilhdir.

Three or four houses by y^e church

Trevriw ydyw mam Eglwys y Bettws:

Mihangel ydyw i Saint.

Pont ar Ledr rh. a phenmachno, Howel Saer ai gwnaeth de quo Supra. ergid karreg odhiar i haber i Gonwy.

2. Pont y Pair ar Lygwy gwarter milhdir kyn i haber i Gonwy. Howel Saer hefyd o Benllyn ai gwnaeth.

Y Tai Penna.

1. Ty isa a berthyn i Argl^d. Willoughby.
2. Kwm Lannerch Idem. Mae y'mhentre K. Lannerch bedwar o dai.
3. Hendre Rhys Gethyn Mr John Owen. Ir Ty ymma a perthyn mynwent Gruffyd ap Davyd gōch yn yr Eglwys

4. Dioskydh L^d Willoughby
5. Kwm Kelyn belongs to y^e Heiress Lloyd of Havod Lwyvog.
6. Kwm Dreiniog Arg. Will.
7. Llannerch Elsi Pierce W^m. Siôn
8. Mynydd bychan Arg. Will.
9. Glyn Lhedr Arg. Will.
10. Kae Glyn Conwy Arg. Will.
11. Pylham Id^m.
12. Koed Kanelior
13. Koed mor

Dinas ydyw enw Klogyn Crwn.

Maerhan o Bark Gwydyr yn Kyrredh ymma.

Mynydd bwlech yr heirn. ag ar hwn y by mwdwl eithin.

[Page 38.] 2. Lhygwy o Ffynnon Lygwy ym mynydd Lh.
Lhechyd ag i Gonway agos i gwarter milhdir îs-law yr
Eglwys.

1. Konwy de quo al'.
3. Lhedr drwy ganol dolwydhelen, ag wedi rhanny rh. a
Dôlwydhelan a Phenmachno mae hi yn syrthio i
Gonwy vilhdir odhiar yr Eglwys.
4. Elsi o Lyn Elsi, ag i Lygwy hanner milhdir odhiar i
haber.

Y Lhynnïe: *Pools*.

1. Lhyn Rhisgog partly y^e other part in Lhan Rwst.
2. Lhyn Enok
3. Lhyn Elsi.

Robert ap Hugh oedh dheg a Phedwar igeint Bywd gynt
yn kodi m^wn plwm ynghoedmor.

Mawn a Losgant a phart o goed.

Taid Howel Coetmor oedd Gryffydd ap Dd. Gôch y gladd-
wyd yn yr Eglwys ymma. Sic enim legimus in libro Genea-
logico penes D. Watkin Owen de Gwydyr.

Gwehelith Nanconwy.

Howel Coetmor ap Gruff: Vychan, ap Gruff: ap Dd. Gôch
ap Davydd ap Gruf. ap Llⁿ ap Ierw: drwyndwn ap *Ywain*
Gwynedd ap Gruff. ap Kynan. Mawr Howel Coetmor oedd
wladus viz. Gruff: ap Howel ap Ierwerth ap Mred. ap
Metusalem ap Hwva ap Kynddelw.

*Gruff: Rys Bleddyn wrth
argraffu Iestyn
Elystan trwy Gymru
Trwy barch am ben y tri bu
Tair talaith pant ar Teulu*

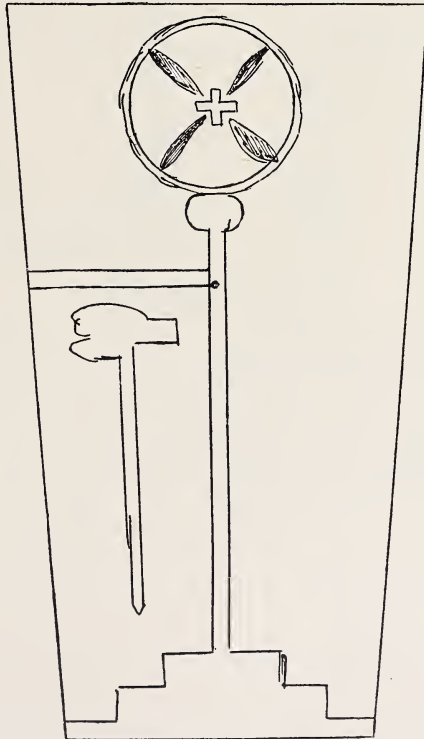
[Page 39]

Y pymtheg Lhwyth.

Kilmin, Hwva, Bran, gweryd gell
 Gollwyn, Maeloc, nevyd,
 Edwyn, Braint, Hedd ai peddid
 Marchweithien, marchudd bydd byd
 Day Edynywain gain i gyd, a gwerngwy
 Gwyr ungyrph gyderyd
 Irain y bu o'i ran byd
 Gwindai pymthecllwyth gwyndyd.

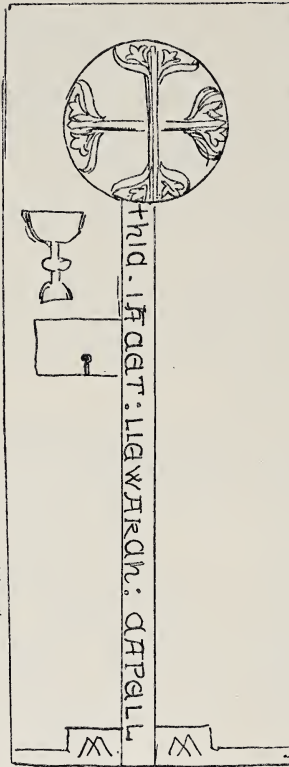
Sr Gruf. Llwyd ap Rys ap Gruff ap Ednyfed Vychan o Von.
 Plant Rhys Gethin ap Gruff: Vychan ap Gruff: D'd. Gôch oedd
 Howel a Ievan a Margaret Gwervyl Nest. Q. ai brawd oedd
 Rhys Gethin i Howel Coetmor a hendaidd ydhent oedh Griff: ap
 D'd [Davydd] Gôch.

[Page 40a] A Tombstone at Kappel Gwenfrewi in y^e South
 part of Gwetherin Church Yard.



[Page 40]

In Gwethrin Church



Y^e 2 W^s are
cut y^e rest
raised.

Part of y^e
flower
within y^e
circle



[Page 41]

DENBIGHSHIRE.

Lhan **DHOGED** according to tradition Lh: Dhoeg from Doeg ye 3rd son of Maelgwm Gwynedh distant from Lhan Rwt a mile, from Conwy 7. Situate in y^e Hundred of Ywch Dylas. Surrounded with y^e parishes of Lh: Rwt, Eglwys Vach viz. y^e Township of Maynan which is in Caern:sh' thō on y^e Denbighsh' side of Conwy Trevriw & Lhan Rhychwyn.

The Length of y^e Parish from Avon y Gâth on y^e borders of y^e Township of Maynan to Trevriw Foard two miles

The breadth from y^e mears of Lh. Rwt to those of Maynan half a mile

About 5 or 6 small Cottages by y^e Church. It is supposed to be a Chappel of Ease betw: Lh: Rwt & Eglwys Vach.

Their Feast Dygwyl Dhoget 9 days before May and 9 before August. A Rectory. Mr Kyffin y^e present Incumbt.

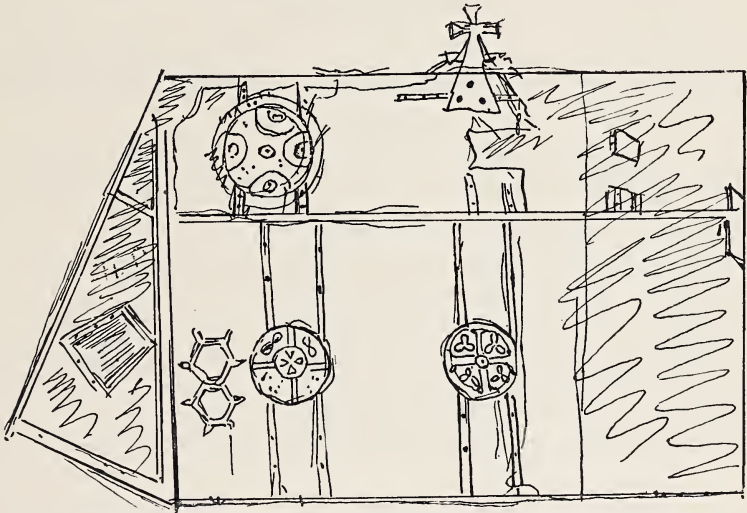
It contains only one Township call'd Scrogennen being the Bishop's Lands and part of y^e Mannour of Gogarth.

Y Tai Kyvrivol.

1. Plâs Madog, so call'd formerly, but now onely Ty Mr W^m Lloyd y^e present proprietor.
- 2 Plâs y Person &c.

Tai Ereilh.

1. Conwy meares it on y^e West
2. Aber dervyn rhyngthynt a thre Vaynan
3. Nant Klimmach from Ffynnon Dhoged & so by Plâs îsa to Lhan Rwst parish & into Conwy.



Arch Gwenfrewi yn eglwys Gwytheryn yn swydh Ddimbech

[Page 42]

The Springs.

1. Fynnon Vadog 2. Fynnon Ivan 3. Fynnon Valli, &c. & so on for about 40 springs, one within a bowshot of each house.

Their Fuel Turf & Wood.

NB. John Prichard of Trevriw & Malht v₃ W^m Bedward lived man and wife 65 years; as did also John Prydherch Lewis & his wife of y^e same parish, buried by y^e Informant Mr Kyffin predict' both y^e men are presumed to have lived near y^e age of 105.

Kaer Hyn distant from Konwy 3 miles & from Lhan Rwst

5 situat in ye H. of Lhechwedh îsa surrounded with ye parishes of Eglwys Vach, Lhâbed' Lhangylynyn & Gyffin.

Hÿd y plwy o Eglwys Kaerhÿn ar Lan Conwy ar dervyn Eglwys Vach i graig eigie ar dervyn Lhan Lhechid pedeir milhdir:

Y Lhêd o'r porth Lhwyd ar dervyn plwy Lhanbedr i Lwydvaen îsa ar blwy Kylynyn pedeir milhdir.

3 thu [3 houses] wrth yr Eglwys.

Ei gwylmabsant a gadwant wyl fair y dhywaetha. A Rectory & Vicarage y kynta a berthyne ir Archiagon ag yn awr ir Esgob: Yr Lhalh i Mr Bulkley.

Y Pentre a elwir y Rô Lhe mae ynghylch deigein o dai.

Y Trevydh degwm.

1. Îs yr avon
2. Rhwng y dhwy avon
3. Maen y Bardh. Where a large great stone pitch'd on end
4. Penvro.

Y Pynt.

1. Pont Wgan ar Avon Gastelh vilhdir odhiar i haber i Gonwy
2. Pont y Varchwel gwarter milhdir îs
3. Pont y dhôl gwarter milhdir odhiar bont Wgan
4. Pont y Glasgoed gwarter m. odhiar bont y Dhôl
5. Y Bont newydd dhwy vilhdir odhiar bont y Glasgoed
6. Pont tâl y bont ar Avon tal y bont hanner milhdir odhiar i haber i Gonwy
7. Pont y Camme vilhdir yn ywch.
8. Pont y porth lhwyd ar yr ÿn Avon vilhdir odhiar bont Tâl y bont.

[A Passage at Lhan bedr parish on ye borders of this call'd Tal y Kavn corruptly for Dôl y Cavan & call'd formerly Kavn Gronant. This is a mile below the church of Caerhÿn.

Y Tai Kyvrivol.

1. Kaer-Rhyn Mr. Hugh Davies a minor, annorum 15.
2. Maes y Castell. belongs to Mr Bulkley of Dinas
3. Marchwel Mr Thomas Roberts of Neuodh.
4. Gorswen Mr Edw. Baily
5. Byarth vide an corruptè pro Bûarth Mr W^m W^{ms} Monm.
6. Koedmawr Mr Edw. Williams.
7. Y Rhiw Mr Hugh Williams.
8. Gronant belongs to my L^d. Bulkley.

There's just at y^e back of Kaer Rhÿn house a small low mount overgrown now with trees.

By Kaer Rhÿn Church was formerly a Roman Bagnio y^e work of y^e 20th Legion Valens Victrix, as appears by a brick they shew'd me at Kaer Rhÿn house

[Page 44.] They have found here a very large gold ring wth a signet w^{ch} went to Maenan.

Also a Cornelian insculp'd with a person in a standing posture, whether Jupiter or Mars or what else is uncertain.

Likewise very thick Lumps of Glass, but not colour'd.

The Square hollow bricks of y^e Bagnio had round holes as is represented in Cambden.

Here's a large Kromlech standing in three parishes, viz^t Lhan Gylynyn, Gyffin, or else Lhan bedr and Kaer hÿn.

Y Kreigie.

Kerrig y Pryved.

2. Y Voel Vrâs

Y Koedydh.

1. Koed Gronant.

2. Koed y Gorswen.

3. Koed Kaer hyn

4. Koed havod y Klawdd.

Y Commins.

Mynydh bwlch y dheyvan.

Yr Avonydh.

1. Conwy, a ship of forty Tun may come under y^e church.

2. Avon Gastelh o vynydh bwlch y Dheyvan ag i Gonwy hanner milhdir odhiar yr Eglwys.

3. Avon Tal y bont yng Kyvarvod ag avon Gastelh ychydig odhiar i haber.

Y Lhynnïau.

Lhyn Eigie ar dervyn Lhan Lhechyd

Fynnon S^t Katrin wrth Gaerhyn.

Their Fuel wood and some turf.

Lhandygai y Sylgwyn A^o 1599

NB. Palis y Stavelh yn y davarn lhe'r oedhym ymma : sef Ty Hugh Simmwnt, oedh i gîd o gerrig Slattas. a rhai o'r heini oedh dhwy lath, ag ereilh dhwylath a chwarter ne ragor o hÿd : a rhwng hanner Lhath a dwy droedvedh o lêd.

O Glodvÿdh Tomaen yn Nantffrankthon y kawd y kerrig ymma.

Yn agos at ben yr Yskolion dÿon o'r tÿ dehey ychydig tan y garnedh [sef Karnedh Dhavydh] y mae Lhawer o Golovneu pedwar ochrog a phymochrog &c.

Yn y graig isa o'r yskolion dŷon (yr hon sydh rhwng y dhay gwm) y gwelaes glogwyr ne dhay yn chwarene Krynnion megis pele avliniedh geirwon ; ar rheini yn bŷr amal.

Denb:sh':

Eglwys Vâch, so call'd according to y^e Tradition of the place from Bâch ap Karwyd, part of whose House they say the present steeple, which is a separate building close by y^e church porch, was.

Y Bâch ap Karwyd ymma gynt a ladhodh riw bryw gwylht oedh yn ormes mawr ymma gynt, a'r lan avon Karrog yn agos i'r Eglwys ymma. Karrog medhant hwy oedh enw'r prŷ ymma, a mâth a'r vaedh gwylht medhant hwy oedh ev. ag wythnos gwedi marw'r prŷf ymma y trawe Bâch ap Karwyd ben yr ormes ymma ai droed ; ond gan iddo ev daro yn oi Skythr y Klwyvodh i droed ag y bŷ varw o gŵr or briw.

Distant from Lhan Rwst 4 miles and four likewise [Page 46] from Conwy, twelve from Denbigh &c.

Ynghwmmwd Îs-dylas, y plwyvydh oi amgylch ydynt Lhandoget, Lh. Rwst, Lh. Gerniw, Lh. San Fraid, Kaer hŷn, Lh. Bed, a Threvriw : y trî diwaetha yn Sîr Gaernarvon, ag mae hevyd beth o'r plwy ymma yn Sîr Gaernarvon viz. Tre Vaenan.

Hŷd y plwy o'r Fynnonne tervyn ym modnod [Bodnod] ar dervyn plwy Lh. San Fraid i gae a elwir pant Tervyn ar fŷn plwy Lh. Dhoged pedeir milhdir.

Y Lhêd o'r borth gôch ar avon Gonwy ar dervyn Kaerhŷn i'r Vownog rydh ym mynydh Brywnant ar dervyn plwy Lh. Gerniw dwy milhdir a hanner.

Day ar bymtheg o dai wrth yr Eglwys. Marthin ydiw i Saint yr unved a'r dheg o'r gayav.

The Parsonage Tythe goes to y^e School & almshouse of Lh. Rwst one M^r Rich: Baker is the Vicar.

Y Trevydh Degwm.

1. Bodnod. 2. Eskeir Ebrilh. 3. Pennant. 4. Kevn y Koed. 5. Maynan yn y dre ymma yr hon sydh yn Sîr Gaernarvon y mae'r Vynachlog.

Pynt.

1a. Pont y dyffryn h.m. odhiar y bont Voel

Pompren traed: *Footbridges.*

1. Y bont voel ar avon Ffynnon Asaph gwarter milhdir odhiar y man Lhe mae hi yn kyvarvod a Charrog. ag ym mhen y pentre tŷ y'cha ir Lhan
[Page 47]
2. Pont Herber Davydh ap Howel ar gydyad y dhwy avon.
3. Pont newydd haner milhdir yn îs.
4. Pont melin Dydyr ergŷd saeth odhiar avon Gonwy.
5. Pont Avon y Garrog 2 ergŷd saeth odhiar y Kymmer.

Y Tai Kyvrivol.

- 1a. Maynan Mr Thom. Kyffin an'. 21
1. Pennant Mr Robert Holland.
2. Bodnod vulgo Bodnant Mr D. Lloyd.
3. Y plâs yn y dyffryn a berthyn i S^r John Wyn o Watstay.
4. Yskeir Ebrill Mr Hugh Lloyd
5. Tymwr Id^m.
6. Lhwyn dŷ i Mr Moris Wyn o Lan Gynhaval.
7. Pen y bryn i Mr Roger- Holland o dir yr Abad yn Ysbytty.
8. Y Dyffryn a berthyn i Mr Tho^s: Williams o Dhimbech.
9. Bryn y Vran Mr Humphrey Holland
10. Tan yr Alht Mr John Gethin
11. Y Keven Koed Mr John Owens
12. Tâl y Kavn Mrs Anne Jones
13. Garth Orywch Ead^m.

Tai Ereilh.

14. Y Groes Onnen
 15. Bryn Havod.
- May [sic] ym maynan mewn 1 Kommins bychan a elwir Ffrith gader Ivan goch, le a henwir Kraig Karreg Kastelh.
Mae hen sarn rhwng y plwy ymma a Phlwy Lhan Gerniw a elwir Sarn y Kas-bwlh.
- [Page 48] Bŷ mwdwl eithin gynt ar vynydh y Brywnant. Mae tair ne bedeir o gerrig ar i penne o vewn chwarter m. at y lhan a elwir Kerrig y groes Onnen.

Commins y Kreigiea'r.

1. Gâlht Sybêri Q.
2. Mynydh Kedig
3. Kraig K. Kastelh predict.
4. Y Garreg ole rhyw vrynkyn.
5. Kader Ivan Gôch predict
6. Moel Gyffylog.

Yr Avonydh.

1. Konwy rh. a'r 3 phl. yn Sir G. Aber dwy G'ownen medh rhai oedh yr hen enw.
2. Avon y bont Voel o Gevn Madog tŷ a Lh. Gerniw; mae man arni hi a elwir Rhyd y benglog, &c. V. supra.
3. Karrog o Voel Gyffyllog yn y plwy ymma, &c.

NB. Nant Kyffyllog y gelwi'r y nant lle mae avon y Garrog yn rhedeg.

Pools.

Mae day Lyn ymma sev i henwae:

1. Lhyn y Khwthlyn ym Maynan.
2. Lhyn Syberi ym mynydh Kedig ynghevn y koed.

Y Ffynnydh.

1. Ffynnon Asa yngweirglodh Ffynnon Asa

William Probert Tad y klochydh oedh bedwar ugeint a thair.

Koed a Loskant a hwys-vawn o vynydh Brywnant, ond nid oes dim dyvnavwn.

[Page 49] Denb: sh'

LHAN ST FFRAID.

Dist. from Lhan Rwst 6 miles, from Denbigh 12, from Conwy in Carn:sh' 2 miles. In the Hundred of Ywch Dylas.

Y Plwy vydh oi amgylch ydynt Lhandrilho, Eglwys Vâch, Bettws-Âbergele, Lhangystenin yn Shîr Garnarv: a Chonwy in Sir Garn.

The River Conwy being the Meer: Lhan Gerniw Lhan-Elian y Gyffin (am yr Avon Cynwy) yn Sh. Gaernarv.

Hŷd y plwy o bont y Kannol ar dervyn Sh. D. & Sh. Gar. i avon Gwendawn ar dervyn y Bettws tair milhdir dha.

I Led or Croesey ar derfyn Eg. Vâch i Grosey St Ffraid ar derfyn Lhandrillo milhtir

Pump o dai wrth yr Eglwys.

Cappel St Ffraid ab^t half a qr^r of a mile westw^d of ye Church upon ye brink of Conwy River.

Dyddywyl vair sef yr aillydd o Wanwyn iw i Gwyl mabst Personoliaeth. Mr John Stodart is ye present incumbent.

Y Trevydh Degwm.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Tre y Lhan | 2. Tre Bwlh. |
| 3. Tre Dheynt | 4. Tre Benyrros |
| 5. Y Trallwyn. | |

Pont y Kannol ar derfyn Sh. D. a Sh. Gar. sydd ar Gynwy. Y mae hi ar dhwr halht mwy nag ar dhwr Croyw.

Tai Kyvrivol.

1. Y plâs issaf belongs to Mr Davies of Lhannerch.
2. Kevn y Garlleg Mr Rob^t Pugh.
3. Y Plâs uchaf belongs to Mr Rob^t. Williams.
4. Pant y Gangen
5. Rhyd y gwngi
6. Y Krygvryn
7. Bryn Meyric
8. Nant y Kowark
9. Rhyd Ivan.
10. Y Goetre
11. Dowlwyd vel Dolwyd, *i.e.* Dôl-lwyd.
12. Kîl Glasen &c.

[Page 50]

Tai ereill.

Penyrrros, Croes Einion i Sr John Wyn
 Hendre Waelod Mr Iⁿ. Lhoyd o Langystennin
 Bryn y popty Mr Dav. Evans
 Y Garth a berthyn i Mr Owen Hughes
 Bryn Seler, y Klomendy, Deynant, Bron y Veriaeth
 Kymerey.

NB. Mr. Davies o Lannerch a bîa hanner y plwy.

An artificial mount on ye Borders of ye parish of Eglwys
 Vâch called Tommen Gastelh.

The Commons.

1. Mynydh Merki
2. Y Rhôs Gôch.
3. Bron Gynon [*i.e.* Gynan]
4. Ynys y Lhygod.
5. Mynydh dowlwyd.
6. Bryn Kadwgan.
7. Bwlch Kynhyrvyn
8. Rhyd y Saeson.
9. Y Vron Vriog.

Pont velin y Traeth ar Riw nant bychan sy'n redeg trwy
 ganol y plwy.

Lhyn y Garreg groes yn Avon Gonwy

Lhyn Nodhyn yn Avon melin y Traeth

Fynnon St Ffraid o vewn chwarter milhtir at yr Eglwys.
 Arver oedh yn dhywedhar offrwm yn yr Eglwys ymma i
 St Ffraid er mwyn y Gwartheg ar devaed.

[Page 51]. E Cod: MS Mod in Chart. penes Dū [Dominum]
 Robert Pugh de Kevn y garlleg in Paroch' Lh. St ffraid apud
 Denbigh'

A Coppy of a Letter wrytten by Owen Glyndwr wth his
 own hand lately seen by Mr Owen Lloyd in London.

Salutem et Amorem vobis narramus quod speramus auxilio
 Dei et vestro posse liberare progeniem Wallicanam de captivi-
 tate inimicorum nostrorum Anglicorum qui oppresserunt nos
 et Antecessores nostros a multo tempore jam elapso: et sciatis
 ex sensu vestro proprio quod tempus illorum desinit et
 triumphus vertit versus nos secundum ordinacionem Dei a

principio quod non refert alicui dubitare quin finis non eveniet bona nisi amittat per desidiam et discordiam et quod omnis progenies Wallicana est in dubio et periculo secundum objectionem quam audivimus esse penes inimicos vestros predictos versus ipsos. Secundum hoc vobis mandamus et requirimus ac supplicamus quatenus satis parati venire in maxima fortitudine quam possitis ad nos ad locum ubi audieritis quod sumus comburentes opprimendo inimicos nostros itinerando, et hoc erit infra breve per auxilium Divinum.

Et hoc non omittatis sicut velitis habere libertatem veram et honorem de cetero et non admiremini quod non habuistis præmonicionem primæ surrectionis: nam ex nimio timore et periculo oportuit nos surgere non præmonentes. Valetate et Deus vos defendat a malo.

Per Yweyn ap Gruffuth Dominum de Glyn Dwfrdwy.

A nre tres chr et tres sentierement t'ri aine Henry Don'.

[Page 52]

Lhan Elian

Yn S. Dhimbach distant from Konwy 4 miles, from Lhan Rwsst 8, from Denbigh ten. Situat in ye H. of Uch Dylas, and surrounded wth ye parishes of Lh. Drillo, N. Lhysvaen E. & Bettws Abergeley S.E.

The length of ye Parish from Nant Meivod on ye borders of Lhandrilho to Dôl-wen on ye Borders of Bettws a mile & a half.

There are by ye church but 4 or 5 houses.

NB. Lhan Elian, Lh. S. Ffraid, Lhysvaen, are supposed to be chappels of ease to Lhandrilho because the Rector of Lhandrilho as also ye Vicar have a share of ye Tyth in each.

Their Feast on ye 13 or 14 of Jan: hevyd day wener [2 Fridays] kyn Awst ag yn gwedi.

A Rectory Mr Samson Roberts. The Curate Mr W^m Price. Dol-wen (quibusdam Lhyn dy y Geivr) is a village of 5 or six houses.

Pedeir Tredhegwm.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Twnnan | 2. Lhaethvaen. | 3. Bodlennyn. |
| 4. Teirdan os tre ydyw hon | Q. m. | |

Y Tai Kyvrivol.

1. Y Plâs a b. i'r Arg: Willoughby
2. Teirdan Tho: Holland Esq. 300^{ll} yn y blwydhn.
3. Y Pentre Pierce Lloyd Gent.
4. Tan y Lhan Rich^d Parry yeom' in right of his wife Mary Bertridge, Daughter to Mr Nic: Bertridge
5. Pentarad Mrs Griffiths Widow.

[Page 53] 6. Twnnan ycha ag isa a chanol i Louri Jones Etivodhes &c.

7. Lhetty dŷ W^m Owen

8. Fernant a berthyn i Mr Peirs o'r Tŷ mawr ym hlwy Lhysvaen.

9. Y Glyn Edw: Price 20^{ll} per annum

10. Y Koed Koch ŷcha John Wyn Gent.

By mwdwl eithin A^o 1666 ar ben mynydh Lhan Elian et alibi Teste-Foulks Vicario de Lhan-drilho.

Mae lhe a elwir Karnedh Laethven Q. m.

NB. Ar wŷl vair a kwrddh y nadroddh i chwthy'r glain sef G. vair yn y Kynhayav.

The Commons.

1. Mynydh Elian rh. a'r Bettws a Lh. St Ffraid a Lh. drillho.
NB. Glyn Diffwys nailh ai ymma ai ym hlwy y Bettws.

Yr Avonydh ar Neint.

1. Avon Dhôl wen Lhe mae dyfrgwn &c. o vynydh Kroes Eingian ag yn rhanny rh. y Bettws a Lh. Elian a rh. Lhysvaen, Lbandhylas ag Abergele tan vynwent Lhandylas ar ir môr. Pont Dolwen vilhdir odhiwrth Lan Elian, a dwy vilhdir odhiar i haber ir môr.

NB. Rh. Lh. Dhylas ag Abergele y mae hi yn mynd îr môr.

2. Nant yr Evel o phynnon y Vigin ym mynydh Elian ag i Avon Golwyn ym hlwy Trilho.

[Page 54] NB. Siôn Gryphydh klochydh Lhan Drilho oedh bym igein a phymp medh y Vicar.

NB. Gwr a Gwraig a dhaeth i Eglwys Lhan San Ffraid ar yr ŷn Keffŷl; a rh. y Gwr a'r wraig ar Keffŷl yr oedhynt dhay Kant a thrigeint mhlwydh oed. Ond yr oedh y Keffŷl 30 mhlwydh.

NB. Mae Ffynnon Elian ymhlwy Lhan Drilho, a Phapis-tiad a hên bobl ereilh a offrymma yno rottie [groats] gynt, ag etto nailh ai grottie ai i gwerth o Vara.

Adhuc. Arverynt dhwedyd mae'n rhaid y chwi dhyspy-dhy'r Ffynnon dair gwaith dros vy mhentyn mae yn glâv: a chwedi hynny offrwm Grôt. [They are used to say you must throw out all the water out of the well 3 times for my sick child & then offer y^e groat.]

Klodhva o gerrig tô ym mynydh Elian
Tywyrch a losgant a choediach

E Charta Geneal. D. Jo. W^{ms} Ep'i Lincoln, quam scripserat D. Evan Lloyd de Eglwys Vâch & Jacobus Chaloner Londinensis A° 1621.

From Marchydh one of the 15 Tribes Asar. Head Mredydh ap Bled. ap Kyvnyn—obiit A° 1133 34 H i

Gryff. ap Conan obiit A° 1137 2 Steph.

Ednevet Vychan A° 1290 25 H 3

Gruff. ap Lh. ap Iorw. obiit A° 1250

Sr Tydyr ap Ednyved Vⁿ K^t. vixit A° 1277

[Page 55] Omnibus ad quos salutem. Inspeximus articulos, provisiones & ordinationes per Fratrem Wilhelmum de Southampton priorem provincialem Ordinis prædicatorum Angl. Rob^t de Tibbot & Antonium Beke ex parte nostra & Tudorum fil. Ednevet et Grono' fil. Heylyn ex parte Lhewelyn fil. Gruffini Principis Wall' ad tractandum de pace inter nos et eundem principem specialiter assignatos in hæc verba. A° 5 E. 1.

Madoc ap M'red: ob^t 1236 21 H. 3

Gruff. ap yr Argl. Rhys buried at Ystr. Fl. A° 1202

Lh. ap Gruff: ob^t A° 1282 12 E. 1

Tydyr ap Grono ap Ednyvet founded y^e Priory of Bangor & y^e Cloister of Holy Head and did his Homage at Chester A° 21 E. 1. 1301.

Lhywelyn ap Gruff: ap Gwen vix^t. A° 1343.

David ap Ievan ap Eignion kept Harlegh Castle and all the lands thereunto belonging 15 years for y^e House of Lancaster. Vide Camd.

John ap Mredydh of Cleneny Esq^r. was one of them that fought y^e Battle of Pennal for K. H. 6

W^m. ap Gruff: ap Robin [Robert] Sherrif of y^e county of Caernarvon by Patent for Life. This W^m. was wth a Troop of Horse of his own Retinue at Bosworth field, &c.

This W^m. ap Gruf. was y^e son of Gruf: ap Robin ap Gruf. Esq ap John 2d son to Gruff: first heir of Cochinllan ap [Page 56] Gwilim ap Gruff: of Penrhyn Esq ap Gwivylim (26 Ed. 3) ap Gruff: ap Heilin ap Sr Tudyr ap Ednyved Vn. A° 1240.

NB. W^{ms} was 2d son to Edmund W^{ms} of Conwy Esq^r (gules a Chevron ermin rh. tri phen Sais.

Sr Gruf. W^{ms} ap Sr Hugh ap St. Gruf. ap Rob^t. ap Edmond W^{ms} of Conwy Esq^r.

Hunc Rotul. Genealog. cum Insigniis Gentil. propr: col: depictis possidet D^s Gruf. W^{ms} de Marl. Bar^{tus}.

Cod. M.S. membr. penes eundem in 4^{to} de Continentiâ &c.

&c. &c. De virtute sanctæ Crucis & Sacramento Altaris per Ricardum Albæ [Abtæ] Ecclesiæ præmonstrati Ordinis.

Tractat. missæ Lucan de differentiis in Crucibus—& a Ricardo Albæ Eccl. præmonstrati Ordinis editus.

LHYS VAEN.

Distant from Abergeley (where they have only a Market on Sundays [Saturdays] for meat, bread, butter, and cheese) three small miles. from Conwy five, from Denbigh ten & from Lh. Rwst 9.

Ynghwmmwd y Kreydhyn ac yn Sîr Gaernarvon y plwyvydh oi amgylch ydyw Lh. Drillo,¹ Abergeley, Lhan Dhyllas a chwarter milhdir o Vôr

Hÿd y plwy o Draeth y Llwgan yn ymyl penmaen yn Rhôs ar y môr at Dhôl y Vrân ar dervyn y Bettws wrth y velin a elwir melin y person milhdir a hanner.

[Page 57] Hevyd o Avon Golwyn ar dervyn Lh. Drillo i'r plâs newydd wrth velin y kwÿmp ar d. y Bettws Lh. Dylas yr yn vâth.

Nid oes ond day dy neu drî wrth yr Eglwys. Kynvrain ydyw i Saint : ei gwylmabsant yr unved nos ar dheg or gaiav. ar ben kraig y mae'r Eglwys, ag etto wrth gladhy kânt y tywod melyn bedeir Lhâth o dhwfn.

A Rectory Mr Jones ye Infr [?] the present Incumbent.

5 Townships.

1. Îs alht.
2. Tre'r pant.
3. y dre rh. y dhwy ffordh.
4. Y dre îs y Ffordh.
5. Tre benmaen.

Moreover it appears by ye Terriers that the Hamlet of Teirdan in ye parish of Lhan-Elian did belong to this parish sixty years since &c. but at present they enjoy only the tythe of a Tenement bryn yr Odyn

Y Tai Kyvrivol.

1. Y Tÿ mawr yn Lhysvaen Mr Ed. Pierce.
2. Y Pentre Gwydhyl Mr Jo. Owen an Estate of 40 or 50^{ll} per annum.
3. Plâs newydd Mr W^m Vaughan
4. Ty Ycha Mr Jo. Lloyd
5. Pen y Geyffos Mr D^d Williams
6. Y Plâs (als Plâs yr Escob) Mr W. Owens
7. Y Plâs yn îs-alht belongs to Mr Pierce Lloyd of Pentre in Lh. Elian

¹ On opposite page : Lhanelian, Bettws.

8. Plâs yn y Peilws [Tilehouse.] Mr Tho. Pennant o Whitfford
in Flint sh^e

[Page 58]

Tai Ereill.

Pebig, Plâs Sion ap Gronw enw Kae. pwlh Morkyn enw tŷ.
Tydbryn Heilin, Kae enw Wylim.

Kae aralh, Bach Ithel kae aralh. Mem to enq. for Kryd
Tydno.

Ym hlwy Abergele y mae hên Glodhie a elwir y Kordhryn.
Enq. there for Kryd Tydno, as also for Bryn Ffanigl.

Yn y Plwy ymma, sef, Lhys vaen y kladhwyd yn or
pymtheg Lhwyth, yr hwn oedh yn trigo ym'ryn [at Brin]
Ffanigl.

Rhai a dhwyayd mai dan y bryn a elwir Penmaen rhôs y by
Lhys-maen ap Lhywarch hen ap Elidr hydanwyn, lle mae'r
ffynnon dhŷ yr hon a berthyne i Lysvaen.

By mwdwl eithin ar ben Brynian [an Bryn Ievan?] dhŷ.

The Commons.

1. Yr Alhtwen. 2. Penmaen Rhôs. 3. Marian-is-alht.
4. Marian y Lhan. 5. Marian kanol. 6. Marian Galchog, &c.
Mariane a galwant vynyde y Kerrig Kalch.

Marian Gwgan enw Kae.

Brooks.

1. Dylas brook springs at y Vownog rydh towards Lh. S.
Ffraid & Egl. Vâch: and so running betw: Bettws &
Lh. Elian, B. & Lh. Dylas, a chwedi hynny rh. Bettws a
Lhysvaen, ag wedi hynny trwy Landhylas ag Abergele
i'r môr.

2. Kolwyn rh. Lhys vaen a Lh. Elian.

Ffynnone.

1. Ffynnon Gynorau ychydig tan yr Eglwys. i hon yr
offrymmau rhag clewyde ar y gwartheg, rhad Duw a
chynvrau Lwyd ar y dâ.

2. Ffynnon y Galchog

3. Ffynnon Angharad

4. Ffynnon dhŷ predict.

5. Ffynnon Garki.

[Page 59] 6. Ffynnon Senedh.

7. Ffynnon Owen.

Brass coins of Tetricus pict & Fil. Postumus &c. found at
Pwlh Morkyn in an Urn in y^e Highway together with some
Amber beads, &c.

Martha bach Kardot-wraig sydh medh hi gwedi chwech
ugeint

Mae'r Môr

NB. O swnd [Ang. sound] enlhi y mae'r môr ymma yn berwi medh ymbelh Gadavel.

Kerrig kaleh ydyw y rhan vywa o'r plwy. Kerrig y Kor kregyn, Alcyonium &c. yn aml. Nid oes ymma dhim mawn. Eithin, Rhedyn, Koedydh a Glô a Loskant.

Nid oes Lô nês na Lh. Hasa, sef deydheg milhdir.

Rhad Duw a chynvrau Lwyd ar y dâ.

P. Stirpes rariores apud Kreidhyn.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Lychnis sylv. g ^a Clusii | 2. Caryoph: Virgineus Ger. |
| 3. Juniperus Vulg. | 4. Chamæcistus. |
| 5. Geranium Sanguineum sive Hæmatoades | |
| 6. Anthyllis leguminosa. | |

Descriptio Speluncæ. Ogo Lhan-Dhylas in Parochia Aber Gele.

Porta 25 circiter pedes alta et ad fundum decem in latitudine, sed ubi primum intraveris amplior multo est. primo introitu bipertitum dividitur, sed dextralis camera multo est amplior. Utra varia in laquearibus cryta, variosque fornices ostendit. mense Junio hujus æstatis 1699 maxime torridæ et impluviæ stillabat sed quidem minimum et aliquantulum aquæ sub pedibus ingredientium stagnabatur.

Postquam per 30 pedes hauc speluncam [Page 60] intraverim, et ad opaca locorum ventum esset fornecem invenimus instar tecti Domûs cameratam et ex obliquo perpendiculariter sulcatam. Sulcorum porcæ (seu interordiniæ) unciali subinde erant crassitie: algue e stalagmite (quoad materiam) conflata. Nos hujus speluncæ fines non lustravimus sed ab accolis accepimus non longè ultra centum pedes continuari.

In Rupibus juxta speluncam Brass^{am}. marin^m. Silig^m. invenimus: primo ingressu rutam murariam; Postea geranium Robertianum, Saxifragam auream, Linguam cerv. et Trichom. vulg. at extra solis conspectum nihil unquam nasci in speluncis comperimus.

Oblivioni fermè tradidi tubercula quædam in summo saxo quod calcatur: quæ guttis desuper labentibus deberi videantur, & stalactite conflantur.

Llan Dhylas a gavas i henw odhiwrth yr Avon sydh yn rhedeg heibio. Dwy vilhdir odhiwrth Abergele a milhdir (ag ar y ffordh) odhiwrth Lysvaen. Ynghwmmwd is Dylas.

Y plwyvydh oi amgylch, Lhysvaen y Bettws Abergeley, a'r môr.

Hÿd y plwy or hen Agoret ar y môr tan yr Eglwys i dŷ a elwir Keven Kastelth ar dervyn Lhysvaen milhdir a hanner.

Y Lhêd o bont Lhan dhylas ar dervyn Abergele ag wrth

Eglwys Lhan Dhylas i dydhŷn glan y môr ar dervyn plwy Lhysvaen milhdir rhy gwta [very short]—chwech wythnos or kynhayaf a kadwant i gwylmabsant. Rhai a dhywaid mai Kymryd (au Kyvryd) ydyn i sant.

A small Rectory Mr John Humphreys 5 or six cott' & a mill.

Y Trev Degwm.

1. Tre'r Kevn.

2. Tre Dulas.

Tai Kyvrivol.

1. Y Genffôs — Wynn, a minor y^e son of Rhys Wynn.

2. Y Tŷ gwyn belongs to Mr R^t Wynne youngest brother to Mr Cad. Wynne of Voelas.

3. Y Tŷ gwyn yn ymil y Genffôs Mr Jo. Anwyl.

4. Tŷ yn Glan yr Avon bel. to St Rob. Cotton. vid. y^e acc^t of Lhysvaen where Dhylas springs and divides this & Abergele from y^e bridge opposite to y^e ch. to y^e sea w^h: is ab^t. a q^r. of a mile. Quarries and lime-stones in abundance where they make Lime also.

Y tanwydh yw'r un a Lhysvaen nid oes dim mawn yn y plwy ymma.

Abergele so call'd from a Brook call'd Gele, which falls into y^e sea about 2 miles below this village.

On Saturdays [*sic*] they have a market for flesh fish & anything else except corn. Distant from Denbigh 8 miles, from Conwy 8, from Caerwys 9, Lhan Rwest ten.

Within y^e Kwmmwd of is-Dylas—surrounded wth y^e Parishes of Dylas, Bettws, Lhanvair, Lhanyvydh, Lh. San Siôr, Lh. Elwy, Rhydhlân & y^e sea for about 4 miles.

The length from Lh. Dhylas bridge to Lhidiart y morva in y^e Parish of Rhydhlân 4 large miles.

[Page 62] The breadth from pen y Sarn on y^e sea opposite to y^e steeple to Pont vredeydh Lhanyvydh 3 miles.

It contains ab^t 40 houses. There was once a chappel in y^e ch: yard dedicated to . . .

Their ch. dedicated to S Michael.

The Bp. is R^r & D^r Maurice Vicar.

Y Trevydh Degwm.

1. Tre Abergele

2. Tre'r gwrŷch

3. Tre'r Tywyn

4. Bod Orryn

5. Bot Tegwal

6. Hendre Gyde

7. Syriôr

8. Dôl Ganner

9. Nant tin hengroen.

10. Bryn Ffanigl

11. Garth gogo.

By Gastelh gynt wrth gevn y dre a elwyd Kastell Pen-y-Pil

Y Tai Kyvrivol.

1. Y Plas yn y Gwrŷch Jon. Lloyd Esq.
2. Hendre Vawr a berthyn i Mr Parry or Lhwyn ŷnn yn ol oes i vam.
3. Hendre ycha Mr Jo: Evans.
4. Pentre Mrs Esb. Hughes Rel^t of Mr Hum. Hughes.
5. Ty mawr ycha Mr. Edw. Hughes
6. Ty mawr wrth dalken yr Eglwys Mr Hum. Will^{ms}.
7. Nant Dr D^d Maurice S.T.P.
8. Bryn Ffanigl ucha Mr Rich^d Wyn
9. Bryn F. ganol Dr R^t Wyn who purchased it of Mr Elis Vaughan.
10. Bryn F. îsa Mr Tho: Lloyd
11. Garth Gogo Mr John Waley.
- [Page 63] 12. Plas Newydd a berthyn i Mr Parry o Lwyn ŷnn
13. Plâs ycha a berthyn i Mr Rogr Pryse o'r Rhiwlas.
14. Pen yr alht Mr Rog^r Jones person Lhysvaen.
- 15a. Hendre bâch a beri i Mr Carter
15. Y Ty ymhen isa'rdre Mr W^m Davies
16. Lhwyni Mr Thos. Ffoulks.

Mae mount (yn dhwyran) Lhe bŷ'r Castell a hwn a elwir pen y Pîl.

Mae Lhe a elwir Lhidiart y Groes-lwyd yn ymŷl y dre.

Mae karreg gwedi i chodi ar i phen ar vynydd Moelvre ycha.

Pen y Garnedh rh. Abergele a Lhan San Siôr.

✠ Lhawer o hen arrian a gawd gynt ynghae madog ond nid oedhynt vawr hynach na'r vrenhines Elsbeth.

Y Kreigie.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Y maen gwyn. | 2. Karreg y vrân |
| 3. Yr Alht gôch | 4. Keven Ogo. |

Y Koedydh.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Koed y Plâs ycha. | 2. Koed Syrrie. | 3. Keivronnydh. |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
- Other Commons besides the Rocks, Morva yr tywyn, &c.

Yr Avonydh.

1. Gele o Voelvre yn y plwy, a thrwy'r plwy gida phen isa'r dre i'r môr
2. Dylas g. in L. Dhyllas
3. Elwy rh. a Lh. Nyvydh.
4. Nant y Gasseg.

[Page 64]

Y Pynt.

1. Mae pont ar Gele yn hen y dre
 2. Pont vredydh ar Elwy rh. a Lh. Nyvydh hanner milhdir is-law pont y Gwydhyl.
- Ogo Gymryd :

Y Ffynnone.

1. Ffynnonn Dhôl enw Lhyn. Lhe mae dwr yn tardhy : mae dwr lawer yn mynd alhan, ond nid oes dim yn rhedeg idhaw. rhai a dhywaid nad oes mor gwaelod idhaw.
2. Ffynnon y Saint, yn hre'r nant, sef nant Tin hengroen.
3. Ffynnon Ithel tan y maen gwyn.
4. Ffynnon Elwoc yn hendre gyde Lhe bydhynt gynt yn offrwm pinne

D^d. Siôn Prys o dan yr Ogo sydh bedwar igeint a deydheg. Mae tair ogo yn hre'r Gwrych. Edrych am yn o honynt bedeir dalen yn ôl

Ar yr Ahlt wen yr oedh gynt (o vewn yr igein mhlynedh ymma) dhigon o vwn plwm by hevyd ar given Ogo.

Nid oes gerrig yn y bÿd ond kerrig kalch; a digon o'r rheini.

Glô o Lan Hasaph a Mostyn a loskant.

Nid oes dhim mawn yn y plwy

Yr Hengaer on Maen Gwyn

Pen y Kowrdhin an other Entrenchment.

[Page 65]

BETTWS ABERGELE.

Distant from Abergele two large miles, from Conwy six, from Lh. Rwest eight, from Denbigh eight. Ynghwmmwd Îs-Dylas. Y plwyvydh o'i amgylch Lhan-Gerniw, Lh. Vair, Abergele Lh. Dhylas Lhys Vaen, Lhan Elian, & Lh. San Ffraid, Eglwys Vach.

Hyd y plwy o'r ryd voel a'r dervyn Lh. Dhylas i garreg dervyn a'r ben y Vownog rydh ar dervyn yr Eglwys vâch tair milhdir.

Lhed y plwy o blwy Lhanvair i blwy Lhysvaen milhdir.

Bettws a Village of 9 houses. Kappel Abergele'rioed oedh y Bettws. Their Feast on St Michael as well as Abergele.

A Vicarage Dr Maurice. Y Dhwy ran i'r Esgob a'r drydydh [*sic*] i'r trydydh i'r Vicar.

5 Tre dhegwm : 5 Townships.

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Peniarth | 2. Bodlymmen | 3. Maesygwyg |
| 4. Kilken | 5. Trovarth | |

Y Tai Kyvrivol: Houses of note.

1. Peniarth: Mr Gabr. Lloyd
2. Trovarth: Mr Jo: Wyn
3. Koed Koch: Mr Pierce Wyn
4. Plâs Ycha: Mr Cadw: Foulkes.
5. Gwyndy: Mr Jo: Jones
6. Y Plas yn y Bettws belongs to Mrs Griffiths of Pendarad in Lh. Elian.
7. Brynker an quasi Bryn y Kae hîr? Karnedh Heilin yn hre Maes y gwyg, enw Tŷ bychan. Koed y Frîth Vawr.

[Page 66]

The Commons or Mountains.

1. Moelvra îsa
2. Mynydh Kilken

Yr Avonydh: Rivers.

1. Dylas de quo alibi rh. a Lh. Elian, Lhysvaen a Lh. Dhylas Pont Dolwen rh. a Lh. Elian
 - 2 vilhdir odhiar Lan Dylas.
- Y Ffynnon wrth y tŷ y'n y ffynnon
 Elsbeth Gryffyd sy at bym igein
 Ievan ap Rich^d y klochydh sydh bedwar igeint a dwy.
 Elsbeth Prŷs at y pym îgen
 Nid oes ymma dhim kerrig kalch, na mawn odhierth Tywyrch.

LHAN ST SHÔR.

Angl. St George's D.Shr als Kegidog 9. m.

Distant from Conwy 10, from Lhan Rwest 10, from Denbigh 6, from Caerwys in Fl.shire 7

Ynghwmwd îs Dylas.

Y hyd: *Length*: O Voelvre ar dervyn Abergele i fotegwal ar derfyn yr ŷn Plwy a Bodorwyn o'r tu arall yn yr yn plwy milhtir a hanner.

Y Lhêd: *viz., Breadth or Ffordh lās a'r derf*: Abergele i'r tyddyn yn agos i Ginmael ar derfyn Lhan-Elwy milhtir.

Y plwyvydh o'i amgylch, Lhan Elwy, Abergele. Y mae tre dhegwm sydh yn perthyn i'r plwy ymma (ond prebend o Lan Elwy sydh yn kael y proffyt ar bŷdd) a elwir Mivod yn taro ar blwy Lh. yvydh. 7 houses abt y^e Church.

[Page 67] Y sul dywaethaf or gwanwyn yn y Gwylmab-sant, viz. y sul cyntaf ar ol dydd Gwyl St George.

A Personage.

1. Hamlet or Townsh. call'd Tre Lhan S^t Shôr. There is another Townsh^p call'd Mivod w^{ch} belongs to a Prebend. whereof he receives but y^e benifit of y^e Small tithes, but this is join'd to y^e par.

Y tai Kyvrîvol: *Houses of note.*

1. Kinmael Th. Carter. Esq
2. Dynorban W^m Salisbury Esq^r
3. Lh. San Shôr, belongs to M^r John Griffs Cler.

Y Tai Eraill: *y^e other houses.*

Y Tŷ yn y twll: 2. Yr adwy wynt. 3. Vaerdre. 4: Y Bryn Dola belong to Thos: Carter, Esq.

At Pen-y-park als Kloddieu duon there is an Intrenchment, viz. on y^e top of a high rock of Lime stone steep on y^e N.

There is a Cromlech call'd y Garreg Lwyd ab^t half a mile southw^d of y^e Church Q.M.

Park Kinmael is for y^e most part in this par. the rest is in Lh. Elwy par.

Ffynnon Lan San Shôr Lhe y bydded ystalm yn offrymu kyffyle ag hevyd un i'r person, ita trad.

There is a great dungeon Sw^d of y^e Church ab^t a q^r of a mile in M^r Salisbury of Dynorban's land, where in the winter all y^e small rivulets (especially rain-water) run to & so continue to run subterraneously for y^e space of a q^r of a mile where af soon as it appears being westw^d of y^e Church ab^t half a q^r of a mile call'd nant dŷ) is such a stream as will turn 3 mills at a time during y^e winter.

Limestones & lime made in abundance. Their fuel is coal w^{ch} they carry from Mosten: they have neither wood nor turf nor gors.

[Page 68] In this par. & Abergele &c. we observed y^t they cut in Morva Towyn & Morva Rhyddlan large thongs of Towyrch [turf] which they use for mawn [sods] to keep fire in winter & to put on y^e top of a stable or an outward house or Gors ab^t 2 yd. & a half in length & very near 3 q^{rs} broad, agos vodvedh i vodfedh a hanner o drwch yr oedhynt morwŷdŷn [so tough] ag y gall. edyn i taflu fel croen eidion heb i torri. Lhwyth Keffyl oedh tair ar ddeg, ond weithie rhagor o rîf

A copy of M^r A. M.'s letter

M. Feb. 24 9^s

My Father receiving y^r lett^r made bold to open it, wherein he found somewhat ab^t ten shillings; with wth he so puzzled

me that on a sudden I told him I owed you none, because I forgot to acq^t him since I came home: it is therefore my earnest request that when you are ask'd about that y^t you answer you went [*sic*] under a mistake, otherwise my Father will be displeas'd wth me: so y^t I hope you will not stick to excuse yourself as mistaken, rather than y^t any difference sh^d arise thence between a father & a son. The money w^d have been paid long ago, but I expected to see you at Oxford. But as soon as I go down now, I will pay them Mr Williams, whose receipt I'll send you enclosed. Good S^r be not offended at this affront given: but pardon him whom you shall ne're find guilty of such ungratefulness.

I am Your ever obliged Fr. & humble Serv^t.

H. M.

ST. ASAPH.

A Village or small town having onely a flesh market on Fridays. Distant from Denbigh four miles, from Caerwise 5, tho' vulgarly computed 4: from Conwy 12 from Rythun 9 & from Mold 12.

In the county of Flint & cwmmwd of Tegan;

[Page 69] surrounded with y^e parishes of Dimerchion, Kwm & Dhysart, Rhÿdhlán, Lh-San-Sho'r Lh nyvydh & Henlhan: y tri diwaetha yn Sir Dhimbech.

The length of y^e Parish from rhÿd y Kwttá a'r dervyn Dimmeirchion, to Morva Rhydhlán on y^e Borders of Abergele three large miles.

Lhêd y Plwy o wayn eithin og ar dervyn plwy'r Kwm i bont Édward ap Siôn Davydh ar dervyn plwy Llanyvydh tair milhdir byrrion. It contains 36 houses and a mill besides y^e Deanry and ab^t 36 houses on y^e other side the River at a little distance.

Kappel Ffynhowen (vair) is now quite ruinous. Ei gwÿl mabsant a gadwant wrth y Kappel hwnnw bymthengnos o gynhaiaf amser yr eirin.

Gwylmabsant Lhan Elwy a gadwant y Sÿl Kyntav o hâv. Rhai a grybwyllhant am dhái Sant Asaph *y* [*a* in margin] Chyndêyrn.

Mae ymma Eglwys heblaw y'r Escopy [*g* margin], a honno a elwir, The Welsh Church yr Eglwys Gymraeg.

Of the Cathedral vid. Coch Asaph.

The Bishop D^r Ed. Jones, y^e Dean Mr D. Price F. of Trin. Col. Cambr. The Chancellor D^r R^t Wyn. The Register Mr Tho.

Lloyd. Vicars of y^e Quire, Mr R^d Atkins, Mr Tho. Lewis, Mr R^d Mercer & Mr — Lloyd.

The Vicars take their turn in y^e Welsh Church.

Mr Alexander Gerard is Organist.

The Townships are

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Kil Owen | 5. Bryn Polyn | 9. Y Vaenol |
| 2. Bod Eigan. | 6. Gwern Glevryd | 10. Bodelwydhen |
| 3. Rhyllhon | 7. Tal âr | 11. Gwiewern [vulgo
Wickware] |
| 4. Kyrchennen | 8. Gwern Eigron | 12. Pengwern |
| | | 13. Meriadog |

[Page 70] A free school y^e sallary 12^l per annum left by Bp Isaac Barrow. Mr Tho: Lewis y^e schoolmaster.

An hospitall built by y^e same Bishop Barrow, where are allowed to eight women 30 shill: each p. ann' besides 5 shill. each towards coal.

Y Tai Kyvrivol: *Houses of note.*

1. The Bishop's Palace, lhe codwid kloben o arch bren [a large coffin]. The Deanery
2. Bod elwydhan Tho: Humphreys Esq: yn ôl i vywyd o S^r W^m W. a pia
3. Y Vaenol Roger Price Esq.
4. Y Vaenol Mr Tho. Ffoulkes
5. Pengwern Mr Jo. Lloyd
6. Pengwern Mr Rob^t Ffoulkes
7. Gwen eigron ycha Mr Tho. Pierce
8. Gwen eigron isa a Tenem^t belonging to Mr Davies of Lhannerch.
9. Meriadog Mr Pierce Foulks.
10. Plâs newydd Id^m
11. Koed y brain Id^m who bought it from Mr Ed. Prÿs
12. Y Ty'n y Glaskoed Mr Tho. Lloyd y^e Register
13. Pen y Kevn Id^m
14. Y Kevn Id^m.
15. Y Wickwer Mr John Lloyd a minor
16. Kevn. Mr Thomas Lloyd Attorney
17. Bodowen Mr Owen Owen a minor
18. Wickwar Mr Jo. Salsbri
19. Talâr John Pierce
20. Y nê vulgo tÿ'n rô John Hughes
21. Bron yr Hwylva — Roberts
22. Pen y bryn Evan Hughes

- [Page 71] 23. Glan Klwyd yn y wern Glevryd Ed. Hughes
 24. Kil Owen a berthyn i Mr Foulks o Eiviad [*sic*]
 25. Glan Klwyd ym mordeigan bel. to Sr Phil. Egerton's son.
 26. Yr Hewl bel. to Sr W^m Williams
 27. Yr Hendre divided between Mr Tho. Williams & Edward Jones
 28. Y wayn Mr John Jones
 29. Gley-goed [*i.e.* Goley-goed] Robt Pierce Hên Lyvre Kymreig: Old Welsh Books
 30. Glan Klwyd Kil Owen Mr Robt Parry
 31. Y wern dhŷ bel. to Mr Davies of Lhannerch
 32. Yskybor wen Mr John Jones
 33. Dwyilig Mr Edw. Hughes Gent.
 34. Kyffredin Jo: Hughes Gent. Mae sarn yn agos i vorva Rhydhlán a elwir Sarn-grâch yr Haidh.

The Woods.

Koed Kil Owen belongs to Mr Ffoulks of yr Eiviad

The Commons.

1. Y rô
2. Gwayn y Goley goed
3. Gwayn Eithinog
4. Rhan o Vorva Rhydhlán.

Yr Avonydh: Rivers.

1. Klwyd enters this p'rish from Demmeirchion and divides this p'rish from Demmeirchion, and so enters into Rhydhlán.
2. Elwy enters this parish out of Henlhan & running by y^e village meets Clwyd at Rhyd y Dheydhwr a mile below St Asaph.

[Page 72]

Y Pynt: Bridges.

1. Pont yr Alht Goch ar Elwy vilhdir odhiar Lanelwy.
2. Pont Lh. Elwy ar yr ŷn Avon yn y Lhan
3. Y Pontydh newydh ar Glwyd dhwy vilhdir oddhiar y Kymmer.
4. Pont Dhavydh ar Glwyd vilhdir îslaw y pynt newydh.
5. Pont Ed: Siôn ap Davydh ar Elwy rh. Pl. Lhanyvydh dhwy vilhdir odhiar bont yr Alhtgôch.
6. Y bond newydh yn y kanol rh. y dhwy.

Y Ffynnonydh: Springs.

1. Ffynnon Vair
 Mae Ogo Vawr yn y Wicwer a gelwir Karreg y Tylhvaen.

Mae mŵn plwm a chopper ym Meriadog gan Mr Lloyd y Register.

All the Rocks of the Parish are Limestone. No Turf in the Parish : most of their fuel coal.

RHYDHLAN.

Yn Nhegeingl. Distant from Kaerwys y^e only market town in y^e county 5 miles, from Denbigh six, from S^t Asaph 2 miles.

Ynghwmwd Yriaddig: in y^e comot of Yriaddig.

Y plwyvydh o'i amgylch iw y Diserth, Lhan Elwy a'r môr.

Hŷd y Plwy o rŷd y dheudhwr ar dervyn plwy Lhan Elwy i'r mor tair vilhtir.

Y Lhêd o Votrydhan plâs S^r J. Conwy marchog y Sîr i'r mor dwy vilhtir.

A town corporate consisting of 2 Bailiffs and ye houses [Page 73] contain'd in it are about 68 besides 30 in y^e Liberty

There was formerly a Chappel of ease which belong'd to this at a place now call'd Pen y Kevn du: abt a mile distant from y^e Church.

Y Gwylmabsant a gadwant ddydd sul ar ol dydd gwyl vair yn Medi.

A Parsonage & Vicarage: y^e former S^r Jo. Conwy K^t & Baronet, Mr Jo. Edwards is y^e present Incumbent.

Villages.

Pentre'r Velin: yr hên Avon: Strut y Rhull. Strut y Kevn du.

Y Trevydh Degwm: *Townships or Tythings.*

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Tre'r Krickin. | 6. Gwybyr. |
| 2. Tre Yskawen. | 7. Kevn dŷ. |
| 3. Tre'r Pentre. | 8. Tre'r Rhŷl. |
| 4. Tre Bryn y Wal | 9. Tre bryn hedydh |
| 5. Tre'r Bryn Bychan | 10. Tre Rhyd-Ordhwy. |

Castles.

1. viz. Castell Rhydlhan great pt of which stands and wherein leather money (ut aiunt) have been found and whereat a parl^t was kept in y^e reign of K. Edward the first.

Abbies.

1. Abby call'd Mynachlog Rhydhlan.

There was heretofore a hospitall which is now a tement belonging to Coll. Whitley.

Y Tai Kyvrivol: *Houses of note.*

1. Bôd Trydhan Sr Jo Conwy Knt & Baronet part of w^{ch} stands in Disart parish.
2. Berkinsey (vid. an Berkinshaw) Id^m
3. Hendre belongs to Esq. Egerton
- [Page 74] 4. Rhydordhwy. There are 3 houses of this name viz. 1. belong to Mr Mostyn of Penbedw Esq^r
2. Mr Henry Lloyd 3. bel. to Mr John Conwy now living in Denbigh.
5. Merllin y driw Mr W^m Williams
6. The Hill Ang. & Wall: Mr Jo. Conwy
7. Qwybyr, bel: to Mr David Gryffiths
8. Penbryn Qwybyr Mr Peter Pritchard
9. Bryn y Kwnning Mr W^m Conwy
10. Pen y Dheughlawdh Mr Hugh Pierce
11. Dwyilig belongs to Mr Jo: Conwy of Denbigh
12. Y neuadh newydd a state of 40^{ll} p^r ann bel. to Mr Rog^r Whitley.

Tai erailh: *other houses.*

Krickin Q. an Krîg Kain.

Mae hen Glodhieu yn nhre Ysckawen yn ymyl y dre a elwir y Plasseu yn awr.

Y^r oedh gynt dair Croes megis yn dair Kongl ag milhdr odhiwrth i gilydd viz. Croes Rhydhlan

2. Croes y Krickin

3. A Chroes y Kevn dÿ. Yn y man diweitha nid oes 'run yn yr amser ymma, ag y mae yn y Lleill vel Lheilh.

By y^e Castle in an acre of Land belonging to y^e vicarage arian y Corr [leather] was formerly found.

Morva Rhydhlan

is a Common belonging to this parish. There are several Warrens which they call Kyrtie cwnninger Sr Jo: Conwy a elwir pen y braich glâs Kyrtie ydiw twyne o dyvod wedy ir gwynt i gasclu ynghyd val tommenydh yn morva Harlech.

Avonydh: Rivers.

Mae Clwyd ag Elwy yn ymgyvarvod filhdir odhiar Rÿthlan yn rhÿd y dheudhwr ym mha le y mae Elwy yn colli i henw.

[Page 75] Mae Pont Rydhlan ar Glwyd o fewn ergid Carreg ne lai at yr Eglwys is yn ywch.

Ffydhion a small rivulet wh^{ch} springs in Tegan mount in Whitford Cwm par. where that runs underground at Hendremynach and runs to Trelawnyd & Disart part into this where it empty's itself into Clwyd a bow-shot below y^e Church.

Katherine Ear is 89 years of age

Dowze v; Sion ap Rob^t is ab^t 96

Ffynnon Vair about a quart^r of a mile from the well y^t retains y^e saint's name.

2. Ffynnon y Castelh ab^t a bow-shot above y^e church.

NB. The flood goes not above a mile and a half above y^e church which is distant from ye main Ocean above 2 miles.

There were two women who formerly lived in this but now dead call'd Morvydh & marred.

Their Fuel is altogether Coal from Mostyn.

There are no Limestones in this Parish nor Quarries where they dig slate.

DISSERTH

distant from Caerwys 4 miles from Denbigh 7. Ynghwm-mwd Prestattin: ond mae y dre dhegwm a elwir Dissertth ynghwmmwd Yriadhig. Surrounded wth ye Parishes of Rhydhlan, Cwm, Tre Lownid (Rhylounid) Gwayn Yskar, Galht melid (Angl. meliden) and the sea for half a mile.

Hÿd y Plwy frōm Botrydhan house, part whereof is in this parish on y^e borders of Rhydhan to a field's breadth of Koed Gwylim which lies in Lh. Hasaph two miles and a half.

Lhêd y Plwy o'r Môr i dir y Deon (enw Tÿ) a'r dervyn Plwy'r Kwm dwy a hanner.

[Page 76] 35 houses by ye Church. Their Saint Gwyvan : & Wakes y^e next Sunday after y^e 2d of June

The Townships.

1. Dissertth 2. Llywerlhwyd 3. Trekastelh. 4. Rhyd.

There has been a Castle at Tre Castelh, which some say was call'd Castelh Ffailon, alias Dincolyn alias C. Gern: for in y^e same Township there is a field call'd Bryn Dincolyn: there are some pieces of wall still remaining.

Y Tai Kyvrirol : *The Houses of Note.*

1. Y Plâs yn Niserth bel: now to Mr Whitley of Peel (a miner) to whom 'twas sold by Henry Hughes, Esq^r
2. Rhŷd Tho. Mostyn Esq^r young^r broth: to Sir Roger
'Twas a Mostyn before & he married y^e Heiress.
3. Tre-Castelth (Bishop's Land)
4. Y Graig, M^r Peter Hughes
5. Lhywerlhyd & Henblas M^r Henry Parry
6. Plâs newydd yn rhŷd isa M^r Whitley pred.
7. The Archdeaconry vulgo Plâs yr Esc[g]ob.
8. Y Pydew M^{rs} Jane Lhoyd an Heiress
9. Diserth M^r Tho. Jones
10. Siamber wen, enw hên vyrdhyn lle bŷ S^r Robert Ponderling yn bŷw.

Mae yma gae a elwir Bryn Difsyllt. Mae hen groes mal Karreg nadhva yn y Vynwent—ag ŷn arall yn Gamdha a vy gynt yn sevilh ty alhan i'r Vynwent ym hen Pont yr Eglwys.

Y Kreigie: *The rocks.*

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Rhan o voel Iriadhig | 3. Y Graig sef Kr. y Kastelth |
| 2. Karreg Heilin | 4. Karreg Faylon. |

[Page 78] M^r Hughes has a Warren viz^t Kwningaer y Plâs yn Diferth.

Yr Avonydh: *Rivers.*

1. Ffydhion o Ffynnon Asa ymhlwy'r Kwm, a chraig Arthur; yn rhedeg tan wal y vynwent ag i Glwyd ym plwy Rhydhlan—a fine Cataract just by y^e Church.

Ffynnon Gwyva ai vrythyllied wrth yr Eglwys.

Yr Ogo Vawr ym moel Iriadhig a remarkable Cave.

Copper mines at Karreg Failon belonging to Plâs yn nisert. Limestone plenty; no Turf.

Nant y Ffach in Tre Gastelth township Keynant lawn o anialwch a thylle Lhwynogod, &c.

1. Meliden
2. Lh. Hasa
3. Gwayn Yskar Gresford Pet: Williams Wrexham
4. Tre Lownyd
5. Comb. M^r Parry of Pwlh Halog
6. Dimeirchion M^r Hugh Prŷs person Caerwys.
7. Bat Varri M^r Evans y^e Pars
8. Caerwys M^r Eub. Wyn.
9. Whitford S^r Rog. Mostyn
10. Holywell N. Parry

11. Yskeiviog Mr Eub. Wyn.
12. Nannerch Mr R^d Mostyn
13. Kilken Mr Rog. Mostyn Mr Lloyd ydyw'r Person
14. Halkyn Mr Eub. Wyn. Latter to his father-in-law
Justice Williams
15. Flint Mr Jo. Lewis y^e Innkeeper
16. Northop Mr W^m Ball
17. Mold Mr Morgan Jones
18. Hardin Dr Percival
19. Eastyn Mr Jo: Edwards Inkeeper. Mr Eaton's Roman
brick floor

FINIS 1^{mi} VOL^s.

VOLUME II. 1699

[Page 1] **GALLT MELID.** *Angl. meliden.*

Distant from Caerwys 5 large miles fr Denb': rather 7 & a half and from Ruthin twelve.

Yn Hundred Prestattyn. Y Plwyvydh oi amgylch, Diserth, Gwayn-Yskar a Lhan Hasaph a'r môr dros vilhdir.

Hýd y Plwy o'r dalar gôch ar dervyn Disart at gaiâu a elwir Tervyn o vewn plwy Lh: Hasa milhdir a hanner.

Y Lhêd o ben ycha Koed yr Esgop ar dervyn plwy Gwayn yskar ir môr milhdir

Mae o dai yn y Pentre ymma (sef wrth yr Eglwys) dheudheg.

By Cappel gynt yn agos i'r Eglwys yn y Lhe a elwir Koetie'r Cappel.

(b) Melid ydyw i Sant, a'r syl ar ol y newved o hâf a gadwant.

It's a Prebendary (Mr R^t Tench at Prest^t) Mr Elis Lewis is Curate of this Church and Diserth.

The Glebe Land of this parish is in Disart parish. The Village of Prestattyn is in this Parish & may consist of 30 houses.

Two townships. 1. Meliden. 2. Prestattyn.

Y Tai Kyvrivol: *Houses of Note.*

1. Y nant a berthyn i R^d Mostyn o Benbedw Esq^r.
2. Y Plâs ym Hrestattyn a berth. i S^r John Conwy.
3. Y Lhÿs, tir yr Escob mewn lease i Domas Mostyn o'r rhÿd Esq. Lhÿs Maelgwn Gwynedh medh rhai a gelwyd hwn gynt.

[Page 2] 4. Pwlh y Gâth a b. i S^r Roger Mostyn. Hen Glodhie ym Hrestattyn Q. M.

Yr unig goed a elwir Koed yr Esgop.

Prestattyn a L^dship of S^r John Conwy's & Gallt Melid. a Lordship of the Bishop's

There's a Common in each Township: as also a Warren.

Ffynnon Velid in Galht Melid township.

This Parish is all even excepting the brow where Koed yr Escop.

Prestattyn is famous for wheat.

A cave above Melid.

Well at a place call'd Nant yr Ogo.

Exceeding rich Lead mines at Talar Gôch commonly call'd Disart mines. These belong to ye Bishoprick (or Archdeaconry) of St Asaph.

A Society of Miners at London pay the Bishop 12 shill. per Tun and £40 a year.

NB. part of ye Township of Prestattyn is in ye Diocess of Bangor.

Nid oes kerrig ond kerrig kalch. Rich and poor here burn all coal.

Mae ffynnon ym Hrestattyn a elwir Fynhowner.

Yng Galht melyd a gwelais was Ivank o amgylch tair ar higein mlwydh oed : yr hwn pân oedh yn dair ar dheg a dhigwydhodh syrthio dan olwyn a sigo i goes. Y medhig nis medroth i hiachau o gwbl gystal ag ar oedh o'r blaen, ag o hynny allan dros dair blynnedh ni chymmerdh y Lhank linieth yn y bŷd ond diod, [Page 3] neu bofsel, ne laeth, ne lymru ag o yn or hain ynghylch peint yn y dydh. ag weithie y bydhe ef dridie heb gymryd dîm olh. Yn awr mae ev. bêth yn welh i gyflwr. ond ni vwyttei etto odhiar dorth geiniog yn yr wythnos o vara ag weithie ychydig o venyn a diod ne bofsel val o'r blaen. Thomas Jones mâb Edw. Jones y Tybackwr a gelwir y Lhank. Yn Rhŷd yr oedh yn gwasaneythy pan vriwodh.

NB. nid yr olwyn ond y shaft (the cop) a dhirisglodh i grimmog ev.

Thomas Wyn Qwacker o Gaerwys oedh y medhig. Gwan iawn ydyw i liw : ag ef a dhywad na dhichon ef gerdded milhdir.

NB. Diod vain a yve ev, ag weithie werth keiniog ne dhwy yn yr wythnos o Dhwr aniseed, ne'r kyffelib.

LLAN ASSA.

alii Lhan-Asaph et Hassa 4 milhtir o Gaerwys ; o Dinbech 8 : o Ruthin 10 mawr. Yn Hwndrwd Prestattyn.

Y Plwyvydh o'i hamgylch Rhylevnyd, Gwayn Yskor, Galht Melid a'r môr

Hŷd y Plwy or Nant Plâs Mr Mosten o Benbed i llynegr filhtir a hanner o Whitfordd.

Hyd y plwy viz^t o llynegr yn glan y mor ar dervyn Whitfordd i'r Nant Plâs a berth i Mr Mostyn o Benbed Esq. ar dervyn Galht melid 2 filhtir a hanner. Yr hŷd o dre'r abad yn Whitfordd to ye Pont of Aer 3 miles

Y Llêd o llyneger ar derfyn Whitfordd i Lidiart y Talfryn ar dervyn Gwayn Yskor 2 filltir. Y tai o bob tu'r Eglwys ydynt o rivedi 6 mewn dwy dre dhegwm. fy yn gynt Gappel yn y plwy a elwid Cappel Beyno yng Gwesber

Dydd Sul Cyntaf o fai S^t Phil & Jac.

Y Bersonoliaeth a berth i'r Esq^r.

Y vicariaeth M^r Owen Rowlands ydiw y Vicar [in fainter ink: Hugh Lloyd Tho: Jones 1741 Vic.]

[Page 4]

Y Penhevydh.

1. Gronant, ym mha un y mae o bob tu 30 o dai
2. Gwesbyr, yn mha un y mae o bob ty 40
3. Pictyn¹, yn mha un y mae o bob tŷ 30 ar wasker.

Y Trevydh Degwm.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Gronant. | 2. Gwesbyr. | 3. Pictyn. | 4. Kelston. |
| 5. Actstyn ¹ . | 6. Trelogan | 7. Gwylgre. | |

The Church stands in Kelston Townsh^p.

Castelh Edwyn lle nid oes dim or muriau iw gwelâd yn awr yn nhre Actston: y mae yn agos o vewn Quarter milhtir at hwn gae a elwir perth Gwenllian.

Y mae tŷ gwedi i adeilady ar fedr fod yn Yskol râd gan un Tom ap Hugh o Lan Assa yr hwn a roes deg punt ar hugain at godi yr adeilad.

Y Tai Kyvrîvol.

1. Talackre Pierce Mostyn Esq. [in faint ink: Sr Geo:]
2. Gwlgre Angl. Gold grove Edw^d Morgan Esq^r
3. Plâs newydd yn y Lhan Tho: Baldwin Esq^r. [tad Ion tad Iō]
4. Yr hen blâs yn Lh Mr Peter Hughes [Ioⁿ H.]
5. Maes gwyn M^r Tho^s Parry
6. Pictyn M^r Amb: Hugh [M^r Edw^d Tottey, son of Robt Tottey of Brinford in y^e parish of Holywell]
7. Kelston bel. to M^r Tho: Mostyn who lives at Stockyn in Holywell parish. [Edw^d. Blunt of Orlton in Com Heref.]
8. Y Rhewl Vawr bel. to M^r Tho^s Mostyn of Kalcoed in y^e Parish of Holywell. [Robert Hyde of Nerquis Esq^r]
9. Pant Llawndŷ rectius Pant y Lhongdŷ bel. to Mrs. Margaret Gruffiths a min^r [who || Roger Mostyn of Kylken Esq^r who had issue Roger M || Jane dau^r of D^d Hughes]

¹ In fainter ink: S^r Geo: Mostyn Ld.

of Skiviog & Eliz. Mostyn || David Parry of Plâs ar hal].

10. Y Gyrr ead^m.

NB. Nad oes dim enwau a'r dai bychain yn y plwy ymma ond mynd wrth enwau y gwŷr sy'n byw ynddynt. Ond ar y caieu Hendre rŷg, Maes Gronant, Cae Davyd, Cae Robin fferm Macktyn, Coetie'r mwdwl, lle bŷ mwdwl eithin gŷnt.

11. Perth y maen Mr Tho: Parry [Mr Tho: Parry || Eliz. Davies of Tre'r Abad 1 Eliz: 2. Mary 3. Tracey.]

[Page 5] Y mae lle a elwir Goseddeu gleision tommydd vel Klip y Gop ar vynydd Actston hanner milhtir odhiar yr Eglwys; ag un aralh ar fryn y Garth yn agos i'r môr.

Y mae lle yn ymmyl yr Eglwys a elwir Croes ennen lle mae dwy ffordh yn ymgyffwrdd a chroes arall yn y vynwent.

Creigieu diffaeth uwch ben y môr: y mae hefyd mewn craig ywch ben y môr filhtir îs-law yr Eglwys a elwir Eglwys y bugeiliad. Y mae ywch ben Lhynegr y'mhlwy Whitffordh van a elwir Llwyn y bedh lle bu bedh Evan y mael lle bydhis yn cladhu plant a enir yn veirw.

Coed gwilim. Coed pant y Lhawndŷ; lle bu gŷnt goed.

Com: & Myn:

Mynydd Actstyn Arglwyddiaeth Sr Edw. Mostyn o Dalackre. Mynydd Trelogan. Mownog Kelston. Morva Gwesbyr Com.

Y mae yn Morva Gwesbyr Gwnninger y berthyn i Pierce Mostyn Esq^r of Dalackre.

Ffynnon Vair yn agos i Gronant a great subterranean riv. (ut mihi vid.) as ffynnon Assa in Cwm par.

Ffynnon Vigin near ye Church viz^t within a stone's cast above ye Chh.

Ffynnon Vair yn ymil y gyrr llai na chwarter milhtir yn îs na'r Eglwys.

Yr ydis yn keisio codi mŵyn plwm ym mhre Logan milhdir odhi'ar yr Eglwys.

Yr ydys yn codi digon o lô yn mhre Wesbyr. Y mae kerrig kalch dhigon yn mhre Actstyn, ag yn Wylgre; nid ydys yn codi dim yn un lle arall.

Y mae digon o gerrig nâdh yn mhre Wesbyr, yr rhain yr ydŷs yn i gweithio yn Slattŷs:

Kherrig nâdh goreu ynghymru (Pŷnt y Lhâth).

Y mae pobl yn dwedyd dharfod ir môr ynnill lhawer o dir Pant y Lhawndŷ.

Thom: Par. or maes gwŷn gynt sydh 84

Edw^d. Hughes o goed Gwesbyr 84

Glo iw'r tanwydh i gyd i dharlhaw &c. ond a Siarcol glo y maent yn krasu ei——Bri'g

Mr Wynne's acct of

Trelawnwyd Parish.

1. Trelawnwyd, Rhelownwyd being formerly call'd by y^e foregoing names supposed but erroneously because Lhawn o ŷd, for y^e name in ancient writings is Rhyd y lwfnid, quasi Rhyd y Lhoffnayd, being a passage in y^e said par: below a mill call'd Velin issa, which seems to be smoothed or made passable by art, and lies in y^e direct road from y^e par. church to S^t Asaph.

The same a Village and contains two townships viz. Rhŷd y Lofnaid and Pentre-foodan, commonly so call'd, but y^e name in old writeing Pentre—ffydhion, from Ffydhion y^e name of a river that runs below y^e said village.

2. It is situated in y^e Hundred of Prestattyn, yet part of it pays Tax wth Cwm parish, and therefore as to y^e part reputed to be in y^e comot of Yriadhig; bounded 'twixt y^e parishes of Lh. Asaph, Whitford, Comb, Disart and Gwaeniskor.

The number of houses

The number of inhabitants

Dedicated to S^t Michael.

4. There is a field call'd Coetieu'r ffattel supposed to be a piece of ground anciently concern'd [*sic*] for by Battle.

[Page 7] Another field call'd pwllh y Cwgwr for wch. name I could not find any y^t could make a reasonable conjecture, unless it will be allowed to be crogddwr, y^e water of y^e adjoining Lands falling into it.

5. —

6. Two severall fields call'd by y^e name of Coetie yr Orsedh where small mounts to this day appear where persons anciently of note were interr'd (as we suppose) but who is not known.

Another large mount in y^e Common, vulgarly call'd Gop and lying between the parishes of Rhyd-y-Lyfnid & Gwaen-y-skor: the ancient name of y^e mount Coperleny where, by tradition, Aurelius one of y^e Roman Generals fortified himself and was afterwards inter'd.

7. Part of Clawdh Offa runs thro' ye Parish
 8. ———
 9. ———
 10. ———
 11. ———
 12. Copperleny ye name of ye hill, common and mount.
Vide Riseton Q.
 13. The River Ffydhion runs through ye par: having its first rise on Tegan mount, and joyns itself with ye streams of severall wells in ye par: call'd by ye names of Ffynnonen Craig Arthyr, but why Craig Arthur is so call'd I could not learn.
 14. *Vide 13* 15.—— 16.——
 17. The ground fit for either Corn or pasture is accordingly used so by ye inhabitants. The nature of ye soil what they call lime stone ground & most p^t fertile; some part clay & gravel, not woody, but each person's ground severall from his neighbours by —— enclosures, ye land observed to procure better corn in case of excess of dry or wet weather then some of its neighbouring parishes.
 [Page 8] 18. The ground produces plenty of wheat, barley, pease and beans; and oats it well produces; but ye grain is supposed always to injure the ground unless the first crop lime used for compost; as also marle of late years wth good success whereof there is a vein y^t runs thro ye midle of ye Parish.
 19. Reputed healthy and remarkable for being so, when others of ye neighbouring parishes were sickly as being subject often to Agué & fluxes. The cause ascribed to ye air; the situation of ye parish being indifferent high, yet the ground lying in it lying somewhat level.
 21. The natural disposition of ye inhabitants being to keep an overmuch stock of cattle, and a hard winter or a dry summer often occasions want of sustenance, otherwise all sorts of cattle healthy—as to their magnitude they are generally of a middle size.
 29. *Vide 18* as to marle. The par. lyes most on limestone, a considerable expence on ye Hill Copperleny for mines of late years. Some Sparks of Lead found, but not to quit cost—a considerable quantity was found of oar supposed to be copper—it produced some quantity of copper but not to quit cost. The works daily cease [? ware] with a design to search further into it but lyes at present neglected.

30. Trout & eel, miller's thumb.

Roach, perch, the last brought from pimblemare 20 miles off in bladders of late years: they have bred infinitely & stocked this end of y^e county with that species being heretofore wanting . . . fish have been brought from Staffordshire abt. 16 years agoe & put in y^e river Ffydhion y^t runs thro' y^e parish but they never bred; they were somewhere observed to play in y^e river 2 years after their first putting in.

[Page 9] Trelownyd is distant from Caerwys 3 miles and from Denbigh 7. Surrounded with y^e par^s. of L: Hasa, Whitford, Cwm (Comb), Disart & Gwayn Yskor. The Length from Pant Tre'r Abad on y^e B. of Whitford and Lhan-Hasa to Kae'r Velyn isa bordering upon Disart is a large mile.

The Breadth from ochor Kop yr Leni on y^e B. of Gwayn Hyskar Iervyn (a house so call'd) on y^e B. of Cwm 3 quart^{rs} of a mile.

There are ten Houses by y^e Church. A Chapel of ease to Disart formerly, whether it was Q.

Their Saint Michael. The Herbage of y^e Churchyard bel: to the parishioners.

A Rectory in y^e Bishop's hands: M^r W^m Owen the present Curate.

M^r John Wynne of Gop has built a School-House and endow'd it with a sallary of fifteen pounds per ann. viz^t ten pounds to y^e head schoolmaster and five to y^e usher, besides a separate house and garden and outhouses for each.

One M^r Turner an Anabaptist is y^e present schoolmaster. He designs also a mathematical school & to endow it wth six pounds per annum.

The houses of note.

1. Copperleni John Wyn Esq^r predict.

2. Henvryn M^r John Davies

3. Pentre M^r Elis Jones

[Page 10] 4. Tervyn M^r Andrew Hughes of Lh-Hasa

5. Siambr. Wen M^r John Williams

6. Craig Arthur bel: to M^r Tho. Davies of Tre'r Abad

7. ———

Bwll Alog not 400^{ll} per ann,

The Commons.

Mynydh Ryloynydh 2. Ochor y Gop.

Y Ffynnydh.

1. Ffynnon Michangel 2 Ffynnone'r graig

3. Ffynnon Vair

All y^e stone in y^e Parish is Lime stone Q. Whether y^t be properly Clawdh Offa which runs along Trelownyd mountain from Tre'r Abad in Whitford Parish toward Trelownyd, for so some of the inhabitants maintain.

Some mounts or Barrows on Axton mountain. 1. Rhos y Bendeth 2. Bryn y saeth 3. Rhos y Lywyrch.

Entrochi Baciolo di Santo Paolo echinitanum, fragmenta &c. copiose inveniuntur juxta Tre Lofnyd et procul dubio saxum calcarium per universum Tegenie comitatum eosdem exhibet lapillos uti et pectinitas, nautilus minores, &c.

Caverna in rupe Moel yriadhig stillabat vel calidissimâ hac æstate sed parcè: guttas enim Laqueari appendentes mille videres, sed cadentes vix decem quadrantis horæ spatio.

[Page 11.]

GWAENYSKOR :

Distant Kaerwys the only corn market in y^e county 4 miles, from Denbigh 8 from Ruthin 12.—In the hundred of Prestattyn.

Y Plwyvydh oi amgylch, Disart, Galht melyd Lhan Hasa, Rhylownyd.

Hÿd y plwy o vryn odyn ar dervyn Lhan Hasa ir erw gnyekiog a'r dervyn Disart, filhtir.

Lhêd viz o glip y gopp ar dervyn Rylawnyd i goetie'r mwdwl ar dervyn galht-melyd 3 q^r milhtir.

Y Tai o bob tÿ'r eglwys ydynt yn agos i ddwsîng.

Y Gwylmabsant ydiw tair wythnos or cynhaiaf vizt: dydd sÿl ar 'ol gwyl vair ddiwaetha.

Personoliaeth Mr Ev: Evans yw'r Person. Nid ydiw'r plwy i gid yn gwneuthur on un dre dhegwn.

Y Tai Kyvrivol : *Houses of Note.*

Gwaen Yskor Mr Thom. Edwards a Junior

Mynydh gwaen Yskor a Common.

NB. Y bydh yn vnych yn yr hâf sÿch fwyolaeth nag^o ddwr yn y Plwy yma.

Y Bryn llwyn is a lake w^{ch} is not dry but in a very dry summer; a q^r of a mile distant from y^e Church.

Barkley y klochydh oedh go pan fu farw

Cath. v; R^d gwedi pedweir ugain.

Mrs Anne Hughes of Gwaenyskor is above 80.

Ffynnon Gwayn-Yskor ynghylch q^r milhtir odhiar yr eglwys.

[Page 12] All y^e stones in y^e par. are limestones.

Y Tanwydh yw Glô o Fostyn ag o lan Hasa.

KWM.

Distant from Kaerwys 3 large miles and from Denbigh 5 & a half.—Situat yn ghwmwd Yriadhig alias Kwmwd Tegeingl, surrounded with ye Parishes of St. Asaph, Rhydhlan, Diserth, Trelawnyd, Whitford & Dimheirchiawn.

The Length of ye Parish from Dólvechan on Rhydhlan to ye brook Ffydhion by Hendre Mynych on the Borders of Whitford about 3 miles.

The Breadth from Moel Yriadhig (viz ye Moel included in ye parish) on ye borders of Disart to Rhyalht on ye borders of Dimherchion a mile and a half.

There are by ye Church but four houses.

Y trigolion a dhywad vod yr hên eglwys ar ben mynydh y Kwm; odhiar y man lle mae yn awr.

Ei gwylmabsant a gadwant y 13 o vai sev dydh gwyl Mael a Silien.

NB. Y Sŷl gwedi'r dydh a Kadwant nid yn inig ymma ond agos drwy'r gymru olh.

A Rectory & Vicarage. Mr Rog^r W^{ms} of Lh. Dyfsilio Montg. sh. the former Mr John W^{ms} ye latter.

Dwy Dre Dhegwm. 1. Ywchlan. 2 Islan.

Y Tai Kyvrivol: *Houses of Note.*

1. Pwlh Alog [scribitur Pwlh Haylog] R^d Parry Esq^r
2. Pentre Tho^s Mostyn Esq^r
3. Marian R P p'dict
4. Plâs yn y Krom: this was ye ancientest house: Geo. W^{ms} gent.
5. Rhyalht als (ut creditur) Rhiw yr Allt Id^m
6. Y Voel sev voel yriadhig Mr Ed. Hughes.
7. Yr aelwyd ycha yn y Kwm, Roger Edwards.
8. Hendre mynych a berthyn i Mr Davies o Lannerch.
9. Ty'n y vron a berthyn i Rich^d Mostyn o Benbed Esq^r i dad ai pyrhasodoh gan S^r Rob^t Owen. Yr oedh gynt yn perthyn ir Lhwydiaed.
10. Y Plâs a berthyn i Rich^d Parry Esq^r ychod.

NB. Y wydros (sivè gwydraws) enw Kaiay lle bŷ plâs gynt. Mae dwy orsedh ar vynydh y kwm; unde Lacus adjunctus Lhyn y Gorsedhe audit.

Bedh Tangwystl gwraig Lhywelyn ap Meilir oedh yn y gangelh dan y Ffenestr o'r Lhaw asw ag ydw yn awr yn y vynwent; i'r aelwyd ycha a perthyne.

Tair clôch brês pedeir cornellog a gawd ar y vron siêt yn agos i'r eglwys: Sev i henwae cloch velen y Kwm: 2. Klôch

wen Abergele 3 Klôch l s Lhandhylas : ond rhai a dhywed mae kyn gwneid yr Eglwys y kawd hi. Gardh Gynen a gelwyd y man lle mae'r eglwys kyn i hadeilady.

Mae moel Yriadhig yn y Plwy ymma. Mae nhw yn i holi hi i g d ond mae diserth hevyd yn holi rhan o honi hi. Marian y Kwm is a Common, mynydh y Kwm a mountain.

Yr Avonydh : Rivers.

Ffydhion sy'n rhanny rhyngthynt a Chwitfordh ag yn tardhy tan y Lhidiart gerrig ym mynydh Tegain.

[Page 14] 2. Rhyd y Bwboch o ffynnon Leiki yn godre mynydh y Kwm, ag yn agos i'r eglwys ag i Glwyd rhwng y Kwm a Lh: elwy vilhdir a hanner is-law'r eglwys.

Y Ffynnonnydh : Springs.

Mae medh y trigolion saith Ffynnon a Seith igeint a'r vynydh y Kwm.

Y rhai hynod, the most remarkable, Ffynnon Assa. hon medh rhai sy'n lhenwi ag yn troio ond ni welais dhim tebig i hynny er dal s lw 9 awr. R^d Parry of Pwlh-Alog Esq^r sett neat pillars about it. The spring is near as large as that of Holywell, and turns a mill just by.

2. Ffynnon vael a silie rhai a gyrchant ymma i olchi Lhyged. etc^a.
3. Ffynnon Wrda corrupte pro Dh rda.
4. Ffynnon Vair, wrth y Vicariaeth.
5. Ffynnon Leiki als ff. Kilhayl lle ni thwnnodh hayl erioed.
6. Ffynnon y graig
7. Ffynnon dh 
8. Ffynnon y berw.
9. Ffynnon wen
10. Ffynnon y Garreg lwyd.
11. Ffynnon goch etc.

Mae Ffydhion yn rhedeg tan y dhaiar yn hendre mynych (amser h v) tri chwarter milhdir.

Ffynnon y pwlh k ch sy'n rhedeg dan y dhaiar viz. dan Varian y Kwm, i werglodh Ed^d Hughes ynghyleh milhdir ne hanner milhdir os ewch yn innion ; a hyn a wythis drwy eisin s l a rowd ar wyneb y ffynnon.

[Page 15] Mae Ffynnon yn ymmyl ffynnon Mael a Silie odhiar alwm ; yr hon a dyr bossele medh rhai [it is said will break a possett].

Yr Ogo a welais wrth Dhiserth a berthyn i'r plwy ymma

NB. Mae Bedh Dd dh  dan Sylvaen, dan y ffenestr briodas yn Eglwys y Dhiserth. Twlh Gwen goch ar Voel Yriadhig ydyw enw Ogo:

Mae kerrig dŷon wrth yr Eglwys a weithia yn lhyvnion val marble.

Digon o galch. Towyreh a lŷsg rhai yn y plwy odhiar ben Moel Diseren; but their fuel is coal & some wood.

Lhawer o bylhe mŵn er amser gwŷr Rhyven ar voel yriad-hig medhir offeiriad y Kwm ag ereilh o'r trigolion.

DIMMEIRCHION.

Oddiwrth Gaerwys vilhdir a hanner; odhiwrth Dhimbech dair milhdir; odhiwrth Lan Elwy dwy; odhiwrth y Wythgryg wyth etc^a. Mae'r holh blwy yn Arglwydhiaeth yr Esgob, ag ynghwmmwd (the Hwndrwd) Rhydhlau.

Y Plwyvydh oi amgyleh ydynt Kaerwys, Chwitfordh, y Kwm, Lh. Elwy, a Henlhan, a Photfarri. Hŷd y plwy o Ffydhion wrth gae Rhys ar dervyn plwy Chwitfordh i bont y Kambwlh ar dervyn plwy Henlhan tair milhdir; a'r Lhêd o'r Pennant Dimmerchion a'r dervyn y Kwm lle mae avon vach yn tervyny i avon arall [hen Avon vocari existimant] wrth y [Page 16] pantglas ar dervyn plwy Botfarri a Chaerwys milhdir. Mae pedwar ty o vewn ergid karreg i'r eglwys.

Ar y sŷl kynta ar ôl digwyl Dhywa Kadwont i gwylmab-sant.

Personoliaeth a Vicariaeth sef y wraig o' Vachegraig ydwyr kynta a Mr Gryffyd Evans ydyw'r Vicar.

Pentre Ffynnon Veyno lle mae pump o dai.

Y Trevydh degwm: *Townships or Tythings.*

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Tre'r Bryn-gwyn | 2. Tre vaen eva |
| 3. Tre'r Lhan | 4. Tre'r graig. |
| 5. Tre Vachegreg. | |

Yn y Gorsedhi yr oedhid yn kladhy gynt o herwydh esgyrn dynion a gawd yn rhai o honynt, ond nid yn y plwy ymma.

Mae Gorsedh yr Iarll nailh ai yn y plwy ymma ai yn Chwitfordh.

By Mwdwl eithin ar Voel Maenêva.

Mae Karreg ar i phen yn y Pant glâs yn dervyn rh. Tre'r Lhan a thre'r Bryngwyn.

Y Tai Kyvrivol: *Houses of Note.*

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1. Bachegreg | Col' Salsbri. |
| 2. Bryngwyn | W ^m . Rutter Esq Justice: ad pacem. |
| 3. Pant Evan | Mr John Evans. |

4. Aelwyd ycha Mr. Thomas Price
5. Bryngwyn Mr. Thomas Hughes.
6. Maen Eva Mr. Tho: Hughes.
7. Y Tŷ Gwyn Mr Edw^d Mostyn.
8. Bryn al^{os} y Plâs yn y Bryn Dimherchion Mr Davies mab John Davies or Cappel ai prynnodh.
9. Ffynnon veyno Mr. Thomas Meivod.
10. Brickil yn nimerchion a berthyn i Mr. T. Prŷs ychod o'r aelwyd ycha.

[Page 17] 11. Kae Rhŷs a b. i Mr Davies o Lannerch.
Nid oes graig yn y Plwy ond Kraig maen Eva.

Commins nhw.

1. Mynydh maen Eva.

Mae Avon y Brickyl yn tervyny rh. Dimherchion a Chaerwys. Mae hi yn kodi ym Moel maen Eva, ag yn mynid i Ffydhion yn Hendre Menych rh. Plwy'r Kw m a Chwitfordh.

Y Ffynnonydh: *Springs.*

1. Ffynnon Veyno yn nhre'r Graig.

Sian v3 Pierce ap Robert oedh bedwar ugeint a deydheg.

Pierce Parry yn yr aelwyd ycha sy or yn oedran.

Mae Ogo yn hre'r graig a elwir Ogo Dimherchion. Vo [? Ve] Gawd peth mwn plwm yn ymmyl onnen Hasa. Digon o gerrig Kalch. Glo a Loskant o Vostyn, Lh. Hasa, Bychdan, a Bagilht.

Lhawer o weydh chwe ychen pedw. ychein a day gephil etc. a welem ym mîs mehevin etc, yn dwyn glô i dai'r gwyr bonnedhigion etc. drwy'r dydh.

CAERWYS:

Distant from Denbigh five miles, and from Ruthin seven. yn ghwmwd Rhydhlân.

Y Plwyvydh o'i amgylch ydynt Potvarri, Dimmeirchion, Whitford & Ysceiviog.

Hŷd y Plwy o'r Avon Whiler wrth vaes y Koed a'r dervyn Yskeiviog a Photvarri ir Aelwyd ycha ym hlwy Dimherchion milhdir a hanner.

[Page 18] Y Lhêd o Avon Galchog yn tervyny ar Yskeiviog i Avon Vihanghel ar dervyn Potfarri hanner milhdir. Mae yn y dre ymma o dai dri igeint. Mae o eneidie yn y dre a thre Dhegw m Kaerwys dri chant a phymp a'r higeint: ag yn y Plwy heblaw hynny dri igein a chant.

I marchnad a gadwant dhydh Mawrth ag nid oes yn dre Varchnad aralh trwy yr ôlh sir.

Mihangel ydyw i Saint. Personoliaeth yrwan er amser esg. Barrow, ond hi a vŷ yn berfon o haeth ac yn vicariaeth. Mr Hugh Price ydyw y Person presennol.

Y Trevydh Degwm: *Townships or Tithings.*

1. Kaerwys
2. y Bryngwyn
3. Tre Vedwen.

Y Tai Kyvrïvol: *Houses of Note.*

1. Lhwyn y Glynnie; Hugh Gryffydh Esqr.
2. Lhidiart gerrig; Mr Peter Jones.
3. Y wern a b. i Mr Jones or Dhôl.
4. Maes y Koed; Mr Eubul Wyn.
5. Y Pwlh gwyn Mr John Price a minor annor[um] 18.
6. Plâs îsa a berthyn i Me Hugh Gryffydh uchod ar ôl i Vam.

NB. Nid oes haiach o wŷr yn y Sir ymma a glywodh Sôn erioed am Sain Neidr.

Mae Troedvedh o dîr yn y Vynwent o elwir tir Dewi; am hynny ni dhaw byth gornwyd ir dre ymma.¹

Mae Kraig tan y dre a elwir Kr. Mihangel. nid oes yn Koed yn y plwy ymma ond Koed y Pwlh gwyn.

[Page 19] **Y Kommyns:** *The Commons.*

1. Darn o vynydh Tegan.
2. Y Rhôs goch.

Yr Avonydh: *Rivers.*

1. Chwiler syn kodi ym hlwy yskeiviog ag yn rhanny rh. Potfarri ag ymma: ag i. Glwyd wrth bont Ryffydh rhwng Henlhan a Photfarri.
2. Avon mihangel o ffynnon mihangel o vewn chwarter milhtir ir eglwys; ag i Chwiler ym hlwy Potvarri.
3. Avon Galchog or Fynnon dêg tan y Dre ag i Chwiler ym maes y Koed ar derv. pl. Yskeiviog

Lhyn calchog ychydig is-law'r Fynnon dêg.

Y Capten Prŷs or Pwlh gwyn oedh dheydheg a Phedwar igeint. Avon mihangel sydh yn rhedeg dan y dhaiar yn ghylch tair Lhath o dîr yn ymyl y Fynnon.

¹ There is a Foot of Land in y^e Church-yard called Dewi's Land for wh^e reason y^e Town will be always free from y^e plague.

Y Ffynnonnydh: Springs.

1. Fynnon deg: 2. Fyn: Levrith. 3. Fyn: Mihangel.
4. Ffynnon vedw y Tervyn ar bl. dimherchion lhe bydhis ar darlhen yn amser Profesiwn. Fyn: mihang. rhag Llygeid Clevion, devayd ar dhwylo etc^a.

Ogo blawd Kyrch yn nant Vihangel mewn Kerrig Kalch.

Ni chlodhiant am dhim yma ond Kerrig Kalch. Glô a loskant o Vostyn, a Bychdan a Bagylht. Mae marldîr a Thyvothir ym maes y Koed a'r Pwlh gwyn.

[Page 20] Mae man wrth y Dre a Elwir enw'r Castellh.

POTFARRI.

Two miles from Caerwys, and near ye same distance to Denbigh; for it is generally computed to ly in ye midway. The Church and one third stands in Flintshire and is in ye hundred of Rhydhan the rest of ye Parish in ye hundred of Ruthin — & county of Denbigh. The parishes surrounding it are Lh Dyrnog (D.Sh') Yskeiviog, Caerwys, Dimherchion, Henlhan D.Sh.

The length from pont Ryffydh ar Glwyd ar Dervyn plwy Henlhan at y Groes ar Vwlch Koed y mynydh ar Derv. Lh. Dyrnog ag yskeiviog dwy vilhdir a hanner.

Y Lhêd o Nant Wylm ar Der. Dimerchion a'r Dre gôch ar derv. Lh. Dyrnog dwy vilhdir gymreig. Mae o Dai wrth yr Eglwys &c.

By Gynt Gappel Hwlkyn yn swydh Dhimbech yn y dre ganol. Ysgybor ydyw'r Kapel yn awr. Y Gwylmabsant a gadwant Dhydh-Gwyl y styffant.

Dîr ydyw i Saint.

A Rectory, viz that pt of it which lies in Denbighshire; Mr Evans y^e Present Incumbt.

Pentre Bot Varri onely 3 houses where Sr Robert Cotton is buylding an Iron forge. Y Geynas yn Sir Dhimbech a village of six houses.

Y Trevydh Degwm: Townships or Tythings.

Dwy yn Sir Flint viz^t Tre'r Lhan.

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 2. Bod Eithinen. | 3. Pont y Plâs. | 4. Pontwts. |
| 5. Tregoch. | 6. Tre Ganol. | 7. Lhwyn y Gyvin. |
| 8. Hendre Vaelor. | 9. Tre'r kae kôch. | 10. Tre Vlorant. |

Y Ffynnonnydh: *Springs.*

1. Fynnon Dhiêr arver ydyw i'r tylotta yn Plwy offrwm Kowion gwedi ymdroi a nhw naw gwaith o amgylch y Ffynnon: Keiliog dros vachgen a chowen dros eneth. Arverant hevyd roir plentyn hyd i wdhwf yn hair Kongl y Phynnon a hyn rhag gweidhi'r nos. Arverant offrwm nodwydhe etc^a i Fynnon Vihangel dros Dhevaed rhag dolyr o Lygeid etc^{a.1}
3. Fynnon y tervyn.
4. Fyn. y vrân etc^a.

M^{rs} Anne Roberts sydh 88.

Nid ydis yn klodhio am dhim ond Kerrig Kalch a cherrig gleision i wneuthyr gwellydh &c^a. Glo a choed a Losgant. Dim mawn yn y Plwy.

Plantæ ad Sepes juxta Caerwys.

1. Mentastrum majus crisp. seu fol: Scabro.
2. Rosa pomifera maj. & min. propè Trelofnyd, fumaria flore pallido.

[Page 23] **THE SMALL SILVER ESCUTCHEONS**

At Mostyn—1. Argent, A Crofse floree engrayled Sable and 4 ravens proper bills, and legs or Q [Query] an rectius gules.

[*Added in red*] The Arms of Edwin Prince of Englefield.

The arms of

2. Party per bend argent and Sable ermined; A Lion Rampant or.

The Arms of Tydyr Trevor.

In y^e white y^e ermines ar [*sic*] black & *vice versa*

3. Gules a chevron argent inter 3 orbs of y^e same.

The Arms of

4. G. a chev. S. ermin'd arg. inter 3 helmets of y^e same

The Arms of

5. In chief A bar argent erm. sable. Gules a Chevr. or

The Arms of

6. Azure a lion pafasant argent.

The Arms of

The Col^{rs} enamel'd.

¹ It is a custom for y^e poorest person in the Parish to offer chickens after going nine times round y^e well. A cockrell for a boy & a pullet for a Girl. The child is dipt up to his neck at three of the corners of y^e well. This is to prevent their crying in y^e night. It is usual to offer pins, &c. to Michael's well for the cure of warts & sore eyes &c.

HOLYWELL.

Tre Phynon, in Welsh, distant 3 reasonable miles from Kaerwys, eight from Denbigh, ten from Ruthin, 14 from Wrexham & 12 from Chester. Situate in y^e H: of Coleshill, surrounded wth y^e Parishes of Whitford, Yskeiviog, Halkyn, Flint and Northop and the sea for about 3 miles.

The Length from Stockyn (or else Bryn y Groes in Whitford Parish) to Bryn Moel on y^e borders of [Page 24] Northop 4 long miles. The Breadth from Rhyd Devaid on y^e borders of Yskeiviog to Bagilh mark on y^e sea two miles & a half.

There are in Holywell betwixt houses & cottages 120. Q. [Query] mels. There's a Chappel buylt over y^e Well. Quere when & by whom.

Their Feast y^e first Sunday all Holl' Tide.

The Impropr: belongs to M^r Davies of Llanerch, M^r Pennant of Bichton, M^r Pennant of Bagylht.—M^r Ed: Parry y^e Vicar. The Vicar is elected by Jesus College.

The Villages.

1. Pentre Pwlh glô ab^t 20 houses.

The Townships.

1. Coleshill
2. Bagylht.
3. Holywell
4. Greenfield Brit. maes Glàs
5. Brynford Brit: Brynfordh & 6 Calcot

A Hill above y^e Ch: is call'd Bryn y Castelh.

The ruins of y^e Abby of Basingwerk are seen h. a mile below y^e town.

The Houses of Note.

1. Greenfield hall bel: to S^r Edw: [above line, *Geo*:] Mostyn of Talakre.
2. Bagylht Hall, Rog^r Pennant Esq^r. y^e Present High Sheriff.
3. Calcot, M^r Samuel Mostyn [1699 added in pencil]
4. Bryn fordh M^r Edwards.
6. Cornist M^r W^m Butler.
5. Bagylht M^r Edward Griffiths.
7. Cornist M^r John Parry.
8. Colesilt farmhouse bel: to M^r Whitley.
9. Brinford M^r Gabriel Edwards.

[Page 25] Y Garnedh Lwyd, enw koitie yn hîr y Brynfordh.

The Woods.

1. Greenfield wood.
2. Bagylht wood.

The Commons.

1. Mynnydh Tegan. 2 Morva, viz^t Morva Bagylht and morva maes glâs.

Mem. The live toad found in a piece of solid oar in this Parish Q. [Query] of

The Rivers.

1. Avon gwen Vrewi Rivul: subt. nid oes yn bont ar hon.

This springs at y^e lower end of y^e Town, and so directly to y^e sea a mile off.

Ffynnon Beyno yn y dre yn agos i'r groes.

. died lately aged one hundred & twelve.

Limestone quarries on Tegan mountain.

They dig cole on Mr Pennants ground and store of lead in y^e neighbourhood at Bagylht. They observe in this neighbourhood, that y^e lead viz^t potter's oar lies always under y^e limestone, but y^e coal never.

Offa's dike begins at Basingwerk. at the Abby of Basingwerk we found the Tombstone of Dñs Anianus

Entrochus very common in their lead pits. In one of them I observed much red Caulk. We found also pieces of Siliquastra, and a round sort of Bufonites like shot.

WHITFORD.

[Page 26] Brit. *Chwitfordh dwy Vildhirvawr*,¹ milhdir vawr o dre Vostyn, lhe mae marchnad am Vara a chig etc^a dhydh Sadwrn. Saith vilhdir o Dhimbech, yn ghwmwd Yriadhig.

Lhêd y Plwy o Lynegr (enw avon) ar dervyn Lhan Hasa i'r Lhyn dÿ ym hlwy Yskeiviog 4 milhdir.

I Hyd o'e lidiart Hendre mynych a'r dervyn plwy'r kwm i Var Mostyn ar y shienel pym milhtir.

Y Plwyvyd oi amgylch.

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. Tre ffynnon. | 2. Yskeiviog. |
| 3. Kaerwys. | 4. Dimheirchion |
| 5. Y Kwm. | 6. Ryllwnyd. |
| 7. Lhan Hasa, a'r môr dros dair milhdir. | |

Mae o dai wrth yr eglwys 24, ond Tylodion igîd, odhiar chwech ne saith.

Mae gwaliê hên gappel yw g'veled yn rhê'r Abad.—Chwech wythnes o gynhaiaf a kadwant y Gwylmabsant.

¹ Qu. an subintell o Drev Fhyñon.

Mr Mostyn o Benb: ydyw'r Person a Mr . . . Davies ydyw'r Vicar. [*In red*, in the hand which writes all the red ink additions: Gr. Gryffiths, 1742].

Mae o dai yn hre Vostyn dheynaw ne igein. Yn mhentre Lhinegr i mae wyth o dai Pentre Fynnon Saith dy.

Y Trevydh Degwm: *Townships or Tythings.*

- | | | |
|---|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Tre Vostyn. | 2. Tre'r Abad | 3. Chwitford garn. |
| 4. Tre Vychden | | 5. Y Dre Lan |
| 6. Tre Dynowen [<i>In red</i> : Downing] (i.e., <i>ni fallor eden owen</i>) | | |
| 7. Mertyn isglan. | 8. Mertyn ywch-glan. | |

[Page 27] Q. in Yskeiviog where Castell Edwyn lies?

Q. Whether there was a Monastick building at Gelhi in Mostyn Township?

Q. Whether maen y chwydhvaen was a Sanctuary stone?

Y Tai Kyvrivol: *Houses of Note.*

1. Mostyn. Sr. Rogr. [*In red*: Thomas 1742] Mostyn Knt. & Bart.
2. Bychden. Mr. Peter [Dd] Pennant
3. Mertyn Id^m. [*In red*: Dd Pennant Esqr.]
4. Tydhyn ycha. Id^m.
5. Y dwnyn isa. Mr Thos. [Dd 1742] Pennant
6. Y Dwnyn ycha: Mr. John [Pyers] Lloyd
7. Ty [Mertyn] Mr. Foulkes o Whitford.
8. Ty'r [Mertyn] Dr Pierce Id^m. [*In red*: John Libanus A M & B. D. Parson of Wychem et in y^e Isle of Ely].
9. Ty Julius Seiser
10. Ty [Mertyn] Mr. Benj: Wms. [Dd Pennant Esqr]
11. Kelyn. Mr. Thomas Jones [Vicar of Lh. Asaph].
12. Ty'n y Wayn Id^m (Post vid. Humphreys.) [y^e s^d Mr Th. Jones]
13. Ty'n y Pant a berthyn i Mr Edwards o Vrynfordh.
14. Y Gelhi a berthyn i Mr Harry Hughes Ystiw. y maes glâs rhai ai geilw hi hên Vynachlog.
15. Pentre Fynnon Mr Rog. Edwards. [Sr Tho: Mostyn Bart.]
16. Tre'r Abbad Mr. Thomas Davies
17. Y Plâs mawr, rhiw yskyborddy mawr etc^a yn agos ir Cappel yn hre'r Abad. [Benjⁿ Lloyd, a minor]
18. Cornel y Kae Kelyn, Mr Robert Jones ai prynodh o gan Domas Williams
19. Kornel y K. Kelyn isa Mr Gryff. Thomas.
20. Ty'n y groesffordh a berth: i Mr Mostyn o Benbed.

21. Mae myrdhyn yn hre dynowen mewn Coitie a elwir y tŷ maen lle'r [Page 28] oedh henafied Sr Rogr [Tho.] Mostyn yn trigo.
22. Y Lhock Mr Hugh Prichard [John Jones clark of Whitfd]
23. Hendre mynych a berthyn i Mr. Davies o Lannerch.
24. Sarn Wilkin Thomas Wilkin [*In pencil*: Sr Tho: Mostyn]
25. Ty'n y Kaie (yn'hre Vostyn) a berthyn i [sic] Vomas Lewis o Vertyn. mae'r ty yn gorwedh a'r dir Abad
26. Gwayn y Golch. Mr Pet. W^{ms} o dre'r Lhynnie.
27. Lhwyn Ivor Harry [I] Hughes.
28. Rhyd Vychden Mr Pet: [Dd] Pennant predict:
29. Pen y Gelhi a berth Marg^t Gryff an heiress = Rogr: Mostyn of Kilken Jun^r. who had ifsue Rogr. = [of D^d Hughes of Yskeiv^g.]
30. Mertyn & Plâs a berthyn i Mr Peter [Dd] Pennant.

Mae Kryg a elwir yr orsedh ystor yn hre Vertyn Vawr. Q. ai yn y plwy ymma y mae gorsedh yr iarlh.

Mae dwy orsedh Vychein tan ben y gelhi. Mae Kroes ar vaen y chwydhvaen. Mae Kroes mewn lle a elwir bryn y groes a'r dervyn plwy Treffynnon.

By gynt vwdwl eithin ar vynydh chwitfordh ym Mertyn Vawr: ag yr awr hon mwdwl eithin a galwant dŷ yno. Park i Sr. Rogr. Mostyn yn hre Vostyn, a digon o Vychod daenas.

Y Kommins.

1. Mynydh Chwitfordh.
2. Mynydh Mostyn. Y Garreg is a mountainous parcell of Land bel: to Mostyn.

[Page 29]

Yr Avonydh: Rivers.

1. Avon Vostyn rh. Lhan Hafsa a Chwitfordh; mae hon yn kodi yn gwayn Tre Logan ym hlwy Lh Hasa. mae i heitha hi tan yr wylgre yn yr yn plwy.
2. Avon dre-lan sy'n kodi yn ghanol y plwy ag heibio'r Lhan yn inion i'r môr. Mae pont ar hon (sef carreg vawr ar i gorwedh) tan y Lhan yn i hymmyl.

Mae day o bysgodlyn ymma yn ymyl i gilidh yn perthyn i Sr Roger. Lhyn y Phynnon Vair a galwant.

Y Ffynonnydh: Springs.

1. Ffynnon Vair.
2. F. pen yr Alht.
3. F. y Kappel.
4. F. pen maes y Lhyn yng Chwitfordh garn.
5. Fynnon gôch tan Vostyn. a purg: Water.

W^m Prich^d ap Harry oedh yn agos i Gant.

W^m Kadwalad oedh yngh. 90

Tho. ap Rich^d oedh 88.

Sion Cadwaladr sydh yn agos i gant: ond mae yn dhalh yrs seith mlwydh.

Yr ydys yn kodi lhawer o vwyn plwm yn y Pant ar dir Mr Tho: Pennant ychod.

Lhawer o' Lô a'r dir S^r Rog^r Mostyn a phylle ereilh ym mhichdein. Digon o gerrig Kalch ym mhichden, a than Mostyn mae Kerrig nadh.

Glô ydyw i Tanwydh.

[Page 30]

YSKEIVIOG.

From Yskaw,¹ because we observed about forty growing within a stone's cast of y^e [*sic*] the Church, and 4 in y^e Churchyard, where they observed that there grew formerly many more. Dist^t from Kaerwys 2 short miles, from Ruthin 7. from Denbigh 6. from Wrexham 13. in y^e hundred of Ruthlan. Brit. Yrriadhig. bounded by Caerwys, Botfarri, Whitford, Halkin, Kilken, Nannerch & Lhandurnog in Denb: Sh:

The Length from bwlech Koed y mynydh bordering on Lhandurnog to Pant y Groes bordering on Halkin par. 3 miles. The Breadth from Gwaen y Trychiad bordering on Halkin to Rhyd Lydan bordering on Kaerwys par. 2 miles & a half.

Houses abt ye Church are 5.

Y Gwylmabsant ydiw y syl cyntaf ar ol gwyl Vair diwaetha viz. pum wythnos or Cynhaiaf.

It's a Parsonage & a Vicarage. the former belonging to Dr South. The prest Vicar is Mr Robt Wynne. A Village called Pentre having 5 houses in it.

The Townships.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Tre lan ychaf. | 2. Tre lan isaf. |
| 3. Bytingen. | 4. Y garnedh wen. |
| 5. Y Drevraith. | 6. Y Gelli lordy. |
| 7. Y Pryfse. | |

Y Tai Kyvrivol : Houses of Note.

1. Y Klomendy Mr. Robert W^{ms}.

2. Koed y mynydh Mr. W^m Wynne.

[Page 31] 3. Y Gelhi lordy Mr. Pierce Hughes.

4. Y Gledlon & pen ycha'r plwy bel: to Mr. Jon. Wynne a minor.

¹ An elder tree.

5. Coed y mynydh Mr John Brass.
6. Y Gelhi Mr John Griffiths.
7. Y Dhôl Mr Thom^s: Williams.
8. Y Garnedh wen Mr. W^m. Davydh.
9. Bryn Sion bel: to M^{rs}. Pennant o Vertyn in Whitf^d. par:
10. Bron Vadog & Ysmel bel to Mr. Milton [Middelton] of
Gwenynog D. Sh[ire]
11. Bron Eirian bel: to Mr. Parry of perth y maen in Lh:
Assa p.
12. Y Llwyn drain & Ty'n Kaen bel: to Mr. Milton præd.
[predictus]
13. Moel y da belongs to Mr W^{ms} of Klomendy.
14. Y Pant Gwyn M^{rs} Conwy

Tai erailh: *Other Houses.*

1. Y Vâch Dhofn bel: to Mr. Pennant of Bagylht.
2. Ffynnon y Kyff Id^m.
3. Y Sarn Garreg bel: to Mr John Wynne a Minor.
4. Pant y Diffaith Id^m.

Rocks.

Y Graig Shiagus. Bron eirion rock where there is a cave ab^t a short half a mile from y^e Church westw^d. Moel y Park is ab^t 2 miles from y^e Church Southw^d.

Wood.

Coed bron Vadog a berthyn i Mr. Milton o Wenynog.

Commons & Mountains.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Y waen îsa | 2. Y Groes Vaen. |
| 3. Lhyvannod. | 4. Mynydh y Lhan. |
| 5. Waen Domarch. | 6. Mynydh y Tarn. |
| 7. Bryn Siôn. | 8. Moel y Park. |
| 9. Bryn Degwm. | 10. Marian y Kwkwalltiad. |
| 11. Yr wydhryd | 12. Y Tîr newydh. |
| 13. Bwlch yr eistedhfa. | |

[Page 32]

Rivers.

Avon Ffynnon Vair springs p'tly near Lhyndy but the chief spring is from Ffynnon y Gelhi, & Ffynnon y Garn ab^t a mile higher than the church, runs through this par. and falls to Chweeler about half a mile lower than y^e Church, viz^t. at Pwlh Gwyn in Caerwys parish.

2. Chweeler hath its name in this parish but it doth not rise herein dividing this & Nannerch for half a mile, and then runs thrô this for a mile & a half S.W. of Ch. 3 q^{rs} of a mile and then divides Caerwys and Bodfari, and falls in to Clwyd at
3. Rhyd yr Onnen Sp: at Korse y Prysse in this par: and runs thrô this parish above half a mile & falls to Avon ffynnon Vair und. Pontgwyn abt. half a mile lower than y^e Church.

Y Lhyn Du.

1. Ffynnon Vair is abt half a q^r. mile w. of y^e Church.
2. Ffynnon y Gelhi.
NB. that near y^e brink of Ffynnon Vair riv. there are abt 60 springs in y^e space of a Q^r. of a mile.
3. Ffynnon bron Eirian
Catherine Hughes is abt. 90 years of age.
Ogo bron eirian about half a mile S.W. of y^e Church.
4. Ffynnon y Kÿff abt a mile Northward of y^e Church.

Lead oar was formerly dug at Pentre on Mr. Pierce Hughes of Gelhi lordÿ's land in a field call'd maen lhwyd but at present it is lost.

There are lime stones enough in this, which are y^e stones they have for building. They burn coal for y^e most part.

Q. Whether Deiniol be their Saint because their feast is at that time.

[Page 33]

NANNERCH.

Mae lle yn y Plwy a elwir Kwm Nannerch Sef y nant o Velin Nannerch i'r Kwm; ag mae'n debygol mai Nannerch y Gelwyd gynt y Nant ymma Dwy vilhdir vawr o'r eglwys i Gaerwys 6 i Rythin a 6 hevyd i Dhimbech; Yng Hantrev [Hundred] Rhydhlan. Y Plwyvydh oi hamgyleh ydynt.
1. Kilken. 2. Lhangwyvan. 3. Lh. Dyrnog Dh. [S. Dhimb.]
4. Yskeiviog. Hyd y plwy o ben moel Yskeiviog ar dervyn plwy Lhan Dyrnog o Photfari ag Yskeiviog i Rhyd y maen gwyn ar dervyn Kilken dhwy vilhdir, a hanner neu dair. Y Lhêd o gwr eitha'r bryn goleu ar dervyn plwy Yskeiviog at berlhan Mr Mostyn o Benbedw ar dervyn plwy Kilken dwy vilhdir.

Mae pedwar o dai wrth y Lhan; ag ynghylch deg a deigeint Teyly yn yr holh plwy. Rhai a dhywaid a Gelwid gynt yr eglwys ymma y Kappel gwiel yn Rhôs.

Dydh gwyl Vair Dhywaeth Sef chwech wythnos o'r kynhaiaf a kadwant i Gwylmabsant a thri gwylmabsant a'r

dhêg yn y dhwy Sir ymma a gedwir yn ghyloch yr yn amser viz Yskeiviog. 2. Nannerch. 3. Hylygen. 4. Flint. 5. Chwifordh. 6. Yr wrgryg (corrupte pro gwydhgrg). 7. Y Gyphylliog. 8. Rhydlan etc^a Personoliaeth Mr John Lloyd.

Townships : Y Trevydh degwm.

1. Y Dre. lan 2. Penbed (corruptè pro Penbedw) 3. Tre'r Kwm.
4. Y dre Vechan.

Y Tai Kyvrivol: *Houses of Note.*

1. Penbedw Richard Mostyn Esqr.
- [Page 34] 2. Penbed isa Mr George Griffiths.
3. Penbed John Hughes—John Hughes Gent 400^{ll} p ann pan dhaw'r kwbwl iw dhwylaw.
4. Penbed etc^a mab Hugh Edwards.
5. Yr. Henvaes George Griff: praed.

(These in Penbed Township.)

Yn Hre'r Lhan.

1. Ty'r person 2. Tydhyn onn, a berthyn i Dhoctor Richard Jones.
3. Tŷ Rhys Jones. 4. Rhŷd y Maen gwyn Mr Peter Jones.

Yn y Kwm.

1. Ty Andrew Brithel, yr hwn sydh a'r i draed er amser Rhyvel Owen.
2. Ty Robt Hughes y Krwner.
3. Pen y bryn a berthyn i Mr Martyn o Gilken.
4. Ty yn perthyn i'r Dr Jones ychod.

Yn y dre Vechan.

1. Yr Henblas a berthyn yr awr hon i Mr Jⁿ Lloyd o'r Dwning. Tŷ yn yr hên amser i Dommas ap Harri Vychan y gwr penna yn y plwy ymma ag Yskeiviog yn amser y Vrenhines Elsbeth.
2. Ty'r medhiant.
3. Ty'n groesffordh a berthyn i Mr Mostyn o benbed prædict. ar ben moel yswiliog i mae hen gaer yn dyn a vilhdir vesŷrol o gwmpas: ag ar ben moel Arthyr y mae yn aralh.

(o) Mae yn hre lan le a elwir pen y Garnedh lle by bêdh Lhywelyn Lhewgwrach Rhyvelwr mawr [a noted warrior].

Tri hyd koed a galway rhai hwn. (Bendigeid ran Lhyr Lanoedh ni chavodh dîr rhag yched oedh.

[Page 35] Koed Mr. Mostyn a elwir Koed y Gelhi.

Y Kommins: *The Commons.*

1. Bryn Goley rh. y Dre Vechan a thre'r Kwm.
2. Rhan o Voel Arthur.
3. Rhan o Voel Ysweliog.

Yr Avonydh: *Rivers.*

1. Avon Kwm Nannerch o Voel Arthur a Moel Ysweliog a thrwy'r plwy i chwiler wrth wayn Dommarch rh. plwy Yskeiviog a Nannerch;
2. Nant sydh yn dervyn rh. Yskeiviog a Nannerch; chwi elhwch alw hwn Nant yr Henblas, ag i chwiler yn îs ennyd na Nant y Kwm.

Andrew Brithel sydh bedwar igeint a chwech, a Robert Alban sydh 80.

Hugh Gryffydh o'r Ty'n medhiant oedh yn agos i gant.

Digon o gerrig kalch yn ymmyl y Lhan etc.

Mae'r tîr yn apt i vod yn dylhey, ystavelhi etc. ynghylch Penbed.

Glô a choed a loskant a rhai tywyrch.

NB. The Township of Penbed is in D. shire.

[Page 36]

KILKEN.

So called probably from ye Brook Kain quasi Kîl Kain, distant from Kaerwys 5 miles from Ruthin 5 from Denbigh six small miles; situate in the hundred of Cowsylth surrounded wth ye parishes of Nannerch, Halkyn, Mold, Lhanverres, Lh. Gynhaval, Lh. Dyrnog, Lhan Gwyvan: These 4 last in Denbighshire.

The Length of ye Parish from Rhyd yr Eilyn on ye Borders of Lhan Verres to Bryn Facknalht on ye borders of Halkyn & Yskeiviog 4 miles.

The Breadth from Moel Arthyr on ye borders of Nannerch to Avon Vochlês (vide an Corruptê to Vâchlâs) on Northop & Mold two large miles.

Kilken is a village of seaven houses. Their wakes gwyl Vihangel Vechan.

NB. Their Altar stands as some say North West. Q. melius.

A Rectory Mr. Thomas Clapton; Mr. Lloyd is ye Vicar gwr o 80 oed.

Y Trevydh Degwm: *Townships or Tythings.*

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Tre lan. | 2. Maes y groes. | 3. Tre Kevn. |
| 4. Lhys-y-Koed; i.e. Lhys y Koed. | | |
| 5. Lhystyn Lynedh. | 6. Bechles | 7. Tre Lhynie. |

The Houses (Tai Kyvrïvol) of Note.

1. Plas newydd yng Hilken Rog^r. Mostyn Esq^r. Just: ad pacem.
2. Facknalht Hall (Plâs yn Facknalht) belongs to Mr. Mostyn of Penbed.
3. Kevn Mr. Tho: Wynne.
4. Plâs yn y Lhan. Mr. Nathaniel Edwards of Ruthin mercer is to be next heir 'tis now Mr^s. Jones his mother in law.
- [Page 37] 5. Brithdir an ancient house Mr. Wynne a Minor.
6. Plâs Hugh an anc. House belongs to Mr. Thelwal of Plâs Côch.
7. Yn hre'r Lhan Mr. Edw: Morgan.
8. Lhys y Koed Mr. John Lloyd.
9. Tre Lhynnie Mr. Peter Williams.
10. Pen y Gelhi Mr. Gabriel Mostyn.
11. In Maes y Gros [*sic*] Mr. Rob^t. Bithel
12. Ib. Dr. Jones.

Arffedoged y wrâch dan Voel Vamma twr mawr o Gerrig.

NB. There were Silver Roman Coins found formerly at Lh. Rhydh parish near Ruthin.

Y Koedydh: *Woods.*

1. Koed Plâs newydd.
2. Koed Merklas a small insignificant Brushwood.

The Commons.

1. Y Kevn ynghilken olim Kevn Kôch, 1 Rhedyn cochion.
2. Y Gelhi.
3. Moel Vamma.
4. Part of Moel Arthur.
5. Ffynnon y Gweithwr.
6. Brithdir Common.
7. They also claim part of Mynydh y Garth.

All their *rivulets* dive.

1. Alen enters this parish out of Lh: Verres, and enters underground in y^e Township of Maes y Groes, and appears again in y^e same Township, having run underground ab^t 3 quarters of a mile, and so enters to Mold, and so to Gresford, Trevalyn etc^a.

[Page 38] 2. Bechlas (y Vechlas) springs under Moel Arthur in this Parish, and having run underground h^{lf} a mile it breaks forth at a place therefore call'd tarth y Dŵr.

3. Kain springs at Moel Vamma, & having run half a mile, dives for h^{lf} a mile more and so to Alen within the P'ish. They have severall other Rills that dive.

Pont newydd on Alyn is about h^{lf}: from y^e Church & somewhat lower.

Rhyd y mwyn a foard on Alyn.

The Wells.

1. Fynnon mihangel.

2. Fynnon Leinw.

Mrs Elen Mostyn of Pen y Gelhi was 92 and her daughter is about 80. There have been but 3 Vicars here these 120 years.

Here are severall caves. Plenty of lead mines at Trekevn. All Limestone excepting some Slatt. Their fuel coal, a pheth coed, grŷg a Thywyrch.

Virorum Nomina.

Rhyryd in Montgomery. apud merionenses, Virorum Lhywarch. Gryff gwalchmai, Sion G. Edw. Gw. 3 brawd yn dhwedhar o blwy Dôlgelhey.

Richard ap Hugh ap Ednyvet.

Mr Ynyr Vychan. Ynyr Gytins Ibid.

Beyno Goppa by Bala.

Mwyndeg Hughes Llongwr sydh yn Lh. Hasaph

Lhwarch Foulk of Tan y Gaer in Lh. Nyvydh D. shire

[Page 39] Mwyndeg Edwards, mae tri ne bedwar o'r enw yn Lhan Hasa. Twm Bledhyn y Go yn nhre Lownyd.

Dyfnog ap Wmfre ym hlwy Lhan Rhaidr.

Hedh Lhwyd of Havod ynnos Esq^r. in Lhan Gernyw Denbighshire also seven others of y^e name.

Nomina Fæminarum.

Lowri common. Gwervyl vulgo. Gaynor common. Gweryl [Jo Owen]

Yngharad common, Marsli common, it seems to be a corruption of Margery.

Elhiw of Rhythin. Gwenhywvar yn Lhandyrnog ag ŷn aralh o'r ŷn henw yngherrig y drydyon.

S. Dhimbech etc.

Mae nhw yn offerenna vulgo Fyrenna yn y plwy ymma ; sef bydydhio a chladhy.

Prîs a galwant y peth a roant dan y trossol wrth godi pwyse etc. Bledhyn Lhwyd ym hen Machno in Sir Gaernarvon.

Gronw'r go o'r pandy byd yr yn Lh Gerniw.

Ithel ap Gronw ydiw i vab. Krair a Galwant y Glôch vechan yn y Bethws a Dol gwydhelan etc^a. Yn hal y Cavan y galwodh y forwyn pillow-beer Tydhed.

Q an Gottio hwch Davad gavar etc^a sit corruptio vocis Anglicanae cut, etc^a.

Yr wy î yn ivach [i.e Junior] na chwi o lawer.

Aber yn Sir Gaernarvon.

Kyvoedion i mi ydyw

Mr W^m Jones Person Lh. Verres.

[Page 40] Abergele. Sîr Dhimbech.

Lhekerth [Lle Kerth] locus invius.

Lhysvaen. Hwylva y FFordh Vawr: yr Hewl a small Common Lhan Elwy.

The dw not kim & sned their hiar well i this kyntry, a Scotchman who bought hair at Brickil in Dimerchion.

Sned it seems in Scotland signifies y^e same with Ysnoden in Wales.

Paulhe Sir Flint. Nid mwyn ond mwyn arian ney Vwyn ayr Ib.

Pa werthol a rowch chwi; what *book* [note boot] will you give.

Hope parish meir etc^a

Berdas yn Flint etc^a a galwant Shrimps.

Kedyssen a Fagot Northop; hinc Angl: Kids.

Pydew est puteus Ibid. Anghysbeth est longinquus.

Mr Evans offeiriad Henhan yn Swydh Dhimbech.

Didon ydyw'r Dywarchen ycha wrth Ladh mawn, etc^a Ker y drydion.

Buarth gwarche ydiw pitwel ym hlwy Riwabon.

Parkiwr ab^t Rythyn is a ditcher or Fencer.

Bwvi o dîr yn Archriedlog yn Lh. Sannan ydyw Lhain o dîr. o'r avon ir Fford Vawr mae dæg o honynt ymma.

Plygain ym henhlyn etc^a a galwant y Primar Kymraeg.

Lhyvre ym Mele.

1. Lhyfr mawr o achae gwedi i ysgrivenny yn yr yn modh a Lhyvr Mr Rob^t Vⁿ o'r Hengwrt o Law Mr Rowlands person Lh: Sannan const: pag. 8 26 Fol. Chart. mod. mae'r bymedh ran o'r Lhyvr heb yscr. dros ben y dalenne ychod.

[Page 41] 2. A Book of Arms in colours; wth an acc^t of y^e Gentry that bear them in English. It begins wth Brutus and ends wth John Parry son to John married Jane Daughter to Pierce Moyle of Ruthyn Gent: per fol 149.

Ibid: Arms of y^e Gentry of Cheshire a pag: 178 usque ad pag: 205.

Ibid. Coppies of old Deeds, grants etc^a. Mem. to desire M^r W^m Wynne to procure a Transcript of these viz^t a fol: 206. ad fol 213 fol. Chart. mod.

3. The Ancient descent of Divers noble & worthy Houses and Gentlemen of great worship springing from them. Colorib^s dilutis a Cadwaladro ad . . . Conwy Insign. numerus est 161. fol. Chart. mod.

Pont ar Aled 3 chwarter milhdir odhiar i haber mae digon o gerrig kalch yn y Plwy. Glo a Loscant ym hen isa'r plwy o Vostyn a Lh. Hasa: a mawn a choed yn y pen ycha.

HALKYN.

Britan. Hylygen, distant from Caerwys 4 miles, from Flint two large miles from Chester ij miles, situate in y^e hundred of Coleshill Brit. cownsylht & surrounded wth y^e parishes of Holywell, Northop, Kilken, & Skeiviog.

The Length of y^e parish from Melin y Nant viz Nant y Flint on y^e borders of Holywell to Melin Vechan in Kilken parish two large miles; in Breadth from Gwernydhyon in Northop Parish adjoining to a Brook dividing both parishes to Rhydvydyr y^e Boundary on Holywell one mile.

A village of 8 or 9 houses.

Y Sÿl kynta ar ôl dygwylvair dhiwaetha.

[Page 42] A Rectory M^r — Owen

Hylygen y wern is a Village of ten houses..

3 Townships.

Tre Lygen ycha, Trelygen y Lan, Trelygen y wern.

Y Tai Kyvrivol: Houses of Note.

1. M^r Ievan Lloyd of Helygen whose House was call'd formerly Plâs Cwna; an corruptè pro Kynan.
A field by y^e house is still called Plâs Kwnws.
2. Thomas Jones Esq J. ad pac^m
3. Tho^s W^{ms} Esq^r
4. Havod Geo: Hope Esq^r
5. M^r Edw. Lewis.
6. M^r John Wynne.

Y tair kerrig kroesion the mears, one stone being in this parish the other in Holywell & the third in Yskeiviog.

The Commons.

Mynydh Tegen hodiè mynydh Lygen.

The Springs.

Fynnon eelbourn a large stream & good water.

2. Fynnon Vair yn y Vynwent.

3. Fynnon dhy yn nhre'r lhan.

NB. Moel Facknalht a remarkable natural mount, but Moel y Kreic [*sic*] a small one near it.

Vast quantity of Lead oar dug at Lygan mountain belonging hitherto to Sr Thomas Grosvenor. [Page 43] but for the future Q.

Limestone plentifully.

In plumbifodinis hugus Parochiae *Entrochorū* immensam copiam videre est, inter quos decem circiter specimina collegimus in fluorem candidum planè conversa. Invenimus praeterea *Corallium fossile* albidummed. 2. Lapis Indaic. 3. *Fungit Cylindr.* 4. *Echinum laticlav* Fragm. 5. *Pectin. Subsphaeric.* Q. Saxo calcis plumbifero. 6. *Terebratula trilobos.* 7. *Trochites med.* 8. modiolorum lamellae. 9. fluor dogtooth spar d.ct; sed rarissimè. 10. *fluor rubesc.* s. porphyroides. 11. *Fluor Chrysolithoides* seu ex electrina viridescens. 12. *Lamella punctulata furcula* ex parte internâ insignis.

NB. Mwy o blwm yn y wlâd ymma nag yn holh gymry drwyddhi. Mae 'ch kylhelh gwedy dysbrychy.

Eastyn Flintshire.

Codd. M.S.S penes D'num Watkyn Owen apud Gwydyr in Arvonîâ.

1. Rentale Joannis Wyn de Gwyder militis A^o. 1608. Fol.
2. Statutæ de Rethelan etc^a. 4^{to} incipit Edvardus Dei gratiâ Rex Angliae & Fran: Dñs Hyberniae et Dux Aquitaniae. —In dorso Joh: Mellers hunc possidet.
3. A manuscript written by Rob: Lloyd of Rhyd Onnen D. Th. circa An. 1630 at ye request of Owen Wynne Esqr. Fol: tenuifs. of ye ancient division of Wales.
4. Leges Hoeli da Lat. Superf. Chart. mod. ut et reliqui omnes: Transcript: per Will'm Lloide Calend. Aug. A^o. D. [Page 44] 1600 desiderantur tria tantum folia eaq in initio. ad finem quoq. folia ultima sunt aliquantulum mutilata.

5. Grants etc coram Ricaeo Gryffyth, Gryffino Madrin Will: Glynne Hugone Puleston et i Seri Reg. Eliz.
6. Of Gruff: ap Kynan's Family etc. this contains some acct. of Penmaen mawr Prestholm.
7. Papers abt. Helyg ap Gwdanog etc
8. Vita Gryff. Conani Lat. Fol. Sen.
9. Extent Commot. de Nant Conwy fact. apud Trevriw A^o 25 Ed. 3.
10. A true copy of y^e Articles annext to y^e Commission for y^e Survey of y^e Lordship of Denbigh etc Fol. maj.
11. Talm o waith Taliessin.

Ystydvach Vardh. Aneurin Gwawdrudh.

Bedo Brwynllys. Gutto'r Glyn etc etc etc. Quarto Charta Crafs. Hujus Operculum nigrum hisce literis T. W. an Tho ap William? [later note: a Welch M:S in Q^{to}. ap^d. eundm.]

FLINT.

A T. govern'd by two Baylives: but there's a suit to be abt. y^e Prerogative as to y^e Government betwixt the towns and y^e Constable of y^e castle viz Mr Whitley major Whitley's grandson: ond mae'r mab gwedy marw'n dhiwedhar.

Distant from Caerwys 5 miles and from Chester 10. from Wrexham 12. from Ruthin ten & ten from Denbigh. from St Asaph nine. situate in y^e hundred of Coleshill and surrounded wth y^e Parishes of Northop, Halkyn, Holywell and about 3 quarters of a mile of sea [Page 45].

The Length of y^e parish from pont Avon Lwyven on y^e borders of Holywell, to a small rivulet dry in Summer, near Lhÿs in Northop Parish two miles. The Breadth from y^e same bridge to Lead-brook Brook on y^e borders of Northop one mile. There are 66 houses in Flint besides the foundation of a fair house begun lately by Mr. Peck. Some say this Ch. is a Chappel of ease to Flint. I Gwyl mabsant y sÿl a'r ol yr wythfed o Vedi Genedigaeth Vair. One Bacchus is the Rector of this place, Mr. Ball Vicar and Mr. Powell Curate. but y^e Vicar receives no part of y^e tythe. Only one Township.

Flint Castle is almost ruinate.

Y Tai Kyvrivol: *Houses of Note.*

1. Y Twr yn ghanol y dre. Hwn a berthyne ir Salsbried ag a losgwyd yn Rhyvel Oliver.
2. Y Plâs newydd a berthyne i Ravenscroft, ag a losgwyd hevyd yn yr ŷn amser.
3. Coed onn Mr. Roger Jones.
4. Y Plâs yn y bolsa berthyn i Mr. Salsbri o Leprog.

Ye Commons.

Mynydd Koed y Flint. 2. Morva'r Pentre. 3. Morva Avon Lwyven. Koed onn a Choed Bryn y Garreg day Goed.

One Gryffyd ap Ievan died about 7 years since aged ninety & one. A woman in Holywell was aged above a 100^d. and died about 8 years since.

[Page 46] The Sea has eaten much of their Marsh.

There's a neat Salthouse built by Mr Morgan Whitley, Mr. Massy, Mr. Partington, Mr. Evan Jones all of Ohester upon Morva Avon Lwyven.

Here's Litharge made by Mr. Daniel Peck.

A Furnace, smelting mill etc^a. No limestone in y^e Parish. They dig Coal at Maes y Flint (the Town field) mae yno dhigon o lô ond bod gormod o vroth. Their fuel altogether Coal.

Ships came formerly up to the Castle wall: for Mr. Jones of Coedonn remembers rings in y^e Castle walls to which the Cables were tyed; whereas they come not now within a quarter of a mile excepting Spring-tide.

According to tradition there stood a Church heretofore at Pentre Assicrosse [*sic*] half a mile from Flint; for Grave-stones have been found there w^{ch} Mr. Jones of Coed Onn my Informant saw. He says this was call'd Fleet Town, but this wants a confirmation.

A mount stood at Coitie'r mount, and another a little above the Town as we go to Halkyn.

NB. The Bailiffs return y^e Burgess for Flint, & not y^e Constable of y^e Castle. Mae Flint gwedy i hamgylchy a Chlawdh.

[Page 47]

NORTHOP.

Yn gymraeg Lhan Eyrgeŋ o eyrgeŋ v; Vaelgwn Gwynedh ap Kadwalhon Lawhir ap Einion Yrth ap Kynedha Wledig; o vewn 7 milhdir i Gaerwys ag wyth i Gaer, 8 i Rythyn, 10 i Wrexham, 12 i Dhimbech, yn Hwnderwd Kownsylyht.

Y Plwyvydh o'i amgylch ydynt Ylygen, Kilken, y Wydhgryg vulgo y Wyrgryg, Penarlâg, dair milhdir o Vôr, Flint a Thre Fynnon.

Hÿd y Plwy o Bwlh Gwepira ar dervyn pl. Pennarlâk at dwr mawr o gerrig ar Vynydh Ylygen chwe milhdir.

Y Lhêd o Nant Bygylyht ar dervyn Kilken ar Wyrgryg at y môr pum mhilhdir. Mae wrth yr Eglwys deg a deigein o dai.

Mae Lhe o vewn quarter milhdir i'r Lhan ar ffordh Dhimbech a elwir pen y Kappel.

Y Sŷl kynta a'r ôl gwyl Bedr a kadwant i gwylmabsant. Yn Bacchus o Lyndain a bia'r Personoliaeth a Mr W^m Ball-ydŷw'r Vicar.

Y Pentreydh: *Ye Villages.*

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Pentre Golffdyn, 4 ty. | 2. Pent: Kryvalhwch, 4 ty. |
| 3. Pentre Gwepra 4 ty. | 4. Pentre'r Môch 4 ty. |

Y Trevydh Degwm: *Townships or Tythins.*

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Lhan Eyrgeu. | 2. Kryvalhwch. |
| 3. Sychdyn. | 4. Gwepra. |
| 5. Golffdyn. | |
| 6. Kelstron, Angl. Kelstraton. | |
| 7. Lheprog Vawr. | 8. Lheprog vechan. |

Mae Plasdy tég a elwir y Vynachlog.

[Page 48] Mae ymma ysgol Rhâd, a Mr Parry o Bwlhalog sydh yn taly atti hi o leia bedeir pynt ar higein yn y Vlwydhyn.

Y Tai penna: *The principl. Houses or seats.*

1. Plâs Ievan, Mr Thos: Powel.
2. Northop-Hall (y Plâs yn Lhan Eyrgeu) allan o'r dre ond yn Y Dre dhegwm. Tho: Evans Esq^r hwn yw'r penna'n plwy yr awrhon.
3. Y Plâs yn Sychdyn Edw. Conwy Esq.
4. Ibid Mr Edw. Lewis.
5. Ibid Mr John Lloyd [Q in note, later: Q. of Plas Cwna in Halkin]
7. Lhwyn Derw Mr Joseph Jones.
8. Y Plâs y Lheprog a berthyn i Mr Tho. Lloyd o Lynden etca.
9. Plâs Belyn Mr Hum: Lloyd
10. Ty'n wern yd^m
11. Ty'n y Koed Mr Humph: Jones.
12. Y Galchog a berthyn i Mr Young o Vryn Iorkyn.
13. Y Plâs Côch. Mr Édw. Edwards.
14. Y Plâs yng Wepra a berthyn i Mr Fitz-Herbert yr awrhon yn Lancashi'r
15. Golffdyn Mr Edw: Humphreys.
16. Pentre'r môch Mr Tho: ap Morrays
17. Yng Hryvalhwch mae Mr David Parry.
18. Mr Thomas Jones of Cross Street.
19. Koed y Kra ycha Mr Peter Moyl.
20. Koed y Kra isa Geo. Hope Esq.

- [Page 49] 21. Y Rhôs Jo: Jones. 22 Ibid. Jo. Ellis.
 23. Yr erw gôch Jo. Hughes
 24. Pen yr orsedh, Id^m
 25. Nant Bygylht Mr Kynrig Jones.
 26. Keven Ergen Îsa Charles Hughes bachg. tan oed.
 27. Keven Ergen ycha Edw. ap Elis
 28. Gwern y Marl a berthyn i Mr Tho^s Jones o Livlyn.
 29. Y Vynachlog a berthyn i Gol: Whitley.
 30. Ty'n y Kelyn Id^m 31. Y Lhÿs Id^m
 32. Y Kowrt mawr yn Lhan Ergen Id^m
 33. Ty Katrin Evan Id^m
 34. Mynydh bychan Mr John Jones.
 35. Bryn gwyn Robert Jones
 36. Sychdyn îsa Robert Jones.

Hên gaer a'r Voel y Gaer yn y Plwy. Hoc delineavit D. G. Jones. Mae Klawdh offa'n dwad o blwy tre-phynnon i hwn ag velly îr wydhgryg. Hen Sarn vechan a elwir Sarn gyvleth.

Mae pren Onnen a elwir y Groes Onnen yn ghroes y Strÿt.

Bÿ Gynt dhas eithin ar Voel y Gaer.

Mae karreg a'r i Phen a elwir Karreg dervyn ym hant y tervyn rhwyng y Pl. ymma ar wydhgryg.

Yr Avonydh: Rivers.

1. Avon evlo aliàs Avon Gweptra viz^t. pan dhelo hi i wepra sydh yn kodi yn . . . ag yn tervyny rh. a'r wyrgryg ag velly rh. a phennar lûg i'r Môr.
- [Page 50] 2. Avon vechlas yn tervyny rhyngthynt a chilken ag i Alyn ym hlwy'r wyrgryg.
3. Avon Lh: Eyrgen alhan o Fynnon y Green gwarter milhdir odhiar y Lhan a thrwy'r lhan a chanol y plwy yn inion ir môr.
 4. Mae Avon Nant y Flint yn rhanny rh: a phlwy Tre fynnon dros bym lhann ne chwech wrth vryn y Kÿm.
 5. Avon Gonwy sy'n kodi ym hlwy Hylygen a thrwy'r Plwy i'r Môr. Mae ar hon bedeir melin yn y plwy ymma.

Y Pynt: Bridges.

1. Pont Pentre'r môch ar avon Gweptra rh. a phen ar lûk dhwy vilhdir vawr odhiar i haber i'r môr.
2. Pont Lhan Ergen ynghanol y Lhan dair milhdir odhiar y môr.
3. Pont o ÿn garreg a'r avon Gonwy bedeir milhdir kyn y Môr.

Mae llyn (pysgodlyn) i Mr. Conwy yn Sychdyn a elwir pwlh y Gasseg.

Y Fynnonydh: Springs.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Fynnonne'r Grîn. | 2. Ffynnon Vair. |
| 3. Fynnon plâs Angharad. | 4. Gwern y Marl. |
| 5. F. . . . | |

Gwen Amedeis sydh o leia gwedi kant. medh hi mae hi yn chwech igein.

Yr oedh Gwen Penhlyn a gladhwyd y leni gwedy kant hevyd.

[Page 51] Mae kerrig nâdh yn glan y môr yn hre dhegwm Golfdyn. Nid oes dim k. kalch yn y plwy. Mae nhw yn kodi glô yn Sychdyn, mae Glo hevyd yng olchdyn ond bod gormod o Dhwr yn i bodhi nhw etc.

Glô a choed ydyw i tanwydh. Ifs. in y^e windows of this Church on y^e North side.

Sancte . . . Laurenci

Danile Maria

Damese. hyn yn yⁿ liniô hynny sy'n kanlyn yn y nesa tan hynny.

William ap Ievan ap Gr Madoke Vichanne: ux: ejus Ama mllmo cccccx v to. Y kwbl dan hyn gwedi i dorri mewn Fenestr aralh, David ap Ithel Angharat Uxor.

GWYDHGRYG.

In engl. Mold, distant fr Kaerwys 7 miles, from Chester 8, & 8 from Wrexham, from Ruthyn Six. Situate in ye Hundred call'd Mold, Hope & Harding, surrounded wth y^e Parishes of Northope, Harding, Hope, Lh: Armon, Lh: Verres & Kilchen.

The Length of y^e Parish from a Mearstone at Pant y Tervyn on ye Borders of Northop to Rhyd y Devaed on Hope on y^e Borders of Hope 5 miles.

The Breadth from a Ditch in istree Township on ye Borders of Harding to Bod Idrist house in Lh: Armon six miles.

The Town of Mold contains abt. 6 score houses betwixt houses & huts. The Chappels annext are two Kap. Treidhyn & Kappel Nerkwys; There was also a [Page 52] third vizt. Kappel Spon, whereof a small part of ye wall onely is now to be seen.

Digwyl Vair dhiwaetha a kadwant i Gwyl-mabsant.

A Vicar Mr. M. Jones.

Pentre Gwisaney a village of six or 7 houses.

The Townships.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Mold. | 2. Gwysaney. |
| 3. Gwernaphylt & Rhÿal. | 4. Hendre Bïpha. |

3. Rhyd y Kleivion Id^m. yn hre Nherkwys.
4. Mr Pierce Mathew o Goed y Lhai.
5. Plâs yn y Kelyn Tho^s. W^{ms}. Esq.

Pentre Hobbyn.

1. Y Plâs ym Mhentre Hobbyn John Lhwyd Esq^r.

Yn Nhre Bryn Koed.

1. Bryn Koed bel: to Robt. Davies Esq^r. of Lhannerch.
[Page 54] 2. Y Twr. John Wynne Esq.
3. Mr. Tho. W^{ms}. o Bryn Koed.
4. Brymfield bel: to Mr. Twystleton of Lluar in Carn sh.
5. Tre'r Beirth bel to Mr. Edw Lloyd.
6. Tre Byrchanylht . . .
7. Bryn Côch bel: to Mr. Gr: Williams
8. Cae Rhug bel: to Mr. Ravenscroft of Pikylht, Esq.

Yn Nhre Gwernaphylht a Rhÿal.

1. Yr Rhual Tho^s. Edwards esq
2. Yr Rhÿal îssaf, Mr Gryff Edwards.
Hoc . Opus . Fac
Tum . Fverit P.E
R . John AP Rys [Per]
AP Davith Jona
3. Bryn Gryffith Mr. John Hughes.
4. Y Waen Mr. John Williams.
5. Pant y Mwyn Mr. Thom: W^{ms}.
6. Maes Garmon a berth. i Jⁿ. Langley Esq^r.

Yn Nhre Hendre Bipa.

1. Yr hên dÿ a berth. i Mr. Edw^d. Bithel.
2. Y Pwlh melyn Mr. Griff: Edw^{ds}.
3. Perth y Bi a berth. i John Langley Esq^r.

Yn Nhre'r Wyddgryg.

1. Y Tÿ tan y Vynwent Mr. Hugh Pennant.

Yn Nhre Arddhynwent.

1. Y Tÿ yn rhôs Gruff Mr. Edw^d. Edwards.
2. Y Vron ÿcha, Mr. W^m. Williams.

Nherkwys.

1. Y Plâs newydd a berthyn i S^r Paul Pindar.
2. Plâs Onn Mr Griff William Cler.

[Page 55] 3. Plâs ycha Mr. Robt Roberts

4. Yr. Hendre Mr. John Wynne.
5. Ty'n y twlh Mr. Edw. Williams
6. Talur Rbert Jones a minor
7. Bron yr haul Mr Thos. Parry.
8. Mr. Ithel Jones. . . .

Treydhyn.

1. Plâs yn mhowys a berth i Mr. Ed: Humphr. Moriwr.
2. Y Kae Hic Mr. Edw. Prys.
3. Y Treydhyn bâch Mr. Pierce Math:
4. Y Treudhyn mawr M^r W^m. Thomas.

Fe gaed gynt yn y wydhgryg Beili yn awr vizt in y^e Tumult Lhond Lhestr o hoelion heyrn a 2 sheet ne dair o blwm (ag arian Lhedr medh rhai) pan dorrodh Kwmwl o bobty un vlwydhyn ar bymtheg i'r amser ymma pa amser bŷ agos i'r dre abodhi. fe gaed hevyd yn Fynnon y Beili 2 Lysywen anferthol o vaint.

Kraig Vadog etc^a.

Commins a Mynydh: *Commons & Mountains.*

1. Brŷn y Bâl.
2. Mynydh Bwkley aliâs pwlh Bwkley: NB y mae Klawdh offa yn mynd drwy'r plwy viz dan Vryn y Bâl i vynydh Bwkley a mynydh isaf ar garreg Lwyd oddi yno i Rŷd y defaid.
3. Kefn mawr als mynydh y Garth. . . .
4. Karreg Kau, ar Bryn gwyn, Kerrig y Lhadron, y Garth y Bellan, Bryn digri.
5. Gwaen yr wyddfyd
6. Moel y Windeg
7. Y Kevn hir
8. Yr Orsedh Vawr.
9. Y Gelhi
10. Rhos Ithol.
11. Rhos Treudhyn.
12. Carreg y Lhech.
13. Y Dheugae.
14. Pen y Groes.

[Page 56]

Avonydh: *Rivers.*

1. Alen Sydh yn dyvod i'r plwy ym mhwlh y Kowarch o bob ty dwy vilhdir odhiar yr Eglwys ag yn myned dan y dhaiar o bob ty trichwarter milhdir i vilhdir gan dervyny *rhwng* Lh. Verres yn Sir Dhimbech a'r plwy ymma. Mae hi yn kodi yn hysp Alyn; ag yn rhedeg trwy'r plwy ag i'r velyn blwm o vewn ergid saeth i'r dre; ag odhiymma i bont Bledhyn ag velhy i'r Hôb etc^a.

2. Terrig Sy'n kodi yn agos i Rŷd Halawg ym hlwy Lh Armon a thrwy Dreydhyn, Nerkwys, Koed Lhai ag i velin y Lhong ag velly i Alyn vilhdir a hanner is law'r wydhgryg.
3. Rhŷd y Defaid rhyngthynt ar Hôb.

Y Fynnonnydh: Springs.

1. F. S. y Katrin. 2. F. y Beili.
3. F ym maes garmon. Vo Gawd Plwm gynt yn y Kevn mawr a'r K. bychan. Kerrig nâdh yn gwharel Gwisane a digon o gerrig Kalch a Glô yn y Nant Mawr a choed Lhai & ar dir yr Arglwydh viz. Mr Twystleton a'r heini ynghoed Lhai ar dir Mr Pierce Mathews. Nid oes dhim *Dyn[f]vann* [note Dyvnawn] ond digon o Dywyrch.

July 1. 1699. We the persons undernamed do certify y^t on y^e 27th. of May A^o 1699. in sinking to lay y^e foundation of a building near y^e Town of Mold in Flintsh: abt: 3 q^{rs}. of a yard deep in hard gravel where no water came were found four muscles nothing differing (that we c^d. perceive) from those of y^e sea; having their fish in y^m. alive and fresh & being full of Liquor. Witness our hands y^e Day & year above written. the mark of Edw. | | ap Rendle

David Howell
Peter Williams.

[Page 57]

HAWARDEN.

Brit. Pen ar Lâk. Rob. Vaugh. Pen ardha lawg—distant from Chester 5 miles. from Caerwys ten etc. Situate in y^e Hundr: of Mould Hope & Harding, surrounded with y^e Parishes of St. Maries of Chester, Dodl'ston, Hope, Mold, Northop and about six miles of y^e Sea.

The length of y^e Parish from the Mear-Stones near Hoch Hill on y^e Bordes of St. Maries parish to Pentre bridge on y^e Borders of Northope six large miles. The Breadth fr^m. the Channel of Dee on y^e Borders of Shotwic in Worrul to Buckley mountain on y^e Parish of Mold five short miles. Harding (or Hawarden) Village contains abt. 60 Houses.

The Ch: dedicated to St. Daniel and y^e wakes observed abt. y^e 15 of September. A Rectory and peculiar Jurisdiction & in y^e gift of Sr. Will^m. Glyn.

The Villages.

1. Broad Lane almost adjoyning to this in y^e Road to Chester, which may contain about thirty-four Houses.
2. Bretton may contain abt. thirty.

The Townships.

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Hawarden. | 2. Br. Lane. |
| 3. Rake & Manner. | 4. Bretton. |
| 5. Broughton. | |
| 6. Pentrobryn (Pentre Hobyn y Saeson) and Baunel. | |
| 7. Ewlo. | 8. Aston & Shotton. |
| 9. Gr. & Little Mancott. | 10. Moor. |

There remain of Harding Castle only y^e round tower, and some small part of y^e other wall.

[Page 58] There's y^e ruins of another Castle at Ewlo, which together with all that L^d. ship belongs to Mr. Davies of Lhannerch.

Here's a free School endow'd wth a Salary of eighteen pounds p' annum, by Mr. Geo: Ledsham Stew^d. of y^e Inner Temple Londⁿ.

The Houses of Note.

1. Bretton to y^e Late Tho: Ravensert: Esq. Member of Parl^t. who has left 3 daughters.
2. Aston Hall: Thomas Whitley Esq^r
3. Broughton Hall Geo. Hope Esq^r.
4. Diglan belonging lately to y^e Evans and now to Mr. W^m. Critchley.
5. Shotton form: Mr. Ravense^t: but now Mr. Lloyd a merchant.
6. Ibid^m. Mr. Tho: Whitley.
7. The old Hall in Ewlo belong'd formerly to y^e Mostyn's, but now to Mr Critchley of Daniel's Ash. This is thought to have been the oldest house in the Parish.
8. Daniel's Ash. Mr Tho: Critchley. Here's a Barrow or Artificiall mount call'd Trueman's Hill near y^e Town. and another called Konna's Hê in Broad Lane

Here were formerly two Parks.

1. The Old Park in Sr. W^m. Glyn's L^dship, which belong'd formerly to y^e E. of Derby.
 2. The little Park wherein y^e Castle Id^m.
- Ewlo wood thô so called, is now all inhabited, and no wood at all remaining.

[Page 59]

The Commons.

1. Saltney marsh.
2. Part of Buckley mountain.
3. Hardin mountain.
4. Sr W^m Glyn has a warren at Broughton.

The Rivers and Brooks.

1. Dee, thrô which there are severall foords to Worrall.
2. Pentre môch brook call'd also Soughton Br & wepra brook, between them & Northop It has a Bridge of one arch lately built. Vide Northop —
3. Broughton brook thrô y^e parish and into ye Channel.

A large place call'd y^e Cop was taken in out of Saltney by y^e E. of Derby. This may be two miles in circumference and is excellent Land.

The Wells.

1. Aston Cross Well. 2. Farding (? T or F) Well.
3. A Well in Ewlo y^t had formerly a wooden dish.

One Dorothy Daniel died lately aged 91.

One Peter Wigh was about y^e same age.

One Grace Mýnalex was about 100.

The Sea has gain'd here considerably in man's memory.

Good store of Coal on severall men's Lands; but no Lead nor lime. Marl they have plentifully.

Good Free stone at Ewlo. Dr Percival is y^e Rector & Mr Thom: y^e C.

Mr Thomas saw once a Pillar of Smoak, Coal, Sticks etc^a raised a great height, *yn agos ir pwlh yr oedh* [near the pitt] [Page 60] the leaves of the trees were scorched yn Lhosgi dail y Koed etc^a all y^e g^{ns} [guns] of Ch^{ter} [Chester] would not have made so great a Rep^t. It might have been heard ten miles round.

The Pit was near y^e town and y^e inhabitants imagined all their houses shook etc^a.

A Roman brass coyn was probably found near y^e Castle.

EASTYN.

Alias Queen Hope distant from Wrexham 4 miles fr. Chester 6 from Ruthin 8, and Kaerwys 9. in y^e Hundred of Hope Mold & Harding Surrounded wth y^e Parishes of Hawarden, Mold, Gresford (D. sh.) and Dodleston one part whereof is in Cheshire and the other in Flint.

The Length of y^e Parish from Marwells (viz 3 wells very close adjoyning whereof one lies in Hope the other in Dudleston and y^e 3^d in Gresford) to Rhýd Halawg on y^e Borders of Lhan-Armon yn Iâl eight miles.

The Breadth from Pont Kegidog on y^e Borders of Gresfordh (and mear of y^e Counties) to half a Bow shot of Pont Bleydhyn three short miles or two & a half. Eastyn is a Village of 14

or 15 houses. There was formerly a Chappel at Plâs y Bwl just at y^e foot of Caer Gwrle Castle.

Their wakes is on Gwyl Gyngar viz^t y^e Sunday after y^e eleventh of November.

A Sinecure ; Mr Wynne of Lh. Dhyniolen ; the Vicar is Mr. Miles Jones.

[Page 61]

The Townships.

1. Eastyn
2. Shordley
3. Hope Owen.
4. Har (*i.e.* Higher) Kinnerton belonged to this parish about 40 years since, but now the tythe goes to Dodleston tho' it be still of this county & L^dship.
5. Rhan Bervedh
6. Ywch-myndh ycha ag isa.
7. Kymmewhere Kaer Gwrle Castle w^{ch} stands ab^t half a measured mile hence.

Y Tai Kyvrivol: *Houses of Note.*

1. Plâs Têg, belongs to Esq^r. Trevor of Trev Alyn viz^t John Morley Trevor a minor.
2. Farm, John Wynne Esq^r.
3. Trimle in ywch mynydh ycha Tho: Eaton Esq^r.
4. Bryn Iorkyn Elis Young Esq^r.
5. Brynni Geo: Hope Esq. who lives at Broughton in Hawarden Parish.
6. Plâs y Bwl was anciently a house of good note belonging to y^e Bulls ; at Prest it is Mr. Young's.

Other Houses Are

1. Rhôs y maen Hîr Mr Edw: Jones.
2. Lhwyn Owen Mr. John Jones. A very ancient house, this Jones married M^{rs}. Mary y^e D & Heiress of Mr. Owen Lloyd.
3. Klomendy Mr. John Jones.
4. There are severall good freeholders at Hob. Owen viz^t.
Peter Edwards, Edward Jones of Kaie, John Jones of Pen y Ffordh newydd, Tho: Evans of Rhôs y Brwner, Tho: Edge of Klawdh offa, John Rowland, Humphrey Parry, Sam: Davies, a shopkeeper at Chester.

[Page 62]

In Other Townships:

Kaer Gwrle Mr. Rob^t. Lloyd.
Bryn yr Hyvrod W^m Edwards.
Rhydyn Thos. Williams.

There's an artificiall mount at Kaer Orsedh which as some here say, was anciently a buriall place.

Besides Kaer Gwrle here's a place call'd Kaer Estyn which is supposed to have belonged to the Castle. Clawdh Offa passes within less than a stone's cast of y^e Church.

A long stone pitcht on end at Rhôs, y maen hir.

Mae karnedh Lhe Cladhwyd Gwrle gawr ar Gommins a elwir arfedogaed y Wrâch. Mae Kist vaen o vewn day ne dri ergid karreg at arfedogaed y wrâch; ag mae karnedh vâch wrth honno.

Fo gawd yn y Ffrîdh yn Hrymle lharne o aur etc^a gyn ffyrfed a sylchdan aradr olwynog a gwaith o vricks, viz., ennaintgwyr Rhyvein; sic enim senex vocabat. A Roman Bannio: square bricks Fo mendiodh kymydogion gwedi kael y gîst-vaen.

Fo gawd arrian lhedr yn

Y^e Commons.

1. Mynydh Kaer Estyn Lhe by Ffort etc^a. ond mae'r kerrig gwedi i malyrio i lawr
2. Mynydh îsa olim mynydh Koed yr Hôb
3. Y Goedmôr.
4. A share of Dodleston moor; but there's not a quart^r of it in Dudleston parish.

[Page 63]

Yr Avonydh: Rivers.

1. Alyn ar hÿd âl a rhêd Alyn: ag odhiyno i hesp Alyn, o hesp Alyn i ystrad Alyn; o ystr: Alyn i Ganmedh Alyn: o Gam: Alyn i Drev Alyn: o Drev. Alyn i Dhowrfdwy; a dim sôn am Alyn mwy — Gresfordh
2. Kegidog sy'n kody yn ymyl y wayn vawr yn y plwy ymma ag yn rhanny rh. y dhwyr shir rh. y plwy ymma a Gresfordh a Gwrexham.
3. Blackbrook yr Avon dhÿ Nant vechan o Alyn

The Bridges.

1. Pont y Dorlwyn a q^r of a mile from y^e Church.
2. Pont y Velin ycha a q^r of a mile lower.
3. Pont y Velin isa two bow shot Lower
4. Pont Kynnydhion a mile still Lower.
5. Pont y Plâs maen betw: & Wrexham parish hard by Gyvynys house.
6. Pont Kegidog p^{redict}.

A Pool call'd Lhyn Gwayn
Gymdhel; Dace & eel.

Ŷn Sion Jones alias Siôn sufficient sydh yn kyvri i hŷn yn bym igein a chwêch ym hlwy yr wyrgryg.

Davydh ap Howel o'r Kymme sydh 90 neu 93.

Mae ogo wrth y Plâs maen, ag ŷn aralh y ty ycha ir plâs yn Hrymle. Vo Godwyd plwm gynt yn Nant y Ffrîdh. Kerrig kalch dhigon. By glô yn dhywedhar wrth bont y Plâs maen. Plâs-Têg Park at present has no Deer.

The Wells, or Springs.

[Page 64] 1. Fynnon Gyngar within a field of ye Church.

2. Fynnon Baris in Hob Owen; this boils up etc^a.

3. Ffynnon Ffragle a great stream.

4. Fynnon Dêg. There's a place below Kaer Gwrle on ye Bank of Alyn which affords a Salt water.

Codd: MSS. penes D^{num}. R.D. de Lhannerch.

Vol 1. Lib: Landavensis fol. membr. continet

1. Evangelium S^{ti}. Mathei. 2. Vita elgari fol. 29

3. Vita Samsonis fol. 26. 6

4. Concordia A^o 1126 inter Urbanum Episc. Land. et Rob^{tum}: Consulem Gloc', fol. 34.

5. Epist: Honorii Papæ ad Urbanum pr'dict: 34 a

6. Can[n]ons by John Cardinal 39. a.

7. Other businesses to Rome 40. a.

8. De statu Landavensis ecclesiae & Vita Dubrici 47. a

9. Letters Canons etc^a of Pope Calixtus 53. a.

10. Vita Teiliavi 55. 6.

11. Vita Oudosei 74. a

12. De Abbatibus etc^a with grants. ab^t. Killing a Deacon 94. a

13. Grants 95. a

14. Cantreffs in Morgannuc 103. a

15. Welsh princes in Edgar's time Ibid.

16. Grants 104. a

[Page 65] Vol. II. Fol: Chart.

1. Brut y Brenhin. ad calcem hujus hæc leguntur: Gwalter archiagon rhydychen a droes y darn hwn o'r Kronigl o Lading i Gymraeg a minne Edward Kyffin a'i ail esgrivennodh fo i Sion Trevor Trevalyn ysgwier pan oedh oed Krist 1577.

2. Bryd y Tywysogion ab A^o 681 ad Ann. 1270. . . . Fin. yn i Gastelh rhyn yn Lhanymdhyvri tranoeth gwedi gwyl S^t Luke Evyngylwr [sic].

NB. Kyn ydhay vridiay ymma gylhynges dros gôf.

1. Ystori Gryf. ap Cynan Brenin Gwynedh Incip. yn nydhiay Edw. Brenhin Lhoegr a Therdelach Brenhin ywerdhon etc^a

Fin. yn Duw ynghyd ag eneidiau Brenhinoedh da ereilh yn oes oesodh Amen. Hugh Roberts a scrivenodh hwn yn Nant-Clwyd ynghylch Kalan gaia 1651. Const: sex fol maj. Interdictio Papae adversus Lewelinum Principem North Walliae fil. Jerwethi. Litera Lew: Pr Walliae ad Clerū Angl. apud Lond. ex ipso autographo Penes D^{num} Thomam Yale utr: Jur. Doct. Illustr remanent per Ed. Thelval ult. Aug A^o 1574.

Vol. III. Chart. ten Fol.

Awdl Sr Rosser Vⁿ hen Lew—Glyn. Barnad Sr R Vⁿ Lh. Coch i Dhant Barnad Sr R Vⁿ Iev. ap H^l Swardwal Awdl Sr Tho: Vⁿ Lewis Glyn Talm Gywydhaul o waith Iev: ap Hugh, Ierw. Vynglwyd D'D ap gwylym Lewis Glyn p^rdict DD.

Nanmor DD bâch ap madog wladaydd. Hyw Kae lhwyd, Koch i dhant, Hywel Swardwal, Hywel ap S^t Matthew.

[Page 66] Vol: IV Chart. Fol. Chart. maj. seu Med.

1. Dares Phryg. Galfrid mon. etc^a incipit Cornelius yn danvon annerch etc^a (chirog: Salsbry de Ll. Rwst in margine) Fin. ag yno y by vyw 5 mlynedh. ag yna by varw A^o D. DCLXXXVIII.
2. Bryd y Saeson a'r Normanniaed incip. ar y dholen draw y triethir o Lin Kenedlaeth wden y'r hwn o iaith arall a elwir Mercurius. Fin. ag wedi i Ed. w. vrenhin dhwyn Blode a Lhawennydh holh Loegr yw Farfolaeth drwy Gyngor Hugh Spenser y Tâd a Hugh Spenser y Mâb etc.
3. Bryd y Tywysogion Incip. pedwar igein mlynedh ag wyth gant oedh oed Krist pan fy y Varvolaeth drwy holh ynÿs Brydain usq. ad mort. Leolin: fil.
Tria fol. ult. mutil.

Vol: V

1. Kywydhe o waith DD. Nanmor Edw^d ap Rhys Gwilym Tew, Mrêd ap Rhys DD ap Mhred ap Tydyr Sr Philip Emlyn DD ap Gwylym Bed o Aerddren DD ap Edm^t Gytto o'r Glyn. Iev Bryd. hir Lhowdden, Iolo gôch Gytty Owen, Iev ap Rhys ap Lhywelyn, Deio ap Ievan Dhy Bed o Phil. Bach H^l ap DD. ap Iev ap Rys Howel Reinallht DD. Lhwyd ap Lhywelyn ap Gruffydh Gryff ap Adda ap Davyd etc etc etc etc etc^a.
2. Buched S^t. Martin princip: Marthin Sant oedh esgob etc^a Fin. a bod yn wir ag yn dhiamme. [Page 67] John

Trevor a droes y vyched hon o'r Lladin yn Gymraec a Gýttýn Owain ai ysgrivennoedh pan oedh Chríst Mil CCCCLXXXVIII. yn amser H. 7. A^o Rⁿⁱ 3^o Adeoque hic Cod. Chirogr. Gytt: Owen Videtur.

3. Ystoria Beredwr ap Evrog etc^a.

Vol: 6: membr 4^{to}. Liber Homiliarum

Ante hunc Libr. Hec œcurrunt, Sciant tam Presentes quam Futuri hoc Scriptum inspecturi vel audituri, quod ego Grifinus filius Madoci Dñs de Bromfield consilio et assensu Heredum meorum dedi et concessi et hac presenti chartâ meâ confirmavi, Deo & beatæ Mariæ et Monachis Cistircensis Ordinis apud Len Egwestel Deo & Beatæ Mariæ servientibus pro salute animæ meæ et animarum meorum antecessorum in puram & perpetuam eleemosynam villam quæ dicitur Worth Croft cum terminis et pertinenciis suis [et medietatem Villæ de Stanesti cum omnibus terminis et pertinenciis suis¹] qu' dedi in excambium hominibus de Len Egwestel et heredibus eorum et homageo ita quod de caetero mihi aut Heredibus meis de aliquo servicio vel exac'ione seculari non respondeant: sed Abbati & conventui de Len egwestel in omnibus sint subjecti et de omnibus excesibus suis stabunt iudicio supradicti Abbatis et curiæ suæ excepto iudicio Homicidii & Furti; nec etiam de hijs convict', donec concessi fuerint publicè vel convicti juxta morem Patriæ. Preterea, concessi iisdem hominibus nemorum et pascuorum et aquarum communitatem dominicis meis et omnimodam Diligentiam et operam adhibebunt, hoc idem Liberi homines mei unius viam eorum hominum eis concedant. Insuper etiam concedo et per concilium proborum meorum et Legalium confirmo, quod si alicui aut aliquibus de prædictis Heredibus de Len egwestel apud Stansti commorantibus furtum aut Homicidium imponatur quod Walliæ Havodit commorentur, et ut hec mea Donatio et hujus chartæ meæ confirmatio in posterum perseverent et rata & inconcussa perseverent: nunc chartam Sigillo meo muniri roboravi hijs testibus meis scil. Lewilino filio madoci. Fernsio senescallo meo hanr et Griffri filius Jevai, Jervasio filio Grufudh maro madoco filio Phillipi, Domino Aniano tunc Abbate, Dño Madoco quondam Abbate, Hennio Huelica Philippo & Anniano Monacis et multis alijs, Dat' apud Manerum die nativitatis Beate Virginis Mariæ A^o. ab Incarnatione Dei Millesimo ducentissimo [sic] quinquagesimo quarto 1254.

[Page 68] Sciant omnes tam præsentés q^m futuri quod cum proprietarii et Heredes de lanegwestel scil: filii Kamron

¹ This was interlined. The Charter is carelessly copied.

fili edeneved et filii Inhan et filii eorum villam illam de lan egwestel ubi nunc Abbatia constructa est relinquentes Bromfield ad Bromfield advenissent per eorum voluntariam commutationem, et ego madocus filius Grifri eis et filiis eorum villam de Nordcroft et medietatem villae de Atanesti in Hereditatem sibi & Heredibus de eorum corporibus legitime procreatis de me et Heredibus meis tenendum concessissem & dedissem, ipsi omnes prefati proprietarii & Heredes qui fuerant de Lan egwestel unamimiter concedentes coram me et coram multis, dederunt Idneved & Philippo filiis Guadnerd tantam Proprietatem unicuique eorum in Prefatâ villâ de *Nordcroft* et medietatem villae de Stanesti quant' omnino unus quisq' eorum in eisdem locis haberet. Et Hoc jurejurando confirmarunt omnes eis et heredibus eorum in perpetuam hereditatem. Ego verò madocus justitiae predictorum Ideneved et Phillipio petitionibus ad c'ertenden' donationem praedictorum heredum, eis taliter factam concessi et eandem ipsis et heredibus suis dedi quiete et libere sine una [?] legalis denarii de me & heredibus meis in perpet' tenend. et hâc presenti chartâ cum impressione sigilli mei corroboravi. Ipsi vero scient et alii ut in chartâ eorum continetur de furto de pugnâ & de fracione prohibitionis meae fixo crucis signo sicut mos est patriae satisfacient si solverint ad alium locum in Terrâ meâ se transferre pacifice eant et redeant quibus etiam meorum pro aliquo debito quae ego ei teneat audeat vadem eorum accipere et detinere.

Hi sunt testes D^{us}. Philippus Abbas de Valle Crucis, Alexander Persona de Wrexham et filii ejus Dd Capellanus et filii ejus, Moses Campanarius & fil: ejus, Filii Hugonis, fil edneved fil' Blethin, filii nenham, fil' Madoc filii Elidir, filii Caduchan, filii meilir; Ririd Senior filii Trahayarn filii Meridehn, filii norre, filii Ithael, filii Kyndelhin, Filii Edeneved et plures multi.

Vol 7. membr 4^{to}. min. sed crassiss' Galfr: mon. Brit. a translation of Geoffrey. yn niwedh hwn y keir 2 agos i dair dalen o Vonedh y Seint. Ex libro Landav. praedict. istud hic scriptum est pro eo ferè q^d. charta illa in quâ scriptum erat prae nimiâ vetustate labefactum est. Sciant omnes Xtiani q^d. 7 sunt cantrev in D^{nio}. Morgannuc et in Episcopatu suo similiter Ecclesiae scil. et Landaviae. 1^{mus}. quidem cantref est Bican 2^{dus}. vero cantref est Gwyr et caedveli et Caerwaliawn, 3^{tus}. vero cantref est wyr hunt. 4^{tus}. cantref pen ychen; 5^{tus}. cantref Gunlynch & Edelyvon, 6^{tus}. cantref wenysoyot 7^{mus}. wenthuccoyth et ystradyw & Ewyras: qui ambo vocantur semper Dewwur Laweystsent Huccoyt sunt et insuper hoc

Ergyn & anergyn sicut in isto Gref Geliau reperitur per totum finem Morganuc per circuitum. Insuper autem scitote quod in uno tempore fuerunt Edgar Rex totius Britanniae & Hywel da & Morgan hên; et isti duo tamen erant subjecti Regi Edgardo. Morgan hên obtinuit quoq. tunc Temporis totum Morgannuc in pace & quiete, sed Howel dhâ Voluit auferre huic ystradiw et ewias tunc temporis si posset. quo audito Rex Edgarus advocavit Howel dha et morgan hên et filium suum ejus Hyweyn ad Curiam suam et ibi in pleno concilio Rex Edgarus vacavit de litigatione amborum et repertum est justo iudicio curiae Regis Edgari q^d. Howel nequiter egisset contra Morgan hên et filium suum Huweyn et depulsus est Hywel dha ab his duabus terris scil. Istradiw & ewias in perpetuum sine Recuperatione et postea Rex Edgarus dedit et concessit Hyweno fil. Morgan hên illas duas terras viz Istradiw et ewias nominatim in Episcopatu Landavensi constitutas sicuti suam propriam Hereditatem et illas easdem duas terras sibi & Heredibus suis per chartam suam sine calumniâ alicujus terreni hominis confirmavit communi vero assensu et Testimonio omnium Archiepisc. Episcop' et Abbatum comitum & Baronum totius Angliæ et Walliæ factum est q^d. maledictus esset a D'o Patre qui illas duas Terras a D^{nio} Morgannuc & Parochiâ Landavensi si unquam separaret et q^d iterum benedictus foret a D^{no}. Iesu Xto qui hoc observaret et a cuncto populo Xtiano amodo et usq' in sempiternum d^m. insuper scitote quod charta illa quae illa die facta fuit et Scripta coram Rege Edgardo in Pleno consilio suo in Ecclesiam Landavensem deposita est. Val't'.

FINIS 2^{DI}. VOL.

VOLUME III.

[Page 1]

HENLHAN.

Distant from Denbigh two miles, from Lhan Rwest twelve; from Ruthin 7, and from Caerwys 6 miles and a half, within the hundred of Is. . . Aled. Surrounded wth the parishes of Denbigh, Nanklyn, Kerrig y Druidion, Lh: Nyvydh ych mynydd, S^t Asaph, Deimerchion, Botfarri, Lh. Dyrnog & Lh. Rhayadr.

The Length from pont Ryfydh on y^e Borders of Potvarri to Lhyn Aled or else Havod elwy or *Aled* [Alwen] 9 miles.

The Breadth from melin Henlhan on y^e Borders of Lh: Nyvydh to pwlh y grawis in y^e Suburbs of Denbigh 2 miles, By ye Ch^h are about 13 houses, and there are about 18 more not far off.

A Chappel at y^e Lower end of Denbigh at y Plâs ymhen isa'r dre there was a chappel of ease of this Parish.

At a place call'd tydhyn y cappel in y^e township of Lhyweni was formerly another chappel of ease.

Their Saint Saturn, and their Wakes next Sunday after St. Andrew's A Sinecure belonging to y^e dean of S^t Asaph at present M^r Daniel Price: M^r Evans is his Curate.

Pentre'r Kwm in y^e Township of ywch Kaeron containing three houses.

The Townships.

1. Henlhan.
2. Lhyweni.
3. Banister isa
4. Banister ycha.
5. Tre'r Park.
6. Rhan Vawr.
7. Rhnn hîr aliàs Tywysog,
8. Ywch Kaeron. Q. whether there was not a Cell, or monestary [*sic*] form^v at plâs pen isa'r Dre Predict:

[Page 2]

The Houses of Note.

1. Lhyweni S^r Rob^t Cotten, in Right of his Lady Hester Salisbury ye D. and Heiress of S^r Tho^s Salisbury of Lhyweni.
2. Lhannerch (formerly Lhweni vechan where lived Gryffydd ap Iev ap Lhywelyn Vychan) Rob^t Davies Esq^r son of Mutton Davies Esq^r, whose mother was S^r Peter Mutton of Lhanerch's daughter, wife to Rob^t Davies of Gwysane in y^e Parish of Mold Esq^r.

3. Tywisog old and new, John Parry Esq^r.
4. Fox-hall (scribitur Faulk's Hall) John Lloyd Esq: a minor
12 ann.
5. Gwaenynog; John Middleton Esq^r
6. Plâs Chambres; Edward Chambres Esq^r
7. Plâs Klwch Mr Hugh Klwch æt: 20.
[Note in pencil: 1699. Born 1679, M^d 16 Jan^r 1703].
8. Perth Ewig; Hugh Peak lately deceased.
9. Plâs Newydd Mr Thos Griffith.
10. Gâlht Vainan 2 houses viz^t Mr Rob^t & Mr John-Price
11. Green; Mr John Heaton; Brit. Hettÿn decant, Plâs aralh
ymma i Mr Wyn or Gop.
12. Yr eivied vawr Mr Peter Foulks, Brawd Dr Foulks o
Rythyn.
Yr eivied vawr ar eivied vechan (dau dÿ) bel: to
Mr Ambrose Byrchenshaw.
13. Y Groes; Mr Evan Vychan.
14. Bodeiliog ycha ar isa Mr Rich^d Vaughan.
15. Rhyd Goch Mr Thos. Lloyd.
[Page 3] 16. Plas Kriavol (tÿ sâl awr hon)
17. Y Lodge in Snedick Park belongs to Sr Rich^d Middleton.
18. Y Garn Mr Edw^d Gryffydd
19. Y Plâs Mr Thomas Meivod yn Lhyweni

Other Houses are---

Bryn Mawr, Kwm Pernant, Koed erilh, Kroes Varred, Havod. this belong to one Fits-Herbert etc^a.

Mae rhiw hên Glawdh ar ben Moel-Dywysog.

Mae Karnedh o gerrig ar y fordh i'r eivied Lhe Lhadhwyd gwr o vewn y 40 mhlynnedh ymma.

Parks.

1. Park Snediog Angl: Shedick Park whilst it was, bel: to
Denbigh Park.
2. Moel Ewig Park belong'd also to ye same Castle.
3. Park y mês belong'd to ye same Castle. Lhyweni and
Lhannerch Parks are well stocked.

The Woods.

1. Koed Panton bel: formerly to one Panton but now to Mr
Griffiths of Garn.
2. Koed yr Eivied, Mr. Foulks
3. Koed Lhannerch.
4. Koed Lhyweni etc.
5. Koed Gwaenynog.
6. Koed Bod Eliog
7. K. Rhÿd Gôch etc^a.

The Commons.

1. Lhyweni Green.
2. Part of Mynydd hiraethog on Nanklyn & Lh: Sannan.
3. Moel Dwysog.
4. Y Voel vechan.
5. Y voel vawr.
6. Garth
7. Moel Eryr etc^a.
8. Moel Green ; NB. Mae klodhie mawr wrth Wern y Saeson

[Page 4]

The Rivers.

1. Klwyd betw them and Botfarri Dimheirchion & Lh. Dyrnog.
2. Ystrad (avon ystrad) springs above Pennant-Nanklyn where it is call'd Bechan, and Mearing between Nanklyn & Lh: Rhaidr and so falls in Klwyd under Denbigh Castle.
3. Merchion Springs in y^e Parish and falls to Elwy about half a mile below Pont newydd at Melin Hettwn.
4. Koiran Springs here also and falls into Merchion two miles above y^e pl. where Merchion falls to Elwy.

The Bridges.

1. Pont Ryffydd on Clwyd 3 miles from Henlhan.
2. Pont y Kambwlh a mile lower.
3. Pont newydd by Lhannerch betw 'n [*sic*] and Dimherchion a very small mile lower at y^e charge of y^e family.
4. Pont yr Alht Gôch over Elwy betw: Henlhan and St Asaph two miles from church.
5. Pont Segrwyd by Segrwyd mill on Ystrad three short miles hence.
6. Pont ycha ar Alwen by Havod Elwy, six miles from Henlhan Church.
7. Pont Rhÿd-goch ar Alwen about half a mile higher.

The Pools.

Lhyn Lhymbrau in Nanklyn Parish.

The Wells.

1. Fynnon Sadwrn in Foxhall ground.
2. Fynnon Vair by Denbigh.
3. Fynnon y Kreiriwr on Lhyweni green.

[Page 5] 4. Fynnon Frith yr ynys.

5. Fynnon y bywech vrêch.
6. Fynnon moel eryr.

One Mary William at Nant Padric is aged 102. Another old woman (but a stranger) who lives at y^e gardener's of Plâs Shiamber is aged about 130.

Gwen Pantwn is 86.

A small rivulet springing in ye Logde [*sic*] grounds falls underground a quarter of a mile below Lodge House and running underground about two miles, it appears at Brook House in Lh. Rhayadr Parish.

Here are several caves at Koed Panton & Carregwen in ye Township of Llyweni: to which Foxes frequently retire. They have met with some Lead oar in ye Village of Henlhan. They have good Freestone at Foxhall grounds; and Limestone at and ab^t the Village, which vein is continued to Rŷthŷn, and so to Lh: Gollen and Oswaldstree. We here observed in the Limestones Cockle Stones, Oyster Stones, Cuthbert's beads etc^a Their fuel is coal and wood, in ye lower parts, and in ye upper part mawn dŷon or goreu Pwlh y kae drain a sinkiodh o vewn y 40 mlynedh ymma a *dwfn iawn oedh o megis o dyn Rhos Koltyn ym Môn etc^a*.

Q. Mr Mostyn, about ye Stags Horn at Mostyn Hall vizt. where found; *The length of ye Brow Antler, &c^a*.

Y Plwyvydh ar ein ffordh: *The Parishes in our way or Road*. O Lannerch i Daly Kavan. Lh. Nyvydh. Lh Vair Dal Hayarn. Lh. Gerniw. Lhan Sannan.

[Page 6] Alhan o Lyvyr Llelo Gwlta al's Lhywelyn ap Mredydh.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Yr Eglwys Wen | 20. Lh: Gerniw |
| 2. Kapel Dimb St Hilari | 21. Gwytheryn Digain
Vrenhin |
| 3. Lh: Rhayadr yng Hein-
meirch — | 22. Lh: Sannan Eleri |
| 4. Nanklyn | |
| 5. Henlhan + | Kantr. Dyff Clwyd. |
| 6. Lh: Gwm Dinmael × | 23. Lh: ynys Saerau. |
| 7. Kerrig y Drydion — Mary
Magd. | 24. Y Gyffylhiog mewn
Keffylh derw y kaed
delw Vair. |
| 8. Lh: Rwst + | 25. Lh. Vihangel: Lh \bar{y} |
| 9. Lh: Dhoged × | MYVYR |
| 10. Eglwys vach. + Marthin | 26. Kap. <i>Dalhayarn</i> [<i>In Red</i> :
Ael hayarn] |
| 11. Lh: San Ffraid al's y
Dhiserth × | 27. Derwen <i>yn Ial</i> |
| 12. Lh: Drilho yn Rhos × | 28. Klokaenog |
| 13. Lh: Elian — × | 29. Lh: Elidan. |
| 14. Bettws St. Mich. × | 30. Lh: Vair Dyffryn Clwyd. |
| 15. Lh: Dhylas. — × | 31. Y Vynechdid. |
| 16. Abergele — × | 32. Lh: Vwrrog |
| 17. Lh: San Siôr × | 33. Tre Rythyn St. Peter |
| 18. Lh: Nyvydh mair | 34. Lh: Rhŷdh |
| 19. Lh: Vair Dal-hayarn. | |

36. Lhan: Gyn haval.
 37. Lh: Hychan.
 38. Lh. Gwyven.
 39. Lh: Durnog

Kwmmwd Iâl.

40. Lh: Verres
 41. Lh: Armon.
 42. Bryn Eglwys.
 43. Lh: Dysilio.

Swydh y Wayn.

44. Lh: Golhen — +
 45. Lh: St. Ffraid yn glyn
 Keiriog.
 46. Y wayn Isaf Mair
 47. Lh: Armon dyffryn
 Keiriog.

48. Lh: Armon mynydh
 mawn.
 49. Lh: Rhayadr ym moch-
 nant. ×
 50. Lh: Gedwyn. ×
 51. Lh: Gydwaladr ×
 52. Lh: Silin yng Hynlhaeth. +

Maelor Gymraeg.

53. Rhiw Abon, an Rhiw
 Vabon
 54. Arbistag
 55. Marchwiall
 56. Gwrexham, Silin.
 57. Gresfordh, an corruptè
 pro y Groesfordh. ?
 58. Yr Holt.
 35. Lh: Bedr.

Yr eglwys newyd (yn anorffen) yn nimbech —
 Capel Ffynnon Vair. —

Enquire at Anglesey after Mr Mich: Davies's Study

[Page 7]

DENBIGH.

Brit. Dimbech distant from Rythyn five miles, from Caerwys five, from Lhanrwst 12. from Wrexham sixteen, from Lh: Golhen 13, from Conwy 14 & from St Asaph 4. Situate in ye Kwmmwd of Is-aled. . . . Surrounded wth ye Parishes of Botfarri, Lh: Durnog, Lh Rhayadr, Henlhan.

The Length of ye Parish from Gwaynynog vechan a house on ye Borders of Henlhan to Kil-Ffwrn another House on the Borders of Lh: Rhayadr two miles. The Breadth from pont melin Dryas al's p^t Ystrad Lhan t to . . on.

The Town of Denbigh contains ab^t 330 houses.

St Hilary a chap: of ease. a Parsonage, Mr Thomas Williams is the present Incumbent whose Curate is Mr Wyn.

Villages

Hamlets & Townships. . . .

There is the ruins of an old Castle call'd in Brit: Castelh Cledvryn yn Rhôs.

Tai Kyvrivol: Houses of Note.

1. Plâs Côch bel: to Mr W^m Wynne of Mele a Minor.
2. Plâs Côch bel: to Mr Edw. Chambers of Henlhan par.
3. Kil ffordd bel: to Sr Robt Cotten Cotten Hall Id^m
4. Tŷ Robert bel: to Mr Rutter of Bryngwyn in Dimmeirchion parish.
5. Tu [*sic*] Mr Wynne or Gop.
6. Plâs pen is-af yr Dre Mr Thomas Shaw.
7. Tu Mr Roger Milton [Middelton].

There was formerly a stump of a tree pitch'd on end in 4 Crossways call'd y Groes bâch.

[Page 8] Parkieu yr Castell bel: to Mr Dolben of Segrwyd in Lhan Rhayadr parish, an Mr Wynne of Mele.

There is this park a Warren so call'd anciently.

Ystrad comes from Nanklyn parish and divides this and Lh: Rhayadr from above Pont-Ystrad to a place call'd Kîlffordh viz^t 2 bow shot from y^e Church is ab^t 2 miles

Pont velin Drias, Pont Ystrad isaf (pont y Brykws is in Lh. Rh^{dr})

Pont y velin ganol: Pont y velin Drias is about half a mile above Pont Ystrad and from Pont Ystrad to pont y velin ganol is ab^t half a mile; all these are upon Ystrad which falls to Clwyd in Lh: rhayadr par: about half a mile below Whitchurch.

Ffynnon Fachell near Whitchurch which is thought to be y^e Saints' Well. Ffynnon y Massw. Fynnon pen y Strût.

Margaret Lewis lately deceased was ab^t 89 years of age.

Hum: Evans lately deceased was ab^t 92 years of age.

Robert Price is about 83 years of age.

Fylhe White are small caves.

Quarries of Limestone in abundance, & some free stone.

Their fuel is Coal from Mostyn, Bichton & Magelth in Flintsh. Turf & gorse & fern for Brewing.

[Page 9]

LH: RHAIADR, YNG HENMEIRCH.

Distant from Denbigh two miles, from Rythyn 3, from Caerwys 6.

Ynghwmmwd Îs-Aled. y Plwyvydh oi amgylch ydynt Dimbech, Henlhan, Nanklyn, Kyffylhiog, Klokaynog Lh: Vwrrrog, Lh Ynys a Lh Dyrnog. Hŷd y Plwy o'r Hen dir wrth Avon Klywedog ar Dervyn Plwy Lh Ynys ir Avon wrth yr Havod Lom ar dervyn plwy Nanklyn wŷth milhdir dha, Lhêd y Plwy o'r Gyphylhiog ar dervyn y Plwy

Nwnnw. . . . at Bont Ystrad ym mhlwy Dimbech chwe milhdir.

Mae wrth yr Eglwys bedwar o dai. i Gwylmabsant a gadwant dhydh gwyl Dhyvnog. (ym mîs Mawrth).

A Vicarage Mr Fran: Lloyd o Lan Dhyrnog

Mr W^{ms} o'r Kwm yn Hegein ydiw'r Kywrat.

Pentre'r Lhêch sy'n kynwys day ar bymtheg o dai.

Y Trevydh Degwm : *The Townships or Tythings.*

1. Tre'r Lhan. 2. Tre'r Lhêch. 3. Tre'r Lhwyn. 4. Kleckiedig. 5. Killfwrn. 6. Segrwyd. 7. Kader. 8. Tre Breyon. 9. Lhywesog. 10. Y trevydh bychain.

Y Tai Kyvrivol : *Houses of Note.*

1. Y Plâs newydd Mr Morris Jones o'r dhôl ai pyrckassodh yn dhiwedhar odhiwrth Sr Ievan Lloyd o Iâl.
2. Segrwyd Mr John Dolben
3. Lhywesog a bi'r Argl: Will[oughby]
4. Rofsa ad eund.
- [Page 10] 5. Segrwyd ycha ir Dr. Robt. Wyn y Kangelhor oblygid i Wraig
6. Ystrad ycha Mr John Morris
7. Ystrad isa i'r Argl: Willoughby
8. Lhwyn Mr Owen Wynne.
9. Bryn Lhÿgarth Mr J. Lloyd
10. Karreg y Pennilh a berth. i Sr. Rich^d Middleton.
11. Plâs y Kaptan i Sr Rich^d. Middleton
ij. Pentre'r Lhêch Mr Timothy Middleton ond i Sr W^m Williams yn ôl bywyd i wraig.
12. Pentre'r Lhêch Mr. John Ashbool o Gilken in S. Flint.
13. Talyrne Mr. Robt. Lloyd o'r Talyrne ai rhannodh rhwng pum merch.

Tai Ereilh : *Other Houses.*

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Y Lhys | 2. Bryn mylan. | 3. Kernywch |
| 4. Yr Hewl. | 5. Y Park. | 6. Y Tymawr. |

By mwdwl eithin gynt ar voel Gathys.

Y Koedydh : *Woods.*

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Koed Lhywesog | 2. Koed Nant-Mawr |
|------------------|-------------------|

The Commons : **Y Kommins.**

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Bryn Mylan | 2. Mynydh y Lhech. |
| 3. Moel Gathys. | 4. Moel Breyan. |

Yr Avonydh: Rivers.

1. Klywedog rhyngthynt a Lhan ynys, i Glwyd vilhdir odhiwrth yr Eglwys.
2. Ystrad o Lyn . . . ag yn rhanny rhyngthynt a Dimbech ag i Glwyd hanner milhdir îs-law disgynva Klywedog.
- [Page 11] 3. Nant mawr sy'n rhedeg o vewn chwarter milhdir at yr Eglwys ag i Glwedog hanner milhdir odhiar i halwr.

NB. Lhyn y Kymmysg a gelwir y van lle mae Klywedog a chlwyd yn ymgyvarvod.

4. Y Nant kôch sy'n kodi yn Mynnydh Skeibion ym hlwy Lh: Ynnys a thrwy'r plwy ymma i Glywedog ag ymhentre'r Lhêch y mae hi yn rhanny rhyngthynt a Lhan Ynnys.

Y Pynt: Bridges.

1. Pent Ystrad praed. hanner milhd. odhiar bont y Brookhouse
2. Pont y Brookhouse hanner milhdir odhiar Aber yr Avon.
3. Pont Lawnt Lewis hanner milhdir odhiar Bont Ystrad
- [4.] Pont Nanklyn dhwy vilhdir odhiar bont lawnt Lewis.

Q. Whether in this Parish or Nanklyn.

5. Pont ar Glywedog vilhdir a hanner odhiar i haber. Nid oes ymma yn Rhayadr odhigerth y Dysgynva sy'n syrthio o ogo'r Bryn kôch ag medh rhai yr dŵr hwnnw sy'n dŵad alhan ychdig odhiar yr Eglwys yn ffynnon dhyfnog sef vilhdir o ffordh.

Y Ffynnonnydh: Springs.

1. Ffynnon dhyvnog a Bath much frequented; the water heals scabs, Itch, etc^a. Some say 'twould cure y^e Pox.
2. Ffynnon Vair a little above it. Hugh Bowen is aged 84, as are many others.

Valent y Gader oedh o leia Gant oed. Rhobert Ffoulk ap Rhobert Gronw is aged 90 or 92 and keeps y^e Market etc^a

[Page 12]

The Caves.

1. Ogo Bryn kôch in Limestone, one may go a considerable way into this cave.

There's very good freestone near Lawnt Lewis. Q whether in Denbigh Parish. 'Tis Denbigh: most of the stone is Limestone. In this Parish they burn much Turf, some wood and Coal from Flintshire.

Y mawn o Vawnog Ivor yn y Trevydh bychein.

Lhanynys, so call'd perhaps because situate betwixt the two rivers of Klwyd & Klywedog so that upon great floods [*sic*] it becomes an island, distant from Denbigh 3 miles and from Rythyn 2. Situate partly between y^e Kwmmwd of Kym-march and partly in that of . . . L'ship of Rythyn, surrounded with the parishes of Lh: Rhayadr Lh Dyrnog, Lh: Gynhaval, Lh: Dyrnog to pen y Rhiw on y^e Hill call'd Vedw lâs on y^e Borders of Kyphylhiog (which at present at least is but a Chappel of Ease to this) five miles. The Breadth from Nant koch on Lh: Rhayadr to a Common called Gelhegva on Lh: Vwrrog three miles. There are by the Church but 2 houses viz^t y Plâs yn Lh: ynys a thÿr Klochydh. Kyphylhiog præd. a Chappel of ease to this place.

[Page 13] Their wakes next Sunday after St Hilary; but their Saint is call'd Sairen whose Tomb they shew wth an Inscription of ab^t 3 or 4 hundred years standing.

A Rectory & Vicarage; the former of Cambrige [*sic*] the other is M^r John Lloyd.

Y Trevydh Degwm: *Townships.*

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Rhÿd Onnen. | 2. Tre Vechan. |
| 3. Maesmant Kymro. | 4. Bryn Karedig. |
| 5. Bychymbyd. | 6. Yskeibion. |

Y Tai Kyvrivol: *Houses of Note.*

1. Bychymbyd a berth. i S^r Walter Baggot a hawl i wraig M^{rs} Jane Salisbury m & h Charles Salisbury Esq^r o Vychymbyt.
2. Plâs y ward Col: Williams drwy hawl i wraig m & h Col: Edward Thelwall.
3. Y Plâs yn Lh: ynys a berth. i M^r Rich^d Llwyd; i'r Plâs ymma y perthyn y garreg ywch ben drws y Gangelh yr hon oedh Vedh Mredydh ap Madoc ap Ennion. 4. Glan Klwyd a berthyn i'r Col: Williams.
5. Pen y Graig a berthyn i'r S^r Rich^d Middleton. 6. Maes Annod M^r John Lloyd. 7. y vedw Lâs M^r Robert Williams.
8. Pen y Bryn M^r Rich^d Lhoyd. viz. Mr. Lh^d o Lan ynys.
9. Y Plâs Einws a berthyn i M^r Williams o Aber Dinne ym hlwy Lhan Verres.

Tai Ereilh: *Other Houses.*

Plâs yn *Wamberton* [*Wabernton*] a berth. i Vachymbyd yehod. Kae'r Havod.

[Page 14]

Y Kreigie : Rocks.

1. Kraig y Sant Kerrig gleision.
2. Y Graigwen Kerrig kalch.

Y Koedydh: Woods.

1. Park Koed orlhwyn : ond nid oes dim Bychod yn awr ag ni wydhis a vŷ erioed. i Vychymbyd
2. Y Koed dŷon i Vychymbyd
3. Y Koed ystig, i Vychymbyd hevyd.
4. Koed Syl i Vychymbyd
5. Koed Kae'r havod, i Sion Prichard o gae'r havod.
6. Koed maes Annod.

The Commons.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Y Pant Glas | 2. Mynydh Yskeibion. |
| 3. Y vedw lân | 4. Bryn Koli. |

The Rivers.

1. Klwyd comes hither from berd. between Rythyn & Lh: Vwrrog and so between Lh: ynys & Lhan Hychan, a chwedi hynny drwy'r plwy ymma ag i Lan Dyrnog.
2. Klywedog o'r Gyphylhiog yn glŷr drwy'r plwy ag i Glwyd ymhen isa'r plwy Lhe mae hi yn terfynŷ rhyngthyt a Lhan rhaidr dros Vilhdir.
3. Y Nant koch o Vryn Koli 'rhwn sy'n tervyny rh. a Lh: Rhayadr ag velhy i Glywedog
4. Lhan y Lheidr o blwy Lh Vwrrog ag yn tervyny rhwng y Plwy hwnnw a hwn nes y delo i Glywedog.

Y Pynt: Bridges.

1. Pont ar Glwyd rh. a Lh Dyrnog, hanner milhdir odhiwrth lan Dyrnog ag ychydig yn ywch.

[Page 15] 2. Pont rhŷd y Goryn qwarter milhdir yn ywch.

3. Pont Lh: Hychan rhwng a Lh: Hychan hanner milhdir odhiar bont Rhŷd y Goryn.
4. Pont y Telpyn chwarter milhdir yn ywch.
5. Pont ar Glywedog rh. a Lh: Rhayadr vilhdir odhiar i Dysgynva i Glwyd.
6. Pont Rhŷd y Kilgwyn vilhdir a hanner yn ywch.
7. Pont rhŷd Alhtydh dwy vilhdir yn ywch na Phont Rhd. y Kilgwyn.
8. Pont ychel vilhdir a hanner yn ywch.

Y Ffynnonnydh : Springs.

1. Ffynnon Saeren yn y dre vechan.
2. Ffynnon Sîds ym mynydh y Sceibion. Sion Roberts sy 90 o oed ag etto yn kan ag yn klodhio. Digon o Galch. Koed a Loskant a pheth Glô.
Yr Eglwys Helaetha yn Nyffryn Klwyd ydyw hon.

KERRIG DRUIDION

A gavas i enw, hyd yr ydys yn i vedhwl odhiwrth y Drydion [ne'r Derwydhon] yrhain oedhynt yn Aberthy ag yn adholi gau Dhuwiau kyn amser Kristianogaeth yn y plwy ymma. Mae dwy Demmel iw gweled etto a'r dir havod y maydh, ag yn o honynt a elwir Karchar Kynrig Rôth. mae o Lan Kerrig y Drydion i'r Bala 6. milhdir 8 i Rythyn, 9 i Dhimbech ag i Lan Rŵst. Mae'r eglwys ai thre Dhegwm (sef tre'r Lhan) [Page 16] ynghwmmwd Dinmael, ar reliw ynghwmmwd Hiraethog. Y Plwyvydh o'i amgylch ydynt Lh: vihangel Glyn myvyr

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 2. Lhangwm Dinmael | 3. Lh Vawr ym henlhyn. |
| 4. Ysptti Ivan. | 5. Nanklyn. |
| 6. Lhan Rhaiadr Dyffryn Klwyd. | |
| 7. Y Gyffylhiog a Chlô-Kaynog. | |

Hÿd y Plwy o velin Bwlch y Beudy ar dervyn plwy Lh: Vihangel i Havod Idhig ar dervyn plwy'r yspytti pedair milhdir. Y Lhêd o'r tŷ mawr yn y Kwm ar dervyn Plwy Lhan vawr i'r Rhôsdhÿ ar dervyn Plwy Nanklyn pedair milhdir. Mae o dai wrth yr Eglwys saith ne wyth. Mae tŷ ynghwm pen-Anedh a elwir y Kapele; ond nid byw neb a weledh nag a Glywodh sôn am garreg or gwalie na'r Sylvaen. Mair Vadlen ydiw i Saint a'r syl ar ôl y digwyl a kadwant i Gwylmabsant.

Personoliaeth; Mr Morris Jones, S.T.B. & Coll: Jes: Soc. ydiw'r Person Mr. Thos. Gryffydh offeiriad gynt o Dhôl-wydhelan ydyw'r Kiwrad.

* There are not in Pentre cwm but 2 houses.

* Nid oes ym hentre'r Kwm ond day dy.

Y Trevydh Degwm : Townships or Tythings.

1. Tre'r Lhan. 2. Tre Lathwryd. 3. Tre Glystyble.
4. Tre'r Kwm. 5. Tre Havod y maidh. 6. Tre'r voel.
7. Y dre rhwng Breunig ag Alwen yn hîr yr Abad.

[Page 17]

Y Tai Kyvrïvol: Houses of Note.

1. Y Giler a berth. i Rt. Price Esq^r Counsellor.
2. Y Bwlch, sef Bwlch y Beydy.
3. Havod y maydh ýcha Idm.
4. Lhathwryd Mr D^d. Morris off^d. Kappel Garmon. mab Edward Morrys y Prydydh; o etifedhiant i wraig Sara v₃ Jⁿ. Davies of Lathwryd.
5. Bron Varged; John Jones ap Ievan Jones.
6. Ty mawr yn y Kwm; John Jones mab Ievan Sion ap Rhydherch.
7. Klystyble; Richard Lloyd.
8. Pentre'r Kwm; John Thomas.
9. Bwlch y maen melyn Ioⁿ Davydh ap Ievan Lhwyd.
10. Havod y maydh isa, Peter Morris a minor ap Peter ap Peter ap Peter ap
11. Lhechwedh Lhyvn; John Jones mab Kadwadad^r Sion Piers
12. Glan y Gors John Jones mab Rhobert Sion ap Harry ap Rob. Gryff.
13. Tai'n Voel Lewis Anwyl Ann' 22
14. Ty'n y Gilvach Thos Jones ap Peter ap Sion Will^m.
- 15^a. Ty'n y Graig: Rhob^t. Sion William
15. Lhyn y Kymmer Hugh Davies ap Davydh ap Hugh.

NB. Tre Brýs ycha a Thre Brys a rhanwyd y Plwy Gýnt.

[Page 18]

Tai ereilh ydynt: Other Houses are:

Aelwyd Brýs, y Perthi Lhwydion, pant y Gyrviolen, Hendre Bâch, elor y Garreg, Bwlch Havod eingen, y Groyn. Nant y Ryryd quibusdam Nant y Ririd vlaidh, Nant y Krogwr corruptè uti existimant nonnulli pro Nant y Kroiwhwr, y Kappele, Lhwyn Pilkot etc^a

NB. Ievan y Breudhevydiwr oedh chwe igeint ag yn trigo ymhlwy'r Kwm.

Mwdwl eithin Hiraethog ar vynydh Hiraethog ar dervyn plwy'r yspytty. Karchar Kynrig Rwth Praedict: ag ýn aralh:

Kist vaen sydh ymhôb ýn: yr oedh ynghae'r tai ýcha drydydh a hon oedh yn o agos i'r eglwys.

Mae Bwyalh bres gan Reinalh Jones yn ymyl eglwys Ker y Drydion. Vo gawd ýn aralh ym hlwy Gwytheryn, ýn aralh mewn gâlht ýwch ben Penammen yn nôl wydhelen: NB. ymhen anmen [*sic*] yr oedh Mredydh ap Ievan ap Rhobert (hyn a Gwydyr) yn byw.

Y^e Commons.

1. Rhan o Lechwedh y Kelyn-Lhwyn sydh yn terv. Rh. a Lh: vihangel.
2. Rhan o vynydh Hiraethog; Sŵch o hono vo a elwir y Keven Brith.
3. Keven hir vynydh. NB. mae lle ynghaven hîr vynydh a elwir Kors y Saeson lle kawd hên bedole mwy nag arverolyn y Gymmydogaeth ymma: Vo gawd hevyd [Page 19] mewn mownog yno hên Vroge (ne Aef[?r]chenae) yn gwadan heb Sowdwl: Kreie Lheder oedh yn i gwnio nhw: ag yr oedh yn garre lhedr yn elio kevn yr esgid (ut videtur ornamenta gratiâ) nid oedh dhim klistie idhynt, ond etto yr oedh karre.
Ysgidie ereilh a gawd dan hên Dommen ym mwlch havod engion ag yn gwadan heb Sodle odhi dennyn na chlystie: ag yr oedh i pige nhw yn veinion ag yn hirion.
4. Moel y dhewis erw. Karn Brÿs a gelwir Rhan o govn hîr vynydh.

Yr Avonydh, ar Neint: *Rivers.*

1. Alwen (Rusticus proferebat Galwen) sy'n kodi yn Lhyn Alwen ar Gyffiniae gwytheryn a'r yspytti; ag yn tervynny ychydig rhyngthyn a plwy Kyffylhiog a thrwy'r plwy ymma i blwy Lh. Vihangel heibio i wal yr Eglwys.
 2. Brennig sy'n kodi yn y Mownogydh ywehlaw Havod yr obrhen ym mynydh Hiraethog ag gwedi hynny yn tervyny rh. y Plwy ymma a Lh: rhaiadr, a chyffylhiog, ag velhy i Alwen yn ymyl lhyn y Kymmer yn y plwy ymma ar dervyn plwy Lh. vihangel.
 3. Geirw sy'n kodi ym mlaen Kwm pen Anner yn y Plwy ymma ar dervyn pl: Lh. vawr a Lhangwm ag velhy i blwy Lhangwm.
 4. Nyg sy'n kodi ar gors aelwyd Brys yn y Plwy, a thrwy ganol y plwy ag i Geirw ychydig ty isa i'r Eglwys.
- [Page 20] 5. Lhaethog Nant Vâch yn dechre ynghwm Lhaethog or ffynnon wen ar dervyne y Plwy ymma a'r yspytti ag i Nÿg yspytti; o herwydh mae Nyg yn torri i chevn ag yn ymranny yn dhwy, yn sy'n mynd i Geirw a'r Lhalh i Gonwy.

6. Nant y Gorriade sy'n kodi ym mownog y garreg levn yn hervyn lh. vighangel,* ag velhy ychydig rh hwn a Lhangwm ag i Nÿg ergid saeth odhiar i haber.
* [Ag yn tervywy rhwng y Plwy ymma a Lhanvihangel.]
7. Aber Rhÿd loyw sy'n kodi yn ymmyl sarn sy'n Gilvach yn plwy ag i nÿg hanner milhdir yn ywch.
8. Nant Rhÿd y Groes sy'n kodi yn y wayn wen yn y plwy ag yn rhedeg hyd y plwy i Nÿg rh: y dhwy ychod. hon oedh y tervyn rh. Gwynedh a Phowys. Q. Whether Alwen from Bettws to Kaer Dhynod was not likewise y^e Boundary.

The Bridges.

1. Pont ar Alwen dhwy filhdir odhiwrth y Lhan ar y fford i'r Bala o Dhimbech
2. Pont yr Ebach ar eirw 4 milhdir kyn i Dysgynva i Alwen.
3. Pont Bwlch y maen melyn vilhdir a hanner yn ywch.

Y Lhynnïau: Pools.

Lhyn day ychen yn nhre voel. o leia hanner milhd: o Gwmpas Mae Kraig yn y plwy a elwir Kraig i yrchen.

[Page 21] Y Ffynnonnydh: *Springs or Wells.*

1. Ffynnon Vair vagdalen wrth yr Eglwys ond ynghaie Tÿdr yr oedh yr hên ffynnon.
2. Ffynnon gwas Patrig. . . . Ffynnon y Sant rhag chwyddh mewn glinie &c dwr pÿr oer.
3. Ffynnon brawd rhag devaid &c on Keven brith by aelwyd Brys.

Q. Ffynnon y brawd ar lechwedh Kylynlhwyn.

Sion Browling o Nant y Krogwr oedh 96. A Quarry of freestone near Aelwyd Brÿs.

Mae kistie maen wrth havod y Lhan yn agos i Bont ar Alwen rh y bont a havod y Lhan. vo gawd arrian yn y'n o honynt.

NB. meini gwyr a chist vaen at Tyvos in Lh: Drillo.

Ex Reg'ro eccl'e de Kerrig y Drydion

Ievan ap Lhewelch of Kinmeirch surnamed Gwas Patrick as written by his picture at y^e east end of Kaer y Drydion written A^o 1504.

Evanus Patricius animarum confessor was y^e 1st founder of y^e Ch: of K. y Druidion in y^e year of our Lord 440 and dedicated it to M: Magdalen. It was afterwards repair'd and augmented A^o 1503 in y^e Time of Henry 7. Johannes ap

Robin then Rect^r who dyed A^o 1518. After him succeeded Rich^d Griffith ap Ednyved qui ob^t 6^o Jan. 1561. After him [Page 22] S^r Morgan was about 14 years Rector and M^r Lloyd was Rector six years.

Dear[?] Evans A.M. was Rector 25 years. ob^t [obiit] 1639.

Gabriel Hughes A.M. having been Vicar of Gwydhelwerne 7 years was inducted Rector July 26 A^o 1639. A^o Aetatis 39. ubi natus ibi reversus.

A Comet appeared y^e 7th of Dec^r A^o 1652, and continued every night to be seen; till about y^e last of the same month, being retrograde in y^e first part of Gemini and last of Taurus, moving from N. to S. wth a very quick motion, presaging great calamities to Husb^dmen, detriment of Cattle, Putrefaction of Corn, Cruel sea fights, hot fevers and agues, severall heresies and new schisms, variety of Laws, toleration of unlawful things, religious men not regarded, death of great Commanders, new inventions, Tempests, Corruscations &c^a G.H. 1652.

LHANVIHANGEL

Lhyn Myrŷr lle trêch gwagedh na'r gwŷr distant from Rythyn six miles & six from Bala.

NB. Every Bridge on Alwen is vulgarly computed six miles from Rythyn & Bala. situate in y^e L^dship of Dimmael, excepting y^e church & Keven y Post Townsh^p which is in Idernion surrounded wth ye Parishes of Klokaynog, Gyphylhiog, Bettws-gwervil-gôch, Korwen, Lhangwm & Kerrig y Druidion. The Length from a house call'd Dôlwen, by y^e River Alwen, near Bettws ch'h, [Page 23] to Lhyn y Kymmer in Kerrig y Druidion 3 miles.

The Breadth from Derwydh on Bettws to Lhys-Dinmael a house on y^e Parish of Lh: Gwm 2 miles. There are but two houses by y^e Church, a Rectory M^r DD. Wynne: ym hentre maes yr odyn y mae pŷmp sev chwech o dai: ym hentre Lhyssan nid oes ond day.

The Townships.

1. Keven y Post, where's y^e Church, which lies in Merionethshire.
2. Maes yr odyn. 3. Lhyssan.
4. Kyssylog.

The Houses of Note.

1. Keven y Post, M^r John Maesmor Junior grandson to Capt^r Maesmor of Maesmor.
2. Y Tai draw, M^r Meredith Jones.

3. Yr Havodwen, belonging to Sr Rich^d Middleton.
4. Kyssylog belonging to Parson Ed^{md} Meyrick.
5. Kaer dhynod bel: to Mr Rob^t Edward of Plâs Iolyn.
6. Pen y Gaer.
7. Lhechwedh y Gaer, bel: to Mr Ev: Wynne of Kwmmmein.
8. Pen y Geylan by Pont Lhyn y gigvran. Mr Rob^t Jones.
9. Tîr y Barwn, belongs to Sr John Wynne.
10. Bryn glâs, bel: to Mr John Davies of Nant yr erw haidh yn gwydhelwern.
11. Nant Tinwvl i.e. Nant Tîn y Voel.
12. Y Bryn hîr, bel: to Mr Peter Morys of Havod y maydh as does likewise
13. Tyisa & 14. Caehên.

Tair Kaer gwedi henwrychod [*In Red: 3 Camps*]

There was a beacon on Gader ye Mears, betw: Lh Vighan & Lhangwm. Vo gawd darn o hayarn o lÿn hayarn Klwt, [Page 24] ond yn vwy o lawer, yn ymyl yr Avon ar dir Keven y Post. Y Garreg Leven on ye Borders of Ker y Druidion is a Rock so call'd from its echo.

Ye Commons.

1. Y Gader sef Kader Dhinmael rhan o hwn ar Relyw yn Lhangwm. 1. b. Bryn Lhidiart
2. Trym y Gaer. 3. Mynydh y Garreg Levn. 4. Lhechwedh. 5. Swch Kaer dhynod.

The Rivers.

1. Alwen just under ye Churchyard wall. It divides them from Kyff. Klokaynog, Bettws & Korwen.

The Bridges.

1. Pont rhÿd yr Hirdh betw: & Kyff. a mile above ye Ch'h Rhÿd wrgi betw: them & Klok. a ford a quarter of a mile lower.
2. Pont Lh. Vihangel a little below ye Church in ye P'rish, but one end in Mer. Sh. and ye other in D. shire a mile and a half lower.
3. Pont Lhyn y Gigvran betw: them and Bettws and ye mear of ye Counties.
4. Pont y Bettws opposite to Bettws Church.

Geirw River touches upon ye Parish at Kessylog on ye Borders of Lhangwm.

Nant y Gorriade ye Kerrig y Phynnon y Brawd ye Kerrig y Druidion.

Nant y Derwydh betwixt them & Bettws. Nant Angharad falls to Alwen bel: y^e Ch'h a quart^r of a mile.

Lhyn Myvyr is y^e name only of a Pool in Alwen

Lhyn y Godeith alht another, as also Lhyn y Gigvrân where is a Chataract.

[Page 25]

The Wells.

1. Fynnon y Pandy
2. fynnon y Bryn hîr.

They dig limestone at Kader Dhinmael Their fuel chiefly Turf from y^e foremention'd common. Nuts with kernels in y^m. were found at Mownog y garreg Levain in this p'sh [parish] abt 5 years since, as witness M^r D. D. Wynne the Rector.

NB. At y vownog vawr in Lhangwm parish was found a brass pot which had a spout &c^a. Q. whether it be now at Rhiwlas.

LHAN DHERWEN.

Distant from Rythyn 4 miles & 3 from Corwen, situate yn ghwmwd Kyleyen surrounded with y^e parishes of Gwydhelwern (Meir) Lh. Elidan, and Klokaynog. The Length from Pont melin y Wÿg within Gwydhelwerne to pont on Lh. Elidan two miles & a half. The Breadth from North on Klokaynog to South on y^e Borders of Gwydhelwerne a mile and a quarter. Only four or 5 houses by y^e Church. Ei Gwylmabsant gwyl vair gynta (the Assumption) hinc eocl'a Sanctæ Mariae de Derwen Yn ial. A Rectory M^r Langford.

The Townships.

1. Yskeiviog ycha
2. Yskeiviog isa.
3. Tre'r Lhan.
4. Divanner.
5. Braich yr alarch.

Y Tai Kyvrîvol : Houses of Note.

1. Y Plâs yn Derwen bel: to M^r. Pryse of Derwen. He is married beyond Bala & there lives wth his mother in Law.
2. Pylhe Perl Lloyd.
3. Bryn y Meibion.
4. Lhÿs y wiwair.
5. Twlhw mwg.
6. Bron Dherwen, an Heiress Margr: Wynne.
- [Page 26] 6. Gwerni hirion W^m Prichard.
7. Moel îs-vene bel: to of Kerrig y Druidion.
8. Y Glyn M^r John Hughes.
9. Y Tai tég Id^m.
10. Ty Kerrig Robt Evans. A Sarn call'd Sarn y Kleion, which is y^e mears betw. them & Klokaynog.

Rivers.

The River Klwyd springs at Botrŷal in Klokaynog and so runs (within a quarter of a mile from y^e Spr. Head) and divides this parish from Gwydhelwerne for 2 m. and is also y^e mears of y^e Counties; also betw: Derwen and Lhan Elidan &c^a.

2. Myneyan a small brook springs at Vownog Rudh in y^e Parish and dividing it in equal parts so falls to Clwyd at y^e lower end of y^e Parish.

The Wells.

1. Fynnon Vair just under y^e Church. There was a little oar found at Klawdh Newydd; but as yet nothing to purpose, they also try towards melin y Wŷg.
2. Ffynnon pylhe perl.

No Limestone. Their fuel Turf & some wood: The Parson burns as much coal as y^e whole parish. In 27 years not one Housekeeper thrô y^e Parish is the same.

Their Commons.

Part of Bron-Bannog. Moel îs-Vene.

NB. The parish of Lh. Elidan is a comportionary: half the tythe onely goes to y^e Rectory & the other Half to y^e free-school of Rythyn; which as Mr Langford informed me was only so order'd by a Letter of Queen Elizabeth. The Church window was painted 1525.

[Page 27]

BRYN EGLWYS.

5 milhdir i Rythyn 4 i Langolhen, 8 i Wrexham; within y^e Hundred of Iâl. Surrounded with y^e Parishes of Lh. Dysilio, Lh. Sanfraid-Glyn Dordwy, Lh. Degla, a Lh: Armon. Yr Hyd o'r Kroeseu ym mryn Tangor ar Dervyn Lh. San Fraid i hîr Varrig (enw mynydh) ym mhlwy Lh. Degla dwy Vilhdir a hanner. Y Lhêd or Gevnfordh ar vynydh Lh. Lidan i Vynydh Lh: Dyssilio milhdir vechan. Mae o dai wrth yr eglwys bymp. The chap: which is part of y^e Ch: was built by Dr Iâl in y^e time of Q. Elisabeth, of whose privy counsel he was, according to my Informant.

Ei Gwylmabsant y Sŷl cynta ar ôl yr wythfed o'r gaia Nov. 8 sef Dygwyl Dyssilio. Curat ydiw Mr Jⁿ Rogers dan Sr John Wynne.

Y Trevydh Degwm : *Townships or Tythings.*

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. y Bodan wydeg | 2. Chwythrennie. |
| 3. Tal y Bidwel. | 4. Bryn Tangor. |
| 5. Tre'r Lhan. | |

Y Tai Kyvrïvol : *Houses of Note.*

1. y Plâs¹ yn Iâl; y ty ymma sy'n holi Bedh Tangwystl verch Ieufaf ap Mredydh arw yn i Kappel nhw. Y perchennoug ydiw D'd Iâl (a minor).
2. Bryn Tangor: M^r Hughe Hughes.

Tai Ereilh ydynt : *Other Houses are :*

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 3. Tal y Bidwel. | 4. y Pant Hoyw. | |
| 5. ty'n y wern. | 6. Ty Lhan isa: | 7. Bryn yr orsedh |
| 8. Ty Gwyn. | 9. Pentre. | 10. Ty'n y Rhôs: |
| 11. Tydhyn Deio. | 12. Kae madog. | 13 y Ty' mawr. |

Mae rhyw Virdhyn ar y mynydh a elwir Plase Dab ennion, mae yno Sylvaene kryn deilad: yr oedh i hwn vâb a elwyd Ithel Dab Ennion; ag ir rhain medh rhai a perthyne y Garreg ynghongol yr Eglwys o'r tŷ alhan. [Page 28] Bwrdd y tri Arglwydh y Galwnt dair karreg ar i pennae megis tri throed trybedh, a'r rhain sy'n tervyny tri phlwy nid amgen, Bryn Eglwys, Korwen, a Gwydhelwern.

Mae Lhe a elwir Klawdh Mynwent yn nhre chwehrynniaie viz. Klawdh kerrig krwn, Lhe kawd karreg nadh megis bedydhvaen vechan. Yn ymyl y Klawdh mynwent y mae kerrig a elwir y Kerrig Lhwydion lle bŷ Deilad vawr.

Mae maen hir mewn lhê a elwir Rhôs yr hîrvaen.

Vo gawd kerrig kochion a Lhythrennae ynghlawdh mynwent ychod, ag ŷn o'r rhain a dhaeth ir Pentre, sef, tŷ W^m. Jones.

Y Koedydh : *Woods.*

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Koed Bryn Tangor. | 2. Koed y Plâs yn Iâl. |
|----------------------|------------------------|

Y Kommins : *The Commons.*

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Rhan o'r Kefn dy yn Iâl. | 2. Rhôs yr Hirvaen. |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|

Yr Avonydh : *Rivers.*

1. Morynnion sy'n sodi dan Vwlch y rhiw velen yn y plwy ymma ag yn dwad o vewn ergid Saeth i'r eglwys, ag gwedi rhedeg drwy ganol y plwy mae hi yn mynd i Lan San Fraid ag i Dhowrdwy.

¹ In later hand :—1. Plâs in Yale. This House challenges ye Tomb of Tangwystl the daughter of Ieufaf ap Meredith Arw in their Chappell. The owner is David Yale.

2. Aber y Go sy'n kod [*sic*] ym hlwy Dysilio ag i vorynnion Dhay ergid saeth is-law'r eglwys.
3. Nant Ennion ynghwr y Kevn dŷ ag i Voryn: ergid saeth yn îs
4. Nant wiw sy'n kodi yn ymyl ty'r Pant Hoyw ag i Vorynnion han^r. milhdir yn îs.
5. Yr Avon vechan o Dythyn Deio ag i Vorynnion o vewn ergid saeth is law Nant ennion o'r tŷ aralh.

Y Pynt: *Bridges.*

1. Pont Badren ar vorynnion 3 chw^r. milhd. îs law'r eglwys ym hen isa'r rhôs. nid oes ŷn bont yrwan ond y myrdhin lle bŷ hi.
2. Pont y velin ychydig dan yr eglwys.
3. Pont penchwiban gwart^r M. yn îs. Gwydhelod oedh gynt mēdh yr hen wr drwy'r holl wlad.
4. Pont rhyd y meirch tan vlaen Îâl vilhdir îs law pont y velin.

Y Ffynnonnydh: *Springs.*

Ffynnon Gôch. Ffynnon Dyssilio [Page 29] Sion Ievan y Klochydh a vy Varw o vewn y tair blynedh ag yr oedh i oed ynghylch pedw. igein a dēg. Tywyrch a choed ydiw i tanwydh a Pheth Glô.

LHAN DYSSILIO.

Distant from Lhan Golhen a mile & a quarter, from Rythyn seven, from Wrexham 8. within y^e Hundred of Îâl. it being one of y^e 5 parishes. Surrounded wth. y^e parishes of Lh: Golhen, Corwen, Bryn Eglwys & Lh. Degla.

The Length from pentre'r velin on y^e Borders of Lh: Golhen where 'tis bounded by Avon Eglwysig to Rhôs yn-wst on y^e bord: of Korwen, where Kerwyn Brook is y^e Mear, three miles. The Breadth from melin Gymmo by y^e River Dee on y^e Borders of Lh: Golhen over bwlch y Groes, to y^e River Morynnion on y^e Borders of Bryn eglwys above two miles. There are by y^e Church abt. six houses and a Cottage. Their Day Nov^r. 8th gwyl Dyssilio. an Impr: belonging to y^e Abby of Vale Crucis. The Patron is Sr. John Wynne, who allows y^e Curate but six p^{ds}. p' annum.

The Townships.

1. Maes yr ychen, Lhan Dynnann, Kymmoo Deyparth, Kymmoo Traian Koedrwg. NB. There's a place call'd y Geveliae; where 'tis supposed there have been forges.

There's a green or Bank viz. Twmpath chware hard by it call'd Heol y Geveliae.

The Abby of Vale Crucis lies in y^e township of Maes yr ychen under a hill call'd Bron Vawr in Lh: Golhen Parish. A small common called' coed hyrdhyn on y^e other side.

The Houses of Note.

1. Blaen Îâl Mr Andrew Thelwal.
 2. Rhyd Onnen isa Mr J. Lloyd.
- [Page 30] 3. Dôl rhyd y Bont Mr Tho: Cupper.

Other Houses.

Rhyd Onnen. Tan y Graig dhÿ.

Venechdyd. Mr Jⁿ Eatyn J^r.

Pen y Klawdh, plâs Hyswy.

A small mount on maes y Groes, where Eliseg's pillar was erected. There were two Torques found in a field by Dee side, call'd Tan y Lhwyn, exactly agreeable to that in Cambden, but of a bright yellow brass Qy. mel.[ius] de Metallo.

There were Coyns of a base silver found by Pen y Bryn in Maes yr ychen. Mr. Maesmor read Antoninus on one piece. A small p. and not thick.

The Woods.

Koed y Geveliae &c^a.

The Commons.

1. Bwlch y Rhiw velen. 2. Bwlch y Garnedh. 3. Bwlch y Groes. Moel y Gymelig, Moel Morvydh &c^a. These are continuations of ye same mountains.

The Rivers.

1. Dee praed: 2. Moryn. borders on y^e R. Avon y Glwys praedict. 3. ———
4. Kregan springs at Lhyn y Mynach (the Abby fish-pond) and runs thrô y^e Village and so to Dee just under y^e Church.

The Bridges.

One is designed to be at Pentre over eglwysig R. call'd Pont y Pentre.

2. Pont blaen Iâl over Morynnion hard by y^e House below. A little spring call'd Tyssilio.

One Jⁿ Lewis about 90.

Very good Slate at oernant in maes yr ychen whence they are carried to ye neighbouring counties.—Mem' Plâs Ievaf. Their Fuel wood & Turf & some Coal from Rhiwabon 5 m. distant.

[Page 31] (a) Gruff maelor a briodes Angharad v3 Owen Gwynedh ag ydhynt y by vab a elwid Madog ap Gruff: Maelor: a hwn Gevais Randir i Dâd ôlh ag ef a seiliadodh Vynachlog Lhan Egwest dros enaid i Dad pan oedh oed Xst M.CC.

(b) Roger Mortimer a deiliadodh Gastelh y Wayn A° 1161.

(b.) Madog ap Mred ap Bledhyn ap Kynvyn Tywysog Powys a Deiladodh Gastelh Croes Oswalht, An° 1149 [*In red.*: Q. A° 1148]. Rog^r. Mort^r. was Justice of N. Wales & married to Lucy Heiress of S^r Rog^r De Walfre Knight. Q. whether any Just: of N. Wales so early.

NB. Lhe Selen Q^{re} an Lhys Helen is ye name of ye entrenched mountain ye Township of Whittington. Their tradition is that ye Husband built ye Castle, and ye wife ye Church.

Matches of ye familie of Aston Brit. Estyn.

1. Ire^{ld} G Fl: de liz: az. 3. 2. 1
2. Staney arg^t a chev: 3 ad. ai Keiliogod ?
3. Edwards of Chirk. The Arms of ye Trevors.
4. Charlton. Or. a lion ramp^t: g
5. Powel of Park. quarterly Lions ramp^t & Pheons 3. 2. 1. a bar across ye Lions. the f. above ye Bar or below Arg^t.
6. Albany arg^t on a fess g. a greyhound current, or, betw 3 mullets, gules 2 & 1.

Clawdh-wat is to be traced hence to Watstay. They say there are several forts on it, and y^t it reaches to Lhwyn yr hen Dhinas. Ashton Fam: Chappel erected A° 1594 at ye cost of Rich^d Lloyd of Ashton Esq^r who endow'd it wth 15^{ll} per annum. Also Anne his Relict left 5^{ll} p' annu' in Land and 40^s for 4 Welsh Sermons in ye year; and 15 shill: to ye Poor of Oswestry parish at each sermon; Cons: by ye R^d Bp. Parry.

Index Codicis Dⁿⁱ Gul: Williams de Lhan vorda armigeri. fol: min: sed crassiss. Chart:

Chirogr: ult. sec. An Sim. Vych. ?

[Page 32] Tabl i gael y Kywydhay a'r Awdlay a'r y sydh scrivenedig yn y Lhyfr hwnn, i bwy i maent, a phwy ai gwnaeth o bob un o honynt.

Awdl i Esgob Bangor o waith Ierw. Beli dol. ij.

NB. the Alphabet is according to ye initial lines of each (Cowydh, awdl &c)

2. K. mol. i S^r Tho: Salsbri o waith D'd. ap Howel.

3. Awdl voliant i M^r Simwnt Thelwal o waith Sion Philip.

4. K. i'r Lhong o waith Iolo gôch.
5. Awdl o waith L Glyn Kothi Dhiolch am bederey i Eva
V₃ Lhywelyn.
6. Awdl farwnad am Rÿff. ap Robt Vychan, Sion Brwynoc.
7. Awdl farwnad am Nest V₃ Howel; Enn: ap Gwal.
8. Awd farwn. am Ow. Gôch ap Gruff. ap Gruff: ap Lleñ
Bledhyn Vardh.
9. Arwyrain Mad: ap Mred' o waith Gwalchmai.
10. Awd i Rÿs ap Mred' ap Rÿs: Bledhyn Vardh.
11. Arwyrain Mad. ap Mred'. Kyndhelw.
12. Marwn. am Sim^t Thelw. edw ap Raff.
13. K. mol. i Mr Edw. Thelwal. Id^m
14. Ki Lywelyn ap Rÿs ap Sion ap En: ap How' fain L Glyn
Kothi.
15. K. mol i Elin v₃ Lhew. ap Hwlkyn.
16. K Marwn. am M^{rs} Sian Gwyn: Morys Berwyn.
17. K. i Edw. Vaughan Esq^r p. 93.
18. K. i'r Argl Herbert o Raglan: D^t Lloyd ap Llen ap Gryff
19. K. mol i Mr Sim^t Thelwal W^m Lhyn.
20. Awd i'r Arglwydhes Siân Pilstwn Lew: Môn.
21. Awd i Sion ap Rÿs o Lyn Nedh. Lew Glyn Kothi.
22. Awd i Sion ap Iev. ap Lhen Lew Glyn Kothi.
23. Kyw. Marwn. am Mr Sim^t Thelwal W^m Kynwal.
24. K Mol i Mr Ed^d Thelwal. . . . 174.
25. K. marwn. am W^m Philip o Bictwn W^m Llein.
26. K i D'd Gôch ap Mred' o Lan Badarn. p. 245
27. K. i Rys ap D'd 268
28. Awd i Drahayarn ap Ievan ap Meiric Lew: Glyn Kothi.
- [Page 33] 29. Awd: i'r Bÿd Id^m.
30. Awd i Sion-Gryff. o Lÿn Sim Vych.
31. Awd farwn. am S^r. Walter Herb^t. Jorw. Ffynglwyd.
32. K. i S^r Tho: Salsbri o Lyweni Dd ap Edmynt.
33. Awd i'r Deon Kyffin T. Aled.
34. Awd. Dd Lhwyd ap Dd ap En: Lew Gl. Kothi.
35. Awd farwn. am Domas Argl. y Tywyn D'd Nanmor.
36. Awd i S^r Rys ap Tho. pan oedh ef yn Glâf Rh. Nanmor
37. Awd. far. am Rob^t ap Gryff. ap Rob^t Vych: Morys ap Jev:
ap Ennion.
38. Awd far. i D'd ap Gruff. ap Llen. Bledh. Vardh.
39. Awd far. i Dd ap Gruff. ap Owen Bledh. Vardh.
40. Englyn i Ow. ap Gruff. . . . Id^m
41. K far. i Mr Sim Thelwal. Sim^t Vychan
42. K far i M^{rs} Katrin Tydr. Edw. ap Ruff.
43. K mol i'r naw Brodyr o Lan Rhydh S. Vaughan.
44. K Marwn. S^r. Gr. Vychan Lew Gl. Kothi

45. K. i Dd. ap Sion ap Dd ap Hopkin L. Gl. Kothi.
 46. K. i Angharad v3 Iev Owen L. Gl. K.
 47. K. Dd Gôch.
 48. K. Marwn. M^{rs} Sian Gwyn: Edw ap Raf.
 49. K. i'r Traitiriaeth mawr a amkanwyd o waith Huw R^t.
 Llen.
 50. Awd. i vadog esgob Bangor Gronwy Gyrriol.
 51. Awd fol i S^r Rog. Salsbri. Dd. ap Howel.
 52. Awd i Elissan ap W^m Llwyd Sim Vychan
 53. Bustul y Byd Sion Tydyr.
 54. Awd i forg. ap Tho^s. Lloyd H^t. Davi.
 55. Marw ys kawn . . . Bledh. Vardh.
 56. K. i Iev. ap Gryff. Vych: . . . Lew. Gl. Kothi.
 57. Awd. Vol. i M^r Sim. Thelwal. Sim: Vychan.
 58. Awd far. Rys ap D'd ap H^t. . . L. Gl. Kothi.
 59. Engl. i Dd ap Gruff ap Llen . . . Bledh: Vardh.
 60. K. i geisio eilhio i Vardh o waith. L. Gl. Kothi.
 61. Awd: i. W^m. ap Morg ap D'd ap Gwylym—Id^m.
 [Page 34] 62. Awd i Sion Abad Lhan Egwestle. Gythyn
 Owen
 63. Awd. far. i'r Argi: Rhÿs o'r Tywyn. D'd. Nanmor.
 64. Awd. fol: i Dydr ap Rob^t.—S. Vychan
 65. K. ar waith Martial y Poet . . . Sim. Vychan
 66. K mar. am 2 fab Sⁿ ap Rys ap H^t Coytmor. Gryff ap
 Iev. ap. Llen Vych.
 67. Awd i. Ruff. ap Nicolas L. Gl. Kothi
 68. Awd o waith . . . Meilir Brydydh.
 69. K. mar. M^{rs} Katr. Tydyr . . . S. Vych.
 70. K. mar. Dd Lloyd ap Dd ap Ennion L. Gl. Kothi.
 71. Awd mar. am H^t ap Gruff ap Kynan Lhywarch Bryd. y
 môch.
 72. Awd i Lywelyn ap Gryff ap Mad. Lygad gwr
 73. K. mol i Argl Herast . . . L. Gl. Kothi
 74. K. mol i Blâs y ward Sion Gythyns
 75. Awd i Sion Argl. Powys . . . Tydyr Aled.
 76. Awd far. i ferch Iev. Gethin ap Iev. ap Lheison.
 77. Awd fol. i M^r Sim: Thelwal . . . W. Ld.
 78. Awd far. am Ed^{md}. Iarlh Ritsmwnd. L. Gl. K.
 79. Awd Dychan y Ffrîr Gryff. Hiraeth.
 80. Awd i Bym Kwmmwd ywch Aeron . . . W^m. Egwad.
 81. Awd. far. Lh: ap Gruff. ap Lhen. Bledh. Vardh
 82. Awd far. Llen ap Gryff. Lhen . . . Pryd. y Môch.
 83. Awd far. Mad. ap Mred. ap Kyndhe
 84. Kanŷ a gant Gwalchmai ap Meilir i Dhyw.
 85. K. Mar. M^{rs}. Sian Gwyn . . . Iev. Lhavar.

86. K Mel i Mr. Rog. Mostyn . . . Sion Tydyr.
 87. Hên Gyw. o waith Gruff ap Gro Gethin.
 88. Awd. far. Sr. Sion Salsbri . . . Sim Vychan
 89. Awd. far. am Rys Gryff . . . Pryd. y Môch
 90. K D'd ap Mred' ap Howel Gethin L. Gl: Kothi.
 91. K. i Domas ap Rys.
 92. K mol' i Mr. Sim^t. Thelwal
 93. Awd. i'r Lhwynog Rys goch o'ryn
 94. K mol. i Domas Salisbri hên . . . Tydyr Penllyn
 95. K. mar. Sr. Rys ap Thomas . . . Lewis Morgannwe
 96. K. mar. S. Thelw. ifanc Sⁿ. Philip.
 97. K: i Ow. Gl. Dowfrdwy Iolo Gôch.

[Page 35] Ad finem est Liber inscriptus Gruffini Vita Conani, sic dixi ego Gul: Mauricius Lansilinensis, qui per Amanuensem hunc totum codicem poeticum Plasuardensem fideliter transcripsi A^o. Dⁿⁱ. 1666.

Ystoria Gruff. ap Kynon Bren. gwynedh. Prin yn dydiu Edw. Brenin Lhoegr. Fin. Brenhinoedh da ereilh yn oes oesodh. Const. fol 9. et un Pag: Edw . . . Thelwal exscripsit A^o. 1570.

Some Late Kowydhs.

OSWALDSTREY.

Kroes-Oswalhd distant from Pool, Salop & Wrexham 12 miles. Yn Hwndr. Kroesyswalht, y plwyfydh oi amgyleh ydynt yslatin, Lh. Silin. Lhanymlodwel, Lh. y mynych, Kaer y Dinlhe (Angl Kinnerley) West Felton, a Phlwy'r Drewen.

Hÿd Plwy Kroesyswalht o Vraych pwlh, y Gelod ar dervyn plwy Lh. Silin a Phlwy slatin at y tervyn ar blwy Lhan y mynych ty hwnt i Lynklys pym milhd^r.

Y Lhêd o Bont y Pentre gwyn t'isa i Groesyswalht a'r Dervyn plwy Lh Silin i'r Bryn Morial 6 milhdir. Mae o dai yn ghroesyswalht —

Mae lhe a elwir Kae'r Kappel. Kappel Teilu 'r Arglwydh lhe mae fynnon y Kaþel. ag hevyd Kappel mortyn. i Gwylmabsant a gadwant y sÿl kynta ar ôl Awst. Mr. Tho. Jones ydyw 'r Vicar; yr arglwydh Powys a bia 'r degwm ÿd.

Y Pentrevydh : *Villages.*

Pentre'r Sianel chwech o dai.

[Page 36] Y Trevydh Degwm : *Townships or Tythings.*

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Lh: Vorda. | 2. Kynynion. |
| 3. Pentre Gaer | 4. Trevyr-Klawdh. |

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 5. Trefonnen. | 6. Trevlach. |
| 7. Sychdyn. | 8. Abertanad. |
| 9. Y Bryn. | 10. Blodwel y Kriked. |
| 12. Lhyn klys. | 13. Twyvat. |
| 14. Yswine & Weston Cotten | 15. Wottyn. |
| 16. Lhwyn Tydmon. | 17. Estyn (Angl. Aston). |
| 18. Medylhtyn. | |

Castell Croesyswalht [Kroes ofwalth (*v.* p. 31)] ychydig o'r gwaliae [*sic*].

Ysgol [Yfkol] r ad, T r yr Holbards sydh yn taly.

Mae Lhy-sendy ymhen ycha Str yd wliw.

Y Tai Penna: *Principal Seats and Houses.*

1. Aston Brit. Estyn Rob^t. Lloyd esq^r.
2. Lhanvorda. Col W^{ms} W^m Williams esq^r.
3. Lhwyn y maen Mr. Rich^d. Lhwyd [Lloyd] 200^u p. ann.
4. Yr Hel Mr. Hume Dampart [*in Red*: Davenport. Mr. Rich^d. Hill Waring 1741.]
5. Yswine Mr. Thos. Brown.
6. Trevlach Mr. R^d. Trevor
7. y Pl s ymhentre'r Sianel i S^r W^m W^{ms}
8. Pentre Sianel Thos Powel.
9. Hordley Hall i John Williams Esq^r
10. Trev Onnen i S^r Rich^d Williams
11. Trevlach Mr Rich^d Evans.
12. Y Pl s Newydd M^{rs} Gwen Lloyd. John Powel ifanc mab ky i chyfnither a vydh debig iw gael o.
13. Y Nant Mr W^m Gruff.
14. Dryllh y Pobydh i Mytton [*in Red*: John] o Halston Esq^r.
15. Kydygo, Koed y go Mr Lloyd . . .
16. Ty'n y maelydh Heires tan oedran, merch i Sion ap Dd Sion Tommas.

Mae o vewn Trevyr clawdh le a elwir Pen y Gaer ym myvyr viz^t. Clawdh o gerrig.  n aralh ym hentre Gaer. ag  n aralh yn y Pant Karegog yn ghraig Vorda.

4. Byarth dre yngh raig yr iwr.

Mae Clawdh offa yn dwad o blwy* Lh ymhlodwel i Dref Onnen viz^t rh. Trevlach a Thre* Lhan ymlodel [*sic*] [Page 37]. Vennen ag i Drevyr clawdh a thre Lhanvorda  g i Slatin a thisa i Gastell y wayn a th cha i Wrexham.

Krwys: *Crosses.*

1. Rh d y Kroesae. By dh s eithin gynt ar ben y gaer. y karnedhe bychein a vynydh y Degwm yn nhref Onnen.

Bÿ Vattel vaur ym Maes yr *Owen* (*sic*) [Onnen] yn hrevlach ymma y mae Karreg ar i phen undè nomen. Mae Lhêch y Wydhon wrth Lan y Mynych yn y Plwy ymma.

The Rocks.

- y Kreigiae. 1. Kraig yr iw. 2. Kraig borda.
3. Alht y Wrâch.

The Commons.

1. y Mynydh Myyr 2. Myn. y vedw.
3. Commins Lhanvorda. 4. Koed Trevlach.
5. Koed Trev Onnen, lhe mae Moelydh [small Hills].
6. Myn-Swine, Swine Common.
7. hedyn Mortyn. 8. Gwern y Brenin.

Yr Avonydh: *Rivers, Brooks, etc.*

1. Morda a Gevn y Maes, ar dervyn y Slatin a thrwy'r plwy ymma i velvorle a maes brooke ag velhy i Havren.
2. Avon Rhyd y Kroesae etc^a: Mae Kyn lhaeth yn kyvarvod a hon ar dervyn plwy [*in Red: Lh:*] silin viz^t Kyn lhaeth Owen. Rhiw Owen Mawr oedh gynt yn Sychart.
3. Godarddy rh. a Lh. Silin.
4. Gwerni Dyon rh. a Lh. Silin. Lhyn Rhydwyn ym hentre'r gaer. dim Pysgod.

The Wells.

1. Fynnon y Drindod yn Lh: Vorda. ymma y kynniver pobl ar Dhydh syl y Drindod.
2. Fynnon Nant Dyssilio; ar wylmabsant Kroes ys walht y bydhant yn kynniver idhi
3. Fynnon y byr bwyll rhai a âd i Bagle ymma ar i hôl
4. Fynnon Kappel. 5. Fynnon Simwnt.

Morys Davydh o Drevyr klawdh oedh wedi 4 ugeint a deudheg. ag velhy olvyr Payn o Bentre'r gaer. velhy Roger y Lhiwydh.

[Page 38] Digon o gerrig kalch ym hentre Gaer, yn-ghynnion yn hrevlach a threv Onnen. Vo Gawd beth plwm yn ghoed Trevlach: Vo gawd Lhawer o Lô yn Nhevlach a threvyr klawdh.

Mawn Glô a choed a losgant. y mawn o Lychryde ym hlwy Lh. San Fraid Glyn Keiriog. This year 1699 being one of y^e Hottest in man's memory, a great number of Grailings are commonly taken in Vyrnwy, whereas 3 years since 'twas a rarity to see one in that River.

Mr. Pryce of Lh: Vylhin has a small hollow image of Brass the hands stretch'd out straight from the Body; the crown 3 sinuat a notch each side of y^e face & y^e face full; the hair & Beard guilt as also on each side of y^e nose, a hole in each hand and in y^e feet, six tranverse guilt lines on y^e breast etc^a. from y^e twist down was enamell'd with blew streaks and in y^e midst one bloody one. 'twas about six inches long, and was found near Lhan bryn Mair.

HISTORIA D. MONACELLE E CODICE M^{ro} & CHIROGR.

D. T. PRYCE DE LH: VYLHIN.

Fuit olim in Powisiâ quidam Princeps Illustrifsimus, nomine Brochwel Yscythrog, et consul Legecestriae, qui urbe tunc temporis, Pengwern Powys, nunc verò Salopia dicta est, habitabat; cujus Domicilium seu Habitaculum ibi steterat, ubi Collegium Divi Ceddæ ep'i nunc situm est. at idem Princeps praeclarus, suum Domicilium aut Manerium praedictum ex sua merâ Liberalitate in usum Dei simul et ipsius obsequio in Eleemosynam dedit et perpetuo pro se & Heredibus suis concessit. Cum tandem [Page 39] quodam Die A^o. Dni 604 dictus Princeps venatum transisset ad quendam locum Brittanicè vocatum *Pennant* infra dictum principatum de Powys; et ubi odorisequi canes ejusdem principis leporem excitassent, canes leporem insequabantur et ille usquedum ad rubum quendam grandem & spinosum venissent. In quo quidem rubo invenit quendam Virginem vultu speciosam quam devotissimè orantem et divinae contemplationi deditam unà cum dicto lepore sub vestium extremitate aut ventrem cubante (facie canibus adversâ) audacter & intrepidè. tum Princeps vociferans, prendite, caniculi, prendite, quanto magis clamabat incitando, tantò remotiùs & longiùs retrocedebant canes, et Bestiolam fugiebant ululantes. Demum Princeps totus attonitus virginem postulavit quam pridem in terris Ipsius habitâset sola in hujusmodi deserto; Virgo respondens ait hos quindecim annos nec vultum hominis interim usquemodò contemplata sum. postea eandem virginem rogavit, cujus esset, ubinàm nata & oriunda; ac Ipsa cum omni humilitate respondit, se Regis de Iowchel gnatam esse de Hybernâ, et propterea quod Pater meus cuidam magno et generoso de Hibernia in uxorem decreverat; solum meum Natalem [*sic*] fugiens (Deo ducente) huc veni, Deo et intemeratae virginis corde et mundo corpore quoad moriar servitura; Deindè quaesivit Princeps nomen Virginis; cui respondens ait nomen esse Monacellam.

Tunc Princeps in imo corde properitatem [?] Virginis considerans solitariam in hæc verba prorupit,

[Page 40] O Virgo Monacella dignissima, compertum habeo quod es vera Dei ancilla et cultrix Christi verissima; unde eo quod summo Deo & maximo perplacuit huic tuis meritis lepusculo ferocienti salvum impertire conductum et protectionem a canum incursu et prosecutione rapiantium et mordacum has Terras meas do et dono tibi animo quam lubentissimo ad serviendum Deo et ut perpetuum sit Asylum Refugium & Tutela pro tui nominis (Virgo praeclara) honore. et nec Rex nec Princeps tam temerarius aut Deo audax esse studeat ut quemquam istic fugientem masculum aut feminam tuâ protectione in his tuis terris gaudere et frui cupientes extrahere quovis modo praesumat dummodò sanctuarium tuum aut Asylum nullatenùs contaminent aut Polluant; alioquin si quis sceleratus tuo sanctuario gaudens foras quippiam malefactorum exierit; tunc libere tenentes dicti Abbates tui Sanctuarii et soli de ipsorum sceleribus cognoscentes, si reos desuper et culpabiles ipsos invenerint officariis de Powys tradere & deliberare puniendos procurent. Hæc Virgo Monacella Deo gratissima vitam egit (ut praemittitur) solitariam eodem loco per annos 37. ac Lepores feræ bestiolæ haud secus quam cicures aut mansuete belluæ apud eam singulis diebus familiares in omni vitâ per quos etiam Divinâ aspirante clementiâ miracula & varia intimo cordis affectu acta sunt invocantibus auxilium et favoris gratiam petentibus non desunt.

[Page 41] Post mortem dicti Principis Brochwell Illustrissimi Tissiliau filius ejus tenuit principatum de Powys. deinde Cynàn Frater Tyssiliau, postea Tambryd, deinde Curnylk et Durres Claudus qui omnes dictum locum Pennant Melangelh perpetuum Sanctuarium Asylum seu miserorum Refugium utilissimum fore acta dicti Principis confirmantes sanxerunt.

Eadem verò monacella Virgines quasdam in eadem Patriâ instituere & informare ut sacrè et pudice in Dei amore perseverantes viverent, omni curâ & diligentia studuit quæ divinis obsequiis intente et Dies et Noctes nil agentes aliud transigebant.

Deindè statim ut ipsa Virgo Monacella ab hac vitâ migravit; quidam nomine Elise (Eliseg) venit ad Pennant Melangelh, qui easdem virgines stuprare, rapere, & polluere cupiens miserrime expiravit et subitò periit.

Quisquis dicte Virginis libertatem et sanctitatem praemissam

violaverit, divinam in hâc parte Ultionem rarò visus est evitare prout quotidie cernere licet.

Laudes Deo altissimo et sue Virgini Monacellae

[Page 42]

WREXHAM.

Antiquè, Wrykesham. [*In Red*: 138 miles N.N.W. from London] distant from Chester 8 miles, from Oswaldstree 12, from Elsmere 8, from Rythyn 10, from Whitchurch 12, from Lhan Golhen 8. Situate in y^e H^d of Bromfield Brit. Maelor Gymraeg, surrounded with y^e Parishes of Gresford, Holt, Marchwial, Rhiwabon, Bangor îs y Koed & Lhan Degla.

The Length of y^e Parish from a Brook call'd at y^e farthest end of Brymbo Township on y^e Borders of Lhan Degla to a Brook call'd adjoining to Plâs Sienkin being at y^e lower end of Abenbury, on y^e Borders of Holt, seven large miles.

The Breadth from a house call'd Hewl pwlh-y-Kyl on ye B. of Gresford to Mr W^m Williams's house of Havod y Bwch (which lies within this Parish) on y^e Bord^r of Rhiwabon four miles. The number of Houses in Wrexham is

Minêra, Brit. mwyn glawdh, is a chappel of ease to the Parish, where the Vicar sometimes preaches. Tis distant from Wrexham 3 miles.

Yr oedh gynt medh rhai riw gappel bychan ywch ben Fyn: Dheyno.

Their St Silin and Wakes y^e first Sunday after St Giles.

Sr John Wynne y^e Patron has about a 1000 p' ann. from this Parish. Q. how &c^a. The Vicar is Mr John Price A.M. Pentre Dyvenni contains ten small houses and two good mills. Pentre Velin newydh has about 8 small houses & two mills.

13 Townships.

1. Wrexham Regis. 2. Wrexham Abbot. 3. Esklysham ywch & îs Klawdh viz. Klawdh offa. 4. Minêra Brit. mwyn glawdh [Page 43]. 5. Broughton, *Brochtyn*. 6. Brymbo. 7. Stanstey. 8. Acton. 9. Burross (Burras Rifri). 10. Gorton. 11. Biston. 12. Abenbury vawr in D: Sh. 13. Abenbury vechan in Flintshire.

They have a handsome school house with a salary of twelve pounds. Here was about y^e time of y^e civil war a very extraordinary Organ, w^{ch} y^e Clerk compared to that of St Peter's at Rome, onely own'd that to be y^e Superiour.

Y Tai Kyvrivol: Houses of Note.

1. Acton Hall Mr Robt Jeffreys a minor. ann' 15 y^e Heir of y^e late Sr Gryff Jeffreys.
 2. Brymbo. Robt Gryff: Esq^r. 4. Bersham (y Vers) Jⁿ Power.
 3. Kroes Newydh Peter Ellis, Esq. the house but just finished.
 5. Plâs Kadwgan bel: to Sr Rich^d Middleton.
 6. Another house in Bersham belongs to Sr R^d Middleton, lately to M^r Middleton of Lh. Silin.
 7. Havod y Bwch, this sh^d have been in y^e 2nd place Jⁿ Rob^{ts} Esq^r.
 8. Esklys Hall Brit ystlys bel: to Sr John Conwy of Botrydhan.
 9. Havod y Wern, Jⁿ Puleston Esq^r.
 10. Abenbury Hall bel: to Esq^r. Salsbry of Rug.
 10. Lhwyn Onne Mr W^m Jones.
 11. Byrras Hova (*i.e.* Hwva) bel: to Mr. Puleston praedict.
 12. Havod y Bwch Mr. W^m. Williams.
 13. Brymbo Hall Roger Mosten Esq^r.
 14. Stansty ycha & S. îsa. Mr. Edwards.
 15. Plâs côch bel. to Sr John Wyn, who lately purchased it of Sr W^m Mredd' of Kent Bart.
 16. Plâs ycha yn Stanty [*sic*] & Plâs îsa Jⁿ Edwards Gent
 17. Esklysham Mr Thos Bulkley.
- [Page 44] 18. Pentre bychan Elis Mredydh Esq^r. this sh^d have been y^e 3 or 4th.

In Town.

19. Bryn y Fynnon belongs to Sr W^m Williams Bart
 20. The Mount belongs to Ken' Eaton Esq^r.
 21. Lhwyn y Knottiaë bel: to Sr Wm Williams of Glase^d pred.
 22. Plâs Gronw. Eliheu Îale Esq^r. Governour of St. George's Fort in y^e East Indies.
 23. Erdhig. bel. lately to M^r Jⁿ Erdhig y^e Coronwr; now Mr Jonathan Moor his Grandson and Grandson in Law.
 24. Gyvynys. Mr Samuel Powel Barrister at Law this might have been y^e 5 or 6.
 25. Glan y Pwlh (vulgò, Lhan y Pwlh).
- Other Houses are

Crosses.

Croes Aneirys in y^e Township of Acton.
 Croes pwlh yr ywd in y^e townsh. of Wrexham Abbot.
 Croes garreg in Wrexham Abbot Township.
 There's another Croes near Esly Hall where they put down

the Corps when they bring them to be buried and also say their prayers.

Croes voel in y^e township of Estlysiam (ystlys) near Havd y Bwch.

There is a Beacon on y^e top of carreg yr hÿdh in Eslusiam Township.

Carreg yr hÿdh is a limestone rock in

Glyn Park bel: to Esq^r. Edgebury, and is partly in Gresford partly in Marchwial & Wrexham divided by a river called

Commons & Mountains.

Vron dêg, Nant y Cwm mawr,
Maes Maelor, Rhôs dhu, Rhôs nesney,
Rhôs y coed poeth, Rhôs ystylhen,
Rhôs Vers.

[Page 45]

BANGOR MONACHORUM,

vulgò Bangor is-y-Koed distant from Wrexham 3 miles, from Elsmere 5 or 6 small miles, from Whitchurch 8. Within y^e Hundr. of Maelor seisnig, surrounded with y^e Parishes of Erbistok, Rhiwabon, Marchwial, Holt, Worthenbury, Hanmer and Overton Madok. The length from a rivulet beyond crab-tree-green betw. it & Rhiwabon on y^e B. of Rhiwabon and Erbistok to y^e white oven a house on the bord: of Worthenbury four small miles. The Breadth from a little beyond pont Pikilh (Pickilh's Bridge) on y^e borders of Holt to Nant y Lhadron or thereabouts on Erbistock 2 miles & a half. The number of houses in y^e village of Bangor is twenty six. Overton-Madok is a parochial chap: to this, and so was Worthenbury, but y^e Parl^t. have made that a distinct parish.

Their feast is on Daniel's Tyde. A good Rectory Mr. Rees Jones the Incumbent.

E Codice Gen. Dⁿⁱ. Rowlands de Lh: San-nan penes D. Wyn de Mele. Upon a stone in y^e said Chanc^{'ry} of Bangor Church is written: Hic jacet D'd ap Madock ap Ennion in old Saxon characters round about an Escutcheon, charged with a Lion Ramp^t. respecting y^e sinister side of y^e shield. And upon another Gravestone on the S. side of y^e Altar Chancel in Bangor Ch: is the Is. [Inscription] following: Hic jacet Angharat filia Ierwerth, and she was the wife of Madock ap Gruff: dhÿ fol: 50. of this Booke.

Ibid. Maer achæ goræ yn grych trwy gilidh
iw gweled yn Vynych.

Wrth adroddh a hir edrych

Mae'r gwael yn deyrdd ir gwydh.

[Page 46]

The Villages.

1. Alrhe 8 scattering houses.
2. Dyngse 5 or 6 houses.
3. Pickilh scatters much.

The Townships.

1. Bangor (in Fl: Shire).
2. Eaton.
3. Reyton.
4. Seswyke.
5. Pickilh all four in D. Shire.

Of this Abby see Primate Usher de primordio eccl'es. Br.
The field where y^e Abby stood is call'd Aniwlc'h [*sic*].

The Better Houses.

1. Arlthe Hall Tho: Whitley Esq.
2. Dongrey (Brit. Dwngre) Roger Davies Gent.
3. The Rectory—all these in Bangor.
4. Eaton Hall. Kenr: Eaton Esq^r.
5. Ibid Booth Basnet Gent.
6. Ibid. Mr Will. Edwards.
7. Reiton Hall, Sr. Gruff Jeffrey's Heir.
8. Gerwyn Vawr, Mr. Edward Wyn.
9. Bedwal. Mr. John Edwards.
10. Pickilh Hall A child, y^e Heir of y^e Late Thos. Ravenscroft Esq^r.
11. Ibid. Mr. John Puleston.

Other Houses.

1. Porth Wgan.
2. Bron Hwva. q. an Porth Hwva?
3. y Klai, Porth y Klai now. rhai a dhwedant vod y pedwerydh porth yn Dwngre.

Enwae Krwys: 6 Crosses.

1. Kroes y Street.
 2. Maes y groes.
 3. Kroes Wladys.
- Tîr y Prenniæ a small coppice bel: to Mr. Whitley.
Twmparth yr Eirth y^e name of a small patch.
Talwrn enw Fordh Lydan. —

[Page 47]

The Rivers.

1. Dee separating Overton and Erbistock and running thro' this parish close by y^e church is become y^e mear of Holt and Worthenbury.
2. Milbrook out of Overton thro' Bangor and into Dee 3 quarters of a mile below y^e Church.

3. Klywedog out of Wrexham Parish (which it divides from Marchwial) and so divides this parish from Holt and runs to Dee a mile & a half below y^e Ch.
4. Nant y Lhadron from ward Rhiwabon and so dividing this parish from Erbistock falls into Dee two miles above this Church a little below Overton bridge.

The Bridges.

1. Pont garreg over a stream coming out of Fynnon y Saint. Fyn . . .
2. The greatest bridge is Bangor bridge a little below the Ch. on y^e River Dee 5 Arches.
3. Pikilh bridge on Klywedog a mile above its Fall.
4. Pont y Pedair Onnen on Milbrook a small h. a mile above its fall.
5. Pont garreg. ar . . . a mile on y^e way to Wrexham.
6. Pont ar Vilbrook yn Arch ar Fordh yr Eg^l Wen.
7. Pont newydd yn Dwngre ergid karreg odhiar i haber ar yr yn avon.

Lhyn y Vynwent (yn Dowrdwy).

Y Fynnonnydh: *Springs.*

1. F. Dheniol. 2. F. y Saint.
Digon o Varl glâs. glô a loskant, a pheth Koed.
Mae erw vechan a Phwlh yndhi a elwir Groft y Beydy.
- Q. An corruptè pro Groft y meydwy; o herwydh dyna lle bydhe rhiw hên wr gynt yn gwedhio beynydh. &c^a.

[Page 48]

· MARCHWIAL.

(Denb. sh.) distant from Wrexham one mile and a half, situate in y^e H. of Welsh Maelor, surrounded with y^e parishes of Rhiwabon Wrexham Gresford & Bangor. The Length from Pentre Velin bridge on y^e B. of Wrexham to y^e Stone Bridge on y^e B. of Bangor a mile & a half. The Breadth o'r Pymryd ar derv. Gwrexham i'r Kroesæ gwnnion ar dervyn Bangor yn Vilhdir. By y^e Church are 5 houses and a little Smithie. This Church was formerly nam'd Daniel's Chappel and they say it belong'd to Bangor, as did likewise Worthenbury. Their Feast on Daniel's Tyde.

A Rectory M^r. Tho. Smyth of Chirk; y^e Curate M^r. Charles.

Y Tai Kyvrivol : Houses of Note.

1. Marchwial Mr. Edw Broughton.
2. Sontley, Engl. Sontley, bel: to John Hill Esqr. of Shrewsb: in right of his wife Anne y^e Daughter of R^t. Santley Esqr.
3. Street yr Hwch Hall bel: to Joshua Edisbury Esqr. of Erdhig.
4. Marchwial bel: to Edw: Brereton Esqre.
5. Ibid. Will. Edisbury.
6. Sontley Ph. Roberts 14th p' ann.
7. Bryn y Grôg, Mrs. Elis of Wrexham. here stood an old Cross.

Three Townships.

Marchwial, part of Bedwell & Sontley.

There was a Cross near Bryn y Grôg and y^e place still call'd Kroes y mâb.

Sontley Park has now onely some few pales standing abt. it.

Sr. Edward Broughton has a Warren adjoining to his hall.

The Rivers.

1. Klywedog Spr. part. at Mwynglawdh, partly at Rhiwabon and mears y^e Parish from Wrexham.
- [Page 49] 2. Bydrog rises a little above y^e Gereliæ in Rhiwabon and falls into Klywedog a little short of Pentre'r velin above y^e Bridge.

The Bridges.

1. Pont Koed y Glyn on Klywedog 2 m. and a h. above its fall into Dee.
2. Pont Pentre'r velin h. a m. lower.
3. The Stone Bridge ment. in Bangor.
Edward Dymmog burried 8 years since was near 100 years old.

Their Wells.

1. Coed y Glyn Well. Their Fuel Coal.

They have plenty of Marl thro' Maelor Saesneg.

Membr: penes D^{num} Joaⁿ Puleston de Havod y Wern propè Wrexhamiam.

I.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego D'd ap Madoc ap Edn. dedi concessi & hâc presenti meâ charta confirmavi Ken' ap Ievan ap David ap Ith. unum tenementum et duas Landas

terræ meæ eidem tenemento adjacentes in villa de Borton in Hamletto de Llai quæ simul jacent in Latitudine inter viam que ducit de Ryt y Kenythion versus Gresford ex una parte et viam que ducit de Ryt y Kenythion versus crucem Hoell' ex alterâ parte et extendunt se in Longitudine a Terra quondam Gruff. ap Iorwerth usque ad terram Ievan ap Madoc ap Edn. habend' et tenend' predict' Terras et tenem' cum omnibus pertin' suis predicto Kenr'. Hered. & Assignat: libere, quietè benè et in pace purè et integrè in Feodo & in hereditate in perpetuum de capitali Domino Feodi illius per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta in perpetuum. et ego vero predictus [Page 50] David et Heredes mei predictas terras et tenementum cum omnibus pertin: suis Ken' ap Iev' Heredibus & assignat' suis contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus acquietabimus et in perpetuum defendemus, in cujus Rei Testimonium huic presenti Chartæ meæ sigillum meum apposui, his testibus Gruff. ap David ap Ll. madoc P'outh' [*sic*] Gruff. ap Dd engion Ievaf ap Gronw vaghan, Iorw. ap Ievaf ap Madoc ap Howel cum multis aliis dat. apud Wrexham die Jovis proximo post festum Apostolorum Philip. & Jacobi Anno Rⁿⁱ Henr'. 4^{ti} primo 1399.

II.

Iscoed. ad curiam . . . ibid. tent' xv die Julii A^o R. Regis. Henr. iiii x^o. irrot^a die . . . comes & fin' xx et concessit Grono ap Ior. ap Eign. ten. ad nos de Beresham qui hab' et ten. in morgagunum mes' et lxii seliones terre in villa de Borath. Gruff. de Lh. ap Grono ap Ior. Gouch lib. ten. pro quamdiu . . . LX. S. ita q^d ipse Grono Her. vel Assign. suis dict. ter. et Ten. hab. & ten. quousque delib'em de manibus suis per summa predict. &c^a. 1408. [This badly copied, apparently not by Ed. Lhwyd.—ED.]

III.

Noverint Universi per presentes me Joan' Puleston Armigerum recepisse et habuisse die confectionis present. de Hugone Lewis Armig. decem libras legalis monetæ Anglie mihi debit. ad festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli quod Optem A^o Dni millessimo cccc octogesimò; secundo Decem. quid'm X^{cem} libris fateor me fore pro solut. dictumq Hugonem et executores suos inde fore V met per presentes sigillo meo signat. dat 12^o die Sept. A^o R.R. Edv. quarti post conquestum Anglie Vicessimo. 1480.

IV.

[Page 51] Sciant præsentēs et futuri q^d. ego Gruff ap Iollyn ap David or Hope dedi concessi et hac presenti charta meâ confirmavi Joanni ap Madoc ap Robert omnes terras tenementa prata et boscos Juraque clamea mea cum omnibus suis pertin' que habeo in villis de Broghton, Stansty, & Brymbo in Dominio de Bromfeild habend' et tenend' predictas omnes terras tenementa parca [prata] & boscos Juraque clamea cum omnibus suis pertinent' prefato Johannni Her': et Assig': suis de Capitalibus dominis feodi illius per omnia inde debita et de jure consueta in perpetuum et ego vero predictus Gruff: & Haeredes mei pred'. omnia terras tenementa, parca & Boscos juraque clam' cum omnibus suis pertinentibus prefato Johanni Hered'. et Assign'. suis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et in perpetuum defendemus, in cujus rei Test. huic presenti chartæ meæ sigillum meum apposui. his testibus Hoell' ap Ievan ap Gruff: Ior'. Vychan Ithel ap Ievan ap Ll'n Iev'n ap David ap Ievan ap Ll'n Edwardo Gecka et aliis. Dat. ap^d. Broghton predict. die Sabbi vicessimo primo die mensis Apl A^o. R.R. Henr: 6^{ti} post Conquest Angl. Trices. primo. 1452.

The Seal was onely the Lr [letter] R.

V.

Omnibus Christi Fidelibus ad quos presentes Litere pervenerint Johannes ap Richard Abbas monasterii beatæ Mariæ de Vale crucis et conventus ejusdem loci salutem in Domino sempiternam. Sciatis nos concessisse et per presentes confirmâsse Johanni Puleston Armig: pro bono consilio & auxilio suo nobis impenso et impendendo quendam annualem redditum decem Marcarum Sterlingorum Angl. percipiend' annuat. de proficuis & reventionibus Dicte Abbathiae quovis modo spectantibus per [Page 52] manus Abbatis Ib'm qui pro tempore fuerit ad Festa Annunciationis beatæ Mariæ et S'ti Michaelis Archangeli æquis portionibus una cum corrodis in Abbathia nostra pred: eidem Jo: Puleston cum duobus Famulis tribus equis, duobus Leporarijs et quatuor odorisequis ad solam vitam suam in'm. predictorum Abbatis et Conventus sufficient. et rationabiliter juxta gradum ipsius Jo: Puleston exhibit', si per pr'dict. Joh'nn. Puleston exigatur. et si contingat dict: annualem redditum sive predict. Corrodium in formâ prenotata retro esse in parte vel in toto per tres annos integros post aliquem terminum pr'dictorum terminorum tunc volumus et per presentes concedimus pro nobis et successoribus nostris quod bene licebit dicto Johanni Puleston in terras predict. Abbathiae pertinent' ubicunque sibi placuerit ingredi et pro

dicto annuali reddito sic a retro existent' sive Corrodio predicto non exhibit' distringere et Distractiones sic captas abducere, fugare et asportare et secum retinere quousque de p'dicto annuali reddito sic a retro existent' sive Corrodio antedict' sic non exhibit' plenarie fuerit satisfactum et persolutum, In cujus rei testimonium Presentibus sigillum nostrum commune apposuimus. Dat. in Domo nostra capitular. 4^{to} die mensis Octobr. A^o. R. Regis Hen^r. 6^{ti}. post conquest. Angl. trices^o. quarto. The Is. [Inscription] on this seal was Sig. commune Abbathiae Vallis Crucis.

VI.

Domini per finem . . . perdonaverunt Joh'i Puleston omnes transgressiones quas fecit in occupatione et facturis miner' Carbonum maritimum ap^d. Brymbo infra Dominium contra Legalitatem eorum ac Licent. eidem Joh'i concesserunt mineras [Page 53] illas occupandi et exercendi unà cum Libertat: et proficuis fodere carbones maritimas subtus unam acram vasti dominorum soli Ipsius Joh'is Puleston adjacent' et carbon. ill. per mineras illas ad usum perpetuum capiend' et extrahend' absque aliqua minerâ de novo in dict. acr. faciend. Reddend. D'nis et Hered. suis annuatim pro Libertati [*sic*] proficuis et Licent: predict. hend iii s. iiij d. quamdiu min. ill. Idem Johannes Hered. aut Attornat. sui occupaverint, proviso semper q^d. in posterum inveniri aut legitime probari poterit quod minere p'dicte aut aliqua eorum in Vasto aut acr. dominorum antiquè tenur' non annex'. existunt aut existit quod ex tunc bene liceat D'nis et Hered. suis miner: p'dict. aut alteram earundem in vasto 'aut acr.' ut predicatur exist. in manus suas seisir' et tener' quousque Id'm Joh'es Hered. aut Assign'. sui finem cum Dominis pro mineris ill: retinend' fecerint aut fecerit, In Cujus Rei Testim' presen. sigill: Scaccarii Castri Leonum est appensum Dat. 4^{to} die Julii A^o R. R. Edwardi quarti post conquestum Angliæ quarto Decimo.

HANMER.

In Flint Sh: distant from Whitch. 4 miles, from Elsmere 4 m. from Wrexham 7. and from Oswaldstree (thrô Elsmere) 9 miles; situate in y^e Hundred of Maelor Saesneg, surrounded with y^e parishes of Mawpas (*i.e.* Malpas) Worthenbury (vulgò Wyrnbury) Bangor, Orton (*i.e.* Overton) Elsmere Wem & Whitchurch. The Length from y^e Fens wicket on y^e Bordr: of Wem to Broadways Bridge on y^e Bordr. of Worthenbury 6 miles. The Breadth from Mr. Dimmock's mill on y^e River Elf on y^e B. of Malpas to Braden (al's Brandon) Heath on y^e B. of Elsmere 4 miles.

[Page 54] There are by y^e Ch : 25 houses. Their Wakes on St. Chads.

A Vicarage ; Mr. Rich^d. Hilton the present Incumbent.

The Townships.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Hanmer. | 2. Bronnington. |
| 3. Bettisfield. al's Betchfield. | 4. Halghton, Brit. Halchtyn. |
| 5. Willington. | 6. Ty: Braughton (Tibrotton). |

There is a place call'd the Vicarage meadow, where it is presumed stood a Vicarage House, q.m.

Here's a School endowed with y^e yearly salary of 15^l. and a school house.

The Houses of Note.

1. Hanmer house Sr John Hanmer.
2. Betchf^d. Thos. Hanmer. Esq^r. nephew to Sr. John Hanmer.
3. Betchf^d. Fowler Esq^r.
- 3b. Croxton. Rondle Key. formerly y^e young's an ancient family.
4. Fens. Tho: Hanmer Esq^r.
5. Willington bel: lately to y^e Dimmocks, & now to Sr. Jⁿ. Trevor.
6. Halghton W^m. Lhoyd Esq^r.
7. Bryn ; Luke Lloyd Esq^r.
8. Bradon Heath Hall bel. to Tho. Hanmer Esq^r. p'dict.
9. Gredington, Mr. Rich^d. Hilton.
10. Newhall Sr. Jⁿ. Trevor.
11. Talwrn, but there's at present no house.
12. Halton was an old seat of y^e Hammers.

Other Houses are :

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Briwnwd. | 2. Hall on y ^e Hill. |
| 3. The Little Hall &c ^a . | 4. The Brookhouse &c ^a . |

There's an artificial mount in y^e Township of Ty Broughton call'd . . .

Two Parks.

1. Hanmer Park.
2. Betchfield Park full of Deer. fenced both with Pales, sawn rails and Posts.

Halghton Wood of Good Note, also Hanmer wood and Betchfield.

[Page 55]

Their Commons.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. The Fens Heath. | 2. The Stimmey Heath. |
| 3. The Talyrn Green. | 4. Braden Heath. |
| 5. The Bowri Heath: | 6. Horse Math's Green. |
| 7. Eppersham Green. | 8. The little Green. |
| 9. Brannington Gr: | |

A Warren at y^e Fens, Mr. Hanmer. another on the Stimmey Heath, bel. to Lady Hanmer.

The Rivers.

1. Elf springs . . . and is the Bound betw: Flintshire and Cheshire viz^t betw: this parish & Malpas.
2. Cumbus brook betw: the Townsh. of Hanmer & Halghton.
3. A brook whereon is the Broadways Bridge.
4. Pandy's Brook.

The Sarn Bridge betw: m. and y^e parish of Wornbury.
A Bridge at Blackhouse Foard.

Lakes.

1. Hanmer mere by y^e village.
2. Lhyn Bedydh mere in Brennington.
3. Croxton Pool in Hanmer full of Pyke, Bream, Perch, Tench, Carp, Eels & Dace.

The Wells.

1. Chadwell &c^a. Marl in abundance. A White free stone quarry in Willington a good stone.
Their Fuel Mosse, that is, mawn.

GRESFORDH

An corruptè pro Kroesfordh? distant from Wrexham two small miles, and from Chester six, situate in y^e H. of Bromfield. Surrounded with the Parishes of Wrexham, Eastyn, Pulford, and Holt. The Length from east to west about 5 or rather 6 miles viz^t from Allmer house in Allington on y^e River Dee on y^e B. of Bulford (in Cheshire) to y^e Windy hill in Gwersylht on y^e B. of Wrexham.

[Page 56] The Breadth from the Common moor adjoyning to Eastyn to Erlas on y^e B. of Wrexham five miles. There are by y^e Church 20 houses.

Rhossedh Chap. is a Chappel of ease to this Parish.

Q. What y^e right Welsh name. Q. Whether Holt was formerly so likewise. Their Wakes the Sund. after All Saints.

Dr Jeffery's widow holds y^e Rectory: Chancellor Wynne y^e Vicarage. Mr Peter Williams A.M. is y^e Curate. Merford is a Village of 9 or 10 houses.

The Townships.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------|
| 1. Gresford. | 2. Allington. | 3. Burton. | 4. Lhai. |
| 5. Gwersylht. | 6. Erlas. | 7. Erdhig. | |
| 8. Burras Hova. | 9. Merford. | 10. Horsley. | |

In Merford Township half a mile from y^e Church there's a place called Rofft y Castell. There's an Almeshouse by y^e Chappel prædict. left by y^e Trevors of Tre-valyn.

The Houses of Note.

1. The Parsonage.
2. Allington Hall, als Hoseley (vulgò Horsley) Sr Thos. Powel B^t.
3. Tref Alyn, John Morley Trevor a min^r. an': [annorum] 17.
4. Lhai Hall, bel: to Tho: Puleston Esq^r a child an. 5 Sr Roger's son.
5. Burton Hall belongs to Jⁿ Hill Esq^r of Shrewsbury. it belong'd formerly to Cap^t Anth. Lewis &c^a.
6. Gwersylht, W^m Robinson Esq^r.
7. Gwersylht y^e Lower, House Geo: Shakerley Esq^r. An. 16.
8. Erdhig Hall Joshua Edgbury Esq^r.
9. Pant Iokyn bel. to W^m Robinson p'dict.
10. Trevalyn Geo. Langford Esq^r.

[Page 57] Other Houses are—y Tyn Sidalch. 2. Kamedh Alyn. 3. Derlwyn. 4. yr Orsedh gôch ubi capella p'dict. 5. Lavester. 6. the hay mows, vulgò yr Hemmows. 7. Pwlh y Warring. 8. Hewl Vadog. 6. Hewl Hwva. 10. Pen y Lan. Mae Klawdh Offa yn tervyn rh: ar Hope.

There's a mount at Rofft y Castell.

A Stone call'd Kroes Edw. Allington; also another call'd Kroes y Strÿt. 3. Kroes Howel.

Y Dorlan gôch is a notable high bank above the River Alen. Park Merford y galwant dhay ne dri o Gaiaë.

Y Koedydh: Woods.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Koed y Person. | 2. Koed Trevor. | 3. Koed y Brain. |
| 4. Koed y Kopi. | 5. Koed yr Akraë. | 6. Koed y Kox. |

The Commons.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Mynydh Gwersylht. | 2. Bryn Coch. |
| 3. Hewl y Lhai. | 4. Bryn merfordh. |

The Rivers.

A small part of Dee betw: them & Farm & Olford.

2. Alen runs hither through Hope and runs thro' this parish within 3 stones cast of y^e Church &c^a vide Hope.

3. Yr Avon dêg sÿn Kodi ym Mortyn yn y Plwy ymma ag velhy i avon Bwlffordh ynghydiad y dhay Blwy.

Pynt ar Alyn : Bridges.

1. Pont y Kynydhion. 2 vilhd. vechan odhiwrth y Lhan.
2. Pont Vradley Vilhdir yn îs.
3. Pont Wersylht gwarter yn îs etto.
- [Page 58] 4. Pont y Kappel han. milhdir yn îs
5. Pont Resford agos i han. milhdir yn îs etto.
6. Y Bontisa léd day goitie yn îs.
7. Pont yr orsedh Vilhdir yn îs na'r Bont isa
8. Pont Allington Vilhdir yn îs.
9. Pont Rhyd Ithel hanner milhdir yn îs.
10. Pont Pwlford rh: a phwlfordh. This is over Dee.
11. Ware Hooks bridge ; now broke 20 years since.

Stagna.

Lhyn Lhongmor, ar dervyn plwy Gwrexham
Tench, Carp, Dace & Eels.
Lhyn Gwersylht, dim pysgod.

Y Ffynnonydh : Springs.

1. Ffynnon Holh Seint
2. Pistilh merffordh
3. Ffynnon Erdhig a pur. water much resorted to.
4. Ffynnon y Kappel. rhag dolur o lygaid &c^a.

Age.

1. R^d. ap Hugh of Gresfordh Village died a^{bt}. 3 years since aged above 100. 102 some.
2. Edw^d. Allington Gent. is aged 102 and yet walks about, rides, sits in company, drinks, &c^a.
3. Dorothy Gronw als Dor: Elis is aged 105, and yet goes of Errands, &c^a.
4. Marg^t. Jenkins of Trev-Alen is something above 100 but confined to her bed these 4 or 5 years.

They dig coal at Windy-Hill, in Gwersylht on y^e Commons. This is a very fair country-Church.

This Ch: is one of y^e neatest country Churches in Wales : has two ancient Monuments and several modern.

[Page 59]

LHAN DEKLA

Distant from Rythyn 4 miles, from Wrexham 6, from Lhan-Golhen 4 large miles. Situat in y^e H. of S. Chirk and Íal (Q. mel.) surrounded with y^e Parishes of Wrexham, Lhan Armon, Bryn Eglwys & Lhan Golhen. The Length from maes

Maelor on the Borders of Wrexham to y^e top of Bwlch y Rhiwvelen on y^e Bord. of Lhan Golhen—a mile & h.

The Breadth from Fynnour wen on y^e Borders of Lh: Armon to Kroestekla on y^e Borders of Lh. Golhen half a mile. The number of Houses by y^e Church is 13. Their St Tekla Vorwyn ; and Feast y^e Sunday after y^e 23rd of Sept.

A Rectory Mr Roberts y^e Incumbent scarce 30^u a yr.

The Townships.

1. Lh: Dekla.
2. Trevydh Bychein.

Y Tai: *The Houses.*

1. Yr Havod bel. to Sr Ev. Lloyd.
2. Y Bwlch bychan. Bps Ld. [land]
3. Lhetty'r Lhygoden—Bishop's Land.
4. Tyn y Graig bel. to Mr Elihu Iâl.
5. Havod Davoleg.

NB. This whole Parish bel. to Sr. Evan Lloyd, Mr. Iâl and the Bishops of St. Asaph for y^e time Being.

Here's a round Hill call'd Pen y Dhinas.

The Crosses.

1. Kroes Tekla.
2. Pen y Groes.

Maen brâs on moel garegog is y^e mear betw. this Parish and Lh. Armon. it's good part of y^e end of a House.

Their Commons.

1. Mynydh bychan
2. Moelgaregog
3. Bwlch mawr.

[Page 60]

The Brooks.

1. Alyn. Q. in Hope
2. Anhenedh vel for Anhyned rises at Maes Maelor where 'tis call'd Aber dhÿ. This falls to Alyn at Lhyn Rhys, which is the mear betw: & Lh: Armon. This is only a Pool in the River Alyn.

The Bridges.

1. Pont y Dorlangoch on Anhenedh h. a m [half a mile] above the Church.
2. Pont Lhyn Rys on Alyn a quarter of a mile lower.
3. Pont Lhan Dekla on Alyn a quarter of a mile lower within 4 or 5 roods of y^e Church.

Their Springs.

1. Fynnon y Gog on Moelgaregog
2. Fynnon Degla.
3. Fynnon wen p'dict.

Age.

One John Lewis of Tan y Bwlch is aged 95 and keeps y^e Church constantly. Their common Fuel is turf.

N.B. Ynghylch Klevyd Tegla, one John Abraham a smith now at Lh. Golhen when a child was troubled wth. Klevyd Tegla; on which this child went 3 times ab^t. y^e. Church and told y^e Lord's Prayer, and afterwards lay him down being in y^e Edge of night under y^e Altar, having the Church bible under his head, and slept there that night. This is always done on Fridays. They give the Clerk a groat at y^e Well, and offer another groat in y^e Poor's Box. . . . A man has always a cock with him under y^e Altar, a woman a hen, a boy a cockrel & a girl a Pullet. These are given the Clerk who says y^t y^e flesh appears black, and that sometimes . . . these Fowls, if y^e Party recover, catch y^e Disease viz. The falling sickness. 'Tis certain says my author y^e Rector, this J. Abr: was by this means perfectly cured & he was then ab^t. 13 y. of age.

'Tis said there was formerly a Town by Court (a house in Lh: Armon) at a field call'd Karreg y Dre newydh.*

[Page 61]

RYTHYN.

A market town of ab^t. . . . houses Distant from Denbigh 5 miles, from Wrexham ten from Kaerwys 7 from Mold 6 Lhan Golhen 8 from Bala 12. from Oswestry 15 and so from Chester.

It gives denom: to a Hundr^d. Sr. Rich^d. Middleton is L^d. of y^e Mannour, Surrounded with y^e Parishes of Lhan Vwrrog, Evenechtyd, Lhan Vair Dyffryn-Clwyd, Lh Rhydh, Lh Bedr and Lhanynys. The Length of the Parish is not a quarter of a mile. The Church is dedicated to St. Peter. The Minister here is guardian of Christ's Hospital in this Town, and therefore commonly styled Warden. A ruined Castle, which was called y castelh côch yngwernvor. Here's a mill which is presumed from the window to have been a religious house. At y^e Cloysters was a Nunnery. Here's a free school built by Dr. Gabr: Goodman, and endowed with a Salary of 60^{lb}. per Ann. It's free only to this Parish, and that of Lh: Elidan. Vid. Par. Lh. Elidan.

Here's an Almhouse for ten old men and two old women. Each of these receive 12 pence a week from y^e Ministers, and a Gown every Second X'mas. Gabr: Goodman p^{ed}ict. was y^e founder. Q. alibi.

Maen Heol is a flat Stone in y^e middle of the Street.

* Go on in Folio 74 'till you find further instructions.

The Houses.

1. Yr Henblas in y^e Town bel: to Mr Tho. Rob^{ts} of Lh Rhydh.
 2. Plâs coch tal y Sarn bel: to Mr Peter Elis.
 3. Plas coch adjoining to y^e Ch: Yard Mr John Morys of Lh Bedr.
 4. Ty-corner Mr John Parry o'r plâs yn Hal.
 5. Porth y Dŵr was reckon'd y^e ancientest house here, belong'd to y^e Jones's. It's now the County's, and they are building a Prison where it stood.
- [Page 62] 6. Porth y Dŵr on y^e South end of y^e Gate belongs to the Moyls and is esteemed an ancient house.

The River Clwyd runs thro' y^e East end of y^e Town, and has a bridge call'd Pont Howkin. The midst whereof the mear betw: them & Lh Vwrrog.

Fulbrook a small rivulet parts them from Lh Rhÿdh and falls into Clwyd h a q^r of a m. Below y^e Bridge. Fulbrook bridge is about h a q^r of a m. higher. They have many Springs in y^e Town.

1. Fynnon wern Vechan.
2. Fyn: Mr Goodman.
3. Fynnon y Doctor (in y^e Fields.)
4. Fynnon Bedr, Lately so-called, nicknamed fr: one Peter Jones who found it. This is frequented in June & July. Fynnon yr Henblas &c

There are several living aged abt 90. They burn chiefly coal out of Flintshire, also wood & Turf. It's governed by two Aldermen, who are Just: of y^e Peace within their Corporation, and no other Just: has authority therein. The town of Rythyn contain 395 houses viz^t.

Welsh Street 102.
 Castle Street 82.
 Clwyd Street 109.
 Mwrrog Street 120.

LHAN VAIR DYFFRYN CLWYD:

[Page 63] In y^e Diocefs of Bangor: distant from Rythyn a mile & a h. surrounded with y^e Parishes of Lh. Armon, Lh Degla, Bryn Eglwys Lh Elidan, Lh Vwrrog, Rythyn & Lh Rhydh. The Length from part of Pont y Kreiæ on y^e B. of Lh. Rhydh to Hîrgevn on y^e B. of Lh: Elidan 3 large m. or 4 ordinary m. The Breadth from Bwlch ordhrws on Lh: Armon to Rhyd y vrwynen on Klwyd y^e Bounds of Lhan Elidan Venechtid 3 miles.

There are by y^e Ch: but 6 houses, the number of souls may

be about 850. Y Capel [viz. Jesus Chap] where is Service each Sunday. One Mr Edw Price has ten pounds a year towards reading prayers & keeping a School free for those of the Parish; A charge on y^e Lands of Mr Rice pries of Eÿarth in the Parish. One Mr Rys W^{ms} ancestor to this Rice Price of Eÿarth built it & endowed it. The Nativ. of the Virgin Mary is their feast Sept y^e 8. A Prebendary Mr Franc: Lloyd the Archdeacon. Mr Rich^d Edwards is y^e Vicar.

The Villages.

1. Pentre Kae Heylyn (Q. an Kyhelyn ?) contain 6 or 7 houses.
2. Pentre Côtch 5 or Six.

The Townships.

1. Garth Gynan. 2. Bâch Eirig. 3. Derwen viz^t Derw Lhannerch. 4. Vaenol. 5. Kilan (an hinc Howel Kilan ?) 6. Lh. Bonnwech where they say was the Parish Church. 7. Eÿarth¹. 8. Tre lhan Pwlh Kalhod, but Q whether this be any more than y^e name of a house. A sm. Township of one or two houses.

The Houses of Note.

1. Lhwyn ynn D. L. Parry Esqr.
2. Garth Gynan bel: to Col W^{ms} by his Lady.
3. Plâs Newydd John Roberts of Havod y Bwch.
[Page 64] 4. Bâch Eirig. Mr Tho. Lloyd.
5. Fynnogion bel: lately to Capten Edw. Pryce, now to Mr. Newton of Kaethley in Shropshire.
6. Eÿarth isa Mr Tho: Wynne.
7. Ib. Mr Rys Price this is called Eÿarth ycha.
8. Pwlh Kalhod bel: lately to y^e Lloyds, but now to My Lady Jeffreys of Acton.
9. Plâs Ennion Mr John Lloyd.
10. Plâs ycha bel: to Col: Williams.
11. Tÿ Brith bel: to Mr John Vaughan.
12. Llys Vasi bel: to y^e Lloyds, now to R^d Middleton of Salop.
13. Sinet (ycha ag isa) Sin. ycha bel: to Mr Purifoy in Right of his wife M^{rs} Jane Lhoyd of Sinet isa. Sinet isa bel: now to Mr Lhoyd of Eirig.
14. The House by Keven Kôch, Mr Ambrose Thelwall, a minor.
15. Bryn Mr Edw Price.

¹ 7. The British Dagger from Mr Andrew Thelwall was found in y^e Limestone Rocks at Eÿarth in y^e Parish of Thal Vair Dyffryn Clwyd Edw. Llwyd.

Tai erailh ydynt: *Other Houses are—*

- Plâs Bedw, John Davies. 2. Berth. 3. Plâs isa belongs to Mr Roberts of Havod y Bwch. 4. Fynnogion Vechan, 5. Lh Bennwch 6 Hendre 7 Y Graig Vechan — (enwae Kaie, Kae Kynric; K Madoc ap Ithel, K. Marrion) 7. Koed y Talwrn Edw Jones a minor. 8 Krickor. 9 Kastelh Lhys enw tŷ Bychan. 10 Nammor.

A Tumulus or two on Pwlh Kalhod Land on the B. of Lh Elidan.

Y Krwys: *The Crosses.*

1. Kroes Lys Vasi. 2. Kroes fordh Onnen.

Bŷ Mwdwl eithin ymmhen y Gyrn ar derv. plwy Lh Armon y Kerrig Lhwydion, a walk of Stones described by Parry or Will: Jones. NB. The Schoolmast^r. p'dict is to keep the chap. in repair.

Y Kreigie: *The Rocks.*

1. ŷ Graig wŷlht. 2. y Gr. Vechan.
3. Kraig y Talwrn. 4. Kraig yr adwy wŷnt.

[Page 65] A Rainbow was seen here in y^e night July 27 A^o 99.

Mae twr o Gerrig yn y Vaenol a elwir Karn Owyllh.

Y Koedydh: *Woods.*

1. Koed Kochion al's K. Plâs ennion lately cut down

The Commons.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Frith y Vaenol. | 2. Y Lhain Wen. |
| 3. Mynydh Richard. | 4. Myn. Bychan. |
| 5. Nammor. | 6. Kevn Bycheirig. |
| 7. Bwlch y Lhyn. | 8. B. y Llêch. |
| 9. B. y Rhiwiæ. | 10. B. y Rhodwy. |
| 11. Bryn Melyn. | 12. Rhos Lydan. |
| 13. Kraig yr adwy wynt. | 14. Y Gryngoed. |
| 15. Br. Koed. enwae Kreigiæ iw'r tair ymma a chraig y. Vyches. | |

Yr Avonydh: *Rivers.*

1. Klwyd sy'n rhedeg rh. a Lh.Vwrrog a pheth or Vynechtyd ag velhy i Rythyn.
2. Hespyn gwedi tervyny rh. y Plwy ymma a Lh Elidan ag velhy drwy'r Plwy ag i Glwyd yn hervyn Lh. Vwrrog half a mile from y^e Church.
3. Lhyoni sy'n kodi ar y mynydh yn Derwen mewn Lhe a Elwir Bachell y Kwm. a than y Lhan o Vewn day goitie i'r Eglwys ag i Lan Rhydh.

Y Nentydh: *The Valleys.*

4. Nant y Garth i Hespyn ty ycha ir Lhwynynn.
5. Nant Elhylh o Fridh y Vaenol i nant y Garth.
6. Nant y Kreæ yn terf. rh. a Lh. Rhydh.

The Bridges.

1. Pont Rhyd Lanvair 2 m. above y^e place where it falls to Clw^d.
2. Pont ben y Bont ar Hespyn vilhd. odhair i haber.
3. Pont Newydd a Wooden br. on Clwyd, opposite to y^e Ch:
h. a m. off.
Vo Gladhwyd Lhawar yn dhiwedhar ynghylch pedwar
ugain o oedran.
Tylhæ Kreigiog &ca. yngh Hwogennæ Clwyd.

[Page 66]

Y Fynnonydh: *Springs.*

1. Fynnon vair.
- 2 Fyn. Pwm Pale
3. Fyn. Bwlkyn.
4. Fyn. wrrol mae ogo yn y graig wylht. lhe mae Nant yn
rhedeg dan dhaiar hanner Kant o Lethenni.
A Red gritty Freestone (a very excellent firestone for Ovens)
by Garth Gynan house.

Quarrel Garreg lâs yn y mynydh; a good flagging stone.—
Yn Nant y Dingel y keir lhawer o brîdh côch i nodi Devaid.
—Digon o gerrig kalch drwy'r plwy. Koed a glô a loskant.

Ex Reg'tro hujus Paroch[iæ]

Mary Marg: & Cath: uno partu filia DD Glochydh. A^o
1578.—Tho^s. Rees ap Gruff ap *Twna* insig: Juven: obijt
A^o 1578.

A^o. 1586. Magna Fenestra super Altare in Ecclesiâ de
Lh Vair nostra et alibi ut in Lh: Rhÿdh, Lh: Dyrnog &
Lh: ynys fracta est per Sacrilegos quosdam inopes, et omnia
linia earundem Ecclesiar' surrepta sunt et ablata et quidam
Galfridus ap Morys nostræ P'chiæ dedit nobis ex suis expensis
Indumen' quod syrplys dicitur, pegum elegans et ex candido
& purissimo lino factum, quod aliter Parochiæ 20^s. pretio
exstitisset. A^o. 1587 Lhyma'r Vlwydhyn y bÿ'r gwenith
ywchlaw pÿnt yr obaid Rhythyn yr hâf hyd Vedi a Rhÿg
15^s a haidh 13^s a chirch 6^s.

Arrogantia ut in hoc Martyrum velint sepelire putida
suorum cadavera scil: juxta Altare, Scil. Evan Lhoyd ap
Gruff ap Rhobert Gener et ibi nulla effodiobantur ossa. . . .

Joan Lhoyd Abbatis olim de Lhan Egwystl. . . .

Filia . . . o blâs y Vicar—no such house now. . . .

NANKLYN:

[Page 67] Distant from Denbigh 3 miles from Lh Rwst ten from Rhythyn five large miles in y^e Hund of Is. Aled surrounded with y^e Parishes of Lh Rhayadr Ker y Dryidion, Yspythy, Henlhan. Length from Pont ar Alwen on y^e B. of Kerrig y Dryidion to Tan y Gyrt a tenement on y^e Bord of Henlhan & Lh. Rhayadr four large miles. The Breadth from y^e River Ystred on y^e Bord. of Lh Rhaiadr to y^e Borders of y^r Eiviad in y^e Parish of Henlhan a large half a mile. There are by y^e Church six houses.

Cappel Mordyrn al's Mordên oedh yn agos i'r Eglwys. Mae'r Sylvaen etto.—Their Saint Mordeyrn and his Feast y^e First sund: after S^t James's.

A Vicarage . . . Mr . . . Wyn y^e Present.

The Townships.

Nanklyn Canon & Nanklyn Sanctorum, nodhva oedh hi medhant hwy.

Englynion y Bedhau alhan o Lyfr Mr *Ball* yr hwn a Scrivenwyd alhan o'r Lhyfr Dy o Gaervyrdhyn. . . .

Bætæii ai gulich yn glan
guir ny ortywmassint vy dignau
Kerwie a Chivrida a lhav.

Q. alibi.

Y Tai: *The Houses.*

1. y Plâs yn Nanklyn Mr Mredydh Wynne.
2. yr Hendre belongs to Mr Peter Foulks of Kadwgan lately to y^e Goodmans, & hereafter to Mr Wyn of Lh Yvydh.
3. Tan y Gyrt bel: to Mr Mredydh Wyn p'dict.
4. Pennant ycha Sion Owen.
5. Havod Elwy bel: to Sr Rich^d Middleton.

[Page 68] 6. Havod yr onrhen a berthyn i Mr. Chambers
Mr Wyn owns one 3^d of the Parish.

Mae lle ar vynydh Hiraethog yu ymyl Lhymbren a elwir Gorredh y vrân unde Lhyn-bren è quo fluv. Brenig.

Mae Fordh Elen yn Dyved ymma o henlhan ag i Lan Rhaiadr, ond nid enwir felhy hi yng Gyffr. viz odhiwrth Lymbren i Vlaeanae plwy Lh Rhaiadr &c.

NB. Bÿ hên Dre wrth Lêch Dheniol ym hlwy Lh. Rhaiadr. Arverant werthy Gweryd (viz. Terram) alhan or Kappel ychod, rhag Klevydon ar dhâ.

Yr Avonydh: Rivers.

Ystrad or Pennant ag yn rhed rhyngthynt a Lh. Rhayadr ag i Glwyd ym hlwy Lh. Rhayedr. Q. an propriè Canon?
 2. Lhiwen by Mr Mredydh Wyn's into Ystrad a bowshot above y^e Church.

The Bridges.

1. Pont Rhyd y Saint betw: & Lh: Rhayadr half a quarter of a mile below y^e Church.
 They have one half of Lhyn Lhymbren, y^e other is in Henlhan.

Fynnonnydh: Springs.

1. Fyn. Mordeyrn. 2. Fy. Garriadog.
 an old woman 95. Mr Mred. Wyn's Grandfather (Mr Robt Wyn) was aged 95—Mawn a Loskant.

Parishes omitted in Denbighshire.

Lhan Verres. Lh: Vwrog, Lhan Bedr. (Dr Foulk) Lh Evenechtyd, Gyphylhiog, Gwytheryn & perhaps Lh. Gerniw. In Flintshire, Wormbery or Worthenbury.

[Page 69] NB. From Mr Burchenshaw at Lh Sannan. Mae Fynnon a elwir Fyn: Wen tan voel eryr yn Henlhan. p^{yr} oer iw hon yr hâv, ar gayaf a tywelhdant y dwr am ben jâ ar Laeth ef ac tawdh &c^a Q mel. [quod melius inquirendum]

LHAN YVYDH:

Distant from Denbigh 4 miles, from Conwy ten, from Lhan Rwst 10, situate in y^e L^dShip of Denbigh and Hundred of Is-Aled, surrounded with y^e Parishes of St Asaph, St George, Abergele, Lh. Vair Dalhayarn. Lh Sannan & Henlhan.

The Length from the River Meirdhon by Henlhan Church to Pont y Gwydhel on Elwy on y^e B. of Lh Vair 4 miles.

The Breadth from Pont Edw: Sion Davydh on y^e B. of St Asaph to y^e skirts of moel Dwysog upon Henlhan 4 miles. Six houses by y^e Ch. mae yn agos i'r Lhan le elwir Pant yr hên Eglwys. Gwyl Vair Dhiwaetha y kadwant i Gwylmabsant. A Prebendary Mr Peter Edwards (Rythynensis) ydywr Vicar.

Y Trevydh Degwm: Townships or Tythings.

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Karred Vynydh. | 2. Dinas Kadvel. | 3. Myvonniog. |
| 4. Bodyskaven. | 5. Tal y Bryn. | 6. Berain. |
| 7. Lhechryd. | 8. Pen Porchelh | |

Tai Kyvrivol: Houses of Note.

1. Beren a b. i Lyweni. Col. Williams.
 2. Plâs isa quibusdam Pont y Gwydhel Mr John Williams

3. Plâs ycha al's Plâs yn Lhan Yvydh, Mr Edw. Wyn.
4. Pen Porchelh ycha a b. i. Mr Tho: Gryff or Plas newydd yn H'lhan.
5. Tan y Gaer: Mr John Foulks.
6. Lhys Lhywarch, an Llyw. Holbwrch lle maer Ty ycha 'rwân. Mr J. Jones.
7. Karred Vynydh, Mr Pierce Foulks.
8. Myvonniog, belong'd lately to one Peter Hughes.
9. Bod yskaven isa, John Davis a min^r.
- [Page 70] 10. Plâs coch yn Lhechryd a b. i Mr R^t Foulks o Gaer Lheon.
- 10b. Y Ty Gwyn. 10c. y Pentre Dŷ. 11. Fynnonniæ.
12. Plâs Harri. 13. Pen y Bryn.
14. Hendre Lyweni y Perthyn.
15. Kricklech. Ar le a elwir Pen y Gaer y mae clawdh crwn o gerrig a chlawdh aralh o'i amgylch yn ghyloch hanner mildhir o gwmpas.

Mae gwaith aralh ar ben mynydh y Lhan.

Mae pen y Gaer yn Ninas Kadvel

Bŷ Vwdwl eithin ar ben moel Vodiart ar dervyn Lh: Sannan Mae ty Bychan ar ben Koitie a elwir y Dinas.—Mae Karnedh yn hal y Bryn lle chladh-wyd gwr a saeth.

Naid y march dwy Garreg yn hre Gyvonniog.

Mae kerrig ar i pennæ &c^a. wrth wal y Vynwent a elwir Bedh Frymder a chlawdh crwn o i kwmpas; sant oedh hwn medh y Trigolion.

Ûn Garreg yn y Vynwent—Hic Jacet Iorwerth Vachan ap Iorwerth ap Rys. —Another within ye Church inscribed—Hic Jacet Ibrw ap Ithel Lwyd. vo gawd aur ag arrian . . . y Kor yn ghae'r wern yn Dinas Cadvel ar dîr Mr John Jones o'r dhôl ym hlwy Lh: Elwy. i Dylwyth y gwr ymma a perthyno'r garreg hon sy'n yr Eglwys.

Y Koedydh: Woods.

1. Koed yr Henvron.
2. K. pen Porchell ydis yrwân yn i torri.

The Commons.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Mynydh y Lhan. | 2. Mynydh y Gyrt. |
| 3. Y Vron Vawr. | 4. Y Gribin. |
| 5. Y Geyvron. | 6. Bryn Deynydh. |
| 7. Kevn Beren. | 8. Moel Vodiart. |
| 9. Y Kevn dŷ. | |

John Owen of Pentre dŷ and his wife Elen lived in a

marriage state the space of 80 years. Mrs. Elen Thomas is aged 95. and does her necessary occasions very well.

Mary Verch Rich^d. y^e wife of Tho: Anwyl of this Parish is aged 93.

The Rivers.

1. Elwy out of Lhanvair and so betw. St. Asaph St. George & Abergele; as well as Lh: vair.
2. Aled o Lansan' ag yn tervyny rh. a Lh: Sannan a Lh: vair ag velhy i elwy rh. Pont ar Aled a Phont y Gwydhel.
3. Kaeren ym mynydh y lhan ag velhy i elwy vilhdir yn îs nag Aber yr Aled ychod.
4. Avon Afsa o ben ycha 'r Plwy ag i Veirchion gwarter milhdir odhiar i haber.
5. Meirchion o bl. Henlhan ag yn tervyn rhyngt^{ht}.
6. Avon y Groes i Elwy tÿcha'r bont newydd.
7. Item Aber Pantwn ag aber Pwlh y mwn.

The Wells.

Fynnon Yvydh. Fynnon Assa; Lhyn y Brynlhwyn yn mynydh y Girt. Q. an Lhyn Aled.

The Bridges.

1. Pont y Gwydhylon Elwy a q^r. of a m. below y^e fall of Aled.
2. Pont Vredydh milhd. yn îs.
3. Pont Edw^d. Sion ap Dovydh vilhdir yn îs.
4. Pont newydd vilhdir yn îs.

Villa de Din Kadvel Co'moti de Is-Aled.

Villa de Corwed venyth.

Ryd y Kylanedh.

[Page 72] Englynion y Bedhay e Cod. MS. Chart Dom' W^m. Salisbury de Lhan Rwst penes vid. [viduam] Wynne de Bod Yskalhen Carnarv.

Y Bedh yn y gorvynydh
A lyviafsan luossydh
Bedh Fyrmail hadl [hael] val Hywlydh

Bedh gwarwyn Gwrgoftri
Rhwing Lhiwon a Lhyfni
Gwr oedh ef gwir i neb ni rodhi

Bedh Gwedion ap Don
Yn Morva Dinlhan dan Vair Dyveilhion,
Garanawc y Geiffyl Meinion

Nent am dhinan cwm anwaith vudhie.
 Wr Klot Iôrwaith undhie
 Arwynawl ged awl gredie
 Gwedy Seirch a Meirch crychrawn
 A gwawr a gwewyr uniawn
 Am Dinon rythych dros odre on
 Pen hardh lhonan lhaw estrawn.
 Gwedi Seirch a meirch melyn
 A gawr a gwaewawr gwrthryn
 Am dineu sych bych dros odreon
 Pen hardh lhovan lhaw ygyn.
 Bedh Lhovan Lhaw dhivo
 Anarro venai yna gwna Tontolo
 Bedh Dylan yn Lhan Veuno.
 Bedh Lhovan lhaw dhiwo
 Yn arai o benai odidog ai gwypo.
 Na myn Duw a mi heno

Bedh Pana vab Pyt
 Yn Gorthir Arvon dan i oerweryt
 Bedh Kynon yn Reon Ryt
 Bedh Lhew lhaw gyffes
 dan achles môr kyn dyvoti amnes.
 gwr oed ef gwahodhai ormes.
 Pan Dyvie benbych ai benyl ar avon oed [? aed] ar wawki
 inni y Lhaes Agen yvgri
 o lias ager yn aber Bangori.

[Page 73] Bedh Tedel Tydawen
 yngwarthaf Bryan Arien
 enni gwna Tontolo
 Bedh Dylan yn Lh: Veuno
 Kicleu Don drom Drathowawt
 Am bedh Disgyrinn discyffodhawt
 Aches trwyn anghures pechawt
 Bedh Yludir Mwyn vawr Ynglan
 Mawrinwedhus fawt Brydus briodawr
 Gwen efwr gwr gwrddhy gawr.
 Bedh y Gorthir Nim lhaû
 Ni wŷr nêb i gynedhvau
 Mabon vab madronglau
 Bedh airap Llian ym newais
 Vynydh lhiw agor lthew ymrais
 Prit dhewin Merdin Embrais
 ywchlaw rhŷd garwvayn ryde
 y may bêdh Hun ap Alim Dyve.

S. Lib. Salisbury de Plâs Issaf prope Lh: Rwst. pen.
 vid. Wynne de Bodyskalhen.

B. Lib: Joh. Brook (Lhyvr J. Brook o Vowdhy)—pen.
 D'num John Parry Rect. Eccl. S^{ti} Georgii in Com Denb:

D. Codex vetust. in membranâ penes D'num R. Davies de
 Lhannerch.

Te hæm m. che || & a || m. Kyngen. m.
 Cadelh Dyrnlhue. D.

[Page 74]

LHAN ARMON¹.

Dist. from Rythyn 3 miles. from Wrexh. 7. from Chester 12. from Lhan Golhen 7. Situate in the Hundred of Iâl; and surrounded with the Parishes of Treidhyn, Ner-cwys [both parochial Chappels belonging to Mold] Lh: Verres, Lh: Rhÿdh, Lh: Vair and Lh: Degla.

The length from Bwlch y Park on the borders of Lhan Rhÿdh to a brook call'd Avon Lhyn Twrch on the borders of Lhan Dysilio five miles. The breadth from Rhyd y Kairw on the bord. of Treidhyn to the top of Bwlch y Lhêch on the borders of Lhan Vair three miles. There are by the Church 4 Houses. Their Saint German & Wakes y^e next Sunday after Aug. eve. A sinecure, the Patron is the BP.

The Vicar M^r Davies.

The Townships.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Bod Idrist | 2. Bodhigre'r Iarlh. |
| 3. Bodhigre'r Abad. | 4. Chweleiriog. |
| 5. Gelhi Gynan. | 6. Lhan Armon [Tre'r Lhan] |
| 7. Alht Gymbyd. | 8. Kreigiog ywch-lan |
| 9. Kreigiog îs-lan. | 10. Eryrys. |
| 12. Kyvnant. | 11. Banhadlen |
| | 13 Gwayn y Fynnon. |

Tai Kyvrivol: Houses of Note.

1. Bod Idrist the Seat of S^r Evan Lloyd Bart.
2. Gelhi Gynan Tho. Web Esq. in right of his wife Elizabeth the Daughter of M^r John Lloyd of Gelhi Gynan..
3. Lhan Armon M^r Edw. Lloyd.

[Page 75]

Tai ereilh ydynt: Other Houses are:

1. Alht Gymbyd Moris Williams.
2. Plas yn y pant; Rob^t Jones.
3. Kreigiog Francis Mosse. this was an ancient House of the Jones's.
4. Pen y plâs.
5. Bryn yr Orsedh
6. Lhwyn y Vrân. 7. y Plâs dy M^r Tho. Lloyd of Wrexham A.M. It belong'd formerly to M^r Eubule Evans.
7. y Plas îsa; a very ancient House belonging formerly to the Williams's, & now to S^r Nathaniel Curson.

¹ Llan Armon is placed in the original MS. Fol. 175 and ought to have been in Fol. 61 of this Transcript im'ediately after y^e words Karreg y Dre Newydh.

The Mounts.

1. Tommen y Vaerdre just by the Church here, where a very old Fashion Horse-shooe was found. viz. within six yards of it. On one side the River Alyn on the r. a deep Ditch.
2. Some small Tumuli at Rhôs Bryn Alhor.
Karreg vawr wrth yr Eglwys mewn kae a elwir Tîr y Maen lhwyd. An other place call'd Kae'r maen lhwyd, where another stone is.
Maen Ty gychwyn ar y Mynydd ar y Fordh o Lan Armon ir Wydhgryg.

The Commons.

1. Moel y Lhech.
2. Moel y Lhyn.
3. Bwlh y Park
4. Part of Bwlch y Grigor.
5. Moel y Giw.
6. Twlh yr Iwrech is a Bottom amongst Rocks in Gwayn y Fynnon.

The Rivers.

1. Alyn runs by the Church &c^a. vide Hope.
2. Camdhwr springs in y^e Parish & falls into Alyn 3 fields above the Church.
- [Page 76] 3. A very small Ril at Kyvnant & into Alyn half a mile below y^e Church.
4. Avon Lhyn Twrch predict.

The Bridges.

1. Pont y Lhan just under y^e Church.
2. Pont ar Alyn on the same River a mile & a half below the Church. Lhyn gweryd bottomlesse *ut aiunt*. Lhyn Kyvonyw in Bod Idris near half a mile about or at least a large quarter.

The Wells.

1. Fynnon Armon in Bodhigre'r Iarlh formerly much frequented
2. Fyn. Wenvil in y^e T'ship of Eryrys half a mile below y^e Church by the river.
3. Fynnon Wen y^e Stream whereof div. from Lh: Verres.
4. Fynnon Gelhi Gynan bottomless as some report.

Age.

W^m. Probert Lewis & Gruff. Probert Lewis two Brothers aged 88 & 86. Several lately dead, & now living above 80.

Cave.

Ogo Lhan Armon, Mr. Williams of Plas-isa us'd it as his S—— Cellar in Limestone Most stone of this Parish is Limestone. Lead oar has been very common on y^e east side, & so clearly to Holywell. There's yet plenty on y^e commons, also on Rÿs Gryffÿth's Land.

Their Fuel Rhos-vawn some Dyvn-vawn and Coal from Brymbo.*

* Turn back to folio 61. begin the Page and go on regularly.

INDEX

Bangor Monachorum, 134
Bettws Abergele, 44
Bettws y Koed, 25
Bodfari, 68
Bryn Eglwys, 120

Caerwys, 66

Denbigh, 107
Dimmeirchion, 65
Dissert, 52

Eastyn (Queen Hope), 95
Eglwys Vach, 32

Flint, 85

Gallt Melid (Meliden), 55
Gresford, 142
Gwaenyskor, 62
Gwyddgryg (Mold), 89

Halkyn, 83
Hanmer, 140
Hawarden, 93
Henlhan, 103
Holywell, 71

Kerrig Druidion, 113
Kilken, 79
Kwm, 63

Lhan Armon, 156
Lhan Assa, 56
Lhan Ddoged, 28

Lhan Ddylas, 41
Lhan Degla, 144
Lhan Dyssilio, 122
Lhan Elian, 36
Lhan Elhtyd, 1
Lhan Rhaidr, 108
Lhan Rwst, 20
Lhan Santffraid, 34
Lhan Vair Dyffryn Clwyd, 147
Lhan Vihangel llyn Myvyr, 117
Lhan Yvydh, 152
Lhysvaen, 39

Marchwial, 136

Nanklyn, 151
Nannerch, 77
Northop, 86

Oswaldstrey, 127

Potfari, 68

Rhyddlan, 50
Rythyn, 146

St. Asaph, 47

Tal y Llyn, 4
Trelownwyd, 59

Whitford, 72
Wrexham, 132

Yskeiviog, 75
Ysptyty Evan, 14

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