

J. B. Willans.





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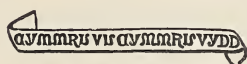
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Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIXTH SERIES.—VOL. IV, PART I.

JANUARY, 1904.

AN EXPLORATION OF SOME OF THE CYTIAU IN TRE'R CEIRI.

BY REV. S. BARING-GOULD, M.A., AND ROBERT BURNARD, F.S.A.

PRELIMINARY REPORT.

ON May 23rd of the present year the Ven. Archdeacon Thomas wrote, on behalf of the Cambrian Archæological Association, to request that we should "make some excavation at Tre'r Ceiri in order to ascertain its date," and that "Mr. R. H. Wood, the owner, will be very glad if you will make some very careful digging with that view; it would be well to select one or two small portions, and to avoid any interference with the walls." On June 3rd he further wrote to say that the Cambrian Archæological Association would be good for £15 towards the expenses of labour, etc.

Accordingly, we wrote to Mr. R. H. Daniel, of Four Crosses, requesting him to find six labourers in the neighbourhood who would work under our directions. This Mr. Daniel was unable to do on account of the quarries being in full swing, and the time when we proposed to make the exploration being that when farm labourers would be engaged on the hay harvest. After some time, Mr. Daniel secured six men from Bethesda, on the understanding that we paid them 3s. 6d. per

diem each, and found them lodgings and travelling expenses. The men, to the number of five, arrived on Monday, June 30th, the sixth having fallen ill, but a substitute was found for the second week, also from Bethesda.

The proposal that we made to Mr. Wood was to this effect :—

1. That the work of exploration should be done under our own personal supervision.

2. That nothing structural should be interfered with.

3. That the earth and turf should be replaced on the floors of the huts after exploration.

4. That any objects found should be sent to a public museum, as determined by Mr. Wood and the Cambrian Archæological Association.

5. We further requested that some members of the Association should be commissioned to be present during the exploration.

On Monday, June 29th, we visited the fortress along with the Rev. J. Fisher, Rector of Cefn St. Asaph, and Mr. Harold Hughes, of Bangor, both members of the Association. Mr. Hughes purposed being present during the first week, planning the area within the walls. A preliminary investigation was made, and a plan of procedure was sketched out.

According to our commission, we confined our attention to the cytiau, and left the fortifications to be investigated as to their structure, etc., to a later occasion. The numbers of the cytiau referred to in this report correspond with those which will appear on the plan now in course of preparation by Mr. Hughes.¹ The number of cytiau within the inner walls, an area of about five acres, can hardly be determined with certainty, owing to the ruinous condition of many, and the doubt whether some of the walls do not form cattle-pens, but probably the huts number considerably over one hundred.

¹ A portion of the general plan dealing with Huts 3 to 14 inclusive, appears on pp. 6 and 7 of this Report.

The highest point of the site within this area is east, where the ground rises to 1,591 ft. above sea-level, and falls somewhat abruptly to a lower terrace, and then slopes gradually to the western limit of the inner wall. This highest point is of cairn-like appearance, but we believe it to be mainly natural. The extreme summit is evidently artificial.

The cytiau are situated in groups on the terrace and on the slope, and also under the inner face of the walls. In the latter case each hut has a wall built against the rampart with, in some instances, a narrow intervening space. The forms and sizes of the huts are varied. Some are circular or pear-shaped, and others again oblong and rectangular. When in clusters the outer curve of the innermost hut influenced the form of that adjoining. In a few instances the doors of the cytiau appear to open out of a small space or hall, entered through a common doorway. The entrances face various points of the compass.

Occasionally the huts are double, one chamber leading into another. In a few instances an outer curved wall protected the entrance. The entrances varied in width from a little over 2 ft. to 4 ft. The walls of the huts, which are very rudely built, are usually 4 ft. wide, and vary in height from 3 ft. to 6 ft.

As an example of the rude building, both of the inner defending wall and of a hut contiguous to it, viz., No. 29, we found on sheltering in this during a northerly gale, that the wind penetrated the combined walls of some 15 ft. in an unpleasant manner, and compelled us to seek a less draughty retreat.

The subsoil of the site is a mild clay, and resting on this is a crust of peaty earth of varying depth, carrying on its surface a luxuriant growth of heather and whin-berry plants. This peaty earth carries a certain amount of water, which it retains, and in this it is assisted by the clay subsoil. This renders the hut sites damp, for wherever a hole is sunk into the subsoil, water accumulates in small quantities. To minimise this dis-

advantage, the builders of the huts excavated the greater portion of the interior, down to and into the subsoil, and then filled the pit with rubble, and roughly paved with flat stones. Suitable paving-stones were plentiful, for the rock of Tre'r Ceiri breaks into flat slabs, which, though sometimes angular and sometimes curved, may be laid as a floor with tolerable effect.

Another peculiarity of the stone is that in breaking shallow basins are often formed on one of the flat surfaces; but, as far as we could ascertain, this peculiarity was not taken advantage of by the occupants of Tre'r Ceiri. Sometimes the excavated portion of the hut was filled with flat stones placed vertically, and in one case (No. 9), regularly-built drain-like cavities acted as catch-pits under the paved floor. There was no drain to carry the accumulated water out of this hut. So long as the floor was raised sufficiently above the drainage water level, the occupants must have been satisfied. These roughly-paved floors were laid in level with the foundations of the walls of the huts, and were covered with a thin layer of peaty earth. On this was *débris* from the walls.

The roofs of the huts were probably of thatch, made with rushes or heather; they were certainly not of stone, for the accumulations of this material in the interiors represented wall ruin only.

The shape of the greater portion of the huts would have made a stone roof impossible. The paved floors, resting on rubble, were doubtless good for the people who occupied the huts, but they were uncommonly poor retainers of ill-considered or broken domestic objects. The finds were consequently few; but, if not numerous, they are of great interest and importance.

Where practicable all the huts examined were explored right down to the subsoil, so as to make sure that domestic objects had not found their way between the rude paving-stones, down to and beyond the stone

packing. It was not practicable to do this in all cases, owing to the ruined condition of the walls. This would have been increased if digging had been carried on near the ruined portions. Much of this wall ruin was due to excavations which were made in the huts some fifty years ago, by people of the neighbourhood. An old woman of Llithfain dreamt that a copper cauldron full of gold was buried in Tre'r Ceiri. This unfortunate dream did more harm to the cytiau of Tre'r Ceiri than many centuries of natural causes of decay.

The only water procurable within the walls of the fortress is that already alluded to. This would give but a meagre supply, quite inadequate for the needs of any considerable number of men and animals. There is a small supply a few hundred yards north of the outer north-west entrance, and two smaller trickles of water to the south-west and south; the latter almost at the foot of the mountain. If these meagre supplies were seized and held by a hostile force, the supply of surface water within the fortress would soon be exhausted, and the occupants reduced to submission. It is doubtful whether investments were practicable in early warfare, for the attacking force could hardly exist long in a country which had previously been swept of its food.

Tre'r Ceiri was a strong refuge, into which the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood could retire with their flocks and herds and household belongings, and there remain until the temporary danger had passed. In this respect it is similar to the other hill-forts and camps with which we are familiar.

The actual digging commenced on June 30th. The details are as follows:—

1. A long ruined hut, close to inner rampart north-west. A little charcoal only was found.
2. Two-and-a-half feet below the surface came on clay sub-soil. Water oozed into the excavation from all sides. No sign of human occupancy. Entrance faces east.

3. Entrance from No. 4 only, 2 ft. wide. No hearth seen, nor any charcoal, but about a dozen pieces of dark pottery were found. Also, some pebbles and a small fragment of pointed iron. Height of wall, 4 ft.

4. A long hut against inner south-west wall, with a hearth

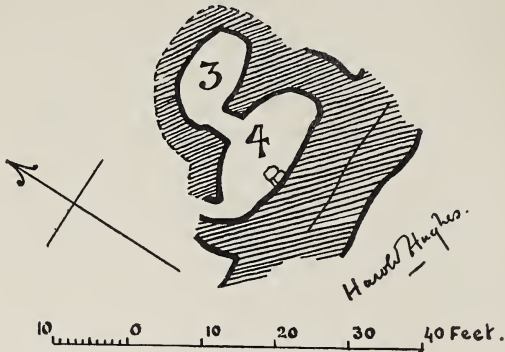


Fig. 1.—Plan of Huts Nos. 3 and 4.

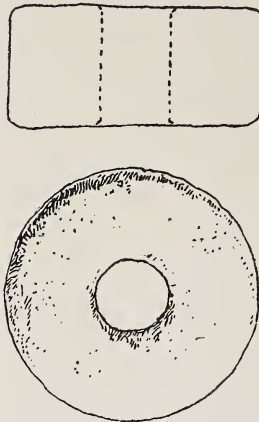


Fig. 2.—Spindle-Whorl (full size). Hut No. 5.

composed of two flat stones. This hut yielded much charcoal, two spindle-whorls, one broken, and pebbles both large and small. Both these communicating huts are in a hollow, and the present walls are flush with surface level. Entrance faces north-west and is curved; 2 ft. 2 ins. wide. Height of wall 6 ft. (See Fig. 1.)

5. Yielded a spindle-whorl, pieces of ox teeth, and some charcoal. Entrance faces west, and is 4 ft. wide; has two protecting horns of walling, 13 ft. long. (See Fig. 2).

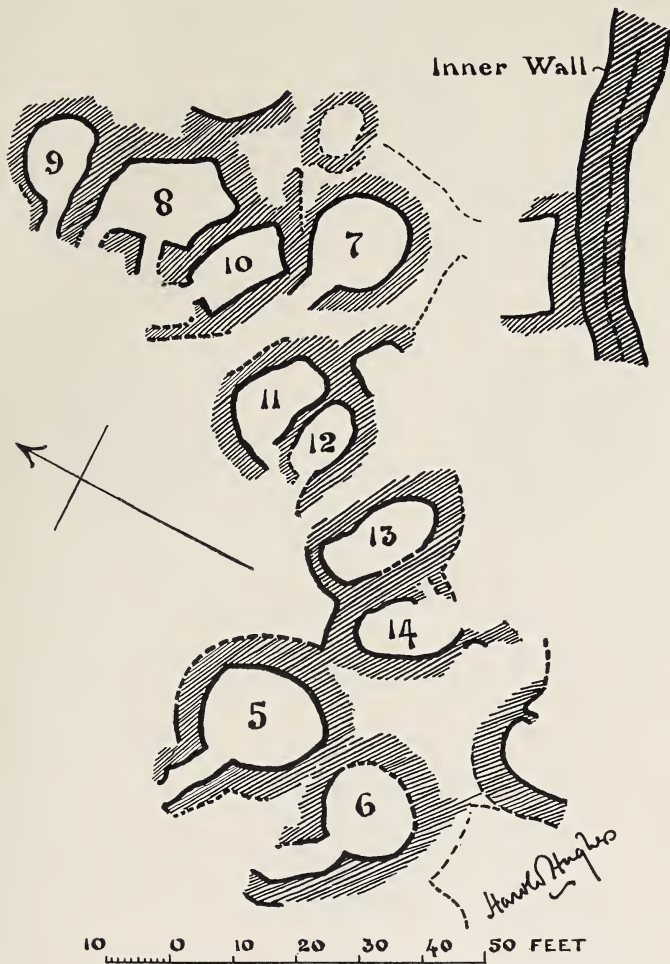


Fig. 3.—Plan of Huts Nos. 5 to 14 inclusive.

6. Here a combined adze and hammer, of much-corroded iron, was found a little above the true floor of the hut. (See Fig. 4). Also on the floor a part of an iron blade; some small fragments of bone and ox teeth. Entrance faces west, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide. This has a shelter wall .10 ft. long, trending north. Walls very ruined.

7. Here another spindle-whorl was found; also two iron objects, one about 3 ins. long, the other a crescent-shaped piece, both much corroded. Some more small fragments of bone were observed. Entrance faces west, 4 ft. wide; height of wall $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. A fine circular hut, with a sheet of rocks at east.

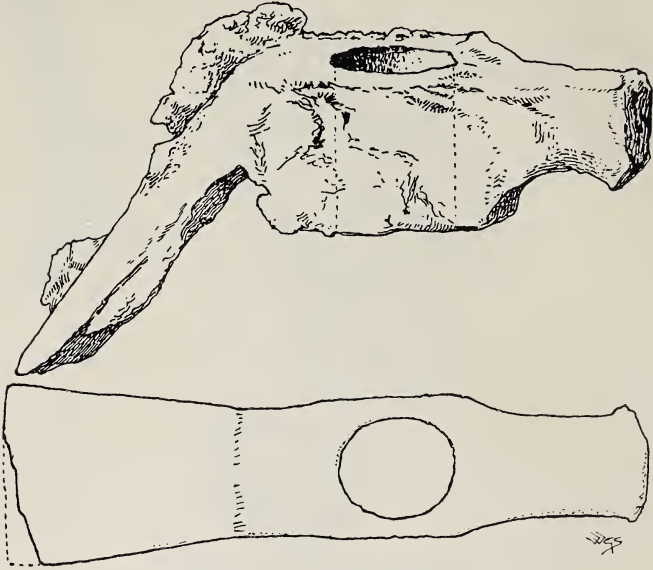


Fig. 4. —Iron Adze and Hammer combined (half size). Hut No. 6.

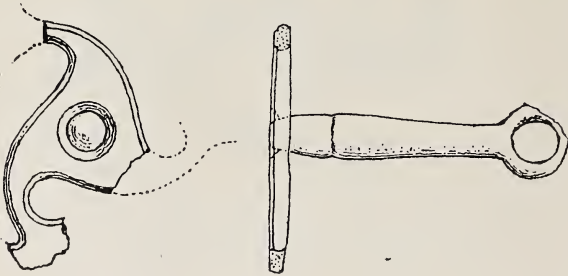
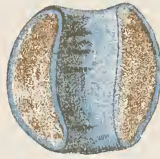
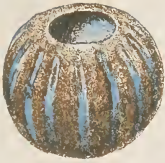


Fig. 5. —Bronze Object of unknown use (half size). Hut No. 8.

8. In the north corner a bronze triskele (see Fig. 5), and a large ribbed melon-shaped broken bead of blue-glazed porcellanic paste were found. (See Coloured Plate). Entrance faces west; wall 5 ft. high.



COLOURED GLASS BEADS FOUND AT TRECEIRI, CARNARVONSHIRE.

9. Was blank. This is the hut with the drain-like cavities under the floor, referred to in the general description. Entrance faces west, 3 ft. wide ; wall 6 ft. high.

10. This rendered a bronze fibula, plated with gold, highly ornamented (see Fig. 6), a much-corroded iron ring, with a diameter of 2 ins., and another ribbed melon-shaped bead of blue-glazed porcellanic paste (see Coloured Plate). Entrance faces north-west, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide ; wall 4 ft. high.



Fig. 6.—Gold-plated Bronze Fibula (full size). Hut No. 10.

11. A little charcoal only was seen in the floor of this hut. Entrance faces south-west, 4 ft. wide ; wall ruined.

12. A small piece of the rim of a pot and a little charcoal. Entrance faces north-west ; wall 5 ft.

13. Some small fragments of thin red pottery, slightly ornamented. Also a tiny blue bead of glass. Entrance faces north ; wall 6 ft. high.

14. A piece of corroded iron, with a perforated wing or projection (? remains of a strike-a-light). See Fig. 8. Entrance faces north ; wall 5 ft. high.

15. Blank ; in a ruinous condition.
16. Two small pieces of black pottery ; in a ruinous condition.
17. Some pebbles only ; in a ruinous condition.
18. Some pebbles only ; in a ruinous condition.
19. A few fragments of bone and a lump of much-corroded iron. The northern portion of the wall of this hut was much better built than usual, probably because of its comparative isolation. Owing to ruin of wall, entrance could not be located. As wall stood it was 4 ft. high.

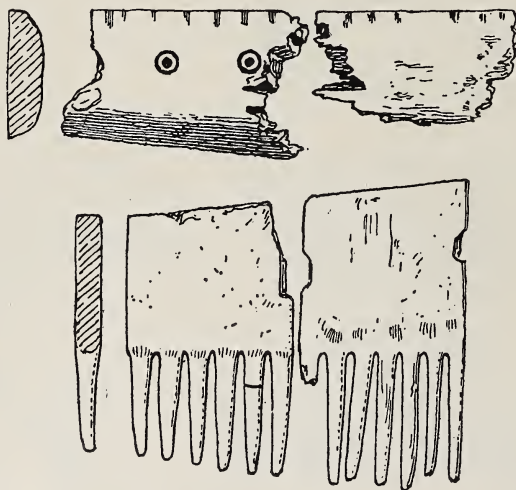


Fig. 7.—Fragments of Bone Comb (full size). Hut No. 23.

22. Blank. Entrance facing south. This hut contained a recess in the wall, covered by a lintel, forming a cupboard.

23. Fragments of a bone comb, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. wide, the teeth $\frac{3}{8}$ in. long. It has originally been strengthened on one or both faces, with a cross-bar riveted on with iron pins, the bar itself, of which fragments remain, being ornamented with circles containing dots.¹ Entrance facing north-west: wall 5 ft. high. (See Fig. 7.)

¹ For a similar comb, see the *Catalogue of the National Museum of Antiquities at Edinburgh*, p. 232.

24. A few fragments of bone.

25. A perforated pebble (? natural perforation), and a piece of much-corroded iron. A small semicircular hut, low walls, entrance uncertain.

26. Yielded an iron nail. Entrance uncertain ; wall 5 ft. high.

27. A few sling-stones only ; a long hut ; entrance west.

28. Blank. Entrance north-west ; in a ruinous condition ; wall 4 ft. high.

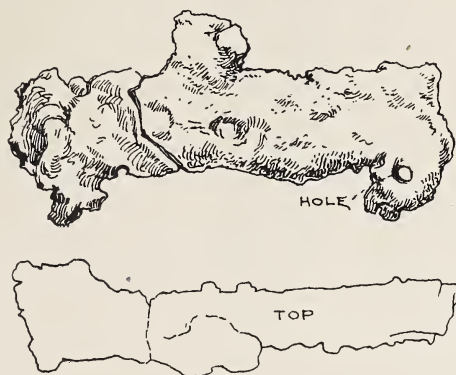


Fig. 8.—Iron Object (half size). Hut No. 14.

89. An iron implement, like a bill-hook, much corroded. This was found in the *débris*, about 9 ins. above the true floor (see Fig. 9). A similar object was found by Mr. Bulleid in the Glastonbury Lake Village. Entrance faces south-west ; wall 4 ft. high.

90. Blank. Entrance faces west ; wall 4 ft. high.

92. Blank. Entrance faces north-east ; wall 4 ft. high.

50. There was no rubble filling in this hut. The floor was on the clay, and this was studded with fragments of charcoal. The wall was 7 ft. high, and must originally have been even higher, for the hut was choked with 3 ft. of *débris* from it. In this *débris*, 1 ft. 6 ins. above the clay floor, part of the bottom of an earthenware pot was found.



Fig. 9.—Iron Bill-hook (half size). Hut No. 89.

75. Blank. Entrance facing north-west; wall 4 ft. to 5 ft. high.

86. Yielded an ox tooth and some tiny fragments of red pottery. Entrance facing north; wall 4 ft. high.

The exploration lasted ten working days, and 32 huts were examined. Of these, 23 yielded charcoal or objects indicative of human occupancy, and nine were blank. Only two huts yielded a considerable amount of charcoal, viz., Nos. 4 and 50. The pottery found was wheel-made, and late Celtic in character, excepting the tiny fragments of thin red pottery found in 13 and 86. These were undoubtedly Roman.

The bronze triskele found in No. 8, together with the largest of the porcellanic beads, is a spill 3 ins. long, looped at one end, and at the other carrying three curved arms springing from a plate, one perfect, the other two broken, the perfect arm terminating with an ornamental boss. The holed plate carrying the arms now revolves on the spill, and is retained on same by a head. Thus far we have found no clue as to the use of this object.¹

The fibula may be described as of bronze, with ornaments in relief, the whole thickly plated with gold. One end is in the form of a half-tube, which has contained the spiral spring of the pin. From this rises a C-shaped curve formed of two members, both of them somewhat crescent-shaped. On that nearest the half-tube is a symmetrical design consisting of two curves, each enclosing a rosette formed of seven pellets. The second member, which is much broader, is not in such good preservation. The ornament is in very slight relief, and certain parts of it are accentuated by being covered with dots. The prominent feature is, however, on each side a boss, now much decayed, but apparently the original idea of it was a spiral or helix-

¹ There is a similar object from Berkshire in the British Museum, and others have been found at Hunsbury, near Northampton, and Kingsholm, Gloucester.—Ed.

like design. The rest of the bow narrows down to where it joined the shaft, now lost, and is modelled in converging curves, in the same way as the half-tube on the other end. The back has apparently not been gold-plated.

We may be allowed to give those conclusions at which we have arrived in consequence of the preliminary researches made in Tre'r Ceiri, subject to modification from the results of further exploration.

1. That the fortifications were probably erected and occupied by that people to whom the finds appertained. There was no evidence of any earlier occupation: not a trace of flint tools or weapons, not a fragment of pottery of the Bronze Age; nor were there any indications (with a possible exception of the bone comb) of a later occupation.

2. That Tre'r Ceiri was only temporarily—and that for a short time—occupied in the summer season alone, as the amount of charcoal found was remarkably small, and some of the cytiau seem not to have been occupied at all. The exposed position of Tre'r Ceiri and excessive dampness of the site would render it impossible of occupation, unless under dire necessity, during the winter.

3. That the race which erected the walls and constructed the huts was Celtic, probably British, and that the period to which they belonged was the first or second century of the Christian era.

Our reasons for coming to this conclusion are as follows:—(a) The pottery is wheel-turned and distinctively Celtic, but along with this was found a small amount of what is certainly Roman pottery. (b) The amount of iron found proves that the tenants belonged to the Iron Age, but there was nothing in the character of the tools and weapons found to determine the precise period in that age. (c) However, the fibula is unmistakably Celtic, and resembles one found at Æsica on the Roman Wall. (d) The two porcelain beads are of Egyptian manufacture. One of them, we are in-

formed, is the finest that has been found and recorded in the United Kingdom, and by its shape, paste, and glaze reveals its origin as either Alexandria or the basin of the Nile. These must have been imported, and probably were so during, or even slightly preceding, the Roman occupation. (e) The distinguishing Celtic ornament of the fibula practically ceased, or became degraded, after the second century in Britain. During the first two hundred years of the Roman occupation, the originality and elegance of Celtic ornament influenced decoration in Britain, and even in Rome, being so totally different to the stiff and conventional character of Roman ornamentation.

4. The extraordinary rudeness and clumsiness of construction of the walls and huts seems to show that the builders had not been influenced by the Roman art of wall building; and this, in our opinion, points to the erection of the fortress at an early period of the first century.¹

Finally, we would urge most strongly on the Cambrian Archæological Association the importance of making a thorough and exhaustive investigation of Tre'r Ceiri, of which our exploration was but preliminary, and limited to one purpose. True British relics of this period are rare, and till recently have been little studied and separated into a class by themselves. Further exploration should be made at Tre'r Ceiri, and especially of the entrances, which should be cleared of *débris*, so that they could be measured and accurately planned. The outer defences and the enclosures within them should also be examined.

Tre'r Ceiri is a difficult place to explore, for it is exposed to all weathers. It is peculiarly liable to be enveloped in fogs, and time must be allowed for excavation. The weather cannot be depended upon for continuous digging; days may pass when the workmen

¹ Segontium (Carnarvon) was founded by the Romans towards the end of the first century.

employed on the research are condemned to compulsory inactivity. We would also earnestly recommend Mr. Wood, the owner of Tre'r Ceiri, to decide on some efficient public museum, under the charge of a competent curator, where the relics found or to be found may be carefully preserved and exhibited, for the sake of their great importance as a contribution to the knowledge of the arts of the British at the dawn of the history of our island.

THE ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY
OF THE
CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. DEINIOL,
BANGOR.

BY HAROLD HUGHES, ESQ., A.R.I.B.A.

(Continued from 6th Ser., vol. ii, p. 276.)

THOMAS SKEFFINGTON, Skeyvnton, or Pace, was appointed Bishop by Papal provision in 1508, and consecrated in June, 1509.¹ To him is generally given the credit of building the nave and western tower. An inscription over the western doorway, indeed, states that the tower and church are his work. The reconstruction, commenced by Bishop Dean at the east end of the church, may have been gradually carried on westward during the few years intervening between his translation to Salisbury and the appointment of Bishop Skeffington.² There is nothing definite to indicate where the one work ended and the other began. Probably, Skeffington's work commenced with the rebuilding of the nave arcades. These were inserted between the fourteenth-century aisle walls. Whereas the central line of the fourteenth-century nave, if continued, would have struck the east window considerably to the south, that of the fifteenth-century nave strikes the window to the north of its centre. The arcades consist of six bays, and have been built without reference to the aisle walls. The latter are divided into seven bays. The arches are four-centred, and are of two orders of hollow chamfers, contained

¹ Browne Willis, p. 96.

² Bishop Dean was translated to Salisbury in 1500, and succeeded by Thomas Pigot, who died in 1504. John Penny, the next bishop, was translated to Carlisle in 1508.

under a label-moulding. The chamfers of the outer order are terminated with long broach stops above the capitals. The piers are octagonal, but each diagonal face is broken back in the centre to receive portions of two faces of a straight-sided figure, the arrises of which are lineable with the diagonal sides of the octagon (see Fig. 1). The bases, which follow the

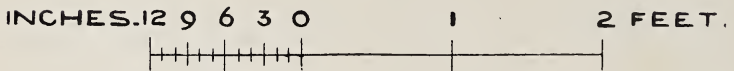
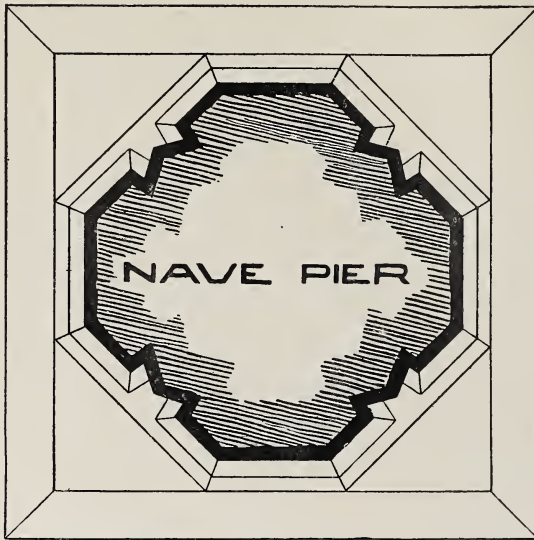


Fig. 1. Architectural Details of Bangor Cathedral.

irregular octagonal outline of the piers, rest on chamfered plinths, square on plan. Fig. 2 illustrates the section through a base and plinth. The heights of the bases differ in the two arcades, though the capitals are at the same level. The height from the floor to the top of the bases of the northern arcade is 9 ins. less than that of the southern. The length of the pier, from base to cap, is a corresponding 9 ins. higher on the northern than the southern side of the nave—

9 ft. 6½ ins. as compared with 8 ft. 9½ ins. Further east we have seen that the northern floor level was lower than the southern. Possibly the same idea was



Fig. 3.

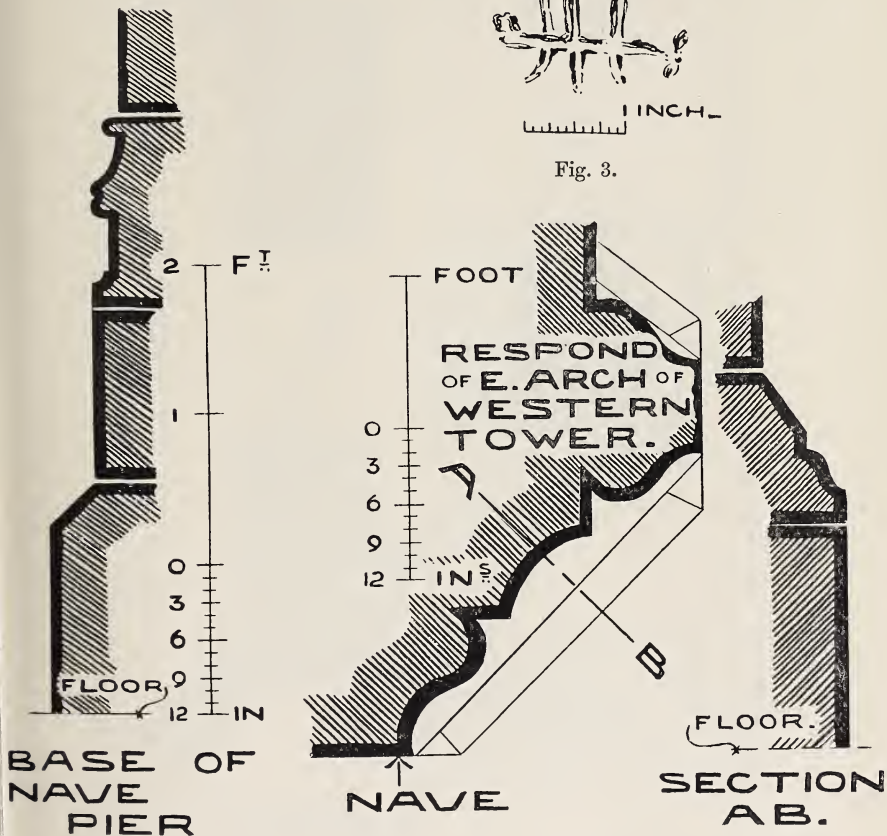


Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

Architectural Details of Bangor Cathedral.

carried out with regard to the levels of the floors of the nave-aisles. This might account for the difference in height of the bases. The height from the floor to the apex of the soffit of the arch is 15 ft. 10½ ins.

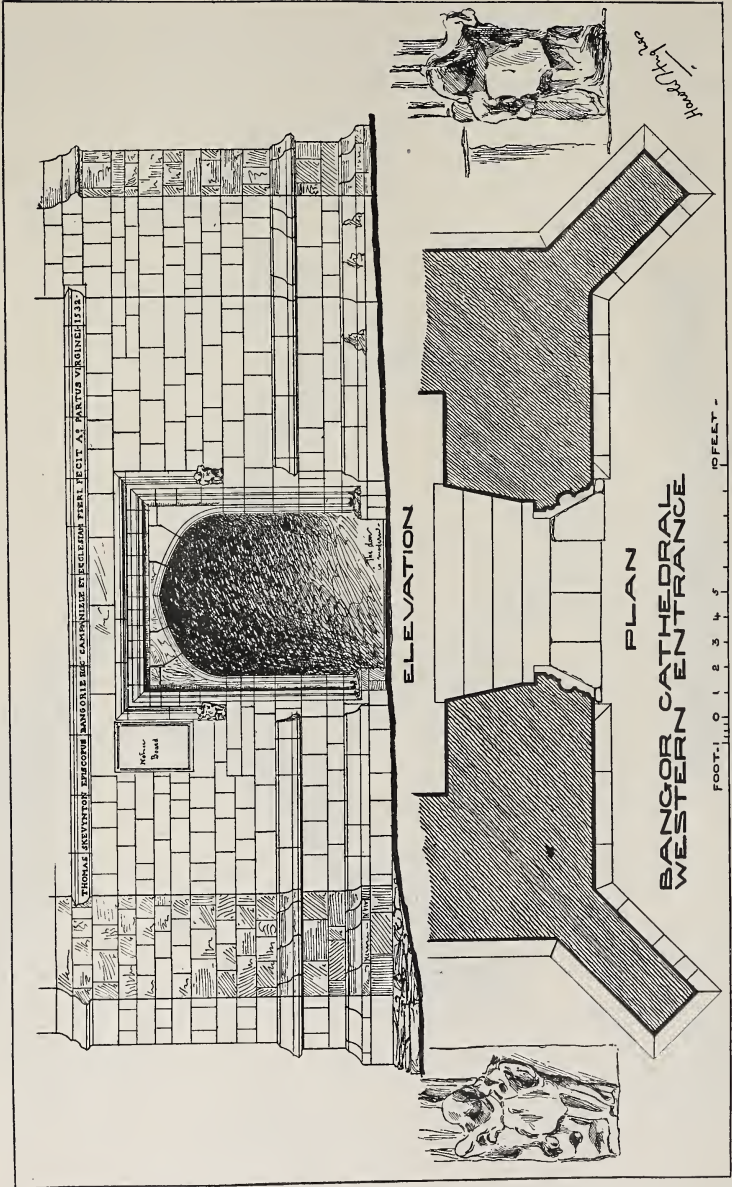


Fig. 5. Architectural Details of Bangor Cathedral.

Possibly some of the arches may differ slightly in height. Fig. 3 is, apparently, a mason's mark. It is incised on the southern face of the third pier of the

north arcade from the west end. The clerestory windows are of a debased type. Each window consists of three lights, contained under a four-centred arch. The apex of the side-lights do not coincide with their central lines.

The western tower is evidently Skeffington's work, with the exception of the lower courses of the responds of the four-centred lofty arch opening out of the nave. These, possibly, are of earlier workmanship. Fig. 4

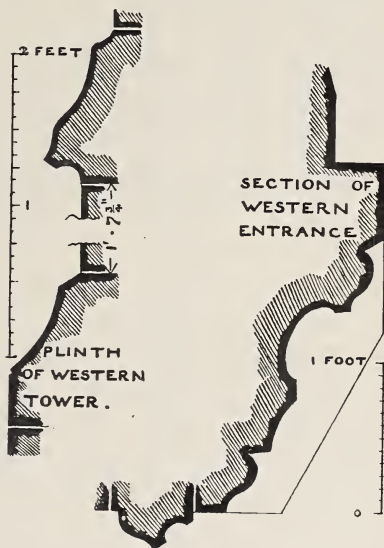


Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

Architectural Details of Bangor Cathedral.

is a section through the respond. The mouldings are bold and continuous, no cap intervening between the respond and arch. Fig. 5 shows a plan and elevation of the lower stage of the western wall of the tower. A deep plinth is carried round the north, west, and south walls, stopping short and returning each side of the western entrance doorway. The plinth is shown in section in Fig. 6. The doorway has a four-centred arch contained under a square head. The outer mouldings of the jamb return along the horizontal head. The mouldings are not deeply cut (see Fig. 7).

Sketches of the terminations of the label are given in Fig. 5. They consist of angels bearing shields, much mutilated. The jambs of the doorway are much scored, apparently in the process of sharpening tools or weapons, possibly arrow-heads, thereon.

The bold stringcourse above the entrance contains the following inscription in raised letters :—

THOMAS SKEVYNTON EPISCOPUS BANGORIE HOC
CAMPANIELE ET ECCLESIAM FIERI FECIT A°
PARTUS VIRGINEI — 1532.

THOMAS |SKEVYNTON| EPISCOPUS |BANGORIE
HOC| CAMPAN|NIELE ET |ECCLESIAM| FIERI
FECIT A° |PARTUS VIRGINEI -| 1532 -

Fig. 8.

The position of the stringcourse is indicated in Fig. 5. Fig. 8 is a sketch to a larger scale, showing the manner of lettering. Although for the sake of convenience, it is here drawn in three lines, in reality it occupies a single line, as shown on the elevation. The positions of the jointing of the masonry are indicated in the sketch.

Immediately above the inscribed stringcourse is a three-light window, contained under a two-centred pointed arch. The side-lights terminate with low four-centred arches, the centre light with an ogee arch. The containing arch is filled with simple tracery. There are no cusps. Fig. 9 is an internal sketch of the window. At the north-west and south-west angles of the tower are buttresses, with considerable projections, set diagonally. The belfry stage contains windows in each face, each window consisting of three lights. The tower walls are terminated with battlements and angle pinnacles. The total height is not great, but the general proportions of the tower are

pleasing: A red sandstone is employed for the whole of the external work of the tower. The walls are ashlar-faced. The walling of the rest of the church is



Fig. 9. Window in Bangor Cathedral.

rubble, and most of the external wrought stone is a conglomerate.

A roll-moulding, carried externally along the south wall of the south aisle, below the level of the windows,

is returned along the west wall, but stops suddenly before it reaches the tower. At this point the fourteenth-century wall was broken into for the insertion of the tower. The space between the break and the tower was afterwards built in. The extent of the breach can easily be traced.

Besides being Bishop of Bangor, Skeffington was Abbot of Beaulieu.¹ He seems, if not altogether, for the most part to have resided there. In his will, dated May 10th, 1533, he appointed his "body to be buryed in the Quyer at Beaulieu . . . and my Harte to be caryed to Bangor, there to be buryed in The Cathedral Church, before the Pictour of Saint Daniell, and a stone to be layed thereupon, with a scripture engraved mentioning that here lyethe the Harte of Thomas late Byshopp of Bangor." The will continues: "I will that the steeple and lofte of Bangor Church where the Bells doo hange be fynished, and the three Bells hanged up, and a further Belle agreeable to them be provided and hanged there, and that the Roofe of that Steple to be well made, covered with Leade, and the windowe in the said Steple over the Doore to be well barride with Yron and glased."² This will was proved in August of the same year. The picture of St. Daniel referred to, Browne Willis considers³ to be that painted in the middle window on the south side of the choir.

Whether he visited Bangor or not, it is evident from the above that Bishop Skeffington was well cognisant of the manner in which the work was progressing. I think it is evident that the tower, in its main essentials, was not far from completion at this date. Browne Willis⁴ tells us the tower was designed to be carried up to double the present height, but, "upon Bishop Skevyngton's death, his executors immediatly covered it, and so left, as 'tis reported." I do not think Browne Willis is correct in his state-

¹ Browne Willis, p. 97.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 98.

² *Ibid.*, p. 246.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 23.

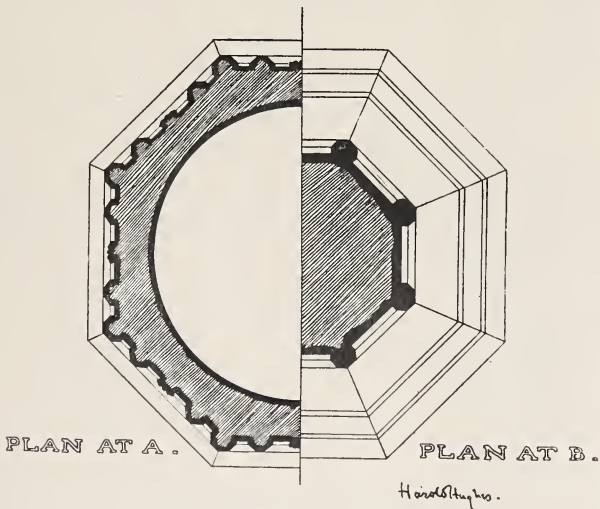
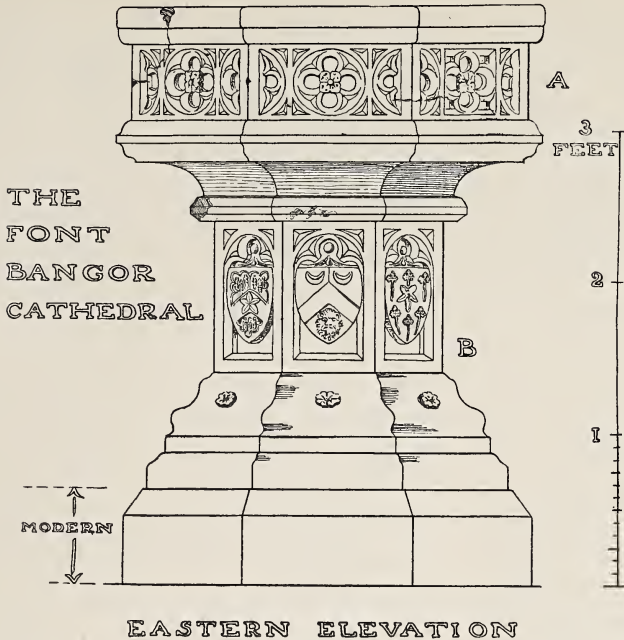


Fig. 10.

ment. The tower may possibly have been intended to have been slightly higher. The proportion is pleasing.

Any great addition would certainly not be an improvement.

The font, formerly against the third pillar of the south arcade from the west end, is now at the west end of the south aisle. It is a good specimen of Perpendicular work. The plan is octagonal. The bowl is panelled, for the most part with quatrefoils, a flower occupying the centre of the figure. The panels of the stem are trefoil-headed, and are decorated with shields bearing coats-of-arms. The arms on the shield in the north face are evidently those of the See. I do not think those on the other faces have been identified. Fig. 10 is a detailed drawing of the font. The arms on the shields are as below :—

East Face :

Fig. 11.— a chevron inter two crescents in chief in base a head (? sun or moon).

North-East Face :

Fig. 12.— a mullet pierced round of the field inter six cross-crosslets fitchy

North Face :

Fig. 13.— a bend ermine inter two mullets
pierced round of the field.
(The arms of the See).

North-West Face :

Fig. 14.— a chevron ermine inter three cross-crosslets fitchy.

West Face :

Fig. 15.— on a chevron inter three a mullet
.

South-West Face :

Fig. 16.— a cross fleury

South Face :

Fig. 17.— a chevron inter three

South-East Face :

Fig. 18.—Ermine on a chevron a mullet a
bordure engrailed.



Fig. 11.

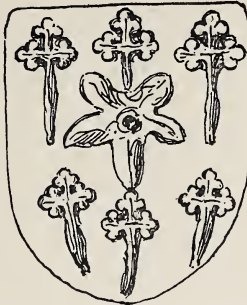


Fig. 12.



Fig. 13.

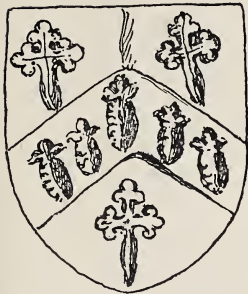


Fig. 14.



ig. 15.

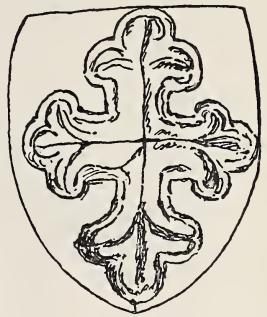


Fig. 16.

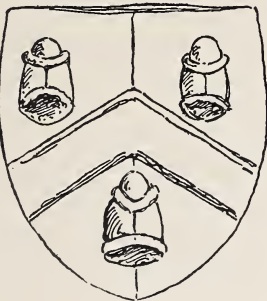


Fig. 17.



Fig. 18.

Coats of Arms on Font in Bangor Cathedral.

The arms, apparently, are English. Mr. A. E. Elias, of Llanrwst, suggests that they may be those of English bishops of the Diocese.

There are the remains of two mutilated stone crucifixes in the church. That illustrated in Fig. 19 is, at present, lying amongst other loose stones at the west end of the north aisle. The face and the lower portion of the left leg of the figure have been broken away. The head inclines on the right shoulder. There is ample drapery about the loins. There is no appearance of a cross. The carving is rude. The crucifix shown in Fig. 20 has been built into the wall in the recess,



Fig. 19.



Fig. 20.

Crucifixes in Bangor Cathedral.

under the arch of the mural tomb in the south wall of the south transept. The left arm, the right hand, and the lower limbs are mutilated. The head inclines on the right shoulder. A slender cross, with straight arms, appears in the background, behind and above the figure.

The alterations carried out during the Perpendicular period, as enumerated above, were sufficient to entirely alter the character of the building. The chancel was completely lighted by new windows. The character of those in the transepts was wholly changed. All these windows were filled with painted glass. New

nave arcades and clerestory were inserted between the fourteenth-century outer walls. A western tower was erected.

Work subsequent to the time of Bishop Skeffington :

We are informed¹ that Bishop Bulkeley (1541-1552) sold the five bells which were in the tower. Skeffington, as we have seen, had provided three bells before his death, and had left provision for a fourth in his will. There is a tradition that Bishop Bulkeley went to see the bells shipped off, and, on his return, was struck with blindness, so that he never saw afterwards. As Browne Willis informs us there are several MSS. in his handwriting, even up to within ten days of his death, the story concerning his blindness may be put aside as without foundation. In his will,² dated 10th March, 1552, he ordains that his body be buried in the choir in the place where Bishop Skeffington's heart lay. It is clear that he did sell certain of the Cathedral property, and, possibly, the bells. The following is an extract from his will, relating to the transaction :—

“I do declare and testify by this my last Will and Testament, that whereas I had a certain sum of Money in my custody of the Cathedral Church goods . . . I did fully bestow the same Money and much more upon the Roofe and Leads of the south side of the Church, which before was ready to fall, the Reparation whereof did cost forty-two pounds.”³

It is curious and almost unaccountable that the roof, so recently erected, should be in the condition described in Bishop Bulkeley's will. Possibly, some earlier roof had been shored up and retained when carrying out the later fifteenth- and early sixteenth-century alterations. That Skeffington's bells did disappear seems evident, for Bishop Rowland⁴ (1598-1616) purchased four bells, said to be “in lieu of those sold by Bishop Bulkeley.” Bishop Rowland is further said to have

¹ Browne Willis, p. 101.

² *Ibid.*, p. 256.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 258.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 110.

re-roofed "the Body of the Church." One beam in the ceiling of each transept retained, in Browne Willis's time,¹ the inscription, "Henry Rowland, Episcopus Bangor 1611." The same date was to be seen on the ceiling of the nave, and it was further adorned with the escutcheons of Bishop Rowland and his predecessor, Bishop Vaughan. Browne Willis describes the nave ceiling as having been constructed with nine beams (principals), "well wrought and beautify'd with carved work." Each space between the principals was divided into four panels, "the corners of which are carv'd." This would seem to mean that there were bosses at the intersections of the mouldings enclosing the panels.

Bishop William Roberts, who died in 1665,² bequeathed £100 "towards beautifying the Choir." This was laid out, about 1670, by Bishop Morgan,³ in erecting an organ. Bishop Morgan is said to have been a good benefactor to the adorning of the cathedral. The organ was placed in a gallery over the entrance to the choir.

The next Bishop, Humphrey Lloyd (1673-1688),⁴ procured "an Act of Parliament for the Repairs of the Cathedral Church of Bangor, etc." The Act states⁵; "Whereas the Cathedral Church of Bangor in the County of Carnarvon is very ruinous and requisate great repairs." At his own charges, Bishop Lloyd had the four bells, given by Bishop Rowland, recast, and added a fifth bell larger than the former.⁶

In describing the condition of the church in 1721, Browne Willis informs us that the lower portion of the nave, for a distance of about 21 ft. from the western tower, had an earthen floor, "where some ordinary folks are commonly bury'd."⁷ The floors of the aisles were in the same condition, "for the convenience of

¹ Browne Willis, p. 10.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 16.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 290.

² *Ibid.*, p. 114.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 116.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 2.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 118.

Burial.”¹ Otherwise, the nave floor was well flagged or paved.² The north transept had been recently repaired, and was “in good order within and without.”³ The “Library, Chapter-house, and Store-room” had recently been rebuilt.⁴ The ancient plinth, however, existed when Sir Gilbert Scott undertook the “restoration.”

“In 1824, chiefly through the exertions of the Rev. J. H. Cotton, afterwards Dean Cotton,” Mr. Barber informs us, “great changes were made in the arrangements for the parochial and choir services. Choir stalls were erected in the eastern bays of the nave. The crossing, transepts, and structural choir furnished with high-backed pews. An organ screen divided the Church into two separate portions, the organ forming the western termination of the part devoted to the choir service, the eastern termination (with an altar-table below) of the Welsh Parish Church.”

When Sir Gilbert Scott first reported on the condition of the church in 1866, he stated that few cathedrals “had suffered more from devastation and from injurious alterations.” Later roofs had replaced those of Bishop Bulkeley and Bishop Rowland. All the old oak fittings and the stained glass, mentioned by Browne Willis, had disappeared.

The “restoration” work, commenced by Sir Gilbert and continued by Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, included rebuilding large portions of the walls of the transepts; removing the Perpendicular tracery of the north and south gable windows, and replacing old fragments of thirteenth-century tracery, and providing new stonework to complete the designs on the old lines, in their stead; filling several of the nave windows with new tracery; casing the ceiling of the nave; building the central tower; providing new roofs and ceilings to the chancel and transepts; rebuilding the chapter-house

¹ Browne Willis, p. 10.

² *Ibid.*, p. 9.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 18.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 310.

building ; constructing buttresses at the east end of the chancel ; rebuilding the arches in the east and west walls of the transepts ; re-flooring the Church ; constructing choir stalls and reredos ; re-seating the church ; providing a new pulpit ; re-glazing the windows, and generally repairing the old work. The central tower was designed by Sir Gilbert Scott to be carried to a considerable height above its present level, and to be terminated by a lofty spire. Lack of funds, in the first instance, delayed the accomplishment of the scheme. Serious settlements in the building render the advisability of adding greatly to the weight, doubtful. This is apart from the question as to whether a lofty central tower and spire would not detract from a certain homeliness the building possesses.

Amongst the other works, a new organ was provided ; but this, within the last few years, has given place to one of increased size and volume, obtained through the energy of Mr. Westlake Morgan, the cathedral organist.

Notwithstanding the vast extent of modern "restoration" work, there still remains, as I have attempted to show, sufficient ancient material in the church to enable us to trace its various and chequered course through the many centuries of its existence.

IS "PORTH KERDIN" IN MOYLGROVE?

BY A. W. WADE-EVANS.

[The following appeared last December and January, in the now well-known "Amsang" column in the *Pembroke County Guardian* (H. W. Williams, Solva). With Mr. Williams' permission, it is here reproduced and revised. For the photographs we are indebted to the Rev. J. T. Evans, Rector of Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire].

THERE are certain reasons for believing that the place called "Porth Kerdin," in the story of *Kulhwch* (Oxford *Mabinogion*, p. 110), is in the parish of Moylgrove, in North Pembrokeshire. The following is the relevant passage from Lady Guest's translation (Nutt's Ed., 1902, p. 140) :—

"After this Arthur sent an embassy to Odgar, the son of Aedd, King of Ireland, to ask for the cauldron of Diwrnach Wyddel, his purveyor. And Odgar commanded him to give it. But Diwrnach said: 'Heaven is my witness if it should avail him anything even to look at it, he should not do so.' And the embassy of Arthur returned with this denial. And Arthur set forward with a small retinue, and entered Prydwen his ship, and went over to Ireland. . . . And they slew Diwrnach Wyddel and his company . . . Arthur with his men went forward to the ship, carrying away *the cauldron full of Irish money. And he disembarked at the house of Llwyddeu, the son of Kelcoed, at Porth Kerdin in Dyfed. And there is the measure of the cauldron.*"

The part in italics is as follows in the original Welsh (Oxford *Mabinogion*, p. 136) :—

"ar peir yn llawn o swllt iwerdon gantunt. Adiskynnu yn ty llwydeu mab kel coet ym porth kerdin yn dyuet. Ac yno y mae messur y peir."

Now where is this "Porth Kerdin yn Dyuet"? Lady Guest suggests Pwllcrochan in Pencaer, and this is supported not only by the name itself, which means "the pool of the pot or cauldron," but also by

the following facts. First, there is a place not far off called Trefculhwch, that is, the tref or township of Kulhwch, who is the hero of our story. Then the northern promontory of the bay of Pwllcrochan is called Trwyn Llwyd, which immediately makes one think of "Llwydeu mab Kel Coet," whose house is



Fig. 1.—Pwllwrach from within.

said to have been at the place, and especially so when we remember that this personage is called in the *Mabinogi* of Manawyddan, Llwyd ab Kilcoed. Also, there is another bay, a little to the north of Pwllcrochan, called Pwll Arian, which reminds us of the cauldron being filled with Irish money; and, in addition, all kinds of quaint stories are known to exist or to have existed on Pencaer, concerning these and other

places in that vicinity, Of this, then, there is absolutely no doubt that the tale of Kulhwch and Olwen, in the *Llyfr Coch o Hergest*, is intimately connected with Pencaer, and it is highly probable that the old folk associated Pwllcrochan, Pwllarian, etc., with the cauldron of Diwrnach Wyddel, a well-known personage in their mythology. This, however, would not pre-



Fig. 2. —Pwllwrach from hill opposite.

vent its having been associated with Pwllcrochan in *South* Pembrokehire, for there is a place of that name in the south as well as in the north of the county; and possibly with other Pwllcrochans which have disappeared from map and memory. But when the scribe of the *Llyfr Coch* wrote "Ac yno y mae messur y peir" ("and there is the measure of the cauldron"), he must have had his mind's eye on some particular spot

in Dyfed, where there was something which looked like a cauldron: something which any Dimetian would have called a "messur y peir." For instance, there is a thing on the Fishguard Road to St. David's which looks like a loaf, and is, therefore called "Mesur y Dorth" ("the measure of the loaf"). Where, then, in Dyfed is that thing which looks like a "pair" or cauldron, and which might be reasonably called "mesur y pair" ("the measure of the cauldron")?

In the summer of 1898, before I had read the *Mabinogion*, or knew anything of Diwrnach Wyddel, I visited Moylgrove for the first time. There I noticed a most weird-looking formation in the cliff, a large cavity into which by some unseen passage the sea entered with every incoming tide. Fenton noticed it on his tour in the first decade of the last century, and this is what he says (*Historical Tour*, p. 538):—

"On the north side [of the pretty little dingle] I observe a curious opening in the cliff, nearly circular, admitting the sea through an arch at bottom, similar to those near St. Goven's, but not half so capacious."

It is known as "Pwll y Wrach," the "Witch's Pool;" but I very distinctly remember a lady living close by, and who had lived there from childhood, telling me she had always known it in English as "The Witch's Cauldron." The inhabitants say that it is a marvel to see in stormy weather, for in such a time it seethes like a boiling pot. I paid it a subsequent visit on Tuesday, July 22nd last, in company with Mr. John Griffith (Pentrevor). At the first glimpse, and irrespective of the story in the *Llyfr Coch*, Mr. Griffith felt certain that the old folk must have associated some explanatory legend, a kind of working hypothesis as to the origin and existence of so remarkable an object (as indeed is indicated by its present name). Of this at least we were assured, that whether Pwll-y-Wrach in Moylgrove be the place referred to in the story or not, it represents exactly what a Dimetian would understand by the expression "messur y peir."

This, however, by itself is not sufficient to make us certain that Porth Kerdin yn Dyfed has been identified; but I believe the following considerations will assist us in arriving at that conclusion. First, then, another quotation from Fenton (p. 536):—

“Moylgrove, or as more properly it should be called, Maltes or Matilda’s Grove, for so the old Latin deeds term it, where anciently there were two hundred acres of wood and forest, is now totally denuded.”

Two hundred acres of wood and forest! Not only does the English name “Grove” bear this out, but also the Welsh, viz., Trewyddel, *i.e.*, “the woody tref;” for seemingly in most Welsh place-names into whose composition the word “gwyddel” enters, it does not mean an Irishman, or Goidel (as Bishop Basil Jones thought) but “wooded.” I presume the word “gwyddel” is formed from “gwydd,” which one constantly comes across in Dafydd ab Gwilym, *e.g.*, in his cywydd to the thunder: “Tan y gwydd’r oedd tân yn gwau.” (I am not quite certain of this. I was taught “learning” in *Welsh* schools—so called because no Welsh is taught in them!). However, this point is established, that Moylgrove was once very wooded. Now the place where the “messur y peir” is said to be, is called “Porth Kerdin.” Although we were unable to find any spot called “Cerdin” in Moylgrove, it is significant that this word is a form of the modern Welsh word “cerdinen,” a rowan tree; or, as some will have it, a mountain ash (Rhys’ *Celtic Folklore*, p. 292, note 1). “Porth” not only means a port or harbour in the sense we generally use those words, but also any small landing-place, so that “Porth Kerdin” would signify “The Harbour of Rowan Trees.” In addition to this, the man whose house is said to have been there is “Llwydeu mab Kel Coet,” which would seem to mean “Llwydeu, son (of him) of the Hidden Wood.” In the *Mabinogion* he is called “Llwyd uab kil coet,” which literally means “Llwyd, son of (him of) the Retreat of the Wood” (*ibid.*, p. 546, note 1). Thus

both the name of the place and that of its resident correspond exactly with the modern appellation of Moylgrove or Trewyddel.

However, if in spite of everything which indicates the contrary, the name Trewyddel means "the township of the Irishman," then it may very well refer to Diwrnach Wyddel, to whom the cauldron belonged, and may stand for an older "Tref Diwrnach Wyddel."

Now, Llwydeu mab kel coet, whose house is said to have been at Porth Kerdin, is a very important personage in this mythology, and is referred to in the passage quoted above, as so well known that no explanation of him is offered. Under the name of Llwyd mab kil coet, he is represented in the *Mabinogi* of Manawyddan as a great magician, who could change his shape and that of others. The majesty and terror of supernatural power surround him at every step. But what I want to do now is to show that when the Dimetians began to rationalise their religion, and to localise the fantastic habitations of their demi-gods, the land of Cemmes, in which Moylgrove stands, is the most likely locality where our dreadful Llwyd would be placed. Why? First, because, although Cemmes is accounted one of the seven cantreds of Dyfed, yet there are reasons to believe that Cemmes was, to some extent, distinct from, and an enemy of, Dyfed. Llwyd, being the bane of Dyfed, is therefore likely to have been assigned a place in that province. Secondly, because Cemmes has long been regarded by the surrounding peoples as a land of mystery. Those children of phantasy known as *Plant Rhys Ddwfn* are associated with it. Like Llwyd, they are able to place their country under enchantment, so that the aspect of it is changed or disappears altogether. In Cemmes grow their magical herbs; and in that land also is to be found that square yard of soil whereon whoever stands straightway beholds the Realms of Faery, where Rhys Ddwfn and his children live (*Celtic Folklore*, p. 158). Of this there is no doubt that, although

Cemmes is in Dyfed, yet it holds a position distinct from the rest of that land. Even to this day it belongs ecclesiastically not to St. David's and Dyfed, but to Cardigan and Ceredigion. Even to-day, speak to the good folk of Puncteston, and they will talk to you of the inhabitants of Newport, Nevern, and Moylgrove, and the rest as "the dwellers beyond the mountains," and as quite distinct from themselves. Centuries ago the Dimetians fought with the Cymry for the possession of Cemmes, and lost it: so that all that fair land between the Teifi and the Gwaun passed into the hands of Cunedda's stock. In the middle of the ninth century, its distinctive character seems to be recognised in the fact that a certain Cian of Nevern is specially mentioned under the year 865, in the *Annales Cambriæ*. It is not hard to believe that there was a distinction of race between the dwellers in Cemmes and those in surrounding provinces. One might suspect from the *Mabinogion* that they were not Cymric, not even Brythonic, but Goidelic or Irish. Cooped up in that ultimate corner of the land, it may be reasonably supposed that some remnant of that Goidelic race existed, till very late, which once had domineered the whole South of Wales, and perhaps the whole South of Britain; associated, it may be, with a still older race of men, making a last display of independence before their final assimilation in the compound Welsh nation of modern times. For note that the chief saint of Cemmes was an Irishman—Brynach the Goidel; and how that, in all probability, under such forms as Llanllawer, Llanychllwydog, Llanychaer, and the like, the forgotten names of other Irish missionaries lie hid. Dewi, whom they say was of Cunedda's stock, and was therefore a Brython and a Cymro, has no church of ancient foundation in the land of Cemmes, although his chief church was only twenty miles away. Llanllawer, Llanychllwydog, and Llanychaer are assigned to him indeed, but that probably only because their real founders have been long forgotten. It was among

the Goidelic people of this and other corners of Wales that the peerless romances of the *Mabinogion* were fashioned; and therefore it is only likely that the gods and heroes with which they deal should be localised in their own districts, exactly like the gods and heroes of Greece.

Professor Rhys is inclined to identify Llwyd with the Irish Liath, famous for his beauty (*Celtic Folklore*, p. 546). Now, apart from the fact that our Llwyd is represented in all the gorgeous beauty and display of a mediæval bishop and his suite, there is, in the *Black Book of Carmarthen*, a famous poem recounting the graves of the old Iberic and Celtic gods and heroes. One of these stanzas reads thus (fol. 35a):—

“Bet llvit lledneis ig kemeis tir
kin boed hir tuw y eis
dygirchei tarv trin ino treis.”

The first line of this englyn, in English, is:—“The Grave of Llwyd the Comely in the land of Cemmes.” I submit to Professor Rhys and others that this is no other but Llwydeu ab kel coed, whose residence was at Porth Kerdin, where the measure of the cauldron is—that is, Moylgrove, or Trewyddel, distinguished for possessing within its bounds that remarkable formation known as Pwll y Wrach. I leave to Pentrevor the description of the other marvels of Trewyddel, viz., the mineral well and Castell Tre'riffi: both mentioned by Fenton; also, such other coincidences as “Castell Llwyd” on the River Nevern. I should be very grateful to Professor Rhys if he were to consider the contention of this article. One would like, among other things, a reliable translation of the above stanza. That given by Skene is meaningless. What connection is there (if any) between Llwyd and Llwydawc Gwynnyat and Gallcoyt Gouynynat in the story of Kulhwch? The last two names appear to be a splitting of some such form as Llwydawc Gallcoyt Gouynynat, which, strangely, reminds one of Llwydeu Kel Coet.

Mr. John Griffith wrote as follows on the above:—

"It is surprising to me that George Owen, Lord of Kemes did not include the Moylgrove cauldron in his chapter on the natural wonders of Pembrokeshire. It is well known at Moylgrove that for ages the cauldron has been the show-place of the parish. Visitors are even now attracted to the place; but, in times past, I have learnt from the natives that, besides the cauldron itself, there were at least two still more powerful attractions on the spot—a well and a witch. Then, be it remembered, that right opposite the creek is a 'castle,' which Fenton compares with Tintagel. The only cottage on the headland where the 'castle' is situate is called Pen y Castell. Athwart the slope of Pen y Castell is a finely-constructed bridle-path, which leads to the castle. It is from near this bridle-path that the best view of the cauldron can be obtained.

"I went first with Mr. Wade-Evans to see the place. Soon after, I accompanied his brother, Rev. J. T. Evans, to the spot, when the latter took some kodak views of the cauldron. It was on the second visit that we heard of a famous well on the 'castle' side of the creek. We did not see the well, but understood its name to be *Ffynnon Halen*. There was nothing in such a name, we thought, except an indication of its mineral character.

"Some months later, I went all alone to Trewyddel to scout and follow up any chance trail. I concentrated my attention on nothing in particular. I appeared among the parishioners of that fag-end of Kemes like a very Micawber, looking for something to turn up.

"I was extremely fortunate in 'discovering' at Moylgrove a village blacksmith, David Davies, who knows all there is to know about Moylgrove as it is, and its history, as much of it as the people to-day know. I was led to make my third journey after a chat with the Rev. Llewelyn Griffiths, Dinas, whose father, I understood, had lived at Moylgrove, and he himself knew the cauldron well. When I mentioned *Ffynnon Halen*, he corrected me, and said its name is *Ffynnon Alem*. When he was a lad at Moylgrove, he learned of it, as a thing which had happened just then—that somebody saw a mermaid at Pwll y Wrach, with long hair, waving an arm out of the water.

"In the meantime, a letter from a gentleman interested in Mr. Wade-Evans's discovery reminded me that we had not discovered a *Ty Llwyd* at Moylgrove. That was simply because not one of us thought of inquiring for such a place. Somewhere half-way from Newport to Moylgrove, I met a farmer, who told

me that there is a *Ty Llwyd* at Moylgrove. That is enough, I thought. What's the use of going further? But, having found so much, the desire for more—like that of a miser—urged me on to the village.

"As to *Fynnon Alem*, I found three witnesses confirming Mr. Griffiths's spelling of the name. And what do you make of that *Alem*? *Alun Dyfed* is a personage figuring somewhere in old Welsh literature. Final *n*, in Glamorgan, at any rate, is often turned into *m*. But I am far from being satisfied with my poor guess of the meaning of *Alem*.

"The Rev. J. T. Evans and I made another 'find.' We found a regularly-constructed path leading into one side of the cauldron. It is narrow, yet wide enough for a person to walk with both feet down together, if you can fancy a man walking so. Nervous people had better avoid it, though. The path leads into a cave of considerable size and length. Somebody once must have made much use of the cave. The making of a path on the sheer side of the cauldron was ticklish work.

"Now, Mr. Davies told me that the people there still talk of a witch inhabiting the cave, and of people who used to visit *Pwll y Wrach* to consult the *Wrach*. I judged, from what I heard, that such a witch might have been haunting the place, say, within the last century. At any rate, Mr. Davies and his neighbours do not draw on our mythology for an explanation of *Pwll y Wrach*. They regard the name as associated with a common witch, just as *Tre'riffith* close by commemorates a Griffith—a name, alas! too common. At *Dinas* there is *Tre'r Wrach*, and there is *Pant y Wrach* in the *Gwaun Valley*, and *Wrach* place-names are in Wales quite common.

"*Ty Llwyd*, Moylgrove, is close by the little harbour, so that Arthur could have hauled the *swllt* of Ireland in a jiffy from *Prydwen*, his ship at the harbour. There you have a convenient harbour for such a cockle-shell as Arthur's ship probably was—*Ty Llwyd*—then, perhaps, the only house close to the harbour, and, within a mile, *Messur y Peir*. *Pwll y Wrach*, however, cannot be styled a harbour place.

"There is no name to the brook that flows into the sea at *Pwll y Wrach*. All we could learn was that it is a *rhewyn fach*, *rhewyn* being the local generic name for a small brook.

"Now for the mysterious *Porth Kerdin*. I am not nearer to the solution of the mystery than others. But here's a curious fact: the river which flows into the sea below Moylgrove is called *Awen*; but its mouth is called, not *Aber Awen*, but *Aber Ceibwr*. I tried hard to find some brook or other running into the *Awen* below the village, and called *Ceibwr*, but nothing of

the kind is known. There is a place over against the harbour called Penrallt Ceibwr. That is all I could learn.

"The name Ty Llwyd is now shared by three houses close to each other, two of which are dilapidated. My theory is, that the old Ty Llwyd has disappeared, and that the present cottages have shared the name as a convenient arrangement, or as a compliment to an older and a famous 'Ty Llwyd.'"

Thus far Mr. Griffith.

Now, with regard to the well at Moylgrove, Fenton says (p. 537):—"the alum well at Treriffydd from which the late ingenious but eccentric physician, Dr. Owen, had in project a plan of extracting alum; but, if practicable, it was never carried into execution. Whether impregnated with that or not, I cannot say; but, as a chalybeate, after undergoing a most perfect analysis, it has been pronounced inferior to none, for that property, but the Tunbridge water. I never saw such an appearance of crocus, its inseparable characteristic. The spring is enclosed with stone and mortar, and, about 6 yards below, its stream is diffused into a more capacious basin excavated for the convenience of bathing in it." From this, one judges that the well has nothing to do with alum, save in the mind of "the ingenious but eccentric physician, Dr. Owen." Apparently, the original name of the fountain has, under the influence of the ingenious Dr. Owen, and under that of the rationalising tendency of the folk, wavered from Ffynnon Alwm to Ffynnon Halen. "John Pentrevo" finds it to-day a kind of midway between these, viz., Ffynnon Alem. It is important to know what the name was before the ingenious Dr. Owen came on the spot. Can anyone supply this information from an old document, or some very old resident in the place? There can be little doubt that Ffynnon Alem is a holy well, the word Alem being in all probability a form of a man's name. Lewis, in his *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* (London, 1833), says, under "Moylgrove":—"Within the limits of this parish is a well, the water of which is considered efficacious in several diseases." Unfortunately, he does not indicate whether he is referring to Ffynnon Alem or not. But, considering that the well is enclosed with stone, like Ffynnon Gappan in Llanllawer churchyard, I think it very likely that Ffynnon Alem is that referred to. The folk etymology seems to point to the old name having been Alem, or Alan, or Alun.

The path and cave in the side of Pwll y wrach, mentioned by "Pentrevo," are explainable from Fenton, who says (p. 538):—"On one side of which, almost in reach of the tide, an attempt

had been made to discover coal: and some smutty stuff very like that substance had been dug up, but the adventurers did not find encouragement enough to persevere."

Ty Rhôs, Fishguard.

The following is Professor Rhys' criticism, being a *verbatim* copy of his letter to the Editor of the *Pembroke County Guardian*:—

"A happy New Year to the readers of the *Guardian*, and especially to Mr. Wade-Evans, who has been fixing the locality of Porth Kerdin, and Mr. John Griffith, who has been helping him. They seem to me to have succeeded, and their letters are very suggestive, and may lead possibly to more identifications. Of course such a name as Pwll y Crochan could not help very much, as it is so common; and the ambiguity of one like Trwyn Llwyd destroys its force by itself, as it may mean merely a grey headland, or a headland called after a person named Llwyd. The case is the same with Ty Llwyd, which might be either Grey House or Llwyd's House. The decisive point in Mr. Evans's argument is his being able to show 'Mesur y Pair' as a natural feature which could be readily described in that way. Then the minor arguments come in with considerable force: not far from 'Mesur y Pair' you have the small creek for landing, with Ty Llwyd close by, and you can hardly conceive the coincidence being a mere accident. What may be regarded as an accident is the disappearance of the name Porth Kerdin, which seems also to have been not an uncommon one. As to the little river Awen's name, that sounds to me very like the pronunciation of the Irish word for river, namely, 'amhain,' the equivalent of our 'afon.' Then Ceibwr is practically the same name which occurs in the *Book of Llan Dâv* as Kibor, for the district around Cardiff; so it looks as if the names were Afon (Amhain) Cibwr, and Aber Cibwr, and that the Irish word 'amhain' (whence possibly the present Awen) had taken on itself the functions of the complete name: that is all.

"It is interesting to have Fenton's statement that Moylgrove had formerly 200 acres of wood and forest, covering ground which was in his time, as he says, totally denuded; but I hope he had reasons beyond those supplied by the names, Trewyddel and Moylgrove. On this point one would like to know what Dr. Henry Owen has to say. In the meantime I return to Trewyddel and Ty Llwyd, which I accept as meaning Llwyd's House, that is, the house of the Llwyd of the *Mabinogi* of Manawyddan, called in the Culhwch *Llwydeu*, which I am

inclined to regard as incorrectly spelled *Llwyddeu* in Lady Charlotte Guest's translation. The name is rather peculiar in its termination *eu*, but there was Arthur's son *Llacheu*, and the 'Englynion of the Graves' have a man called *Tawlogeu* (p. 34B). There are also feminines, such as *Ejilieu* and *Tegau Burfron*. There are probably more, but those are the only ones which occur to me now. I am not sure, after all, that the termination *eu* of *Llwydeu* may not be something quite different and quite non-Welsh. It reminds me of the Trallwng stone, with a Latin genitive *Cunocenn-i* by the side of a Goidelic genitive (in Ogam) *Cunacenniv-i*. The name appears later in Welsh as *Concenn*, *Cincenn*, *Cyngen*.

"Mr. Evans invites me to translate the *Llwyd englyn* in the *Black Book*, p. 35A: I only wish I could, but I do not expect to improve on Chancellor Silvan Evans's version. However, I suggest the following, with very great deference:—

‘Bet llvid lledneis, igkemeis tir.
kin boed hir tuw y eis.
dygirchei tarv trin ino treis.’

‘*Llwyd* the Courtly's grave in Cemais land;
Though long the growth of his shaft,
‘Trouble was to assail there the bull of battle.’

On this guess I may remark that I cannot fix on the shade of meaning to give the adjective *lledneis*: perhaps it should be elegant, or comely, or courteous; but I hardly think modest, delicate, or dapper, would have suited one whom the poet calls immediately afterwards a ‘bull of battle.’ I have ventured to treat *eis* as meaning a shaft or spear—that is one kind of signification established for it by Silvan Evans in his *Geiriadur*. Further, I have supposed the sort of spear affected by *Llwyd* to have had a very long shaft. From the unexpected use here of the imperfect tense, I gather that the conflict in which *Llwyd* fell had been preparing for some time, perhaps at the hands of *Pryderi*, or else of *Manawyddan*, or some other leader of the *Llyr* family.

“Before losing sight of the *Black Book* englyn, allow me to call attention to the spelling *Kemeis*, which shows that the modern Welsh spelling should be *Cemais* or *Cemmais*, or else *Cemes* if you like, only not *Cemmaes*: there is no *maes*, field or plain, in it, as some people seem to imagine. The word is derived from *cam*, crooked, bent, and refers to the bend of a coast line or of a river, and challenges comparison, perhaps, with the *cambus* occurring here and there in Scotland. In the *Pembrokeshire* case the name refers, I fancy, to the angle made

by the coast line with the mouth of the Teifi. What sort of a headland is Pen Cemais? Is it high or low? How does it look from the sea? To leave this question of the name, I may point out that the *Mabinogion* give no indication that Cemais was not a part of Dyfed: indirectly I think that of Pwyll does the contrary. The poet Cynddelw—his name is to be pronounced as a dissyllable with the accent on the first syllable—refers (*Myv.*, vol. i, p. 228) to Dyfed as 'bro seithbeu dyued' that is the country of Dyfed's seven *pagi*; for 'beu' is the mutated form of what we write 'pau'—it might be put into French as '*cher pays*,'—in our patriotic song 'Hen Wlad fy Nhadau,' sometimes *Nadau* in Morgannwg, as the Pentrefwr can testify. Now the 'seithbeu' or 'septem pagi' of Cynddelw can only have meant the 'Seith Cantref Dyued' mentioned more than once in the *Mabinogion* of Pwyll and Manawyddan, the seven original cantrefs of Dyfed, before Pwyll's son, Pryderi, had added to them. The lists of the cantrefs of Wales, together with the commots composing them, vary very much in different manuscripts, and it would be a very useful piece of work if they were to be carefully studied and explained by a trained historian. The seven here in question, as given from the *Red Book of Hergest* in the Oxford edition of the *Bruts*, are the following: Emlyn, Kemeis, Cantref Wartha (Upper Cantref), Deugledyf, Penbrwce, Pebideawc, and Ros. One would like to know how Emlyn and the Upper Cantref, and perhaps more, were filched away from Dyfed; but I expect that is a question already dealt with in Owen's *Pembrokeshire*. I understand that portions of my native county of Cardigan have also been absorbed by Carmarthenshire. That octopus seems to have been equal to anything, except keeping hold of Gower.

"The poet Ab Gwilym calls Dyfed generally *Bro yr Hud* or *Gwlad yr Hud*, that is to say, the realm of enchantment, glamour and illusion, the story of which, reaching the French romancers, became the theme known as the 'Enchantments of Britain.' But I think Mr. Evans is warranted in laying his finger on Cemais as the part to which the glamour adhered most thickly: that seems to follow from the stories reproduced in my *Celtic Folklore*, though I did not perceive it myself. In fact, I did not see the wood for the trees; but the wood is in this case of some importance, for it helps one to understand the story, if one may suppose the whole or most of Cemais to have once been more or less of a forest. Such a forest would serve also to shelter men who landed from the sea in such creeks as Aber Ceibwr. Possibly Llwyd may have been one of them; at any rate, I am inclined to identify him with Liath mac Celtchar of Cualu, the

most comely of the Fairy Chiefs of Erin. Now the country called Cualu, genitive Cualann, covered a tract of Ireland reaching from Dublin down as far as Wicklow. For, besides other proofs, Dublin is found called 'Ath Cliath Cualann,' that is, the Hurdle Ford of Cualu (*Revue Celtique*, vol. xv, p. 455), and in the other direction St. Patrick on his mission to Ireland is said, in the ancient manuscript called the *Book of Armagh*, to have put in at Inbher Dea in the territories of Cualu (*in regiones Coolennorum*), and the mouth of the Dea is known to be the Vartry river, which empties itself into the sea near the town of Wicklow. That coast must have been fairly convenient for communication with Dyfed. Cualu becomes in Welsh Cwl, for which there is some sort of Welsh tradition—I cannot find my references just now—that it was the part of Ireland from which Matholwch came, who occupies such a great place in the *Mabinogi* of Branwen. Somewhere, too, in the county of Wicklow, perhaps within the limits of Cualu, was Esgair Oerfel, whither Arthur went to attack Twrch Trwyth and his Boars. After some fighting, they are represented crossing the sea, and landing at Porth Clais at the mouth of the river Alun, below St. David's. Arthur, following them closely, seems to have landed in the same place, but is said to have spent the night at Mynyw, which I suppose means St. David's. This story, whatever else it may mean, seems based on some tradition as to invasions on the opposite coasts of Wales and Ireland in early times; but whether they are to be regarded chiefly as invasions of Ireland from here, or the reverse, does not seem very clear.

"The Twrch Trwyth and his Boars suggest to me the ruling family of a tribe whose totem was the wild boar, whose tribesmen were called boars, and whose ancestress was Banba, the lady of the boars, from Irish *banbh*, 'a young pig,' Welsh *banw*, 'a young boar.' Banba is used by Irish poets merely as one of the names of ancient Ireland; and the story of the advent of the Milesian Celts relates how they found Ireland possessed by three kings, whose wives were Eriu, Banba, and Fodla. The first of these goes with our 'Iwerddon,' and belongs more especially to Munster and the south-west, where the ancient Iverni lived; and possibly Fodla is to be identified with Ulster. The story of Twrch Trwyth seems to me now to settle the position of Banba in the east of Ireland, where we have found Cualu, that is to say, in Leinster. It looks as if the three queens' names reflect a triple division of Ireland in very early times, a sort of division, in fact, at which you would arrive by spreading Munster, Leinster, and Ulster out, so as to cover jointly the whole of the island. There is nothing to connect the

Boars with Llwyd and his people except what Mr. Evans has directed attention to, namely, the similarity between the name Llwydawc of one of the principal Boars, and Llwyd's own name. His ingenious conjecture is well worth bearing in mind, though by itself it cannot be considered to identify Llwyd with the Boars under the lead of Twrch Trwyth. This would be an important conclusion if it could be established, as there is more to say about the Boar Lady Banba: I seem to detect her in the Germania as the goddess of a Celtic people who protected their persons with boar amulets.

"The story of Llwyd does identify him with an ally called Gwawl, son of Clud; and it was to avenge Gwawl that Llwyd put Dyfed under the spell of his magic. Gwawl's territory seems to have been near that of Hyfeydd Hên, whose name seems to connect him with Maeshyfed (formerly 'Maeshyfaidd') and Radnor. Now, Gwawl's mother, Clud, seems to have left her name to a district; for the *Bruts* mention, in the twelfth century, a prince named Einion Clud, that is, Einion of Clud, who is specially associated with the cantref of Elvael. In any case, Clud, as the name of a district, had not gone wholly out of use; for Cynddelw mentions it in his elegy to Cadwallon ab Madog—that Cadwallon was brother to Einion Clud, and, in his brotherly way 'he sent him prisoner to Owen Gwynedd, who delivered him over to the Normans; but in vain, as he managed to escape. He had probably been troublesome. This is how Cynddelw sings of Cadwallon (*Myv.*, vol. i, p. 220):—

'Prif arglwyd brolwyt bro din eithon,
Priodawr cloduawr clud ac aeron.'

'Chief lord and success of Din Eithon's land,
Far-famed possessor of Clud and Aeron.'

"Din Eithon appears to have been a castle on the river Eithon in Maelienydd; but where was Clud exactly? Did it embrace a part of Radnorshire and Brycheiniog, and extend westwards to the Teifi? On the answer to this must depend, to some extent, possibly, the answer to another question which is more exactly in point here: How were Llwyd and Gwawl brought into contact with one another? It seems probable, at all events, that we cannot regard Llwyd's power as confined to Cemais, or even to the seven cantrefs of Dyfed.

"As this rambling letter has grown so long, I must reserve for another day some queries which I wish to put to the readers of the *Guardian*.

"JOHN RHYS.

"New Year's Day, 1903."

PARTRISHOW CHURCH, BRECONSHIRE.

BY THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, M.A., F.S.A.

A LONG-standing wish to see this remote and curious little church, inspired by Professor Westwood's account of it in the volume for 1856, and renewed by Mr. Bloxam's article in the 1874 volume, and intensified by Mr. Worthington Smith's admirable drawings in illustration of Sir Stephen Glynne's "Notes" in the volume for 1902, was happily gratified on the 7th of October, when I was taken to see it by our President.

Passing the "Turpilli" Ogham stone in Glanus Park, our first halt was at the newly-restored church of Llangattock, with its fine western tower; our second, at the daughter-church of Crickhowel, with its interesting effigies of—

1. Dame Sybil Pancefort, the foundress, whose deed of foundation in 1303 has been printed in the volume for 1893 (vol. x, p. 220).

2. A knight in chain armour, with the Pancefort shield; her husband or her son, both Sir Grimbalds.

3. Sir John Herbert, of Danycastell, knight, who died in 1666.

4. Dame Joan, his wife, daughter of Sir Charles Jones, of Dingeston, knight.

And two other mutilated figures of William le Hunt, Serjeant-at-law, who died 1694, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir John Herbert, who died in 1703.

As we climbed the hill to the north of the town, the ruined tower of the castle lay below us, and as we ascended higher the beautiful Vale of the Usk lay spread out in front. Crossing Bellfounder's Hill, with its fine oak timber, we looked down upon the Vale of the Grwyney, dominated by the lofty "Crûg" that crowns a spur of the Disgwylfa offshoot of the Black

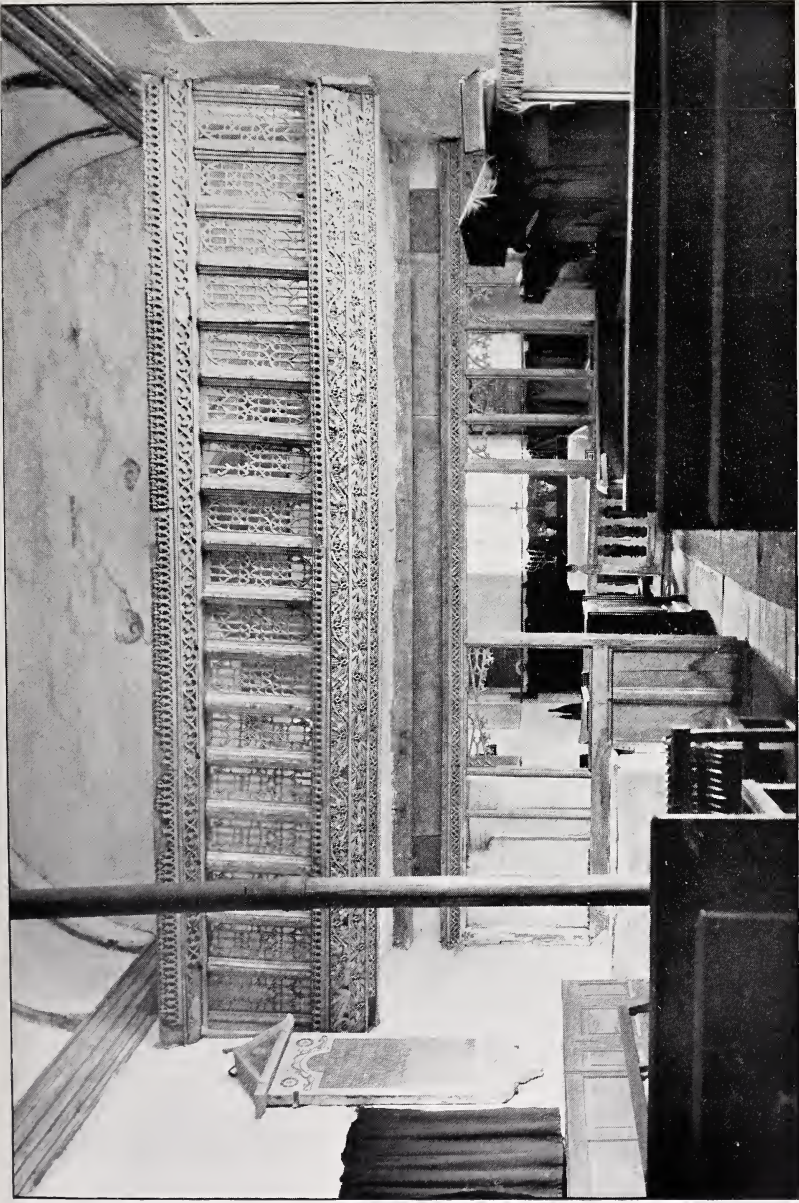
Mountain, and gave its own name to the later "Crickhowel." Descending and leaving the Valley of the lesser Grwyney (y Grwyne-fach) on the left, we followed that of the larger branch (y Grwyne-fawr) along a narrow twisting lane at the foot of the northern slope. At about four miles from Crickhowel the lane bifurcates; the branch which trends down to the river, which it crosses, is known further on as "Coalpit Lane," and leads ultimately to Llanthony; along the other we continued our way as far as some farm-buildings called the "Celyn" (The Holly). Leaving the carriage here, we took the steep, narrow, well-worn lane that trends north-east, and after passing a farm with the suggestive name of "Llanfair" (St. Mary's), and following along what became something of a trackway, we suddenly dipped down into a secluded little dingle; and crossing the brook, we toiled for a couple of hundred yards or so up a steep and narrow cutting, and then on the right hand we turned into the churchyard of Partrishow, embosomed in trees, and presenting an ideal spot for quiet contemplation, away from the noise and bustle of the busy world.

Sir Stephen Glynne's "Notes" and Mr. Worthington Smith's illustrations in the 1902 volume describe all that is of interest in it so fully that there is little left to add, and they are so fresh that there is no need to repeat them here. But the place, the situation, and the surroundings are so full of interest that one must plead an antiquary's privilege to linger on the spot, and, in thought, trace out its antecedents and its origin. There must have been many re-buildings on this site, for no part of the fabric is as old as the font, the inscription on which, "made in the time of Genillin,"¹ corresponds exactly in date with a record in the *Book of Llandaw*; that the church was consecrated by Bishop Herewald (A.D. 1056-1103). But

¹ "Kniwillin ap Rys goch kyff kenedl ystrad yw ac o hano vo i tyf gwyr penn Ros a llan ofor."—*Mostyn MS.* 212b, 130.



VIEW OF INTERIOR OF PARTRISHOW CHURCH.
(From a Photograph by the Rev. E. Hermitage Day.)



VIEW OF INTERIOR OF PARTISHOW CHURCH.
(From a Photograph by the Rev. E. Hermitage Day.)

the record seems to indicate that the place was already sacred as connected with the "Martyr Issiu" (Merthir issiu). And I take it that the western annex, or chapel, marks the site of the original hut and oratory, to which in after-time, a nave and chancel were added eastwards. The stone altar and the shrine handed on the sacredness of the primitive hermitage; the two stone altars in the nave, perhaps once the chancel of that added portion, betoken its reputation for sanctity, while the rich screen and rood-loft tell of the liberal offerings made by its devotees. It may be that the memory of beneficent and holy services rendered in the past saved it from the ruthless hand of the Commonwealth iconoclasts; or, at all events, that its secluded and solitary position at the foot of the Black Mountain was a sufficient protection. But had the place been always so lonely and little frequented? Was this the "Ultima Thule"—the final goal—of the pilgrim, or was it only a brief resting-place on his further journey? Did that deep-worn lane along which we had toiled end here, or was it continued on to other and busier spots? To us who have come to depend so much on the railway and the wheeled conveyance it may look like the end of all things; but when people travelled only on foot or on horseback, it mattered but little whether the road was rough or smooth, over hill or through valley, so long as there was a firm foothold and a shelter in time of need. And this was in early times the way from Llantwit and Cardiff and Llandav to Hereford and Ludlow; one early map shows the lane continued on by Capel y Ffin to Hay.

After much deliberation, I have entitled this article "Partrishow," rather than "Patrishow" as Professor Westwood wrote it in 1856, or "Patricio," under which the church was described in 1864 by Sir Stephen Glynne, and in 1874 by Mr. Matthew H. Bloxam; or "Patrishaw," as it is also sometimes given. But, strange to say, not one of these names is found in any document known to be earlier than the sixteenth century.

Of these forms, "Patricio," though it looks like another form of "Patricius," and at first seems to connect the place with the great Irish family of Brychan, is neither Irish nor Welsh, and does not occur earlier than the last century. The earliest and most indisputable name is that recorded in the consecration, viz., "Merthir issiu."¹ The next mention of the place is in the sixteenth century *Peniarth MS.* 147 (c. 1566), which gives it under the "Kwmwd of ystrad dyw issa" as "Pertrissw"; and in the *Myfyrian Archaeology* (Denbigh, p. 747) under "Plwyfau Cymru" as "P. Partrisw." And in a presentation to the rectory of Llanbedr in 1555, it is described as "the chapel of Llanysbo" . . . otherwise "Partrisso."² In all these forms it will be noted that the original dedication "Issiu" pronounced "Ishow," is preserved: but whence came the "Part-" or "Patr-"? The suggestion that "Patr" is only a transposition of "Part," will not hold, nor is it more likely that "Patr" or "Parthyr" is only a form of "Merthyr," as there is no authority for the change of "M" into "P." It is more probable, I think, that there has been some confusion between the names of "Issiu" the Martyr and "Is-yw" the commote; and that the former has been absorbed, if not forgotten, in the latter; so that "Parth-yr-Isyw," the district of "Isyw" has in popular nomenclature superseded the earlier "Merthyr Issiu" or "Ishow." The survival of the original name in that of the Holy Well of the place, "Ffynnon Ishow," if it does not solve the question as to the correct form of the name, does at least settle the point that "Patricio" is not tenable.³ We are thus carried back to the early

¹ *The Book of Llandav*, p. 279.

² In the Diocesan Registry the name is given variously: "1661, Partrishoe; 1721, Patriceo and Patrishow; 1724, Patrisho; 1766, Patricio, and 1793, Patricio."—T. W. Barker.

³ According to the late Mr. G. T. Clark's *Genealogies of Morgan and Glamorgan*, p. 340, there was a "Patricio in Trallong," the property of Sir Edward Aubrey, Sheriff of Brecon, 1588 to

century of St. Ishow, and we try to recall the circumstances of his original foundation. We picture to ourselves the wild condition of the country, the hills covered with forest scrub,¹ and the valleys hardly passable for swamps. In summer-time only it is probable that these uplands were occupied by swineherds and shepherds; in winter they were deserted for more genial homesteads. The Silurian tribes, who had enjoyed comparative peace after their subjection to the Romans, broken only by intertribal feuds, had been left to their own protection by the withdrawal of their conquerors; and they had not long to wait to test their mettle and prove that they had not lost their ancient fire. The advancing hordes of the Saxons came pressing upon them. From the uplands above Partrishow, on the slope of the Black Mountain, they could see the smoke of the burning homesteads beyond Cwm Yoy and across the Hatterill Hills and along the plain of Herefordshire; and though they might not hear the clash of sword and spear, many a horseman may have dashed by to carry the terrible news and call their countrymen to arms, and many a wounded and weary footman may have come to take refuge and to rest in the secluded dingles at its foot. Hither, too, may have sped, in terror and agony, women and children escaping for their lives to safer quarters. Such scenes must have been but too common in those troublous times, and they were renewed in later days when Offa the Mercian thrust forward his kingdom to the Dyke which he erected at a distance of not more than twelve or fifteen miles away, and which still appears to mark the eastern limit of Welsh place-names. It requires,

1599. But this seems to have been a mistake on his part, as there is no such place known in Trallong through either record or tradition.

¹ It might be thought that "Perth", a bush or scrub, supplies an alternative clue to the change from "Merthyr" to "Perth-yr," and so to "Pertr issw" and "Partr-ishow," and that "Tyn llwyn" (the house in the copse), below the church, represents that primitive condition.

therefore, no great effort of the imagination to realise the consoling and inspiring influence which would be exercised by a holy recluse, or by some devoted missionary, who pitched his humble oratory among such surroundings; or the peril of life at which he made his pious venture; indeed, the epithet "Merthyr" settles that point. A house of prayer, a holy counsellor, a sanctuary from civil and foreign strife, must have attracted many a pilgrim and sped him on his way, and so the humble oratory grew in reputation, in extent and influence. The mud walls and leafy covering (*a-deil-ad*) must have passed through many gradations of wattle and dab, of timber and of stone; but the site would be clung to as hallowed ground, for there was the altar with all its sacred and ever-accruing associations. At first, no doubt, it was dwelling and oratory all in one; but by degrees they were divided off; and when at last a room was raised above for the priest and his passing guests, the stone altar with its five crosses retained its old position; and its solemnity was increased by a shrine with either the figure of the founder or, as more likely, a statue of the Virgin. Not long after this, it is probable that the church was added on to its east wall, which was also pierced through with a hagioscope, through which the two altars could be seen from the western chapel: and those within it could participate with those in the nave in the "privileges" of hearing mass and of witnessing the elevation of the Host.¹

Indeed, the actual time when this took place appears to be fixed by the rare inscription on the font, "Menhir me fecit i' te'pore Genillin," for "Cynhyllyn, or

¹ "Pump rinwedd offeren sul ynt y rei hynn . cyntaf o honunt yw bod yn hwy dy hoedyl . ar vod pob offeren vyth a wrandewych . Eil yw maddeu dy vwyt amryt or sul y gilydd . Trydydd yw maddeu dy van pechodeu or sul y gilydd . Pedwerydd yw . a gerddych y gyrchu offeren Sul . bot yn gytal itt . a phef as roddut o dref dy tat yn dirdawn y Dduw . Pymhet yw . ot a dyn yr Purdan . gorffwys a geiff . yn gyhyt a phob offeren a wrandawo."—*Hengwrt MSS.* xi, 295 and 296.

Cenhillyn Voel, was the only son and heir of Rhys Goch and Lord of Ystradyw;¹ and this is remarkably confirmed by the record in the *Book of Llandav* that "In Ystrad Yw (Hereward, Bishop of Llandaff, 1055-1103) consecrated the church of Llanfihangel (Cwmdu) and the church of Llangenny and Llaubedr, and Merthyr Issiu; and he committed the cure of those churches to Madweith and to Isaac after him, and to Beatus the priest, whom the Bishop himself had ordained to the priesthood, and whom he continued to hold in all episcopal subjection in the time of King William, and of William the Earl and Walter de Lasci."² Many points of interest are opened up in this statement.

1. We note that the consecration took place in the time of the independent native lords of Ystradyw, before it had been overrun by Bernard Newmarch and his Normans.

2. We see that up to this time it had been and was in the diocese of Llandaff,³ and that its transfer to St. David's must have followed after the Norman occupation.

3. We need not suppose that this "consecration" meant that there had been no churches in this part before; but we gather that they received a new and more definite ecclesiastical status. Most likely, indeed, they were rebuilt on a new or larger plan, and a definite cure of souls attached to them, where previously they had been served from the mother-church of Cwmdu, under the shadow of Cynhyllyn's castle at Tretower. In this particular instance it may have been a rebuilding *in stone*; for Giraldus Cambrensis, in describing

¹ Jones's *Brecknockshire*, 2nd ed., p. 378.

² "Inistratyw consecravit ecclesiam sancti michaelis . et ecclesiam lann cetguinn et lannpetyr . et merthir issiu . et curam ecclesiarum illarum commendavit matgueith et isaac post illum . et beato presbitero quos ipse episcopus ordinaverat in presbiteros . et quos tenuit inomni episcopali subiectione tempore uillelmi regis . et comitis uillelmi . et ualteri delaci."—*Book of Llandav*, ed. 1893, p. 279.

³ It may be noted that Gwladus, the sister of Cynhyllyn, was the wife of Ynyr, King of Gwent.

Llanthoni a hundred years later, makes special mention of the material: "lapideo tabulatu pro loci natura non indecenter extracta"—"built of wrought stone, and, considering the nature of the place, not unhandsomely constructed."¹

4. The record on the font implies that the church had now at least the privilege of a "Capella baptismalis," and its designation as, not a vicarage but a "rectory annexed," supports this inference.

5. When, therefore, Bishop Herewald consecrated the church, did he re-dedicate it in the old name of "Ishow," or did he, as was so often the case, adopt a new dedication? I am led to conclude that he adopted the usual practice, and dedicated it in the name of the Virgin; or, even if the chancel were added later as a Lady-chapel, the same rule would apply to that addition.² That there was a dedication to the Virgin is shown by the name of the stream which flows below it, Nant Mair (St. Mary's brook), and by the name of the roadside farm, "Llanfair"; but that this did not supersede the older one is testified, as already noticed, by the survival of the name of the Holy Well as "Ffynnon Ishow," and by the general appellation of the church and parish.

6. We do not know the exact date of the succession of Cenhillyn to his father, Rhys Goch's, lordship, but Herewald's episcopate began in 1056, and William's reign in 1066; and we may put down the institution, if not also the consecration, to soon after that event.

7. The institution of Madweith and his successors is extremely interesting, and is almost unique for its early date and the names of the individuals instituted. The churches put in charge represented practically the whole of the Lordship, and it was treated as one parish; and so, when a controversy arose later on between the

¹ *The Itinerary*, p. 354.

² The four altars (for there must have been one in the chancel) would still fall short of the five at Llanddewi Brefi; "Pym allawr breui."—*Myf. Ar.*, p. 196.

Bishops of Llandaff and St. David's about the jurisdiction, P. Honorius describes the five lordships in dispute as so many parishes: "illas quinque *plebes* uidelicet Guoher . Chedueli . Cantre bachan : *estrateu* . Erchin."¹

In the first half of the following century a terrible revenge was taken in the upper part of this valley. The Welsh Chronicle informs us that "in 1135, Morgan ap Owen, a man of considerable quality and estate in Wales, remembering the wrong and injury he had received at the hands of Richard Fitz Gilbert, slew him, together with his son Gilbert." And Giraldus Cambrensis enables us to identify the spot where it took place as "the passage of Coed Grono,"² *i.e.*, of the Wood on the Grwyney, or, as it was afterwards called, the "Wood of Vengeance" (Coed dial). This Richard [de Clare] had two castles in Cardiganshire, and was on his way thither when he met his death. "At the passage of Coed Grono, and at the entrance into the wood, he dismissed him (Brian de Wallingford, Lord of this province) and his attendants, though much against their will, and proceeded on his journey unarmed, from too great a presumption of security, preceded only by a minstrel and a singer, one accompanying the other on a fiddle. The Welsh awaiting his arrival, with Iorwerth, brother of Morgan of Caerleon, at their head, and others of his family, rushed upon him unawares from the thickets, and killed him and many of his followers."³ This spirit of bitter retaliation, arising from the unscrupulous greed of the Normans, was strong in this district; as, indeed, it

¹ *Book of Llandav*, p. 46.

² Is this personal name, "Grono," the origin of the name of the river "Grwyney"? The transition from the full form "Goronwy" to Grwyney would be easy; but to have a river named after a person would be most unusual, and the river-name "Grwyney" may be the truer form of the word "Coed Gronwy," as it is sometimes called.

³ *The Itinerary through Wales* (Bohn), p. 365.

must have been wherever the Marcher Lords planted their invading foot. "The natives of these parts (*i.e.*, the mountains of Talgarth and Ewyas), actuated by continual enmities and implacable hatred, are perpetually engaged in bloody contests.¹ Indeed, in the stanzas on "the characteristics of different parts of Wales" (*Cynneddfau amryw o Barthau Cymru*) we find these features stereotyped on this part of the Borderland.

"Brecknock is full of treason, and there is war in Ystrad Towey.

"In Ewyas is found hatred and starvation;

"In Glyn bwch are mangling and sharp words;

"In Talgarth robbery and shame, bribes and lawyers."²

Some fifty years later in the century, Giraldus himself passed through, when in 1188 he accompanied Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, on his crusading mission through Wales. On their way from Llanddew,³ near Brecon, to Abergavenny, they did not follow the shorter and easier route down the Usk Valley, but "took the road to Talgarth, a small village a little to the south-east of the road leading from Brecknock to Hay; from whence, climbing up a steep pitch, now called "Rhiw Cwnstabl," or the Constable's ascent, he crossed the Black Mountains of Llanellieu to the source of the Gronwy-fawr river, which rises in that eminence and

¹ *The Itinerary through Wales*, p. 353.

² "A Brycheiniog yn llawn brad a chad yn ystrad towri.

Cnawd yn euas gas ac oerfel
Ynglyn bwch trwch trychu chwedel
A lledrad ynhalgarth a gwarth a gwerth a Chwnsel."

Myf. Arch. (Ed. 1870), p. 357.

³ This was Giraldus's own residence, of which he writes:—"Collateralem & propinquum principali de Brecheinoc castro locum habens & domicilium felici quadam mediocritate studiis idoneum atque labori. Quem suis semper delitiis plenum & æternitatis amicum Cræsi divitiis longe præfero: quinimo cunctis que perire ac preterire possunt, incomparabiliter antepono.—*Itin. Camb.*, vol. i, p. 97.

pursues its rapid course into the Vale of Usk. From thence a rugged and uneven track descends suddenly into a narrow glen, formed by the torrent of the Gronwy, between steep impending mountains, bleak and barren for the first four or five miles, but afterwards wooded to the very margin of the stream. A high ledge of grassy hills on the left hand, of which the principal is called the Bal, or Y Fal, divides this formidable pass ('Malus Passus') from the Vale of Ewyas, in which stands the noble monastery of Llanthoni ('montibus suis inclusum'), encircled by its mountains. The road at length emerging from this deep recess of Coed Grono, or Cwm Gronwy, the vale of the river Gronwy, crosses the river at a place called 'Pont Escob,' or the Bishop's Bridge, probably so called from this very circumstance of its having been now passed by the Archbishop and his suite, and is continued through the forest of Moel till it joins the Hereford road, about two miles from Abergavenny. This formidable defile is at least nine miles in length."¹ Thus skilfully does Sir Richard Colt Hoare work out the slender but suggestive hint given by Giraldus when he wrote.² From thence we proceeded through the narrow, woody tract called the "bad pass of Coed Grono," leaving the noble monastery of Lanthoni, enclosed by its mountains on our left.³ In this memorable journey did the Archbishop and Giraldus visit the church of Partrishow? Most likely they did. For they must, in any case, have passed close by it; and in the account of Llanthoni, which they did *not* visit, "leaving it on their left," Giraldus's description seems to be almost borrowed from Partrishow: "a deep vale, about an arrow-shot broad;" "a situation truly calculated for

¹ *The Itinerary* (Bohn), p. 364 n.

² "Transivimus inde versus Abergeuenni per arctum illud Siluestre, quod malum passum de *Coed Grono* vocant, nobile Cænobium de Lanthoni montibus suis inclusum a latere sinistro relinquentes."

³ *Itin. Cambr.*, p. 100.

religion, and more adapted to canonical discipline, than all the monasteries in the British isle."¹

The *Norwich Taxation*, A.D. 1253, for St. David's is not known to exist; and in the *Lincoln Taxation* of 1291 the place is not named, nor is any place indicated under Llanbedr, though of course it must have been included. Nor yet does it occur in the *Valor* of 26 Hen. VIII, 1535; but the presentation of Thomas Williams, by William, Marquis of Worcester, in 1555, was made "to the Rectory of St. Peter's with the chapel of Llanyscho, otherwise Llanbedr and Partrisso." Of its intermediate mediæval history, therefore, we know nothing. Whether the two stone altars were erected at the same time is nowhere stated; but from their relative position and symmetry, we have no doubt they were, and both of them were evidently anterior to the rood-loft, which was erected in the fifteenth century *over* them, leaving a very small portion of each slab on the eastern side, though by far the greatest part of each is on the west. Who designed it or worked out its beautiful carvings is not known; but it was probably the handy-work of some of the skilled "conversi," or lay brethren, of Llanthony, while the funds for its production must have come from the liberal gifts of pilgrims and travellers. To the same source, and probably the same period, we may attribute the churchyard cross, the stem of which is still standing, though shorn of its carved and canopied head. Upon the stone bench along the south wall, we pictured ourselves among the rude forefathers of the parish, with pilgrims and strangers from many a distant part; the aged and weary resting—while the younger and stronger stood around—all listening, with strained ears, on some great festival day, to the absorbing Story of the Cross, and reverently looking at Him, to whom the aged priest, as he stood upon its steps, pointed as evidently set forth crucified before their eyes;² and surely few places could be more appropriate for such

¹ *The Itinerary*, p. 354.

² Galatians iii, 1.

moving and inspiring scenes than that quiet, restful, sacred spot. Whether due to this feeling of reverence, or to its seclusion and comparative insignificance, or partly to both, it was greatly spared at the Reformation and in the Commonwealth régime; but it did not altogether escape: the shrine was denuded of its image, and the head of the cross destroyed. It was probably to the iconoclasm of the Commonwealth that this was due, for then the old rector, Thomas Cecil, who had been a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Proctor of the University, was deprived of his living, in which he was succeeded by Elias Harri, a cobbler.¹ But on the Restoration he, too, in turn, was ejected² and Cecil restored. The most eminent of all the rectors was Francis Godwin, Student of Christ Church, Oxford, appointed in 1584, and promoted to the bishopric of Llandaff in 1601 (in succession to William Morgan, the translator of the Old Testament into Welsh), and thence transferred to Hereford in 1617. He is described by Browne Willis as "a most curious searcher into antiquity," and was the author of *A Catalogue of the Bishops of England*, 1614, of which a Latin version was published in 1616 under the title of *De Presulibus Angliæ*.³

The visit to the church ended, we turned homewards, and noticed the evidence of the earlier travellers in the foundations of walls, on the timber-covered patch between the churchyard and the lane; and as we moved downwards between the steep sides of the deep-worn track, a wish was expressed that we might find some wayside cross or other memorial of the ancient Pilgrim Road. We had not proceeded more than twenty yards when we saw lying by the roadside a rough and unshaped stone, some 3 ft. 8 in. long by 1 ft. 8 in. at its broadest part, on which was carved a

¹ Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," in Jones's *Breconnockshire*, p. 381 n.

² *Protestant Nonconformity in Wales*, 2nd ed., p. 123.

³ *Llandaff*, pp. 67, 68.

small and simple cross, unusual in form, and without the adjunct of an enclosing circle. The arms are all of equal length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., and are formed by a double line dilating from the centre, and in each case united across at the end. I have looked carefully through Professor Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliæ*, and the only instance I can find there at all like it is the small cross numbered 1, on Plate 39, of a stone at Llanfrynach. In taking a rubbing of the stone subsequently for the accompanying illustration, Lord Glanusk discovered upon it a second small cross unnoticed before; this, too, has the arms of equal length, $\frac{3}{4}$ in., with the ends expanded, and it is a curious coincidence that this also has its only representation in the *Lapidarium*, in the other and more elaborate "Iohis" inscribed stone at the same place, viz., in the little cross at the head of the carved face. The resemblance is noteworthy, and, being in the same county, it implies a correspondence in date, if not an identity in the engraver, of the three stones.

Since writing the above, I have received through Lord Glanusk, from Mr. Lloyd Harries, the Rector of Llanbedr and Partrishow, who had been written to about it, the following letter, which seems at first sight to dispose entirely of the correctness of what I have said above, but which, on careful examination, hardly affects it, and indeed rather enhances the interest of the find. He writes:—

"I have been making enquiries about the history of the cross-stone. Mr. Powell, of Tynllwyn, the farm near the church, a man of about eighty years old, told me last Sunday that it was he who placed the stone where it now is, some fifty or sixty years ago. He said 'his father and he dug out the stone, and many others like it, which are still inside the field close by, for the sake of widening the road.' He showed me the spot on the left-hand side of the road, half way up the hill, from which the stones had been removed, where there is a rocky part which had been cut through. He said there was *not* a cross on the stone when he put it there, but that it has been made by someone since: possibly, he thought, by one of the Ordnance Survey men,

who carry tools for marking stones with the broad arrow with them ; or, perhaps, by one of the Llanthony people."

Now, I do not for a moment question Mr. Powell's statement as to his removal of the stone ; it only alters the site by a few dozen yards, and it would still have been on the side of the Pilgrim way. And when he says that "there were many others like it which are still inside the field close by," he excites one's curiosity whether there may not be found a cross upon some of them also ; and I hope a careful examination will be made of them.

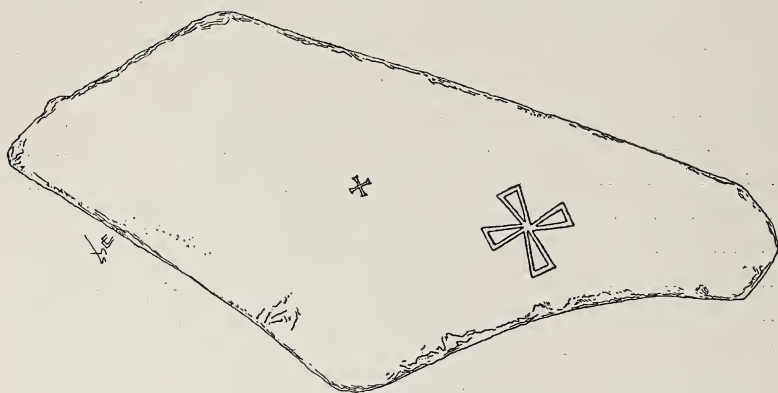
I am not, however, prepared to accept the further statement that there was not a cross upon it when he put it there. Doubtless, he did not *notice* one ; "fifty or sixty years ago," few people would have taken any account of it, and it is nothing strange that it should have escaped the notice of a young man removing stones from the roadside. Why, when Lord Glanusk and myself examined the stone carefully, and with a purpose, we only observed one cross upon it : the other only came to light when subjected to a rubbing.

Then as to the suggestion of the origin : they have not the freshness of a modern Llanthony incision, nor the clean cut of the tool of an Ordnance worker. And if they had either the one or the other, the form is so uncommon that one can hardly conceive an amateur to have engraved them. Their singularity I have already pointed out. That the stone was erected to mark the proximity of the Holy Well, as I had supposed, I, of course, can no longer uphold ; but that the crosses upon it are of genuine antiquity I am fully satisfied ; and I shall look with great interest to any further examination of the locality.

I will only add, that the find added zest to our archæological search, and on our return we kept a watchful look-out on the walls and hedge-sides, and all likely blocks on our way back. And, indeed, we did discover on the wall on our right hand, at the distance of about half a mile, a small oblong stone, scored with

many markings; and we discussed the question whether the stone was not simply one gathered off the field, and the marks left upon it by the plough. Some such marks there undoubtedly were, but there was one of a different character. The plough-scores went right across the stone in different directions: but besides these there was a small, well-defined, smoothly-grooved, indentation, with its arms, 6 ins. by 4 ins., stopping short of the rough edges of the stone, and forming a perfectly-shaped cross.

A passing glimpse of the tower of Llanbedr Church as we crossed the Lesser Grwyney, the drive through the pretty valley of Llangeney, a distant view of the Maenhir at Cwrt y Gollen, and a closer inspection of the Gwernvale Cromlech, brought to a close a very enjoyable and profitable excursion.



Stone with Two Incised Crosses at Partrishow.

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

REPORT OF THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING,

HELD AT

PORTMADOC,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 17TH, 1903,
AND FOUR FOLLOWING DAYS.

President.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD GLANUSK.

President-Elect.

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EVENING MEETINGS.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18TH, 1903.

PUBLIC MEETING.

THE meeting was held in the Board Schoolroom in Snowdon Street, at 8.15 P.M.

The Ven. Archdeacon Thomas took the chair, and said :—

It was with considerable regret that he occupied the position ; it was a source of great disappointment to them all that their President, Lord Glanusk, could not be with them on that occasion. Those who were present at the Brecon meeting remembered with pleasure the thorough interest his lordship threw into his work as President. He was with them the whole time, and there was no part in which he did not take a personal interest. He had had the pleasure of seeing in Lord Glanusk's house some of the MSS. he had collected for an enlarged history of his own county of Breconshire. Proceeding, the Archdeacon said he had great pleasure in calling upon the President-elect to take the chair. No one needed to be reminded of the interest Mr. Wood had taken in the work of the Society. Those who had to do with the working of the Society knew how ready he was to respond to the call for special aid. A member of many learned societies, he had also served the office of hon. secretary to the Cheetham Society. He was also the owner of two of the most remarkable remains of antiquity that it would be their good fortune to visit, viz., Cwm Bychan and Tre'r Ceiri.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Wood thereupon assumed the chair. Like Archdeacon Thomas, he was sorry, he remarked at the outset of his Presidential Address, that they had not the pleasure of the company of Lord Glanusk. Proceeding, he said :—The full and detailed Programme issued by your local committee renders it unnecessary for me to recapitulate the many points of interest to be visited in the course of our excursions this week ; and indeed, it would not be desirable to occupy your valuable time with the repetition of what every zealous archæologist must have already read up for his own equipment and the more profitable use of his visit. But there are some questions which the Programme suggests, and to which I hope this meeting will help to contribute a satisfactory answer. Each centre at which we have foregathered in the long series of our annual meetings has had some more or less distinctive features to offer for our inspection ; but here at Portmadoc we seem to be confronted

by some of the most interesting questions of legend and history. We are set down as it were in an old-world scene, in which objects of primitive antiquity survive side by side with remains of almost every subsequent age. The Roman occupation tells its own story in the road from Segontium (Carnarvon) to Mons Heriri (Tomen y Mŵr), along a portion of which we shall travel from Aberglaslyn to Beddgelert, the inscribed stones at Gesail Gyfarch, at Llystyn Gwyn and at Llanaelhaiarn, and the spiral stone at Llanbedr, will have their *vates sacer*, we trust, on the spot in Principal Rhys; the Priory of Beddgelert, the Abbey of Aberconway, and, probably, the Hospice of St. John at Dolygynwal, will each claim our notice: in the site of the first, in the distant possessions of the second at Hafodlwyfog, and in a place-name of the third at Llidiart-Ysppyty, in Tremadoc. The ancient and ruinous mansions of Bronyfoel, Gesail Gyfarch, Clenenny and Ystumllyn have had their feuds recorded by Sir John Wynn of Gwydir, and their later story told by the veteran Alltud Eifion, and others. But what shall I say about those far earlier remains which we are to visit, and to meet with some instances of on every excursion: cromlechs and cistfaens at Ystumcegid, Rhoslan and Llanbedr, maenhir at Plasdu, steps at Cwm Bychan, remains on Tre'r Ceiri, Carn Bentyrch and Dinas Emrys, and Cytiau Gwyddelod along the slopes of Arduwly and in the Vale of Gwynant? Here we appear to be, literally, in the midst of a "Stone Age." But, who were the builders? Were they all the work of the same people—the same in race but different in time? And to what age and race did they respectively belong? Questions like these are ever with us, and to-day they challenge us to answer the further question, what advance has archæology made in this direction since the Association met here and discussed similar matters in 1868? What justification have we to show, in this respect, for our continued existence as a learned and especially an Archæological Association? Now, few things would be more pleasant than to be able to say definitely and positively who the builders were, whence they came, and at what time precisely they lived. But archæological, like geological, time moves slowly; and in the absence of positive evidence we must be content with such inference as may fairly be drawn from the comparative study of similar remains, the witness of local nomenclature and the suggestions of legend and mythology; still, under the consciousness that other elements may have to be reckoned with which are not at present within our cognizance, and always remembering that it is not wise for an archæologist to prophecy before he knows. Few districts are better suited for the study of this subject than those of Arduwly and Eifionydd, where cromlechs, cists and cyttiau abound in close proximity to each other; and they are marked by one common feature, viz., that no tools have been employed in their construction, and that they must, therefore, belong to a very early period, and to a primitive people. They are found, indeed, in Brittany as dolmens, and on the line of communication from Brittany to

Marseilles, and this indicates the course followed by their builders; but no remains are found within them, at least in this district, nor is this to be wondered at. For from the time of their denudation they have been exposed to the rifling hand of successive generations, and to many common uses. One that we have seen to-day at Ystumcegid was long employed by the tenant as a cowshed. Their original purpose is, however, now almost universally acknowledged to have been sepulchral. At Bryn Celli Ddu, in Anglesey, charcoal and bits of human bones were discovered. The cists, or *cistfaens*, were undoubtedly made for the same purpose; in some of them urns and charcoal have been found, bespeaking a period of cremation of the dead, whilst in the chambered tumulus at Cefn, near St. Asaph, complete skeletons had been deposited in a sitting posture against the sides, and the whole covered in with fine sand! The *cyttiau*, or hut circles, were the houses in which they dwelt when living, and the multitude of these along the coast of Merioneth testify to the large population which once inhabited those parts, and to the permanence of their occupation. The appellation by which they have been traditionally known as "*Cyttiau y Gwyddelod*," bespeaks the "*Goidels*" as once their occupants, if not also their builders, and of these we shall see a large number above Harlech. In this district of stone monuments we have the remarkable steps up "*Bwlch y Tyddiad*," above Cwm Bychan, which are generally described as Roman, and there can be little doubt that the Romans did use and probably improved them, for they were famous and skilful road-makers; but were they the original constructors? Is it not at least within the limits of reasonable inference that they were made first by the stone builders of the district?—and it is worthy of notice that similar steps, with similar side supports, are to be seen at "*Caher Gel*" (itself a significant name), on the west coast of Galway, where no Roman foot had trodden, but where the fort of Dun Aenghus, on the Isle of Aran, bespeaks a race of builders, whom Mr. C. H. Hartshorne and Professor Babington have long ago claimed as akin to the builders of Tre'r Ceiri. And this grand fortress: what a story it could unfold if it could but speak, and with what eagerness we should listen, and, perhaps, have to hang our heads down in confusion at our ignorance! Like the other fortresses of similar construction on Penmaenmawr, Caer Drewin, the Breiddin, Abdon Burf and Carn Goch, it occupies the summit of a lofty hill, and is defended by a great wall of dry uncemented stones, with cleverly arranged curtain works to protect the entrance. But its great extent and the shortness of water make it difficult to understand how it could have been permanently occupied by any large body of military, or civil, dwellers; rather, it would seem to have been a place of refuge in case of extreme emergency, where the neighbours could find protection for themselves, their wives and children and their cattle, until the immediate danger was overpast. But who were they? And when did they live? One of our most skilled and distinguished

members, Mr. Baring Gould, with his friend, Mr. Burnard, another of our members, has within the last few weeks, under the auspices of the Association, been making some exploration with a view to settling these points. His report I must not anticipate, but I may state that the finds obtained so far indicate an iron-using people, and a Late Celtic age. But it does not follow that these were the builders, but rather that it has been occupied by later comers, as has been the case with every ancient building. We will, however, turn to another witness, and we will interrogate legends and myth; not as fancies of the imagination, but as traditional shrines of long-forgotten facts. The "Fairy of Drwsycoed" is but another version of the legend of Llyn y Fan, and tells of the change effected by the introduction of iron, and the supercession of the earlier régime: a process which must have been familiar in Eifonydd and its neighbour commotes. The extremities to which the dispossessed inhabitants were reduced is dimly outlined in the story of the Fairies of Nant Colwyn, with their human and thievish propensities! And, lastly, in the stories that play around Dinas Emrys, we seem to have, in the Legend of the Son of Dallwanan Dallben, an echo of the tradition of the invading tribe, which introduced in its course the blessings of peaceful agriculture into the Principality, and settled in Snowdonia the cub of a wolf and an eaglet, which we may treat as personified in later times by "Y Blaidd Rhudd o'r Gest" (The Red Wolf of Gest), and adopted in the motto of the stout descendant of Gesail Gyfarch, "Eryr Eryrod Eryri." In this brief outline I have touched on some of the points which I should like to see discussed and elucidated during the week; of others, we have an assurance in the Papers to be read and in the addresses promised *in locis*.

The President having been heartily thanked for his interesting address, on the motion of Colonel Morgan, seconded by the Rev. Canon Morris,

Professor Anwyl rose to give his Paper on "The Early Settlers of Carnarvonshire."

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Burnard said he might state, for the sake of comparison, that he had been examining a large number of similar monuments in Devonshire, particularly on Dartmoor; and he might add, for the information of Professor Anwyl, that there the large circles of stones, which were there called "sacred stone circles," clearly appertained to the Bronze Age. They found on examination that there was a definite floor of hard clay in these circles, and that these floors were strewn with pieces of charcoal wood. There seemed to have been interments around these circles, but none inside. Concluding, Mr. Burnard asked whether Professor Anwyl could inform them of the result of the explorations which had been made of the numerous stone circles

which had been instanced in Carnarvonshire, Merionethshire and other counties.

Professor Anwyl said he had many notes with regard to the hut circles in Carnarvonshire, which he had been unable for want of time to include in that Paper; but so far as his recollection served him, traces of iron were found in them by the late Rev. Elias Owen.

Dr. Hans Gadow next gave a short but interesting address on "Dolmen Builders;" after which—

The President, referring to two of the places the members were about to visit during the week, said Cwm Bychan was until within a comparatively few years ago in the possession of the family of Lloyd from the year 1100. Pennant gave an interesting account of his visit to the Lloyds. In his peregrinations he was accompanied by a friend who was somewhat connected with the family. This friend took Pennant to see the Lloyds, and he advised the members to read the account Pennant gave of his visit. Referring to the "Roman" steps, the President remarked that they were composed of slabs, in some parts about 4 ft. wide, with other slabs to keep them *in situ*. Believing them to be of national value, he had endeavoured to persuade the Government to take charge of the Pass, for he thought it was one of those things which should come into the national possession. The President concluded with a brief reference to Tre'r Ceiri, and afterwards the meeting ended.

GENERAL ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The meeting was held in the Board School-room in Snowdon Street, at 8.30 p.m. The chair was taken by the Ven. Archdeacon Thomas, and after the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved, the General Secretary for North Wales read

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The Journal.—The following Papers have been published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, between July, 1902, and July, 1903:—

Prehistoric Period.

- "Exploration of a Prehistoric Camp in Glamorganshire." By H. W. Williams.
- "Exploration of Clegyr Voya." By S. Baring Gould.
- "The Early Settlers of Brecon." By E. Anwyl.
- "Note on a Perforated Stone Axe-hammer found in Pembrokeshire." By J. R. Allen.
- "Ancient British Camps, etc., in Lleyn, co. Carnarvon." By E. Owen.

Romano-British Period.

- "Roman Forts in South Wales." By F. Haverfield.

Early Christian Period.

- "The Removal of the Cross of Illtyd at Llantwit Major, Glamorganshire." By G. E. Halliday.
 "Pre-Norman Cross-base at Llangefelach, Glamorganshire." By J. R. Allen.

Mediæval Period.

- "The Wogans of Boulston." By F. Green.
 "Architectural History of the Cathedral Church of St. Deiniol, Bangor." By Harold Hughes.
 "Adventures of a Denbighshire Gentleman of the Seventeenth Century in the East Indies." By A. N. Palmer.
 "A Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577." By H. Owen.
 "Montgomeryshire Screens and Rood-Lofts." By D. R. Thomas.
 "The Hermitage of Theodoric, and the Site of Pendar." By T. Gray.
 "The Golden Grove Book of Pedigrees." By E. Owen.
 "A History of the Old Parish of Gresford in the Counties of Denbigh and Flint." By A. N. Palmer.
 "Forgotten Sanctuaries." By G. E. F. Morgan.
 "Llangurig Church, Montgomeryshire." By D. R. Thomas.

The following books have been received for review.

- "Old Pembroke Families." By H. Owen.
 "The Antiquities of Radnorshire." By Mrs. Dawson. (Llandrindod Wells, "Standard" Office.)
 "Cardiff Records," vol. iv. By J. H. Matthews.
 "History of the Iron, Steel, and Tin-plate Trades." By C. Wilkins.
 "History of the Country Townships of the Old Parish of Wrexham." By A. N. Palmer.
 "The Roman Fort of Gellygaer." By J. Ward. (London, Bemrose and Sons.)
 "The Life and Work of Bishop Davies and William Salesbury." By Archdeacon Thomas.

The thanks of the Association are due to Dr. G. Norman, Mr. T. M. Franklen, and Mr. G. E. Halliday, for the use of photographs published in the *Journal*; to Mr. Harold Hughes, for drawings supplied gratuitously; and to the Rev. Canon Rupert Morris, for compiling the Index to the volume of the *Journal* for 1902.

Obituary.—It is with feelings of profound regret your Committee have to record the demise of two of our old and most-valued members and contributors, in the persons of His Honour Judge Wynne Ffoulkes, a Vice-President of our Association, and the Rev. Chancellor D. Silvan Evans, also a Vice-President, editor of *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1871-1875, and a member of the editorial sub-committee.

Election of Officers and New Members.—The Committee propose that Sir John Williams, Bart., and W. R. M. Wynne, Esq., of Peniarth, be made Vice-Presidents.

The retiring members of Committee are:—

Illtyd Nichol, Esq., F.S.A.
 H. Harold Hughes, Esq., A.R.I.B.A.
 J. Romilly Allen, Esq., F.S.A.,

and your Committee recommend their re-election. They also propose for election as members of Committee :—

Professor Lloyd, Bangor.
 Professor Anwyl, Aberystwith.
 Professor Powel, Cardiff,

and as local secretaries :—

T. E. Morris, Esq., for Carnarvonshire.
 Professor Morris Jones, for Anglesey.
 J. H. Davies, Esq., for Cardiganshire.

Your Committee propose that the following gentlemen be elected as auditors :—

A. Foulkes Roberts, Esq.
 The Rev. J. Fisher.

The following is the list of members who have joined the Association since the issue of the last Report, and now await the formal confirmation of their election :—

ENGLAND AND NORTH WALES.	<i>Proposed by</i>
J. H. Lloyd, Esq., 2, Cooper Street, Manchester .	T. E. Morris, Esq.
His Honour Judge Parry, Manchester	” ”
E. Alfred Jones, Esq., Hampden House, Phoenix Street, London	” ”
L. J. Prichard, Esq., Chiswick, London	” ”
W. Llewelyn Williams, Esq., Lamb’s Building, Temple, London	” ”
D. Griffith Davies, Esq., Bethesda	” ”
Thos. Edward Roberts, Plas y Bryn, Carnarvon .	” ”
Robert Jones, Esq., M.D., Woodford	” ”
Owen Owen, Esq., Llys Dorvil, Blaenau Festiniog	” ”
R. O. Davies, Esq., The Square, Blaenau Festiniog	” ”
Cledwyn Owen, Esq., Pwllheli	” ”
Timothy Davies, Esq., Pantycelyn, Putney	” ”
J. Trevor Owen, Esq., County School, Swansea . .	” ”
W. A. Foster, Esq., Bangor	Rev. W. E. Scott Hall.
E. Morris, Esq., Wrexham	L. J. Roberts, Esq.
Francis J. Gamlin, Esq., Rhyl	” ”
Rev. W. J. Davies, Rhyl	” ”
W. A. Lewis, Esq., Rhyl	” ”
Rev. J. J. Job, Bethesda	Joshua Hughes, Esq.
Owen Edward Thomas, Esq., High Street, Bangor	J. E. Griffiths, Esq.
John Davies, Esq., Bryn y Parc, Denbigh	A. Foulkes Roberts, Esq.
E. A. Ffoulkes, Esq., Eriviatt, Denbigh	” ”
J. Rawlins, Esq., Rhyl	” ”
P. Mostyn Williams, Esq.	” ”
Colonel Pryce - Jones, M.P., Newtown, Montgomeryshire	Archdeacon Thomas
F. Vaughan Williams, Esq., Eccleshall Castle . .	” ”
John Watkin Edwards, Esq., 46, Albert Terrace, Middlesbrough	Rev. D. H. Davies.
David Samuel, Esq., Aberystwith	” ”
The Rev. J. E. Williams, Vicarage, Portmadoc . .	H. Harold Hughes, Esq.
The Rev. Canon Brownrigg, 127, St. George’s Road, S.W.	Canon Rupert Morris.
The Rev. E. Lodwick Ellis, Bettws Vicarage, Abergele	Rev. D. Jones.

ENGLAND AND NORTH WALES.— <i>Continued.</i>	<i>Proposed by</i>
W. B. Halhed, Esq., Llanrwst	Canon Trevor Owen.
Mrs. Richardson, Rhyd	" "
Mrs. de Rance	" "
J. E. Jones, Henar, Llanrwst	" "
J. E. Greaves, Esq., Bron Eifion, Criccieth	" "
Richard Davies, Esq., Tuhwntirbwlech, Portmadoc	" "
Charles E. Breeze, Esq., 4, Marine Terrace, Portmadoc	" "

SOUTH WALES.

Breconshire :

Dawson, Mrs. Finch, Scethrog House, Bwlch.	
R.S.O.	Lt.-Col. R. D. Garnons-Williams.
Miers, A. H., Esq., Gilestone, Talybont-on-Usk	" "
Williams, Miss, Penpont, Brecon	" "

Cardiganshire :

Evans, Rev. G. Eyre, Tanybryn, Aberystwith	Harold Hughes, Esq.
Footman, Rev. W. Ll., College School, Lampeter	L. J. Roberts, Esq.

Carmarthenshire :

Bishop, His Honour, Judge, Dolgarreg, Llandovery	Mrs. Johnes.
Brigstocke, T. E., Esq., 54, King Street, Carmarthen	W. Spurrell, Esq.
Camber-Williams, Rev. Canon R., M.A., Parade, Carmarthen	Rev. C. Chidlow.
Poole-Hughes, Rev. W. W., M.A., The College, Llandovery	L. J. Roberts, Esq.
Williams, Rev. R., M.A., Vicarage, Llandilo	Rev. C. Chidlow.

Glamorganshire :

Evans, Rev. A. F., M.A., Vicarage, Neath	Rev. C. Chidlow.
Williams, Mrs., Cartrefle, Hirwain	Mrs. Edwards.

Radnorshire :

Day, Rev. E. Hermitage, M.A., Abbey Cwm Hir	Geo. Griffiths, Esq.
Morgan, Rev. David, B.A., Llanstephan Vicarage	Rev. D. D. Evans.
Williams, Rev. Preb. Thomas, M.A., Llowes Rectory, Radnor	Rev. Preb. Garnons-Williams.
Mrs. Howell, Swansea	
Dr. Warren, Tenby	

General Business.—Several matters had been brought before the chairman of committee in the course of the year which required immediate attention.

1. Owing to the large number of local subscribers of a guinea at Brecon, the January and April parts of the *Journal* had run short, and in order to supply the deficiency he had telegraphed to the publisher to print an extra fifty copies. This had been approved at the Shrewsbury meeting, and it comes before the members with that sanction.

2. A letter had been forwarded to him relating to the restoration of St. Mary's, Haverfordwest; the reply to this he had deferred to the Annual Meeting.

3. The excavation of Tre'r Ceiri by Mr. Baring Gould and Mr. Burnard, approved of by the spring committee meeting, had necessi-

tated the payment of a suggested grant ; before the Annual Meeting this had been paid by the chairman, partly from the funds of the Association and partly from those of the Tre'r Ceiri Fund.

4. A grant towards the excavation of Clegyr Foia, promised some two years ago to Mr. Baring Gould, having remained unpaid owing to the death of the late Treasurer, had been also paid by the chairman ; and he asked for confirmation and repayment.

5. The Mostyn MS. 158, a Welsh history of Wales, by Ellis Griffith, in the Mostyn Hall Library, being thought by him a matter suitable for publication by the Association, the chairman had approached Lord Mostyn on the subject, and rough estimates of the cost of transcription and printing had been prepared by a small sub-committee appointed at Shrewsbury ; but the committee had not yet been able to draw up any definite scheme, and placed the matter before the Association in the rough way that alone was then possible.

6. The committee recommend that the Editor's salary shall in future be £50 per annum, and that an honorarium of £5 per annum be paid to the general secretary for South Wales.

The committee recommends that a sum of £30 shall be voted towards the Tre'r Ceiri Excavation Fund.

Place of Annual Meeting for 1904.—The committee suggests that Cardigan shall be chosen for the place of meeting for next year.

The adoption of the Report was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21ST, 1903.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The Evening Meeting, which was very largely attended, was held in the Board Schoolroom, in Snowdon Street, 8.30 P.M. The Ven. Archdeacon Thomas presided, and the attendance included Mr. Lloyd George, M.P. The closest attention was paid to a masterly paper by Professor Lloyd, and to the joint report of the Rev. S. Baring Gould and Mr. Robert Burnard on the recent excavations of Tre'r Ceiri.

Professor Lloyd's paper on "Mediæval Eifionydd" came first.

Mr. Edward Owen, in the discussion which followed the Paper on Tre'r Ceiri, said, while accepting all the facts—the "finds"—that had resulted from the exploration, he disagreed with Mr. Baring Gould and Mr. Burnard in the deductions they had drawn. It seemed to him that because some fragments of Roman pottery were found in some of the cyttiau, they wanted to infer that the fortress was erected in Roman times. He did not think that that conclusion was necessarily the correct one. The conclusion would have been

strengthened had nothing but Roman pottery been found there, and it would have been difficult to refute it in a reasonable way. But there were other finds, of an earlier age—stone weapons, for instance. It might be argued, however, that those weapons were used by a later people, and that it did not necessarily follow that the earlier people erected the fortress. That was true in itself. But they had to remember that, if they had to regard Tre'r Ceiri as post-Roman, or at any rate as having been erected in the time of the Romans, they had to get rid of this formidable argument—that it was impossible for them to imagine such a people as the Romans permitting the construction of such a fortress at Tre'r Ceiri. The walls were such that they could be easily seized. It was not to be regarded as probable, therefore, that the Romans, who were a military people, would build such a fortress. Then, again, there were a number of fortresses similar to Tre'r Ceiri scattered about the country, notably in Scotland, and it had never been suggested that there was anything Roman about them. In fact, they had been ascribed to an earlier date, so that if the construction of Tre'r Ceiri was to be brought into the Christian era, he did not see how they could possibly adhere to the opinion that the other fortress belonged to an earlier period. Concluding, Mr. Owen quoted from the presidential address of Principal Rhys to the Anthropological Section of the British Association at Southport, in 1900, the following:—"Guided by the kinship of the name of the Tuatha De Danann on the Irish side of the sea, and that of the sons of Don on this side, I may mention that the *Mabinogion* placed the sons of Don on the sea of North Wales in what is now Carnarvonshire. In that district we have at least three great prehistoric sites, all on the coast. First comes the great stronghold on the top of Penmaenmawr; then we have the huge mound of Dinas Dinlle, eaten into at present by the sea south-west of the western mouth of the Menai Straits; and, lastly, there is the extensive fortification of Tre'r Ceiri, overlooking Dinlle from the heights of the Eifl. By its position Tre'r Ceiri belongs to the sons of Don, and by its name it seems to me to belong to the Picts, which comes, I believe, to the same thing."

Mr. Burnard, replying, said it was exceedingly gratifying to them, especially to himself, that Mr. Owen did not question their facts. That was, Mr. Owen quite believed they found the objects they said they found on Tre'r Ceiri. For that crumb of comfort, he was exceedingly obliged. Mr. Owen, however, read the writing of those "finds" in a somewhat different light. He must admit that he had made some mistakes in his time, especially in matters connected with archæology, but neither Mr. Baring Gould nor himself claimed infallibility. It seemed to him, however, that the writing was very distinct: though not distinct enough perhaps, for them to be able to fix the erection of Tre'r Ceiri to a century. They, unfortunately, found no iron—nothing with a date on it; but if they looked at the

corroded state of the iron and the position in which the iron objects were found—on the true floor of the huts—they were bound to admit that those “finds” belonged to a period when iron was used, viz., the Iron Age. Then, again, Mr. Owen complained that they laid too much stress on the very minute particles of Roman pottery which they found at Tre'r Ceiri. The fact was, they did not lay any very great stress upon that, and if their report conveyed that impression then it should be amended—to that extent, at any rate. They had evidence sufficient for their purpose in the fibula, and in the curious melon-shaped porcellaneous beads of Egyptian make, which were characteristic of the Early Roman period. Mr. Owen had also referred to the stone implements which they found at Tre'r Ceiri. They found rubbers (or pounders) and pebbles, also an implement which they considered to have been used as a strike-a-light, as well as sling-stones. Similar stone implements had been found in all the hill-forts that they had been exploring of the same Iron period—the same Late Celtic period; and they knew that stone extended down into the Metal Age in the same way that bronze extended down to the Iron Age. It was a mistake, therefore, for Mr. Owen to assume that they laid so much stress on the minute particles of pottery which they found in the course of their explorations. They took the objects as a whole, and said that they belonged to the first century of our era. These relics, he might add, had been seen by several distinguished antiquaries, and they had confirmed Mr. Baring Gould and himself in the conclusions they had drawn. Concluding, Mr. Burnard gave some valuable advice as to the course to be followed when the explorations were resumed next year.

Mr. Romilly Allen said he had always taken a great interest in the great prehistoric fortress of Tre'r Ceiri, and he had for many years, in season and out of season, urged on the committee the advisability of excavating the cyttiau. He thought they had made themselves appear ridiculous in the past, in climbing the hills to see these forts, and coming down again without adding to their previous knowledge of the place: when, by raising a small fund, they opened up the possibility of solving the problems which these hill-forts presented in a short time. In this case some ten days had been devoted to the problem of Tre'r Ceiri, and he thought, despite Mr. Owen, it had been solved. He happened to write to Mr. Baring Gould before the work of exploration began, and offered to bet him his bottom dollar that Tre'r Ceiri would be found to belong to the Late Celtic or Early Iron Age, and the “finds” enumerated in the report now showed that he was right. Referring to the “finds,” the speaker reminded the meeting that iron bill-hooks, which he said were characteristic of the Later Celtic period, had been found at the Oppidum at Hunsbury, near Northampton, at the Glastonbury lake-village, and elsewhere; that blue beads were believed to have been manufactured in Egypt and imported into Britain about the

beginning of the Christian era ; and that pendants with the wheel and three curved spokes, like the three legs of the Isle of Man, had been found in association with Late Celtic objects in Berkshire, Kingsholm, near Gloucester, and other places. The bringing down the date of the erection of Tre'r Ceiri to so late a period suggested—observed Mr. Romilly Allen, in conclusion—some interesting problems as to whether it was intended as a defence against the Romans. At any rate, a work of this magnitude could only have been put up to oppose a well-organised and powerful foe ; and it was highly improbable that such a foe could have existed either in the Bronze or the Stone Age.

The Rev. D. Lewis said he did not believe that Tre'r Ceiri was ever a habitation of permanent or even temporary abode. He thought the place was erected for pastoral purposes, and for nothing else.

Mr. Pepyat Evans asked whether it could really be argued that the “finds” in a hut could be held to prove the date of the hut in the same way that the “find” of an urn proved the date of burial. It seemed to be clear that, however early the huts might have been constructed, they might have been occupied by Late Celts in the Early Roman period.

The question raised by the last speaker was not answered, and the discussion closed.

With these discussions, conducted in scholarly fashion, and an excellent report by the Secretary (the Rev. Canon Trevor Owen) and Chairman, of the status of the Association, the meeting was brought to a close, with a well-deserved expression of thanks to the local committee and secretaries (Messrs. T. E. Morris and C. E. Breese) for their efforts to make the Fifty Seventh Annual Meeting a success. Altogether, the Portmadoc meeting proved to be one of the most, if it was not quite the most, successful ever held in connection with the Association, much of the credit for this being due to the two local secretaries just mentioned ; while the hospitality accorded to the members during their brief stay, as our readers will have observed, was unbounded.

Reviews and Notices of Books.

CARDIFF RECORDS: BEING MATERIALS FOR A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES. Edited by JOHN HOBSON MATTHEWS, Archivist to the Corporation of Cardiff. Vol. iv. Cardiff: Published by order of the Corporation, and sold by Henry Sotheran and Co., 140, Strand, W.C.; and 37, Piccadilly, W., London. 1903.

WHEN Mr. Matthews concluded vol. iii of the Record Series with "Ecclesiastical Memorial Inscriptions" of Cardiff, most of his readers imagined that his work was accomplished, but here we have vol. iv, as rotund and rubicund as any of its predecessors.

Cardiff has, indeed, been swept pretty clean, but there are still some records of the County Borough to be found elsewhere, and out of them vol. iv has been mostly constructed.

Our Archivist overhauled Llanover to good purpose. Sixty-five years ago, the late Lady Llanover was leading spirit of a society who called themselves *Cymreig y ddion y Fenni*, or the Abergavenny Cambricists. They did some excellent work, and then went the way of small associations. Lady Llanover appears to have been their residuary legatee, and so became possessed of their MSS. Most of them are in the handwriting of Edward Williams (Iolo Morganwg), though some are original, dating from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, collected by the old antiquary. This collection was stowed away, in what our Archivist describes as a coffin, and pretty well lost sight of until Lady Llanover's death, when her daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Herbert, called in Mr. Matthews to examine them. They were in a very bad state—so bad, indeed, that in a short time damp and mildew would have reduced them to powder. Mrs. Herbert took proper measures to secure their safety, and the collection is now becoming known to the Welsh literary world. From these Llanover papers Mr. Matthews culls two versions of "The Winning of Glamorgan by the Norman Knights," by Sir Edward Mansel, of Margam, 1591. Chapter II consists of "Further Gleanings from the Record Office;" and among these gatherings will be found the best grain in the harvest.

Llewelyn Bren, a Glamorgan chieftain, considering himself aggrieved, raised a rebellion about 1314; but, finding his men outnumbered, yielded himself to the Earl of Hereford and Lord Mortimer of Wigmore, on condition that he was pardoned. Llewelyn was sent to Edward II, and the King forgave him; but when he returned to Wales, notwithstanding the royal pardon, Sir Hugh Despencer "took the said Llewelyn, and led him to Cardiff, where he caused the said Llewelyn to be drawn, headed, and

quartered, to the discredit of the King and of the said Earl of Hereford and Lord Mortimer; yea, and contrary to the laws and dignity of the imperial crown" (Hollinshed, p. 562, vol. ii, Ed. 1807).

The pardon granted by Edward seems to have been conditional, for though the rebel's life was spared by the King, his goods seem to have been forfeited to the Crown; for, after Llewelyn's murder, we find the King dealing with the goods "which were of Llewelyn Bren and the other felons."

The inventories of these chattels, Mr. Matthews has copied from the *Miscellanea of the Exchequer*, II (D), ii; the document is in Old French, and translates as follows:—

"Be it remembered of the goods of Llewelyn Bren, found in the Treasury of Llandaff, which William de Montagu hath delivered unto Master Payne Turberville by this Indenture. That is to say, 1 cuirass, 1 riding coat, 1 pair of cushions, 1 collar of slashed linen, 5 brazen pots, 2 brazen pails, 1 basin, 1 old breast-plate of iron, 3 Welsh chairs, 1 coffer for charters, 2 muniments, 1 'Roman de la Rose,' 3 Welsh books, 4 other books, 10 gold rings, 1 golden clasp, 1 silver clasp. Item, delivered by the hand of David ap Grono: 7 haubergeons, 1 iron covering, 1 target, 1 pair of metal gauntlets, 1 pair of cushions, 2 lavers, 2 brazen candlesticks, 8 Evesham head-pieces, 1 piece of buckram, 1 coat-of-arms of buckram, 1 bright red riding coat, 1 cuirass not perfect, 2 table-cloths, 1 old seal, 1 rayed serge, 8 silver spoons."

Besides, there were 4 bulls, 322 cows, 42 oxen, 4 female plough cattle, 153 steers, 2 heifers, 70 yearlings, 35 mares, 6 foals, 244 sheep, 77 lambs, 188 goats, 114 swine.

These lists give us a very good idea of what sort of life a Welsh nobleman led in the first quarter of the fourteenth century. He read French, Welsh, and some other language. He wore a bright red riding-coat, with a slashed linen collar, gold rings galore, and gold and silver buckles. His dinner-table was covered with a cloth, and he had a supply of silver spoons.

What would they fetch to-day in a London auction-room?

In the "Star Chamber Proceedings," Bundle 32, No. 23, we find an interesting story.

"One August day, when Henry VIII was King, George ap Morgan, Rosser Kemeys, and Thomas Lewis, gentlemen all, clad in coats of defence, skulls of steel, and sleeves of mail, with bows and arrows, glaives, bills, and other weapons defensible, in riotous manner resorted to the town of Caerdiffe, in South Wales.

"Now John Wattys, of Landaffe, came to the same town, and had knowledge of the lying of the said George in the said town, which of shorte tyme before had or taken upp a spanyell of the same Watts, who then and there demaunded of the same George the delyveraunce of the saide spanyell, who denyed him the same, and forth with he with others made assault and affray upon said Watts, insomuch that they put said Watts to flyght, and the

said George, Rosser and Lewes pursued, and 'floynd' him with their daggers, and slew the same Watts, and thereupon fled, and denied not the same.

"Then the bailiffs of the same town, 'beyng Ingnorant & nat lerned in the lawes,' swore a jury to view the body of the same Wattes, whereon were sundry of the allies and kinsmen of George, Rosser, and Thomas, who for 'affeccyonacy hasse not founde the trouthe therof,' with the result that these misdoers have not been punished, but they were let out on bail £100 to appear on a day prefixed."

"On the day George and the other riotous persons came to the town gates of Cardiff there were more than one hundred, of whom fifty were bowmen, all in manner of war arrayed. And George would not make answer without these armed men were allowed to accompany him, and the officers having good respect unto the weal of the King and town would not permit the same; so George went home again and made default, whereby he forfeited to the King £100. So Katherine, daughter of David, and wife of the late John Watts, the poor oratrix, is without her remedy, and prays that the Earl of Worcester, High Officer there commanding, may be instructed to issue a writ 'De melius inquirendo' to the Bailiffs of Caerdiff, that they may impanel a new jury of the best Aldermen and Burgesses of the town, for them to inquire of the said murder."

Of five hundred and forty-nine papers in this volume no less than three hundred and seventy-five are taken up with extracts from the Corporation books. If there were any old Minute Books they have been lost, and those quoted do not reach back two hundred years. Probably these eighteenth and nineteenth century proceedings may interest a few Cardiffians, but to the general reader they are dreary in the extreme: mostly petty disbursements, resembling the churchwardens' accounts of country villages. One of the best bits of reading in this volume will be found in our Archivist's Preface: "Cardiff, indeed, is as cosmopolitan as any meeting-place of the nations. Specimens of the aboriginal Welsh-speaking Cardiffian may still be met with here and there, and there has, of course, been a large influx into the town from this and the adjacent counties; but commonest is the immigrant from Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, it is said—especially the latter. The English spoken at Cardiff by the average passer-by no longer betrays any suspicion of Welsh accent, but smacks strongly of the West Saxon spoken on the opposite Severn shore, which bids fair to form the basis for a new dialect for this town and district. In one walk from the Hayes bridge to the pier head, it is easy to hear a dozen languages, to say nothing of dialects. All the principal European nationalities are represented among the well-established merchants and tradesmen of the town and port. A Cardiff-born Polish noble carries on the business of a watchmaker; an Austrian of aristocratic lineage keeps a small public-house; and a Welshman, who descends from two of the most ancient families in Glamorgan, works as a master-mason. Never was such a confusion of races and conditions. At

Cardiff may be found the issue of marriages between persons of widely distant nationalities, as Italian-Welsh, Greek-Irish, Maltese-English, Scottish-Welsh—one might ring the changes indefinitely. Bearing in mind an axiom of physiology, one expects the future inhabitants of Cardiff to be a gifted people.’

There is a sad falling-off in the illustration of the present volume when compared with the earlier numbers. Our Archivist is so diffident that it seems scarcely fair to press this point home; he hopes that his artistic shortcomings are compensated for by a minuteness of detail which, though it may not satisfy artists, will at least be appreciated by antiquaries. Perhaps he will find antiquaries are not quite so easily satisfied as he anticipates.

Archaeological Notes and Queries.

DISCOVERY OF GRAVES IN THE PARISH OF LLANBEDR-GOCH, ANGLESEY.—In September last I was informed by Mr. T. P. Thomas, builder, of Llanfair, P.G., that he had come across some graves in the parish of Llanbedr-goch, and that he intended searching for further remains. On September 29th, the Rev. E. Evans, the Rector of Llansadwrn, wrote informing me that the Pentraeth antiquaries had obtained permission to further explore the site; and mentioned that he believed the graves to be those of the warriors who fell in the battle between Hywel and Dafydd, the sons of Owain Gwynedd, “fought in the hollow above Pentraeth.” The afternoon of October 1st was fixed for examining the position. Those present on the occasion were the Rev. E. Evans, Mr. T. P. Thomas, the Rev. William Prichard of Pentraeth, Mr. M. Parry of Victoria Street, Chester, and myself. We were afterwards joined by the Rev. E. P. Howell, the Rector of Pentraeth-cum-Llanbedr-goch.

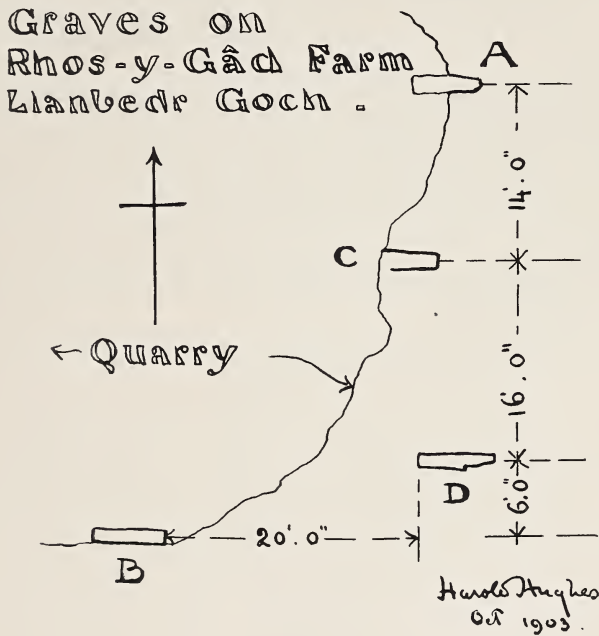
The graves are situated in a field between Pentraeth and Llanbedr-goch, on a farm called Rhos-y-gâd (the moer of battle). The field is known as Bryn-y-cyrff (the hill of the corpses). The adjoining field, to the east, is known as Caerau Bodgadroedd (the fields of the forces). Mr. Thomas was working a quarry for gravel near the north-east boundary of the field Bryn-y-cyrff, when he came across the graves.

The quarry is about half a mile to the south-east of Llanbedr-goch Church, and is on the top of rising ground. Between it and the church is a marsh. The ground rises considerably on the north side of the marsh to the church. On this rising ground I understand that, in former years, graves have been found. Mr. Howell further informs me that when the churchyard was extended a few years ago, in digging the first grave in the new portion, human

remains were unearthed. Other graves are said to have been discovered in a field to the south-west of Bryn-y-cyrrff.

The accompanying sketch plan shows the approximate relative positions of the graves lately discovered. The graves are marked A, B, C and D, and all lie east and west.

Grave A, with the exception of the foot or east-end, had been destroyed before we visited the spot. The remains show a cist, with sides formed of rough stones set on edge, and rough stone slab covers. The body lay on the gravel. In this grave a skull and a few bones had been found. Grave B had been entirely destroyed.



Mr. Thomas informed me that it was a cist, similar in formation to A, and that several bones had been found in it. A lower jaw-bone, retaining one tooth, was picked up close to the position it occupied, and probably had fallen down from the grave into the quarry. The west end of grave C had been destroyed, but we excavated the remaining length of about 4 ft. 6 ins. It was formed of upright stone sides and end, and stone cover, the bottom being the natural gravel similar in construction to that of A. The bottom of the grave was about 2 ft. 4 ins. below the surface. The tops of the cover stones averaged about 11 ins. below the surface. They were about 5 ins. to 7 ins. in thickness. A few portions of human leg bones were found in this grave.

We next proceeded to test the surface by means of a crow bar,

and hit on the stones forming the sides of grave D. This grave we carefully excavated. It differed in formation from the others. The sides and ends were formed of upright stones. There were, however, no cover stones, but, on the other hand, the bottom was formed of rough stone slabs. The depth to the slab bottom averaged 2 ft. 3 ins. below the surface. The upright stones were about 10 ins. in height. The grave was 5 ft. 10 ins. in length. The breadth at the west end was 1 ft. 1 in., in the centre 1 ft. 3 ins., and at the east end 9 ins. The remains of a skull fitted closely into the north-west corner of the grave. Two teeth, a few arm and other fragments of bones were discovered. The arms apparently lay by the sides. All the bones were in a most fragile and fragmentary condition, and by far the greater portion seemed to have entirely disappeared.

The graves resemble others I have examined which I have reason to believe belong to the twelfth century, and this would agree with the date suggested by Mr. Evans: that is, 1170.

Grave C is about 14 ft. to the south of A, and 16 ft. to the north of D. They are not in line, C being slightly west of A, and D a few feet east of C. Grave B is about 20 ft. to the west, and 6 ft. to the south of D.

Mr. Evans informs me that spear-heads, etc., have been picked up in the neighbourhood.

HAROLD HUGHES.

Aelwyd, Bangor, October, 1903.

Archaeologia Cambrensis.

SIXTH SERIES.—VOL. IV, PART II.

APRIL, 1904.

A HISTORY OF THE OLD PARISH OF GRESFORD, IN THE COUNTIES OF DENBIGH AND FLINT.

BY ALFRED NEOBARD PALMER.

(Continued from 6th Ser., Vol. iii, p. 204.)

CHAPTER I.

BURTON.

BURTON is rather a large township, containing about 2,869 acres of land. Three hundred years ago it was sometimes called "Mortyn" by Welsh genealogists who did not know the district; but this was, I have no doubt, an unreal name, produced by a perfectly linguistic mistake, from "Burton." We have only to assume, as we are quite entitled to do (see later in this paragraph), that the local pronunciation was then more like "Boorton" or "Borton" than "Burton," as now pronounced, and the evolution of "Mortyn" would often become inevitable *in the case of strangers*. If to "Borton" we prefix the word "Tref" or "Tre" (*township*), the name becomes at once "Treforton," according to the laws of linguistic change and Welsh usage. This was suggested to me by Mr. Egerton Phillimore, who pointed out how "Maldwyn" has been wrongly evolved out of "Trefaldwyn" (Baldwin's town, Mont-

gomery), where the original name was "Baldwin" not "Maldwyn." "In such names," as Mr. Phillimore says, "there would be nothing to show the average Welshman whether the letter mutated into *f* was *m* or *b*, unless he knew the history of the name. In other words, to the Welshman ignorant of the locality, "Trefortyn" might just as well mean "Morton township" as "Borton township." Those living on the spot know well enough that "Burton" was the right rendering, although they probably pronounced the latter name "Boorton," or even approximately "Borton."¹ But compilers of pedigrees, not acquainted with the district, and encountering the name "Trefortyn," may be excused for making a mistake as to the radical form. They would be the more likely to make this mistake, as the Bellotts of Burton, in the parish of Gresford, were at the same time Bellotts of *Moreton*, in the county of Chester. I have seen plenty of deeds, surveys, and other original documents relating to this township, going back to the times of Richard II, of Edward IV, and of Henry VIII; and in these when the name is not spelled "Burton," as it generally is, the form "Bourton," or "Borton," occurs, but never "Mortyn" or "Moreton." "Mortyn" is a name for this township which arose late and perished early, and occurs, so far as I know, only in the writings of sixteenth-century genealogists, and of their copyists.

The largest estate in Burton at the beginning of the seventeenth century appears to have belonged to the Santheys. Robert Santhey held there, in 1620, a capital messuage, ten tenements, and 57 parcels containing 200 (customary, or 425 statute) acres of free land. Part of this holding was in the hamlet of Hunkley, or Honkley. Moreover, by right of his wife Anne, widow of Edward Puleston, the same Robert

¹ It is right to say here that I have found among the names of the fields *in Burton*, belonging to Mr. Bellott, one given as "Moreton Meadow." I explain this by a reference to the estate of the same Mr. Bellott in Moreton, Cheshire.

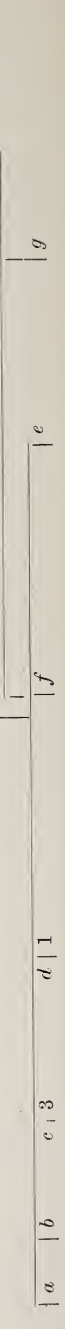
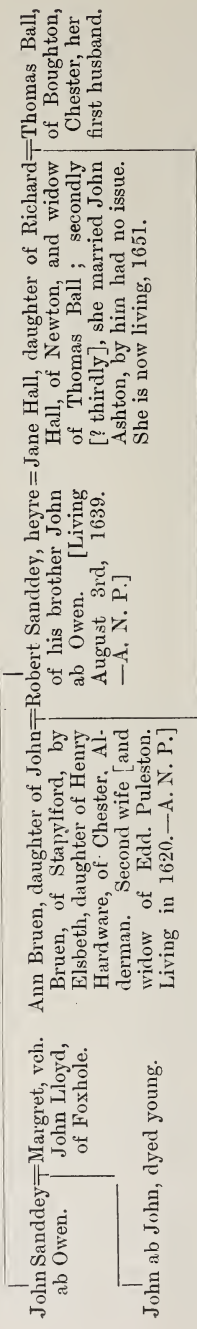
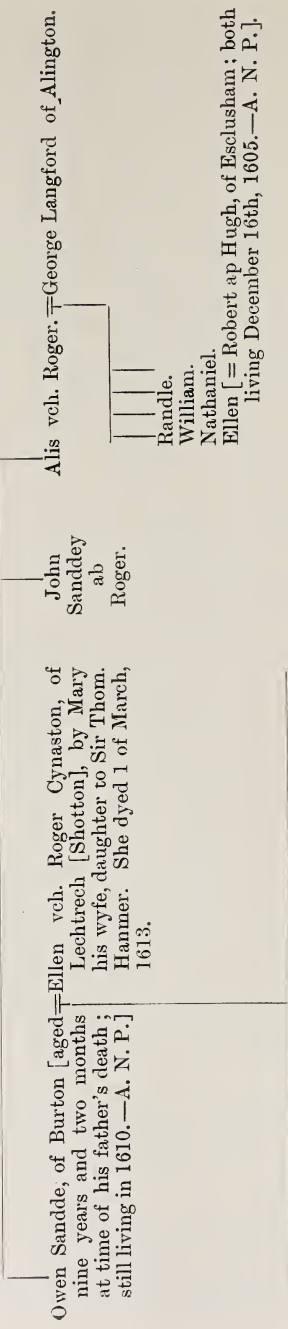
Santhey held, for the term of her life, a free messuage and 190 statute acres of land in Allington. Also John Santhey had at the same time three tenements in Burton and 93 statute acres of free land. One of these tenements adjoined Heol Hwfa Green (see later in the chapter), and 17 acres of the land belonging thereto were in Hunkley, and had been purchased from Robert Santhey. The John Santhey above mentioned was probably second son of the aforesaid Robert Santhey, and the compiler of the very valuable annexed pedigree, which has been supplied to me by H. R. Hughes, Esq., of Kinmel Park. Samuel Santhey, Robert Santhey's eldest son, I find called "Captain Santhey;" he served, I believe, in the Parliamentary army.

I cannot identify "the capital message" of Mr. Robert Santhey. Perhaps it was the Town Ditch; but of this I cannot be certain. Clear it is that a considerable area of the estate was in Honkley, and that the major part of it lay in the north-west and central part of the township now being described. One of Mr. Santhey's meadows adjoined Llwydcoed (see afterwards in this chapter), which was to the north-west. But another of his fields was called "Quetkie¹ wrth tv Edward velinedd" (*The woodfield by the house of Edward the miller*). The house here indicated must have been that of the miller of Marford Mill, which was in the east part of the township. This, however, only shows how extensive the estate was. It is said that part of the Santheys' property in Burton passed to the Balls. But assuming the truth of this statement,

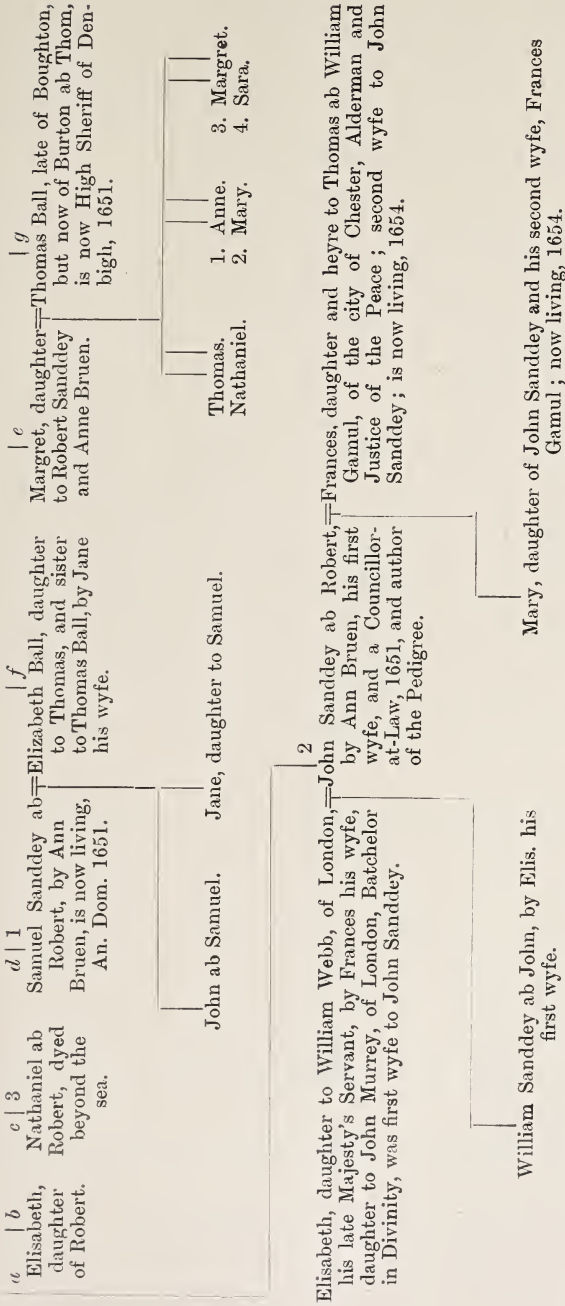
¹ The field above mentioned was alternatively named "Llwyn Crabas" (*Crab-apple grove*). It had, it is evident, been formerly a wood, and after having been cleared, was called "Quetkie," that is, "Coedgae," or *Woodfield*. Three other fields on Mr. Santhey's property bore the generic name "Quetkie," as "Quetkie kanol," "Quetkie wrth y tv," and "Quetkie wrth y drws." Indeed, the field-name "Quetkie" was common throughout the parish of Gresford, lordship of Bromfield, and elsewhere.

PEDIGREE OF SANTHEY, OF BURTON.

Roger Wynn, ab John Wynn, surnamed=Ellen vch. William Roydon, of Tallwyn [read Talwrn.—A. N. P.], ap John ap William Sandde, of Sanddey, or Burton [died at Burton, January 5th, 8 Queen Elizabeth.—A. N. P.]



| a | b | c | 3 | d | 1 | e | f | g



NOTE.—This Pedigree was compiled by John Sanddey in 1651, and extended in 1654. The name of Jonathan Ball, son of Thomas Ball, does not occur in it, probably because he was not yet born in 1651. The Pedigree is very curious in many respects.—A. N. P.

Samuel Santhey and Thomas Ball were, nevertheless, contemporary Burton landowners, and the question remains: What was the name of Mr. Samuel Santhey's *capital messuage*, and where exactly did it lie? This is the question I cannot precisely answer.

"Santhey" is not, as the pedigree suggests, an alternative name for Burton, but merely the Anglicised form of "Sanddef," from whom this family claimed to be descended. Roger Wynn is said to have first adopted this surname; but I think it was rather his son Owen who did so.

The Burton rate-books do not go back earlier than 1661, in which year Mr. John Santhey appears as owner of a small estate in the township. This John Santhey I take to be the younger brother of Captain Samuel Santhey, already named, the compiler of the pedigree. But he must have died soon after, for in 1663 his wife, and in 1664 the "widdow Santhey," are rated for the property. By 1709 another John Santhey is charged for the estate, and I copy from the Gresford Registers the following entries relating to him. He was *perhaps* a son of the John Santhey of 1661, born after 1654.

22 Mch., 1699-1700, Dorothi filla [so] John Santhe gent de Burton, bapt.

27 Feb., 1671-2, Edwardus fillus [so] Mr. John Santhy of Burton, bapt.

24 Mch. 1673-4, Madydalen the daughter of Mr. John Santhay of Burton, bapt.

26 May, 1676, Catherine the daughter of Mr. John Santhey of Burton, bapt.

1 Nov., 1678, Grace fil Joh'is Santhey de Burton, bapt.

3 Dec., 1680, Robert fil John Santhey de Burton, bapt [bur'd 13 Jany. following.]

30 Oct., 1683, John son of John Sandey of Burton, bapt.

22 Dec., 1685, William ye son of John Santhey of Burton, bapt.

4 May, 1694, Maudlin Santhey of Burton, bur'd.

20 Sept., 1696, Dorothy ye daughter of John Santhey of Burton, bur'd.

18 Sept., 1699, John son of John Santhy of Burton, bur'd.

19 Oct., 1701, Cathering Santhy of Burton spinner, bur'd.

13 Jan'y., 1701-2 ye daughter of John Santhy of Wrexham, bur'd.

15 Mch., 1716-7, Elizabeth ye daughter of Mr. John Santhy of Wrexham, bur'd.

27 May, 1721, Mr. John Santhey of Wrexham, buried.

The Mr. John Santhey who died in 1721 lived during the latter part of his life in Wrexham, and I cannot help thinking he was poor. His house in Burton was, in 1670, returned as containing three hearths. Upon his death his estate is described as that of "Mr. Santhy's heir;" and after 1725 the name of Santhey wholly disappears.

On February 28th, 1697-8 [or 1677-8] Edward Jones and Jane Santhey were married; and on 23rd November, 1725, Ellis Jones, clerk of Gresford, and Grace Santhey, were also married. This Grace I believe to be one of the daughters of the last Mr. John Santhey.

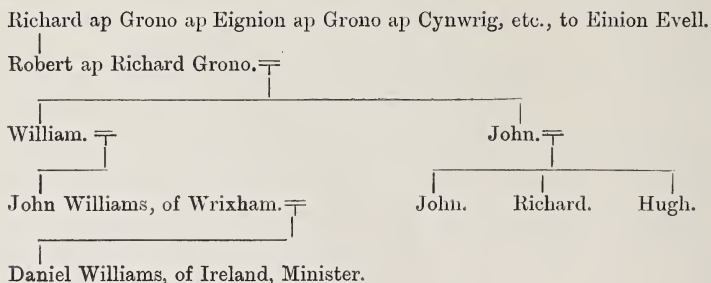
In 1661 and 1662 the name of Magdalen Santhey occurs in the Burton rate-books.

"Ball's Hall" estate in Burton, containing about 122 statute acres, and "Ball's Wood" in Llai, containing about 77 acres, represent the property of Captain Thomas Ball, of Burton, who was High Sheriff of Denbighshire in 1651, and took the Parliamentary side in the Civil War. He was settled in Burton as early as 1648. I have seen a copy of a local ballad, in which he was mercilessly satirised. His close connection with the Santhey family has already been noticed. He married Margaret, daughter of Mr. Robert Santhey (see Santhey pedigree), while Captain Samuel Santhey married Captain Ball's sister, Elizabeth. But the comparative smallness of his estate forbids the supposition that any large portion of the Santheys' once extensive lands came to him: unless, indeed, so coming to him, those lands were sold or otherwise disposed of. I can only find three entries in the Gresford Registers relating to Captain Ball: the record of baptism (or burial) of his daughter Margaret, on 12th January, 1661-2; of

his wife Margaret, 29th October, 1680; and of his own burial on March 7th, 1687-8. There is, however, a painted board in Gresford Church, the inscription on which runs thus: "Here Lyeth ye Body of Tho. Ball of Burton, Esqr., who marr. Margaret dau. to Robert Santhy of Burton, Esqr., by whom he had issue 4 sons and 6 daughters, whereof 6 survived him, viz., Nathaniell, Johnathan, Anne, Sarah, iane, & Elizabeth. he died ye 2nd day of March Ano dni 1687, aged 68 years." He was buried March 7th, 1687-8.

Jonathan Ball, gent., was charged for his father's estate in the Burton rate-books until 1712.¹ He was the fourth son of Captain Ball, and his sole eventual heir was his sister Sarah, who married Mr. Benjamin Smith, of Ashton-on-Mersey. Now, on June 26th, 1711, the well-known Dr. Daniel Williams made his will, and bequeathed his "estate in Burton and Croes Howell, etc., in Denbighshire, *which I bought of Mr. Smith,*" to his sister Elizabeth and her husband, Hugh Roberts, for life, and afterwards to his trustees. The successors of these trustees still hold Ball's Hall and Ball's Wood. From Sarah Ball, who married Benjamin Smith, was descended, as I understand, the late Major A. E. Lawson Lowe.

Mr. J. H. Davies, of Cwrtmawr, has called my attention to the following pedigree of Dr. Daniel Williams, contained in *Harleian MS.*, 1972, p. 321:—



¹ The name, as is often the case in rate-books, is here retained some time after it should disappear to give place to the name of the new owner.

Here is a clue, good as far as it goes, but hardly adequate to clear up the difficulty which exists of tracing Dr. Daniel Williams' connections: a question to which I shall return in a later chapter.

A considerable estate in Burton was long held by the Bellotts, or Billotts, of Great Moreton, Cheshire. The first of these settled in Burton appears to have been Thomas Bellott. He and his wife (Jane Roydon), his eldest son, Edward Bellott, and another son, John Bellott, were buried at Gresford. His grandson, Edward Bellott, son of Edward Bellott, is mentioned in Norden's Survey (A.D. 1620) as holding freely a capital messuage, ten tenements, and a large area of land (acreage not given) in Burton. Among these lands were two fields called "Kae tan y Talwrn," and "kae'r persons (Cae'r person," *The parson's field*). And these fields still exist, bearing their old names, the first close to Burton Hall, north of Croes Howel, and the second, which means *Field below the Talwrn*, close to Croes Howel. In fact, I have often wondered whether Croes Howel was not the capital messuage of the Bellotts in Burton. Certain it is that the Talwrn, the old seat of the Roydons, was in this part of Burton.

John Bellott, Esq., son of the last-named Edward Bellott, was high sheriff for county Denbigh in 1642; and he and his son John (afterwards Sir John Bellott, Bart.) were fined £900 in June, 1646, "for delinquency."

In the oldest existing rate-book for Burton (from 1661 to 1667), the name of Bellott does not occur; but in 1709, and again in 1710 and 1711, Lady Bellott is charged for the aforementioned "Cae'r person."

Another messuage in Burton, with fulling-mill and watercourse in Llai, and 148 statute acres of appurtenant land, were owned in 1620 by the aforesaid Edward Bellott, in conjunction with Edward Puleston, and had been formerly the heredity of Randle Broughton, being then still in the possession of William Broughton, gent., for the term of his life.

Here I ought to say what little can be said concerning the house known as "Croes Howel" (*Howel's Cross*). It is mentioned by John Norden in 1620, and by Humphrey Lhuyd in 1699, but not in such a way as to enable one to ascertain who were then the owners thereof. It belonged, however, during the greater part of the eighteenth, and beginning of the nineteenth, century to a family called "Pate." The house took its name from a cross, the base of which still exists.

Burton Hall was held in 1620 by Anthony Lewis, gent., together with various other tenements, and 74 (customary, or $156\frac{1}{2}$ statute) acres of land. Anthony Lewis was the son of Lewis ap William ap Llewelyn ap Madoc Fychan, said to be descended from Sanddef Hardd. Madoc ap David ap Madoc, of Burton, father of the Madoc Fychan just named, I find mentioned in a deed of the seventh year of Henry VII. Capt. Anthony Lewis married Jane, daughter of John Meredith, gent., of Allington. He is said to have had two sons, Richard and Lewis Lewis, who died in their father's lifetime. For particulars of his quaintly-worded will, *Powys Fadog*, vol. iii, p. 229, may be consulted. There is, however, in that volume, a strange mistake in the translation of the inscription to his memory in Gresford Church, "palmantav" being rendered *roofs*, instead of *pavements*. The inscription itself is quite worthy of being copied in full, and so I give it here:—

LLYMA

Goffadwriaeth am y Capten Anthony Lewis o Bvrton yn y plwyf hwn yr hwn a wnaeth yn dda i'r Eglwys hon trwy adnewyddu ei Ffenestri, Eisteddleoedd a'i Ffalmantav : gadel Tystiolaeth o'i gariad i dylodion y plwyf dros byth drwy rag-ddarparu iddynt bob wythnos.

Hwn a osodwyd i fynu gan Syr Thomas Treuor Marchog a Baronett gystal o'i dduwioledeb ei hun er coffaad o'i garwr, ac oherwydd ewyllusgar ymroddiad i gyflawni dymuniad ei anwyl a'i ryglyddus dad

S^r Thomas Treuor

Marchog, vn o farwniaid Excheq.

Brenin Charles drwy holl deyrnasiad y dywededig
Frenin y 31 dydd o fis Awst 1659.

Burton Hall in 1672 was returned to the hearth tax as containing nine hearths, and tenanted by "Thomas Critchley, Esq.," who, at one time, had been Governor of Wrexham, and steward of Bromfield and Yale in the Parliamentary interest. He was probably identical with Thomas Crachley, of Daniel's Ash, Hawarden.

Burton Hall was bequeathed by Capt. Lewis to Sir Thomas Trevor the elder, and belonged afterwards to the Sontleys and Hills, of Sontley, from whose trustees it was probably bought by Mr. Charles Goodwin, who was high sheriff of Denbighshire in 1783, and still rated as owner in 1802. Mr. Goodwin (Mr. Trevor Parkins told me) was succeeded as owner of Burton Hall by his niece, Miss Anne Thomas, who married Col. Hugh Maxwell, afterwards Col. Hugh Maxwell Goodwin, of whom hereafter (in the Gresford Township chapter). According to Burke's *Landed Gentry*, Goodwin Charles Colquit, in 1842 (that is, on the death of Mrs. Maxwell Goodwin) assumed the name and arms of Goodwin on succeeding to the estates of Charles Goodwin, of Farn-don, county Chester. Mr. Colquit Goodwin married the daughter of Mr. Fulwer Craven, of Brockhampton Park, Gloucestershire, and in compliance with the will of his father-in-law, assumed the name and arms of Craven, in 1861. This Mr. Colquit Goodwin Craven was the grandfather of the present Mr. Craven, owner of Burton Hall.

In 1620 Randle Langford held freely a capital mes-suage in Burton, with nearly 85 statute acres of land, then late the possession of Thomas ap Morgan and afterwards of Richard Langford, Esq., grandfather of the said Randle Langford. Among these lands was a close called "y Palis" (*the palisaded enclosure*) adjoin-

ing Burton Tower, which may therefore *perhaps* represent in some fashion the ancient messuage of the Langfords of *Burton*. Burton Tower belonged in 1844 to Mrs. Harriette Barker, of Llyndir.

In 1620 John Wright, of Pulford, had an estate in Burton containing about 169 statute acres of land. In 1661, William Wright, gent., and Captain Richard Wright, were each charged for church rates in the same township. Also, I have seen an office copy of the will (dated September 15th, 1697, proved 1st November, 1699) of "Richard Wright, of Pulford, county Chester, now of Llay, county Denbigh, yeoman." The testator mentions his wife Amie, also John Broughton, son of Benjamin Broughton, of Llay, yeoman; Owen Broughton, of Burton, county Denbigh, yeoman; and Morgan Broughton, of Burton, aforesaid, "taylor."

I mention these Broughtons of Burton and Llai, to whom I have already referred (see before in this chapter), because they were almost certainly of the family of Broughton of Broughton, Maelor Saesneg. "John Broughton the sone of Benjamin Broughton of Llay, Gent.," died 9th February, 1673-4, and was buried at Gresford." "Morgan, the sone of Capteyne Broughton of Gwersyllt," was also baptised at Gresford, 1st November, 1694. In 1672, Benjamin Broughton had a house of one hearth in Llai, and Owen Broughton a house of two hearths in Burton.

Returning to the Wright estate in Burton, "the heirs of Mr. Wright" held it in 1717, and for many years afterwards according to the rate-books, and it was subsequently held in succession by Mr. Edward Foulkes, Richard Cliffe, Edward Cliffe, and in 1805 by Mr. John Woodfin. I think, therefore, it was that now called "Woodfin's Farm." John Woodfin owned it in 1844, when it contained 126 acres. It lies immediately west of Broadoak.

¹ According to "John Reynolds of Oswestry," Edward Lloyd, of Hartsheath, son "of Henry Lloyd, Esq., married Catherine, daughter of Richard Wright, of Pulfort and Plasissa."

The present "Cam yr Alyn" (*crook* or *bend* of the *Alyn*) is on a slightly different site from the old house, and this old house used to be called, throughout the eighteenth century, "Camedd yr Alyn," or simply "Camedd Alyn," "camedd" being a word of much the same meaning as "cam," and signifying a *bend*, as "camedd braich," *the bend of the arm, the elbow*.

Camedd Alyn in Burton was formerly part of the estate in that township of the Powells of Horsley, and was bequeathed, with other property, to Edward Brereton, Esq., of Burras, in 1695, by Margaret Powell, youngest daughter of the second Sir Thomas Powell, Bart. Afterwards it again changed hands, and Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins told me that in March, 1762-3, George Ball, of Irby, county Chester, and Elizabeth Ball his mother, sold Cam yr Alyn to Lord Grosvenor, and the Marquis of Westminster sold it to the late Mr. Swetenham, M.P., who pulled down the old house, "which stood near the large walnut tree," and built a new Cam yr Alyn on another site.

The same tenant who held "Camedd Alyn" generally held therewith a small tenement called "The Owler House." "Owler," in the dialect of Cheshire and South Lancashire, is used for *alder*. The name occurs for the last time in the Burton township lists in 1762; about which time, I suppose, the house was pulled down, and the holding came to be called the "Owler Moor," a name which seems to be now quite forgotten.

"Llyn Tro" is another old holding in Burton. "Llyn Tro" means *a moat*, and the house was moated, and is, I think, so still. In 1844 it belonged to Miss Burganey, of Pulford Hall, and had about 126 acres of land belonging to it.

The Rackery Farm, a little west of Burton Tower, with about 90 acres of land, belonged in 1844 to John Griffith, Esq., then also the owner of Town Ditch and other lands. Rackery is a corruption of "Yr Acré" (*The Acres*). Hither came, about the year 1768, from Cheshire, a Mr. Richard Williams as tenant; and here

he lived until his death, 12th July, 1816, aged 78. I do not believe there is any evidence for the story that he was of the same family as Dr. Daniel Williams, but he was a very good, careful, and exemplary man; and if not famous in respect of his ancestors, was certainly famous in respect of his descendants. On pages 168 and 169 of my *History of the Town of Wrexham*, I have given a sufficient account of his offspring; but here it may be permitted to observe that his daughter Ann married the Rev. Samuel Warren, then a Wesleyan minister. One of their sons (Samuel, afterwards a barrister, and author of *The Diary of a late Physician, Ten Thousand a Year*, and other works) was born at the Rackery Farm, when his mother was on a visit to her father. A few years ago this farm was purchased by a grandson, or by grandsons, of old Mr. Richard Williams, and now belongs to the Rev. S. B. G. Williams, of Durham.

There was another small property in Burton known as "Acré," or "Yr Acré," but never (in the older registers or rate-books) by the corrupted form of that name, belonging to a family of freeholders named "Jones." Three successive John Joneses, of Yr Acré, lie buried in Gresford churchyard; and in 1844 Edward Jones held the same estate, which in Burton and Llai together did not amount to 50 acres. The house and buildings are on the boundary of the two townships, and just outside the boundary of the township of Shordley, in Hope parish.

Now, this name Acré, wherever it occurs, is indicative, in my experience, of an old quilleted or common field area. And north of Burton Tower and the Rackery Farm are many fields which look like enclosed quillets. More to the north-west, moreover, are perhaps a dozen fields called "Cefney," that is, "Cefné," which is the local dialectic plural of "cefn:" "cefn," again, meaning a quillet or butt in a common field. That "cefn" denoted a butt in a common field elsewhere than in Bromfield, is plain from a description

of some lands in Holywell, Flintshire, in the year 1651, where, among other quilletts designated, are the following :—“ Y tri chefn yn y maes vcha,” and “ y tri chefn yn y maes issa,” that is : *The three butts in the upper field*, and *The three butts in the lower field*. In Burton, “ cefn,” or “ cefné,” is scattered as a field- or farm-name north of the two Acré steadings quite up to the Honkley district.

But apart from these indications, we learn from Norden's Survey that in 1620 Burton contained a large area composed of quilletted closes. This area extended eastward to a point near Croes Howel, and included a field called “ Maes Croes Howel,” “ Kay Kymisk,” that is, “ Cae Cymmysg” (*Commixed field*), and others that cannot now be traced. “ Burton field,” or “ Maes Burton,” was another of these fields ; and herein Thomas Powell, of Horsley, Esq., had “ two separate parcels of land fit for sowing a bushel and a-half of barley, Winchester measure.” “ Burton field” and “ Maes y dre ” (*Town field*) are still the names of two closes slightly north of Hafod Alyn.

There were also common *meadow*-lands in Burton, in which were separately-owned “ doles ” or “ day-maths.” These were probably in the north part of the township, where the greater part of the meadow land now is. Here, strangely enough, was, in 1844, “ Rough Meadow,” divided into ten one-acre strips and three two-acre strips, but the whole of this meadow belonged to the Marquis of Westminster, and the strips were let to separate tenants. In the old common meadows of the early seventeenth century, the strips were *owned* by separate proprietors. The fact of the strips being of one *acre* or of two *acres* shows again that the arrangement in the case of “ The Rough Meadow ” is modern. The old doles and day-maths appear to have had an area of *about* three statute roods.

Then there were fields of *pasture* containing so many “ beast lays :” that is, fields in which certain persons were entitled to graze so many cattle.

But I have allowed myself, by the interest I take in quilleted areas, to be drawn off from recording such notes as I possess relating to holdings in Burton, with which I have not yet adequately dealt.

The name "Town Ditch," applied to a farm in the district of Honkley, is a tolerably old one. In Norden's Survey (1620) a cottage belonging to the Broadoak Farm is described as "prope locu' vocat. ffossam oppidalem, Anglice, the towne ditch." I cannot, however, discover with certainty who was the owner of the Town Ditch Farm in 1620, nor indeed until 1761, when it was conveyed by Mr. James Maskell, and others, to Edward Griffith, the younger, and contained about 103 statute acres. "John Griffith, Esq., of Heath Green, Warwickshire (only son and heir of John Dymock Griffith, late of the same place, Esq., who was the third son of Edward Griffith, theretofore of the city of Chester)" was in 1813 the owner of the Town Ditch Farm, as well apparently of other property in Burton. In 1766 a Mr. Thomas Griffith, who was succeeded by Mr. Alderman Griffith, was charged in in the Burton rate-books. I find that in 1734 Edward Griffith was one of the Sheriffs, and in 1748 Mayor of the city of Chester. In 1763 Thomas Griffith was one of the Sheriffs, and in 1775 Mayor; and in 1771 Mr. John Dymock Griffith was also one of the Sheriffs of the city. I have tried in vain to draw out a satisfactory pedigree which should show the connection of *all* the aforementioned, if indeed they did actually belong to one family; but I note the aftermentioned burials as having taken place at Gresford:—

28 Nov. 1762. Mr. Alderman Griffith, of Chester.

3 Nov. 1773. Elizth. dau. of Mr. John Dymock Griffith.

6 Dec. 1810. Edward Griffiths, Esq., of Crain Street, Chester.

The abovenamed Mr. John Griffith, who owned the Town Ditch Farm in 1813, and lived then at Heath Green, Warwickshire, lived afterwards at Alverston in the same county, and died May 30th, 1845, devising,

among other things, his property in county Denbigh to his nephew, Henry Seale, of Dyffryn, Glamorganshire, ironmaster, and his friend John Boydell, the younger, of Rossett, upon trust that they should sell the same. In 1851 the Town Ditch Farm was broken up into several lots for sale by auction, which lots were purchased by various persons.

As to the name "Town Ditch," the farm so called lies just within the boundary, between Burton and the township of Shordley in Hopedale. There must have been once a ditch here delimiting the two townships.

Further east than "Town Ditch," along the boundary between Burton and Kinnerton, is a field called "Llitcort." It lies on the west side of Stringer's Lane, and formerly belonged to the "Town Ditch Farm," although detached from the main portion of it. "Llitcort" probably represents a reminiscence of "Llwydcoed" or "Llwytcoet" (*Grey Wood* or *Hoar Trees*), the name of a great park, well wooded, in the lordship of Hopedale, and extending into Kinnerton. It therefore was near the Burton border, and in 1620 one of the meadows on the Santhey estate in Honkley is described as "adjacent to llwyd coed." The wood, however, has now disappeared, and the name with it. Llwydcoed was formerly, nevertheless, of considerable extent and importance, as the following notes, taken from the 36th and 37th Annual Reports of the Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records, will show:—

1398. John Hope, appointed by the king as forester of Rustie and park keeper of Lloiticote in Hopedale.

1399. Lease to John Hope for six years of the agistment and pannage of the park of Lloytcoyt and forest of Rusty at 60s. yearly.

1407. Lease to "Dyo ap Mad" (=Deio ap Madoc) of the pasture, pannage, and honey of Lloytcoyt Park (called in the same year "the wood of Lloydcoyd").

1412. Robert de Huxley appointed as keeper and surveyor of the wood of Lloydcoed.

29 Jany. 1415-6. Grant to Robert Balle of the office of parker of Lloytcoyt and keeper of the forest of Roste in Hopedale.

8 Apl. 1422. Recognizance of Mad[oc] ap Ior[werth], ll[euelyn] ap Deio of Kynerton, Deio ap Jevan, Colier, Howell ap Jak, of Kynerton, Deio ap Jevan ap Meillir, Hona (Houa = Hova) ap David ap Jevan, & Grono ap Deikyn, to John Earl of Huntingdon [lord of Hopedale], & John de Cornwaille, knt. for £9 . 6 . 8 for the farm of the pasture of the park of Lloitcoyd.

The park or wood of Llwydcoed did not, however, touch at every point the border between Burton and Hopedale. This border is described in 1620 as proceeding from Cae'r Estyn to a place called the Talwrn [in Shordley], thence to *Porth y llwyd Coed*, thence to "a place where the hoare wythen did grow neere the common Moore, and from thence. . . . it extendeth streight through the said Comons to Morwall, the w'h said Morwall doth part Denbighshire, Flintshire, and Cheshire"¹. . . . thence to the south end of Pulford bridge, etc. "Morwall" is no other than the Moor Well, a spring or well in Dodleston or in Burton, on the common moor, as the notes from the Dodleston parish registers (given as an Appendix at the end of this chapter) show. And it is a very old name. In 1448, "Tomonforwell Bridge" is mentioned as being between Kinnerton and Pulford bridges, on the boundary of Burton. "Tomenforwell," or *Moor-well mound*, was one of "the known metes and bounds" along the northern boundary of Burton; unless, as is more probable, we assume that "Tomonforwell" is a copyist's mistake for "Ffynnon Forwell"—*The Moor well spring*. If this were so, it would show that the Welsh inhabitants of a district which had before been partly Anglicized did not know what "Moor well" meant, and

¹ Appended to Norden's Survey of Burton manor is a rough plan of this "common moore," otherwise "Dodleston moore." Norden shows the boundary as extending west from the place where lately stood the hoare "withy" to the "Moor Well" east, which he places in Burton, whereas the Dodleston men claimed it to be in their parish (See Appendix). The boundary ditch between Dodleston and Burton was already in 1620, according to Norden, filled up. I owe my knowledge of Norden's plan to Mr. Edward Owen, India Office.

prefixed to it the word "Ffynnon" (*well* or *spring*). In any case, in this hybrid word we seem to have the evidence of an English and Welsh wave of population, alternately advancing and receding. "Holywell meadow" is still the name of a field on the northern border of Burton.

But it is time to return to the Town Ditch farm from this long disquisition. On that farm was a field called the "Golley Croft." This has been, since 1852, the site of several cottages and a chapel—of a small hamlet, in short. What does the name "Golley" here mean? In 1620, Edward ap Roger had in Burton, among other fields, a close called "Y gole mawr." It should be said that the *ll* in "Golley" is not the Welsh *ll*, so that the word should probably be written "Golé," for "Goleu," that is, in English, *Light*. One would expect the original form of the name to have been "Bryn y goleu," or the like. But *more light* is wanted before one can venture to make a suggestion.

Llyndir is mentioned in 1620 as a "boardland" holding of 27½ customary acres, the tenant being then Robert Griffith, but I cannot trace the name of it in the *rate-books* until 1715. From 1735 to 1747, Benjamin Bruen, Esq., of Trefalyn House, was charged for it, and Mr. Bridge from 1748 to 1750. Also, in 1790, *Little Llyndir* is mentioned. I think Mr. Richard Barker, of Chester, bought the place about the beginning of the nineteenth century, and it still belongs to the Barker family, and is their home.¹ The present house, called "Llyndir Hall," is good, and the grounds and lawns are charming. In 1844, Mrs. Barker, the widow of Francis Edge Barker, Esq. (son of the abovenamed Richard Barker), is charged for Llyndir House estate, or for that part of it which was "boardland," as 38½

¹ Richard Barker, Esq., died Oct. 1818, aged 72. Mary, his wife, died March 1839, aged 87. Francis Edge Barker, Esq., died June, 1827, aged 48, and Harriette, his wife, February 1846, aged 65. Major F. H. Barker, of Llyndir, and 2, Hough Green, Chester, died March 11th, 1903, aged 68.

acres of land, and for the Burton Tower estate as 138 acres. "Llyndir" means *Lakeland*.

"Broadoak" was also *boardland*, and therefore "of the nature of demesne." For this reason it can hardly be the *free* messuage and lands of about 42 statute acres, bearing the same name, which is mentioned by Norden as held in Burton by Thomas Powell, Esq., of Horsley.

Other bits of "boardland," or "Tir y bwrdd," in Burton are the sites of the Upper Mill, Rossett, the public-house close at hand, and of Rossett church and churchyard; as well as "Dol y march" (*Horse meadow*), and part of the Higher Ddol, and another meadow south of the Alyn.

This is what John Norden wrote in 1620 concerning these boardlands: "Pasc [read *Past* for *Pastus*] lande is supposed to bee demesnes as is also Bordeland, the tythe of which lands Sr Richard Treuor hath as tythe sometimes belonging to a ffree Chappell within the Castle of Holt which was in the guift of H. 8 of the yearlie value of xli. and the land thus tythable was called Pastland or Tyre Borough [Tir y Bwrdd = Boardland].

But I shall describe the nature of "Board-" and "Past-land" in another chapter.

"Heol Hwfa" (*Hwfa's street*) is another tenement whose name occurs in Edward Lhuyd's *Itinerary*. Of course, it was situate on the border of Heol Hwfa Green, which last is mentioned in 1620.

A waste or common, called "Higher Hunckley greene" is recorded in 1620 by John Norden, who also mentions "Gwern Grydey, being part of the common Moore conteyning by estimacōn threescore acres adioining upon the south parte thereof vpon the lands of Sir Richard Grosvenor, knight;" and the jury of survey petitioned for themselves and the Prince's tenants that they might be "admitted and ordered to have their auncient Comōn in the said Moore as auncient Tenants of the said Mannour haue formerly had therein,"

The abovenamed 120 customary acres would be equivalent to nearly 254 statute acres of land. The king, however, had already granted 380 statute acres of this marshy moor to Sir Richard Grosvenor, Knt., to be held in free soccage as of the manor of East Greenwich; so that the area of Gwern Gweridey had shortly before been 634 acres, and was already being rapidly curtailed. It lay in the northern part of the township. "Gweryd" (plural, "Gwerydau") seems to correspond precisely to "moss," as that word is understood in the north of England and south of Scotland, and so to designate a large open mossy waste. "Gwern Gwerydau" would then mean *Alder marsh of the mosses*.

In 1620 the inhabitants of the township of Burton held a piece of waste called "Acr Flintshire," containing about $2\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, paying therefor to the Prince 3s. 4d. yearly.

The upper mill at Rossett, commonly called "Marford Mill,"¹ appears to have been purchased by Sir Richard or Sir John Trevor after 1608 and before 1620. Sir John Trevor held also in 1620 the water-course towards the abovenamed mill, as well as a piece of land and the water-course towards his fulling mill. A little above the Upper Mill, Rossett, on the south side of the Alyn, is a large meadow still called "Dol y pandy" (*Meadow of the fulling mill*).

Norden names, in 1620, a close in Burton called "Llwyn y Ffrancod" (*Grove of the Frenchmen or Normans*)—a most interesting name. He mentions also as being in the same township a house having "the sign of the Red Lion."

If in these desultory notes concerning Burton I have omitted to deal with several important estates in the township, this is because I have no adequate materials at hand to write of them fitly and fully.

¹ We have to remember that there were two mills on the Alyn close together, both called "Marford Mill" or "Rossett Mill:" the Upper Mill abovenamed in Burton, and the Lower Mill in Marford.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER I.

Extracts from Dodleston Registers.

1623. This year the curate of Gresford and some of the p'shoners of the meaner ranke came after a straglinge maner, some of them ov' the moore and some of them through Pulford p'ish unto to the New Hay and soe to Moore Well; and said that that well was in their p'ish, yet could bring noe prooffe for it; but said they were commanded soe to doe by S'r Rich: Treav'r; and when they went away they went agayne into Pulford p'ish, where the parson, Mr Terrey,¹ mett them, and rebuked them for romeinge out of their p'ish and from their wonted bonds.

1642. This yeare the curate of Gresford w'th some of the p'ishioners having come for div'rs yeares to Moore Well, some of them ou' the Moore and some of them through Pulford p'ish in p'session [procession] saieing that they were sent thiether to clayme that well to be in their p'ish, yet knew noe reason why they should doe soe. And now this year w. . . they were in the Moore, And they saw some sould'rs standing by the well (w'ch sould'rs went to see their fashions) they the said curate and his company w'th went back agayne, and neu' came unto the well.

1643. This yeare none of the p'ish of Gresford came unto Moore Well, as formerlie they had done, neyther did soe much as any one of them come unto the Moore this p'ambulac'on time.

¹ Rev. Roger Terry.

SOME TRACES AND TRADITIONS ROUND LLANGYBI.

BY WALTER WILLIAMS, ESQ., M.B.

LLANGYBI in Eifionydd is one of those hallowed spots which is sacred to the memory of the ancient Church of the Cymry; and the few traces which survive of the missionary whose good works are still remembered in these parts, by reference to his name and life as *Cybi Lân*, are full of surpassing interest.

We are on the track of St. Cybi, who, nearly fourteen centuries ago, crossed over from Ireland in a wicker coracle, which got into trouble amongst the rocks of the Carnarvonshire coast.

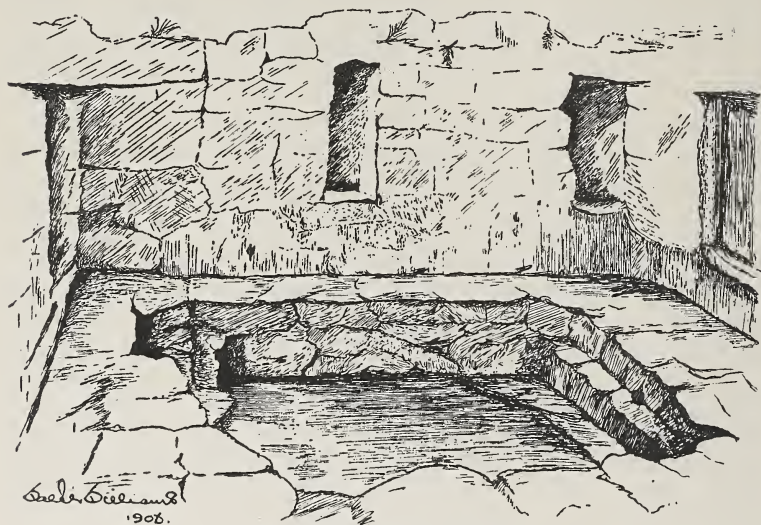
There is no means of determining the exact spot where the Saint and his disciples—numbering, we are told, twelve—met with this disaster; but in view of the probability that his uncle *Cyngar*, who was by this time old and feeble, formed one of the party, it is conceivable that their safe landing, or the burial of this aged uncle, had something to do with the naming of the Island of *Cyngar* in the immediate vicinity of *Borth y Gest*. However, *Cybi* ultimately arrived at a place which was then called *Cunab*, where he founded a church which is known to this day as *Llangybi*.

One is led to believe that the sea was nearer the *Cunab* of those days than it is at present; in any case, there is ample evidence to prove that the immediately-surrounding district was then more or less covered with water, so that this would in a measure account for *Cybi's* selection.

Chwilog, as its name implies, was a whirlpool, and *Ynys Leci*, *Ynys Galed*, *Ynys Creua*, and *Ynys Wen* all point to the islands which studded the Fenlands

of Eifonydd in those days ; and one can picture the good Cornishman working his skiff along the waterways, until he arrived at the ridge of land to the south of Carn Bentyrch.

Cybi finding this a suitable spot for a sanctuary, his first care was to get water. So with his staff he is said to have evoked a spring which bears his name to this day ; he then proceeded, in the usual Celtic custom, to fast and pray for forty days and forty nights, in order



St. Cybi's Well, Carnarvonshire.

to secure the place as a foundation for himself and his followers for all time. The spot thus made sacred was termed "Llan," which corresponds in sense with the Greek word *τεμενος*, from *τεμνο*, I cut.

The first shrine would be a round hut, crudely interwoven, in all probability from the abundance of willow growth in the immediate vicinity of some such place as Llwyn Helyg.

It was in this humble wicker cell that Maelgwn, King of Gwynedd (*d.* 547), first made the acquaintance of Cybi : a meeting which was fraught with good con-

sequences. It happened that the King was hunting in the district, and a goat he was pursuing—so the legend goes—fled to the Saint for protection.

The King entered the cell, and seemed very much impressed with the dignity and goodness of the old Saint, “who entreated that he might be given as much land for his new foundation as the hound could run the goat round”:—“And Cybi let loose the goat, and the hound pursued it through all the promontory (*i.e.*, Lleyn), and it returned again to the cell of Saint Cybi.”—*Vita Sancti Kebie*, Baring-Gould.

The Saint of Cunab’s influence over this powerful King seems to have been particularly happy; for, despite an angry altercation which happened shortly afterwards, the King made him a present of his fortified castle in Anglesey; to which Cybi ultimately removed, to found a monastery which bears his name to this day as *Caer Gybi*.

We look in vain for the fabric of the early Christian church of Cunab, but the memory of its founder is still preserved in the name *Llangybi*, the sacred well, and the naturally-formed seat in the rock above called *Cybi’s chair*:—

“Mainc wen ar iach nen, uwchnant.
Gorsedd yr hen Gywir Sant.”

How long this early church existed, or how many changes the fabric underwent during the many centuries that followed the departure of its founder, we have no means of ascertaining; but there is evidence to prove that the old tribe law formed the foundation of the law which governed the early Christian Church. Now, I have heard it stated that *Twrch* was the name of a ruler or chieftian of such a tribe in this district. *Pentyrch*, *tyrch* being the plural of *twrch*, and *Cadair elwa*, or *Cadair hawlia*, the Chair of Barter or the Chair of Justice, tends to lend some colour to this tradition.

Once a tribe was converted to Christianity, the first

step would be to establish a monastery; and as an organisation of this kind actually existed at a place near here called *Monachdybach*, we may reasonably conclude that the Abbot would in time become the spiritual ruler of this district; he would be a man of great influence: and I know of no happier description of this, or of the age he lived in, than Eben Fardd's triplet:—

“ Oes fodlon ar Ddefod ;
Pawb yn y clyw'n byw a bod
Ar rywbeth dd' wedai'r ABOD.”

The plan of the Church at this period, or even the periods which followed, is a subject of mere conjecture, but highly interesting. I hear from some of the old people that it was a *Llan dduwbul*, and that workmen who assisted at one of the restorations discovered traces of a north aisle, which led to the belief that the fabric at one period of time was a much larger building.

But let us pass from these conjectures to imagine the beauty of its many services in those days: the blue pall on the altar,¹ the simple reverence of its

¹ An interesting confirmation of the statement that blue was the customary colour in the ancient Church of the Cymry was brought under the notice of those members who visited the neighbouring church of Llanaelhaiarn during the Annual Meeting.

In an old Terrier belonging to the Parish Church of Llanaelhaiarn the colour of the altar-cloth is distinctly specified, and the question was then asked, Why blue?

Probably the two oldest terms in the evolution of the colour sense are those which are represented by the red and violet of the spectrum, but the principal colour epithets amongst the Ancient Britons were blue, white, and green. The Welsh word *glâs* was and is used for blue, green, or grey, just in the same way as the old Greek words for green fail to convey a distinction between blue and green. Blue was the colour of Bardism; and as we have evidence to show that a part of the Bardic costume, notably the *Barddgwccull*, an azure garment, similar in shape to the Roman toga, with a sky-blue hood, was continued by the early priests of the British Church, I think we may reasonably conclude that a similar origin accounts for the blue altar-pall.

The blue habit of the British Bard was borrowed by the Druids

worshippers, their wonderfully - intoned creeds and Pader, the melodies of the Psalm of Gwgan and the Song of Beuno, accompanied probably by the harp and the minstrels of Monachdy Bach. Every Sunday was a festival, and the Gw'l'absant of November the 7th would bring together the whole neighbourhood to the feast of Saint Cybi, when the tuneful voices of the young would fill the "Llan" with praise.

Meantime the Saint's well, with its quaint ritual and its reputation for miraculous cures, would be the centre of a great gathering. The healing properties of its sacred waters would appeal strongly to the simple faith of the early worshippers at Llangybi, especially during such festivities as we have just been trying to recall: for the Celtic people paid great reverence to sacred wells and healing waters of all descriptions, and the story of Cybi evoking this spring with his staff would more than strengthen what was already a religion amongst their ancestors.

It remained, however, for the Norman and his monastic system to lay ecclesiastical excise on the medicinal waters of Cybi's well.

The monks of the Latin Church were not slow to recognise that the people were much attached to their ancient custom of water-worship, and that the well was frequently resorted to for healing purposes: so it came about that a *cyff*, or chest, was placed in the church, in which the patients were obliged to offer their donations, because the Reverend Fathers of the twelfth century never failed to assure the visitors that the

of Gaul, and from them by the Romans, who called it "Bardocucullus, or the Bard's Cowl" (see James's *Patriarchal Religion*, etc., p. 70).

"Gallia Santonico vestit te *bardocucullo*
Cercopithecorum penula nuper erat."

Martial, xiv., 128.

The Capuchin friars still wear the blue cowl, and the blue hoods of Oxford and Trinity College, Dublin, have doubtless the same origin.—W. W.

healing virtues of this water proceeded from a particular sanctification that the Holy Cybi had bestowed upon it. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that an oak chest, answering in some respects to this description, was found in 1892 at *Ynys Creua*, between Llangybi and Monachdy Bach.

Doubtless the oft-quoted lines, "*Llangybi lân os bydd arian*," may also have something to do with this custom.

The inhabitants of those days associated the virtues of the well with a sacred fish, or it might be more than one: for there is a tradition which I am reminded of by my friend, Mr. John Davies, Caertyddyn, that the monks of Monachdy Bach would come to *Ffynon Gybi*, during the Lenten season; and, acting on the belief of some people in their bottle of physic—that if a dose is good, the whole is better—they would catch the fish and cook it for their own use, and then carefully collect all the bones and deposit them secretly in the well overnight, so as to form another fish! This, I am assured, would take place in a few hours, so that in this way the piscatorial peculiarities of the well would remain intact. Fishermen's stories are generally fables, they say: but, in any case, it was interesting to hear in the village of Llangybi, whilst collecting material for this paper, that a trout quite a pound in weight had been caught in the well by the son of *Tyddyn 'Llan*, some thirty-five years ago. This fish was also cooked, and that the very same day as it was caught; but whether from association of ideas or the sanctity of its sinews, the family, one and all, failed to partake of its delicacies; so there was nothing for it but to return the fish to the well, where, no doubt, in time it would become evolved into a sacred Paean, like its predecessors of Monachdy Bach.

The surroundings of the well would be the scene of great merriment and laughter, on the eve of the *Noswyliau Llawn* (Merry Nights) and the Saint's Fêtes (*Gwyliau Mabsant*), so much in vogue before

the Reformation, and even for long years after. The holy wells throughout Wales were very much frequented in Elizabeth's time. The writer of a letter, written about 1590, says: "They doe still goe in heapes one pilgrimage to the wonted welles and places of superstition; and in the nightes after the feastes when the ould offringes weare used to be kepte at anie chappell, albeit the church be pulled down, yet doe they come to the place where the church or chappell was by great jorneyes barefoots."

I have heard my grandmother and other aged acquaintances relate how the lasses of Llangybi and Llan'hauarn would resort to Cybi's Well on the eve of Gw'l'absant Llanllyfni.

My countrywomen in those days were accomplished horsewomen, and it was no uncommon thing for the girls to travel long distances to Llangybi, so as to bathe and ascertain their lover's intentions at the forthcoming fair. After bathing, they would throw a bit of rag or feather on the surface of the water, and if it floated to the south there would be great joy and delight, but if to the north "*fe a'r hogan yn hen ferch:*" the girl would be an old maid.

A portion of the present building dates from about 1750, when the Rev. Rf. Williams, Tynewydd, Rector of Llanystumdwy, "being struck with the extraordinary cures of persons then living, he instituted a series of personal enquiries. Thus convinced of its virtues, he informed the proprietor, William Price, Esq., Rhiwlas, who caused proper conveniences for bathing and other improvements to be made."

Saint Cybi's Well was now in its glory, and patients flocked to it from all parts. Not satisfied with bathing and drinking its waters, the majority took it home with them in bottles and casks.

A story bearing on this practice is related by Mr. Rowland Pritchard, Cae'rferch. A party of smugglers were returning with some spirits from Portinllaen. On being challenged by the excise officer, they came

through the ordeal by saying the casks contained water from Cybi's Well, and that they were on their way to the owner, Mr. Price of Rhiwlas.

Mr. Williams, Tynewydd, Llanystumdwy, kept a register of the cures; and it was he who brought the expert of those days, Diederick Wessel Linden, M.D., to analyse the medicinal properties of the well. This gentleman was in the neighbourhood during May and June, 1766, and in the following year he published his *Experimental and Practical Enquiry into the Ophthalmic, Antiscrophulous, and Nervous Properties of the Mineral Waters of Llangybi in Carnarvonshire*. "An Essay on the Prize Question proposed by the Royal Academy of Bordeaux for the year 1767, on the subject of analyzing Mineral Waters."

Two cases quoted from this quaint old book with its eighteenth-century "Mineral Spirits," its "Phlogiston," and "Undetermined Metallic Earth," will suffice.

1. "SHION RHYDDERCH, after having lost his eye-sight for about thirty years, came about four years ago, and by only washing his eyes for about three weeks, he perfectly recovered, and continues well."

2. "WILLIAM SION THOMAS, a taylor, of Llangybi, was seized with a sharp pain in the nose, for which he used several remedies to relieve himself from it, but without any effect; he therefore had recourse to the Langybi medical waters, and by five or six times regular bathing in it, was restored to perfect health."

Dr. Linden's main conclusions are included in the following letter, written to Dr. Schutte, and published in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, July, 1766, p. 528:—

"Park Gate, July 19, 1766.

"Sir,—I am indebted to you an account of my mineral transactions for these last two months past. Know then, that all the months of *May* and *June*, I have taken up with examining the *Llangybi* mineral water. Don't think that I wantonly employ myself to multiply medical mineral waters. I perfectly agree with you that, in some respect, there are already too many palmed upon the public;

but as this possesses particular virtues of which all others now known in *Great Britain* are destitute, common humanity bids me make it as public as possible.

“The peculiar qualities of this water are a sure remedy in all disorders of the eyes; and, in this respect, it has, for these twenty years past, performed most wonderful cures. It has been, from time immemorial, by the people of the neighbourhood, in eye and all disorders, successfully used; but for these last twenty years past, we have a long and well-attested register of successful cures it has performed, and to this we are indebted to a worthy clergyman who resides in that neighbourhood.

“*Llangybi* is a village in the western parts of *Carnarvonshire*, about two computed miles from the sea shore, which is called the *Bay of Cardigan*, about three miles from *Pwllhely*, and twelve from *Carnarvon*. There are good roads to this place; and I heartily wish that it may be accommodated with proper habitations for those that have occasion to resort to it.

“This water (1) is heavier than common and lighter than sea-water; (2) it is mixed with a great share of mineral spirits; (3) a mineral alkaline salt; and (4) a fine white metallic earth; which last I do not yet know in what class to place. But, as I intend to make further experiments with it, you shall be informed with the result of them; and I hope I shall have an opportunity to lay a full account of it before the public.

“I am, Sir, etc.,

“D. W. LINDEN.”

Ellen Williams, an old dame of eighty-seven, who lives in the village, but who resided twenty-seven years ago in the house attached to the Well—*Tynyffynon*—remembers visiting the Well as a child of seven. At that time the bathing portion was under lock and key. The basin, she said, would be about $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to 4 ft. deep, and it was lined with blue slabs; the ledge surrounding the water was gay with primroses and other Spring flowers, whilst the entrance was guarded by a graceful golden laburnum; the niches were filled with books, and several crutches were to be seen hanging on the side next to the house. She remembers passing through to the cottage by the same door as the patients entered after immersion: this door was placed on the south-eastern side of the well-chamber.

The following lines by *Dafydd Ddu Eryri* reflects the popularity of the well about this time :—

“ Ambell ddyn, gwael-ddyn a gyrch
I bant, goris *Moel Bentyrch*,
Mewn gobaith mai hen *Gybi*
Glodfawr sydd yu llwyddaw'r lli.”

Dr. Richard Payne Cotton, 33, Cavendish-square, W. an eminent physician and an accomplished geologist, examined the water from the well when Ellen Williams lived at Tynyffynon about twenty-seven years ago. Dr. Cotton reported, to quote the old lady's words :—“*fod y dwr yn codi oddiar fôn arian* :”—“that the water springs from a deposit of silver.” This tallies with Dr. Linden's conclusions, and also with the belief still lingering in the neighbourhood :—“*fod arian yn mherfedd Carn Bentyrch*,”—“that silver is to be found in the heart of Carn Bentyrch.”

The mention of *Tynyffynon*, the “Tenement of the Well,” recalls what several have told me, that the incoming tenant had always to pay the one that was leaving £3 5s. Out of this sum ten shillings went to pay for *Llainyffynon*, the strip of land close to the well, the balance for *Llawr y ffynon*, the “*floor*” of the well.

What remains of the ruin is of great interest ; a portion of the rude masonry, in which the water is collected, dates probably from the very earliest times ; the rough, unhewn stones form, in fact, a part of the early consecrated pool, which served in those days as a baptistry as well as a healing bath.

The bathing chamber measures about 21 ft. by 11 ft. ; it is oriented east and west, and has a coved roof ; the walls are about 4 ft. 6 in. thick, measured across the top.

The well proper is placed at the back, to the northern side of this building, and the water is admitted through a crude opening on the north-western side. On the corresponding side, due south-west, is to be seen the sluice which enabled the attendants to

accumulate the water in the basin and then let it out again. The basin is oblong in shape, and has a broad flight of shallow steps leading down to the water at the eastern and western sides.

The five niches seen at irregular intervals in the wall were probably for the accommodation of the sick person's friends; but it is quite possible that they may have had something to do with the peculiar ritual of the early ceremonies.

The entrance, which measures 2 ft. 5 ins. across, is placed at the south-east corner.

The ruined cottage at the eastern end is much more recent a structure than the bath chamber, although there are some who suggest that it formed at one period of time the official residence for the priest of Llangybi during the festive seasons. We have no direct evidence on this point; indeed, there is every reason for believing that this portion of the ruin, with its comparatively thin walls, dates only from 1750, as was mentioned before.

A final word about the method of using the water. The patient, on his arrival at the Well, was directed to drink an equal quantity of the water and sea-water, morning and evening, for a period varying from seven to nine or ten days; he was then to bathe in the water once or twice a day, retiring after each bath through a doorway on the eastern side, which led to a bed-chamber in the adjoining cottage. Whilst resting on the bed, he was given a quantity of the healing water to drink, containing, according to the nature of his complaint, a few drops of a strong solution of broom-tops, valerian, or else a decoction of wood soot, etc.

The result of this singular treatment was determined by the patient's sensations between the blankets: if he got warm the water was acting, but if he remained cold, the cure was not satisfactory.

The late Mr. Francis Ellis, Llwynhelig, used to relate how the bathers would throw pennies and pieces of silver, such as fourpenny-bits, into the water after

each immersion : a lingering relic, no doubt, of the reverence which was paid to the divinity of the Well in olden times.

The money would be collected by the attendants on emptying the well.

One ancient custom alone remains : the women of the village, after washing their clothes at home or in the river close by, take them to the *Gofer*—the stream flowing from the well—to swill and soak before putting them out to dry.

Such, then, are a few of the relics and traditions that linger round this old-world spot.

NOTE.

AN EXCERPT FROM DR. LINDEN'S BOOK (mentioned on p. 114).

“ This Earth then, or primary ingredient to all metallic and mineral bodies, is of a white colour ; it can bear the strongest fire without destruction ; and in the fire either vitrifies of itself without any addition, or changes into a calx ; it contains a small quantity of alkaly, which is so much of its own nature, that it is inseparable from it, and by virtue of the alkaly this earth changes into glass without any aiding salts

“ Of this kind of earth is that which we meet with in the Llangybi medicinal-water, and, therefore, not unjustly called an *undetermined metallic Earth*. This is the first mineral-water I have met with, within the compass of my own observation, in which an earth of this nature is the medical agent.

“ This earth by the help of acid is united with the water at Llangybi, of which, after being separated and purified, so much remains that neither the acid nor the alkaly can have any effect upon it ; but that this earth mixing with smelted silver, is an indisputable proof that it is one of the primary ingredients to all metals and minerals, and is that identical earth which is called by others the Glass or Vitrifying Earth.

“ The *Phlogiston* or inflammable earth, which is the next ingredient of consequence in Llangybi-water, is the corrector of the white metallic earth ; and I attribute this to the greasy unctuous state we find it in,” etc. — *A Chemical Dissertation on Llangybi Mineral Water*, by Dr. D. W. Linden.

PENRETH.

BY ALFRED HALL.

THESE are some matters of antiquarian interest, apparently simple, that seem to defy actual solution, even of not remote date, such as the situation of the above place in Wales, the See of a Bishop in 1537.

Under the Act of Henry VIII, 26th, Cap xiv., 1534, twenty-six places were named from which titles of Suffragan Bishops might be taken in this realm and in Wales, so they be "within the same province whereof the Bishop that doth name him is;" *i.e.*, in Canterbury or York.

Penreth was one in the former province, and Pereth (variously spelt, now Penrith) in the latter. The places were Thetford, Ipswich, Colchester, Dover, Guildford, Southampton, Taunton, Shaftesbury, Molton, Marlborough, Bedford, Leicester, Gloucester, Sherbury, Bristow, Penreth, Bridgewater, Nottingham, Grantham, Hull, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Pereth, Berwick, St. Germain's in Cornwall, and the Isle of Wight. John Byrde, S.T.P., Provincial of the Carmelite Order, was consecrated by Archbishop Cranmer at Lambeth, Suffragan Bishop under Bishop Holgate of Landaff, with the title of Bishop of Penreth in the Province of Canterbury, June 24th, 1537.

The following is a copy of Ducarel's *Index to Cranmer's Register*, at Lambeth, relating to same:—

"PENRETH."

"Litteræ patentés regię pro conservacióne Dñi Iohn Byrde, S.T.P., ac provincialis ordinis fratrem Carmelitarum Civitat: London: Epi: Suffraganei Sedis de Penreth Landaven: Dioc:

"T. R. apud Westm: 15 Die Junii.

"S. R. mñ. 29, f. 201."

John Byrde was translated to Bangor in 1539, and in 1542 became first Bishop of Chester.

Penreth seems likely to have been in Wales, being the only place bearing a Welsh name mentioned in the Act; and it would be strange if a place giving title to a Bishop were lost in little more than three and a-half centuries, but where is it, or was it? Unfortunately, the Landaff Diocesan Registers do not go back far enough.

Having taken much trouble to endeavour to locate this Penreth, it may be useful to summarise the different places, any one of which might have been chosen under the Act, though all of them being unimportant, then as now, it is difficult to believe either could have been selected. All the others were towns, as now, with churches of note, and one would have thought such places as Brecon, Carmarthen, or Carnarvon would have occurred to the selectors.

It is curious that Hook, in his *Church Dictionary*, omits Penreth in the list, and makes Pereth—Penrith. His son, the Rev. Cecil Hook, can supply no information hereon, nor can Lord Grimthorpe, who compiled the article on “Suffragans” therein. An authority¹ in Wales speaks of Byrde as having been Bishop of Pentruth, but this must be in error in the face of the Lambeth Register.

The following places suggest themselves as possible for the title, with the gathered evidence for and against.

Penrieth, or Penrhydd, in North Pembrokeshire, favoured by Mr. George Watson, of Penrith, Cumberland, who has written a paper on the subject printed in *Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian Transactions*, vol. xv., Part II., but there is no tradition at the place, which, though in the sixteenth century a Crown living, is an obscure village in the Precelly Hills. About thirty years ago, the late

¹ Bangor Diocesan Secretary.

Dean Allen, of St. David's, threshed out the whole question most thoroughly, and came to the conclusion that this Penrhydd was the real Penreth. I am told this on good authority, but no reasons are given or evidence produced. I have, however, come across *Essays on Suffragan Bishops*, by John Lewis, the Antiquary, who was Vicar of Minster, and who lived 1675-1746 (B.M. 2061 c.), who writes (p. 11), "The neatest and most correct scheme" (for arranging these Bishops) "is that which Dr. Drake has given us in his text of Matthew Parker (p. 32), where the only alterations are, first: Taking Bristol from Salisbury and adding it to that of Worcester; and secondly, altering Llandavensis into Menevensis—Penreth being undoubtedly in Pembrokeshire in the Diocese of St. David's, the Archdeaconry of Cardigan, and the Deanery of Emlyn." This is the earliest note I have found upon Penreth, but here no authority is produced.

Penrice in Gower has been named, which once had a good harbour, markets, and fairs, but the population was only 135 at the period, and no tradition exists. Sir Rice Mansell was a Court favourite of Henry VIII, and might have got his parish inserted in the Act. This place is variously spelt—Penrise, Penres, etc.

Penrhys in the Rhondda Valley is a more likely place as the once site of a monastery, though alien, suppressed *temp.* Henry V, and as a place subsequently of great pilgrimage made to a Holy Well, still there (though now used to supply water to the farm called Penrhys uchaf, above it), and to a celebrated image of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which was taken down, and with all her apparel, by Cromwell's order, sent up to London because of the idolatry practised.

The ancient Well Chapel is still standing on the hill-side, though now repaired and used as a pumping-house. The report of the removal of the image of

Our Lady at Penrhys, in the *State Papers*, is dated from Newport in Wales, September 14, 1538. On the 6-ins. Ordnance Map are marked:—"Penrhys-ap-Tewdr, Cae y Ffynwent, Mynachty Penrhys, Ffynon Fair, and Penrhys Isaf."

The wall round the Cae Ffynwent is higher in one place, where the church probably was.

Latimer, in a letter to the Privy Seal, speaks of "a just notion of the importance with which Penrhys was regarded." Leland, in the *Itinerary*, has it: "Penrise Village where the Pilgrimage was."

It is recorded in *State Papers*, that in 1537-8 a grant was made to John Parker, Esquire of the Stables, of Lanternam Park and Penryse Chapel, and Penrhys had become possessed of the rich Cistercian Abbey at Lanternam; but it must be mentioned there is a Penrhos or Penrose near Caerleon, and this might be meant, it being near Lanternam. Cromwell knew Monmouthshire well, and Wales, for in 1532 he had a grant of the "Lordship of Romney in Newport, South Wales," and he had appointed Holgate to Landaff in 1537.

Dugdale mentions "Cænobium de Lanternam, Penryse infra dominium de Myskin. Le Taverne House," and "oblaciones Capellæ."

In *Cambrian Notes and Queries*, March 1, 1902, is a statement that some Penrhys MSS. are stowed away in a cellar of a farmhouse in the Rhondda Valley, but they have not been found, apparently; and in *Cymru Ffu*, p. 182: "Treasure is said to have been buried by the monks when leaving Penrhys, and valuable MSS., and men talked of it for generations in Glamorgan." The locality, however, does not favour the idea of a Bishopric.

Another Penrhos, or Penrose, near Ragland, has been suggested. This place was given a perpetual gift to the See of Landav by King Gruffyth-ap-Llywelin by the hand of Bishop Herwald or Herwallt, who was appointed to the See in 1056—"et oblata Villa

Pennros in manu episcopi et omnibus præsulibus Llandaviæ in perpetuo"—*Lib. Llan.*, pp. 259, 540.

This place is still in the patronage of Llandaff. Among other places suggested are Pentireth, now Pentyrch. An Inquisition was held *temp.* c. 1260-1280, of the "Extent of Llantrissen, and the advowson of the church of Pentireth, which is worth 4 marks."

Penarth, but population only 60 at date, though there was once a small religious house there.

Penerth,—misstated, might have become Penreth. There is a place—Penrhys—near Hirwain—probably the site of the battle whence Penrhys-ap-Tewdr escaped to be killed. Pentraeth in Anglesey may be added—
—an important village—to go from South Wales.

It remains only to say, after enlarging on the foregoing places, it is remarkable that among the authorities alluding to the persons concerned, and the name, no hint is found of the locality of the place—Penreth—giving title to the Bishop; and be it noted it certainly was in the Province of Canterbury, and therefore was not Penrith in Cumberland.

Some old document, yet unfound, may reveal the mystery.

THE ORIGIN OF THE PEVERILS.

BY PYM YEATMAN, ESQ.

THE writer very recently, through the courtesy of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, has had full access to the remains of his once splendid library at Wynnstay. The *débris* of the ancient MSS. is apparently of little value; but of copies there is a fine collection, chiefly the work of Joseph Morris, of Shrewsbury; probably nearly fifty volumes. The most important is a grand copy of the *Salusburie Pedigrees*, by Owen of Rûg, and John Salusburie, of Erbestock, 1630-77. In this volume, in his handwriting, is written: "Transcribed by Joseph Morris of Shrewsbury, 1832; the original MSS. perished in the fire at Wynnstay in 1858, and this is the only copy in existence. Signed, J.M."

The well-known character of the transcriber gives this MS. a value practically equal to the original; and it is much to be desired that a competent editor would give it to Wales and England, for both countries are alike interested in its contents. The writer ventured to impress the importance of this idea upon Sir W. W. Wynne, who certainly did not discourage it, for he promised to consider it more fully if presented to him in proper form: that is, if he could be assured that it would be worthily produced.

It appears to the writer that Joseph Morris's transcript, for all practical purposes, is as valuable as the original work. To an English lawyer, in the absence of an original document, one copy is equal in value to another, provided that the transcribers are of equal merit; and he is profane enough, after some little study of Welsh MSS., to doubt whether there was ever an original, in the sense of one possessing very remote antiquity. The story that "Griffin ap Cynan, Rys ap

Tewdyr, and Bleddyn ab Cynfyn collected the armes ensignes and pedigrees of their ancestors ; and ordained 5 Royal Tribes, there only being 3 before, and 15 special tribes, of whom the gentry of N. Wales are for the most part derived” must be summarily rejected, for many reasons : principally because, at that interesting period, the usage of coat-armour was not common ; and the gentry of North Wales had not then entitled themselves to the gratitude of these great men ; and if they had, it is very certain that such a procedure was utterly opposed to the traditions and habits of the people. The study of pedigrees was the especial province of a very learned body of men, who would be most strongly opposed to it. The abolition of Heralds’ College at the present day would be comparatively easy, for very few of the Heralds take any pride in their work, or any interest in it, except as a means of obtaining exorbitant fees : a procedure which, it is to be hoped, the Government may stop, even though Lord Halsbury might, for the present, obtain the rights of patronage ; but imagine the commotion which their alleged transcription would create in the sacred colleges of the Druids—no mere monarch, nor even a Triad of them would dare to affront them ; but the strongest objection to the theory is, where is the evidence of it ? Who possesses this Armorial *Domesday* ?

As a fact, very few if any of these genealogical histories can be dated much earlier than the period of the Tudor usurpation of the Crown of England. Then indeed, forged pedigrees of those delectable monarchs, and the Cecils and other plebeian Welshmen, who crept into power in supporting them, became very common ; and it was possibly in revenge, or to stop these forgeries, that some of the ancient bards put their memories and traditions into writing. Unhappily, this was not a common movement, but adopted separately by several scribes ; and it is to this, probably, that there is so much error and confusion in Welsh genealogy. At best, we can only hope for a general harmony ; and

that perhaps, after all—representing as it does the evidence of many credible witnesses—is better than any mere cut-and-dried account. Hence it is most desirable to obtain evidence of each separate item ; and assuredly one of the most important sources of our knowledge is to be found in this precious MS. at Wynnstay.

The writer was endeavouring to obtain some kind of evidence to support and to give the true history of the connection between the Fitzalans and the Peverils—a matter of great importance to Welsh and English alike, and even to the Scotch and Irish—for the pedigree of the present Royal Family of England depends upon it. It is, besides, a question of very great literary interest, since William Shakspeare, partly in his immortal play of “Macbeth,” has most minutely recorded the story of the love of Flaald, or Fleance, with Nesta, the unhappy daughter of King Griffith, who some accounts (mostly Welsh) assert, were put to death by the irate monarch for the dreadful offence of marrying without his leave. Some prosaic writers assert that only Fleance was slain, and that the lady married again, and there may be some colour for this statement ; but be that as it may, the sceptre departed from King Griffith, and his half-brother Bleddyn succeeded him for want of heirs. The question is curiously complicated by the position which Alan fil. Flaald bore towards the sons of Bleddin, with respect to the half-Welsh, half-English—or, perhaps, it would be more correct to write the alternate English and Welsh—province which comprised the Castles of Whittington and Oswestry.

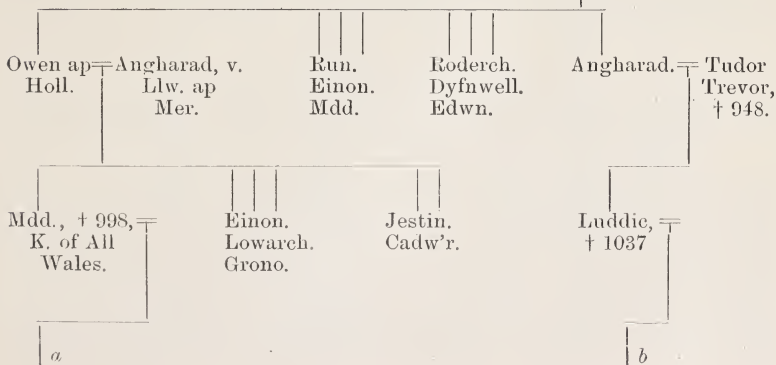
It has always been assumed that the Fitzalans claimed possession of these estates under the suzerainty of the Welsh princes ; whereas it is now fairly established by the writer (see his *History of Derbyshire*, 7th Section, and the *Brownes of Beckworth Castle*) that the Fitzalans, with respect to this property, were all along Lords of the Welsh princes, including the Peverils, who were clearly a part of them ; and the reason for it has been discovered in the fact that Nesta,

daughter of King Griffith, was English heir to her mother, who was co-heir with her sister (who married the Earl of Chester) of the Earls of Mercia, the ancient Lords of Oswestry and of this debateable border land. The learned reader must be referred to the writer's works just mentioned for further proof of these propositions, and also for explanation of the fact that Shakspeare, in recording the pedigree of the Fitzalans, was writing from his own family tradition. His grandmother was one of the Princesses of Powis; and the Lords of Hatton, under whom the Shaksperes held their estates, certainly from the time of Edward III, were directly connected with the Lords of Monmouth (great tenants of King Griffith) who secretly nurtured the young Fitz-Flaald in one of their castles, and who gave him his *soubriquet* of Senescal or Steward, by appointing him to that office at Monmouth. This office of steward was common in Wales and Brittany, but not in Scotland, where probably it never existed. The evidence of the *Salisbury MSS.* is of inestimable value in giving information respecting this family, as the following pedigrees partly compiled from it will show.

PEDIGREE OF HOWELL DDA

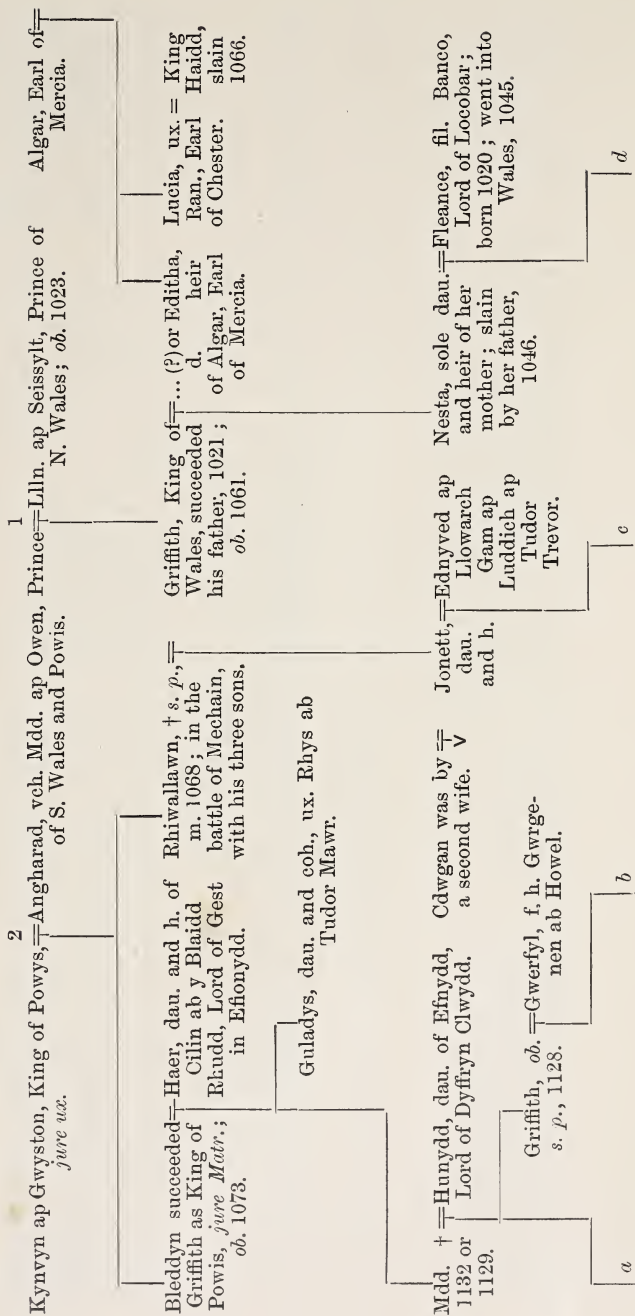
(Chiefly from *Add. C. No. 177 in the Bodleian Library.*)

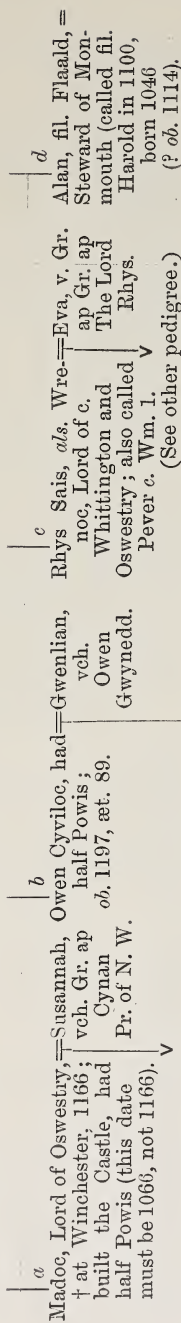
Howell Dda, King of All Wales, † 948. =



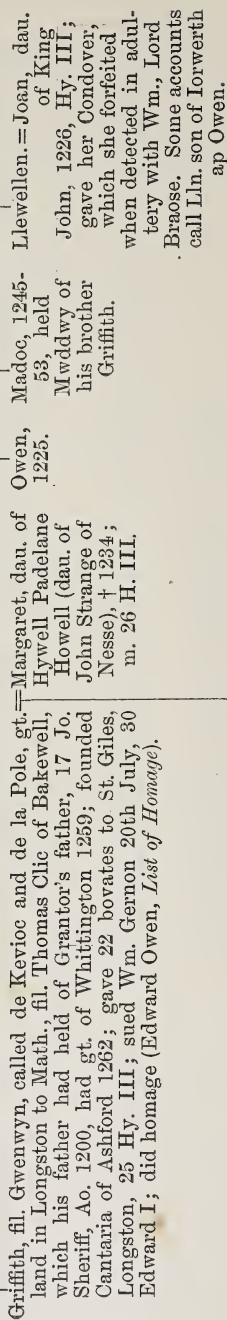
PEDIGREE OF THE PRINCES OF POWIS.

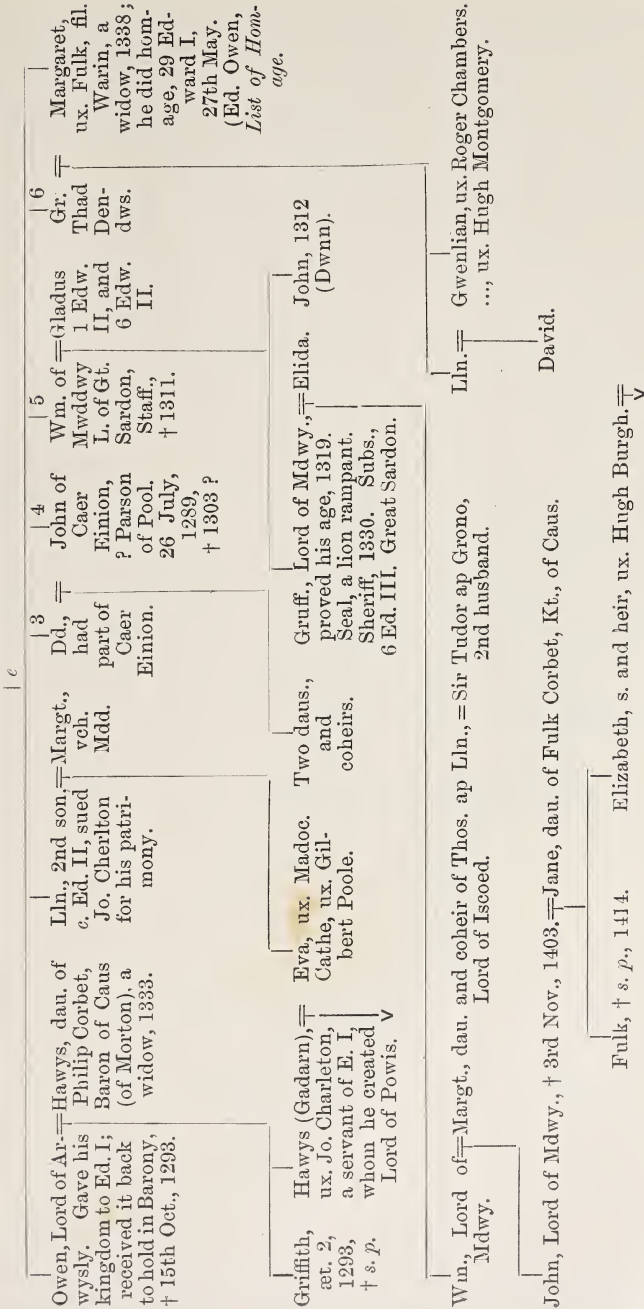
(Chiefly from Sir Watkin Williams Wynn's MSS.)





Gwenwynwyn, only son, had half Powis, alternately fighting with and for King John = Margaret, dau. of the Lord Rhys ap a prisoner at Shrewsbury 1211; accompanied that King to Wales again, rebelled, Tudor, Prince of N. Wales, 1232; had and (1217) rejoined him, † 1218 (?). 5 R. I, held Ashford *in cap.* Dower in Ashford.

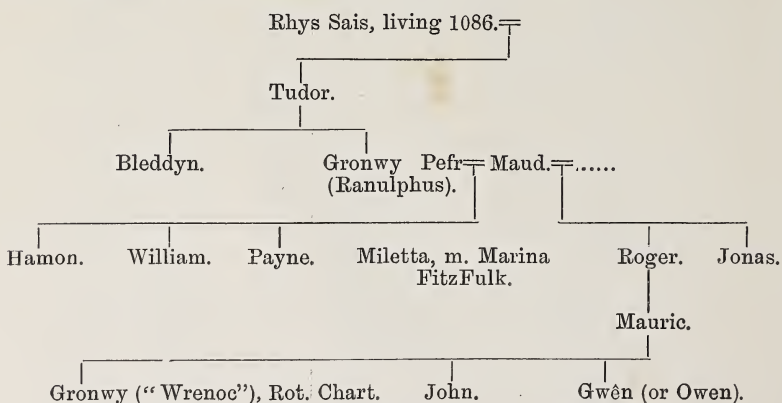




cessful intruders, for it is recorded that in the year 1070 he divided his possessions among his sons. Tudyr, the eldest son, had his father's lands in Whittington and the district of Maelor; but he clearly held them under Roger de Montgomery, for he is recorded in *Domesday* as a tenant to the Norman Earl of Shrewsbury, to whom he paid a rent of £4 5s.

"Bleddyn, the eldest son of Tudyr, had at his father's death the lands of Maelor . . . Ranulphus (in Welsh Gronwy, Ronary, or Wrenoc as he was variously called), the younger son, had the lands in Whittington. In Welsh pedigrees he is styled Gronwy Pefr—*i.e.*, Ranulphus the smart, or handsome. He married Maud, daughter of Ingelric, a noble Saxon, who had previously had a son named William, of which the Conqueror himself was the father. By Ranulphus (who had a grant from the Conqueror of Hatfield in Essex), she had three sons, Hamon, William, and Payne. It may be presumed that William, the son of Maud by the Conqueror, was brought up with his half-brothers, for they all bore the appellation of Pefr, Anglicised with the name of Peverell. The Conqueror's son, William, had a grant of estates in Nottinghamshire, Northamptonshire, Derbyshire, etc., and the other sons of Maud were amply provided for. Hamon Peverell, after the attainder of Robert de Belesme, had Whittington, to which his brother William, and subsequently his nephew (Payne), and eventually his niece (Miletta) also succeeded."

Mr. E. Owen informs me that from this article by Mr. Morris can be adduced the following:—



The late Robert Eyton, unquestionably the greatest of our English historians (so great was he, indeed, that

he may almost be called our only historian), was greatly exercised by this pedigree; and whilst frankly admitting his great respect for, and indeed his indebtedness to, Joseph Morris for many important facts, which he had embodied in his *History of Shropshire*, yet he positively refused to accept him as a guide upon this question. Perhaps if Eyton had had the advantage of studying the great work of the Salusburies, he would have given way to its irresistible logic. In writing respecting the grant of Whittington Castle to Roger Powis, by Henry II, in 1165, Eyton, who was a great student of this work, records the fact that the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (New Ser., vol. xii, p. 285) has stated that Roger was the brother of William, Hamon, and Pagan Peverel. He writes sententiously, and not in very good temper, perhaps: "In short, we do not know, and are not likely to know, who the father of the three Peverel brothers was" (vol. xi, p. 31); and yet somewhat inconsistently he accepts the Welsh statement that "Roger Peverel was son of Wrenoc, son of Tudor, son of Rhys Sais;" and Eyton himself quotes that *Domesday* under Whittington, records that a certain Tudor, a Welshman, held of the Earl Roger Montgomery a fine or commot of land in Wales, for which he rendered £4 5s. rent. Surely this confirms the Salusburies to the letter, and settles the question.

The writer, as he always does in Welsh matters, has thrown himself upon the generosity of Mr. Hughes, of Kinmel; Mr. A. N. Palmer, of Wrexham; the Honourable George Kenyon, Major-General the Honourable George Wrottesly, and last but not least upon Mr. Edward Owen; but from none of them has he succeeded in obtaining any distinct assistance, though the proposition is admitted to be as interesting as it is perplexing; and he trusts that some reader of the *Archæologia* may come to his assistance.

Mr. Hughes of Kinmel points out that the scribes must be in error in giving *Eva verch Gr ap Gr ap* the

Lord Rhys as the wife of Rhys Sais, because Rhys was first cousin of the Lord Rhys (they were sisters' sons); nor can Mr. Hughes find any confirmation of a second wife of Rhys Sais given in Salusburie; the three sons of Rhys, Tudor Elida, and Iddon, are clearly established in Welsh history as the murderers of Gwrgenan ap Silsilt, Prince of Powys, in 1079.

It should be noted that the Salusburie MSS. gives Grono as a bastard son of Tudor ap Rhys, and Joanes as his illegitimate son; perhaps his fellow-countrymen so treated him on account of his paying tribute to the Earl Roger Montgomery: a fact which would excite their contempt. The dates given, 12 William I, and 1070, are inconsistent with our ideas of the date of *Domesday*; but probably that great work was not, as our savants suppose, accomplished in a single year, but more probably occupied the full twenty years from the Conquest to 1086, the date assigned by Ordericus for its completion; and, in that case, 12 William I may be the true date of the Shropshire portion of it. It would be of value to collect every date that can be found in connection with it—in which Welsh records may materially assist.

The mother of Rhys Sais is given as Jonet, verch Rivallon ap Cynfyn, Prince of North Wales; apparently he was second husband of Angharad v. Mdd ap Owen, and was married after 1025. The pedigree just given of this lady in vol. ii, p. 25, of Add. C. No. 177, in the Bodleian Library, which gives some dates. Owen, her grandfather, was son of Howell Dda, who died 948, and brother of Angharad, wife of Tudor Trevor; her father was Mdd ap Owen ap Howell, who died 998; and her first husband, Lln. ap Silsilt, is said to have died 1023. Looking at the fact that Ranulf Peverel and his son William were coeval with the Conquest, it seems impossible that the mother of Rhys Sais could have been a granddaughter of Cynfyn ap Gwerston. It would seem also that some of the Welsh wives had been selected at random; the males would rank fairly in these Poems, but not necessarily their wives.

Robert Eyton was too much carried away by scorn for pretentious quacks to do full justice to the Peveril pedigree: he rashly declared that in no instance did any of the Peverils succeed Ranulf or Wrenock in his possession of Domesday property. This is manifestly inaccurate as regards the Norfolk property, which most certainly descended from Wrenock to the Peverils, as well as to Alan fil. Flaald, who seems to have been chief Lord, and who, under the advice and influence of the Lords of Monmouth, granted interest in Sporle and Mileham, so William Peveril of Dover succeeded, in Herts, Essex, and London, Ranulph Peveril and Robert Gernon (or the "Bearded One"), whose posterity crept into part of the Peveril inheritance at Bakewell. More curiously still the Peverils, under the name of de Hesding, or Hastings, succeeded him in that rape in Sussex Ernulf de Hastings, put to death by King Stephen. Ordericus calls him "Avunculus" of William fil. Alan: which may mean his father's or mother's sister's son, or more probably a female relative through Alan's mother.

It is quite clear, in spite of Eyton's objections, that several of the Peverels succeeded to Wrenock's Domesday estate, and in so many places, that it could only have been as his heirs by the Welsh or Roman law of gavelkind: Eyton, having been equally misled respecting the family of Warin de Metz, whom he fails to recognise as the direct descendants of Warin the Bald; but a study of their lawsuits with the Peverils, extending over 100 years, proves conclusively that they were asserting the rights of their ancestor Warin against the Welsh usurpers of his estates. But the Fitzwarens also acknowledged the over-lordship of the Fitzalans, whose ancestors might have paid tribute to the Norman lords, as occasion made it necessary, but who generally asserted their descent from the Earls of Mercia, the ancient Lords of Whittington and Oswestry.

The MSS. open to the writer, except those of the Salusburies, gave no help on this subject. Griffith Hughes has no mention of Rhys Sais, nor has Peter

Ellis ; and the *Bodleian MSS.* are also silent. Peter Ellis, indeed, in his pedigree of Tudor Trevor, adds one element of doubt. He, indeed, confirms the Salusburies' account that Ednoved ap Llowarch ap Lluddic ap Tudor Trevor married Jenett verch Rivallon ap Kynoyn, but he makes Rhys Sais not the son but the brother of Ednoved, whom he makes the husband of the impossible wife, Eva verch Griffith Hir ap Griff ap ye Argelwydd Rys ; and to Tudor, son of Rhys Sais, he gives a wife, Jane, verch Rys Vychan ap Rys ap M'dd ; and to him he gives two sons, Blethen and Grono ; but obviously their date precludes the latter from being Ranulf Pever, of the time of the Conquest. Salusburies' pedigree makes Tudor only the father of a bastard son, Grono.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, NEWTON NOTTAGE, GLAMORGAN.

By G. E. HALLIDAY, Esq.

THE TOWER.

APART from its archæological interest, the Parish Church of Newton Nottage has a charm of its own, both in itself and its surroundings.

The old churchyard seems merged in the undulating golden-green sandhills stretching away to the mouth of the river Ogmore on the east—and to Porthcawl, a mile or so to the west. Beyond the sandhills lies the sea, with the Devonshire hills far away in the distance.

The church consists of a chancel, nave, western tower, and an unusually large south porch (Fig. 3), containing many good examples of thirteenth, fourteenth, but more especially fifteenth-century work.

There seems no evidence, however, of any remains belonging to the twelfth century being *in situ*; although it appears to the writer that the bases of the fourteenth-century porch entrance arch are in reality Norman capitals turned upside down, to suit the builders of that time.

The tower, to which the writer more particularly wishes to draw attention, is a massive structure, in all about 54 ft. high—27 ft. from north to south, and 22 ft. from east to west, supported at its four corners by six exceedingly heavy buttresses. From its general appearance, and from the evidence of the early details still remaining, there is little if any doubt but that this portion of the building, at any rate, was used for defensive purposes.

The range of eight massive corbels projecting about 2 ft. from the eastern face of the tower wall, formed in

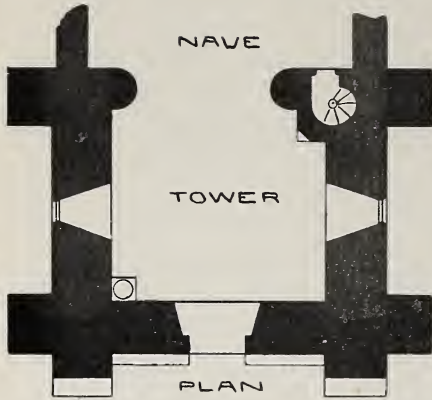


Fig. 5.—Newton Nottage Church.

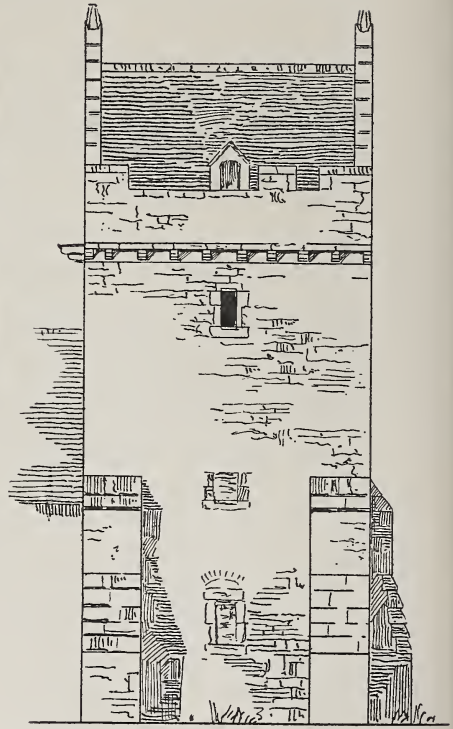


Fig. 6.—Tower of Newton Nottage Church.

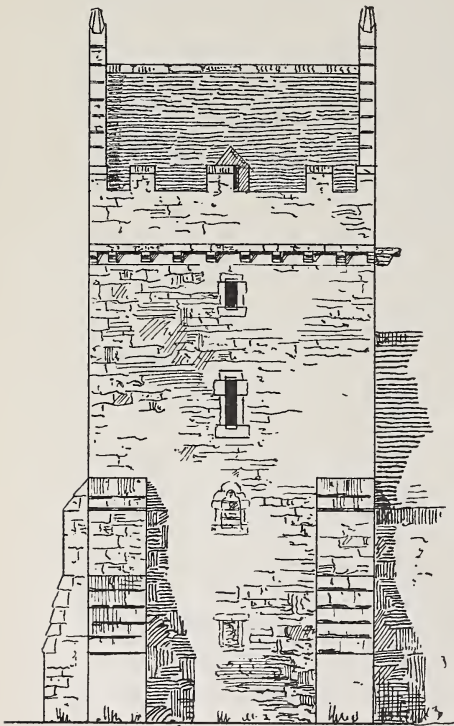


Fig. 7.—Tower of Newton Nottage Church.

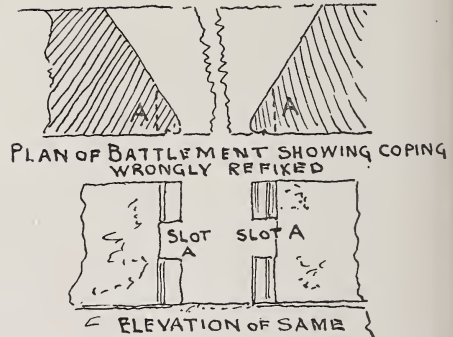


Fig 10.—Newton Nottage Church.

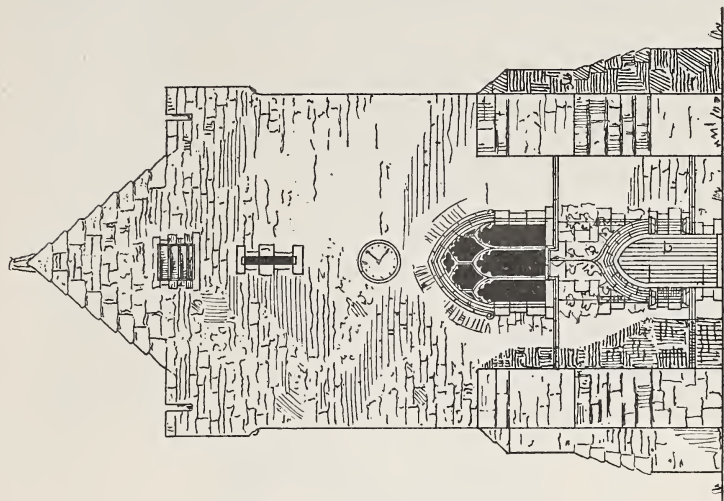


FIG. 1. NEWTON NOTTAGE CHURCH ; VIEW FROM SOUTH-EAST.



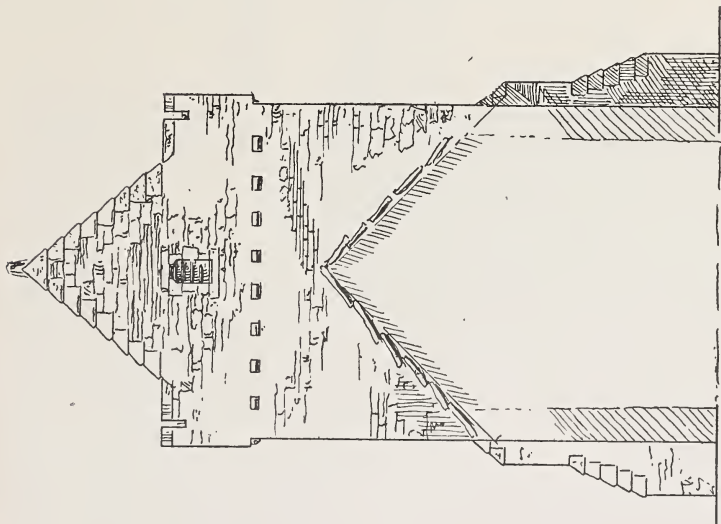
FIG. 4. NEWTON NOTTAGE CHURCH ; PRIEST'S DOOR.

all probability the support for a temporary wooden platform ; while the splayed and moulded battlement



WEST VIEW

Fig. 9.—Tower of Newton Nottage Church.



EAST VIEW

Fig. 8. —Tower of Newton Nottage Church.

coping-stones (Fig. 10), now laid flat, would, when placed on their natural bed, form a moulded and weathered battlement coping to the early flat-roofed tower. It will be noticed that these stones have “slots” about

4 ins. wide, cut through their outer moulding (Fig. 11). The writer would suggest that these slots were intended to receive wooden uprights; hence having regard to the large corbels before referred to, a fairly correct hypothesis showing an outer defence to the east is obtained: from which it will be seen that an archer stationed on this platform, himself protected, could command the body of the church with far greater ease than if standing behind the battlement (See Fig. 12). As some corroborative evidence to this theory, the opening on the east tower wall appears to indicate a

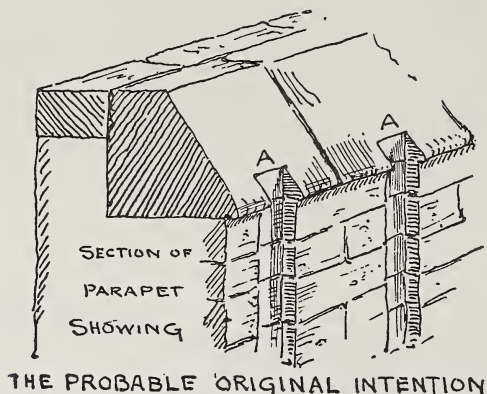


Fig. 11.—Newton Nottage Church.

way of access to the platform, as on the inside there is a large projecting corbel or “step-up” to this opening from the floor below; which tends to show that this was not only used as a window, but also as a means of egress. There are no traces of corbel stones to the west, the louvred opening into the belfry is modern.

Viollet-le-Duc, in his *Dictionnaire Raisonné de l'Architecture*, vol. vi, gives several illustrations of almost identical methods of outer defence adopted in France during mediæval times. If the reader will compare Le-Duc's illustration with Fig. 12, he will at once see the similarity which exists, especially with regard to the great corbels at Newton. Another

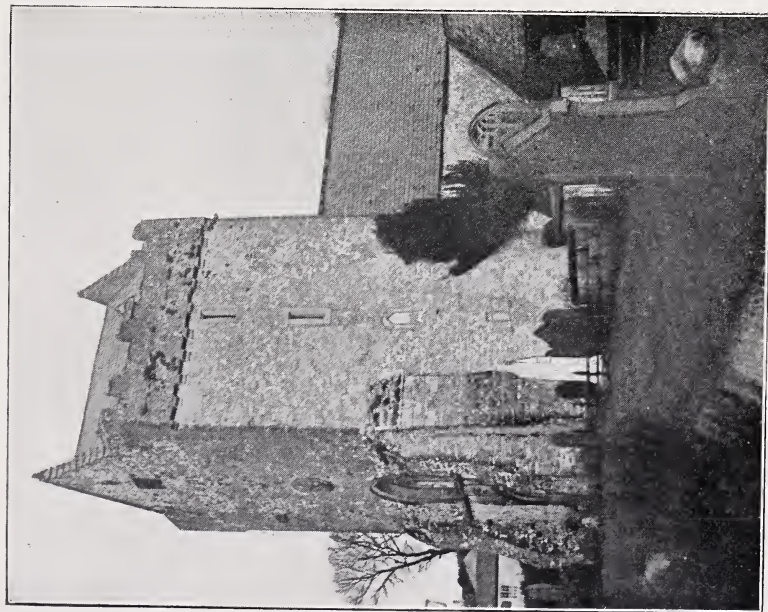


FIG. 2. NEWTON NOTTAGE CHURCH, WEST TOWER.

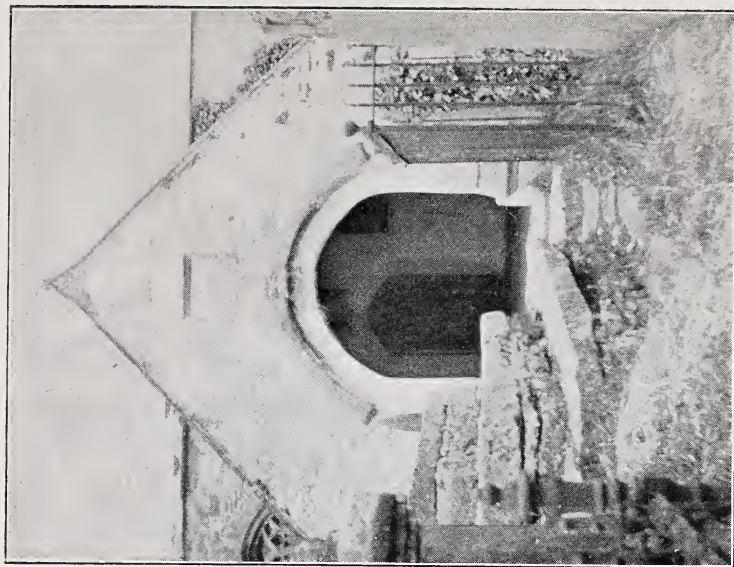


FIG. 3. NEWTON NOTTAGE CHURCH, SOUTH PORCH.

proof of the tower having been used for defence is, that the spiral stairway from the nave to the first floor is loopholed on the inside with openings which would command the western door. Several of the iron bars with which these openings were provided still remain.

During the fifteenth century the defensive character of the tower appears to have been done away with.

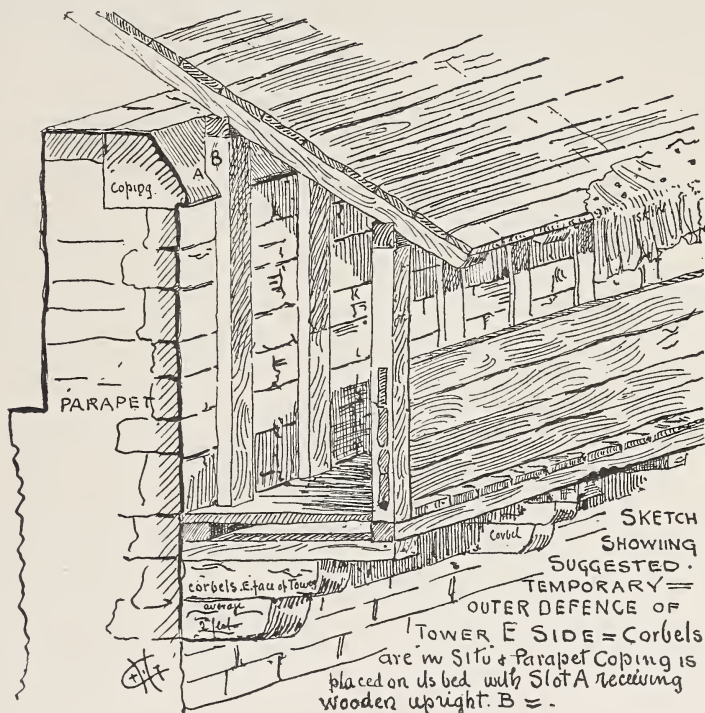


Fig. 12.—Newton Nottage Church.

The beautiful west door with crocketed label and pinnacles was inserted, and the roof assumed the present gabled form.

The priest's door (Fig. 4) and adjacent windows, seem part of this rebuilding; there is little doubt that the circular stone pulpit, with its very rudely-carved representation of the flagellation of Our Lord, is of the same period.

The belfry contains four bells : two given in 1622 and two in 1689. Of these, three are cracked and the fourth cannot be swung, but is only struck with the clapper. The bell-framing was once an excellent and really artistic piece of carpentry, but is now unfortunately in a very bad state of repair.

NOTE.—The above notes and sketches form part of the writer's report written at the instance of the Rector and Churchwardens, with a view to the reparation of the tower.

THE VAIRDRE BOOK.

THE *Vairdre Book* is a collection of antiquarian notes written at the end of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth century, by—or under the direction of—George Owen, the historian of Pembrokeshire, who had gathered round him a band of antiquaries, among whom were Robert Holland, George Owen Harry, and George Owen, the York Herald; the last two have often been confounded with the historian (see *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. iv, p. 385; Fenton's *Pembrokeshire*, p. 563; and the life of G. O. Harry in the *D. N. B.*

The book obtained its name from having at one time got into the possession of Lloyd of Vairdre, in Llandyssul, Cardigan; and it was apparently bound up in its present state by Robert Vaughan (see *Cambrian Register*, vol. ii, p. 81). It now belongs to Sir Marteine Lloyd, Lord of Kemes.

Extracts from the book have been published, not with entire accuracy, in the eighth and thirteenth volumes of the third series of this Journal, and also in the Supplement to the *Baronia de Kemeys*; several others will be found in Owen's *Pembrokeshire*. I propose from time to time to publish in this Journal such further extracts as will be of general interest. Many papers from the *Vairdre Book* were copied by George Owen into the *Fragments of Wales, Pembrok and Kemes*, and other of his works.

HENRY OWEN.

Poyston.

I.

(ff. 19a.) This shold be subscribid under the mapp of Wales.
 (8 May, 1610.) Wales at the tyme of the conquest consisted of so muche land as ys now in the xiiij sheres of Wales vzd in the sheres of

Anglesei	Flint
Carn[ar]von	Penbrok
Merioneth	Cardigan
Montgom[er]y	Carm[ar]then
Denbigh	Monmeth

And so many Lordeshippes as by the statute of 27 H. 8 ar annexed to the Counteyes of Gloucester, Hereford and Salop.

Willm̄ the conqueror p[re]sently after his conquest of England began to make warr upon the prince of Wales and wansom. lip̄s next audioynig England. W^m Rufus did the like & in the 11 yere of his Raing slew prince Rees ap theodor¹ prince of South Wales, & then came all south Wales to the kinge possession and then the Kinge gave most of yt to diuise noble mē of England & kept lytele in his possession vzd Carn̄then & Cardigan sheres.

H. 3. Creatud his sonne prince of wales but this was but of South Wales for North Wales was then wholly in the prince of North Wales' handes.

By composition between H. 3 & prince Llu² the king hadd 4 cantredes yelded un̄t him by the prince vzd Rose & Ryvonuog³ now the lipp of Denbigh, Diffryn Clwid⁴ that is now the lip̄ of Ruthin and the cantred of Englefeld⁵ in Flint shere.

(f. 19. b.) E. I gave the ij first to Lacy erle of lincolne⁶ & the third, Diffryncloyd, to grey⁶ & mad him Lo. of Ruthin.

E. i having in his possession most pte of the Countey of carn̄then ever seithens the conquest of Rees ap Theuder & all Cardigan in the ij yere of his Raing slew prince llñ of north wales and tooke rest (?) unto his hande the principalyty of North-wales vzd Anglesey, Carn̄von & m̄ioneth & then mad his sonne E borne at Carn̄von prince of wales & gave un̄t him so much Landes as he hadd in handes both in Northwales & South-wales vzd so much as ys composed wth ⁷ collor in this mapp all the rest of Wales, being the far greter & better pte, was in the haudes of sundry Lordes m̄ches whose auncesters had

¹ Rhys ap Tewdwr.

² Llywelyn ap Gruffydd.

³ Rhos and Rhyvoniog.

⁴ Dyffryn Clwyd.

⁵ Tegeingl.

⁶ Edward gave these lordships in 1282 to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and to Reginald, Lord Grey de Wilton.

⁷ Blank in MS.

eyther conquerid the same from the Welshmen ar hadd yt by the kinge gift being first conquerid by the king or yeldid to him by composition & that apereth in this mapp being compassid about wth ¹ coller.

(f. 20 b.) Endorsed. 1610. 8 Maij. Wales.

What yt was at the conquest how the princeipalytye was made & how yt was subduid.

A subscription for the mapp of Wales.

II.

(F. 46 b.) (17 July '98.)² Yo^u shall find many decayed townes in Wales & the cause is for that all the townes in wales were built for maunteyning of the Lordes marchers garrisons w^{ch} thei were dryven to kepe there of Englishmen & Normans and when so many townes were builded in wales, as ys to be seene, thei were all well inhabited whiles the contrey was disobedient as ys said before but when the contrey grew to be civell & peaceable then such of those townes as stode convenient eyther to *serve* as a throwfare or a convenient place for a *markett* towne or ells hadd som good port or harborow fytt for trading by sea those townes fell to some good trade & so florished & dothe yett vphold them selves in som Resonable welth, the rest being placed in wild & obscure places vnapt for any trade fell into Ruinne & vtter decaye.

besyde the cause of the decaye of townes aforesaid Owen Glindwr in his warres dyd burne spoyle diuerse townes w^{ch} then were Inhabyted by englishmen and Rased them to the grounde that thei were never Reedified nor never cold be able to Recouer there former estate as some for example

Welsh poole in Montgomeryshire
new Radnor
grismond³
the haye
Caeresarose⁴

endorsed:—Of the decaye of townes & Castells in Wales.

¹ Blank in MS.

² The earlier part of this tract was published in *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. xiii, p. 133. The above is a later addition by George Owen in his rough hand.

³ Grosmont.

⁴ Caersws.

REPORT OF PORTMADOC MEETING.

(Continued from page 78.)

ROUTES OF THE EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION NO. 1.—TUESDAY, AUGUST 18th

LLYSTYN GWYN AND CRICCIETH.

Route.—Members left the Town Hall at 9 A.M., and proceeded by carriage north-west through Dolbenmaen to Llystyn Gwyn (near Brynkir Railway Station); then south through Llanystumdwy to CRICCIETH; and east back to PORTMADOC.

The following objects of interest were visited :—

Penmorfa (*Church of St. Beuno*).
 Gesail Gyfarch (*Inscribed Stone*).
 Dolbenmaen (*Church and Mound*).
 Brynkir Hall (*The Property of Mr. R. M. Greaves*).
 Ystum Cegid (*Cromlech*).
 Llystyn Gwyn (*Inscribed Stone*).
 Rhos-y-Lan (*Cromlech*).
 Llanystumdwy (*Church*).
 Criccieth (*Church and Castle*).
 Ystumllyn (*Ancient Historic House, the Property of Colonel O. Lloyd J. Evans*).

The members were hospitably entertained to LUNCHEON at Brynkir Hall by kind invitation of R. M. Greaves, Esq., and to TEA at Ystumllyn by invitation of Colonel O. Lloyd J. Evans.

EXCURSION NO. 2.—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19th.

HARLECH AND CWM BYCHAN.

Route.—Members left the Town Hall at 9 A.M., and proceeded by carriage south through Harlech to LLANBEDR; then east through Cwm Bychan to the ROMAN STEPS; returning again to LLANBEDR, and taking the train from Pensarn Station back to PORTMADOC.

The following objects of interest were visited :—

Glyn Cywarch (*Ancient Mansion, the Residence of Lord Harlech*).
 Harlech (*Castle*).
 Harlech: Ty Eiddow (*An Old Church converted into Cottages*)
 Llanfair (*Church*).
 Cwm Bychan (*Roman Steps*).
 Llanbedr (*Church and Stone, with Incised Spiral*)

The members were hospitably entertained to LUNCHEON in the courtyard of HARLECH CASTLE by the kind invitation of the President, R. H. Wood, Esq., and to TEA at WERN GRON FARM by Randal Casson, Esq.

EXCURSION NO. 3.—THURSDAY, AUGUST 20th.

TRECEIRI AND LLANGYBI.

Route.—Members left the Town Hall at 9 A.M., and proceeded by carriage west through Criccieth and Chwilog to FOUR CROSSES; then north to LLANAELHAIARN; returning through Llanybi and Criccieth to PORTMADOC.

The following objects of interest were visited :—

Llanaelhaiarn (*Church and Inscribed Stone*).
 Treceiri (*Ancient British Fortress*).
 Llanybi (*St. Cybi's Church and Well*).

The members were hospitably entertained to LUNCHEON in the Board School-Room at LLANAELHAIARN by kind invitation of J. E. Greaves, Esq., the Lord-Lieutenant of Carnarvonshire; and to TEA at GLASFRYN by kind invitation of Mrs. Williams-Ellis.

EXCURSION NO. 4.—FRIDAY, AUGUST 21st.

BEDDGELERT AND NANT GWYNANT.

Route.—Members left the Town Hall at 9 A.M., and proceeded by carriage north through the Pass of Aberglaslyn to Beddgelert (making a détour south-east from Prenteg to HAFOD GARREGOG and the BRIDGE OF ABERGLASLYN); then north-east to HAFOD LWYFOG in Nant Gwynant; returning again through Beddgelert to PORTMADOC.

The following objects of interest were visited :—

Hafod Garregog (*Once the Residence of the Welsh Bard, Rhys Goch O Eryri*).
 Bwlch Gwernog (*Ancient Road and Hut-Circles*).
 Beudy Newydd (*Camp*).
 Ty Mawr (*Old Chapel*).
 Beddgelert (*Church*).
 Muriau'r Dré (*Hut-Circles*).
 Hafod Lwyfog (*Old House belonging to Colonel Mainwaring*).

LUNCHEON was provided for the members at BEDDGELERT, and they were hospitably entertained to afternoon TEA at HAFOD LWYFOG by Colonel Mainwaring.

NOTES ON OBJECTS OF INTEREST SEEN DURING THE EXCURSIONS.

Prehistoric Remains.—The earliest of the prehistoric antiquities visited were the cromlechs at Ystum Cegid and Rhos-y-Llan, situated in the comparatively low-lying country to the north of Criccieth. We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. J. E. Griffith, F.L.S., for the use of the photographs here reproduced. Megalithic structures of this class are now generally admitted to be sepulchral chambers of the Neolithic period. In Wales, as in Denmark and elsewhere, cromlechs or dolmens are generally found at no great distance from the sea-coast. There do not seem to be any cromlechs along the north coast of Wales between Chester and Bangor, but following the coast-line round beyond this they will be found to occur at pretty frequent intervals. First come the Plâs Newydd cromlechs on the Anglesey side of the Menai Straits; further along the north coast of Carnarvonshire is the Clynnog Fawr cromlech; and on the south coast of Carnarvonshire are several cromlechs in the neighbourhood of Pwllheli and Criccieth. On the coast of Cardigan Bay there are groups of cromlechs between Harlech and Barmouth, more particularly near Cors-y-gedol; but beyond this there are none until we come to north Pembrokeshire. Lastly, there are also cromlechs along the south coast of Wales at Manorbier, Arthur's Stone in Gower, and at St. Lythan's, near Cardiff. The cromlechs at Ystum Cegid and Rhos-y-Llan, seen during the Portmadoc Meeting, are not specimens of the first importance, although of considerable size. The capstone of the one at Ystum Cegid is 15 ft. long by 11 ft. 6 ins. wide by 1 ft. 3 ins. thick. These Megalithic monuments have been described by the Rev. E. L. Barnwell in the *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. xv, p. 135.

The ancient British hill-fort of Treceiri¹ was visited under the most unfavourable conditions, in pouring rain. This was the fifth time the members of the Association have made the ascent, the previous occasions having been from Carnarvon in 1848, 1877, and 1894, and from Portmadoc in 1868. The practical spade work done by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould and Mr. R. Burnard, F.S.A., in the course of last year has been the means of putting an end to the futile guesses as to the probable age of the fortress made in the past by ingenious antiquaries. The antiquities found during the excavations of the huts within the fortified area belong to the Late-Celtic period, and cannot be much older than the beginning of the Roman occupation of Britain. The exploration is to be continued this year when, no doubt, equally interesting results will be obtained.

The hut-circles inspected in the neighbourhood of Aberglaslyn and in Nant Gwynnant are of the same class as those which may be seen by thousands on the mountains and moors of Wales, Cornwall, and Devon. This kind of dwelling was probably in use from the

¹ See *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. i, p. 25; 3rd Ser., vol. ix, p. 86; 4th Ser., vol. ii, p. 66; 4th Ser., vol. xii, p. 243; and 6th Ser., vol. iv, p. 1.



CROMLECH AT YSTUM CEGID, NEAR CRICCIETH.

(From a Photograph by J. S. Griffith, Esq., F.L.S.)



CROMLECH AT YSTUM CEGID, NEAR CRICCIETH.

(From a Photograph by J. E. Griffith, Esq., F.L.S.)



CROMLECH AT RHOS-Y-LLAN, NEAR CRICCIETH.

(From a Photograph by J. E. Griffith, Esq., F.L.S.)



CROMLECH AT RHOS-Y-LLAN, NEAR CRICCIETH.

(From a Photograph by J. E. Griffith, Esq., F.L.S.)

Stone Age, through the Bronze Age into the Iron Age. The period to which particular examples belong can only be determined by excavation.

At Llanbedr¹ a stone was examined in the churchyard which in all probability belongs to the Bronze Age, and is a unique specimen as far as Wales is concerned. The stone is four-sided, and tapers towards the top. It is 2 ft. 9 ins. high by 11 ins. wide at the top, and 1 ft. 11 ins. wide at the bottom, by 1 ft. 2 ins. thick. At the top there is a single spiral, neatly incised. This remarkable piece of archaic sculpture attracted the attention of the late Sir James Simpson, and is mentioned in his monograph on "Cup- and Ring-Sculptures," forming the Appendix to vol. vi of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*. Those who wish to pursue the subject further may with advantage consult Mr. George Coffey's papers, on the "Ornament of the Bronze Age," in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*.

Romano-British Remains.—An alleged Roman camp and road near Aberglaslyn were pointed out to the members. A Roman origin is assigned to them by the late Mr. J. W. Grover, F.S.A., who has published a paper on the subject in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*. It does not appear that any distinctly Roman remains have been found in or near the camp. Some judicious excavations might settle the point.

With regard to the so-called "Roman Steps,"² there is nothing to show decisively to what age they belong. A careful survey of this and other similar paved ways in the district might perhaps throw some light on their antiquity. The track-way over the pass is only paved in places, and with varying degrees of good workmanship; so that it altogether lacks the thoroughness which is characteristic of roads laid down by Roman engineers. The flags and steps do not show an amount of wear which would warrant assigning a higher antiquity to them.

Early Christian Remains.—Three inscribed stones belonging to the Early Christian Period were inspected during the Meeting:—

1. At Gesail Gyfarch,³ near Penmorfa, inscribed—

FILII CVNALIPI
CVNACI (HIC) IACIT
..... BECCVRI

2. At Llystyn Gwyn,⁴ near Brynkir, inscribed—

IC ORI FILIV F
POTENTI
NI

3. At Llanaelhaiarn,⁵ inscribed—

ALIORTVS ELMETIACO
HIC IACET

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. xiii, p. 155.

² *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. xiv, p. 472, and 4th Ser., vol. iv, p. 86.

³ *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. xiii, p. 161.

⁴ *Proc. Soc. Ant. London*, 2nd Ser., vol. xix, p. 255.

⁵ *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. v, p. 246.

The holy wells at Llanaelhaiarn and Llangybi were no doubt venerated in the Early Christian Period, although the structures now surrounding them are of later date.

Mediæval Remains.—The following churches were visited during the Meeting :—

Penmorfa.	Llanbedr.
Dolbenmaen.	Llanaelhaiarn.
Llanystumdwy.	Llangybi.
Criccieth.	Beddgelert.
Llanfair.	

Most of the churches in the district are small and unpretentious, with a bell-gable at the west end. Those seen by the members were altogether devoid of architectural or ecclesiological interest of any kind, except perhaps the churches at Penmorfa and Beddgelert.

Only two castles came under the notice of the members, namely, those at Criccieth and Harlech, both of which are Edwardian, the latter being by far the more important of the two. The fortresses are within sight of each other, and the object of their erection was no doubt to command the entrance to the estuary of Traeth Mawr and the Pass of Aberglaslyn beyond. The distance as the crow flies between the two castles is about seven miles. At Criccieth Castle, Mr. William George read a paper dealing with the few historical events connected with the building; but probably much more remains to be discovered by anyone who will take the trouble to search the archives of the Public Record Office in London. Unfortunately, this is one of the few Welsh mediæval fortresses which has not been described by the late Mr. G. T. Clark. It is situated on a detached rocky eminence, rising abruptly from the sea and almost forming an island. The outer works along the cliff have completely disappeared, and all that now remains are the walls of the inner defences, consisting of a polygonal enclosure with a massive gateway flanked by large drum towers. If there were any structures within the enclosure, they have been destroyed.

Harlech Castle¹ was described to the members by Mr. W. R. M. Wynne, the present Constable and Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Merioneth. The position of the Castle on the top of a high rock, rising abruptly from a flat expanse of sand, now partially covered with turf, is most imposing. At the time the Castle was built by Edward I, the sea, now a mile distant, must have washed the foot of the cliff. As at Sandwich in Kent, the gradual retirement of the sea has been taken advantage of by the golfer for converting the sandy waste into links. The inner ward of the Castle, which is all that is seen from a distance, is four-sided in plan, with drum towers at each of the angles, and a massive gateway, similar to that at Criccieth, on the land side. The drum towers at the two angles next the sea have small projecting turrets rising above the top of the parapet, so as to break the sky-line, and they add greatly to the picturesque effect, as

¹ See G. T. Clark in *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. vi, p. 101.

is the case also at Conway. One of these towers is associated with Bronwen the Fair. At the two angles of the portion of the gateway inside the courtyard, there are round towers which rise to a greater height than any of the others. The sky-line is thus broken by towers of three different sizes, rising to varying altitudes. The view from the middle ward across the sea towards the promontory of Lleyn is exceedingly fine. The golf-players on the links who would, under other conditions, seriously detract from the beauty of the scene, are so far below that they look like small beetles crawling about. It is to be hoped that, as one good result of the Portmadoc Meeting, the Association will be able to spend some of the money subscribed to the Local Fund on obtaining reliable plans of Criccieth and Harlech Castles to a large scale.

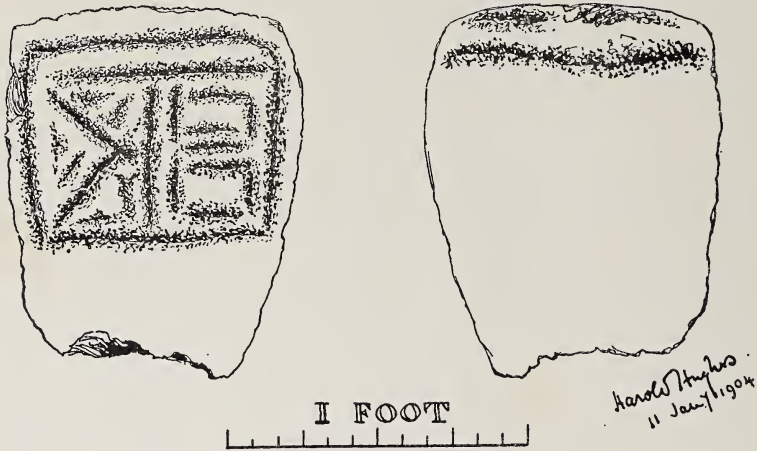
The ancient domestic architecture of the district is extremely poor, and the only interesting specimen visited was Lord Harlech's house at Glyn Cywarch, where there is some good oak carving.

Mr. Harold Hughes, A.R.I.B.A., contributes the following note :

Hafod Lwyfog.—Hafod Lwyfog, the property of Colonel Mainwaring, situated in Nant Gwynant, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Pen-y-gwryd, is a seventeenth-century house. The plan is a simple parallelogram, measuring externally about 54 ft. 6 ins. by 23 ft. The main front faces south-east. The entrance is in the centre. Out of an internal porch the kitchen opens on the left, the parlour on the right. A small third room is placed at the back of the porch, communicating with the kitchen. The large chimneys occupy the two gable-ends. The first floor is divided into four rooms, one at either end, and two in the centre placed back to back. These rooms communicate by doors leading from one room to the other. The original staircase occupied a recess on the left of the parlour fireplace. It is at present in a bad state of repair and blocked up. Below the parlour is a cellar. The internal divisions are wooden partitions, constructed with thick and thin upright boards. The beams and ceiling joists are for the most part moulded, and more trouble has been expended than might have been expected in connection with a small house placed amongst the wilds. On a beam supporting the joists in the parlour appear the initials and date $\text{E}^{\text{LL}}_{\text{E}} 1638$. The old fireplace in this room has been blocked up; but over it, on a shield are "three eagles displayed in fesse" (Gwynedd). The main timbers of the roof are ancient. The windows generally are not original, though, in the back elevation, is a simple mullioned window, consisting of square wooden mullions set diagonally. The ground on this side the house is considerably above the level of that in front, and an external door opens direct from one of the bed-rooms on the first floor. In the north-east gable-end are the remains of a two-light window, formerly lighting the cellar. The stone mullion is grooved for glass, but the jambs consist of rough local stone masonry.

Archaeological Notes and Queries.

ANCIENT STONE FOUND AT BANGOR.—The sketch illustrates the two faces of an ancient stone discovered at Bangor, December 29th, 1903. When Mr. Watkin Jones, builder, was excavating in search of a sewer (found to be incorrectly shown on the Corporation Map) under the pavement in High Street, the stone was discovered a little below the surface, a short distance to the east of the entrance-gates to the Cathedral yard, and close to the railings. Probably the ancient boundary of the yard was without the limit marked by the modern railing. I asked Mr. Watkin Jones if he would allow the stone to be removed to the Cathedral, and he most kindly had it conveyed there immediately.



Sculptured Stone found at Bangor.

The stone measures 1 ft. 2 ins. by $11\frac{3}{4}$ ins. The thickness varies from $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins. at the narrow end to 4 ins. at the wider end. The surface is much worn, and it is difficult to make out the pattern of the ornament. The front face contains a panel, in two divisions. The right-hand division, as shown in the sketch, appears to have been filled with a kind of key-pattern. The left-hand ornament is possibly some sort of diagonal key-pattern. The latter division is the most damaged portion of the stone. The reverse face is plain, with the exception of a roll or cord near the upper edge. One end of the stone—the lower—as shown in the sketches, is broken. The

general form would suggest that the stone might be the upper arm of an upright cross. The stone employed is a conglomerate.

HAROLD HUGHES.

CWM Y FFOSP.—This curiosity may be seen in the Ordnance Map. The name is *Cwm y Ffos*, the Dyke's Combe, and is situate at Blaenogwr, Ogmores Valley. The farmer of Blaenogwr informs me that the name in full is *Cwm Ffos yr Hwch*, the Combe of the Sow's Dyke, and the full name is sometimes pronounced *Cynffon Swch*, pure nonsense in regular Welsh: the Snout's Tail, or the Ploughshare's Tail. The latter name is clearly the alliterative result of pronouncing the full name quickly. In the Rhondda a certain field is called *Cá dan Giad* and *Cecin G'ia*, that is, *Cae dan Gauad*, an Enclosed Field, and *Cegin Gauaf*, Winter Kitchen!

Nantymoel, Glamorganshire.

JOHN GRIFFITH.

FONT AT AMBLESTON, PEMBROKESHIRE.—The Vicar of Ambleston, Pembrokeshire, the Rev. Thos. Jones, who was appointed to this



Fig. 1.—Bowl of Font from Ambleston Church, used as Pig-trough at Lambro' Farm.

benefice last May, while going round the parish lately, made a very remarkable discovery. One of the oldest men in the parish, Mr. Williams, Wallis Farm, gave the Vicar a very interesting account of the parish church; and on being asked how he accounted for the fact that there was no font in the church, simply asked the inquirer to accompany him to a back part of the house, and there a part of the font was discovered used as a *cheese-press*, ingeniously

constructed in an iron frame. It appears that the former occupier of the house was a churchwarden, and had bought it at a public sale, when the church was renovated seventy-one years ago. The Vicar traced the other part of the font to Lambro' Farm, in the parish of Wiston, occupied by Mr. Adams. Here it had been used

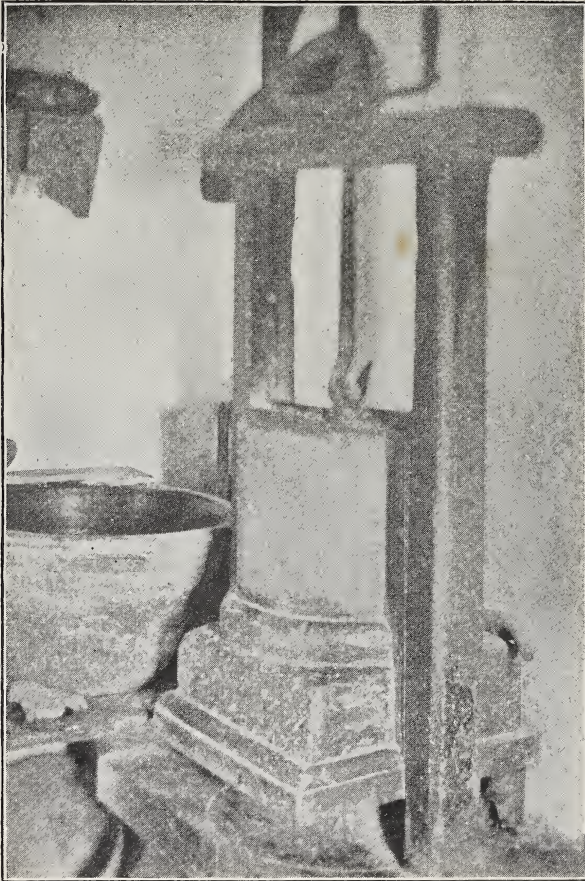


Fig. 2.—Stem and Base of Font from Ambleston Church, used as Weight for Cheese-Press at Wallis Farm.

as a *pig-trough* for all these years. Both of these farmers gave back readily to the Vicar what was at one time a sacred and consecrated part of the ancient parish church.

We are indebted for the above diagrams to the Rev. D. Bowen, Monkton Priory, Pembroke, who has for years taken great interest in the preservation of our ancient parish churches.

BACHGEN CAREG.—Such is the name in the Ordnance Map of a cairn situate right above the tunnel between the Rhondda and Avan Valleys. The name means Stone Boy! There is nothing on the spot suggesting a clue to such a meaning. In a Map of 1833, it is *Fachgen Careg*—nonsense again; but in such a bad Welsh form as to suggest a clue possibly to the proper form, namely, that it is *Corrwg Fechan*, the name of the parish transposed. On another cairn; on the same boundary line, the name of the parish is inscribed on an iron post, in a circular fashion like a coin-legend; and a mapster ignorant of Welsh may have read *Fechan* before *Corrwg*, and may have been assisted by a Welshman to make it *Fachgen Careg*, since perfected into *Bachgen Careg*.

JOHN GRIFFITH.

RHIW TOR Y CYMRŷ.—I believe there are some blood-curdling explanations of this name, the Tor of the Welshmen. The spot so-named is situate a mile or so north-west of Maesteg, Llangynwyd. The name is written in the mediæval charters of Margam, as I find *Notes on the Granges of Margam Abbey*, by Major Gray, of Port Talbot, “Torre-Kemerev,” “Torkemerev,” and “Toykemerev,” which is clearly *Tor y Cymereu*, now *Cymerau*, the Tor of the Confluences, or something of that sort. Compare *Rhyd y Cymerau*, Carm., and *Tor y Pantau*, Breck. Likewise the cognate of our *Cymmer*, the North-British *Cumber*, as in *Cumberland*, *Cumbernald*, has been contracted into *Comrie* in many Scottish place-names, like *Comrie*, near Crieff, and *Inver-Comrie* at the confluence of the Lyon and the Tay, and another in Rannoch (*The Gael*, 1873, p. 315).

JOHN GRIFFITH.

CAMBERIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. PORTMADOC MEETING,
AUGUST, 1903.

Subscriptions to Local Fund.

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BALANCE SHEET.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Excursion Tickets	109	13	0			
	14	14	0			
				124	7	0
„ Subscriptions (as per List)				93	11	6
„ Public Meeting (Admission Tickets)				1	8	0
Bank Interest				0	6	0
				£219	12	6

PAYMENTS.

Carriage Hire	176	6	6			
	22	5	10			
				98	12	4
Printing : R. Isaac Jones and Son	10	2	0			
Lloyd and Son	9	5	5			
				19	7	5
Railway Fares : Cambrian Railway Company				6	13	5
Conversazione : J. Holt Newell				5	0	0
108 Luncheons at Beddgelert	111	0	0			
	2	10	0			
				13	10	0
Loan Collection : Insurance	3	0	0			
Carriage of Parcels	0	16	7			
Caretakers : Constabulary	1	10	0			
Rowland Jones	1	13	0			
				6	19	7
Hire and Carriage of Furniture and Chairs	1	4	0			
Masonic Hall and Board Schoolroom	1	5	0			
Ynyscynhaiarn Urban District Council	0	10	6			
William Evans	0	5	0			
				3	4	6
Rent of Board Schoolroom and another Room				0	12	0
Postage, etc.	6	3	7			
	10	16	0			
				6	19	7
Telegrams and Postal Orders	0	12	1			
	10	6	4			
				0	18	5
Gratuities to Caretakers of Places visited				1	8	0
Stationery, etc.				3	11	9
Clerk and Doorkeeper				2	18	6
Cleaning Masonic Hall				0	5	0
Stamps on Agreements				0	5	6
Bank Commission	10	6	9			
	0	2	6			
				0	9	3
Cheque Book				0	2	1
Bill Poster				0	4	0
Photographs				0	16	0
Balance	26	17	9			
	120	17	5			
				45	15	2
				£219	12	6

¹ Paid out by the General Secretary.

NOTE.—The balance transferred to the Association would have been about £65 had not the Local Committee undertaken to pay for the printing of programmes and other items, which have hitherto been annually paid out of the General Fund of the Association. A considerable portion of the above Balance will be expended in meeting the cost of the Report of the Portmadoc Meeting issued to Subscribers of 10s. 6d. and upwards.

Audited and found correct.

Signed : JOHN E. GREAVES, Chairman of the Local Committee.

R. TREVOR OWEN, Senior General Secretary of the C.A.A.

D. G. OWEN, Honorary Treasurer of the Local Committee.

CHARLES E. BREESE, } Honorary Secretaries of the Local
T. E. MORRIS, } Committee.

1st March, 1904.

BRYNLLYS CASTLE AND CHURCH.—The name of Brynllys (the Ridge of the Palace) indicates a fortress of ante-Norman date, and probably refers to the residence of Brychan, ruler of Breconshire, which, as we know, was situated in this locality. After the Norman Conquest, Brynllys was granted by the Crown to Richard Fitz-Pons, who had fought valiantly against the Welsh, and with much success. From him it descended to his son Walter, who married the great heiress Margaret de Toni, and in her right became possessed of Clifford Castle, the name of which place he eventually took. It was a much more important place than Brynllys, which henceforth suffered from an absentee owner; and this is doubtless the reason that we hear but little of it in the Border wars. One incident in its history about this date is recorded by Giraldus Cambrensis. Mabel, Earl of Hereford, came hither on a visit to Walter Clifford. Mabel, says Giraldus, was remarkable for his inhumanity, and had persecuted the Bishop of St. David's to such an extent that the unfortunate prelate dared not enter Breconshire. But retribution overtook the tyrant, for while being hospitably entertained by Walter, the house was by accident burnt down, and he received a mortal blow by a stone falling from the principal tower on his head; upon which he instantly despatched messengers to recall the Bishop, and exclaimed with a lamentable voice:—"O my father and high priest, your Saint has taken most cruel vengeance on me, not waiting the conversion of a sinner, but hastening his death and overthrow." Thus he ended his tyranny and his life together. Walter de Clifford was succeeded by his son Walter, and at the death of the latter in 1263, his vast possessions passed to his only child Maud, widow of William Longespée, Earl of Salisbury. She married, secondly, John Giffard, who obtained from the King right of free warren in his wife's domain of Brynllys. It was this John Giffard who received licence from the King to hunt wolves.

On the death of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, an inquisition was held at Hereford, January 29th, 1298, and it was then found that "John Gyffard holds of Brecon the manor of Brynllys, with its appurtenances, and he is bound to find in the time of

war, at the Castle of Brecon, five war-horses and one other horse, during forty days, at the charges of the Lord, and owe suit as above." Giffard died in 1299, and a partition in Chancery was made, 27 Edward I, of "the lands which John Giffard held of the King in chief, of the inheritance of his late wife Maud." To his fourth daughter, Maud Giffard, was assigned the Castle and Manor of Brynlllys, with the appurtenances thereof, which were held of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Essex and Hereford, by knight's service, and which were of the yearly value of £13 16s. 10*d.* Maud Giffard was given in marriage by the King to William Genevill; but how long Brynlllys continued in the Genevill family is uncertain, and it appears eventually to have lapsed to the Crown.

In 1342 Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Essex and Hereford, was commanded by the King to raise one hundred and forty Welsh archers in the lands of Pengelly and Brynlllys, for the war in France; such archers to be furnished with bows, arrows, and other proper arms, and one suit of clothing, to follow in the train of Rhys ap Griffith and Edmund Hakelut.

When next we hear of it, in the time of Owen Glyndwr, it is stated to be the King's Manor. In a letter from John Fairford, Receiver of Brecon, to Henry IV, dated July 7th, 1403, he says: "May it please your most noble Lordship to know that on Friday last the rebels of Cantriffselley and Builth did burn certain houses within your Manor of Brynlllys." In the time of Henry VI, Brynlllys was claimed by Anne, widow of Humphrey, Earl of Stafford, as part of the lordship of Brecon: though it was even then doubted whether it was parcel of that lordship, and it was afterwards seized by the Crown, as forming no part of that property. In the twenty-third year of Henry VI, it was granted to Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham. After the attainder of that nobleman in 1483, his estates passed to the Crown, and a survey made in 1521 says the value of Brynlllys was £14 6s. 1½*d.*, and that "the Castle was decayed and meet for nothing but prisoners." The office of porter at the said castle was held by John Lewis Havard, at 2*d.* per diem. A house in Brynlllys was then in the King's hands by reason of a forfeit. Another survey, made in the same reign, shows that Robert Havard also held the office of bailiff; that the rents of assize from the freeholders of Brynlllys amounted to 113s. 1*d.*, and that the payment of "Firma Barcariorum" was customary. This was a rent paid by the lord in proportion to the number of shepherds he kept, in lieu of his obligation to carry materials for the repairs of the castle at Brecon. In the reign of Edward IV, it was granted to Sir Roger Vaughan, of Tretower and Porthaml, and through the marriage of the heiress of Porthaml to Sir Robert Knollys, the latter obtained Brynlllys Castle, the "Caput Baronie." In the following reign, he sold it to one of the Cecils of Alltynnis. But they did not long retain it, and since then it has several times changed hands.

There is little remaining of the Castle, except the tower or keep,

which is of somewhat uncommon type, and is said to be of twelfth- or thirteenth-century work, and was probably built by Walter de Clifford, after his fortress was burnt. It was accessible only from the first floor, and the arches of the doorway and some of the windows are formed of two inclined stones. In the wall of the basement room are cavities running horizontally round the building, the object of which is unknown.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has little remarkable about it, except its detached campanile, which, however, is not a hundred years old, but was rebuilt on the site of a former one. On entering the church, immediately behind the door on the right-hand side, may be seen a magnificent specimen of a Consecration cross. Other features of interest are some narrow Norman windows, and a fourteenth-century font. The church was doubtless built by the Cliffords, and it was given by them to the Cluniac Priory of Clifford, which they had founded. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the King's books at £4 16s. 0½*d.* In the *Valor Benefic'* it is stated that the Rectories of Brynllys and Llandevallle were then held by William Vaughan, Esquire, and Lewis Gough, at £16 0s. 0*d.* per annum, late the possessions of Clifford Priory. And that out of the aforesaid Rectories the sum of 9s. 6*d.* a year was due to the Archdeacon of Brecon for procuration and sinodals; and from the Rectory of Brynllys to the Bishop of St. Davids was owing, under the same heads, 10s. 8*d.*, and also a sum for visitation, leaving a residue of £14 18s. 1*d.* In the fifth year of King James, the tithes of Brynllys, lately belonging to Clifford Priory, were granted by the Crown to two laymen, by name Lydall and Bostock. They afterwards came to the Vaughans, and the living now belongs to the De Winton family.

LLANVILLO.—It is somewhat unusual to find a Breconshire church dedicated to a Saxon saint; for such was St. Millo, or Milburga, and the fact would seem to imply the presence of Saxons here at an early date. St. Milburga was daughter of Merewald, King of Mercia, and was born about 662. She founded a priory at Wenlock, in Shropshire, and many wonderful stories are told of her sanctity, and great was her fame through all the border country. Jones mentions having seen some old documents in which the church is called "Ecclesia Sanctæ Milburghæ Virginis." The same authority says that the advowson of the Rectory went with the Lordship of Brecon. On the attainder of the Duke of Buckingham it lapsed to the Crown, and was eventually granted by the Crown to Sir Roger Vaughan, High Sheriff of Breconshire, in 1550. It is now in the gift of his descendant, Lord Ashburnham. In the "Taxation" of Pope Nicholas, in 1291, the living was valued at £13 6s. 8*d.* The present register goes back to 1774, but there was an older one, beginning in 1632. The living was charged with a payment of 7s. to the Abbey of Wigmore, which is annually received by the

Auditor of Wales. Among the witnesses to deeds in the Brecon Priory Cartulary, in the twelfth and thirteenth century, appear the names of Bertram de Llanvillo, Bartholemew de Llanvillo, Benedict de Llanvillo, Presbyter, and Robert de Llanvillo, Constable of Brecon. In 1399, Joan, Countess of Hereford, appointed John Fairford to the Rectory of Llanvillo. He was much employed in matters of State, was appointed Receiver of Brecon, and was one of the Commissioners named in a Commission given by Henry IV, at Devynock, for pardoning the rebel adherents of Owen Glendower upon their submission. A letter addressed by him, on July 7th, 1403, to King Henry, still exists. Sir Stephen Glynne has given the following description of the church:—"It has a nave and chancel only, with a remarkably low and coarse western tower and a south porch. . . . The tower looks as if it was never finished; it has a pointed tiled roof, and is entirely devoid of architectural character; it has only one slit-like opening, and no original door. There is the trace of a Norman doorway on the north, now closed. The arch is semicircular, and between the tympanum and the door-case is a horizontal course of hollowed square ornament. There is the trace of a lancet window on the north. . . . On the south is a square-headed, two-light, labelled Perpendicular window. There is the projection on the north for the rood-stairs. The roof is coved and ribbed. Between the nave and chancel is a rude semicircular arch and a pretty fair rood-loft and screen, having panelling below the loft and panelled front on the west; also some tolerable screen tracery and cornice of vine-leaves and grapes." In front of the rood-loft are twelve niches, in which, it is supposed, were formerly statues of the Twelve Apostles. Llanvillo Feast took place on the first Monday in March. A well here bears the name of the Saint, Fynnon Villo, as does also the hill called Allt Villo.

The family of Le Bret held lands here, and John le Bret settled lands in Llanvillo on Henry Solers, after the death of William le Bret, as a marriage portion with Maud le Bret, John's daughter. In this parish is Tredomen, once the residence of the Aubrey family, who came into the estate through the marriage of Sir Edward Aubrey, Sheriff of Breconshire in 1583, to Joan, daughter and co-heiress of William Havard, of Tredomen.

Tylecrwn, in this parish, seems to have belonged to St. Peter's Monastery at Gloucester, as in some accounts of that monastery in the year 1322, is mention of the sum of two shillings payable annually for "Tulencrin," in Breconshire. It is also mentioned in the Inquisition taken on the death of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, in 1380, who owned at Tylecrwn one cottage and four acres of land.

CARDIGAN MEETING.—The Annual General Meeting will take place at Cardigan on Monday, August 15th, and four following days, under the Presidency of J. W. Willis-Bund, Esq., F.S.A.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Statement of Accounts, 1903.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand as per last Account	294	19	3
Subscriptions for 1903, and Arrears received from English and Foreign Members, and Members residing in North Wales and the Marches	157	10	0
Subscriptions from Members for 1904, paid in advance	4	4	0
Subscriptions for 1903, and Arrears received from Members residing in South Wales and Monmouthshire	160	13	0
Balance, Portmadoc Meeting	48	5	2
Books sold	3	3	0
Dividends on Consols	5	3	10
Amount received from Holyhead Bank, balance at Credit previously unaccounted for	58	16	0
C. J. Clark, Publisher (on account), for sale of Books, 1899 to 1902.	14	12	4
Ditto ditto 1903	9	9	10

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Romilly Allen : Salary	45	0	0
" " : Disbursements	2	0	0
Canon Trevor Owen : Salary	10	0	0
" " : Disbursements	7	5	11
Rev. C. Chidlow : Salary	5	0	0
" " : Disbursements	4	6	5
Reprints of Sir S. R. Glynne's "Notes on the Older Welsh Churches"	10	10	0
Messrs. A. Constable and Co. (Copies of <i>Index of Archæological Papers</i>)	6	17	6
Bedford Press : Printing <i>Journal</i> , etc., £207 0s. 10d.; <i>Index</i> , £5 13s. 6s.	212	14	4
A. E. Smith : Illustrations	45	17	6
Clegyr Voya Exploration Fund	3	10	0
Treceiri Exploration Fund	10	0	0
Rathbone and Co. : Frame for Penmon Enamel, £2 15s. 6d.; Fixing ditto, 4s. 6d.	3	0	0
Royal Insurance Company : Renewal Premium	1	10	0
Special Grant to Mr. Romilly Allen, Secretary, being amount paid by him to A. Freke, Cardiff, for Photographs	1	8	0
Special Grant to Treceiri Account Fund, as per Resolution passed at Annual Meeting held August 30th, 1903	30	0	0

C. J. Clark, Publisher (in account), amount due to him for 1899 to 1902 £13 12 0
 Do.: His Commission on Sale of Books, do. 1 9 4
 Do.: (in account) Amount due to him for 1903 8 17 8
 Do.: His Commission on Sale of Books, do. 0 19 0
 Balance 332 18 9
 Audited and found correct, £756 16 5

J. FISHER,
 A. FOULKES-ROBERTS. } *Auditors.*
 W. L. MORGAN, *Hon. Treasurer.*

March 24th, 1904.

PEMBROKE SURVEY.

Treasurer's Statement for the Year ending 31st December, 1903.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1902.				PAYMENTS.			
January 2nd. Subscription from Rev. Canon Trevor Owen	2	10	0	January 18th. To paid H. W. Williams, Solva, Printing Account	2	10	0
1903.				December 31st. To Balance down	16	12	11
December 22nd. Received from the Executors of the late Treasurer, per Mr. Rice Williams	16	12	11				
	£	19	2	11	£	19	2
				Audited and found correct,			

J. FISHER,
 A. FOULKES-ROBERTS. } *Auditors.*
 W. L. MORGAN, *Hon. Treasurer.*

March 24th, 1904.

TRECEIRI ACCOUNT.

Treasurer's Statement for the Year ending 31st December, 1903.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
RECEIPTS.		
September 3rd, 1903.		
Received from Mrs. T. Allen	5 0 0	
Received from Executors of the late Treasurer, per Mr. Rice Williams	37 12 2	
The same (Interest on Deposit from May 28th, 1901, to December 22nd, 1903)	2 7 2	
Special Grant made by the Archaeological Associa- tion at Annual Meeting held August 30th, 1903	30 0 0	
Received of Miss Lucy Griffiths	1 0 0	
	£75 19 4	
PAYMENTS.		
January 12th, 1904.		
To repaid General Account, Amount expended in respect of work excavated		4 12 0
To Balance down		71 7 4
		£75 19 4

Audited and found correct,

J. FISHER.
A. FOULKES-ROBERTS. } *Auditors.*

W. L. MORGAN, *Hon. Treasurer.*

March 24th, 1904.

Archaeologia Cambrensis.

SIXTH SERIES.—VOL. IV, PART III.

JULY, 1904.

A HISTORY OF THE OLD PARISH OF GRESFORD, IN THE COUNTIES OF DENBIGH AND FLINT.

BY ALFRED NEOBARD PALMER.

(Continued from 6th Ser., Vol. iv, p. 106.)

CHAPTER II.

LLAI.

THE area of Llai is now nearly 2,252 acres. As to the meaning of the name, considering that this township lies in a district which after the time of Offa was fairly well Anglicized, and considering further that the Welsh form of the name "Leeswood" is *Coed y llai*, I am inclined to believe that "Llai" is but the guise assumed in Welsh by the English "lea" or "lay," Early English "leah," when it re-emerged in this area. I notice in the Cheshire *Domesday Book* that three manors now known as "Lea" were there spelled "Lai." The present form of the name was, moreover, probably influenced by the word "llai" in the sense of *less*. I have shown in the Introduction that Llai was once but a hamlet of Burton, and for some time, like Burton and Allington, belonged to the lordship of Hopedale.

The most important estate in the township was formerly that of Llai Hall. The latter is still a fine

old moated house, although much spoiled. A former tenant stripped it of nearly all the oak panelling, and *painted* the only panelling he allowed to remain. Many mullioned windows are still there, but all the windows were formerly of this kind. The staircase is plain but roomy, and has a certain quiet dignity. The open timber roof, with carved arch-like principals, of the great hall is still in existence, and may be seen in the tiny rooms which have been made in the upper portion of it.

The first owner of Llai Hall of whom I have any distinct note was William Hanmer, Esq., of Haulton in Maelor Saesneg, who died the last day of January, 1490, and was buried at Gresford (see Lord Hanmer's *Parish and Family of Hanmer*, p. 58). This William Hanmer was the son of John Hanmer of Haulton, one of the sons of Sir John Hanmer, knight (who died in 1429), by his second wife, Eva, one of the two daughters and heirs of David ap Grono,¹ of Llai; which David was the son of Iorwerth ap David, of Burton and Llai. We thus see how the estate of Llai Hall probably came into the possession of the William Hanmer who died in 1490.

Now Jane, the daughter of William Hanmer, became the second wife of the Sir Roger Puleston of Emral, who died 18th January, 36th year Henry VIII (1544), and was buried at Gresford on the 21st January following.

The acquisition by the Pulestons of the Hall of Llai seems to be thus explained. Sir Edward Puleston, son

¹ This David ap Grono ap Iorwerth was living in 1391, and was then chief forester of Bromfield and Yale. He had a daughter, Gwerfil, married to Grono ap Iolyn. This I learn from Mr. Edward Owen, of the India Office, who has examined a charter in which their names appear. David ap Grono was the predecessor of the Powells of Horsley in Allington, and his father, Grono ap Iorwerth ap David of Llai, whose tomb still stands in Gresford church, with his name upon it, was one of the most important personages in the parish, and indeed in the commote, a few years earlier.

of Sir Roger, also married a Hanmer—Ermine, daughter of Richard Hanmer. Sir Edward's son, Roger Puleston, Esq. (died 29th August, 14 Eliz., 1571) is also described as owner of the estate, as is again his grandson, Roger Puleston, Esq. (died 28th April, 29 Eliz., 1586, buried at Gresford), son and heir of the Roger who died in 1571.

Sir Roger Puleston of Emral, knight, eldest son of the last-named Roger Puleston, married Susan, daughter of Sir George Bromley, of Halton, Salop, but died without offspring, 17th December, 1618, being buried at Gresford, the estate thus passing to George Puleston, Esq., Sir Roger's only brother, who was buried at Gresford, January, 1634-5.

We are now able to understand the references to Llai Hall in Leland's *Itinerary*, Churchyard's *Worthinesse of Wales*, and Norden's *Survey of the Manor of Burton*, which I am about to quote or summarize.

Leland writes (his *Itinerary* was completed in 1544): "Pylleston the Knight hath a faire Manor in Gresford Paroch by marrying an Heyre, Doughter to one of the Hanmere." This "Pylleston the Knight" must have been the Sir Roger Puleston who married Jane Hanmer, as already explained.

In Churchyard's *Worthinesse of Wales*, published in 1587, the writer speaks of "Master Roger Pilson's house at Itchlay" (= Y Llai).

In Norden's *Survey of the Manor of Burton*, A.D. 1620, George Puleston, Esq. is described as owner of "le Hall of llay" whereto pertained 160 [customary or 337½ statute] acres in Llai, Burton, and Allington, and other messuages and lands, the acreage whereof is not specified. He had also two water grinding mills (see later on in this chapter). Susan, Lady Puleston, widow of Sir Roger, George Puleston's elder brother, had also in 1620 about 133 [customary or 281½ statute] acres of free land, mostly recently purchased, in Llai, Gwersyllt, and Gresford, and 179

[customary or $378\frac{1}{2}$ statute] acres of leasehold land in Gwersyllt and Llai.

Mr. George Puleston died without issue, and the Emral and Llai Hall estate then passed to his first cousin, Sir John Puleston (son of his uncle, Rev. Richard Puleston, rector of Kings Worthy, Hants.), Justice of the Common Pleas, patron of Philip Henry, who died in September, 1659, and was succeeded by his eldest son Roger, who, dying on 13th July, 1667, was buried at Gresford. Roger's son and successor, Sir Roger Puleston, knight, married for his first wife Catherine, daughter of William Edwards, Esq., of Plâs Newydd, Chirk, and had by her one son, John, who died young. Sir Roger, who died 28th February, 1696-7, was buried at Gresford, as also were his first wife, Catherine, Lady Puleston, and his son John. By his second wife (Martha, daughter of Sir William Ryder), Sir Roger had a son, Thomas Puleston, Esq., his successor, who sold Llai Hall to David Madocks, Esq., or more probably to William Madocks, Esq., his son.

I will now give the entries in such of the Gresford registers as have been preserved which relate to the Pulestons:—

July die 19th 1667. Roger Puleston of Emerall Esq Bur'd.

Catherine ye Lady of Sr Roger Puleston of Emerall, Knight, was wrapt in linnen and Buried June 27, 1685.

14 Dec. 1692. John the sone of Sr Roger Puleston of Emrall, buried.

14 Mch. 1696-7. Sr Roger Puleston of Emerall, Knight, buried.

Philip Henry has also recorded the burial at Gresford of Dr. Roger Puleston (January, 1657-8), brother to Judge Puleston, and of Edward Puleston (January, 1665-6), youngest son of the Judge.

The fact that so many of the Pulestons were buried at Gresford shows that Llai Hall was reckoned one of their most important capital messuages, and was highly

esteemed by them. They lie in their chantry, the north chancel-aisle of Gresford church; but not a single tablet or monument remains there as a memorial of them.

Llai Hall was occupied in 1661 and 1663 by Mrs. Sutton, and 1674 and 1676 by Sir William Neale, "Bart.," who in the last-named year was rated to the hearth tax for ten hearths.

By 1709, Llai Hall was let as a farmhouse, but in 1739, "Mr. Maddocks," probably William Maddocks, Esq., of Ruthin, was charged for the estate in the rate-books. He it was, I suppose, who purchased Llai Hall from Mr. Thomas Puleston of Emral. William Maddocks was closely connected with the Puleston family. His father, David Maddocks, had married Ermine, a daughter of Mr. Thomas Puleston, of Pickhill Hall; while William Maddocks himself married his cousin, Anne, a daughter of Mr. John Puleston, of Pickhill Hall. I believe Mr. Maddocks came into possession of Llai Hall some time before the date he is actually charged for it in the rate-books. In any case, his son, John Maddocks of Vron Iw, owned the place, and it has belonged to his descendants ever since: the last owner (died 29th December, 1902, aged 77, at 32, Eaton Place, London, S.W.) being Colonel Henry Robartes Maddocks (of Aston House, Lutterworth), son of John Maddocks, son of John Edward Maddocks, son of John Maddocks of Vron Iw, son of the afore-named William Maddocks, Esq.

I copy the following extracts from the Gresford *burial* registers relating to the Maddocks family:—

1 Sept. 1738. Puliston ye son of Mr. Wm. Maddocks × Ruthin.

28 Feb. 1748-9. William Maddocks of Llay Hall, Gent.

28 July 1759. Mrs. Maddocks of Llay Hall.¹

¹ Probably Mrs. Anne [Puleston] Maddocks, widow of William Maddocks.

5 Oct. 1794. John Maddocks Esq.¹ of Mount Mascall in Kent.

27 Nov. 1804. Mrs. Frances Maddocks,² Relict of late John Maddocks Esq. of Vron iw.

9 Apl. 1806. John Edward Maddocks Esq. of London, son of the late John Maddocks Esq. of Vron iw.

In the Puleston chapel of Gresford Church are memorial tablets to "William Maddocks de Llay Hall" (buried 29th Feb., 1749,³ aged 63); to John Maddocks, Esq. (died 23rd Sept., 1794, aged 71, leaving three sons surviving: John Edward, Joseph, and William Alexander); to John Maddocks, of Vron Iw and Glan y Wern, M.P. for Denbighshire boroughs (died 20th Nov., 1837, aged 51); to Sydney, his wife, daughter of Abraham Robartes, of City of London, banker (died 19th May, 1852, aged 64); and to Col. John Edward Maddocks (born 9th Oct., 1820, . . . Sept., 1891, buried at Wolston Church, Warwickshire).

Fron Iw, Glan y Wern, and Mount Mascall have all been sold.

About 1768, part of the land being let to a farmer, John Wilson, Esq., afterwards of Gatewen, in Wrexham parish (buried at Gresford, 11th Jan., 1791), held the Hall and remaining part of the land until about 1797, and was succeeded by Mr. John Palin, still there, I believe, in 1805, but described on 27th June, 1817, as of Bruen Stapleford, Cheshire, "late of Llay, gent." His wife's name was Mary, and eight children of theirs were baptised at *Llai Hall* between 10th Feb., 1790, and 20th May, 1802.

In 1670, the only other large house in Llai was that occupied by Robert Murray, Esq., and charged for five

¹ John Maddocks, of Vron Iw and Mount Mascall, son of William Maddocks, Esq. He was M.P. for Westbury, Member of Lincoln's Inn and the Inner Temple, and a noted K.C.

² Mrs. Frances Maddocks, daughter of Joseph Whitechurch, of Twickenham.

³ A mistake for 28th February, 1748-9.

hearths. I am not certain which house or estate is represented by it.

The mill in Llai is again and again mentioned in the older rate-books. I suppose this can be no other than what was afterwards called "Bradley Mill." It was working until a little before 1890, and pertained to the Middle Gwersyllt, or Gwersyllt Park estate, belonging from at least the beginning of the eighteenth century to the Robinsons, then to Giwn Lloyd, Esq., also of Middle Gwersyllt, and next to John Madocks, Esq., of Llai Hall. But there was another mill—or rather there were two mills together—owned by the Pulestons of Llai Hall, which passed from them to the Madockses. If we were certain there were no other mills in Llai, we should have to suppose these two to be represented by those now called "The Wilderness Mill" and "Gresford Mill." And we know there was a walk mill or "pandy" in the township at which fulling was carried on, and whereto was attached a "Cae'r deintyr" or "Cae Denter," that is, *Tenterfield*.

"Cae Mawr" (*Big Field*) and "Cae bryn" (*Hill-field*) are old holdings in Llai which were often held together. Close to "Cae Mawr" are two fields called "The Papist Crofts." And there is Papist Lane close at hand. At the Quarter Sessions held at Wrexham, in October, 1663, the grand jury "presented for papists" Edward Williams of Llai and his son Edward.

"Ty'n yr ynn" may also be given as the name of a small farm in Llai, mentioned in 1620, and throughout the rate-books of the 18th century. "Ty'n yr ynn" means *Farmstead of the ashwood*.

"Tir y fforddyn" was the designation of another small farm in the township. The name is spelled "Tire y fforthin" in 1710, "Tir fforddun" in 1728, "Tir fforddyn" in 1729, "Tyr r fforddon" in 1752, "Tyr furthen" in 1762, not to give other spellings. I submitted this name to Mr. Egerton Phillimore, who wrote me thus: "Is not 'Fforddyn' the same as 'Forden' developed under the influence, perhaps, of the word

ffordd? 'Forden' is in some early Myv[yrian] Arch-[aiology] poem called 'Fortyn' or the like. This would make it = 'Forton,' like 'Mostyn' = 'Moston' . . . The only Welsh word I know like it is 'Mynydd Fferddin,' at Clodock in Herefordshire. This is locally pronounced (Welsh being now quite extinct there) as 'Money Ferdin,' or 'Money Ferthyn' (th = dd) in English." The latter part of the name," Mr. Phillimore adds, "occurs three times in the 'Book of Llandaff' under the form 'ferdun,' where the *u* is noteworthy, 'din' (*a fort*) being elsewhere spelled 'din' or 'tin' in that work." A field still called "Tir y fforthyn" adjoins Lletty'r eos, in Llai, and is slightly east of Wat's Dyke.

The estate called "Apothecary's Hall" seems to have been formed by massing various small properties round an estate, itself at first small, which belonged to a family surnamed Jones. The Mr. Richard Jones after whom the Hall is named was an apothecary in Wrexham (see *Hist. of Town of Wrexham*, etc., p. 30). He died 29th April, 1752, aged 61, leaving two daughters, Mary, wife of William Lloyd, Esq., and Ruth, wife of Griffith Speed, Esq., of Wrexham. The elder of these two daughters was the "Mrs. Mary Lloyd of the Acré Hall," buried at Gresford, 9th May, 1776, and her husband was the "Mr. William Lloyd of Acré," also buried there, 6th February, 1767. "Acré Hall, Llai" was, in fact, the older name of "Apothecary's Hall," and it is still so called by many people. Acré Hall, Llai, is to be distinguished from The Acré, *Burton*, although, perhaps, the Joneses of both places belonged to the same family. Mr. Richard Jones the apothecary,¹ had a son John, who died 3rd May, 1751, in the lifetime of his father. I do not know that he had any other son; but after the death of his daughters, another Mr. Richard Jones was seated at Acré, Llai.

¹ Mary (born Williams) the widow of Mr. Rd. Jones, apothecary, was buried at Gresford 12th July, 1764, and is described in the register as "of Acré Hall, Llay."

He died in 1816, married Martha Griffiths,¹ and had several children—Ann, born 10th May, 1781; Thomas, born 21st Feb., 1783, described on 22nd Nov., 1825, as Thomas Jones of Llay, Esq.; Mary, born 30th Apl., 1785; Richard, born 21st May, 1786, died at Cheltenham 17th March, 1862; Eliza, born 27th Feb., 1796; John, died 1856, aged 65; William² afterwards of Fulwood, near Liverpool; Diana, born 19th May, 1797, died unmarried at Bromborough, Cheshire, 1st May, 1867; and Edward, born 8th July, 1798, died at Cheltenham, 1865.

“Acré” means *Acres*, and is one of those names common in the ancient arable areas of Welsh townships. Now, if one looks at a map of Llai, he will see plenty of fields which are obviously either themselves enclosed quilllets or butts, or have been formed by joining several quilllets together. The trained eye cannot fail to recognise them. Here we have, in fact, the *débris* of the old common fields of Llai, and they doubtless formerly extended further than now appears.

The Apothecary’s Hall estate appears to have passed from the Joneses to the children or to some of the children of Mr. John Foulkes, senior, of Wrexham, solicitor; and his son, William Langford Foulkes, Esq., died at the Hall, 26th Oct., 1887, aged 60, and was buried at Hope. Mr. Langford Foulkes’s sister’s son, Mr. Attwood, has, I believe, still some interest in the estate.

Among the smaller tenements in Llai was one called “Heol Fadog.” It is mentioned by Edward Lhuyd about 1699. It stood near to Fernyfield and Oak Tree Cottage, and is commemorated by “Vaddock

¹ Martha, widow of the second Mr. Richard Jones of Llai, was buried at Gresford, 28th Nov., 1812, aged 56.

² Mr. Wm. Henry Jones, eldest son of Mr. Wm. Jones, fourth son of the second Mr. Richard Jones of Llai, erected the reredos in Gresford Church as a memorial of his family. He died at Plás Mynach, Barmouth, 1884, aged 56.

Cottage," which is close to both of them. "Heol Fadog" means *Madog's Street*.

The several lands, afterwards attached to Gresford Cottage, which is in Llai, appear to have been brought together by George Warrington, Esq., of Bryn y ffynnon, Wrexham, whose widow lived at The Cottage. Their daughter Elizabeth—Mrs. Simpson—was charged for the place in the rate-books of Llai from 1779 to 1785; she married, secondly, John Parry, Esq., who built close to the Cottage the large house called "Gresford Lodge," and lived there until his death. He was a younger son (baptised 21st Sept., 1724), by Rachel his wife, of Love Parry, the elder, of Wernfawr, Carnarvonshire, Esq.; was Attorney-General for North Wales, and twice M.P. for the county of Carnarvon. He was also the guardian of his two nieces, Margaret and Ellen Elizabeth Parry, daughters of Love Parry, the younger, of Wernfawr; and this explains the fact of the marriage of Ellen Elizabeth Parry at Gresford (12th Nov., 1790) to the well-known Gwilym Lloyd Wardle, of Hartsheath. It also explains why, among the names of witnesses to the marriage, the name of Mr. John Parry comes first. The elder sister, Margaret, was already married to the first Mr. T. P. Jones-Parry, of Llwynon. The present Mr. T. P. Jones-Parry (the grandson of Margaret Parry) tells me that he has seen at Madryn a letter from Mrs. Love-Parry, the elder, (born Rachel Corbet) to her son, John Parry, urging him to take the greatest care that her two granddaughters had a proper equipage to take them about, and that the horses had long tails, suitable to the position in society which the young ladies held. Mr. John Parry had in Llai and Gresford 66 acres of land (the old Warrington property), besides estates in Llaniestyn, Llannor, and Llanllyfni, in the County of Carnarvon. All these were sold after Mr. John Parry's death (the date of the auction being Sept., 1803), in consequence of some legal proceedings between Thomas Parry Jones (afterwards T. P. Jones-Parry), Esq., and

Margaret his wife, on the one hand, and Elizabeth, widow and executrix of John Parry, Esq., deceased, on the other; and it was after this (about 1817) that the Gresford Lodge property (included in which was a farm of 50 acres, called "Llyndir") was bought by William Egerton, Esq., about 1820. This Mr. Egerton was the third son of Philip Egerton, of Egerton and Oulton, Cheshire, Esq., by his wife Mary, daughter of Sir F. H. E. Styles. He died 13th Dec., 1827, aged 50. His wife Sibella, daughter of Robert Boswell, W.S., Edinburgh, survived her husband 55 years, and was buried at Gresford, 27th April, 1883, aged 95. She was the mother of the present Sir Robert Eyles Egerton, K.C.S.I., and the late Philip Egerton, Esq. Mr. Egerton and Miss Boswell were married at Calcutta, 23rd Nov., 1807.

I have already pointed out that Gresford Lodge represents, on the whole, the property in Llai and Gresford of the Warringtons of Gresford Cottage. George Warrington, Esq., was already charged for part of this property as early as 1759. The entries relating to the Warringtons in the parish registers of Gresford and Wrexham are so numerous, that the accompanying *abbreviated* pedigree of them may be found useful in identifying the various members of it that are of local interest, and tracing their alliances. I have only this to add: that the Rev. George Warrington, Mrs. Parry's brother, vicar of Hope and rector of Pleaseley, lived successively at Plâs Grono, Little Acton, Cefn, and the Upper Ysptyty (now the vicarage), all in the parish of Wrexham.

The district miscalled "The Singret" in the ordnance map I have always found spelled in the parish registers, township-lists, and surveys, "The Singrig," evidently, as Mr. Egerton Phillimore suggested to me, an Anglicised form of the Welsh name, "Yr eisin-grug"—*The husks heap, or hill of husks*. There is a round hill here which would serve well as a place for winnowing

WARRINGTON PEDIGREE.

George Warrington, Esq. (son of John Warrington of—Elizabeth, dau. of John Thornhill, Esq., of Stanton, co. Aigberth, co. Lancaster), of Bryn y flynnon, Wrexham, Derby [lived at the Cottage, Gresford]; buried at Gresford, 26th July, 1770; died 22nd July, aged 75.

Elizabeth, dau. of John Thornhill, Esq., of Stanton, co. Derby [lived at the Cottage, Gresford]; buried at Gresford, 1st October, 1788; died 22nd September, aged 82.

Thomas.
George.
John.
All died
young.

Rev.
William
Warring-
ton, Vicar
of Old
Windsor.

Rev. George—Mary, only dan. and heir
Warrington,
Rector of
Pleaseley, co.
Derby, 1753;
Vicar of
Hope, 1778;
Canon of St.
Asaph, 1776.
Died 1st
August,
1830, aged
86.

of Henry Strudwick,
Esq., of Pentrepant;
married 1768; died 9th
May, 1802, aged 61.
Buried at Gresford.

1

Elizabeth, = (1) Wm. Simpson of Hatfield, Yorks, married
died
11th November, 1765, at Wrexham.
August, (2) John Parry, Esq., M.P., of Gresford Lodge,
1814,
son of Love Parry of Wernfawr, Esq.,
aged 79;
by Rachel his wife; died 26th October,
buried at
1797, aged 73.
Gresford.

2

Anne, died 26th September, = Henry Hesketh, Esq.,
1790, aged 52; buried at of Newton, co. Lanc.
Gresford.

3

Eleanora, died unmarried,
9th March, 1828,
aged 89; buried at
Gresford.

a

<p>1 George Henry War- = rington, born 14th June, bapt. 12th July, 1769; suc- ceeded to Pentre- pant, Salop, on death of his mother; assumed the name and arms of Carew in 1811.</p>	<p>2 Mary, eldest dan. and heir of John Carew, Esq., of Carew Castle, co. Pemb., etc.; married in 1795.</p>	<p>3 Rev. William Warrington, Rector of Thirsk, Yorks.; born 18th Oc- tober, bapt. 13th Novem- ber, 1772, at Wrexham; married Anne Priscilla, dau. of Wm. Main- waring, Esq., M. P. for Middlesex.</p>	<p>4 Philip Lloyd William, born 16th July, bapt., 25th August 1775, at Wrexham; buried at Gresford, 15th May, 1776.</p>	<p>5 Hanmer War- = rington, born 5th Septem- ber, bapt. 1st October, 1776, at Wrexham; Major 4th Dragoon Guards, Consul- General at Tripoli; died 3rd July, 1841.</p>	<p>6 Thornhill War- = rington, born 11th March, bapt. 4th June, 1778, at Wrex- ham. Captain 8th Hussars.</p>	<p>Jane Eliz' th, only dau. of Chas. Price, Esq., married in 1798.</p>	<p>Bridget Emma O' Brien, married in 1808.</p>
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William Henry Warrington, born in 1802. Captain 3rd Dragoon Guards. = Emma, dau. of Major-General Jacob Ogden Van Cortlandt. Married, in 1830, his first cousin.

<p>1 Mary Elizabeth, born 22nd October, baptised at Wrexham, 15th November, 1771; died at Wyke in 1839.</p>	<p>2 Anne, born 5th May; bapt. at 9th March, 1774; married at 8th October, 1775, Jacob Cortlandt,¹ Captain in 23rd Regiment of Foot, and had issue a daughter, Emma.</p>	<p>3 Elizabeth, born 3rd June, bapt. at Wrexham, 29th June; again bapt. there 3rd October, 1780.</p>	<p>4 Harriet, born 31st March, bapt. at Wrexham, 31st May, 1782; married at Wrexham, 8th May, 1805, to Lieut.-Col. Pepard Knight.</p>
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¹ Captain Jacob Ogden Van Cortlandt was third son of Colonel Phillip Van Cortlandt, and was killed in Spain, 1811. His only daughter, Emma, married her first cousin, William Henry Warrington.

the husks from corn by means of the wind. In 1649, "Y Singrig" is returned as "a Wast."

In 1620, it is stated that the inhabitants of Llai held of the lord, at the rent of 7*d.*, a certain moor there. Was this The Singrig or Llai Green?

The *gaer*, or fortified part of Nant y gaer in Llai, is an elliptical-shaped earthwork, immediately west of The Singrig. It is many years since I visited it; but the surveyor of the ordnance map recently taken says that "the parapet, with the exception of a small part on the N.E., is tolerably well preserved, and stands in places six feet above the surrounding land. . . . The situation is rather commanding."

There is another notable "caer," or rather double "caer," in Llai, occupying the southernmost point of the township. Here the Alyn, near Gwersyllt Mill, sweeps round a high peninsula towards the Wilderness Mill; and on the top of this peninsula stands the "caer," very strongly fortified, forming part of Wat's Dyke. It belonged in 1844 to Charles Blayney Trevor-Roper, Esq., as owner of part of the former estate of the Trevors of Trefalyn, who appear to have purchased all the manorial rights and demesne lands (still remaining unsold) of the Crown in the Manor of Burton.

Mr. Chancellor Trevor-Parker tells me that the Alyn Bank farm, to which this "caer" belongs, was sold many years ago to Mr. Richard Golightly, whose wife, Margarete, was third daughter of the late Mr. Josiah Boydell, and is the property of the Boydell family.

Somewhat north of the double "caer" last mentioned is a field in Llai to which is given, in the Tithe Schedule of 1844, the name, "Castell y gwr" (*Castle of the Man*), probably a corrupt form of the true appellation.

"Pont y Capel" (*Bridge of the Chapel*) has been mentioned in the Introduction. The farm-house, so-called, in Llai, and about 65½ acres of land in the same township form part of the rectorial glebe of the parish of Gresford. Abutting on this area is the house called "Bryn Alyn," which, with the 30 acres of land per-

taining to it, belongs to the vicarial glebe of the parish. Both in the rectorial and vicarial portions are quilleys, or separately-owned strips of land. The whole area, I suspect, belonged to St. Leonard's Chapel of the Glyn,¹ and was afterwards allotted, one-third to the vicar and two-thirds to the parson.

The older name of the present Gwastad Bridge is given as "Pont Gwernyddion." "Gwernyddion" is a double plural, and "Gwern" means *an alder-marsh*, so that "Pont Gweryddion" stands for *Bridge of the alder marshes*. Edward Lhuyd, however, about 1699, calls it "Pont y Kynyddion" for "Pont y Cynyddion"—*The Huntsmen's Bridge*.

Along Rackery Lane, on the side of the road opposite to Apothecary's Hall, but nearer to Gresford, is "Bedd Owen" (*Owen's Grave*).

Bradley in Llai Mr. Edward Owen found designated in a charter of 10 Henry VII as a township (*vill*), on the same level as Llai and Burton rather than as a district, but I have never found it so called elsewhere. As to the name, I believe it to be English—"Brad-leah" (*Broadlea*) and not Welsh, "Brad-le—*Place of treachery*."

CHAPTER III.

GWERSYLLT.

The word "gwerysllt," or rather "gwerysll," means *a camp*. I do not know, however, of any camp in the township, although there is a very notable one close to its borders (see previous page), on the line of Wat's Dyke, overlooking Gwerysllt Mill. The township has an area of about 1,690 acres.

There were at the end of the sixteenth century three great estates in Gwerysllt, all belonging originally to

¹ The chapel of St. Leonard de Glyn is mentioned on 21st Nov., Ric. II., and on 19th Feb., 1397-8, the King directed a letter to the Bishop of St. Asaph, requesting him to appoint Ralph Remyngton to the chapel of St. Leonard del Glyn. No remains exist.

one great Welsh family. These three estates became known in later times as those of the Shakerleys, the Robinsons, and the Cawleys.

As to the locality of the first of these, there is no doubt at all. It was that called "Gwersyllt Issa," or "Lower Gwersyllt," now more commonly known as "Gwersyllt Mill."

"Gwersyllt Ucha," or "Upper Gwersyllt," is always treated in the genealogies as the seat of the Robinsons, and identified with what is now known as "Gwersyllt Park." And the application to it of the name "Gwersyllt Ucha" would be intelligible as lying higher up the Alyn than "Gwersyllt Issa" does. Still, I have found the old estate of the Robinsons called "Middle Gwersyllt," and the name "Upper Gwersyllt" transferred to the house of the Cawleys. So late as 1775, when, after the death of Giwn Lloyd, Esq., the estate formerly of the Robinsons was offered for sale, it was described as being that of "Middle Gwersyllt," with a *park* of 84 acres. The explanation seems to be that the "Gwersyllt" of the Cawleys had at first no distinctive name; and as it was much higher in point of altitude than the other house, the name "Upper Gwersyllt" was given to it for distinction sake; while the old house of the Robinsons came then naturally to be known as "Middle Gwersyllt," or "Gwersyllt Park." The danger of confusion between the two names was averted when both estates passed into the possession of the same owners, when "Upper Gwersyllt" became a mere farm-house, and "Middle Gwersyllt" surrounded with a park. Still, it must not be forgotten that "Gwersyllt Park," and not the other "Gwersyllt" represents the estate, which in the genealogies is described as "Gwersyllt Ucha;" and that this, and not "Middle Gwersyllt," was its more ancient name.

I will begin my description of the chief estates of Gwersyllt by dealing with "Gwersyllt Issa," or "Lower Gwersyllt," now called "Gwersyllt Mill." I have already said that the greater part if not the whole of

Gwersyllt belonged to a great Welsh clan, the later members of which adopted the surnames of Sutton and Lewys. "Gwersyllt Issa" belonged to the Suttons, who derived their name from Sutton Isycoed (co. Denbigh), where they had possessions. A pedigree of this family is given in *The History of Powys Fadog* (vol. iii, pp. 185-7), which is correct, with one exception, so far as I have been able to test it. Thus, I find David ap Griffith ap David Sutton (mentioned therein) party to two copies of deeds I have seen: one dated the 3rd year of Henry V, and the other the 29th year of Henry VI. Also, I find Robert and Thomas, the sons of the aforesaid David ap Griffith, mentioned in copies of deeds dated the 8th year of Henry VII and the 7th year of Henry VIII. So again in Norden's *Survey*, of A.D. 1620, William Lewys is described as holding the third part of "Gwersyllt Mill" by right of his grandfather, Lewys ap Robert [Sutton], the land upon which the mill then stood belonging to [his kinsman] John Sutton, gent. James Lewis, the son of the said William Lewis, is also mentioned, together with Catherine his wife, the daughter of David ap Richard. Finally, in the same *Survey*, John Sutton senior, and John Sutton junior, are described as holding what is evidently the "Gwersyllt Issa" estate.¹ Other facts might be mentioned as showing that the middle and latter portions of the pedigree are, at any rate, correct. The common ancestor of the Suttons and Lewises, of Gwersyllt, was, according to the pedigree, Morgan ap David ap Goronwy ap Madoc, lord of Sutton Isycoed. I have seen a copy, made in the second year of Queen Elizabeth, of a document "containing" about forty names, unfortunately not given, of the persons bearing which it is said (I translate from the Latin): "All these hold together the third part of Ruabon, the fourth part of Marchwiel and "Riuton" [Ruyton], the whole township [*villam*] of Wersull [Gwersyllt], and the whole

¹ John Sutton senior held apparently the other two-thirds of the mill, and accounted for the whole.

township of Sutton, and twenty pennyworths of rent from 'Crue vachan' by homage and fealty of the lord earl," etc. Here we actually come on the tribe holding in common a vast tract of country, including the whole township of Gwersyllt. But this tract was subject to division after certain generations, according to the custom of Welsh succession; and it was in this way mainly that the several estates and several families, all related, arose.

To return from this diversion. I cannot spare the space for the description of the "Gwersyllt Issa" estate in 1620, beyond saying that besides the capital messuage, there were upon it in that year four other tenements: two fulling mills, with a "Cae'r deintyr," or Tenter field, attached, and one water corn-mill, the whole comprising 154 customary (or nearly 326 statute) acres of land. There are still two water corn-mills in Gwersyllt.

The latter part of the pedigree in *Powys Fadog* is not very satisfactory. We know, for example, that in 1620 John Sutton senior, and John Sutton junior, of Gwersyllt Issa, were both alive; but how were these related to Captain Ellis Sutton, the Cavalier, who died in 1694?¹

The Chevalier Lloyd asserts that Captain Ellis Sutton sold the Gwersyllt Issa estate in 1660 to Col. (afterwards Sir Geoffrey) Shakerley. That Sir Geoffrey purchased the estate is certain. But Captain Sutton was still living at Gwersyllt in 1674, and in 1670 his house was taxed for ten hearths. Sir Geoffrey, however, was seated at Gwersyllt Issa in 1684.

It is interesting to note that, when on 30th April, 1646, Captain Sutton petitioned to compound for "delinquency," he pleaded that when he engaged on

¹ I learn that John Sutton senior (son of John Sutton, son of John Wyn Sutton), died 10th February, 1625, and that his son, John Sutton junior, died seven days later, leaving by his wife Jane, one daughter, Eliza, who on the 13th March, 12th Charles I, was aged 11 years, one month, and twelve days. See Owen's *Catalogue of MSS. in British Museum Relating to Wales*, p. 196.

the King's side he was a ward, and his estate being within the command of the King's forces, he was forced to take up arms. On the 25th May, 1649, he was fined £57; that sum representing a sixth of the net value of his estate.

On the 1st May, 1685, a commission was issued from the Duke of Beaufort, appointing "Ellis Sutton, gent.," to be lieutenant of the company of foot in the militia raised for his ma'ties [James the Second's] service in the county of Denbigh; whereof Sir Richard Myddelton is captain in the regiment commanded by him as "collonell."

I have seen the office copy of the will of Captain Sutton, dated 13th October, 1694, wherein he describes himself as "Ellis Sutton of Acton, gent." He leaves to his son, Charles Sutton, £5, "if he accept it quietly; otherwise, five shillings." The rest of his estate he bequeathed to his daughter Elizabeth, and appointed her sole executrix. The Captain was buried at Gresford 18th December, 1694.

Mr. Charles Sutton, son of Captain Ellis Sutton, lived in Wrexham Abbot, and was buried at Gresford, 2nd May, 1712, and had a son, Ellis, born 28th June, 1710, and baptized at Wrexham on the 5th June following. What became of him I know not.

In the will of Lowri verch John of Wrexham (dated 24th . . ., 1681, proved 12th October, 1691), the testatrix bequeaths . . . "to my loving mistress Mrs. Katherine Sutton," and to Mrs. Sutton's sisters, "Mrs. Ratchel and Mrs. Rose," to buy each a pair of gloves.

The following entries from the Gresford registers, relating to members of the Sutton family not indicated above, may here usefully be given:—

Sept. 1643, Jana filla [so] Ellis Sutton of Gwersylt [? whether bapt. or bur'd.]

7 May 1661, Roger filius Elisei Suttyn, generosi de Gwersyllt, bur'd.

11 Mch. 1661-2, Edwardus filius Elisei Sutton de llay, bur'd.

13 Mch. 1678, Ann Sutton of Gwersyllt, bur'd.

13 Dec. 1690, Mrs. Ann Sutton of Acton, bur'd.

10 Jan. 1718-9, Mrs. Eliz'th Sutton of Wrexham, bur'd.

Sir Geoffrey Shakerley, who succeeded Captain Ellis Sutton in the possession of Gwersyllt Issa, died in 1696, and was buried in Nether Peover Church, Cheshire, at the east end of the south aisle. His eldest son, George Shakerley (by his first wife), married Anne, youngest daughter of Sir Walter Bagot of Blithfield, Staffordshire, and had ten children, all but one (Frances, afterwards Lady Williams Wynn) baptized at Gresford, namely :

Geoffrey, bapt. 15th Oct., 1706, buried at Gresford, 24th June, 1733.

Jane, bapt. 14th May, 1708, buried at Gresford, 5th Mch., 1778.¹

Peter, bapt. 11th May, 1709, buried at Astbury, Oct., 1781.

Anne, bapt. 23rd May, 1710, buried at Gresford, 17th Mch., 1792.

John, bapt. 7th Apl., 1711, buried at Gresford, 15th July, 1726.

Catherine, 21st Feb., 1711-2, buried at Gresford, 27th July, 1714.

Elizabeth, 30th Mch., 1714, buried at Gresford, 23rd June, 1721.

George, 4th Apl., 1716 [afterwards Archdeacon of Wells, died in 1749].

Mary, 20th Dec., 1717, buried at Gresford, 14th Nov., 1733.

George Shakerley, Esq., of Gwersyllt, the father of these children, died 2nd February, 1756, aged 73, and was buried at Nether Peover. His eldest son, Geoffrey, married Anne, daughter of John Hurlstone, Esq., of Newton, Cheshire, and died young, never coming into his estate, and leaving an infant daughter, Anne, who was buried at Gresford, 16th January, 1735-6. The second son, Peter, succeeded to Gwersyllt after the death of his father, and retained possession of it until his own death in 1781, leaving issue one daughter, Eliza, who married Charles Buckworth, Esq., the ancestor of the present Shakerleys of Somerford Park. Frances, the

¹ The Misses Jane and Anne Shakerley lived during the latter part of their life at Egham, Surrey, and died unmarried.

only married sister of Mr. Peter Shakerley, became the second wife of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, the third Baronet; and it was through this marriage that "Gwersyllt Issa" became absorbed in the Wynnstay property.

Although the Shakerleys continued to own "Gwersyllt Issa" until nearly the end of the eighteenth century, none of them lived there after the terrible fire of 20th April, 1738, by which the old hall was destroyed. The house was indeed rebuilt, but only as a farmstead. The old stables, however, still remain. Some of the fields bear evidence in their name to the former importance of the property: "Fishpond field," "Bowling green," and the like.

"Gwersyllt Ucha," or "Upper Gwersyllt," afterwards called "Middle Gwersyllt," or "Gwersyllt Park," belonged aforesaid to the Welsh family of Sutton, but is said to have been sold by Edward Lewis, the representative of a branch of that family, to Dr. Nicholas Robinson, Bishop of Bangor, who died in 1585-6. The Bishop's eldest son, William Robinson, Esq., is mentioned in Norden's *Survey* of 1620 as owner of the estate, which then contained only 94 customary, that is, about 199 statute acres. In the same *Survey* the aforesaid Edward Lewis is described as son of John ap John Lewis: a statement which agrees with the pedigree on page 188 of the third volume of *Powys Fadog*. The *Survey* further states that Edward Lewis sold another part of his lands to David ap Richard, whose daughter, Catherine, carried them to James Lewis, on her marriage with him. I have found the above-named John ap John Lewis of Gwersyllt mentioned in 1563.

Mr. William Robinson, the son of Bishop Robinson, appears to have bought the reversion of a small estate in Gwersyllt, belonging to Lancelot Sutton, who was living in 1620.¹

¹ Mr. William Robinson also purchased of Mr. Edward Sutton a tenement and 50 statute acres of land in Gwersyllt, and Mr. Sutton was still tenant of the same in 1620.

The son of William Robinson, Esq., and grandson of the Bishop, was the well-known Royalist soldier, Colonel John Robinson, companion-in-arms with Colonel Geoffrey Shakerley, who bought the adjacent estate of "Lower Gwersyllt." On a painted board in Gresford Church he is described as "having faithfully served King Charles ye first during ye late wars, for w'ch haueing lost his Estate & being in danger of his life he was forced to go beyond ye seas where he lived in exile w'th ye present King Charles ye second for ye space of twelve years. After his Majesty's most Happy Restauration Being then restored to his Estate he married Margaret ye daughter of Coll. Edward Norris of Speak," etc. We may accept all this statement as accurate. But there is also a marble memorial tablet in Gresford Church to Colonel Robinson, whereon occurs the following words, referring to his return from exile: "Apud Gwersilt, ubi omnia sua a rebelli manu direpta reliquerat edificijs ab eadem eleganter constructis gavisus est." This can only mean that at Gwersyllt, where he had left everything ravaged by a rebel hand, he rejoiced, on his return, in buildings elegantly edified by the same. *Powys Fadog* improves on this statement by saying that "in his absence the Parliament confiscated his property and gave it to a stranger, who built a new house there, and called it *Plâs Newydd*. The property was restored to him by the King on his return."

Now the "Calendar of the Committee for Compounding" puts rather a different complexion on the affair. [Middle] Gwersyllt being sequestered on account of the delinquency of Colonel Robinson, the Committee let it on a seven years' lease to Captain Roger Sontley¹ at a rent of £70 a year. On the 28th November, 1651, Captain Sontley petitioned for a confirmation of this

¹ Captain Roger Sontley, of Common Wood, Holt, a very active Parliamentary officer, and belonging to the "Independent party" in the army. He appears to have been the representative of the Sontleys of Vrondêg, in the Parish of Wrexham.

lease, but at the reduced rent of £60, he “having been at great charge for repairs.” The Committee of North Wales was required to report upon the case; the members of which, on December 4th following, stated that “the buildings being much decayed and Sontley repairing them, they had let the estate to him for £60 a year;” and six days afterwards the Committee for Compounding confirmed this lease. Now, repairing buildings is obviously quite different from erecting a new house. Nor is Captain Sontley likely to have *afterwards* built a new house, for on the 23rd March, 1651-2,¹ the sequestration on Gwersyllt Hall in the parish of Gresford, and on houses in other parishes in county Denbigh, forfeited by Colonel Robinson, was discharged, this property having been purchased from the Treason Trustees by Piers Robinson. Now, Colonel John Robinson had an uncle, Piers Robinson, and it seems likely that this purchase was a family arrangement, Mr. Piers Robinson buying and holding it for the Colonel. Supposing, however, this suggestion to be unwarranted, is it likely that anyone would build a fair new house on land which he only held by a seven years’ lease, part of which was already expired? The repairing of the house by Captain Sontley can be proved: the erection of a new Hall by him, or by any *lessee* of the Parliament, would be an event most improbable, and one which requires evidence very strong to induce credit; for the estate after 23rd March, 1651-2, belonged to Mr. Piers Robinson—subject, I suppose, to the unexpired lease of Captain Sontley. The last-named repaired the Hall; and out of this fact the myth must, after Colonel Robinson’s death, have developed.

There are entries in the Gresford registers relating to other members of the family of Robinson of Gwersyllt, to whom I cannot with certainty assign a

¹ On the same day the sequestration was discharged on Colonel Robinson’s estate of Mynachdy, Anglesey, “bought by Nicholas Robinson” (vol. iv, Calendar of Committee for Compounding).

THE ROBINSONS OF GWERSYLLIT.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, eldest son of Bishop Robinson; = Jane, dau. of Edward Price, Gent., of Newtown, Montgomeryshire; buried October, 1646.

Edward Robinson, living
1st March, 1626-7.
Must have died young.

Col. JOHN ROBINSON, died 15th March, = Margaret, dau. of Colonel Edw. Jane, mentioned in will
1680-1, in the 65th year of his age; Norreys, of Speke, Lancashire; of Mr. Edward Price,
buried at Gresford, 22nd March. buried at Gresford, 19th Sep- 1st March, 1626-7.

1
WILLIAM = Anne, dau. and heiress
ROBINSON, of Timothy Myddelton,
died 15th Esq., of Pant Iocyn;
November, married at Gresford,
1717, aged August, 1682; buried
49; buried 23rd August, 1693.
at Gres-
ford, 3rd
December.

2
John Robinson, of = Anne.
Broughton in
Bromfield; bapt.
at Gresford, 21st
December, 1671;
buried there, 13th
July, 1693.

1
Margaret, = Sir George
bapt. at Strode.
Gresford,
18th July,
1686.

2
Jane, bapt. at Gres- =
ford, 22nd April, John
1673; married there Royden,
1695-6. [A "Madam" Gent.,
Jane Royden was Esq., of
buried at Gresford, Isycoced,
27th September, co.
1712.] Denb.

William Robinson, of Broughton, Margaret, born 21st
Attorney-at-Law; buried at Gres- June, 1686; bapt.
ford, 3rd May, 1721, or 24th June, at Wrexham,
1727. Had issue. 10th July, 1686.

Lytton Strode, bapt.
at Gresford, 28th
February, 1688-9.

¹ JOHN ROBINSON, = Elizabeth, eldest surviving dau. of Sir Griffith Jeffreys, Knt., of Acton; married at Marchwiel, 28th August, 1708. Living September, 1749. A Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, of Wrexham, was buried at Gresford, 8th February, 1750-1.

William Robinson Lytton (bapt. at = Elizabeth, dau. of Frances, bapt. at Gresford, 12th June, 1688), of Giles Heysham, Esq., of London. Gresford, 1st January, 1733 [died in 1737 ary, 1689-90. —*Burke*].

WILLIAM ROBINSON, = Elizabeth, dau. of Dorothy, bapt. = Anne, bapt. = Cawley
 at Gresford, at Gresford, at Gresford, Humber-
 6th August, 1709. 5th September, 1710; married ber, 1711; ston
 Married his cousin there 14th Feb- Iorwyn Esq., of
 in 1733; died 24th ruary, 1742-3. and Upper
 June, 1739; was drowned off the ob. s. p. first Acton. there 27th Gwersyllt.
 Skerries. wife. September, there 5th there 20th October, 1741.

Elizabeth, died an infant. John Humberston Cawley, Esq., of Gwersyllt Park.

¹ John Robinson Lytton, = Leonora, dau. of Elizabeth, married her cousin, Anne Jane, Barbara [bapt. at = Wm. Warburton.
 Esq., of Knebworth; Humphrey Wm. Robinson, as shown living in Knebworth, 3rd
 living in 1733; married above; married secondly, 1733. April, 1710.—
 of Burras. Lawrence Williams. *Burke*.]

All three unmarried. Whence Lyttons of Knebworth.

place in the annexed pedigree. These, therefore, I now copy :

14th Apl. 1680, Mrs. Jane Robinson de Gwersylt [buried].

7th Mch. 1685-6, William ye son of John Robinson of Gwersylt, bapt.

31st Jany. 1717-8, Mr. John Robinson of Gwersylt was buried.

8th Feb. 1750-1, Mrs. Robinson of Wrexham [buried].

17th Aug. 1763, John Robinson Esq. from Erddig [buried].

In the Wrexham registers occur also the entries following :

8 Feb. 1750-1, Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, died the 2nd, buried the [8th] at Gresford.

19 Mch. 1752, Mrs. Frances Robinson of Wrexham R [egis] buried.

There is a pedigree of the Robinsons given on p. 189 of vol. iii of the *History of Powis Fadog*; but I nevertheless present another pedigree of them, compiled by myself from deeds, registers, monuments, etc., which, although beginning later, is fuller for the period it covers.¹

The William Robinson, Esq., who died in 1739, was the last of the family to own the Middle Gwersyllt estate without interruption. On the 21st December, 1744, it was found that the debts left by him amounted, with interest accruing, to nearly £10,000, and other incumbrances to over £2,000. In 1745, accordingly, his heirs procured an Act of Parliament for the sale of all his property.

Concerning this last William Robinson, something curious may be related. He was drowned off the Skerries. Now, the Skerries had belonged to the See of Bangor, and was alienated by Bishop Nicholas Robinson in favour of his eldest son. The punishment,

¹ Concerning the Robinsons of Broughton in Bromfield, a branch of the Robinsons of Gwersyllt, much will be found in my *History of the Country Townships of the Old Parish of Wrexham*, pp. 101-103.

we are asked to believe, was visited on his great-great-great-grandson, for William Robinson, his last male descendant, "perished in a storm in his return from this dreary spot, with about a dozen people who had unfortunately attended him" (Pennant). Bishop Robinson had also alienated the Mynachdy in Anglesey, and both the Mynachdy and the Skerries remained in the possession of the Robinsons until the male line perished. People should really be more careful in the selection of their ancestors! Miss Angharad Llwyd, in her *History of Anglesey* (pp. 257, 258) has given an account of the drowning accident in which Mr. William Robinson and others perished, describing their "return from this dreary spot" as an after-dinner frolic. How this may be I know not, but this I know: that *every date* given in Miss Llwyd's account is wrong.

From the heirs or trustees of the aforesaid William Robinson, Esq., Middle Gwersyllt appears to have been bought by, or for, Giwn Lloyd, Esq. of Hendwr, Merionethshire. He is often called *Gwyn* Lloyd,¹ but this is a mistake. I not know when he died, but he appears to have been living in 1772. In Backford Church, Cheshire, is a monument to Sarah his widow, who died at Backford Hall, 14th April, 1782, aged 74. She was sister to Sir Rowland Hill of Hawkstone.

On 19th April, 1775, the estate of Middle Gwersyllt was offered for sale, and described as containing 450 acres, whereof the Park, "well fenced with a substantial brick wall, adorned with clumps of trees, with two fish-ponds therein," included 84 acres.

Then, or shortly afterwards, it must have been bought by John Humberston Cawley, Esq., of Upper Gwersyllt, the descendant through his mother of the former owners, who thus joined the two estates, both often called "Upper Gwersyllt." Of the Cawleys I

¹ In the Crown Rent Book for the Manor of Burton, 1795-1802, the jointure estate of Madam Robinson in Gwersyllt is said to have been purchased in 1763 by Edward Lloyd, Esq.

shall speak presently, but here it may be said that Mr. John Humberston Cawley appears to have sold the Gwersyllt estates during his life to John Atherton Esq. (of Liverpool, I think), whom I first find mentioned as living at Gwersyllt Park in the year 1805.

The subsequent history of the estate I cannot give with any approach to completeness.¹

I have already mentioned the Skerries as having been alienated to the first William Robinson of Gwersyllt. The following account, placed at my

CAWLEY, OF GWERSYLLT UCHA.

ROBERT CAWLEY, of Gwersyllt-Ucha ; buried there 6th August, 1688.	Sarah, dau. of Betton, of Shrewsbury ; married at Gresford, 28th February, 1681-2. She married, secondly, 15th January, 1706, at Wrexham, Robert Hughes, Gent., of Wrexham.
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JAMES CAWLEY, bapt. at Gresford, 5th August, 1684 ; buried at Wrexham, 9th April, 1712.	Robert Cawley, bapt. at Gresford, 10th July, 1687 ; buried there 19th July following.	Sarah, bapt. at Gresford, 19th September, 1682 ; buried there 20th June, 1683
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Thomas Humberston.	Margaret, bapt. at Gresford, 14th February, 1685-6 ; married at Wrexham, 9th July, 1707. Heiress of Gwersyllt Ucha.
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Whence the Humberston-Cawleys.

disposal by Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins (who obtained it from Mr. Pennant), will show of what advantage the Skerries proved to Mr. W. Humberston Cawley, the eldest son of the Mr. John Humberston Cawley who purchased the Middle Gwersyllt estate. In 1715, Mr. John Robinson of Gwersyllt leased the Skerries to W. French, who obtained from Queen Anne a patent to build a beacon and lighthouse thereon. The lease was for 60 years, at £20 annual rent. Mr. W. French spent £3,000 on the affair, and his son-in-law, Mr. Sutton Morgan [of Cilwendeg] obtained in 1730 an Act to confirm the patent and

¹ The present owner of Gwersyllt Park is Colonel M. J. Wheatley, whose eldest son is Evelyn Moreton Wheatley, Esq.

extend the power of taking tolls. When the lease expired, it appears to have been renewed, the tolls then amounting to about £2,000 a year. In 1841, the tolls having risen to £20,226, the Crown decided to buy, and after long negotiations purchase was effected on the following terms:—

To Morgan Jones, successor of Sutton Morgan, £296,656.

To W. Humberston Cawley Floyer, successor of John Robinson, £148,238.

I have now to speak of the third large estate—that which was always called “Upper Gwersyllt,” and never changed its name. It was already in the possession of the Cawleys in the year 1660, but how this family acquired it I do not know. It appears to have been that held in 1620 by William and James Lewis, members of the Sutton family, and contained then 258 statute acres.

The Cawleys had formerly occupied land in the parish of Holt, Denbighshire, and I find a John Cawley, gent., of Isycoed, in that parish mentioned in 1620. The Christian name of the Mr. Cawley who held “Gwersyllt Ucha” in 1660 is not recorded in the assessment books; but in 1670 Mr. Robert Crawley was the owner, and the annexed pedigree shows all that I know concerning him and his children. His daughter Margaret carried the “Gwersyllt Ucha” estate to Thomas Humberston, gent., of Croes Iocyn (*Iocyn's Cross*), in the parish of Holt.

Of the Humberstons, I present all I know with certainty in the form of a pedigree. But I cannot go any further back than the William Humberston, gent., who was buried at Holt, 3rd February, 1730-1. There were, however, Humberstons at an earlier date in this neighbourhood. “Thomas Humberstone the elder,” for example, of Mersley Park in the township of Allington, died in 1642. His nuncupative will was proved at Chester, 9th June, by his kinsman, Thomas Humberston the younger, to whom the deceased had

said; "I am but a blast: take these keys, and look to all" (Ebblewhite, *Journal of the Chester Society*, 1893, pp. 62 and 63). I cannot identify this Thomas Humberston the younger, unless he was the "Thomas Humberston, gent.," who died 3rd November, 1674, and was buried at Holt.

HUMBERSTON AND HUMBERSTON CAWLEYS,
OF GWERSYLLT UCHA.

William Humberston of Holt; buried there 3rd February, 1730-1.

Thomas Humberston, bapt. at Holt, 14th February, 1684-5.	=Margaret, dau. of Robert Cawley, Gent., of Gwersyllt Ucha; married at Wrexham, 9th July, 1707.
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CAWLEY, afterwards CAWLEY, of HUMBERSTON CAWLEY, of Gwersyllt Ucha; bapt. at Holt, 12th July, 1709; buried at Gresford, 8th July, 1749.	=Anne, second dau. of John Robinson, of Middle Gwersyllt (elder son of Wm. Robinson, elder son of Colonel John Robinson); married at Gresford, 27th May, 1731; buried at Gresford, 5th April, 1754, aged 42.
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JOHN HUMBERSTON CAWLEY, of Gwersyllt Park, afterwards of Esless, and of Anfield House, near Liverpool. Born 26th February; bapt. at Gresford, 20th March, 1741-2; buried at Gresford, 27th October, 1808.	=Mary Floyer, sister and heir of Ralph Floyer, Esq., of Hints., co. Stafford; prenuptial settlement dated 3rd May, 1763; died 14th March, 1800, aged 58.	Anne, born August, bapt. 15th September, 1739; died unmarried 31st March, 1758; buried at Gresford.
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Wm. Humberston Cawley Floyer, of Hints; born 17th July; bapt. at Gresford, 11th August, 1766.	John, afterwards John Humberston, of Birmingham, M. D.; born 17th April; bapt. 12th May, 1768, at Gresford.	Philip, afterwards Philip Humberston, of Chester; born 6th May, bapt. 24th May, 1771, at Gresford; died 20th July, 1844.	=Catherine Maria, died 23rd August, 1859, aged 32.
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Charles Humberston, born 2nd August, bapt. 5th September, 1783.	Frances, only dau., died unmarried at Chester, 6th May, 1842, aged 77.
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The younger children of John Humberston Cawley, Esq., of Gwersyllt, discarded the name of Cawley altogether, and his eldest son adopted the name of Floyer on succeeding to the Hints estate.

There was another old house in Gwersyllt, named in the ordnance map "Sydyllt." However, I find it almost invariably called "Sydalch" in the registers, and other parish books. The name Edward Lhuyd gives is "Ty'n y Sidalch;" while in the transcript I have of Norden's *Survey* (A.D. 1620) it appears under the form "Sydyn Sydalgh," evidently a copyist's mistake for "Tyddyn Sydalgh." I am convinced that "Sydalch," whatever that might mean, is nearer to the true form than "Syddyllt," for which last-named spelling there is no authority whatever. The property was held in 1620 by lease from the Prince by William Lewis, and then contained about 21 statute acres.

There was also a property in Gwersyllt belonging to the Edwardses of Stansty, called "The Belan." "Belan" is of very common occurrence among the place-names of this neighbourhood, and means, I believe, *a mound*.

A large part of the arable land of Gwersyllt consisted, in 1620, of common fields: that is, of closes of land divided into strips of unequal area, and owned by different persons, each owner having, however, in many cases several strips or quilletts in the same field. One of these closes was called "Maes Gwersyllt," or *Gwersyllt Field*. It lay on the borders of Stansty township, opposite Stansty Issa farm. That this arrangement of divided ownership had its origin *often* in the operation of the custom of gravelkind, I do not doubt. No other conclusion is possible from the distinct statements of surveys and deeds. But that those strips which were of equal area and contained one *erw* (2560 square yards), were due to the working of the common plough, seems also a reasonable conclusion. Many of them were called "erwé" (the local form of the plural of "erw") thus, "yr errowe yn tir bichan" (*the quillet in Tir Bychan*), "yr errowe yn tir Einion ddu" (*the quillet in Tir Einion Ddu, or Land of Einion the Black*), and so forth. By 1620, many of these quilletts were joined together by exchange or purchase; and this process has

been going on ever since ; until now, I believe, in Gwersyllt not a single quillet remains.

“Quetkie,” as I find from old deeds and surveys, was formerly a very common generic field-name in Gwersyllt, as indeed it was in Burton also, and elsewhere. The etymology of “quetkie” is doubtless “coed-gae” = *wood field*, or field recovered from the primeval forest.

There was a common in Gwersyllt called “Mynydd Gwersyllt,” or “Cefn Gwersyllt,” which of course has been appropriated. In 1649, it is described as containing 5 acres. If these were “customary,” as I suppose they were, they would equal about 11 statute acres. Judging from the name and from the probabilities of the case, Mynydd Gwersyllt or Cefn Gwersyllt must have been where Summerhill and Windy Hill now are. Edward Lhuyd (about 1699) wrote: “They dig coal at Windy Hill in Gwersyllt in the Commons.”

“Rhos Wersyllt” (*Gwersyllt Moor*) is mentioned in 1620, but was not then an open common.

As to the canal, of which there are still so many obvious traces, especially near Gwersyllt Church, I have already said enough in my *History of the Country Townships of Wrexham Parish*, page 104.

Gwersyllt Church was built in 1850 and 1851, and by an Order in Council dated November in the year last-named, a district was assigned to it.

The existing village of Gwersyllt is now commonly called “The Wheatsheaf,” after the name of the inn there.

THE EARLY SETTLERS OF CARNARVONSHIRE.

BY PROFESSOR E. ANWYL, M.A.

CARNARVONSHIRE has been more fortunate than some of the other counties of Wales in attracting the attention of students of Welsh prehistoric archæology. The volumes of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* bear eloquent testimony to the interest which has been felt in the early remains of this county, in such articles as those of the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, the Rev. Hugh Prichard, the Rev. W. Wynn Williams, the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, the Rev. Elias Owen, Sir T. D. Love-Jones-Parry, Professor C. C. Babington, and others of a later period. There has been a revival of interest within recent years in the early antiquities of the district in connection with the exploration at Treisceiri, and the wider question of the origin and epoch of the early stone fortresses of the British Isles. This latter question, too, is part of the still wider subject of the distinctive characteristics of the Bronze and Iron stages of civilisation. In connection with these topics it is important to emphasise the fact that it is only by means of excavation and careful exploration that the various problems which arise can be solved, and that funds are greatly needed in order to carry out a thoroughly systematic archæological survey of the Principality. We have reason to be very grateful to those members of the Society who have commenced the exploration of Treisceiri with highly encouraging results.

No traces of Palæolithic man appear to have been found in Carnarvonshire. The district is not rich in spacious caves; so that if the relatives of the cave-men of the Vale of Clwyd entered it in Palæolithic times, they would have had to construct their own shelters as

best they could, of earth, wood, or stone, wherever natural shelter was unavailable. Of Neolithic man, however, there are abundant traces in the "cromlechau," the surviving stony skeletons of their tombs. Photographs (reproduced in collotype) of these, together with those of Anglesey, have been published, with a letterpress description of each, in a handy volume by Mr. John E. Griffith, F.L.S., F.R.A.S. (Jarvis and Foster, Bangor, 1900). Mr. Griffith very properly expresses his doubt whether the Coetan Arthur Cromlech, near Carnarvon, is a cromlech at all, and that on the opposite page found at Bryn, in the parish of Llanfairisgaer, seems doubtful also. The genuine "cromlechau" appear to be the following: (1) That known as Lletty y filiast, on the Great Orme's Head. (2) That called "Yr Hen Allor," in the parish of Llandegai, near a small farm called Ffynnon Bach. (3) That found on a farm called Penarth, about a mile and a-half from Clynnog. (4) That which stands nearer still to Clynnog village, in a field belonging to Bachwen Farm. (5) The Cefn isaf Cromlech, about two and a-half miles north-east of Criccieth. (6) The Ystumcegid Cromlech, about three miles east of Criccieth. (7) That found on a farm called "Cromlech," near the village of Fourcrosses. (8) The neatly-shaped Cefn Amwlch Cromlech (locally known as Coetan Arthur), on the Cefn Amwlch side of Mynydd Cefn Amwlch or Mynydd Penllech. By the side of this are the remains of another cromlech. (9) That of Cilan Ucha, in the parish of Llanengan. (10) The Mynydd Tir Cwmmwd Cromlech, in the parish of Llanbedrog. (11) That known as Cwt y bugail, near Roewen; and (12) The Porth Llwyd Cromlech, near Trefriw. These "cromlechau" are doubtless the remains of the graves of chieftains or other important personages, and are of interest as indicating in all probability the old Neolithic centres of population in the districts where they occur. It is not impossible, too, that these ancient sepulchres bore originally some resemblance in their structure to

the primitive dwellings, or rather night-shelters, of the men of these parts, whose building materials would consist almost entirely at first of stones, earth, and clay, wood being scarce, as large tracts of Carnarvonshire were probably almost treeless even in remote times. The mind of early man in these districts would be continually haunted by earth and stones, and so he naturally developed considerable ingenuity in making the best use of these materials. The character of the early remains of man is generally conditioned by local necessities, and this appears to be verified in the case of "cromlechau." As the Rev. E. L. Barnwell pointed out in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1874, there are hardly any traces of "cromlechau" in Wales, except in the counties of Pembroke, Merioneth, Carnarvon, Brecon, Anglesey, and Glamorgan. This connection of "cromlechau" with a supply of suitable stones is strikingly shown in the case of Merioneth, the western portion of which has far more early stone remains in it than the eastern. In Pembrokeshire the greatest number of "cromlechau" are found where trap rocks are strewn over the surface; while in Anglesey there are numerous quartzose blocks that are very well adapted for megalithic structures. The same is also the case in Cornwall, Lower Brittany, and Guernsey. This relationship between the natural supply of material and the erection of "cromlechau" and other megalithic structures is well brought out by M. Emile Cartailhac, in his valuable works on the "Prehistoric Age in France and in Spain and Portugal."

In dealing with man in the prehistoric period, we can conveniently regard him in the environment (*a*) of his life; (*b*) of his death. As for Neolithic man in the surroundings of his life, it cannot be said that any of the remains of ancient hut-dwellings or fortifications now extant in Carnarvonshire can be assigned to the period when the use of metal was unknown. Yet, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the dwellings of the Age of metal, owing to the continuity of method in

human civilisation, give some indications as to the characteristics of their Neolithic prototypes. Nay, we may even venture to see in the mud houses that are found in the county, even at the present day, some indications of the materials which primitive man could employ, when occasion required. Building even with stones and clay requires considerable skill, so that the most ancient artificial shelters were doubtless made with the minimum of wall, by digging pits or holes in the ground, as in the subterranean dwellings of Caithness and the pit-dwellings of Wiltshire. As time went on, and greater skill was acquired, huts of simple form—circular, oval, or rectangular—would be built of earth, earth and stones, stones mortared with clay, or unmortared stone. The roof—of boughs, rushes, willows, osiers, and the like—would be supported by a pole rising from the middle of the hut. The Rev. S. Baring-Gould informs me that in some of the hut-dwellings on Dartmoor, traces have been discovered of the hole in the floor which formed the socket for such a pole. These dwellings and groups of dwellings were probably protected by dykes of earth, such as are still used in the county as substitutes for hedges, thickly overgrown with an impenetrable covering of briars, brambles, and above all gorse, which, when in bloom, is still one of the most characteristic features of the landscape in some parts of Carnarvonshire, notably the Lleyn peninsula. The land was probably grazed, and later on tilled, by groups of the inhabitants in common. The upland pastures were grazed in summer; while in winter, for greater shelter, the sheep and cattle were driven to the valleys and lowlands. It was this ancient practice that probably survived in the “Hafod” and “Hendref” system of farming of later days. Cocking was chiefly carried on in the open air, just as baking still is occasionally in some parts of the county, when the house has no oven. The fuel consisted largely of brambles, gorse, and dried cow-dung. Water was boiled by means of “cooking-stones,” heated in the

fire and dropped into the water to be boiled. At the approach of danger from enemies, the inhabitants would gather their flocks and herds into their gorse-enclosed fortresses, which were situated in the most inaccessible places known to them : such as a lofty height, or a sea-cliff that was difficult of access. In addition to the game which they caught, and the produce of their farms, they probably ate, especially in times of scarcity, the various non-poisonous wild berries ; and, when they lived within easy distance of the sea, shell-fish, sand-eels, and edible seaweed.

Turning now to the environment of Early Man in death, it seems probable that some of the conditions and distinctions of the living were here again reflected. The insignificant dead, if buried at all, were doubtless buried with little ceremony ; but the illustrious dead appear to have been buried in the nearest counterparts to their living abodes. Where the latter was a cave, the burial appears to have been made in a cave also. Where no natural cave was available, artificial sepulchral grottoes were hollowed out, wherever the nature of the rock—such as soft sandstone or chalk—rendered this possible. If the rock was unsuitable, and large slabs of stone, as in Carnarvonshire, were available, these were grouped together to form chambers, the interstices between the stones being filled with clay and rubble, and the whole structure covered with earth. As in life the living dwelt together, the same chamber was used for the burial of several bodies, and it had an opening for the purpose of new burials, generally on the east side. The body was often buried in a crouched-up attitude. The classical essay on the manipulation of the stones of early Megalithic structures is that by Frederick III, King of Denmark, written in 1857, and reprinted in English in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1862. In this admirable essay, stress is laid on the stimulus to the acquisition of skill in stone-working given to Early Man by his intensely alert psychological condition in reference to stone, this alertness arising

from the pressure of necessity. The author of the essay suggests that the shaping of the stone was probably effected by means of an ingenious use of water, fire, wedges, and wooden mallets; and that it was transported to its destination by means of long poles, to each side of which leathern ropes could be attached, so that a number of men would be thus enabled to co-operate in the work. The coping-stone in this manner would be carried up an inclined plane of earth, and skilfully tilted into its place on the supporting stones.

There is an excellent account of ancient methods of burial by Mr. J. Romilly Allen, in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1900, in which he summarises the characteristics of the various epochs, thus enabling us to form a vivid picture of some features of prehistoric life in Carnarvonshire. In Neolithic times, the prevalent form of the mounds which covered the cromlech was oval; later on, circular mounds became common, notably about the period of the introduction of bronze implements. It was not unusual, in the case of one of these circular mounds, to build a wall around its border, and then to surround the mound and the wall with a ditch and a circle of standing stones. This is thought to be the origin of some, if not all, of the stone circles found in Wales and elsewhere. For some reason or other, it appears that in Brittany, where alignments are frequent, stone circles are rare. At the period when bronze was being introduced, it appears that the older sepulchral chamber of the cromlech stage was often replaced by a "cist," or stone chest, placed in the centre of the mound, but the stone circle was still retained. Even in the Neolithic period, bodies were not invariably buried in stone chambers or stone chests: sometimes they were buried in long mounds in the bare earth, and sometimes without even a mound. When urns are found in Neolithic graves, they are, as Mr. Allen points out, generally in the form of a shallow bowl, with a rounded bottom, but a taller variety is also sometimes

seen, which is not unlike the "drinking-cups" of the Bronze period. Sometimes, these urns are ornamented with alternate bands of pattern and plain surface, and this type of ornamentation, according to Mr. Allen, survived into the Bronze epoch. In the Later Stone Age, however, the ornamentation was made by means of a pointed stick, while in the Bronze period the lines were made by means of a string impressed on the soft clay. The weapons that are found buried with the dead consist, in the case of Neolithic burials, of polished stone hammers and axe-heads (mounted at times in hafts of deer-horn), stone arrow-heads (both leaf-shaped and barbed), made, as a rule, either of flint or rock-crystal. There are also found flint knives, lance-heads, daggers, flakes, and bone-piercers. It appears, too, that the graves sometimes contain personal ornaments that are miniature copies of stone axes and hammers, necklaces made of shells, and the canine teeth of animals perforated, as well as rings of stone and shell. When skulls are found, they are generally dolichocephalic, and the shin-bones are often of a flattened variety. The existence of the aforementioned "cromlechau" in Carnarvonshire makes it highly probable that the substratum of the population contains a large admixture of pre-Celtic stock, derived from Neolithic, and possibly even earlier, ancestors.

Towards the end of the long epoch generally known as the Later Stone Age, bronze began to find its way into Britain, navigation being by this time well established. In his *Rambles in Bosnia and Herzegovina*, Dr. Munro points out that canoes made of trunks of trees hollowed out were known from the earliest Neolithic times. The canoe found by Dr. Griffith Griffith, of Taltreuddyn, on the bank of Llyn Llydaw, is probably the work of someone acquainted with the use of metallic instruments, and has affinities with the Scottish specimens, with square stern and sharp-pointed bow. Bronze was not necessarily introduced into Britain by warlike invaders; but there can be little

doubt that the rapid extension of its use in this island was closely associated with the spread of those brachycephalic Aryan Celts, who introduced into Britain, and later into Ireland, the Goidelic form of Celtic speech. The very use of metallic weapons and implements must have greatly aided these men in extending their sway and in maintaining their possessions. It is not necessary to suppose that these or later invaders ruthlessly exterminated the previous inhabitants, or even made personal slaves of them. The position of the Goidelic, and later on of the Brythonic, invaders was more analogous to that of the Hebrew conquerors among the Canaanitish people, as described in the Book of Judges. There were probably settlements of the invaders and of the previous inhabitants side by side; the latter in various ways and in different degrees acknowledging the overlordship of the former. As Principal Rhys has suggested, some such arrangement may be reflected in the account of the "Coraniaid" in the story of Lludd and Llevelys, even in the late form which it has in the *Red Book of Hergest*. The present writer has also (in his article on "The Early Settlers of Brecon") given this as a possible explanation of the fact that the proper names in the Latin portions of bilingual Ogam inscriptions are written in their Brythonic rather than their Goidelic form. The adoption of a Celtic in place of the pre-Celtic tongue in Wales points to the political and economic, if not the numerical predominance of the invaders; but the echoes of pre-Celtic speech, as later on of Goidelic, may well have lingered for a long time in the mountain fastnesses of Carnarvonshire. Some features of Neolithic civilisation, too, may have survived more widely than others, owing to their suitability for the locality and its population. The higher social strata of the invaders doubtless used bronze weapons and implements, and adopted the practice of cremation to a far greater extent than the humbler inhabitants. Cremation, as Dr. Munro in his *Rambles in Bosnia and Herzegovina* points out, was a practice that first arose

among some of the more cultured races of the Mediterranean, and that spread thence over Europe "like an epidemic." As to the conditions of life of the men of the Bronze epoch, it should be noted that the use of the sword would have an effect, as Colonel Morgan has pointed out, on the form and character of their defences. I am informed, on the authority of Mr. J. Romilly Allen, that the number of undoubted Bronze Age fortifications in Britain is very small. It is highly important that all the ancient forts of Carnarvonshire should be thoroughly excavated in the light of modern antiquarian knowledge, in order to obtain the fullest information as to their date from the character of the objects found in them. Some of the objects found in Treceiri appear to indicate that it belongs to the Late-Celtic period. There are many problems still awaiting solution; but of this we can be certain with regard to the conditions under which man lived in Carnarvonshire in the Bronze Age, that the use of metal implements would be a great impetus to the tillage of the soil, and would tend to establish firmly the main lines of what came to be known as the "gwely" system of old Welsh land tenure.

When we come to regard man of the Bronze Age in the circumstances of his death and burial, we have trustworthy data to guide us in the county of Carnarvon and elsewhere. Though inhumation was practised, the characteristic interment of the Bronze Age, as already pointed out, was cremation: the ashes of the burnt bones being placed in a cinerary urn. This urn was enclosed in a cist or rectangular chest, made of flat slabs of stone. Sometimes the urn was set in an inverted position, but at other times it was upright, and its mouth was covered by means of a slab. Occasionally, the body was buried in a cist, without being burnt: and, in that case, it was generally doubled up, as in Neolithic times. Only one or two bodies, that were buried together, were placed in the same cist, and there was no entrance for the purpose of fresh burials, as

there was in the case of the cromlechs and cists of Neolithic times. Mr. Allen points out that in the Bronze Age the bottom of the cist was longer in proportion to its breadth than in the case of the stone-lined graves of the Iron Age.

As in the case of Neolithic interments, the cinerary urn (whether in a cist or not) was generally covered by a mound of earth or stones. This mound was utilised for fresh burials: the first burial (usually known as the "primary" burial) was made either below or on the surface of the ground, thus allowing room for other (or secondary burials) within the mound. Each of these new burials, however, had its own urn or cist. It is interesting to note, as Mr. Allen points out, that instances occur of the use of a natural hill or mound, instead of the artificial one. In addition to the cinerary urn, the mounds contain other vessels, such as drinking-cups, food-vessels, and so-called incense-cups. The vessels are often decorated with the chevron pattern—the characteristic ornamentation of this epoch. It appears that incense-cups are found in the cinerary urns in conjunction only with cremated remains, while drinking-cups and food-vessels are found in association with unburnt bodies: hence a natural inference that remains, where the former articles occur, are of a later type than those characterised by the latter only. The form of ornaments, which consists of alternate horizontal bands of plain work and pattern, is also found, and is a survival from the Neolithic period. The bronze weapons found in the tombs consist, as a rule, of daggers with a triangular blade, fixed by three rivets to a handle of wood. The latter is sometimes ornamented with gold—a metal in ancient times largely obtained in Ireland. Bronze razors are also found, ornamented with finely-engraved lines, arranged in a diagonal pattern of chequer-work. The use of flint knives survived into the Bronze period. These knives are usually leaf-shaped in form, and highly finished in workmanship. In addition to the foregoing objects,

Mr. Allen, in the important article already mentioned, states that stone implements also survived in the form of perforated axe-hammers, characterised by a beautiful polish. In this epoch, too, personal ornaments were buried with the dead, and took the form of necklaces of beads and jet, sometimes ornamented with lozenge-shaped patterns, consisting of rows of small dots. Necklaces of amber beads also occur—showing a trade connection with the Baltic region—as well as armlets of gold and bronze, and bronze pins. The purest skulls of the Bronze epoch are brachycephalic; but mesocephalic skulls are also found, showing fusion with the older long-headed Neolithic inhabitants.

With regard to Carnarvonshire man in the Iron Age, though he has left traces of his presence in some of the old fortifications of the district, there has been discovered no Late-Celtic burial place. The nearest of these burial places to Carnarvonshire, so far discovered, is the cairn at Mold. As iron rusts away very rapidly in the soil, discoveries of ancient iron weapons are much rarer than they would otherwise have been. A sharp look-out should be kept in all excavations for any traces that may have survived.

The following is a list of the chief Bronze-Age remains found in Carnarvonshire, a record of which has appeared in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* :—

1. 1851, p. 155. A short sword-blade of the Early Bronze period, and a short dagger of the same period, found at Dolwyddelan, and presented to the Bristol Museum by Lord Willoughby d'Eresby.

2. 1856, p. 123. A Palstave found at Deganwy.

3. 1856, p. 127. Two moulds for bronze weapons and a Palstave found at Danesfield, near Bangor, a quarter of a-mile from the Anglesey ferry, and two miles from the Aber passage.

4. 1864, p. 315. It is here stated that in 1824 a Bronze-Age burial place was found when a road was being made to Penybryn. A bronze Celt, much corroded, was also found close to Wig Farm.

5. 1868 records the discovery of an urn in 1858, at Waterloo port, near Carnarvon, containing calcined bones and ashes.

6. 1868, p. 256. An "incense-cup" was found at Bryn Seiont, near Carnarvon, in a large cinerary urn, with a cruciform incised ornament on the bottom of the cup. This cup, in 1868, was in the possession of the Rev. W. Wynn Williams, of Menaifron, Anglesey.

7. 1868. An "incense-cup" was also found at Bryn Crug, Llanfairisgaer, and also a bronze pin, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. in length. This "incense-cup" is said to resemble a variety not uncommonly found in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Scotland.

8. 1868, p. 397. A small pointed piece of bronze was found in some old workings at Llandudno.

9. 1871, p. 20. An ornamented celt was found at Mynachdy Gwyn, south-west of Pantglas Station.

10. 1890, p. 156. A gold fibula was discovered near Carnarvon; a description of it was written by the Rev. Hugh Prichard. It was placed in Carnarvon Museum.

It is clear from the *Mabinogi* of Math ab Mathonwy, from some of the Triads, and from the *Book of Taliessin*, that the districts of Arllechwedd, Arvon, and Eifionydd supplied an abundant crop of legend in mediæval times. Some of the names contained in these legends also appear in the topography of the district, as, for instance, Llew or Lleu (= Irish Lug, Gaulish Lugus, whence Lugudunum), in Nantlle(u) and Dinlle(u), Gwydion, whose name survives in Bryn y Gwydion, near Clynnog, and in Moel Gwydion, near Trawsfynydd, and Aranrot, whose fortress (Caer Aranrot) is popularly thought to be at the bottom of the sea, near the mouth of the Llifon. In its present form, the story of Math ab Mathonwy, like the other parts of the Four Branches of the *Mabinogi*, consists of older materials re-cast and re-written. It is not improbable that some of the names are those of ancient Celtic deities, while others are derived from genealogies of the pre-Cunedda dynasties of the district, and that the stories vaguely reflect some of the earlier customs of the local tribes. Through present-day and mediæval-folk-lore the

student of the past of Wales may dimly descry, as through a mist, some of the features of our early ethnology and social arrangements; but, even to the most experienced investigators this task must be a very uncertain and difficult one. The reader who wishes to study the most thorough and elaborate investigations of these legends from a comparative standpoint, will find them fully treated in Rhys' *Celtic Heathendom*; Rhys and Brynmôr Jones' *Welsh People*, and Rhys' *Welsh Folk-Lore*. There is also much valuable matter for the student of Carnarvonshire folk-lore, and its possible bearing on the characteristics of the early settlers of the county, in the Rev. D. E. Jenkins' *Bedd Gelert, its Facts, Fairies, and Folk-lore* (Ll. Jenkins, Portmadoc, 1899), based on the writings of the late William Jones, *Bleddyn*), and containing an introduction by Principal Rhys. The latter has also touched upon the relations between Lleyn and Leinster in his Presidential Address to the Cambrian Archæological Society, printed in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1892, p. 56. There are also some interesting studies in the ethnology of Anglesey and Carnarvonshire in *Keltic Researches*, by Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson, Bodley's Librarian in the University of Oxford. We shall be in a better position to determine the relations between the various strata of population, pre-Celtic, Goidelic, and Brythonic, here as elsewhere, when the ancient fortifications and hut-dwellings have been thoroughly investigated. These investigations, together with a thorough study of the methods of land tenure, as shown in the Record of Carnarvon, and of the dialects of Anglesey and Carnarvon, ought in conjunction to make the early history of these districts fairly clear. In conclusion, I append the following list of subjects connected with the prehistoric antiquities of Carnarvonshire, discussed in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, in the hope that it may be of service to future investigators:—

1. 1846, p. 70. An Account of the Early Remains of the Conway District, by H. Longueville Jones.

2. 1846, p. 169. A Paper on British Forts upon the Coast of Carnarvonshire.
3. 1846, p. 405. Antiquities at Clynnog.
4. 1847, p. 97. The Cromlech on Mynydd Cefn Amwlch.
5. 1848, p. 269. An Account of some Old Fortifications and Cromlechau.
6. 1849, p. 1. The Clynnog Fawr Cromlech, etc.
7. 1849, p. 6. British Remains on Carnedd Dafydd and Carnedd Llewelyn, by H. Longueville Jones.
8. 1849, p. 82. Notes on the Antiquities of Clynnog and the Neighbourhood.
9. 1851, p. 155. A Bronze-Age Discovery at Dolwyddelan.
10. 1856, p. 91. A Description of the Dolbenmaen Cromlech.
11. 1856, p. 96. Caer Carreg y fran, described by C. C. Babington.
12. 1856, p. 123. An Account of the finding of a Palstave at Deganwy.
13. 1856, pp. 127, 128. An Account of the Bronze-Age Remains found in 1800, in Danesfield, near Bangor.
14. 1861, p. 140. Carnarvonshire Antiquities, from a MS. communicated by T. Wright, Esq., F.S.A.
15. 1861, p. 236. Ancient Fortifications near the mouth of the Valley of Llanberis, by C. C. Babington.
16. 1863, pp. 331, 332. Notes on some Curiously-marked Stones near Bethesda, by Elias Owen.
17. 1864, p. 315. Some Antiquities of the Aber district.
18. 1865. An Account of Tre'rceiri.
19. 1865, p. 137. Circles at Aber, described by J. T. Blight.
20. 1865. On Ancient Fortifications in Carnarvonshire, by C. C. Babington.
21. 1866, p. 215. Arvona Antiqua, containing an Account of Ancient Cytiau near Llanllechid, by Elias Owen.
22. 1867, p. 62. An Account of a Cromlech, a Cistvaen, and other remains at Llandegai, by Elias Owen.
23. 1867, p. 102. Arvona Antiqua, by Elias Owen.
24. 1867, p. 150. Marked Stones in Wales, by E. L. Barnwell. Reference is made to the marks on the Cromlech near Clynnog Church.
25. 1867, p. 276. Pen Caer Helen, described by J. T. Blight.

26. 1868, p. 217. An Account of the Urn found in 1858 at Waterloo Port, near Carnarvon.
27. 1868, p. 256. An Account of the Bryn Seiont Cinerary Urn and Incense-cup; also of the Incense-cup and other remains found at Llanfairisgaer.
28. 1868, p. 397. An Account of a small pointed piece of Bronze found at Llandudno.
29. 1869, p. 58. A Comparison of the Inner Rampart at Dinas Dinorwig to Dinsylwy (W. Wynn Williams).
30. 1870, p. 20. An Account of the Monachty Gwyn ornamented Celt.
31. 1871, p. 66. Tre'r Ceiri, by E. L. Barnwell.
32. 1872, p. 51. Demolished Cromlechs in Lleyrn, by D. Silvan Evans.
33. 1872, p. 161. An Account of the remains of a Cromlech near Pwllheli, by J. Peter.
34. 1872, p. 239. Arvona Antiqua: An Account of Hut-dwellings at Coed Uchaf, Llanllechid, by Elias Owen.
35. 1873, p. 154. Ancient Fort of Pentyrech, near Llangybi, by W. Wynn Williams.
36. 1874, p. 81. Pen Caer Helen, described by R. W. B.
37. 1874, p. 150. An Account of the ancient Canoe discovered on the bank of Llyn Llydan, by E. L. Barnwell.
38. 1875, p. 128. Remains of ancient Smithies near Dolbenmaen (W. Wynn Williams).
39. 1875, p. 220. Arvona Antiqua: Remains near Llanllechid, by Elias Owen.
40. 1875, p. 303. Maen Hir at the entrance to Glynllifon.
41. 1877, p. 220. Cytiau of Braich y Dinas, etc., described by Hugh Prichard.
42. 1877, p. 323. Ancient Fortresses of Carnarvonshire; classified by C. C. Babington.
43. 1878, p. 217. Craig y Dinas, near Clynnog; described by E. L. Barnwell.
44. 1878, p. 312. Further Notes on Old Fortifications (C. C. Babington).
45. 1879, p. 99. The Carnarvon Talisman (E. L. Barnwell).
46. 1881, p. 338. Classification of Ancient Fortifications (C. C. Babington).
47. 1882, p. 79. A Comparison of Tre'rceiri with similar Scottish remains.

48. 1883, p. 192. Pen Caer Helen (E. L. Barnwell).
49. 1884, p. 138. A Reference to Cromlech Farm, near Fourcrosses.
50. 1887, p. 241. Old Fortifications (Hugh Prichard).
51. 1887, p. 252. An Account of Pen y Gaer, Llanaelhaiarn.
52. 1887, p. 254. An Account of Craig y Dinas.
53. 1888, p. 58. The Llanrug Cromlech.
54. 1888, p. 168. The Llanfairfechan Cromlech; described by Mr. Worsley, F.S.A., of Warrington.
55. 1890, p. 156. An Account of the Carnarvon Gold Fibula (H. Prichard).
56. 1892, p. 56. Relation of Leinster and Lleyn (Professor Rhys).
57. 1895, p. 18. The Goidels in Wales (Professor Rhys).
58. 1897, p. 17. Tre'rceiri and Eildon (Dr. D. Christison, F.S.A. Scot.).

Since 1899, the chief researches in the prehistoric antiquities of Carnarvonshire have been the explorations of Tre'rceiri, by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, the Rev. John Fisher, B.D., and Mr. Harold Hughes. In *Archæologia Cambrensis*, July, 1903, there is a valuable reprint from the British Museum *Additional MSS.* No. 28,860, on Ancient British Camps, etc., in Lleyn, county Carnarvon, by Mr. Edward Owen.

CHURCH OF SAINTS MAEL AND SULIEN, CWM, FLINTSHIRE.

BY HAROLD HUGHES, Esq., A.R.I.B.A.

THE small village of Cwm is picturesquely situated, with a well-wooded background, on the foot of the hills rising on the eastern side of the Vale of Clwyd, and is distant about three or four miles from St. Asaph and Rhuddlan respectively.

The church is a parallelogram, and, the roof being modern, there is no architectural division between the nave, chancel, or sanctuary, otherwise than by successive flights of steps. The external dimensions are 88 ft. 6 in. by 26 ft., and the internal 79 ft. 5 in. by 20 ft. On the south side a simple porch has been added. The ground rises rapidly from west to east. The most important entrance is at the west end. It is approached by a flight of four steps, the lower having excessively high risers. (See plan of church, Fig. 1, and the western entrance in detail, in Fig. 2.) Within the church, the level of the floor at the western end is reached by a second flight of three steps. Immediately east of the south entrance there is a rise of two steps to the level of the nave proper. The chancel is raised three steps above the nave, and two further steps are placed before the sanctuary. Whether all the steps occupy their original positions is uncertain; but it is evident that the ancient floor-levels approximately corresponded with those existing. The windows rise correspondingly from west to east. The rough paved floor of the western division doubtless coincides with the ancient floor-level at this end of the church.

The lower part of the western wall is 6 ft. 6 in. in width. Above the doorway, a deep weathering of wrought stone, running the length of the western end,

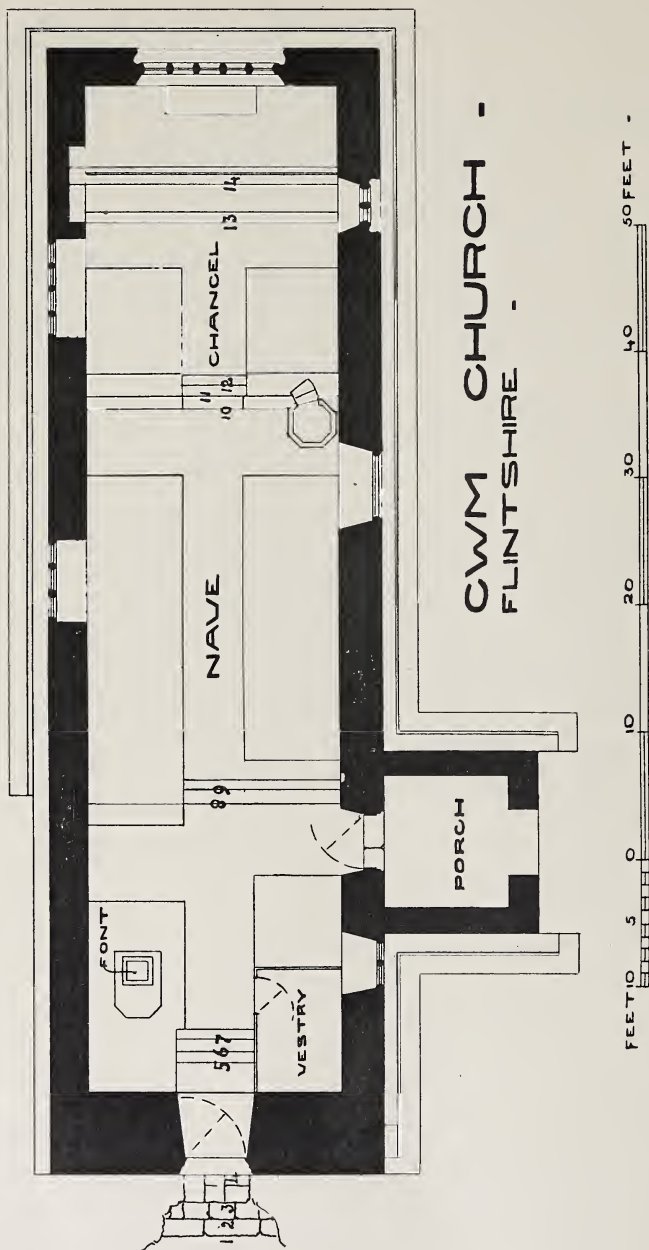


Fig. 1.

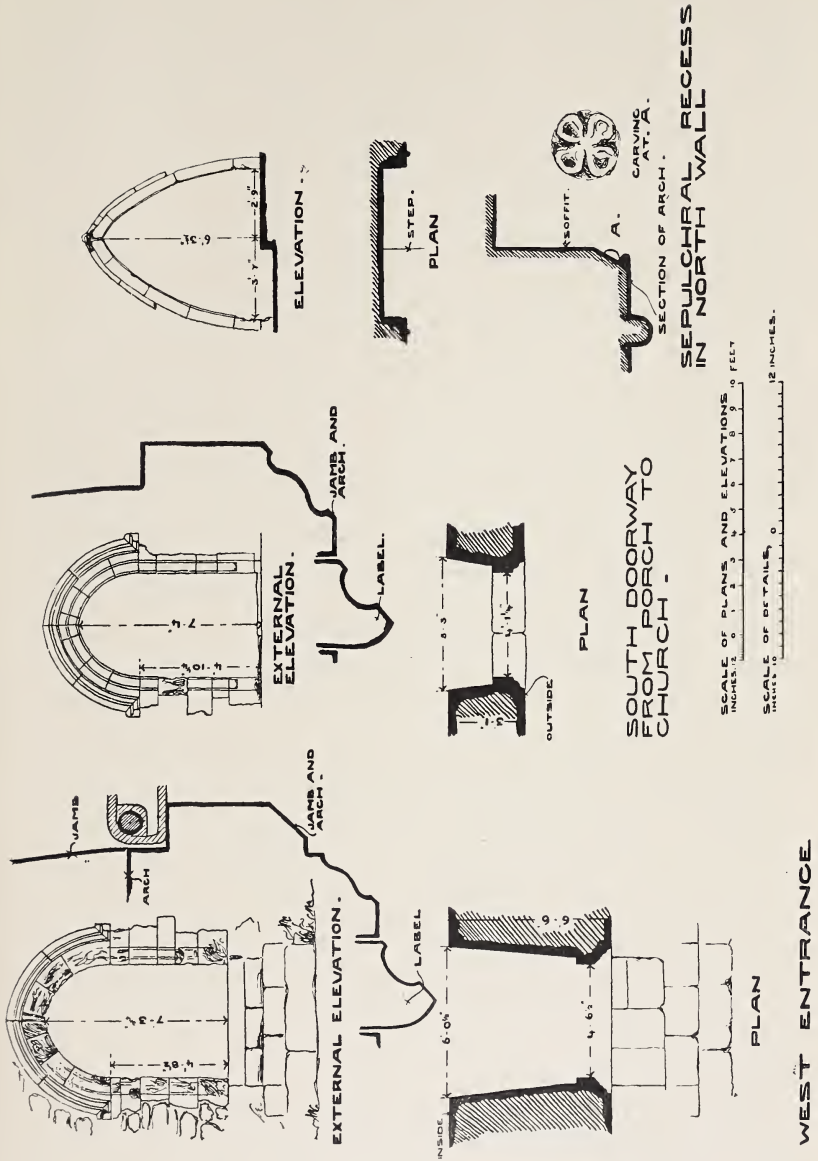


Fig. 2.—Cwm Church, Flintshire.

reduces the width by 2 ft. The gable is terminated by a bell-gablet, arranged for two bells.

The church is lighted by six windows—one in the eastern, two in the northern, and three in the southern wall. The windows belong to four different periods. In the northern wall, opposite the end of the altar-rail, is a sepulchral recess. In the south wall, to the east of, and close to, the entrance from the porch, are the remains of a simple stoup.

The structure appears to be of one period: the end of the fifteenth or the beginning of the sixteenth centuries. To this period belong the two entrance doorways, the eastern window, and the window in the south wall of the chancel. The sepulchral recess in the north wall is composed of stones of an earlier date. The detail is rude and simple. The four-lobed flowers on the soffit, near the outer edge, placed about 5 in. apart, centre to centre, are characteristic of fourteenth-century work (see Fig. 2). The apex of the arch is considerably to one side of the centre of the opening. The voussoirs do not follow the curve of the arch. Portions of a rude hood-moulding remain over the upper part of the arch. The general appearance is that of old stones re-used, and set in a manner not originally intended.

The general character of the two entrance doorways is identical. The sizes of the openings vary but slightly. Each doorway has an obtuse two-centred arch. The label-mouldings are worked to the same section. The arch and jamb-mouldings of each doorway are continuous. The wave moulding appears in both instances, but in the western entrance it is employed in connection with a plain chamfer. The stonework, especially of the western entrance, has suffered greatly from the weather.

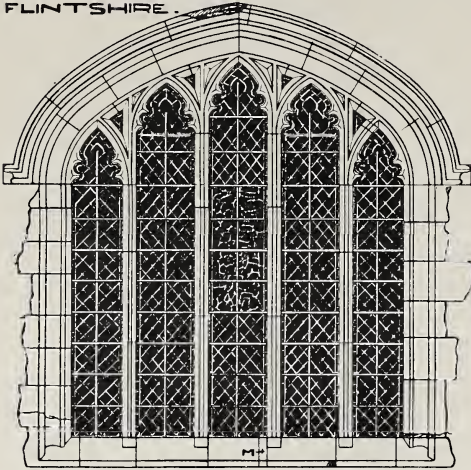
The mouldings of the eastern window, and the window in the south wall of the chancel, are identical. The label-mouldings correspond with those over the entrance doorways. The mullions have hollow chamfers. The outer jamb, arch, and head-mouldings contain a deep hollow, while the inner are splayed. The east

window (Fig. 3) has five lights, contained under a four-centred arch. All the lights extend to the containing arch. The head of each light is pointed, and has cinquefoiled cusping. The mouldings of the mullions do not die on the sill, but have square blocks, equal to the breadth and depth of the mullions, left on the sill-stones to receive them. This window is erroneously described in *The History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, p. 287, as "Early English." The south window of the chancel (Fig. 4) is comparatively small, and consists of two lights, each with cinquefoiled cusped arches, contained under a square head.

Towards the west end of the south wall of the nave is a window differing in character, but probably of near date to the two windows described above. It is shown in Fig. 5. The window is raised a considerable height above the floor-level. Probably it does not occupy its original position, but has been placed at the present high level with the idea of partially lighting a western gallery. The design is that of two trefoil-headed lights. The jambs and mullions are simply chamfered. There is no enclosing order on the exterior, as in the case of the former windows. A rough relieving arch of local stone is built over the square head. The internal head consists of a stone slab, probably an old tombstone.

The two windows in the northern wall probably belong to the very late sixteenth or early seventeenth centuries. In all likelihood this wall originally was blank. In any case, the two windows were formed to obtain extra light. The eastern window is shown in Fig. 5. Both windows resemble each other in general design. The eastern contains four, the western three lights. The heads of all lights are three-centred. The square-headed label-moulding over the eastern is absent from the western. The masonry above the internal heads was supported on oak lintels, but these had entirely decayed. The stones of the jambs are set on edge, and, therefore naturally were in a very dilapidated condition.

CWM CHURCH
FLINTSHIRE.

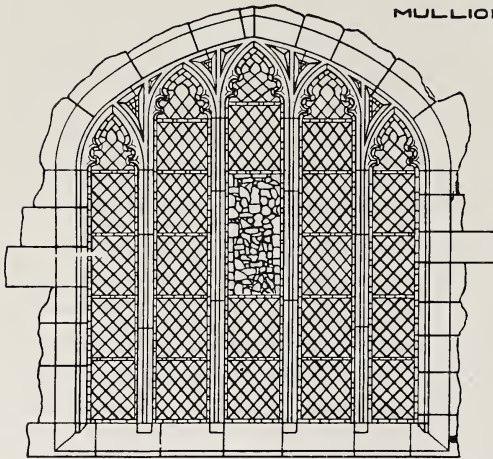


EXTERIOR
ELEVATION

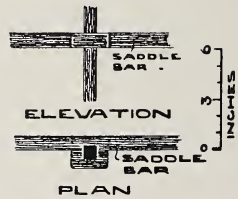


SECTION

MULLIONS ARE MODERN



INTERIOR
ELEVATION



EAST
WINDOW

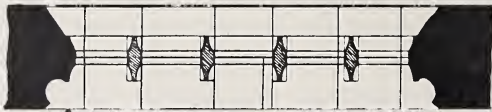
MULLION



JAMB &
ARCH

12 IN

LABEL



EXTERIOR

PLAN

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 FEET .

Fig. 3.

In 1769 the congregation desired further light. For this purpose, the large round-headed window was in-

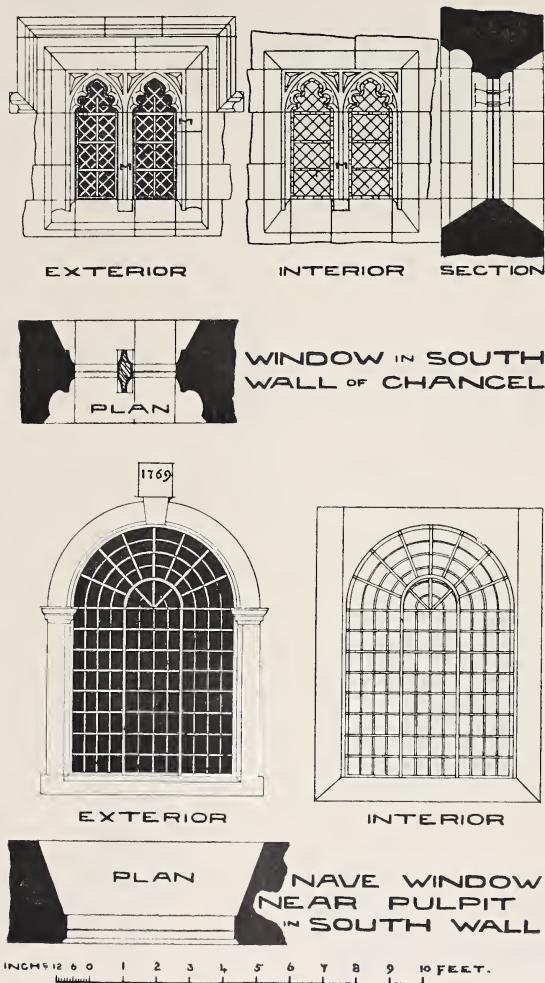
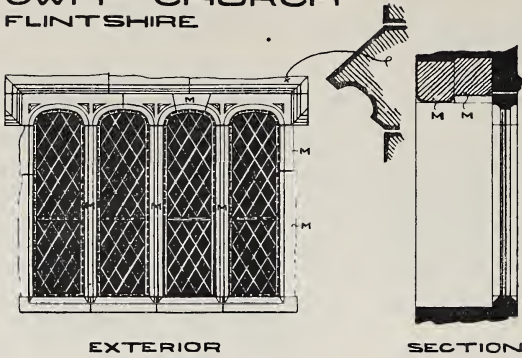


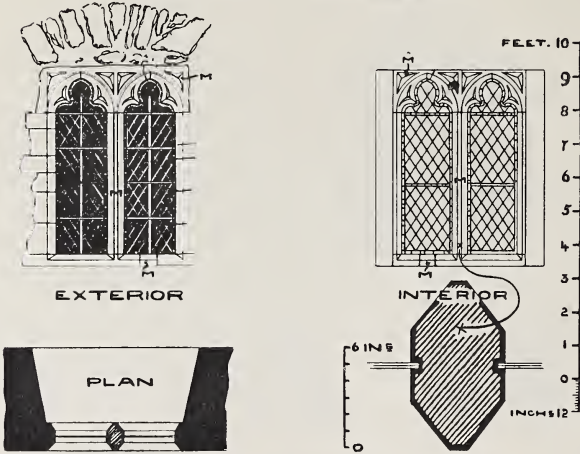
Fig. 4.—Cwm Church, Flintshire.

serted in the south wall (see Fig. 4). The jambs have small moulded caps on the exterior, and the arch has a keystone, over which, on a separate stone, is inscribed the date. The glass in lead frets is fixed but

CWM CHURCH
FLINTSHIRE



WINDOW IN NORTH
WALL OF CHANCEL .



WINDOW IN SOUTH WALL
NEAR WEST END .

Fig. 5.

slightly set back from the outer wall-face, and is supported by a framework of wrought iron. The iron stanchions and saddle-bars in the three earlier windows,

as usual, were on the outside of the glazing. The windows in the north wall had stanchions only, two to each light, and these were placed inside the glazing. The iron framework of the 1769 window was internal. Slips of iron were placed externally to keep the glazing in position. These had decayed, though the framework remains as good as ever.

The porch is of late date, and lacks interest.

Fragments of painted glass, to the extent of one hundred and twenty pieces, remain. They, doubtless, are of the same date, and form portions of the original glazing of the east window and the window in the south wall of the chancel. All the fragments have been re-leaded, forming a panel in the centre of the east window. They may be noticed in the elevations, Fig. 3. In several instances the colouring is almost entirely worn off the glass. Illustrations of all the most important pieces are here reproduced. In a recent Academy lecture, Professor Aitchison remarked: "Some wags have published books of old stained glass, where nothing is given but the outlines in black and white: as colour is *the* point in stained glass, we might as well have a book of the Greek statues, in which the colour is given without the shape."¹ I have endeavoured to impart something of the feeling of the colour into my ink sketches. For the rest the verbal description, I fear, must suffice. The glass employed is clear, for the most part of a greenish tint; portions of the glass, in many cases, being stained yellow in places, while certain pieces are yellow throughout. A few fragments are of a richer and deeper colour. A brown chocolate has been employed in the painting, giving the effect of a grey tone when seen against the light.

The fragments illustrated are as below:—

Figs. 6 and 7.

A. A portion of a chalice, with bell, short stem, ornamental knop, and several-sided foot. The latter bears the monogram

¹ *Journal R. I. B. A.*, 1904, p. 64.

thc. The base of the foot has trefoiled terminations. A zigzag pattern occupies the background. The glass is a light green; the chalice is stained yellow. Painting of chalice is with chocolate paint, and of background with white. Some portions are much worn, especially the lower right-hand corner.

B. The head of a crozier. Yellow-tinted glass. Brown paint; varies from light to dark; the paint is much worn.

c. Head of an ecclesiastic, with tonsure. Greenish-tinted glass; under hair stained yellow. Painted with brown chocolate of different degrees of depth.

D. A head, with curling hair. An angel, or young man? The collar of the dress is embroidered. Glass greenish tint, stained yellow under hair. Paint brown, varying in depth.

E. The head, apparently, of an old man, much troubled. Yellow tint across clear green ground, from neck to left eye and forehead. Painting as above.

F. A portion of a figure, with folded hands as if in prayer. Glass greenish ground. Painting as above. All slightly shaded.

G. A foot. The ground appears to be covered with rich foliage (plants or long grass). Green ground, stained yellow under plants, and appears to have been covered with a brownish paint, which has been scraped off to form plants.

H. Central portion of a figure, with dress held in at the waist. Arm slightly bent and hand falling listlessly. Greenish glass; chocolate outlines; brownish shading. Texture obtained over whole with white (?) paint.

Figs. 8 and 9.

I. Portion of a wing (?) Yellow ground; light at bottom, deepening to a deep red orange towards the top. Paint brown; that on the right is very dark, giving the appearance of black.

J. A foliated pattern on blue ground.

K. A foliated pattern on crimson ground. The brown paint of leaves gives the appearance of deeper crimson.

L. The sun? Ground yellow, varying in depth. The background smudged with paint, scratched off in zigzag lines, showing light on dark ground.

M. Flames (?) Green ground, stained yellow, excepting right-hand portion. Nearly all shaded.

N. A scene, probably from representation of the Judgment Day. A figure in a shroud, with upraised hands, rising from a coffin, ornamented on the outside with dots. Background: flames,

grass, or flowers. Greenish ground; background and edge of coffin, yellow stain. Outlines: dark brown, having the appearance of black. Shading of various depths.



Fig. 6.—Fragments of Glass in Cwm Church, Flintshire.

o. A pattern formed of circles, on one edge of glass. Greenish ground; ornament tinted yellow. All clear glass seems to have had a coat of paint.

- p. Flames (?) Greenish glass ; portions stained yellow.
 q. A hand.
 r. Ornament, on greenish ground.

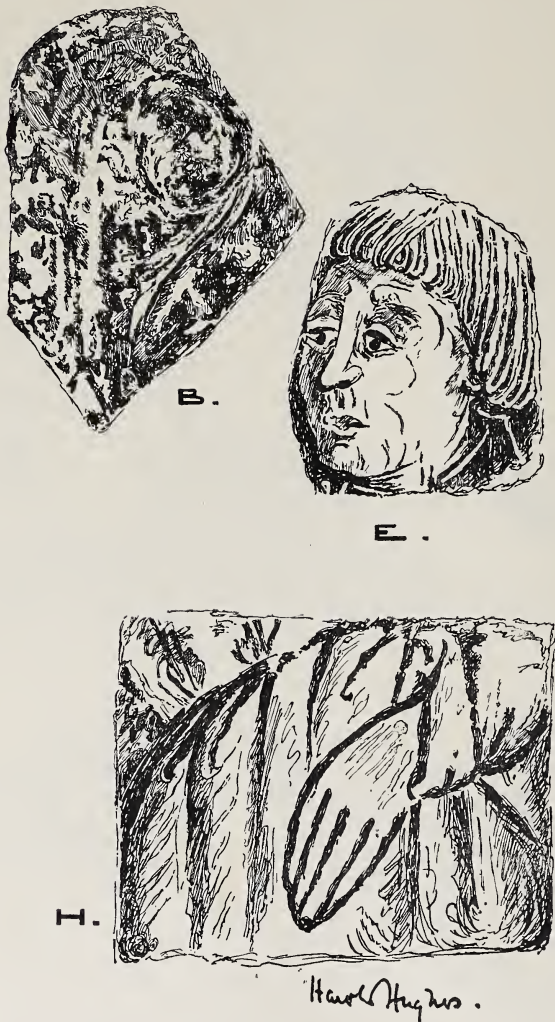


Fig. 7.—Fragments of Glass in Cwm Church, Flintshire.

- s. Ruby glass, shaded.
 t. A barrel-shaped article, with end ornamented with quatrefoil. Ends of cusps have trefoiled terminations. The fingers of a hand appear in one corner. Ground yellow, varying in depth. Painting as above.

Figs. 10 and 11.

u. Canopy work. Glass green, with portions, bands, finials, crockets, etc., stained yellow. Whole of glass has apparently



Fig. 8.—Fragments of Glass in Cwm Church, Flintshire.

been covered with a layer of light paint. Much of the painting of this piece of glass has been worn away. The outline of left portion can only be faintly traced.

v. A wavy border Brown paint on gold.

w. Portion of cusping (?), containing trefoiled panel. Greenish glass, many portions stained yellow. Possibly the painting on the left is intended for a wing.



Fig. 9.—Fragments of Glass in Cwm Church, Flintshire.

x. Rude cinquefoil arches, with quatrefoiled circles above. Clear green glass. Dull yellow circles, arches, and tracery, obtained by means of dabbing paint on back of glass.

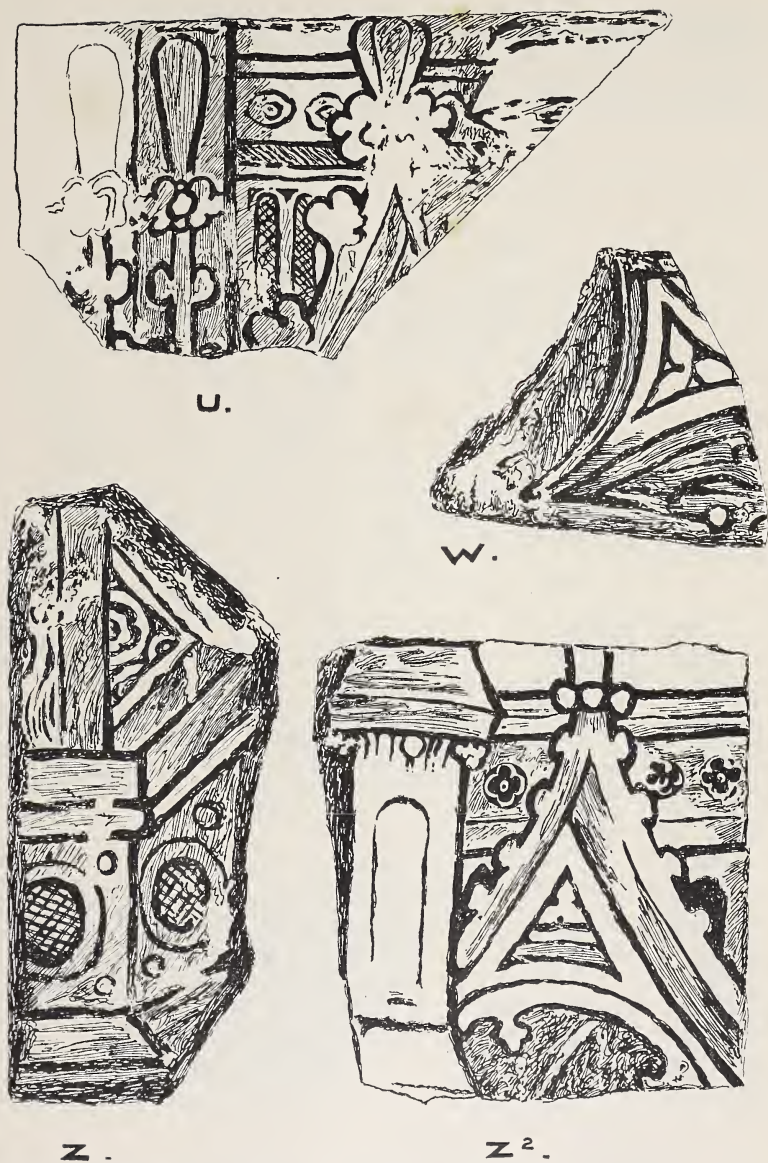


Fig. 10.—Fragments of Glass in Cwm Church, Flintshire.

y. Portion of canopy. Green ground, with portion stained yellow.

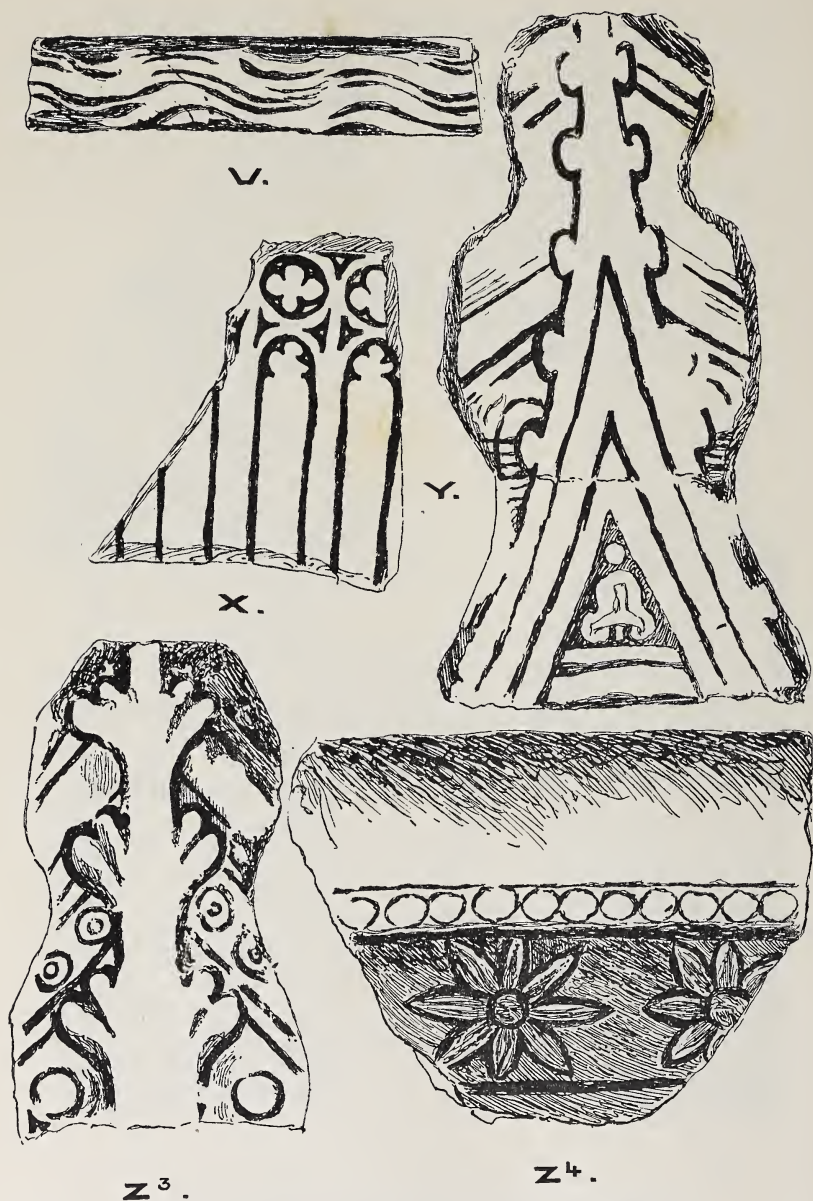


Fig. 11.—Fragments of Glass in Cwm Church, Flintshire.

z. Possibly portion of pedestal or chest. Greenish glass. Circles, some bands, and other portions, stained yellow. Left

upper portion apparently intended for flames. Gold deepening to deep orange towards top.

z². Canopy work. Greenish ground ; portions stained yellow.

z³. Canopy work. Glass as above.

z⁴. Border, with two bands : outer of small circles and inner of star-shaped figures. Green glass. Upper portion stained yellow, and shaded with brown paint. Band of circles has yellow ground.

The quality of work is most unequal. The heads especially are drawn in a manner, and with care, apparently far beyond the capability of the workers of some of the inferior glass.

In the middle of the last—or nineteenth—century, work, more in the way of destruction than “restoration” was undertaken in connection with the church. The ancient oak roof probably disappeared at this time, and was replaced by one of deal. Unsightly pews, pulpit and fittings, stained a horrible red, were erected. A modern gallery at the west end, which until recently existed, may probably have belonged to this period. Probably at the same time the old internal plastering of the walls was hacked to form a key for new plastering.

The fabric being again in need of considerable repair, in 1901 certain works were undertaken through the instrumentality of the Vicar, the Rev. T. Major Rees, who was greatly aided in his work by the help and personal interest taken by the Bishop of St. Asaph. The gable above the eastern window was badly cracked and bulged. It was found necessary to reset the tracery and the window arch, with the exception of the springer-stones, and to rebuild the wall above the east window. Some stones in all, with the exception of the 1769 window, were decayed to such an extent that it was necessary to replace them. The few new stones are marked by the letter M on the drawings. Only those stones which were in an extreme condition were renewed. The decayed wood lintels of the northern windows were replaced by stone. The ex-

ternal stanchions and saddle-bars were corroded through, and, unfortunately, had to be renewed. The glazing is modern, with the exception of the ancient fragments re-leaded in the centre of the eastern window. Probably the windows had been re-glazed, to a great extent, in the "restoration" of fifty years ago; but the lead frets were again in a very bad condition and much of the glass broken. The church being extremely damp, the external ground was excavated, and a channel formed round the north, east, and south walls. The earth had accumulated—in the way usual in churchyards—against the external walls. The unsightly modern western gallery, no longer required, was removed. The open wooden floors under the seats had been attacked by dry-rot. The space below the floors was therefore filled in, and solid floors constructed. The pews and wooden fittings were retained, but they, together with the roof-timbers, were stained green. The walls were re-pointed outside. A large extent of the internal wall plastering was in a very decayed state, and had to be removed and renewed. In carrying out this work the ancient plastering was brought to light. The surface, however, had been terribly hacked, and was in an advanced state of decay. It was found impossible to preserve it. A sufficient extent of ancient surface was exposed to show that all walls had apparently originally been decorated. The scheme was that of black-lettered wording within decorated borders. On the east wall, to the north of the window, could be traced

“ pray ye . . ther which art in ”

This evidently is taken from Matt., vi, 9. “After this manner, therefore, *pray ye Our Father which art in,*” etc.

The lettering consisted of black letters on a white ground, contained in an orange-coloured border, decorated with red streaks at right angles to, and between, two black lines. At a lower level, and on other portions of walls, there were signs of a yellow

decoration. Specimens of the letters are given in Fig. 12.

The church contains three sepulchral slabs, all more ancient than the structure.

The lower portion of the slab, Fig. 13, has disappeared. The remains of the stem of a cross can be traced in incised lines down the centre of the stone. The head of the cross is contained within a sunk circle, the

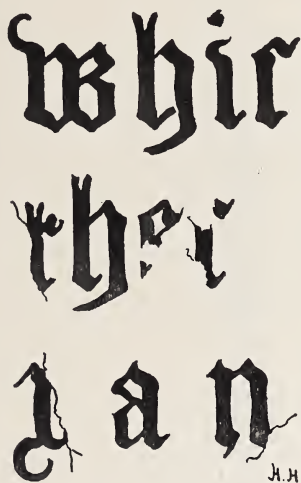


Fig. 12.—Lettering on Walls.

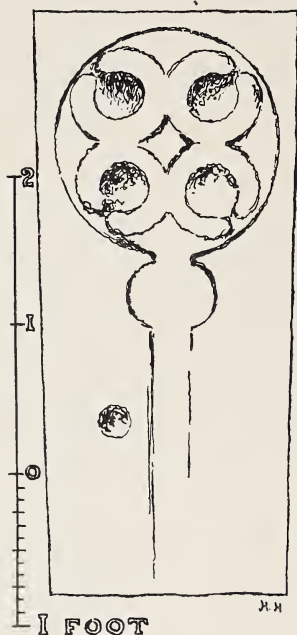


Fig. 13.—Sepulchral Slab.

Cwm Church, Flintshire.

and consists of four raised incomplete circles, set diagonally, and touching each other. The stone is too far worn to ascertain whether the circles were in any further way worked. The cross-stem has a knob immediately below the head. There is a small circular sinking to the left of the stem. The slab had been used in the floor of the porch; but it has now been taken into the church and erected against the west wall.

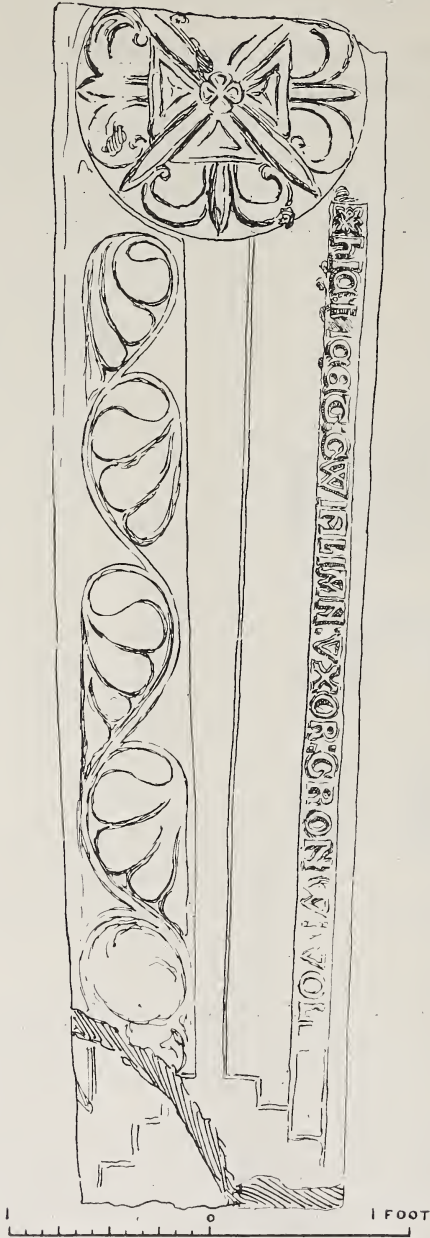


Fig. 14.—Sepulchral Slab in Cwm Church, Flintshire.

The sepulchral slab, Fig. 14, was lying loose on the floor of the church. It has now been set erect, against the west wall, behind the font. The slab contains a cross, with a three-stepped calvary, a stem widening towards the top, and a foliated head, contained within a circle. A Maltese cross, with a four-lobed flower in the centre, occupies the middle of the cross-head. Between the arms of the Maltese cross are narrow leaves set diagonally, and beyond the arms are leaves arranged as in the *fleur-de-lys*. On the left of the stem is a running band of foliage. An inscription is carried down the other side the stem, near the edge of the stone. It runs :—

“ HIC : IACET : GWIALIMA : UXOR : GRONW : VO[. . .].”¹

The top of the stone is missing. The lower left corner is broken off. The slab in character resembles the “Ellena” slab at Newborough, illustrated in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1895.² The latter differs in that the head is contained within a square, the two sides of the stem are parallel, and the running band of foliage is missing. The slab is of fourteenth-century character. The carving is shallow, and the execution of no very high order.

Fig. 15 is the lower portion of a sepulchral slab, now set against the west wall. An inscription runs down the centre, returns along the bottom and partially up the left edge of the stone. It reads :

“ [HI]C IACET : HOWEL : AP : H [. . .] AP : MAREDUD.”

The T in IACET is reversed. A sword occupies the right division of the stone, and three four-lobed flowers, near the base, are doubtless inserted to give balance to the general composition. A running band of foliage,

¹ Professor J. E. Lloyd, to whom I have submitted a drawing of this slab, writes :—“I am inclined to think GWIALIMA is the graver’s way of spelling what was given as Gwenliana, *i.e.*, GWENLLIAN. It certainly cannot be brought into closer relation to any other ordinary Welsh female name.”

² *Arch. Camb.*, Ser. 5, vol. xii, p. 120.

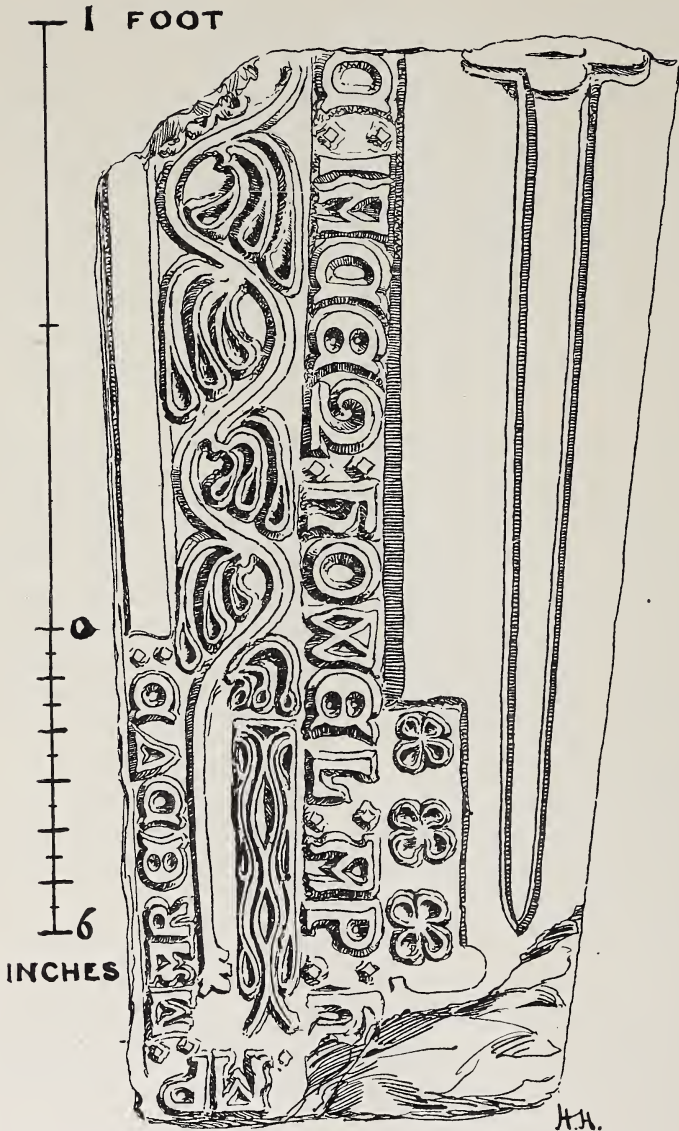


Fig. 15.—Sepulchral Slab in Cwm Church, Flintshire.

starting from a diminutive root, occupies the left side of the stone. The character of the slab is that of fourteenth-century workmanship.

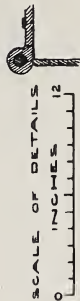
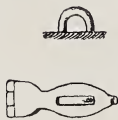
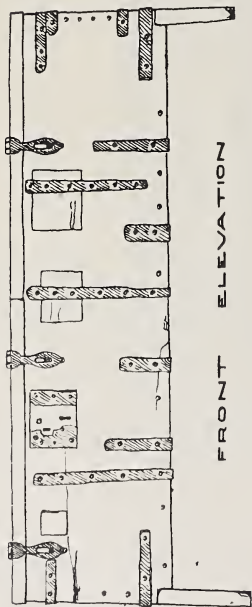
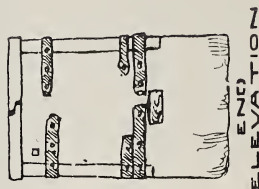
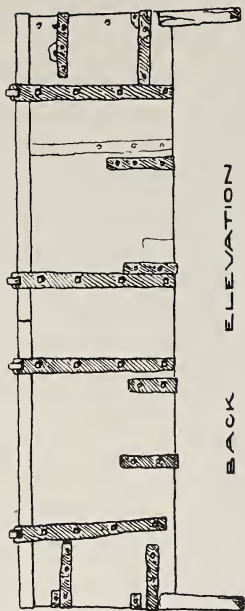
Fig. 16 illustrates the remains of a most interesting crucifix. The same figure, carved in almost identical lines, appears on the front and back faces of the stone. The heads are missing. The figures are thick-set. The arms were extended on separate stones (now missing), dowelled to the main stem. The heads appear to have reclined on the right shoulders. The ends of the flowing hair fall over either shoulder. The drapery about the loins is knotted on the right side. The feet are placed side by side. The stone is laminated, and,



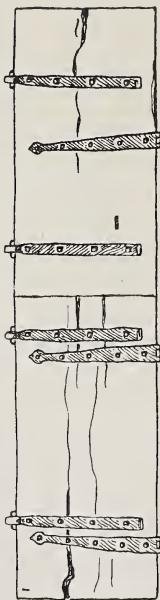
Fig. 16.—Remains of Crucifix in Cwm Church, Flintshire.

as necessary in works of this nature, the beds are vertical, and therefore specially liable to deterioration. The stone was built in a wall in the vicarage garden, exposed to all weathers. It has now being placed on a bracket inside the church, against the west wall.

The old coffer, Fig. 17, is solidly constructed, with bottom, ends, front, back, and top of solid oak boards, bound together with wrought-iron straps, and strengthened, at a later date, by strips of lighter iron. The top is in two divisions: one having a small slit, evidently intended as a money-receiver. The two halves have been provided with locks, but originally the lids



SCALE OF DETAILS
INCHES 0 6 12



OAK COFFER

INCHES 12 6 0 1 2 3 4 5 FOOT

Fig. 17.—Oak Coffin in Cwm Church, Flintshire.

would have been secured, either by separate padlocks through the three staples, or by means of an iron bar inserted through the staples and secured at the end. Large scaled details of the knuckle of the hinge, the staple and flap, are given. The chest would probably be of seventeenth-century workmanship.

Fig. 18 represents the key of the south door, showing a shank of unusual length.

During the carrying out of the recent repairs, the workmen came across a brick vault under the northern portion of the sanctuary. Within it lay three lead coffins. According to tradition, a former Vicar and his

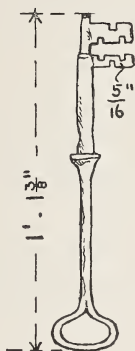


Fig. 18.—Key of South Door of Cwm Church, Flintshire.

two wives are said to have been buried in this position. The vault and coffins were not disturbed.

The font is an inaccurately-worked four-sided bowl. The lower external edge is chamfered. The base and stem are modern.

Of ancient church plate, there is a chalice bearing the inscription:—

“RHODD RICHARD PARRY, ESQ., I'W EGLWYS BLWYF
Y CWM, 1647.”

In the care of the Vicar is an old pewter pot with hinged lid and handle, holding—roughly speaking—two pints, formerly used at funerals as a loving-cup, to hold the spiced ale.

A fact in connection with the history of the Register Books shows how careful those who are privileged to be custodians of property of national or public interest should be of the treasures placed in their charge. A few years past, the Rev. T. Major Rees received a letter from a gentleman in London, of whom he had no knowledge, asking if he had missed one of the old Registers of Cwm Church. He had seen, he added, one book for sale in a second-hand bookshop in London. The Vicar looked through the old Registers, and found one volume missing. He reported the matter to the Archdeacon, now Bishop of Bangor, who warmly took the subject up, with the result that finally the missing volume was recovered.

Archdeacon Thomas, in his *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, p. 287, mentions that three four-cornered bells are stated to have been discovered on the hill near the church, and to have been called respectively, "The yellow bell of Cwm," "The white bell of Abergele," and "The blue bell of Llanddulas."

Such is the history we may gather from an examination of the fabric and the treasures it contains. We have a series of links connecting us with the inhabitants of Cwm and the worshippers in its church during each century, from the fourteenth onward to our own time.

CAERWENT.

BY M. L. DAWSON.

THE recent explorations at Caerwent have resulted in such interesting discoveries, that all antiquaries must regret that so little is known of the early story of the place. History is all but silent with regard to Caerwent, and the only description of the ancient city which has come down to us is contained in the verses attributed to St. Tathan, who lived there in the sixth century :—

“ *Urbs bona, fertilis, ardua, nobilis, Guentoniensis,
Sors mea, dedita gratia celica civibus istis.
Sedula subveniat, que vos defendere curat,
Et nos defendat, qui defendenda gubernat.*”

Which may be thus translated :—

A city that is good, fruitful, lofty, noble—situated
in Gwent,
Which is my lot, and granted by heavenly favour
to its citizens ;
And which constantly affords succour, being careful
to defend you,
And it defends us, and governs those who are to be
defended.

But though history, in the strict sense of the word, tells us little or nothing about the place, we find in the lives of the Welsh Saints so many incidental notices of Caerwent, that by collecting them together we are able to form a very tolerable idea of the place as it was in those early days. After the departure of the Romans, it would appear that Caerwent, like many another Roman town, continued to be a place of importance, and there the kings of Gwent fixed their royal residence and capital. It was probably here that the exiled royal family of Armorica found an asylum at the court

of Meurig, King of Glamorgan, whose three daughters—Anna, Afrella, and Gwenonwy—married three of the exiled princes, while his grandson, Caradog, married their sister, Derfel.

It was during the reign of this latter prince, Caradog, that a holy man named Tathan came to the district of Gwent. His fame soon reached the city of Caerwent—or Venta Silurum, as it was then called—and Caradog, who appears to have been an enlightened ruler, sent messengers to St. Tathan, inviting him to come and settle at Caerwent, or Venta Silurum, “that he might hear from him evangelical exhortations.” But Tathan much preferred the life of a hermit, and answered the messengers: “Your king, if he desires to visit us, may come here, but I will not visit a secular king, nor the large family of a king.” The ambassadors returned with this message to Caradog, who, with a retinue of twenty-four soldiers, at once went to visit the Saint, and by his earnest entreaties and representations of the need of a teacher, persuaded St. Tathan to come to Caerwent. There he took charge of—or more probably founded—a monastic school, or, says the old historian Cressy, “an academy dedicated to the studies of literature, to institute young men in learning and piety.” The citizens were pleased at the coming of St. Tathan, and scholars from all parts flowed to him to be instructed in the knowledge of the seven sciences. The king gave him a field in the suburbs, “which was from the public way to the river Usk, to preach in.” Tathan considered it a suitable place for divine service; and it was not long before, through the donation of Ynyr, “the most noble son of King Caradog,” a church was built there, in honour of the Holy Trinity. Moreover, St. Tathan elected twelve canons, who should visit the church, or oratory, at their respective appointed hours, and keep up the *laus perennis*, the unceasing service of prayer and praise. It was to this church that the body of the martyred maiden, St. Maches, was borne from Llanvaches, the place, which took its name from

her death there, and by St. Tathan's desire was buried in the floor of the church.

Soon after this, King Caradog seems to have determined, for some reason or other, to leave Caerwent, and build a palace on the banks of the Severn, and he bestowed the whole city of Caerwent and the adjoining territory upon St. Tathan. The monastic school of Caerwent became famous in all the country round, and many celebrated men were educated there. Among them was the great St. Cadoc, who, at the age of seven, was sent by his father, Gwynlliw the Warrior, King of Gwentlwg, to be brought up and taught by St. Tathan. We get some idea of the studies pursued at Caerwent when we are told, in the "Life of St. Cadoc," that Tathan diligently instructed him in Donatus and Priscian and other arts. Donatus was a well-known grammarian and commentator, who taught grammar and rhetoric at Rome about the middle of the fourth century, and was the instructor of St. Jerome. His Latin grammar was universally used in the schools in the Middle Ages, so that the word "Donat" came, in the West of Europe, to be synonymous with grammar, or with the elements of any science. The mention of Priscian shows that Tathan was a thoroughly "up-to-date" teacher, for Priscian was almost a contemporary of St. Tathan. He was born in Cæsarea, and taught Latin at Constantinople, where he enjoyed a government salary, and he was considered one of the first of Latin grammarians. These facts suggest the idea that Caerwent may still have been in touch with Rome.

We may be sure, too, that religion and philosophy formed a large part of the educational system of Caerwent: as is amply shown by the sayings of St. Cadoc which have come down to us.

Caerwent may also claim the honour of being the birthplace of the great St. Malo, of continental fame, who was baptized by the Abbot Bishop of Caerwent, and carried to the font by no less a person than the far-famed St. Brandan. At the age of twelve he was committed to

the care of St. Brandan ; and it seems highly probable that the seminary over which that Saint presided was the school of Caerwent, since, from the context, it was evidently near the home of St. Malo's father, Caradog. Later on, St. Malo was one of the company who sailed with St. Brandan on that wonderful seven years' voyage, in search of the Promised Land : that journey so well described as "a monkish Odyssey, a dream of the hermit's cell." On St. Malo's return from the voyage the bishopric or abbacy of Caerwent had just become vacant by the death of the bishop, and he was unanimously chosen to fill the vacant office. But the position did not at all suit his retiring disposition, and he resolved to leave the country secretly, and seek a solitude across the sea. His father, King Caradog, however, found out his intentions, and sent orders to every seaport in his kingdom to forbid any vessel to take his son on board. In spite of this, St. Malo contrived to depart, and henceforth his native place knew him no more.

And here we may remark on the mistakes which have arisen owing to the confusion between Venta Silurum and Venta Belgarum. Thus, in the "Life of St. Malo," just referred to, the Breton version of the story says his father ruled at Guic Kastel, the place which "in English is called Winchester," and makes him baptized by the Bishop of Winchester. If we were in any doubt as to whether Winchester or Venta Belgarum were the place intended, our doubts would be set at rest on turning to the French "Life of St. Paul Aurelian." The latter Saint, it is well known, was the son of a Glamorganshire potentate, who lived in the district near Cowbridge anciently known as Penychen. After completing his education, he retired to a spot near his father's estate (and so in Glamorganshire), where he built a monastery, and in course of time was ordained priest by *his diocesan*, the Bishop of "Guic Kastel, called in English Winchester." A bishop of Winchester, in Hants, could not possibly have had any jurisdiction over Glamorganshire.

But the name of Venta has led to still worse confusion as regards the life of St. Cadoc. Many absurd legends have been propagated as to St. Cadoc's sudden translation from Wales to Italy, where he became Bishop of "Beneventum," and was martyred. Even so high an authority as Dom Plaine considers that St. Cadoc met his end at Beneventum, when the Arian king Totilia took that city by storm, in November, 542, and committed all kinds of cruel excesses upon the inhabitants.

Montalembert, whose sound scholarship led him to see the impossibility of the Beneventum story, came nearer the truth in suggesting Weedon, in Northamptonshire, as the place of St. Cadoc's death. But a consideration of the recorded facts will lead to the conclusion that the place was no other than *Venta Silurum*. It is not difficult to imagine that some monkish chronicler, unacquainted with the name of *Venta*, should have metamorphosed it into *Beneventum*. The details given in the "Life of St. Cadoc" state that, whilst living at his monastery of Llancarvan, he was warned in a vision that he must shortly leave it for another sphere of work. He appointed his favourite disciple, Elli, to be head of the monastery in his place, and immediately afterwards he was transported (in a cloud) to Beneventum. The bishop of that place had just died, and St. Cadoc was made bishop in his stead. It would be very natural that the bishopric of Caerwent being vacant, it should be given to St. Cadoc, who had been connected with the place from a child. It certainly must have been some town within easy reach of Llancarvan, for, says the narrative, Elli was accustomed to go very often from Llancarvan, with his disciples, to the city of Beneventum, to visit the blessed Cadoc. Moreover, though it is not positively stated in the Latin "Life of Cadoc," that his murderers were Saxons, yet such is the unvarying tradition, on the authority of the *Chronicle of Quimperlé* (now in the possession of Lady Beaumont, at Carlton Towers, York-

shire), and also according to the inscription on a tablet in the chapel of St. Cadoc, near Entel, in Brittany.

Assuming that Beneventum is identical with Venta Silurum, we are at once put in possession of further interesting details respecting Caerwent. We learn that it was a walled town, for St. Cadoc caused the wall of "Beneventum" to be repaired, and at his command a spring of water gushed forth to supply the workmen with water for their task. Also we are furnished with additional information as to the church there, for during some of the visits of Elli and the disciples of Llan-carvan to St. Cadoc, some of the said disciples died, and were honourably buried in the monastery there, "whose sepulchres are placed together in one series, in order before the altar, from one wall to another. Eight very decent marble monuments," says the chronicler, "may be found there."

And what interest is added to the associations of Caerwent if we may believe that within its walls was enacted the closing scenes of St. Cadoc's career: a grand and noble ending to a grand and noble life. Warned by a vision that his end was near, St. Cadoc heard without fear of the approach of a horde of heathen invaders; and resolved, like the Roman sentinel, to die at his post, he entered his monastery, and for the last time celebrated the Holy Eucharist. It was as he stood at the altar, clad in his ecclesiastical vestments, that the savage Saxon band burst into the church; but the Saint, unmoved, continued to proceed with the sacred office. A Saxon chief, who had ridden into the church, urged forward his horse, and brandishing his lance went up to St. Cadoc, and struck him to the heart. He fell on his knees, and his last desire, his last thought, were for his dear countrymen. "Lord," he said, while dying, "invisible King, Saviour Jesus, grant me one grace: protect the Christians of my country, let their trees still bear fruit, their fields give corn; fill them with goods and blessings; and, above all, be merciful to them, that after having honoured Thee on

earth, they may glorify Thee in Heaven" (see Montalembert).

The Saxon victory seems to have been short-lived. The havoc they had wrought was repaired. St. Cadoc was buried in the monastery, where he had met his end, and the monastic school continued to flourish. Here St. Meen, a well-known saint in Brittany, is said to have been brought up, and hither in the latter part of the sixth century was sent St. Beuno, a saint of royal descent, to receive his education from the learned St. Tangusius, who was then at the head of the school of Caerwent. Though St. Beuno spent most of his life in North Wales, he seems to have kept up his connection with Caerwent, for in his "Life" we read of a workman being sent from Anglesey, where St. Beuno was then living, to assist in the building of the palace of King Ynyr of Gwent. And the same monarch's daughter, Digwc, found a refuge with St. Beuno in North Wales after her unhappy marriage; and her brother Iddon, afterwards King of Gwent, came up there to visit St. Beuno and his sister.

After this we hear nothing of Caerwent till the tenth century, when it appears to have still been a somewhat important place. For in 955 a quarrel took place between a certain deacon and the retainers of King Nowi, resulting in the murder of the deacon in his church. The Bishop of Llandaff, Pater, was then in the region of Brecon; but when tidings of these evil deeds reached him, he sent messengers to the monasteries of all the provinces of his whole diocese, ordering the priests, deacons and clergy of all degrees to meet together. Nowi, hearing with his nobles that the malediction of the whole church was rushing and falling upon him, would not dare to sustain such a weight of malediction, but entered into counsel with the most learned men of his country, and, sending messengers, called the bishop to him. And afterwards Nowi, and the bishop with his nobles, met together in the *city of Gwent*. And there the offenders made grants of land

to the See of Llandaff; and the bishop arose in the midst, and they all stood near him, holding the Gospel. And he said to Nowi, "Lay thy hand on this Gospel." And Nowi placed his hand on the Gospel, and said: "May this land with its inhabitants be in eternal consecration to God and to St. Dubritius, and St. Teilo and St. Oudoceus, and Bishop Pater, and to all the Bishops of Llandaff for ever."

Also, during the episcopate of the same bishop, one Bledrwys, when dying, gave a place called *Caer Nonou* to the See of Llandaff; and the grant was witnessed by Bishop Pater and "*Guorgonui, filius Gurnetu, Abbas Guentoniæ urbis.*"

Another deed in the same century was witnessed by Jeuan, son of Rhun, priest of *Caerwent*; and in the latter part of the eleventh century a deed was witnessed by Eidef, Reader of the City of *Gwent*.

From the eleventh century downwards, the fortunes of the place gradually declined; until the once royal city of *Venta Silurum*, with its palace, its public buildings, its academy, and its villas with tessellated pavements, became the humble village of *Caerwent*.

THE CROSS OF IRBIC AT LLANDOUGH, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

By J. ROMILLY ALLEN, F.S.A.

THE village of Llandough (pronounced Llandorf) is situated three miles south-west of Cardiff, and must not be confused with the other Llandough near Cow-bridge. The nearest railway station is Cogan, on the line from Cardiff to Barry.

The cross at Llandough stands in the churchyard on the south side. It is quite unlike most of the monuments of the same period in Wales,¹ or, indeed, in any other part of Great Britain and Ireland. The architectural features of the design here assume a prominence not to be found elsewhere. The earlier Christian monuments in Great Britain were simply the cross-pages of the Celtic illuminated MSS, transferred to a rectangular slab of stone, and were altogether devoid of architectural features. The upright cross-slabs of the north-eastern district of Scotland afford the best examples of this style of treatment, and it must be noticed that the thickness of the slab is inconsiderable as compared with the width of the face on which the ornamental cross is carved. The later free-standing crosses were no doubt evolved from the upright cross-slabs by gradually cutting away the background of the cross; and this accounts for the fact that the shafts of the free-standing crosses have two broad faces and two narrow faces (like the upright cross-slabs), or, in other words, the cross-section of the shaft is rectangular and not square. The pillar-crosses, with shafts of square or round cross-section, appear to be a later

¹ The cross which most nearly resembles that at Llandough is the one at Pen-yr-Allt, Glamorganshire (Prof. J. O. Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliæ*, pl. 30).

development. In the case of the Llandough cross the section of the shaft is not quite square, although very nearly so, and there are very pronounced roll-mouldings at the four angles.

When the Llandough cross was perfect, the design must have consisted of three parts: namely (1) the head; (2) the shaft; and (3) the pedestal. Constructionally it was built up out of five separate stones: namely (1) the head; (2) the shaft; (3) the cap of the pedestal; (4) the body of the pedestal; and (5) the base of the pedestal.

The dimensions are as follows:—

	ft.	ins.
Total height of cross	9	9
Height of shaft	3	0
Height of cap of pedestal	1	5
Height of body of pedestal	3	10
Height of base of pedestal	1	6
Width of shaft	1	1
Thickness of shaft	1	1
Width of cap of pedestal (north face)	1	11
Width of cap of pedestal (west face)	2	3
Width of body of pedestal (north face)	1	5
Width of body of pedestal (west face)	1	8
Width of base of pedestal at top (north face)	1	5
Width of base of pedestal at top (west face)	2	1
Width of base of pedestal at bottom (north face)	1	9
Width of base of pedestal at bottom (west face)	3	0

The different stones of which the cross is constructed are fixed together by mortice and tenon joints. The body of the pedestal has a tenon at both ends, one fitting into a mortice in the base-stone, and the other into a mortice in the cap-stone. The material used in the construction of the cross is magnesian limestone from the quarry at Sutton, on the south coast of Glamorganshire.

The ornament on the various parts of the cross is as follows:—

On the Shaft—(north face). The **S**-shaped knot (Fig. 1) repeated four times in a single vertical row, double-beaded; (south face) a diagonal key-pattern, double-beaded; (east face) the Stafford knot



CROSS OF IRBIC AT LLANDOUGH, GLAMORGANSHIRE. NORTH FACE.



CROSS OF IRBIC AT LLANDOUGH, GLAMORGANSHIRE. SOUTH FACE.



CROSS OF IRBIC AT LLANDOUGH, GLAMORGANSHIRE. EAST FACE.



CROSS OF IRBIC AT LLANDOUGH, GLAMORGANSHIRE. WEST FACE.

(Fig. 2) repeated in a double vertical row; (west face) the Figure-of-Eight knot (Fig. 3) repeated twice in a vertical row, and terminating in a Stafford knot at top and bottom, double-beaded.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

On the Cap of the Pedestal.—Four horizontal bands running right round all the faces: (1) a twist; (2) a three-cord plait; (3) a twist; and (4) a twist. Below this there is a cable moulding.

On the Body of the Pedestal.—At the four angles are columns treated architecturally with capitals and bases, the whole being ornamented with plaitwork. On the north face the plaitwork on the column on the right side has a border of three loops at the bottom. The north and south faces are narrower than the east and west faces, so that the space between the columns at the angles in the former case is only about 4 ins. or 5 ins. wide, as against 10 ins. or 11 ins. in the latter case. The space between the columns on the north and south faces is therefore left plain for want of room to display the ornament. The space between the columns on the east face has a double row of Stafford knots (Fig. 2) upon it, and on the west face a four-cord plait, with two horizontal breaks bearing a Figure-of-Eight knot in the middle.

On the Base of the Pedestal (north face).—The bust of a man in relief on a background of plaitwork; (south face) a similar bust on a background of twisted bands; (east face) four three-quarter length figures—the one on the right wears a crown with three-points, and the three figures in the middle are carrying crosses; and (west face) a man on horseback on a background of plaitwork. Between the legs of the horse is the not uncommon device of a pair of oval rings, crossed and interlaced. There also appears to have been some ornament on the roll-mouldings round the four panels of the base, but it is now so much weathered that the patterns cannot be properly made out.

It appears from the foregoing description that the ornament on the Llandough cross is of three kinds, namely, (1) interlaced work; (2) key-patterns; and (3) figure subjects.

The knots used in the interlaced work are shown below (figs. 4 to 7).



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.

and also the device formed of two oval rings crossed and interlaced thus :



Fig. 8.

Only one kind of key pattern used, as shown on Fig. 9.



Fig. 9.

The other localities where these patterns occur are given in my Paper on "Early Christian Art in Wales" in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (5th Ser., vol. xvi, p. 51.)

The figure subjects are confined to the four faces of the base of the pedestal of the cross. There is nothing in the figures themselves or their grouping to give any

clue to their meaning. The man on horseback on the west face is the most remarkable, and the only thing of a similar kind which occurs in Wales is on the base of the great wheel-cross of Conbelin at Margam,¹ Glamorganshire. Both on the cross at Llandough and at Margam, the device, composed of two oval rings crossed and interlaced, is introduced in the background, but whether as a symbol or as mere ornament to fill a vacant space, it is impossible to say. At Margam, this device is repeated twice, and associated with the triquetra, or three-cornered knot.

Dr. H. Colley March, F.S.A., has brought together much curious and interesting information relating to the use of the triquetra and the crossed oval rings (or "duplex," as he terms the device thus formed), in a Paper on "Two Examples of Symbolism," in the *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club* (vol. xxv, p. 17). In his opinion—if I understand him rightly—the triquetra and duplex were, in the first instance, Pagan sun symbols, associated with the worship of Odin and Frey, and became in Christian times symbols of the Trinity and of Christ. If this view be correct, the horseman on the crosses at Llandough and Margam should be intended for Christ. I am quite prepared to admit that the triquetra and duplex were probably Pagan symbols connected with sun worship. However, the difficulty is to determine whether the Christian artists who adopted these Pagan devices were aware of their primary significance, and gave them a new symbolical meaning; or whether, after being copied over and over again, the devices degenerated into meaningless pieces of decoration. Who can say, indeed, where symbolism ends and ornament begins?

At the top of the middle part of the pedestal of the Llandough cross, just below the projecting cap, is a

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., vol. xvi, p. 17.

minuscule inscription in one horizontal line, which reads—

irbici

“or (The Cross) of Irbic.”

The Plates illustrating this article are from photographs of the cast in the Cardiff Museum, taken specially by Mr. Alfred Freke, of 12, Duke Street, Cardiff. We have to thank the Museum Committee for permission to have the photographs taken, and Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., the Curator, for superintending the operation.

The Llandough cross has been previously described and illustrated by Prof. J. O. Westwood, in his *Lapidarium Walliæ*, but not in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. This cross has been taken as a model for the memorial at Haverfordwest to the Pembrokeshire men killed in the South African war. Mr. Arthur G. Langdon, F.S.A., is the architect.

Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIXTH SERIES.—VOL. IV, PART IV.

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GLIMPSES OF ELIZABETHAN PEMBROKE-SHIRE.

MORE ODDS AND ENDS ABOUT HAVERFORDWEST AND OTHER PLACES.

BY THE REV. JAMES PHILLIPS.

THIS number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* should have contained the third and last Paper on the "Oldest Parish Registers of Pembrokeshire." Unfortunately, the Editor's request for "copy" found me at a little distance from Haverfordwest. Now, a careful re-examination of the old manuscripts is necessary, and possibly a cautious application of "restorative fluid" to some of the faded pages, before I venture to commit my notes to print. If therefore, I am not to disappoint our courteous Editor, I must postpone the "Parish Registers" to the January number, and send him a few extracts from my notebooks, in the hope that they will not be found uninteresting.

The *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1899 contained a Paper on the "Oldest Municipal Balance Sheet. This document, consisting of two four-page sheets, is the oldest business paper (as distinguished from conveyances, leases, etc.) that I have been able to find in the lumber-room which has proved so rich in archæological treasures. There was, indeed, in one of the drawers,

something which served to rouse hopes that were doomed to disappointment. It was a book-cover, which bore the inscription—apparently in a later hand—“Order Book of the reign of Philip and Mary.” But it was only a cover. The most careful searching of every drawer and every corner in the room failed to discover any of its vanished contents.

The lowest drawer of a large cabinet that stood in the room—the drawer which held the documents relating to the disturbances of 1572—was more than half filled with paper which some destructive agency had reduced to the consistency of sawdust. As it was in this drawer, I believe, that the empty cover was found, we have, perhaps, in this tantalising spectacle the explanation of the disappearance of the contents of the “Order Book,” which might have thrown a much-needed light on the history during the four years of the Catholic reaction. Many of his co-religionists, and some who are not, but who know how to value fidelity to conscience, would have eagerly welcomed any facts about William Nichol, the one Pembrokeshire martyr of the Marian days. Save his name, and the date of his execution, and a very brief notice in Foxe, nothing is known either of his life or of his death. Yet his memory is still revered in the old town, and tradition has never forgotten the spot whence he ascended in his chariot of fire “the nearest way to the celestial gate.”

Many years later, when James I was king, a young Roman Catholic lady, subjected to a harassing persecution by a Puritan magistracy, showed a courage which would not have shrunk from martyrdom itself had she been called upon to face the fiery ordeal. But no one knows her name, and the only memorial of her constancy is to be found in an old manuscript at the Record Office. The town that honoured the memory of the Protestant martyr could not be expected to pay like honour to the “Popish” woman, whose parents had been in the service of the Mary Stuart whom good Pro-

testants hated almost as bitterly as they hated her cousin, Mary Tudor.

It is not till about the twentieth year of Elizabeth's reign, some ten years after the date of the "Oldest Municipal Balance Sheet," that we find among the papers the annual statements in which the corporate officials—mayors, chamber-reeves, bailiffs, and sergeants—accounted for the money that had passed through their hands in their terms of office. Several of these are now lying before me. They are chiefly of one class, each being an "accompte for his office of mayoraltye," prepared by the ex-mayor himself. That is evident from the differences of form, from the varieties of handwriting, and the amusing variations of orthography. In one or two instances, the ex-chief magistrate, unless he was himself an exceptionally skilful scribe, must have employed some professional caligraphist. As a rule, they are about as difficult to decipher as the ordinary "correspondence hand" of the later Tudor period. The handwriting of the mayors is rather better than that of the bailiffs and sergeants, and that is about as much as can be said for it.

Nor is the matter, as a rule, worth the trouble of decipherment. The entries of payments are for the most such as one would expect to find in a town-clerk's petty-cash book. Yet an examination of two or three "accomptes" will yield a few items worth recording.

1. Take, for instance, the account of William Walter, mercer, the mayor for 1581, "Begynnyng with his Receipts and so followeth his payments." The former amounted to £80 19s. 1*d.*, which might be considered an average sum if it were not for the surprising inequality of the mayor's receipts in different years, ranging from £81 in 1583 to £16 in 1591, and £3 11s. in 1593. The causes of this inequality are perhaps to be found in the very unbusinesslike arrangements for dealing with the various sources of revenue that made up the modest income of the town. Nearly all the work that would now be done by a well-paid town

clerk and a fairly-paid accountant, and a collector of rates, and rents and dues, was then performed gratuitously by the aldermen and counsellors, and by those of the business men and residents who, as a matter of civic duty, undertook the minor offices of the municipal government. The Council, it must be borne in mind, was composed of life-members. Vacancies were filled up by co-optation, and the only way to obtain a seat in the municipal senate was through these minor offices, among which was included the churchwardenship of St. Mary's.

The seventeenth-century papers show considerable improvement in the management of town affairs. The heavier burdens which the Civil War imposed upon the town, and which reached their climax in the period between the battle of Worcester and the fall of the Long Parliament, necessitated more methodical arrangements and a careful husbanding of every shilling of the municipal revenue. In the days of Queen Bess, there must have been much of the happy-go-lucky management of town affairs which was to be found in the unreformed corporations of eighty or ninety years ago. This is the kind of management which inevitably breeds dishonesty, and traces of impudent dishonesty are to be found even in these fragmentary records.

In 1581 the following were the items of receipt:—

Three half-years rent for the mills :

	£	s.	d.
Michaelmas 1580, May and Michaelmas 1581	15	0	0
From the "Chamber-Ryves" for 1580	3	0	0
From "Morgan Voyell last baylye"	2	0	0
From his colleague William Walter	1	0	0
From William Walter, last Sergeant	0	14	2
From William Ratin and Thomas Vawer, Sergeants of Mace	0	10	0
Thomas Vawer paid over from his churchwardenship	1	10	0
There was another 19s. 6d. due which Thomas Vawer said that Anece Gibb ought to pay, and sure enough before the end of the year Mistress Anece paid in discharge 19s. of Vawer and his brother churchwarden of 1579	0	19	0

The Chamber-Ryves for the current year	12	18	3
A Baylye for the small tools	2	0	0
“Thomas Walter one of the sergeants parsell of their rents.”	5	0	0

The rents (apart from the mills) were only £1 5s. (of which David Craulocke, the complaisant juror of 1560, paid 16s.).

“Wheat and Barley on two market-dayes”	0	3	4
“Thomas Caston for his fyne on Dyscharging hym from all office”	3	0	0
Mr. Thomas Voyell paid in “One largesse that was geven towards the Reparynge of the m’ket house by his father”	1	10	0

The only remaining entry is curious at least for the name it contains :—

Recd. of Harrye Rethianghes paid for Redemyng one barr of yron that was seisyd upon	0	3	4
---	---	---	---

This name I have copied correctly, but I must confess it has puzzled me.

This statement of that part of the town revenue that passed through the mayor’s own hands is fairly typical. The old shopkeeper seems to have been active in enforcing payment of arrears from defaulting officials, but even he had to leave the Sergeant’s account in arrears at the end of his year.

2. The statement of his disbursements is unusually full. Evidently he was one of those keen men of business who, while taking good care that the public interests shall not suffer in their keeping, are equally careful to reimburse themselves for every penny they expend in their official capacity.

The items are not classified in any way, but have been obviously copied from a memorandum book, in which every trifle was entered at the time of payment.

Here are some of the earliest :—

“For expenses in rydyng to Carew for me and those that
were with me about the musters” xij*d*.

One wonders what the mayor's companions thought of his economy in travelling expenses.

Of course, the journey to Carew was to see Sir John Perrot, then in the zenith of his power and influence. A little later 2*s*. was paid, for “wyne and suger sent to Sir John Perrott.”

The “musters” account for several shillings, some of which were spent in repairing “peces,” presumably muskets. The “clenyng of tenn head peces” cost 3*s*. 4*d*.

The ringers who rang on the Queen's Accession-day, November 17th, 1581, were paid 8*s*. Here is another entry, which recalls a name that has long since, as a personal name, disappeared from Pembrokeshire, and, as a place-name, survives only in its more modern form of Cartlett. If the conjecture of an eminent philologist is correct, it is itself a survival from the speech of the pre-Celtic, probably pre-Aryan, population of Pembrokeshire :—

“Item payd Cathlot for kepyng the boye for xxvij wyeks
at viij*d*. per wyeke, xviijs. 8*d*. Rec'd of that of vj
persons, vjs., rest to me xijs. viij*d*.
Item pay'd for his clothes sence vijs. xj*d*.

It may be remembered that among the paupers in St. Thomas parish in 1578, one was John Cathlott, who, with the others on the list, received 4*d*. per week.¹ Judged by this standard the payment for “the boye,” whoever he may have been, was rather liberal.

A few lines below there comes one of those unaccountable payments for Temperness.

“Payd Mr. Price for Temperniss” 1*l*b.

¹ *Archæologia Cumbrensis*, October, 1903, p. 309.

Temperness lies on the extreme western boundary of the borough, between the roads to Dale and to Little Haven. We shall find evidence of litigation to settle the exact course of the boundary line at this point. Rent from Temperness appears frequently among the sums received by the mayor or the chamber-reeve. The name is as unmistakably Scandinavian as Haverford itself.

The statement of disbursements is divided into two parts. The first, from which the above are taken, amounts to £29 19s. 7*d.* This includes the fees of the two judges, £6 13s. 4*d.*, the fee-farm rent, £3, and other routine payments. The remainder, £19 12s. 6*d.*, was chiefly expended on the church. Expenditure on the "market-house" is mixed up with that on the church. As on these days, and for nearly two centuries later, there were many butchers' standings in the churchyard, the joints being hung from hooks fastened in the walls of the church. The market-house was probably abutting on the churchyard. The "old pork-wall," where the pork-butchers laid their wares, is still standing between Upper and Lower Tower Hill, under the north-west corner of the churchyard. The "market-house" itself I am unable to locate. One is tempted to suggest the site of the present fish-market, at the south-west corner of the churchyard, facing Dew Street. This building was formerly known as "the butter-market," being used for that purpose before the building of the present market-house, in or about 1826. The opening of the butter-market, in 1730, is the subject of a print now hanging in the Council Chamber. An ox is being roasted in the presence of the City Fathers, arrayed in their insignia of office. There is a tradition that, before it was built, one of the gates of the churchyard stood there. This tradition may, however, be a confusion of the churchyard gate with the West Gate of the town, which stood just above it, near the site of the house which, though it has ceased to be an inn, is still known as the "Blue Boar."

In this account for 1581, there are several entries of money spent on the "gaet," but whether this is the West Gate or one of the churchyard gates—and if the latter, which of them—there is nothing to indicate.

Before the destructive restoration of 1842, the mayor's pew, with its stately canopy, stood at the east end of the nave, against the south wall of the chancel-arch, looking westward. Two or three seats in front of this, reserved for the chief magistrate, would be known as the "corporation seats," and would be occupied by the aldermen, councillors, and officials, on the frequent occasions when the corporation attended in state.

To them the following entries would refer :

Item for mattynge of thre pues	vij <i>s.</i> <i>j<i>d.</i></i>
Item for nayles	vij <i>d.</i>
Item for towe yards of lynsye wollsyte for the mayor's pew ther to remayne	ij <i>s.</i> vj <i>d.</i>

Perhaps also the next entry :—

Item payd, Mr. Canon for vij rayles	vs. <i>x<i>d.</i></i>
---	-----------------------

But we have lingered long enough over Mayor Walter's account for 1581.

William Walter was mayor again in 1592, and for the third time in 1597.

The financial statement for 1592 is much briefer than for 1581.

The receipts amounted only to £27 1*s.* 8*d.*, made up as follows :

	£	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Mill-rent for the year ending Michaelmas, 1592	20	0	0
From the Sergeants of Mace	1	0	0
Fines of Appleships	1	1	8
From Richard Harys, Chamber-reeve, to paye the Bay- liffe	5	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£27	1	8

The mill-rent has been doubled since 1581. The disbursements were £28 12s. 4*d*., so that there was a balance due to the mayor of £1 10s. 4*d*.. He had included in his payments 12s. 11*d*., arrears due to them from 1590, when he had been Chamber-reeve under the mayoralty of John Kynner; and also 2s. "due to my wyff unpaid of money lent upon weights."

Weights and measures figure more than once in the account, *e.g.* :—

For thre pewter pots, sealyng and caradge vijs. vjd.

Proceedings about the purchase of the church and living were in progress

Delivered to John Kynner to tak advise a Bout the Churche iij*l*.

Paid Butler for the bringing of a letter to London about the Church vjd.

Other legal proceedings kept the mayor busy. There had been a riot of some kind.

To Mr. Grafton and his man for his advyse about the Riote vijs. vjd.

There was some dispute about the boundary of the town.

Bestowed upon the Jurors that ware up the country to enquier upon the lancarr after verdytt ijs. viij*d*.

Item to William Howell towards his chardge being a witness out of the countrye iij*d*.

The jurors and witness who were so liberally rewarded for their trouble had probably been "up the country" as far as Temperness, not quite two miles from the Guildhall. For the "lancarr" or "landskarr" appears to have been the "Big Stone" of Temperness.

Attached to this financial statement is a carefully prepared and most interesting list of the documents which had come into his hands as mayor, and which he was handing over to his successor. One of these was :—

One part of an enquiry indented with the examynacions of divers wytnesses tuching the lanscar between Portfield and Temperness surveied by the actorturity of the audytors and Recever unto Mr. John Wogan esquier and Mr. Morgan Powell of Pembrock as by the same appereth delyvered up with the Chamberlayne to keepe . . . the newe Jurors.

That the verdict had been satisfactory to the mayor and council may be taken for granted. In the annual perambulation of the town boundaries, the most notable incident was always the whipping administered at the Temperness stone to the young freemen who were joining in the procession for the first time. May not this quaint ceremony have been a reminiscence of the otherwise forgotten boundary dispute of the days of Queen Bess?

It is much to be regretted that no fragment of this Temperness document has been found among the town archives. It would have been scarcely less interesting than the depositions taken in the earlier dispute about the eastern boundary of the borough. At the close of the paper dealing with those depositions, reference was made to the litigation that arose out of a lease alleged to have been fraudulently granted to himself by a deceased mayor, William Gwyn. The Gwyn Papers, ten in number, which are enumerated in William Walter's schedule, are, happily, still in the Council Chamber. They would form an interesting subject for a monograph; but as the proceedings were taken before the Lord President and the Council of the Marches, I have deferred the discussion of them in the hope of obtaining more information about the business and procedure of that court.

One regrets the loss of—

One paper of the particulars of furtsey park had with the awdytor and recever.

Furzy Park is the southern and lower part of the extra-parochial district which has been formed into the civil parish of Portfield and Furzy Park. It may be roughly described as the part of the extra-parochial

land which was not included in the old "Freemen's lands." It was in this part of the unenclosed lands that the May Fair was attempted to be held in the Plague Year, 1652, in defiance of the prohibition of the county justices. As might be expected, the fair was a failure; only a very few people from Roose were so foolish as to attend.

The "sheet of paper wherein is conteyned all the chantry lands" is probably to be identified with a paper still extant, which I had originally assessed to the Commonwealth period, in spite of the apparently older handwriting. There were two leases: one of a tenement in High Street, the other "to Thomas Kethin glov'r of a tenement in the uper end of the Dew Streete in the further sid thereof." The "i" has already disappeared from the original "Dewi," though that form is retained in one deed of later date.

There is another lease to the town "for a thousand years upon the Charnell House from Mr. Thomas Canon accordinge to his father's will." The ghastly charnel-house—the receptacle of the skeletons disinterred to make room for fresh burials—was an inseparable adjunct of the larger town churches in the later Middle Ages.

There was an order against the same Thomas Canon, for divers fines wherewith he is "chardged of the towne, mad by Justice Pickeringe, nowe Lord Keeper" . . . I believe this may be identified with an extant paper.

Also a "Bill of Dept against Mr. Harry Murtin (an ex-mayor), for one Barell of Corn-powder wainge one hundred and iiij lb." If conjectural emendation were admissible, I would read "gun-powder."

Besides this paper, the retiring mayor gives a list of articles which he hands over:—

He has put in the Coffer the head of the Church cupp of silver.

The "newe house wayghts" are delyvered to him "to keepe agayne," so he gives no list, but there are—

1. A "bundell of silver wayghts," 14 in all, from one dram up to "twoe hundred fifty sixe ounces" with fustian about them and in a

red leather bage fastened one within a little porse. Sewed to the same bage are divers grains from [one] to twelve beside sixe other peces marked as I take yt twenty pence, another x pence, another v pence, another three, another twoe, and another one.

There were also stone wayghts—one half hundred waight and one half-quarter, and of Brass wayghts a Quarter, 7 lbs., 4 lbs., 2 lbs. and 1 lb. each “in his red bag.”

Yet another red bag contained a set of weights from a dram upwards ending with viij lbs., having fustian also about them.

Among other miscellaneous articles were :—

“ One sowe of lead.

“ One bushell without a cheyn to go about the towne to hyr bushells bye.

“ One brasse yarde and a broken yarde scalyd.

“ One brasse quart.

“ Five swords and daggers.”

Lastly :—

“ One great bundell of accompts in dyvers papers, and an account of the mayors and [word illegible] as apperyth by bookes of accompt.”

Unfortunately, both the list of the earlier mayors and the “ bundell of accompts ” have disappeared.

3. William Walter was not reimbursed the £1 10s. 8*d.* which he had overpaid, until he had repaid himself when he was chamber-reeve in 1596.

He had to account in that year for £39 18s. 9*d.* Of this £20 1s. 2*d.* was for his “ booke of chamber-rent,” but at the end of the year £4 12s. was still “ ungethered,” £14 10s. 11*d.* came from the “ Coffe in the Counsell house,” £3 7s. 3*d.* from the mayor, and £1 7s. 11*d.* for 2 cwt. 3 gr. 5 lb. of lead “ hade out of Haroldston after xs. per cwt.”

Was this part of the plunder of Sir John Perrot’s goods ?

The disbursements were largely military, the heaviest item of that kind being :—

“ One barrel of powder waing one cwt. 3 oz. at xiiij*d.*
per lb. £6 0 9

The approximation of weight confirms the conjectural emendation "gun powder," in the earlier account.

Other items were :—

Twentie sword girdles	xiijs. iiij <i>d</i> .
xx ^{tie} swords at vs.	v <i>lb</i> .
x daggers at 2 <i>s</i>	j <i>lb</i> .
vjs halbertts at 3 <i>s</i> . 10 <i>d</i>	j <i>lb</i> . iijs.
Tenn long pykes at 3 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i>	j <i>lb</i> . xiijs. 4 <i>d</i> .
The freight of halberts, swords and daggers was	iijs. iiij <i>d</i> .
"A sowe of lead waing 1 cwt. 14 lbs" was charged.	xjs. iiij <i>d</i> .

Another entry has a melancholy interest :—

"Item. He is to be allowed towards his chardge in bringynge of thes to Londonn to the Lord Keeper and the Honourabl the Earl of Essex for himself and his man the some of viij*lb*."

Under the Earl's name some words are interlined, fairly decipherable :—

"When he was a Burgesse of the

So Essex, some four years before his fall, was made a burgesse of Haverfordwest.

Then comes one of the few references to the Parliamentary representation of the town :—

"Paid for entreng Sir Nicholas Clifford's name when he went into the Parliament House vijs. v*d*.

4. The following year, 1597, was that of William Walter's third and last mayoralty. The receipts were higher than in 1581, amounting to £57. There was the same rigour in enforcing payment of arrears from defaulting officials, and the same care to charge the town with every shilling he spent as mayor. The second item in his list might very well have come out of his own pocket :—

"To a woman that had three children" iiij*d*.

He once more claimed a small balance for over-payments, yet he was evidently as careful a custodian

of the town's cash as of his own. An honest, hard-headed, and close-fisted man of business was the old mercer of the Elizabethan days. Public-spirited, too, he was, and very careful of the decencies of public worship. This is shown by his outlay in small matters connected with the parish church. One of the items in his 1592 account was 5s. 6*d.* for a "Book of Homelles."

In 1597 are several charges for sums expended on soldiers passing through to Ireland :—

<i>E.g.</i> Paid the 29th of June xvij souldcers . . .	vs. viij <i>d.</i>
P'd the 30th of June to five souldcers . . .	is. ix <i>d.</i>
P'd for a shroud for a souldier that died at John Thomas, baker's . . .	iijs. v <i>d.</i>

The usual price for a pauper's shroud was 2s. Coffins were still a luxury that only the well-to-do could afford.

In these later years of the Queen's reign the Earl of Essex occupies in Pembrokeshire affairs the same position that Sir John Perrot held before his fall. He has now become a burgess of the town, and his interest is sought whenever the Mayor and Council have difficult business in hand.

What the particular matter was that troubled them in 1597 there is nothing to show; but it necessitated no little correspondence and much travelling to-and-fro. The affair had to be transacted before the Privy Council, and a journey of the mayor to London accounts for more than a fourth of his disbursements. The expenses of the journey and of the stay in the capital are set forth in the following consecutive entries :—

Pd. for making a petition and endorsing the same to the lords of the counsaile . . .	vijs. v <i>d.</i>
Pd. Mr. Wade, ¹ the clerk of the counsaile to solicit our cause, 40s.	ij <i>lb.</i>
to the porter and his two men, 4s.	iijs.
Pd. Mr. Wade's man to remember his master . . .	ijs.

¹ William Waad, Clerk of the Privy Council.

Pd. for drawing of another petition . . .	ijs. vjd.
And for engrossing and endorsing the same . . .	vijs. vjd.
To the Earle of Essex Secretarie for his paines . . .	xs.
For a search in an office, 16 <i>d.</i> . . .	js. iiij <i>d.</i>
Pd. at severall times for passing by water ¹ . . .	iijs.
Pd. for a buckram bagg and boxe, 12 <i>d.</i> . . .	js.
Pd. for a counsaylor in the townes cause . . .	xs.
Pd. for washing of our clothes at divers tymes, 3 <i>s.</i> . . .	iijs.
for our horsmeat in London, xxjs. vjd. . .	j <i>lb.</i> js. vjd.
for mendyne our saddells, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> . . .	ijs. vjd.
for shooing our horssees at divers tymes . . .	ijs. vjd.
for passinge going and coming, 20 <i>d.</i> ² . . .	js. vj.
for carring our clothes from Ludlow to Laugharne . . .	js. vjd.
At two severall tymes to Mr. Sandford my Lord of Pembrokes Secretarie . . .	j <i>lb.</i>
Paid for mens meat and horsemeat for xxx daies, going and coming besids, as above said, £13 19 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> . . .	xiiij <i>lb.</i> xix <i>s.</i> vij <i>d.</i>

The last item alone exceeds the "preestes wage" for the parish of St. Mary for the whole year; but, to judge from what we know of the mayor's thrifty turn of mind, it is not likely to have been excessive.

The venality these entries disclose on the part of officials so highly placed as the Clerk to the Privy Council, and the Secretary to the Lord President of Wales, is shocking to our higher standard of official morality. Yet, *mutatis mutandis*, it would not be difficult to find contemporary parallels in some branches of the public service. Officials occupying corresponding posts are raised above such temptations by the more adequate salaries which they receive, and by the severity of the penalties which detection would entail. It is in the lower grades of the public service where salaries are much lower, where there is less sensitiveness to personal dishonour, and where risk of discovery is believed to be infinitesimal—it is there that corruption in its minor forms runs rampant, even in the twentieth century.

¹ That is, from the City to Westminster.

² Does this refer to the crossing of the Severn at Passage?

The local legal adviser of the Corporation appears to have been the Mr. Grafton whose name has already appeared in the 1596 account. If he received no more than is entered here, his remuneration was not too liberal.

Paid Mr. Graffton for one whole yeares fee	ij <i>lb.</i> xiijs. iiij <i>d.</i>
Paid for Mr. Grafton's diett, and those that came with him to the Dale, ¹ to our Admiralls court, and for wyne, the som ofxijs. vj <i>d.</i>
Pd. John Browne watter bayliffe towards his paines and warning the jurie	iijs.

Our Admiral's Court must refer to the jurisdiction of the Mayor as "Admiral of the port." That authority is now limited by the "White Stone," some two miles below the Quay. That a jury convened by his authority should meet at Dale confirms the tradition that his jurisdiction in some form included the whole harbour.

We cannot part company with Mayor Walter without noticing some of the more curious entries to be found in his balance-sheets. Here is one concerning the "musters":—

Delivered to Captain Rowth towards the hedding of the doome, and towards his paines and chardges, by the consents of the Justices of peace, one swytt of canvas, w'ch cometh unto xxxvj <i>s.</i> iiij <i>d.</i> j <i>lb.</i> xvjs. iiij <i>d.</i>
--	-------------------------------------

There is something irresistibly ludicrous in this payment of a Captain of Militia, presumably an old soldier, with a roll of canvas, especially as his services included "the hedding of the drome and other chardges." Canvas was, of course, very expensive. The commonest table canvas was sold at 9*s.* 3*d.* for a piece of 12 yards. At that price, Rowth would have about 48 yards. If the stuff were of better quality, 36 yards would be the more probable quantity.

¹ Dale, on the west side of the entrance to Milford Haven, is usually "the Dale" as late as the end of the sixteenth century. The family, who owned it from the time of Henry I until 1297, were known as "De Vale." On the death of the last De Vale, in that year, his property was divided between his four daughters.—See Owen's *Old Pembroke Families*.

The next line informs us that the "wyne" bestowed upon the Judges at the two assizes cost 11s. 5*d.*: nearly a third of Captain Rowth's pay.

The "beatynge of the drum" figures in several of these mayoral accounts. Sixpence a day was the usual drummer's pay. Once at least it was earned by a woman. That was in 1587, when the mayor, Mr. Morris Walter, paid

To Polly Prage for betynge the drum *vjd.*

From the frequent changes of drummer, and the absence of any other musical items, we may conclude that this noisy function was not supposed to require any musical skill.

Inquests were rare events. In the three years there is only one charged for; that was in 1597:—

"P'd for makyng an inquisycion upon the child that
the horse did kyll *ijs. vjd.*

There are not many entries that throw light on the fluctuations of wages and prices. The wages of the artisans and the cost of material are usually given without any specification of time or quantity. Unskilled labourers are, however, frequently charged for by the day; usually at 6*d.*, in some cases at 7*d.* In the Rutlandshire Assessments for wages,¹ the Tables for 1564 and 1610 are practically identical, and the agricultural labourer's pay is given at 7*d.* in summer and 6*d.* in winter.

Between 1581 and 1597 there seems to have been no change in the Pembrokeshire scale of wages. The difference between 6*d.* and 7*d.* was not between summer and winter prices.

There is one entry of the payment of an artisan by the day:—

"Pd. Edward Wayllsh for vij dayes at *xd.* *vs. xd.*

Walsh seems to have been a carpenter. His wage

¹ *Social England*, vol. iii, p. 544.

(paid in 1581) agrees fairly well with the Rutlandshire figures for 1564. In 1610 it was 1*d.* a day higher.

In the decade 1541-1550 the the average payment for unskilled labour was 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*; for a mason 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*, for a carpenter 7*d.* For the decennial period, 1583-1592, the weekly average for a carpenter was 5*s.* 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* These figures are given on the high authority of Thorold Rogers, who estimated the price of a quarter of wheat in the corresponding decades as 10*s.* 8*d.*, and 23*s.* 8*d.*, and of barley as 6*s.* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* and 12*s.* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* Oats show a similar advance: from 4*s.* to 8*s.* 1*d.*

The balance-sheets before us do not, of course, include either wheat, barley, or oats; and limits of space prevent my including other municipal papers which throw light on the Pembrokeshire prices for grain.

A few payments for other articles may be interesting.

In 1581 there was paid:—

For the xiiij yards of frysse tucks the mynstrells and long William's coet	xiiij <i>d.</i>
For the makyng of longe William's coet	j <i>d.</i>

Apparently, the "mynstrells" made their own coats; at least the mayor did not pay for the making of them.

In 1591, "xiiij yardes half of gray fryse" cost 14*s.*

This is followed by—

Six dossen of silk at 4 <i>d.</i>	ij <i>s.</i>
Brown threds in silk, 4 <i>d.</i>	xd.
A q'ter of Mocadoc, 6 <i>d.</i> , in thread and bottins, 4 <i>d.</i>	xd.

No "trimmings" appear in the 1581 bill.

Laths were usually 5*d.* per bundle, sometimes 6*d.*

Iron was at 1*s.* 10*d.* per stone in 1581. Iron seals cost sometimes 8*d.*, sometimes 6*d.*

Wax was certainly not cheap that year, for the mayor paid 8*d.* for half a pound, when he wanted to seal some documents.

I must conclude these somewhat rambling notes with two entries of rents from Mr. Walter's Chamber-reeve account for 1596:—

In the armor house at roome over the vault	xiijs. iiijd.
(Where was this?)	
Item payd my cousin Kynner for the rent of the round meadow for one whole year	xvjs. viijd.
(This is the round meadow below the mills.)	

At the end of his Chamber-reeve account for 1596, William Walter appends the usual list of "ungathered rents," but one is not surprised to find it unusually brief. Defaulting tenants were not likely to have much peace when he was in office. Yet this short list has some items worth noting:—

Of Thomas Abowen Camrose gent. for his tenement their (Here we have a well known Camrose name in its transitional form, half-way between Ap Owen and Bowen.)	viijd.
For the Armor house and roome over the vault	xiijs. iiijd.
For the shopp in the markt-place	iiijd.

Here are three puzzles for Haverfordwest antiquaries: (1) The Armour house? (2) The room over the vault? (3) The market-place? The writer is not prepared with a confident answer to any one of them. But one would expect to find the "shopp" either at the bottom of Market Street or in the street running from the town-hall gate to the "pork wall," the western part of which is now known as St. Mary Street.

8. I had intended to add no more to these somewhat discursive notes; but the unexpected identification of a rough copy of William Walter's account as Chamber-reeve for 1585 and 1586, has proved too strong a temptation. There are two sheets sewn together, but of one of them only the lower half remains. I have also identified a torn piece of paper, as a memorandum of Morris Walter for 1587, jotted down before preparing his official balance-sheet.

It turns out that the "muster at which Polly Prage" played the drum was held on May 25th, when the

powder cost 13s. 4*d.*—10 lbs. at 1s. 4*d.*; and the “matche,” 10*d.* At an earlier muster, 12 lbs. of powder and 2 lbs. of “matche” cost 17s.

The drum on which Polly played had been bought that year for 18s. 4*d.*¹

That year Captain Botler was the training officer, and his pay for his year’s work, “as was compounded before Sir Thomas Perrot,” came to £2.

Among the ecclesiastical items were 6s. 8*d.* for a “comunyone booke with the sallmes in myter,” and 5s. 6*d.* for a “service booke with sallmes for the clarke,” and 4s. 8*d.* for “one homelly.”

The same year was—

Ped. to Mr. Vaughan the precher for prechyng in the lent,
by the consent of the paryshioners ij*lb.*

And somewhat later—

“Unto the precher that was sent hither by the maior of
Carmardyn, and so he went to Yerland by Mr. Canon’s
request and others v*js.* iiij*d.*

Also for “gymals & nayles to my ladys pew.” (Query, who
was “my lady”?) j*s.*

Of William Walter’s accounts for 1585 and 1586, we may note the following:—

In the list of rents received, which is exceptionally complete, Cartlett is spelled Cathlate, and Barn Street is invariably Ban Street.

One of the Dew Street (spelled *Dewi* Street) tenants is John Harries, Capper.

There were two houses paying rent in “Goet St.”—the earliest mention of that name that I have yet seen.

“In Bryge St., Mr. Eyson paid 6s. 8*d.* for the chapel on the bryge, and 2s. for the lofte on the Almes House.”

Artillery of light calibre was employed at the “musters.” In 1585, the Chamber-reeve furnished them with 4 lbs. of powder at 1s. 4*d.* per pound.

“Calyver men” is the probable reading of an illegible entry in the 1587 account.

¹ Polly was buried at St. Mary’s on August 30th, 1592.

I now close with the remark that gunpowder is "corn powder," in this sheet, as in one or two other places. A Pembrokeshire man will recognise an early dialectical peculiarity not yet extinct, in the spelling of "sods" as "soeds."

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

1. To Mr. Francis Green, whose researches are adding so much to our knowledge of the Pembrokeshire of the Tudors and the Stuarts, I am indebted for information which has enabled me to answer two of the three questions which I have asked on page 271.

The will of Mr. Maurice Canon, of Haverfordwest, dated May 13th, 1587, contains a bequest to the town of "a house called the Charnell-house, in the north part of St. Mary's Church, Haverfordwest." This house "conteyneth three roomes, the uppermost for keepinge the sheire armour, the second for cleaninge the same, and the vaults or lower parte in my owne hand for a woode house." This shows that the armour-house and the charnel-house were one and the same building, and that this building was "the old lock-up," which stood at the north-west angle of the churchyard. The removal of this house, some years ago, by the trustees of Sir John Perrot's charity, might be excused on the ground of the street improvement thus effected. Yet many resented it as an act of unnecessary vandalism; and our regret for its disappearance is not diminished by its identification with the building which, either as the charnel-house or as the armour-house, figures so frequently in the old municipal records. This will also furnish the answer to question No. 2, for the "room over the vault" must have been the "second room"—the one used "for cleaning the armour."

2. Of still greater interest is another identification for which I am indebted to the kindness of Miss Lucy Arthur, known to the readers of historical fiction as "George Gilbert."

William Walter was the son of John Walter of Roch Castle. His elder brother, Morris Walter, was mayor in 1587. This Morris was the great-grandfather of Lucy Walter, Monmouth's mother.

William Walter was twice married, each time to a widow. His second wife was Alice Middleton, sister of Sir Hugh Mid-

dleton of "New River" fame. Her first husband had been John Dolben, of Haverfordwest. By him she had one son, William Dolben, Bishop-designate of Bangor, who died before he could be consecrated, in 1631. His son John was Bishop of Rochester (1666-1683) and Archbishop of York (1683-1686). Alice Middleton's brother, Charles, the fifth of the famous Middleton brotherhood—is described as "of Haverfordwest." He married Catherine, daughter of Richard Bateman, of Haverfordwest. Charles's only son, William, "citizen and merchant of London," was born in our town.

Alice's daughter, Jane Dolben, married Richard Wogan, of Boulston.

I wish I had known all this before writing my Paper on the Registers of St. Mary's, the third of which has yet to appear. What with the Walters, the Dolbens, the Middletons, and the Batemans, there will be ample materials for a fourth article.

THE VAIRDRE BOOK.

III.

NEWPORT CASTLE.¹

[1583.]

(f. 238*a*.) Memorandum that there is a castell in Newport Castr'. w^{ch} hath ben the cheefe and Capitall mansion place of the lordes of the Baronie of Kemes and the lord is nowe owner there of, whiche Castell hath benn strongly moted wth avery broade and Deepe mote of clere water, w^{ch} castell is nowe presentlie in utter Ruayne and decay and hath ben so of a long tyme² & is not valued to any thing in the rent rowles.

Also there is a garden adioyning to the said mote on the east Gardin syde thereof conteyning pches in lengthe and pches in breddth w^{ch} likewise is not valued.

Also there is a park called the castell pke adioyning to the Parcu' said mote on the sowthside of the same mote conteyning by Castr'. estimacion aboutes six acres of the usuall measure of Kemes and it hath ben enclosed wth a stone hedge which nowe is in decay and the same is valued in the Rentall under the title of Terr' Dominical³ to iijs. iiij*d*. and soe it is rented by the yere. Also the said mote servethe for the mille pond to the castle Mota' mille which lyeethe very neere the said mote and the water that Castr', commeth to the said mote Drivethe the said mille and the said et stag' mille is pⁱsed in the rent-roll to the value of eight poundes three molend shilling^e fowre pence for so it is rented.

¹ This description of the Castle is taken from the "Extent of Kemes." It may be of interest to members of the Association who attended the Cardigan meeting.

² William, the last Baron Martin of Kemes, died in 1325; his sister and heiress, Joan, married Nicholas de Audley. The Audley lords resided elsewhere.

³ Demesne lands.

Turris
dict',
hunters'
tower.

Also there hathe ben very neere the mille Doore a rownd towre¹ of stone w^{ch} served to keepe the lordes howndes and Dogges whiche towre is now in Decay and not valued in the Rent-roll.

Molend'
in decasu.

(fo. 238b.) Also there is within the liberties of Newport thre other milles in Decay vizd. the one standing nere a chappell called milburch chappell² ats cappell reall which was Driven wth the wat^r called Clydach, the other was placed and stoode a litell above newport Bridg³ by Saint Kiricke chappell at a place called in owld tyme milbrok, the thyrd mill was placed at forest Rywgwyan⁴ nere the house there and the water that Drivethe the saide mille is turned out of the right coorse and Doth nowe Drive the mille of Thomas ap Owen there neere at hand.

Patronag
ecl'ie.

Also the lord is sole patrone of the churche of Newport w^{ch} is valued in the Queenes bookes to xvj*li* and is woorth by the yere lx*li* and it hathe a psonadg half a mille owt of the towne wth faire glebe landes to the same, and there hathe ben a faire psonadg or house wth faire stables and barne w^{ch} nowe are in Ruyne and Decay and Mr. Richard Edward⁵ chauncelor of the cathedrall churche of Saint David^e is nowe p'son there by the p'sentment of George Owen nowe lord of the said lordshipp of Kemes.

Carnengly
Comon.

Also there is a greate comon of pasture called carnengly w^{ch} the Burgesses doe enioy by the lordes graunte and the lord hath comon there among them, yf he will, for any manⁿ of cattel.

Comon'
pisc' in
back poole.

Also the burgesses there have comon of fishing by chartor from the place where Clydach fallethe into Nevarn till the sea whereby the Burgesses have often tymes greate store of fishe as Samons sueing^e and such other, of the w^{ch} fishe the lord hath his parte as one among them.

(f. 239a.) Also the inhabitantes of the lower or north side of the weste strete and the inhabitantes of both sides of the streete

¹ The site of this tower can be traced.

² St. Milburg's Chapel, on a field called Banc y capel on the Nevern boundary. The mill is still called New Mill.

³ Newport Bridge by Penbont is said to have been destroyed in a plague panic soon after this date.

⁴ Rhigian Forest, on the west of Newport.

⁵ Founder of the family of Edwardes of Trefgarn, and ancestor of the Lords Kensington.

called coklane *except corner houses*,¹ do paye no Rent for theire howses to the lord but do him services for the same, vzd they are bound to Dresse and make the hay that growethe upon the meadowes of the Bury² and the marshe and to leade the same to the lordes mansion place or to the house of suche as shall have it to rent and also they are bownd to scowre the mille leete of the castell mille and to keepe it and to cary all maner of caredge of tymber wch may be caried wth horses towards the reparacion of the said mille and also to leade woodd *t' coles*¹ for the lord to burne in the castell wch s'vice the said tenauntes Do as often as they are willed so to Do, all whiche services are not rated to any value among the rente.

S'vicia
Integra.

IV.

(f. 30 (a).

Breeff notes toching the subiection of Div'se Lopç in Wales to the Crowne of England³

Powys. Gř mdd⁴ submyttyd him selfe to H. i. to hold his barony of Powys of him in capite p. fo. 215.

Kyviliog. Kyviliog ç arwistly being pte of Powys fell to the pte *Rwstlwy*. of Jeyne⁵ second dughter to Edward Cherlton Lord Powys who maryed Joⁿ Lord 'Tiptost erle of Worcester. 208 (217).

Flyntshere was the Kingç in H. 2. tyme & Dd. ap Ouen⁶ distroyid yt. 222 (221).

Fleminge & Normaus cam to Pembř sherē⁷ *tempe* H. 2. fo. 223.

W^m de Breuisse slew the gentyllmç of wentslaint⁸ traitrously in his house. 236.

¹ Underlined in the MS.

² The grange of the castle.

³ These are notes made by George Owen in 1584 on Powel's *Historie of Cambria*. The paginal references, when inaccurate or wanting, are given in brackets.

⁴ Gruffydd ap Meredydd ap Bleddyn.

⁵ Her name was Joyce. Her son John "baro Tiptot et de Powys" was created Earl of Worcester in 1449.

⁶ Davydd ap Owen Gwynedd.

⁷ *I.e.*, to Cilgerran Castle.

⁸ Gwentland.

Dd fitz Gerald byshopp of St. Ddē dyed A^o 1176 & Peers¹ succeeded. 237.

Kidwelly castell bylt by prince Rē.² 242.

Molenyth subduid by Roger m̄tymer & *cymarōn*³ castell built by him tempe R. 2. 246.

Radnor castell rescuid by Roger m̄tymer from Arglwydd Rē. 248.

Elvell. w̄ de Bruese owner of Paens castell there ið 251.

Llangorse was W^m de Bruise, there he murderyd Traharne Vychan. 251.

Bromfild, *Yale*, *Castell Dinas Brane*, *Maelor Sasneg*, being the inheritance of Madog ap Gŕ Madog he being K. E. i. ward (the King) gave the wardshipp⁴ to John erle Waren who built Holt castell yt continuid in y^t name iij Discentē then to Alice that maryed Edmund fitzalen erle of Arundell after whome y^t recayvid (?) iij Discentē of y^t name & then to ij Doughters⁵ the on maryed to Tho. Mowbrey Duke of Norfolk the other to W^m Beauchamp L. Burgeveny, & after to Nevill⁶ by a Doughter & seethens to Sr W^m Stanley⁷ & so by his atteinder to the crowne. fo. 213.

Chirk, *Nanthedwy*, being the pte & Inheritance of Llñ ap Gŕ Madog, being also ward, was likewise then geven by E. i. to Roger m̄tymer iij son to Roger m̄tymer—son to Rase Lord m̄tymtr. Roger m̄tymer Justice of North Wales built the Castell of Chirk, that name it continued iij Discentē, the third callyd Jo m̄tymer sold the same to

¹ Peter de Leia.

² The Lord Rhys.

³ In Radnorshire.

⁴ Powel (p. 213) says that the guardians "so garded their wardes that they never returned to their possessions."

⁵ A third daughter, Margaret, married Sir Rowland Lenthall, Lord of Haverford.

⁶ Elizabeth Beauchamp married Sir Edmund Nevill, summoned as Lord Bergavenny in 1450.

⁷ Sir William Stanley, who had received large grants from Richard III. in what is now East Denbighshire, was beheaded in 1495.

Richard Fitzalen erle of Arundell son to the foresaide Edmund Fitz alen & so adioyned againe wth Bromfild & the rest. (212).

Glindyfrdwy was the pte of Gŕ the third son of the said Gŕ who hadd issue Madog eripill¹ father to Madog vychan¹ father to Owē Glynduerdwy by whose attendor yt cam to H. 4. was bought by Robert Salsbury of Rug whose issue now enioyeth yt. (213.)

Gwrthrinion castell was Roger m̄tymers. 256. I think Rayder was the cheef towne.

Diganwy castell, Treffynwn or *St. Wenefred*. Re-edified by the erle of Chester² after y^t was Rased by prins Ll ap Ior. 262.

Buelt castell fortiffyed by Gilbert erle of Gloucest̄r.³ 263.

Mathravall castell built by Robert Vipont.⁴ 267.

Breknok, Abergenny, Penkelly, Castell gwin, Grosmont, Ynys Cynvrig, Haye, Buellt, Blaen Llyfnny were all brewesses Lands & Giles brewise⁵ byshopp of Hereff Rising against K. John wth the Barons hadd all these wthout contradiction. 272.

(f. 30 b.) *Montgom̄y* Castell, built anyw by H. 3. 280.

Sannhenyth Castell fortyfyed by J. de Breise by consent of prins Llñ ap Ioroth. 281. I think yt was Llangenith in Gower that was Brewises Lp.

Dwyas the Lande of Henry Pigott.⁶ 283.

Montgomy castell geven to Hugh^t de Burgh.⁷ (284.)

*Mawd's castell*⁸ built by H. 3. (287).

¹ Powel writes "Crupl" and "Vadian." George Owen omits two steps in the pedigree.

² Randolph de Blundevill, Earl of Chester and Lincoln. See his life in the D.N.B.

³ Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford.

⁴ Hereditary Sheriff of Westmoreland.

⁵ Bishop, 1200-1215, son of William de Braose.

⁶ Lord of Ewyas and of Broxton, co. Chester.

⁷ Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, died in 1243.

⁸ In Radnorshire, named by William de Braose after his wife It was also called Colwen Castle.

Radnor castell fortified by Roger¹ erle of Cornwall. 282
(288).

*Trefilan*² castell built by Maelgoen vychan.³ 291.

Llanvais priory⁴ built by Arglwydd llñ ap Yoroeth. 293.

Mold, the lands of Roger Montalt⁵ steward of Chester. 305.

Elsmere Remyne to the king by the submission of Dđ ap Llñ.⁶
prins. 306.

Dissert castell flintsheere fortified by H. 3. 308.

Penbr'. Gilbert m̄shall⁷ slain at a turney in Hereford. 308.

Buellt castell fortified by Jo. de mynoc }
Melenyth castell fortyfied by Roger m̄ty^{m̄} } tempe H. 3. 308.

Nicholas De miles sent Justice of Southwales 315.
y^t semeth that then the King had ij Justicyes [in]
wales alwyes cheefe gov'nors, on of north wales &
on of south wales⁸ as I think Gř Nicholas f Rē⁹
and then the L. Ferys¹⁰ were Justice of south
wales/ the like was often tymes in Ireland—steede
of a deputy.

Gwerthrinuwn won from S^r Roger m̄tymer. 320.

Kydwely geven to Patrik Decanton¹¹ if he cold wyn yt. 324.

Aberustwith castell built by E. i. circa añ 1278. fo 336.

¹ Richard ; he died in 1272.

² In Cardiganshire.

³ Son of Maelgwn ap Rhys.

⁴ The Princess Joan was buried, at her request, by the sea at Llanvais. Powel says that her husband built "a house of barefoote Friers" over her grave.

⁵ Roger de Monthalt, Lord of Hawarden, died in 1297 ; his brother and successor, Robert, died in 1329.

⁶ David, the son of Prince Llywelyn.

⁷ Gilbert Marshall, Earl of Pembroke.

⁸ The possessions of the English princes of Wales in those districts.

⁹ Son of Rhys ap Thomas.

¹⁰ Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrars of Chartley, appointed Chief Justice of South Wales on 22nd August, 1525 ; his rights were reserved by the Act of Union.

¹¹ "The Lieutenant of the King" at Carmarthen.

Denbyghe Lp̄ after the death & execution of Dđ ap Gř brother to prinš Llñ to whome the same was gevē by the K., was given to Henry Lacye erle of Licolne¹ Alice his d & heire maryed Tho Plantaginat² after whose Death E. 2. gave the same to Hugh Spenser erle of Winton³ after whose Death E. 3 gave the same to Roger m̄tymer a^o sui R. primo & Divse other Lps̄, upon the atteinder of the said Roger the said K gave the same to the L. Montague erle of Sar⁴ afterward 29 E. 3 m̄tynis⁵ were restoryd, in whose lyne yt contynued & so cam by inheritas⁶ to the Crowne & by Q Eliz gevē to Robert erle of Lester. 238 (377).

Ruthin. Ruthin was then gevē to the L. Reynald Grey⁷ second son to John lord Grey of Wiltoñ in whose issue & name yt contynuid till the tyme of H. 7 that George Grey erle of Kent & L. of Ruthin passyd the same to the King, in or tyme the erle of Warwyk hadd the same. (378.)

A cantred King' in North wall. The 4 cantredes of the Kinge whereof there is grete mencion made in the articles & complainte of p̄nce Llñ ap Gř to E. i. ar thought to be these, Rose where is Teganwy castell, Ryvoniog where is Dynbygh, Tegengle in english callyd engle fild where is Rudland castell & Dyffryn cloyd where ys Ruthin. fo. 334.

Endorsed : how diverse lordshippes were subdued and by whome owt of Doctor Powell and other like notes 1594.

¹ Joan, his wife, heiress of the Martins of Kemes, married, as her second husband, Nicholas de Audley, ancestor of the Audley lords of Kemes.

² Earl of Lancaster.

³ Hugh le Despencer, created Earl of Winchester in 1322.

⁴ William de Montagu, Earl of Salisbury, died in 1344.

⁵ The Mortimers.

⁶ On the accession of Edward Plantagenet, Duke of York, Earl of March, and Lord Mortimer of Wigmore, as Edward IV, all his honours merged in the Crown. Powel says of the Lordship of Denbigh, "It is counted now one of the greatest and best lordships in England."

⁷ He was summoned as Lord Grey de Ruthin. He died in 1388. His descendant, Edmund, Lord Grey de Ruthin, was created Earl of Kent in 1486.

V.

(f. 40 a.) (9 April, 1609.)

A tpp mcher is a Seagniorye in Wales holden of the Crowne of England in cheiffe.

Wales was ab initio Regnū p se nec parcell of the kingdome of England and therefore cold then be noe parte thereof holden of the Crowne of England.

But the Kinge of England and diuise of their subiecte conquered yt and such pcellē as any of the kinge of Englande subiecte did Conquere were more Juris gentiū ipō facto holden of the Kinge in Capite.

Lps mchers in Wales becom holden of the Kinge of England in capite three maner of waies.

ffirst by Conquest as when any of the Kinge subiecte did Conquere any lpp in Wales p̄sently by the verye conquering thereof yt becam to be holden of the King of England in Capite. In this sort cam to be holden of the Kinge the tpps of

Glamorgan.
Brecknock.
Abergevenny.
Bwelt.
Kemes.
Kidwely.
Elvell.

Melenyth.
Clon.
Osestry.
Elesmere.
Whittington.
Knoking.
Chepstowe.

(f. 40. b.) Secondly by submission and yealding of the lordes of Diuise tpps who seing the Kinge of England & Diuise of the Englishe subiecte wynn many lpps in Wales & disposesse the ancyeut owners thereof fearing their owne estate becam suyters to the Kinge of England to accept of their submyssion & allegeance and that the Kinge wold suffer them to enioye their owne Countryes & they wold become his leidgmen & subiecte & wold hold the Seignoryes of him in such sort as his Englishe subiecte did such lpps as they conquered from the Welshmen, the King of England accepted of the offer and by these meanes these lpps becam first to be holden of the Crowne of England.

Powys.	Yale.
Arwstly.	Chirke.
Kevyliog.	Mouthy.
Bromffeld.	

So many lpps as tooke their Comencem^t in theise (ii forms)¹ sort^e assumed to themselves absolute power without any graunt or tres patent^e of the Kinge.

(f. 41. a.) The third meanes that lpps in wales becam to be holden of the Crowne of England was by graunt of the Kinge, for the King^e of England having had longe warrs withe the Princes of Wales did wynn di^vse Countryes from them & in some treatyes of Peace the Kinge had some Countries Delived and yealded unto him w^{ch} being in the King^e possession the Kinge gave and graunted di^vse of these Countryes and topps to di^vse of his subiect^e & noblemen to hold of him in Capite as for example—

i Johis.	Cardigan. Kilgarran. Emlyn.	} Maelgoyn ap Rees. ²	
12 H. 3.	Grysmund. Skynfreth. Llantiloch. ³		} Johanni de Bruos. ⁴
7 Ed. I.	Kedewen. Kery cū Castrī Dolvaryn. ⁵		
18 E. I.	Castrū Ruthin et Cantred Diffryn cloyd	} Reignaldo de Gray. ⁷	

¹ The words in brackets are written over-line,

² Son of the Lord Rhys.

³ Llantilio Crossenny by Monmouth. Castel Gwin (p. 279, above) was in the lordship.

⁴ Son of William de Braose.

⁵ Dolvorwyn, near Newtown, in Montgomeryshire.

⁶ Roger de Mortimer, of Wigmore, married Maud, daughter of William de Braose, and died in 1282. His elder son, Edmund, was the father of Roger, Earl of March, who died in 1330; his younger son, Roger de Mortimer, was granted Chirk in 1307, and died in 1336.

⁷ See note 7, above, p. 281.

Denbigh to Lacye.¹ []
 10 E. I. Bromffild }
 & Yale. } to John Erle warren & surrey.

Chirk to Roger Mortymer²

(f. 41 b.) (endorsed).

1609.

Liþs in Wales holden of the Crowne in Capite by iij maner of means.

Scrib in frag. Wal.³
 Scriptū est.

¹ Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln (see p. 281, above), created in 1282 Lord of "Denbigh Roos and Roweynok."

² See note 6 on the last page.

³ Scribe in "Fragmentes of Wales." Scriptum est (in fos. 16 and 17). This valuable MS. book, written by George Owen, and not yet published, has come into the writer's possession from the Carew Library at Crowcombe.

DISCOVERY OF CINERARY URN AT STAY- LITTLE, NEAR LLANBRYNMAIR, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

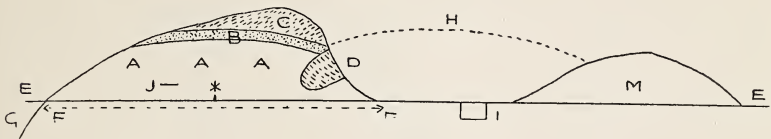
BY E. K. JONES, BRYMBO, AND E. R. VAUGHAN, B.Sc., STAYLITTLE.

STAYLITTLE stands midway between Llanbryn-mair and Llanidloes. The hills of the district form, roughly, a kind of amphitheatre that would measure about a mile across. The centre consists of a low mound-shaped hill, the surface of which is mostly grazing land. For some years our attention has been drawn to the tumuli, some of which are very conspicuous along the sides and on the crown of this hill. Consulting the last issue of the Ordnance Map we found five tumuli indicated; but, having visited each one, we searched for others, and feel confident that there are at least ten in the immediate neighbourhood. We were also informed that there is another on a mountain about two miles away. From inquiries of the oldest inhabitants of the district, nothing definite could be obtained as to the nature of these mounds. Some thought they were the remains of old defences, used in times of war; others that they were old watch-towers; while others thought they were the burial-places of those that had fallen in wars of long ago. One piece of tradition that both young and old were well aware of was, that if any attempt were made to open one of these mounds, thunder and lightning would be the immediate consequence. Close by is the site of "Helen's Castle," which was swallowed up in a night, the place where it stood being covered by a small lake; a story quite in keeping with many others, such as those concerning Llyncllys, Llyn Safaddan, and other lakes. "Llyn Helen" was drained dry some few years ago.

Helen must have been a vigorous and masterful

so mixed up. There is, however, this much to go upon: the meadow that contains these interesting sites is known as "Doldafarn," and the gate leading into the field as "Llidiart llyn-Helen" (Helen's Lake Gate). Further, it is interesting to note that Mr. Owen, of Llwynygôg, who farms the land, came upon some ashes and a pavement while digging holes to fix fence-posts a few years ago.

The tumuli had excited our curiosity for some years, but this year we decided to open one of them. The one selected stands on the edge of a declivity formed by the river Clywedog. The river is now some distance off, but its old bed is well marked. This mound was selected as being the easiest to work. The rubbish



Section of Tumulus near Staylitle, Llanbrynmair, Mont.

Opened July 29th and 30th, 1903. (E. K. Jones, Brymbo.)

- A. Northern and larger portion of mound.
- B. A layer of peaty soil.
- C. Soil of a kind different from that in A, and that had been thrown up much later.
- D. Soil similar to that in C.
- E. Level of surrounding surface.
- F. Bottom and length of cutting made July 29th and 30th, 1903.
- G. Steep place running down to old river-bed.
- H. Eastern portion of mound.
- I. Mark of digging by someone in recent years.
- J. Place where piece of burnt wood was found.
- M. Southern portion of mound.
- * Place where urn was found.

could be shovelled down the old river bed without more ado. It should have been stated also that this mound was the only one that showed any signs of having been tampered with. Apart from these signs, we were told that a former agent of Sir Watkin Wynn's had been excavating there some forty years ago. As to his success or otherwise, we could learn nothing. We also received the comforting information that a cow's

carcass had been buried in the southern portion of this mound. Nevertheless, though expecting little or nothing by way of discovering any objects of interest, we decided upon making a cutting through the northern or larger portion of the tumulus, so as to obtain a section of same, and thus learn something as to its structure. A photograph had previously been



Sketch of Cinerary Urn found at Staylittle, July 30th, 1903. (E. K. J.)
($\frac{1}{4}$ of original size.)

taken, showing the whole as it stood before we commenced operations.

In digging we selected the shortest cut into the heart of the mound, as shown on accompanying plan. The bottom of the cutting was 6 ins. or 8 ins. below the level of the land around the mound. We found no traces of a moat or trench around it. (Of the ten mounds mentioned only one has signs of a moat clearly marked.) The greatest possible care was taken in the use of pick and shovel, and all the earth removed was

closely scrutinized. The soil underneath the mound was shingly, like that found in the river bed close by. The mound itself consisted of loose earth with a yellow and bluish clay mixed up with it, and must have been carried some distance. Throughout the whole cutting we met with but six or eight stones, and these would range from 1 lb. to 3 lbs. weight. The first object of interest that we met with was a layer of bluish clay that must have been spread over the natural surface. On this layer of clay we observed a fine coating of wood-ash, with an occasional small piece of charcoal. After cutting in for a distance of 11 ft. we found a



Sketch showing exact shape of Rim (section) of Urn. (E. K. J.)
($\frac{1}{2}$ of original size.)

piece of burnt wood, measuring about 15 ins. by 5 ins. These things gave us greater zest and expectation. We knew that we were investigating an old place of burial, and hoped to discover some object of interest, unless the investigators of forty years ago had carried away all the "treasures." The cutting was commenced on July 29th, 1903, but it was on the following day that the urn was discovered. Next to the burnt wood and the layer of bluish clay, what attracted our attention more especially was what appeared to be a heap of this fine bluish clay in the middle of the loose earth. On examining the clay we found within it an inverted urn, containing black ashes and a quantity of partially-burnt bones. The urn had been encased in this clay, as if to protect it from the loose earth thrown upon it.

There was no stone near. Most unfortunately the urn had been crushed to pieces, and that evidently by the weight of earth on top. It had also tilted on one side. We cleared the clay away from top and sides with pocket-knives, with the utmost care. The urn then appeared to be crushed and forced on one side by the pressure of the earth above.

After this it was removed bodily, by placing a spade under it through the layer of soft clay, and setting the whole complete in a wooden box, in which it was carried away. Every effort was made to keep all the parts of the urn, but we fear that a few small fragments were snatched by some of those that crowded around after the discovery was made. Some portions had also been reduced to powder, and would not stand touching. About two-thirds of the rim are well preserved, and the ornamentation on them shows quite clearly. The thickness of the earthenware at the rim would be five-sixteenths of an inch. Diameter of mouth (over the rim) is 10 ins. As to height, we can only conjecture. We append (1) a plan of the mound; (2) cross-section; (3) sketch of urn; and (4) sketch showing exact size and shape of rim of same. Though the contents were examined carefully, we failed to discover any object of interest.

A HISTORY OF THE OLD PARISH OF
GRESFORD, IN THE COUNTIES OF
DENBIGH AND FLINT.

BY ALFRED NEOBARD PALMER.

(Continued from p. 196.)

CHAPTER IV.

GRESFORD TOWNSHIP.

GRESFORD, wherein stands the parish church, is a township comparatively small in area, containing only about 1,031 acres.

It is an accepted commonplace that the name "Gresford" is a corruption of the Welsh "Y Groesffordd" (*the cross-road*). And this belief is held in face of two facts which would seem to be fatal to it. First, "Y Groesffordd" cannot, if the laws of linguistic change have any truth in them, develop into "Gresford." Secondly, in all the documents we possess relating to the parish, the name "Y Groesffordd" never occurs. At the time when nearly all the inhabitants of the parish spoke Welsh they never used this name. "Gresford" is the form that is nearly always found. Once "Gresford" occurs, at another time "Grefford,"¹ and in *Domesday Book* "Gretford." And these forms are more like "Gresford" than "Groesffordd," which last seems to have been invented by some of the pedigree-makers of the sixteenth century, living far away from the parish, and handed on to their successors. The name is evidently of English origin, and must be compared with names like "Gresley," "Gresham," and the like. A possible explanation of the first syllable is

¹ Here, I suspect, the copyist has mistaken the long *s* for *f*.

found in the Early English *gærs*, often written *græs*, middle English *gres*, *gras*, modern English *grass*. It is true the meaning of a *grass-ford* is not easy to catch, but Gracechurch in London was formerly "Gerscherche," that is "Grass Church." And if this etymology be doubtful, I would suggest that in this first syllable we have the possessive case of a personal name, the exact form of which we cannot now give, although the possessive case in *s* was by no means universal in early English names.

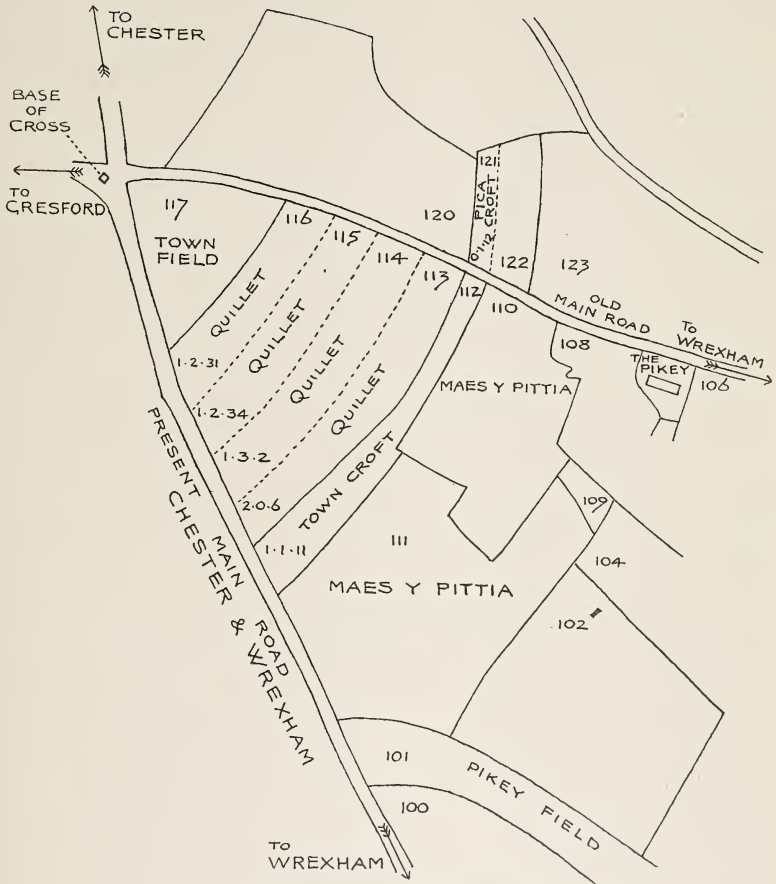
The late Mr. A. T. Jebb, of The Lyth, Ellesmere, suggested to me that the first syllable in "Gresford" might be the early English "greet" (whence our *grit*), coarse gravel, or sand. This would explain the *Domesday* form "Gretford," but would not explain later spellings of the name, which evidently corresponded to the actual pronunciation.

Whatever "Gresford" may stand for, it cannot, I feel sure, stand for "Y Groesffordd," and equally sure am I that it preserves the memory of the ford by Gresford bridge below the railway, where the old road from Farndon to Caergwrle crosses the Alyn, passing on its way, north of the river, Nant y gaer (see before, Llai chapter).

There were formerly in Gresford, as in other townships of the parish, common fields, that is, fields the butts in which belonged to different owners. In 1620 some of the butts were held by freeholders, and others by holders under leases of forty years. Most of these fields lay on one side or the other of the present high road from Wrexham, which, be it remembered, is not the old main road. Many of the butts, or quilletts, form now separate closes, their singular shape, very long and very narrow, bearing witness to their origin. The house called "The Pikey" (that is, the Peicé, or *The Pikes*),¹ witnesses also by its name to their former existence.

¹ "Pikes," sometimes called "gores," are the short butts in the corners of the fields that do not run the whole length of the latter.

Such names as "The Town Croft," "The Town Field," and "Pica Croft," are also to be noted. I can only give a map of a portion of this large quilled area as it was in 1843. Some of these Gresford quillies are much



Map of Gresford Town Fields.

larger than those quillies in other townships in the neighbourhood which appear to possess their original area—the area of the local *erw*, *cyfar*, or rood of 2,560 square yards. But this unusual size of the quillies is probably due to consolidation by exchange and purchase, or to the operation of the custom of gavelkind.

Many enclosed and consolidated quillets of large area, and a few of about normal area, unenclosed, were in 1843 still to be seen on both sides of Hillock Lane.

In the same year there were 6 a. 1 r. 32 p. of open common land belonging to the township. Of this area the pool called "The Lake" contained 3 roods, and is the only part of the common which now exists. The remaining part lay on the slope of the hill, between the village and the Alyn. A portion of this was enclosed by somebody, another portion was taken by the Shrewsbury and Chester (now the Great Western) Railway, and the rest, containing 1 a. 1 r. 9 p. was conveyed in 1881 by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for £50 to the vicar and churchwardens, in trust to provide a public recreation ground, the £50 being raised by subscription.

The chief house in Gresford is that called "Pant Iocyn" (*Iocyn's Hollow*), but the greater part of the land belonging to it is in Acton; and I have already given a full account of this mansion and estate in my *History of the Country Townships of the Old Parish of Wrexham*, and shall, therefore, say nothing further thereupon here.

The house known as "The Parsonage" was erected on part of the glebe land belonging to the impropiators of the rectory, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, and is now vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. A part of the house is very old, and contains a most interesting oak staircase (early seventeenth-century, perhaps), and nearly the whole of the building is actually of half timber, filled in with rubble, although of late the front has been externally treated with rough-cast, and painted with broad black stripes, the actual black and white structure, which no doubt sadly needed to be repaired, being underneath. The Misses Newcome, daughters of vicar Henry Newcome, lived at the Old Parsonage many years after their father's death. They occupied the better part of the Parsonage, and, as is still the case at Pant Iocyn, a farmer occupied the other

part of it. A room at the back, used as a drawing-room, is comparatively modern, but has not been added within the memory of man. The stables, which are good, resemble those built by Mr. Newcome (Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins tells me) at the Old Vicarage, which stables were pulled down about fifty years ago.

In 1843 the rectorial glebe in the township of Gresford amounted to about 164 acres.

Next, in point of size, would come, I suppose, The Old Vicarage, rebuilt soon after the Restoration by vicar Humphrey Lloyd. It was a very fine old house; and Dr. Robert Wynne, Vicar of Gresford, placed upon it subsequently the following inscription:—

Reverendus Vir Humphredus Lloyd
Episcopus Bangor: hujus Eccl: Vicarius
Ædam hanc lapsam proprio sumptu
Ex fundo struxit
Hoc qualecunque pii Præsulis monumentum
Posuit Robertus Wynne, D.D.
A.D. 1702.

An earlier vicarage still, mentioned in 1543, stood on the same site. Vicar Lloyd's building, according to Archdeacon Thomas, was "sold, with a field, for £1,060 in 1850." It was sold, Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins tells me, to Major Harrison. "Part of the house was pulled down by Mr. Horsley [the vicar], who built a large addition in its place:" which addition was left "roofed in, but internally unfinished. This additional building was pulled down by Mr. [Archdeacon] Wickham [vicar]. Major Harrison lived and died in the remaining portion of the old vicarage. It was sold in 1867, after Major Harrison's death, to Mr. Ewing, who pulled it down, and built the present house called 'The Elms.'"

The old vicarage stood, as did also its successor, "The Elms," until 1884, in a small detached portion of Gresford, containing about $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and lying, like an island, between Burras and the detached portion of Marford and Hoseley, to which it has now been added. Geo-

graphically, this detached portion would belong to the lordship just named a manor mainly of *nativi*, or serfs, afterwards copyholders; and so, I believe, the vicarage and its precincts were taken from its own township of Hoseley, and attached to the free township of Gresford, just as the old vicarage and precincts of Wrexham, though lying in the heart of the town (which was made up of two servile manors), was attached to the free township of Esclusham, the object, doubtless, in both cases being the same, namely, to free the priest of the church and his lands from servile dues and obligations.

The vicarial glebe in the township of Gresford amounted in 1843 to about 25 acres of land.

The predecessor of the house called "Cross Farm" was of some importance. For several generations this belonged to a family which adopted the name of "Allington." These Allingtons came, no doubt, from the township whence they derived their name; and in 1620 John Allington, gent., of Allington, is described as holding freely his capital messuage and lands there. He had also a tenement and lands in Gresford township, in the occupation severally of Edward and Ellis Allington, and other lands containing in all 48 (customary, or $101\frac{1}{2}$ statute) acres. At the same time, Ellis Allington, of Cox Lane, Allington, had in Gresford township about 15 statute acres. Where these lands precisely were is not clear, but in 1665 Edward Allington's "tenement and lands at the Cross, Gresford," are mentioned. It is, perhaps, of this Edward Allington that Edward Lhuyd, writing about the year 1699, says: "Edw. Allington, Gent., is aged 102, and yet walks about, rides, sits in company, drives," etc. I cannot, however, find from the registers any account of his burial. Nor can I connect him with any one named in the Allington pedigree given on pp. 220 and 221 of vol. iii of *Powys Fadog*.¹ After 1620, in fact, the next authentic mention

¹ In the *Powys Fadog* pedigree, the Allingtons are derived from Ithel ap Eunydd. According to this pedigree, the above-named

of the Allingtons known to me is contained in a deed possessed by Mr. J. Allington Hughes, dated 2nd Jan., 1636-7, whereto Ellis Allington, the elder, of Gresford, gent., and David and Edward Allington, his sons, were parties. But the Edward Allington of 1665 was succeeded at the Cross House by Ellis Allington, who was buried at Gresford 14th August, 1728.¹ Both of these had also a tenement, sold many years ago, in Gwersyllt, in the neighbourhood of Summerhill, where some of the Allingtons long lived. Edward Allington, of Gwersyllt (who married at Gresford, 14th August, 1730, Frances Jones) was buried at Gresford, 8th June, 1774, aged 70, and Frances his wife, 13th July, 1777, aged 75. Edward Allington, son of the above-named Edward and Frances Allington, succeeded them at Gwersyllt, and was buried at Gresford 14th May, 1783, aged 43. Ellis Allington, of Gwersyllt, who was probably another son of Edward and Frances Allington, married 2nd February, 1775, at Wrexham, Margaret, widow of Mr. Roger Owens, of Higher Berse, and soon after became tenant there at a yearly rent of £200, under a lease, with a covenant to make repairs. He was buried at Gresford, 10th November, 1786, aged 49, and was followed at Higher Berse by his son, Ellis Allington the younger, who died 25th April, 1812, aged 34. His sister Frances, daughter of Ellis Allington the elder, of Berse (baptized at Wrexham 8th December, 1775, died 29th July, 1821), married at Wrexham 14th February, 1809, John Humphreys, then of the Canal Farm, Bersham. The daughter, Frances, of John and Frances Humphreys (died 27th September, 1865, aged 54), married, at Wrexham (26th May, 1835), Thomas

John Allington, living in 1620, was the son of David [ap William] Allington; while the Ellis Allington of the same date was the son of Edward Allington, a younger brother of the said David Allington.

¹ It was probably this Ellis Allington who (11th December, 1702) married, at Wrexham, Mary Humphreys, of Hope Street, who, in her turn, as "Mrs. Mary Allington, of Gwersyllt," was buried at Gresford, 5th May, 1733.

Hughes, solicitor, of Wrexham, whose sole surviving son is Mr. J. Allington Hughes, the present proprietor of the Cross Farm, and of the large house, close at hand, called "Bryn y groes" (*Hill of the Cross*).

On the 23rd June, 1741, Mr. Charles Allington, of Banbury, was "admitted" tenant at the Marford Manorial Court as heir to Mrs. Sara Allington, of Banbury, spinster; and Mr. Charles Allington, who was buried at Gresford 15th December, 1749, "surrendered" to the use of his daughter, Elizabeth Allington, who was thereupon "admitted" tenant. How these Allingtons were connected with the Allingtons described in the last paragraph, I cannot discover.

The cross indicated in the name "Cross House" is, of course, that whose base still remains under a sycamore tree, near Gresford village, at the point where the present and old roads from Wrexham to Chester cross each other. This is the "Croesffordd," or *cross-way*, supposed by some to have given its name to "Gresford," but, as a matter of fact, this cross-road did not exist until the present highway from Wrexham to Chester was constructed about 1830. The real old cross-road was at the corner of the churchyard.

The tenement afterwards called "The Clappers" was known in the early part of the seventeenth century as "The Clap," or "The Glop." "Clap," "Glop," or "Glopa," means a *knob, head, or summit* (see Silvan Evans' *Dictionary of the Welsh Language*), and perhaps "Clappers" is a corruption of one of these names, or of "Clapiè," the plural of "Clap," the property having long been in three holdings (each called "Clap," or "The Glop"), and situate on a table land overlooking the valley of the Alyn. Or perhaps "The Clap" or "Clappers" may have been so called for some other reason, impossible now to indicate. "The Clappers" is now a large modern house, with about a hundred acres of land attached.

Dr. Daniel Williams' trustees have in Gresford nearly a hundred acres of land, appurtenant partly to the

Lake farm. These lands appear to have been bought from the Merediths of Allington by Dr. Williams (see Burton chapter, p. 92), who mentions in his will, "my estate in and about Trevalen and Grecesford which I bought of the Merediths."

The house called "Glasfryn," in which Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins lives, was built, and afterwards enlarged, by Miss Anne Hayman, only daughter of Thomas Hayman, Esq., of Wrexham. She was one of the teachers to the Princess Charlotte, and a witness in the Queen's trial. She retired upon a pension, and was an important personage in the village. She bought the land on which Glasfryn stands from George Boscawen, Esq. Miss Hayman died 15th December, 1847, aged 95. "The adjoining land," Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins tells me, "where Miss Manisty's house stands, was occupied by a public-house called 'The Jockey'."

I had almost forgotten to say that in Norden's *Survey* of A.D. 1620, Sir Richard Trevor is described as holding a garden, with cottage thereupon built, in Gresford, in the lane next the cemetery, called "le Great Howse," granted by copy first year Henry VIII. I cannot identify the site of this place, nor explain why a cottage should have been known by such a name.

Gresford is become, during the last fifty years, what is called, in the language of auctioneers, "a residential village," and many large houses, with well-appointed appurtenances, have been erected there. The only one of these houses of which I shall say anything is that known as "Annefield," belonging, in 1843 to Hugh Maxwell Goodwin, Esq., and having then 13 acres pertaining to it.

I have mentioned, in the chapter on Burton, Charles Goodwin, Esq., of Burton Hall and Chester, who was High Sheriff of Denbighshire in 1783. His niece, Anne, daughter of Walter Thomas, Esq., of Chester, succeeded to the estate, took the name of "Goodwin," and married Colonel Hugh Maxwell, who became Colonel Maxwell Goodwin. He was representative of the family of

Maxwell of Dalswinton, Dumfriesshire, according to the inscription to his memory in Gresford church, "served his country many years, and [was] Major of the 48th regiment, and on the staff of General Forbes in the occupation of St. Domingo, and afterwards on that of General Graham, the Duke of Richmond, and Sir Ralph Abercrombie in Egypt." He died at Mount Alyn,¹ 15th January, 1846, his wife dying before him, 18th January, 1842, aged 85. Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins tells me that Annefield was partly built by Mr. David Davies, who erected many houses in Gresford, as a matter of speculation. Colonel Maxwell Goodwin completed the house in a superior manner, and called it "Annefield," after his wife. He allowed his sister, Miss Maxwell, to live in it, and left it to her by his will. After Miss Maxwell's death, it was sold to the late Colonel Edward Dupré Townshend. This Colonel Townshend was son of Mr. Edward Venables Townshend, of Wincham, Cheshire, and grandson of Mr. Edward Townshend, of Wincham, who was the fourth son of the first Mr. John Townshend, of Hem and Holt (see the Townshend pedigree, given hereafter, in the Allington chapter). Col. E. D. Townshend, of Annefield, died in May, 1883. His elder son, Edward Hunter Townshend, Lieutenant and Adjutant of 1st Battalion of the 16th (Bedfordshire) Regiment, died at sea, off Cape Coast Castle, 29th December, 1873, while engaged with Lord (then Sir Garnet) Wolseley in the Ashanti expedition.

The Gresford pinfold, or pound, stood near "The Plough," the present Pinfold Lane keeping up its memory, and the stocks stood on the Green, not far from "The Griffin."

The parish church of Gresford deserves—and I hope will receive—separate treatment.

What follows is almost word for word the statement

¹ Mrs. Goodwin bought Mount Alyn in Llai, and left it to her husband for life, and after his death to the Rev. Roper Tyler, who sold it.

of Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins, to whose help in revising these chapters I owe so much.

The Village Green, on the north of the church, has been much diminished by successive encroachments. It formerly included the ground on which the hearse-house and adjoining cottages now stand. And in 1831 a large portion of the Green was added to the churchyard.

The Almshouse, to the north of the church, but outside the churchyard, was built under the direction of Dr. Robert Wynne, Chancellor of the Diocese, and for fifty-three years vicar of the parish. There is a stone on the front of it with this inscription:—

Hospitium Invalidorum
Parochianorum impensis structum
A.D. 1725.

Thoma Pate	} Guardianis.
Rogero Jones	
Petro Potter	
Iohan. Edwards	

The Gresford register records, on 5th November, 1769, the burial of “ Dorothy Jones, of the Almshouse, aged 106 years.”

The school which adjoins the Almshouse, and forms one row of buildings therewith, was also built in 1725. A tablet on the front of it commemorates the benevolence of Lady Strode:—

Scholæ
Eleemosyna Dn^{ae} Margaretæ Strode
Fundata 1725
Ad Pauperes ejus sumptibus erudiendos.

Margaret, Lady Strode, elder daughter of Colonel John Robinson, of Gwersyllt, and widow of Sir George Strode, died in 1715. She left by her will £500 to trustees, to purchase lands and “ apply the rents and profits of the lands so purchased ” to the education and placing-out of three poor boys and three poor girls.

Additions were subsequently made to the school built in 1725; and in 1838 two large schoolrooms at the back of the original building were erected at a cost of £607 10s., towards which the Lords of the Treasury contributed £100, and the National Society £30. An infant schoolroom was added in 1854.

The handsome boys' school and master's house, to the south of the churchyard, and separated from it by a lane, were completed in 1874, at a cost of £2,000. They were the munificent gift of Archdeacon Wickham to the parish. On the porch of the school is the inscription following:—

These school buildings were erected by relatives
In affectionate memory of
Thomas Vowler Short, late Bishop of St. Asaph,
An earnest promoter of education,
Who died at the Vicarage in this parish
April 9, 1872.

CHAPTER V.

MARFORD AND HOSELEY.

The two townships of Marford and Hoseley composed the manor of the same name, and comprised in all, until 1884, 604½ acres. It would have been quite easy, one might suppose, when the Ordnance Survey was made, to have set out the boundary between Marford and Hoseley. This, however, was not done. In the rate-books the tenements in the two townships were carefully distinguished until the end of the eighteenth century. But Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins tells me that Mr. Charles Davies, the overseer of Marford and Hoseley, as well as of Allington and Gresford, "who knows more about these townships than anyone else," has tried to make out the boundaries of Marford and Hoseley, and "failed to distinguish between the two, although he took much pains to do so."

Nevertheless, this we know, that the southern part

of the main portion of the manor is Hoseley, and the northern part Marford. This main portion lies between Allington on the east, Burton on the north, Gresford on the west, and Burras Hovah on the south.

There was, until 1884, a curious detached portion of Marford and Hoseley, containing $15\frac{1}{2}$ acres, which included the Lower Rossett (or Marford) Mill, and reached nearly to Trefalyn Hall. The mill named was the lord's custom mill, and formed part of the demesne land of the manor, although separated from it, during the last few centuries, by an intervening tract of land belonging to Allington. I have inserted this saving clause because there is good ground for believing, as I shall show in the Allington chapter, that Marford aforetime extended further north, so as to take in the "boardlands" of Burton and Allington, and the district now called "Rossett." It must have been some tradition, prescription, or custom of this sort which led Sir John Trevor, in 1634, to claim suit from "the inhabitants of Allington *alias* Trevallin." Such suit was due from a part: that part probably which had formerly belonged to the larger Marford, and Sir John therefore claimed it from the whole. I have shown in the introduction that in the fifteenth century half Allington and all Burton and Llai were annexed to Hopedale, in Flintshire. I take the claim of 1634, the alteration of the bounds of Marford, and the aggrandisement of Allington, to be results of the changes made in the fifteenth century.

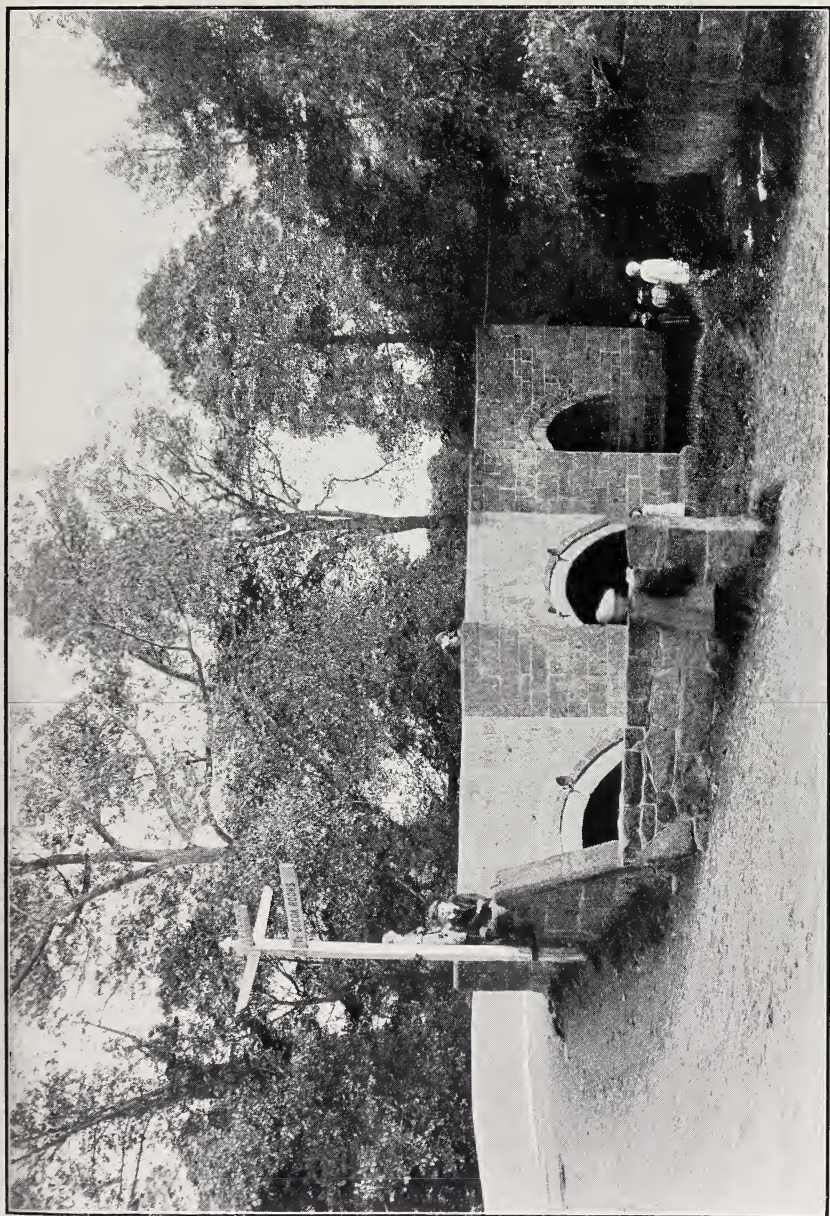
The whole manor of Marford and Hoseley, although surrounded by Bromfield, county Denbigh, belonged to the hundred of Hope and county of Flint; but in October, 1884, by a Local Government Order, the detached portion above named was merged in the township of Allington, and added to the county of Denbigh. On the other hand, to the main portion of Marford and Hoseley, which still remained attached to the county of Flint, were added a detached bit of Allington, containing the Rofft Mount, on its western border, and a

detached bit of Gresford, containing the old vicarage, on its southern border. The area of Marford and Hoseley was thus raised to 750 acres.

The older form of the name "Marford" was "Merford." In the rate-books the present spelling appears for the first time in 1805. In "Merford" "Mere" is either "mere," *a lake*, or "mere," *a boundary*, probably the latter; so that "Merford" would mean *the boundary ford*. "Merffordd" was a name which was invented by sixteenth and early seventeenth century genealogists, and was unknown to people on the spot. The explanation of the old and well-attested name of the township is to be sought in the English, not in the Welsh language. Whatever the first component of "Merford" stands for, there can be no mistake as to the second; it designates the old ford over the Alyn where Marford Bridge¹ now is; but it was only a small detached bit of Marford which reached the Alyn. The main portion of the township did not for centuries touch the river. Yet it must once have done so. How, otherwise, could it have acquired its name? The conclusion is that Marford, as a whole, must once have extended to the ford. We shall find other reasons hereafter (in the present chapter, and especially in the chapter on Allington) for concluding that Marford at an earlier date had a larger area than it now has.

Both the mills by Marford Bridge, although sometimes known as "Rossett Mills," are generally called "Marford Mills," which indeed is their proper name; yet only the Lower Mill, burned down in 1791 and since rebuilt, was in the detached part of Marford above named. The upper Mill, as already has been said, is not in Marford at all, but in Burton. Nevertheless, "Merford Mill" appears to have been its ancient name. It was certainly so called in 1620. However, it stands

¹ By "Marford Bridge" here I mean the bridge over the Alyn by the Upper Mill, of which I give an illustration from a photograph by Mr. C. G. Caldecott. Notice the footpath under the nearest arch. The more southerly Marford Bridge spans the mill leat.



MARFORD BRIDGE, OVER THE ADYX BY THE UPPER MILL.

(From a Photograph by C. G. Caldecott, Wrexham.)



UPPER MARFORD MILL.

(From a Photograph by J. Oswell Bury.)



UPPER MARFORD MILL.

(From an old Water-colour Painting of fifty or sixty years ago.)

in that larger area which, on other grounds, I suppose to have been included once in Marford. It was rebuilt in 1661, and I give herewith a reproduction of a water-colour painting of the Upper Mill possessed by Mr. Thomas Lewis, of the Lower Mill, showing its appearance forty or fifty years ago, before later additions were made; also an illustration of the same mill as it now is, from a photograph taken by John Oswell Bury, Esq. I tender my thanks both to Mr. Lewis and Mr. Bury.

At this point I may say that on 3rd February, 1402-3, Richard de Strangeways became surety that "Mogant (Morgan) le Traunter, of Burton, near Merton Mulne, John de Gresford, of Gresford, Dyo (Deio) Bagh, of Merford, David le Traunter, of Burton, and Jollyn ap Gron' ap Eign' (Iolyn ap Grono ap Einion), Traunters (carriers), would not sell the beer bought by them to the rebels" (Thirty-Sixth Annual Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records). "The rebels" here mentioned were, of course those who were "out" with Owen Glyndwr. Also, it is to be noted that "*Merton Mulne*" is plainly a mistake for "*Merford Mulne*," since Merton is something like thirty miles distant, while Burton is directly adjoining Marford, and Gresford close at hand.

During the later part of the eighteenth century "Hoseley" was sometimes spelled in the rate-books "Horsley" I cannot help thinking that such spelling was due solely to confusion of mind and plain error, being suggested by the name of the large estate of Horsley in Allington, directly adjacent, and partly intruding into the manor. In Domesday Survey it appears under the form "Odeslei," and in 1161 (see fourth volume of the Pipe Roll Society) under that of "Hodeslea," meaning *Hoda's lea* or *Oda's lea*. Both in 1087 and 1161 Hoseley was reckoned as part of Cheshire.

Hoseley belonged, when we first hear of it, to the Monastery of St. Werburgh, Chester. In the *Cartula-*

rium, the foundation grant of King Ædgar to St. Werburgh's Abbey is given, and therein, among other lands, those at "Hodeslip" (þ here standing for *th*) are mentioned. Even supposing this charter to be spurious, the forgery was made at an early date, and the reference is interesting. At the time of the Domesday Survey the Monastery of St. Werburgh still held Hoseley (Odeslei). There was a carucate of land there, and the manor was then declared to be in Exestan (Estyn or Easton, that is, Hope) hundred.

By 1161 "Hodeslea" was a part of the possessions of the Earl of Chester. In 1398 Richard Fitz Alan, Earl of Warrenne and Surrey, as Lord of Bromfield and Yale, had the advowson of the tithes of the demesne lands in the manors of "M'rford and Hosseley;" and in 1439, Beatrix, widow of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, Lord of Bromfield, held in dower the provostry of "Merford and the park of Merseley."

At what precise time, and under what exact circumstances, the manor of Marford and Hoseley came into the possession of the Trevors of Trefalyn, I do not know. In the 12th year of James I, the King appears to have been the Lord of Merford and Hoseley, and the mill to have been in the *tenure* of Richard and John Trevor, but in the Parliamentary Survey of 1649 we meet with the following statement: "The Lo'pe of Merford in the possession of Sir John Trevor was thone haulf purchased ffor the Earl of Derby and the other haulf was charged with the annual rent of 4*li.* to the Crowne, but howe answeared and by what graunt we ffinde not." In the same Survey occurs the following statement: "There is a certen mills called Merford Mills for w'ch is paid yearely to the Revenue viii*li.* or thereabouts in the tenure of S'r John Trevor, Knight, by what graunt held we finde not, alleged to be in ffee ffarme."

Where lay the commons of Marford, mentioned in a manorial court resolution of October 19th, 1739, I do not know, except that, according to Edward Lhuyd,

they must have been at or near "Bryn Merffordh" (*Marford Hill*). But the common fields were situate north of Hillock Farm, and along part of the area west of the present Marford Hill Road. Within this area remained in 1843 many quillets of about the size common in this district, and there are still to be found within it large rectangular or parallel-sided fields, which are plainly composed of quillets consolidated and enclosed.

The largest house in Marford was that called "Grofft y Castell," or "Rofft Hall." It already belonged to Sir Richard Trevor in 1636, and is mentioned in his will. It stood, Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins tells me, above the *old* turnpike road near the gravel pit, and was pulled down by the late Mr. George Boscawen. The site of it, on the east side of the old road, can in fact be easily recognised if one goes along the disused road past the old Pant Chapel (built in 1822), in the direction of the "Trevor Arms." In the wood on the left may be seen a spot where the trees are comparatively young. Adjoining this spot was Rofft Hall, partly in Marford, and partly perhaps in the detached portion of Allington already mentioned as containing The Rofft Mount. Old people have spoken of the handsome staircase it contained, and have referred to the house as being as good, or almost as good, as Trefalyn Hall itself. In 1668 Mr. Kenrick Edisbury, elder son of Richard Edisbury, of London, and first cousin to Josua Edisbury, Esq., of Erddig, was living there. In 1710, and again in 1712, George Blackborne, gent., occupied the house. He was the agent for the Trefalyn estate, and afterwards lived at Trefalyn Hall. I copy from the Gresford registers the following extracts relating to him:—

22 Oct., 1707. George ye son of George Blackburn, Gent., bapt.

22 Oct., 1708. Johu ye son of George Blackburn of Allington, gent., bapt.

9 May, 1710. Margaret the daughter of George Blackburn, Gent., of ye Roft A Cassell in this parish, bapt.

7 Nov., 1711. Anna Maria daughter¹ of George Blackborne of Roft A Cassel, Gent., was baptized.

21 Nov., 1712.ie, ye daughter of George Blackburn, Gent.....bapt.

12 Sept., 1713. Margarett ye wife of Geo. Blackborne, Gent., buried.

13 Jany., 1714-15 frances ye daughter of Mr. George Blackborne of Trevalin, bur'd.

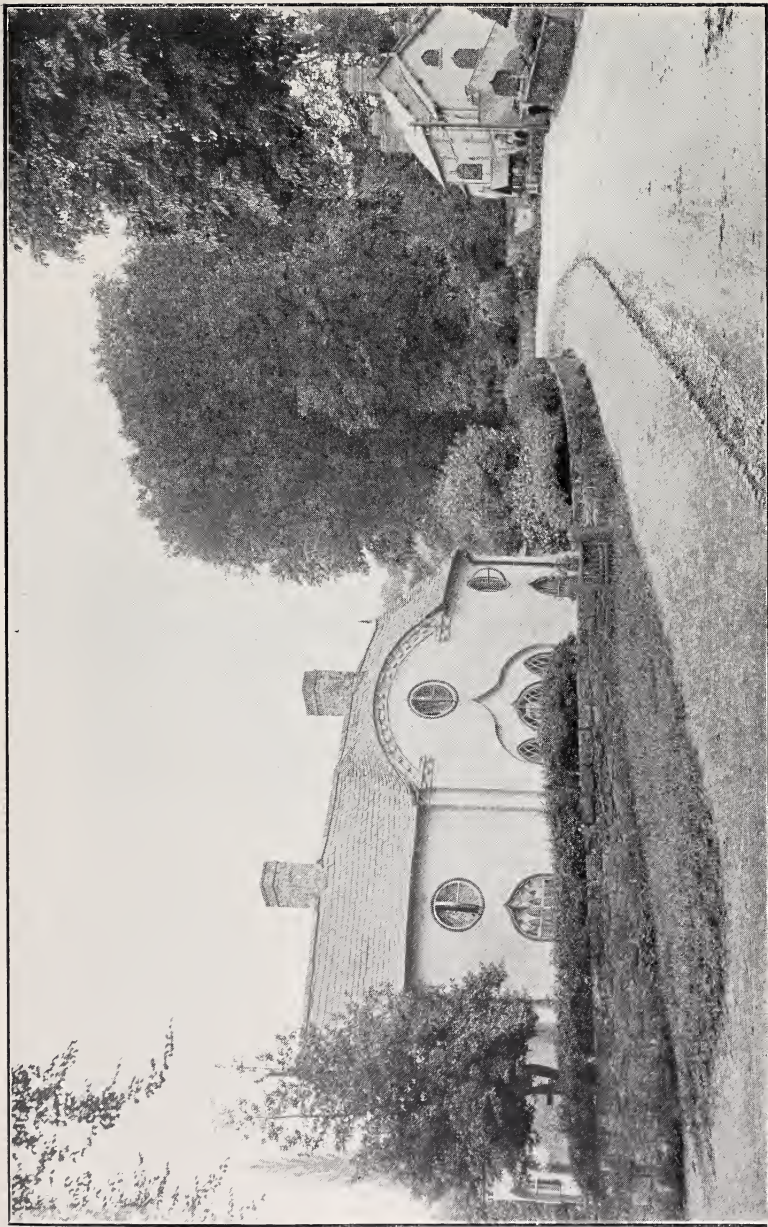
Mr. George Blackborne married, secondly (at Wrexham, April 13th, 1714), Elizabeth, third and youngest daughter of Thomas Rosindale, Esq., of Wrexham, by his wife Frances, daughter of John Powell, second son of Sir Thomas Powell, of Horsley, the first baronet. Mr. George Blackborne was buried at Gresford, November 4th, 1725, leaving by his second wife two daughters, Lucy and Margaret, who were still unmarried in 1742. His daughter, Anna Maria Blackborne, was buried October 25th, 1726.

There was also a Mr. Thomas Blackborne, contemporary with Mr. George Blackborne, *perhaps* brother to him. His wife, Elizabeth, was buried at Gresford, May 14th, 1709, and he married secondly there, September 8th, 1731, "Mrs. Elizabeth Davies," of Wrexham, who had a great deal of property along Tuttle Street, where in a good house by Pont Tuttle, Wrexham, he thenceforth lived. "Mr. Thomas Blackbourne of Wrexham," was buried at Gresford, 20th February, 1760. His widow survived her husband, died in her house at Pont Tuttle, and was buried in the Dissenters' graveyard, Rhosddu, May 2nd, 1755.

I cannot find in church or churchyard any memorial to these Blackbornes, if that be the true spelling of the name.

The next occupant of Grofft y Castell whom I find mentioned was a Mr. Richard Wynne. There were

¹ Mr. Blackborne had another daughter Elizabeth, by his first wife.



MARFORD SMITHY AND TREVOR ARMS, MARFORD.
(From a Photograph by C. G. Catdecott, Wrexham.)

about this time living in Gresford parish a Mr. Richard Wynne (brother of Dr. Wynne, the vicar), and Richard Wynne his son. But I incline to the conclusion that the Wynnes of Grofft y Castell belonged to a family distinct from the Wynnes of Garthewin, perhaps to the Wynnes of Tower, in the parish of Mold. Whether this were so or not, we must note the following extracts from the Gresford registers :—

1 Apl. 1724. Margaret ye daughter of Mr. Rd Wynne of Burross,¹ bapt.

13 Jany., 1726-7. Thomas the son of Mr. Richard Wynne of Roft A Cassell, bapt.

26 July, 1728, Mrs. Margaret Wynne of ye Roft, buried.

7 Jany., 1731-2. Richard the son of Mr. Richard Wynne, roft A Cassel, bapt.

The second set of extracts refers also, I believe, to the Wynnes of Grofft y Castell :—

16 May, 1723. Robert son of Mr. Richard Wynne of Gresford, bapt.

1 May, 1734. John the son of Mr. Richard Wynne, bapt.

9 June, 1744. Mr. Thomas Wynne of Chester, buried.

1 Feb., 1756. Mr. Robert Wynne of Chester, buried.

Who the Mrs. Catherine Wynne, of Gresford parish, was, that married at Gresford, 24th August, 1698, Mr. Griffith Williams, of the parish of Mold, I have been unable to determine.

After Mr. Wynne's time, until its destruction, Grofft y Castell, or Roft Hall, was let to farmers.

The large farmstead called in the Ordnance Map "Marford Hall," standing on the main road about half-way down Marford Hill, and at the corner of that main road and of the lane leading to Cox Lane, is a good farm-house built in imitation of the other Marford

¹ I think this Margaret must have been a daughter of the other Richard Wynne, the vicar's brother, who lived at the old Vicarage which, although not in Burras, was partly surrounded by that township.

farmsteads and cottages, and very picturesque, both in front and behind. Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins tells me that it was rebuilt early in the last century, and that it took the place of Rofft Hall, and had attached to it the Rofft Hall lands. This suggestion is in the highest degree probable. Certainly, the name "Marford Hall" is not old.

Below Rofft Hall, by the side of the road through the Pant wood, and between it and the railway, is the Black Well, once famed for its curative properties. It is now abandoned and uncared-for.

The house called "Rofft Castle Cottage" must be carefully distinguished from Rofft Hall. Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins tells me that it was built by the Mr. John Boydell who died in 1839, whose widow bequeathed it to her husband's nephew, Mr. John Boydell, junior. Mr. Boydell built the Castle Cottage on land which his brother, Mr. Thomas Boydell, left to Mr. George Boscawen, who, in his turn, left it to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Noel. And Mrs. Noel gave the site, on which no house previously stood, to Mr. John Boydell, senior.

As to the Whitehouse farm, it may be sufficient to give the following information with which Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins has supplied me:—"In 1729, the copyhold tenant was Thomas Pierce. In 1743, John Travers was admitted tenant. The Whitehouse estate, along with the other Travers property, came into the hands of Dr. Twiss, and his son, Sir Travers Twiss, sold it in 1874 to James Sparrow [farmer], for £3,400:" who, in turn, disposed of it the following year to Mr. Frederick Potts for £3,600. In 1877, Mr. Potts sold part of the farm (16 a. 24 p.) for £1,500 to Edward Davies; and in 1878 the house itself and a field (nearly 12 acres) for £1,025 to John Davies, of Southport.

Between Whitehouse farm and Horsley Hall was formerly a house called "Horsley Lodge." This, in the early part of the nineteenth century, was owned by a Mr. John Bardsley, or Captain Bardsley, who died

12th January, 1812. By his will he devised his copyhold tenement and land in Hoseley to "the use of his friend, Hannah Hodson, who then lived with him," with remainder to John Davies and Elizabeth his wife, who was there brought up and educated by the testator; with remainder to the children of the said John Davies, with remainder to such uses as the said Hannah Hodson should appoint. Hannah Hodson died between 1839 and 1847, and John Davies succeeded her. He died without issue, and in 1875 the trustees of Hannah Hodson's will conveyed the estate for £4,700 to Mr. Frederick Potts, of Horsley Hall, who pulled the house down.

The village of Marford was almost entirely rebuilt by an unknown designer—one of the owners of the Trefalyn Hall estate—more than a hundred years ago, so that all the farmhouses and cottages which compose it conform to a certain similarity of style—not "Gothic," as has been said—producing a whole of remarkable picturesqueness. A very good notion of their general appearance is given by the photograph of Marford Hall in this chapter. Three or four farmhouses built in this "style" are to be found elsewhere, in Isycoed, Ruabon, and Burton—all on the Trefalyn Hall estate.

Mr. J. D. Jones, of Rossett, in a contribution to *Bye-gones*, of 10th December, 1902, says that "in the early 'thirties" [of the nineteenth century], upon the croft whereon the Castle Cottage just mentioned was built, the "wakes" were held on a certain Sunday of the year called 'Copper Kettle Sunday.' "Nut-vendors, etc., with their teams of dogs, attended, and did a roaring trade in the afternoon. A shooting competition took place for a copper kettle, which the winner had to fill with ale so many times during the afternoon. Dancing took place at the 'Trevor Arms Hotel,' famous in the coaching days. This Sunday was the most popular day of the year." From inquiries made, I am led to believe that this account is somewhat exaggerated. No doubt there were, in fact, shooting com-

petitions ; but how could *wakes* be held in a place which, ecclesiastically, was a mere township subordinate to another township adjoining, which contained the parish church, and had “wakes” of its own — the *parish* “wakes”?

On the other hand, it is to be said that Marford and Hoseley, forming a separate lordship, and being in a distinct county, maintained their own poor. Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins tells me that, “until 1833, the Denbighshire townships were joined together as a parish for poor-law purposes, under the designation of ‘The parish of Gresford in Denbigh.’ But Marford and Hoseley appointed their own overseers, and acted as a poor-law parish.” At the present time, I believe, Marford and Hoseley are in the Hawarden Union.

Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins gave me on two occasions the opportunity of looking through those Manor Court Books which are still in existence, and subsequently lent me his own notes taken from the same books. The regular entries begin in 1729, but there are some references therein to earlier proceedings. Until 1732 the entries were all made in Latin. Two kinds of court were then held—the Great Court or Leet, with view of Frankpledge (*Curia Magna sive Leeta cum visu Franchplegi*), and the Little Court, or Court Baron (*Curia Parva sive Baron*). The Steward (*Seneschallus*) presided over the Court Leet, and the Recorder generally over the Court Baron, which latter was, during the first years covered by the book, held every three weeks. The two courts were often held on the same day, but as time went on, at wider and wider intervals. In 1731 the pinfold (*pecuarius*) and stocks (*cippus*) were “presented” as out of repair, and the constables ordered to repair them under a penalty of 13s. 4d. The distinction was observed between customary tenants and mere “resiants” of the manor. On 17th October, 1729, at the Court Leet and Baron, two persons were presented for each township, one of whom

was chosen as constable; two burley-men¹ were also appointed, one for each township. At various Courts Baron the deaths or wills of tenants were "found," heriots of 3s. 9d. levied, and other persons, their heirs, admitted as customary tenants. When a holding was sold, the seller first surrendered it to the steward, from whom the purchaser then received it, paying a fine of 3s. 9d. and doing fealty before he was admitted. Absentees from Court were fined, in 1729, 6d.; in 1733, 2s.; and in 1880, 1s., unless "excused." At a Court Leet and Baron held on 25th May, 1739, cattle trespassing from other manors upon the commons of this manor were ordered to be impounded, and their owners fined—1s. for the first fault, 1s. 6d. for the second, and 2s. for the third. At a like Court held on 8th June, 1736, the heirs of John Holland were "presented" for not appearing to crave admittance; and it was announced that the estate would be forfeited if the heir did not appear, that being the third proclamation. On 19th October, 1750, the jury "presented" Richard Dod for keeping a great dog to the annoyance of his neighbours: Dod to be fined 39s. 11d. if the dog be not made away with in three weeks. Pleas of debt were also dealt with, and judgment given by verdict of the jury at the Court Baron. Here is an example:—"John Kendrick, of Allington, in ye county of Denbigh, Shoem'r, complainant, against William Martin in action of debt of xxxixs. xid.: the pl't recovered ye whole debt of xxxixs. xid. by ye verdict of ye jury at a court held ye 8th of Aug't, 1740, and 3 weeks time given for ye payment, besides 3s. 8d., charges of court." In 1814 George Boscawen, Esq., was lord of the manor; and on

¹ "Burley-men," a corruption of "Byrlawmen." 1750, C. Campbell, in Stewart's Trial, App., 146—"I think it's quite right to have burliemen. . . . You will, therefore, appoint two discreet honest men for that purpose of the tenants, and . . . be sure you swear them to fidelity in their office." "1599, Skene . . . Laws of Burlaw are maid and determined be consent of neichtbors . . . quhilk . . . ar commonly called Byrlaw men."—Quoted from *New English Dictionary*.

the 15th of April of that year William Roberts, Elizabeth Roberts, and Benjamin Roberts, were admitted tenants of a messuage, garden, and croft, and, in consideration of £700 to them paid, surrendered the same to Mr. Boscawen, "to the intent that the s'd Lord may do therewith his pleasure and will."

The chief interest of these records lies in the information as to the devolution of estates and the history of families. But there is nothing in the procedure or constitution of this manor that is peculiar to Wales. The Court does not represent in any way the court of the Welsh commote (*cymwd*) of Merford; it does not even represent the court of the maerdref of Merford (supposing that maerdref to have had a court), for the maerdref was larger than the present township. It represents, I cannot but think, a manor formed at a comparatively late period, when Bromfield had finally absorbed the greater part of the old commote as well as of the maerdref of Merford, and when the township of Merford, together with Hoseley, had been reduced to its present limits; perhaps towards the end of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth century.

I give now lists, compiled from the existing manor records, of the Stewards, Deputy-stewards, and Recorders of the Manor:—

Stewards of Marford Manor.

1729.	John Travers. ¹	
	—————	deputy Thomas Hayman of Wrexham, ² 25 Nov., 1743.
	—————	deputy Wm. Travers, of Lincoln's Inn, ¹ 5 Oct., 1744.
	—————	deputy Thos. Hayman, ² 7 May, 1745.

¹ John Travers (see Allington chapter afterwards).

² Thos. Hayman (see *History of the Town of Wrexham*, Index), buried June 19th, 1783.

- 7 May, 1753. Josiah Boydell.¹
 21 Apl., 1758. Thos. Boydell.²
 _____ deputy John Wilbraham,³
 19 Dec., 1780.
 _____ deputy Richd. Maddock,
 1 Aug., 1786.
 _____ deputy John Wilbraham,³
 30 Apl., 1788.
 11 Dec. 1792. _____
 23 Nov., 1798. John Wilbraham³
 _____ deputy John Wilbraham,
 23 June, 1800.
 _____ deputy John Boydell,⁴ 18
 Aug., 1801.
 9 Apl. 1802. John Boydell the elder [the deputy-steward of
 Aug. 1801].
 13 Oct., 1836. John Boydell the younger.⁵
 _____ deputy Richard Twiss,⁶
 24 Apl., 1858.
 _____ deputy Walter Henry Tim-
 mins, 14 June, 1861.
 _____ Edward Arthur Hughes,⁷
 31 July, 1874.
 29 Oct., 1880. Bennett Stokes Roberts.
 11 Oct., 1898. William Charles Hughes of Fennant, Esclus-
 ham, co. Denbigh.

¹ Josiah Boydell, of Hawarden, who was brother to Alderman John Boydell, of London, the engraver.

² Thomas Boydell, of Trefalyn Hall, younger son of above-named Josiah Boydell, died July 31st, 1795, aged 66.

³ John Wilbraham, of Chester.

⁴ John Boydell, fourth son of above-named Thos. Boydell, of Roff Castle Cottage, died April 19th, 1839, aged 71.

⁵ John Boydell, of Bryn Alyn and Rossett, one of the sons of James Boydell, who was a younger brother of John Boydell the elder, and youngest son of Thomas Boydell the elder, both of whom are mentioned in preceding notes : died August 26th, 1888, aged 77.

⁶ Richard Twiss, a younger brother of Sir Travers Twiss.

⁷ Edward Arthur Hughes, one of the sons of Thomas Hughes, solicitor, of Wrexham, and brother to Mr. J. Allington Hughes, died October 12th, 1902 ; buried at Gresford.

Recorders of Marford Manor.

1729. Edward Edwards of Chester.
 1743. Ditto.
 7 May, 1753. John Kelsall.
 19 Dec., 1780. John Wilbraham and deputy-steward.
 11 Dec., 1792. John Wilbraham.
 25 Feb., 1813. Francis Edge Barker.¹
 6 Apl., 1827. Thomas Longueville Longueville.²
 28 Oct., 1831. Richard Barker.³
 2 Oct., 1877. Alfred Carrington [of Chester].
 28 July, 1891. Harry Yates Barker.⁴

¹ Francis Edge Barker, of Llyndyr in Burton, and of Chester, died June, 1827, aged 48.

² Thomas Longueville Longueville, of Oswestry, eldest son of Captain Thomas Jones, of Willow House, Wrexham.

³ Richard Barker, son of Mr. Francis Edge Barker, and father of the late Major Barker, of Chester and Llyndir (see note in Burton chapter).

⁴ Henry Yates Barker, of Chester, etc., son of the Major Frank, Barker mentioned in preceding note.

ABERYSTWYTH CASTLE.

EXCAVATIONS CARRIED ON IN THE YEAR 1903.

BY HAROLD HUGHES, Esq., A.R.I.B.A.

IN 1902, I reported to the Mayor and Corporation of Aberystwyth on the condition of their Castle, and advised a general scheme of carrying out excavations. The substance of my report has been published in *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

During the year 1903, considerable progress has been made in tracing and exposing large portions of the curtain walls of the outer ward. On August 7th, 1903, I inspected the excavations, and advised the Council as to the desirability of proceeding further with the work. I found that the greater portion of a mound which existed between the north-east curtain and St. Michael's churchyard, in position A on plan, had been removed. I cannot but regret the destruction of this feature. A large portion of the mound was natural rock. It had been added to and extended by the deposit of *débris*. The nature of the *débris* gave no clue as to the period to which it belonged. It consisted of loose stones of small size, bearing the appearance of refuse rock, quarried in excavating in connection with building operations. Probably a portion of the *débris* was a deposit of ancient formation, and possibly it had been added to in modern times. I have been informed that refuse was carted to the Castle grounds by Colonel Powell, when excavating for the foundations of the houses in Laura Place. The top of the mound was about 15 ft. above the level of the rock on which the north tower (N on plan) stands. The excavations have been carried out by the Borough Surveyor, Mr. Rees Jones, to whom I am indebted for providing me with every facility to inspect the works. Mr. Eyre

Evans has most kindly furnished me with reports, from time to time, on their progress, and I have had an opportunity of examining them for myself in January last.

Of the north tower, the lower 8 ft. from the rock-level upwards have been exposed. This work was found to have a considerable batter. The north-east curtain has been traced for its entire length, from the north tower to the outer gateway-building, with the exception of a small portion at B, where a huge mass of fallen masonry lies across the wall. The base of the wall is visible throughout. A height of about 20 ft. 6 in. of wall remains immediately adjoining the north tower, and several feet in height between the masonry B and the gateway tower. The facing of the rest of the walling has been destroyed, with the exception of a few courses next the rock or foundation level. From the north tower the wall extends in a straight line, in a south-easterly direction, for 89 ft., and terminates against a buttress, 4 ft. 2½ in. wide, with a projection of 3 ft. 6 in. A few feet in advance of this buttress, at D on plan, is a fallen mass of masonry, containing an internal curved face. It evidently belonged to a bastion or tower. In my first report I suggested that, in the position occupied by the buttress, there might have been a small bastion. It is quite possible the buttress and corbelling in the internal angles formed by the buttress and curtain walls, may have supported a bastion. Whether the mass D originally belonged to the defences of the outer or inner wards is at present uncertain. From this point the curtain continues in a south-easterly direction, but inclines slightly more to the east than to the north-west of the buttress. On approaching the outer gateway building, it takes a curved form on plan, and seems to have been set out from the same centre as the eastern curved end of the northern building of the inner gateway. The curve in the plan of the outer curtain gave breadth to the outer ward, in a position otherwise too confined. The mass

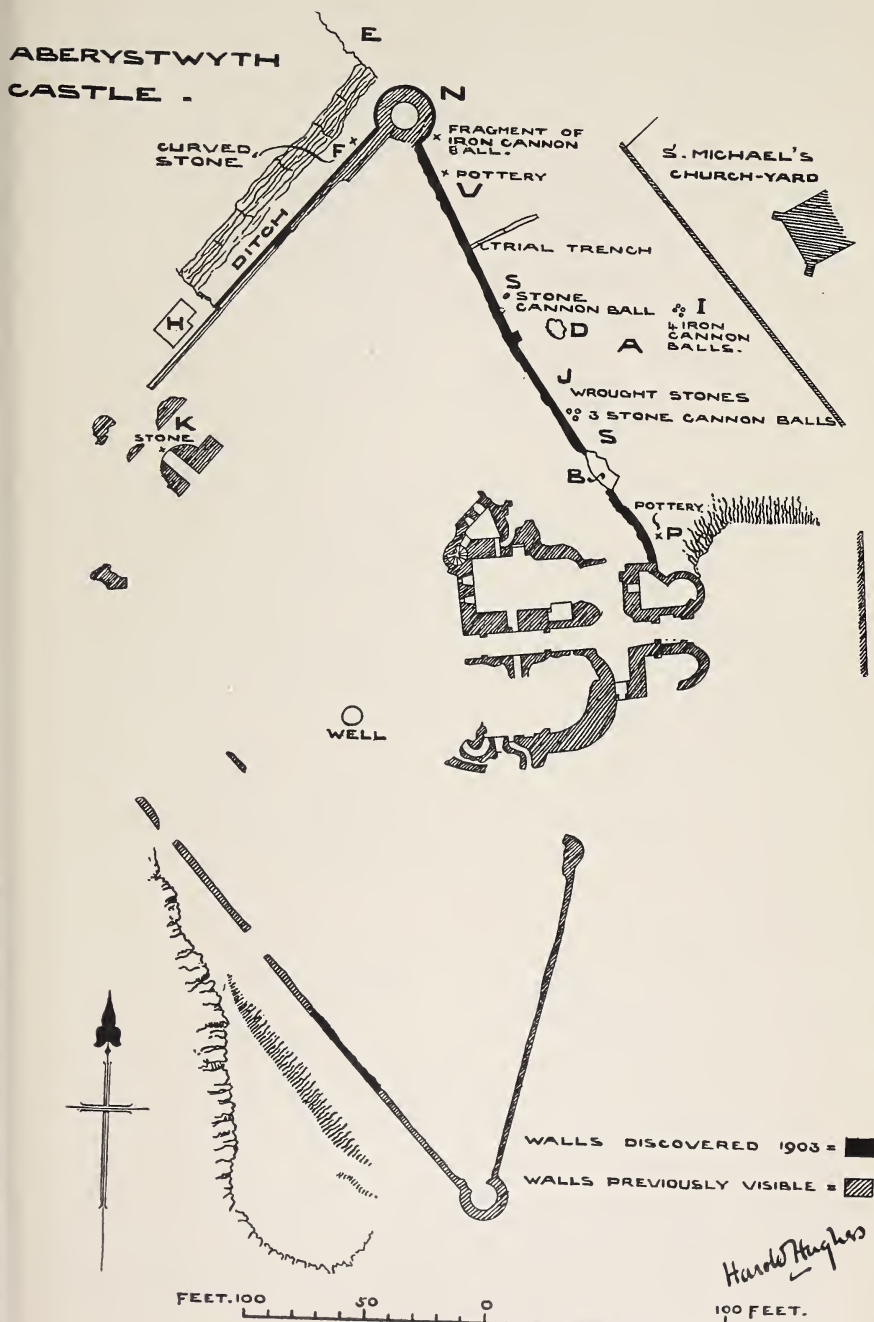


Fig. 1.—Plan of Aberystwyth Castle.

of masonry, B, is curved on the outer face, while the inner consists of portions of two faces of an octagonal figure. Apparently, it formed part of the inner gateway building. A trial trench was sunk at right angles to the curtain wall, at a distance of 47 ft. to the south-east of the north tower. This is indicated on the plan. The trench was excavated to the bottom of the old ditch, and this was found to be about 4 ft. 5 in. below the level of the rock on which the curtain stands. The rock appears to have been roughly hollowed out to form the ditch. A layer of clay covered the bottom. The rock of the old mound, now removed, evidently sloped up from the ditch, thus forming an outer defence.

The entire external base of the north tower and of the north-west curtain, to within a few feet of the modern hut, H on plan, has been cleared. It rests on solid rock. Previously the visible remains of the north-west curtain were only fragmentary. Outside the curtain the ditch has been opened out. The bed and the slope opposite the wall are formed in the rock. The native rock dips near the tower to a lower level. If the ditch, therefore, was anything but dry, water must have been retained at the north-east end by artificial means. The natural rock has to a certain extent been removed to the north of the tower (E on plan), in carrying out the works in connection with the new marine parade.

A considerable portion of the south-west curtain has been exposed, and portions previously visible have been cleared to a greater depth.

The objects found in carrying out the works are not very numerous. Of greatest interest, perhaps, are the cannon balls. Four stone balls were found, all near the north-east curtain, at s s on plan. Two are $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter, one 5 ins., and one $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Of iron balls, four whole and three fragments have been found. The whole balls are $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter. The four were discovered close together on the rock of the mound

opposite the north-east curtain, at I on plan. One fragment was found at the base of the north tower. Of the position of the other two I am uncertain.

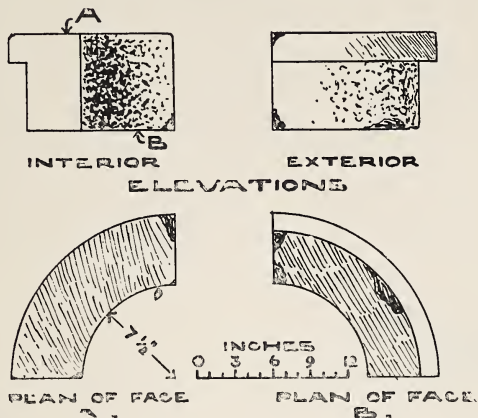


Fig. 2.—Curved Stone at Aberystwyth Castle.

At F on plan, in the ditch outside the north-west curtain, a curved stone was discovered. This is shown in Fig. 2. The stone forms the quarter of a circle,

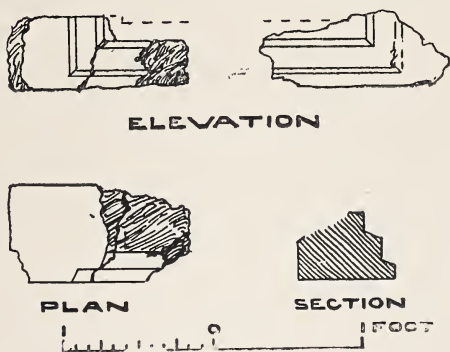


Fig. 3.—Remains of Worked Stones at Aberystwyth Castle.

with an internal diameter of 15 ins. The outer face is rebated. The inner face of the curve is roughly picked. The portion of the outer face which is set back is finely picked, while the edge of the projecting portion appears

to have been tooled. The two flat faces have been chiselled. The purpose of the stone is uncertain. Its form suggests that it might possibly have been a portion of an eyelet at the crown of a vault. I am, however, unable to determine definitely whether the flat faces occupied horizontal or vertical planes. The two worked stones, Fig. 3, were found outside the north-east curtain, at J on plan. They are worked in a yellow freestone. Evidently they formed part of an opening in a wall, probably the junction of the jambs with the sill of a window. Another piece of freestone was discovered in the same position; but it is of no

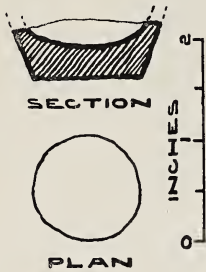


Fig. 4.

Base of Earthenware Vessel
at Aberystwyth Castle.

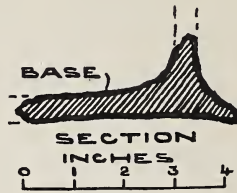


Fig. 5.

Fragment of Base of Earthenware Vessel
at Aberystwyth Castle.

great interest, further than that apparently it has been re-worked for a purpose not originally intended. A fragment of a circular stone, about 11 ins. in diameter, pierced in the centre, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. thick, resembling a portion of a quern, was discovered in sinking for a drain outside the north-west gateway of the inner ward, at K on plan.

Three bases of small earthenware vessels were found outside the north-east curtain, near the outer gateway building, at P on plan. Fig. 4 is the plan and section of one base. The three are of approximate size. One is of a reddish-grey colour; the other two are of a yellowish-grey tone. Probably they are of seventeenth-century workmanship. Fig. 5 is the section through a fragment of the base of an earthenware vessel, found

at v on plan, outside the north tower. It is of red pottery, green-glazed on the outside, running to a brownish-green under the base. The above finds, due to the energy of Mr. Eyre Evans, have been placed in the Public Library in Pier Street.

Last August I saw a fragment of a glass Jacobean bottle and a horse-shoe, both found near the north tower. These have since disappeared.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

EXHIBITION OF LOCAL CHURCH PLATE AT
PORTMADOC MEETING, 1903.

Described by E. ALFRED JONES.

Beddgelert.—Silver Chalice and Paten-Cover. The bowl of the chalice, which is somewhat in the form of an inverted bell, is engraved with three full-length figures of Mary the Virgin, Mary Cleophas, and Mary Salome, which is probably an unique feature in the decoration of old English church plate. Inscribed on the base, "Donum Iohannis Williams aurificis regis 1610." The stem is divided by two compressed knops, which are decorated with a moulding of chased roses, etc. Both the borders of the foot of the chalice, and the paten-cover, have an ovolo moulding.

On the foot of the paten-cover is engraved the donor's arms: *Quarterly*, 1 and 4, three eagles displayed . . . 2 and 3, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lys . . . the shield being held by the wings and claws of his crest; an eagle displayed. They bear the London hall-mark for the year 1610; maker's mark, R. S., and a rose, within a plain shield.

These interesting pieces of church plate were given, as the inscription signifies, by Sir John Williams, who was born at Hafod Lwyfog, near Beddgelert, and who was goldsmith to James I. In the *Memorials of the Goldsmiths' Company*, mention is made of the grant of a certificate, in 1623, "by the Earl of Suffolk and Sir Henry Cary, that there was no evidence that John Williams, the King's Goldsmith, had sold deceitful plate to the King."

Criccieth.—Silver Chalice, $6\frac{3}{4}$ ins. high, on stem, divided by a knop, engraved with the sacred monogram, a cross, and three nails. Chester hall-mark for 1770; maker, R. Richardson. Inscribed underneath rim of foot, "DONO DEDIT IOHANNES JONES DE BRYNHIR A.M. COLL. JES. OXON, HUIUS ECCLESIAE RECTOR, 1770."

Silver Paten, with same hall-marks.

Harlech.—Silver Chalice, $5\frac{1}{4}$ ins. high, on baluster stem, with splayed foot. Hall-mark for year 1644. Initials, H.B.,

engraved underneath. This chalice came from Llandanwg Church.

Llanaelhaiarn.—Silver Chalice, $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high, beaker shape, on trumpet-shape stem. Inscribed, "Rhodd Thomas ap John y Eglwus Ailhaiarn."

Silver Paten-cover, with date 1638, engraved on the foot. Both the chalice and paten-cover bear the hall-mark for 1638.

Small Plain Silver Dish, 7 ins. in diameter. No marks.



A		D				M	
B	C	E	H	J	K		N
		F		I	L		O
		G					

Local Church Plate, exhibited at Portmadoc Meeting.

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. Llan Festiniog Flagon. | 1. Treflys Chalice. |
| B. Criccieth Chalice. | J. Llanfrothen Jug. |
| C. Llanaelhairn Chalice and Paten-cover. | K. Pwllheli Chalice. |
| D. Llandecwyn Alms Dish. | L. Llangybi Chalice. |
| E. Pwllheli Jug. | M. Llanfair - juxta - Harlech Alms-Dish. |
| F. Llanarmon Chalice. | N. Ynyscynhaiarn Chalice and Paten-cover. |
| G. Llanfrothen Porringer. | O. Llanfihangel-y-Pennant Paten. |
| H. Penmorfa Chalice and Paten-cover. | |

Llanfair-juxta-Harlech.—Pewter Dish, used as an alms-dish. Probable date, late seventeenth century.

Llanarmon.—Silver Chalice, $7\frac{3}{8}$ ins. high, inverted bell-shape bowl on baluster stem. Hall-mark for 1632. Maker's initials indistinct, but probably R. G., with four mullets and lozenge in a shaped shield.

Llangybi.—Silver Chalice, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high, inverted bell-shape bowl on baluster stem, bearing the Dublin hall-mark for 1638,



Paten-cover at Beddgelert, Carnarvonshire, date 1610.

which is the year Charles I first granted a Charter of Incorporation to the Goldsmith's Company of Dublin. On the bowl is inscribed: "Ex dono Tho. Wynne." On opposite side the sacred monogram and a cross, which were engraved probably a century later. Maker's mark, H. above W. in plain shield. On the foot is inscribed "Llangyby," and a shield of arms: a chevron between three fleurs-de-lys, a crescent, impaling a chevron between three bulls' heads cabossed. This chalice



CHALICE AT BEDDGELEERT, CARNARVONSHIRE.

Date, 1610.

somewhat resembles that in which King Charles I received his last Communion; now in the possession of the Duke of Portland.

Llanengan.—Pewter Cup with two handles. This is a secular cup. Probable date about 1720.

Silver Plate, made in 1812. Inscribed, "Llanengan, 1820. John Roberts, Rector; Griffith Prichard, Robert Williams, Churchwardens. This is not an ecclesiastical plate, but an ordinary silver dinner-plate.

Llanfihangel-y-Pennant.—Silver Chalice, 8 ins. high, on stem, divided by knop. Hall mark for year 1736.

Inscribed, $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{I G} \\ \text{e} \\ \text{E W} \end{array} \right\} \text{Wardens, 1736.}$

Silver Paten, $7\frac{3}{4}$ ins. in diameter. Hall-mark for year 1724. In the centre are engraved the sacred monogram, cross, and three nails surrounded by halo, and this inscription: "The legacy of Catherine Meyricke, widow, daughter of Ellis Brynker, Esq., to the Church of St. Michael in Pennant."

Llanfrothen.—Pewter Jug, $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high, lid missing. Inscribed, "The gift of Richard Humphreys, Gent., to the Church of Llanfrothen, 1698." These old pewter jugs and flagons were frequently used for spiced ale at funerals.

Pewter Porringer, $4\frac{1}{4}$ ins. high, encircled with raised moulding. Though used as a chalice this is a secular cup, intended for possets and hot drinks, and was probably made in the second half of the seventeenth century.

Llan Festiniog.—Pewter Flagon, probable date, latter half of seventeenth century.

Llandecwyn.—Pewter Alms Dish, probable date 1660-1680.

Pewter Chalice and Pewter Paten, late eighteenth century.

Maentwrog.—Silver Paten, 5 ins. in diameter; hall-mark for year 1738. Inscribed, "Rhodd John Roberts (Hen Weinidog ymhlâs Tan y-bwlch) i Eglwys Maentwrog, 1743." In centre are engraved the sacred monogram and cross surrounded by halo.

Penmorfa.—Silver Chalice, $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high, on stem divided by knop.

Silver Paten, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. diameter. These were made in 1697 by Thos. Parr, and are inscribed "Sir Robert Owen, 1698." Sir Robert Owen was the grandson of the famous Royalist, Sir John Owen of Clenneney.

Silver Salver, with shell edge, $9\frac{1}{2}$ ins. diameter, hall-mark for year 1753. Centre engraved with sacred monogram, three nails, and cross in a halo. On the back is inscribed, "A gift to the Church of Penmorfa from the family of Kesail Gyvarch, 1760."

Pwllheli.—Silver Jug, on stem, $9\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high, with raised band surrounding body. Hall-mark for year 1628; maker's mark, G. G.

Silver Chalice, $7\frac{1}{8}$ ins. high, on a stem divided by a knop. Hall-mark for 1780. Maker's initials R. R.

Treflys.—Silver Chalice, 6 ins. high. No hall-mark.

Ynyscynhaiarn.—Silver Chalice with Paten-cover, 9 ins. high, both hall-marked in 1740. On body of chalice is engraved the sacred monogram, etc., within a halo, and on the foot, "Ex dono W. P. arm." (W. Price of Rhiwlas). The cross on the paten has been added at a later date. The "patens" in use here and at Treflys are ordinary Old-Sheffield-Plate dinner plates.

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CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES
IN UNION WITH
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

S C H E M E
FOR RECORDING
ANCIENT DEFENSIVE EARTHWORKS
AND
FORTIFIED ENCLOSURES.

1903.

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AND
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EXTRACT from the Report of the Provisional Committee to
the Congress of Archæological Societies:—

“There is need, not only for schedules such as this
Committee is appointed to secure, but also for active
antiquaries in all parts of the country to keep keen watch
over ancient fortifications of earth and stone, and to endeavour
to prevent their destruction by the hand of man in this
utilitarian age.”

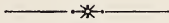
S C H E M E

FOR RECORDING

ANCIENT DEFENSIVE EARTHWORKS

AND

FORTIFIED ENCLOSURES.



AT the Congress of the Archæological Societies, held on July 10th, 1901, a Committee was appointed to prepare a scheme for a systematic record of ANCIENT DEFENSIVE EARTHWORKS AND FORTIFIED ENCLOSURES.

It was suggested that the secretaries of the various archæological societies, and other gentlemen likely to be interested in the subject, should be pressed to prepare schedules of the works in their respective districts, in the hope that lists may eventually be published.

It is believed that the schedules will not only be of value to archæologists and antiquaries, but may serve to interest landowners, members of County, Borough, and District Councils, and others, in these neglected but priceless memorials of the past.

As the opportunities to use their influence towards the preservation of antiquities must increase, the importance of securing the co-operation of County, Borough, and District Councils is manifest, and their efforts would be largely directed and aided by such lists as the Committee hopes to secure.

The ground has been, to some extent, covered by the useful archæological maps of the Society of Antiquaries, and by lists of early forts recorded in some volumes of the Victoria County Histories (now in course of publication); both together, however, cover but a limited portion of the country, and neither work is so generally accessible as it is hoped the Committee's schedules will be.

Not to court failure by attempting too much the Committee suggests that—

1. The lists should be confined to defensive works, omitting burial barrows and boundary banks.
2. Though careful record should be made of any "finds" indicative of period of use of the forts, no effort need be made to assign a definite period of construction, excepting in those cases in which the age is beyond question, *e.g.* camps and fortified settlements of undoubted Roman origin, or enclosures of proved Neolithic, Bronze, or Iron age.

It is proposed that defensive works be classified, so far as may be, under the following heads:—

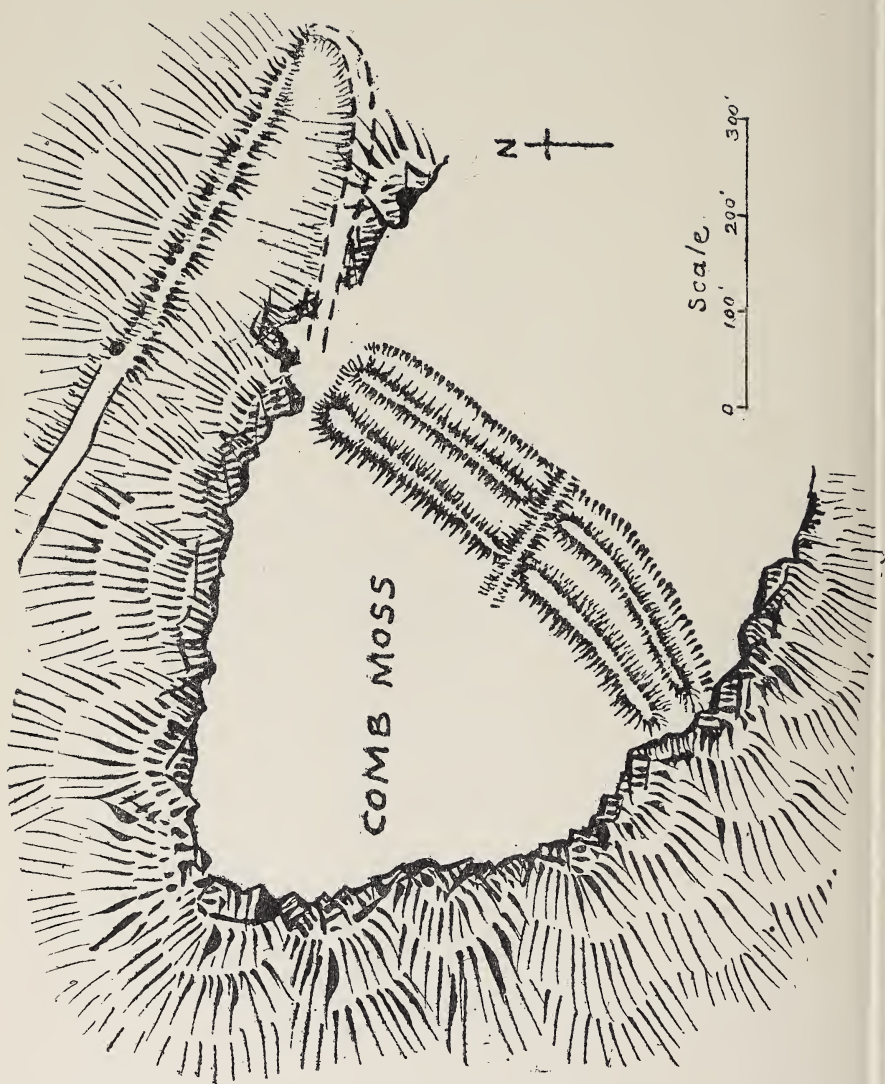
- A. Fortresses partly inaccessible, by reason of precipices, cliffs, or water, additionally defended by artificial banks or walls.
- B. Fortresses on hill-tops with artificial defences, *following the natural line of the hill*;
Or, though usually on high ground, less dependent on natural slopes for protection.
- C. Rectangular or other simple enclosures, including forts and towns of the Romano-British period.
- D. Forts consisting only of a mount with encircling ditch or fosse.
- E. Fortified mounts, either artificial or partly natural, with traces of an attached court or bailey, or of two or more such courts.
- F. Homestead moats, such as abound in some lowland districts, consisting of simple enclosures formed into artificial islands by water moats.
- G. Works which fall under none of these headings.

CLASS A.

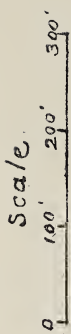
Fortresses partly inaccessible, by reason of precipices, cliffs or water, additionally defended by artificial banks or walls,

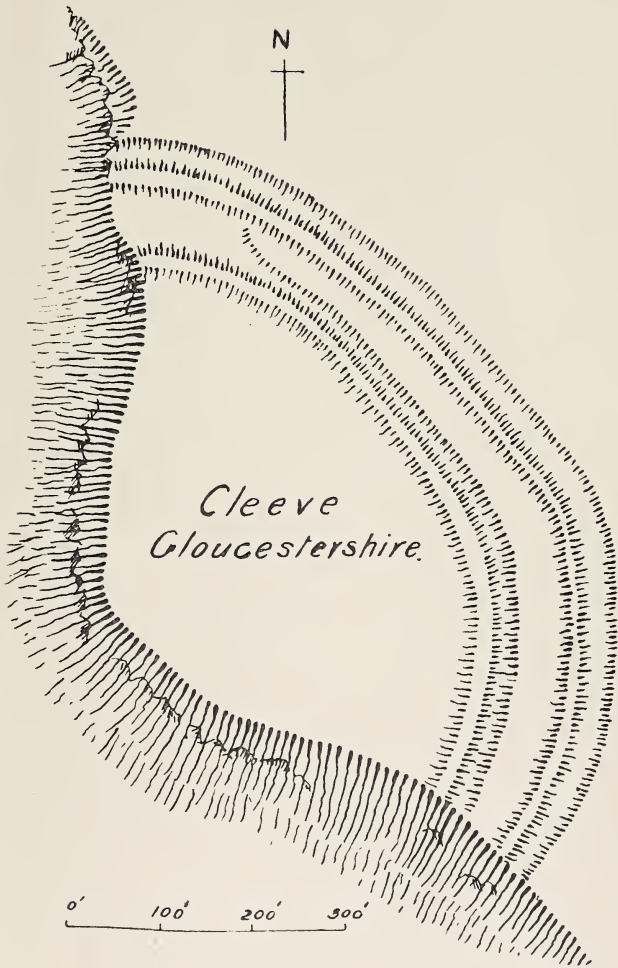
- e.g.*—Comb Moss, Derbyshire.*
 Old Castle Head, Pembrokeshire.
 Treryn Dinas (Logan Rock), Cornwall.
 Doward Hill, near Monmouth.
 Dike Hills, Dorchester, Oxfordshire.
 Cleeve Camp, Gloucestershire.*

* See plans on following pages.



COMB MOSS





CLASS B.

Fortresses on hill-tops with artificial defences, *following the natural line of the hill,*

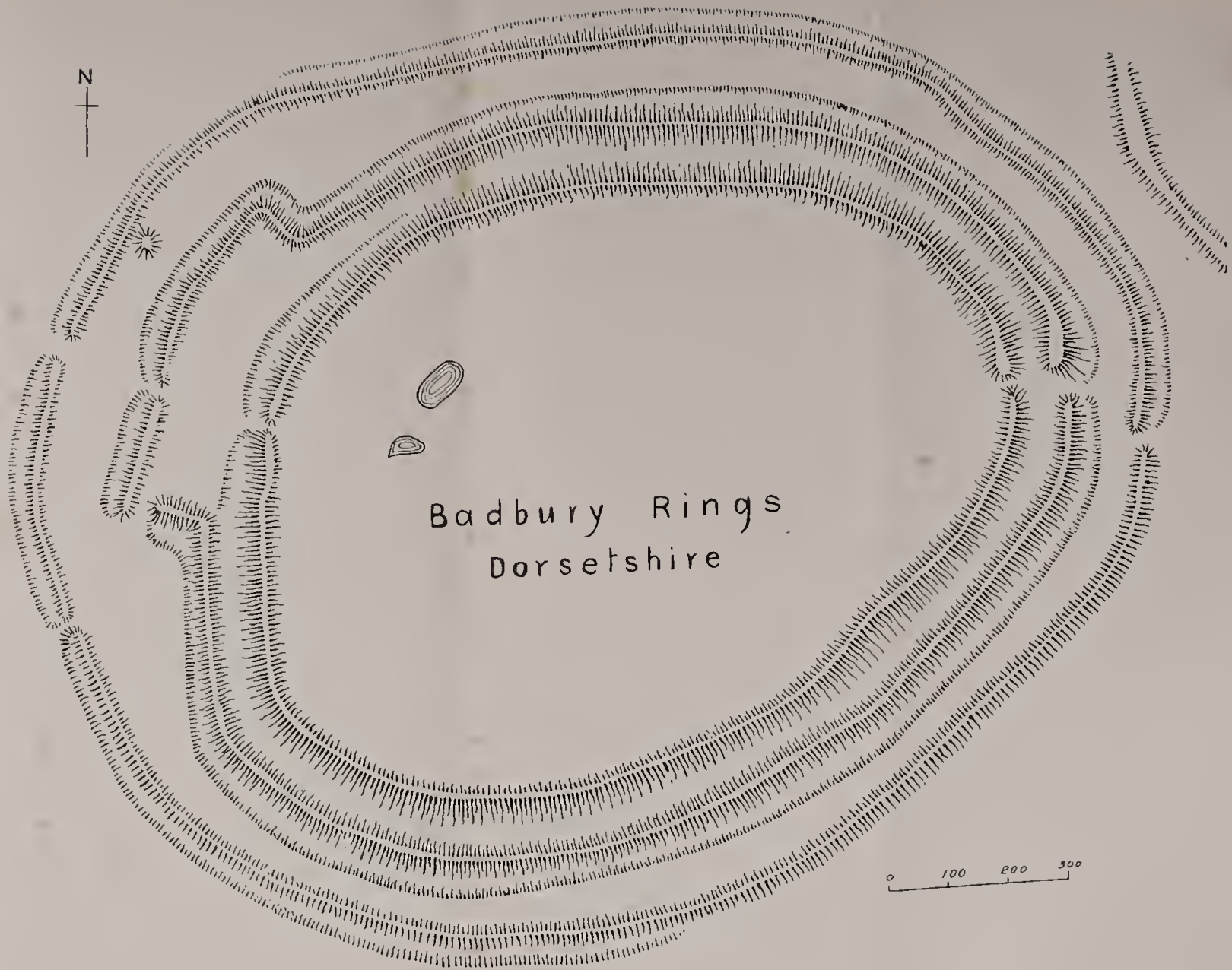
- e.g.*—Mam Tor, Derbyshire.*
 Cadbury (near Wincanton), Somersetshire.
 Hambledon Hill, Dorsetshire.
 Hembury, Devonshire.
 Cissbury, Sussex.
 Badbury Rings, Dorsetshire.*
 Maiden Castle, Dorset.
-

Or, though usually on high ground, less dependent on natural slopes for protection,

- e.g.*—Ambresbury Banks, Essex.*
 Yarnbury, Wiltshire.*
 The Auberys (Redborne), Herts.
 Hunsbury, near Northampton.*
-

The entrance ways to early hill-forts were frequently rendered difficult of approach, sometimes circuitous as at Ardoch, dangerous as at Comb Moss, or involved as at the east and west ends of Maiden Castle.* Such entrance ways should be carefully noted.

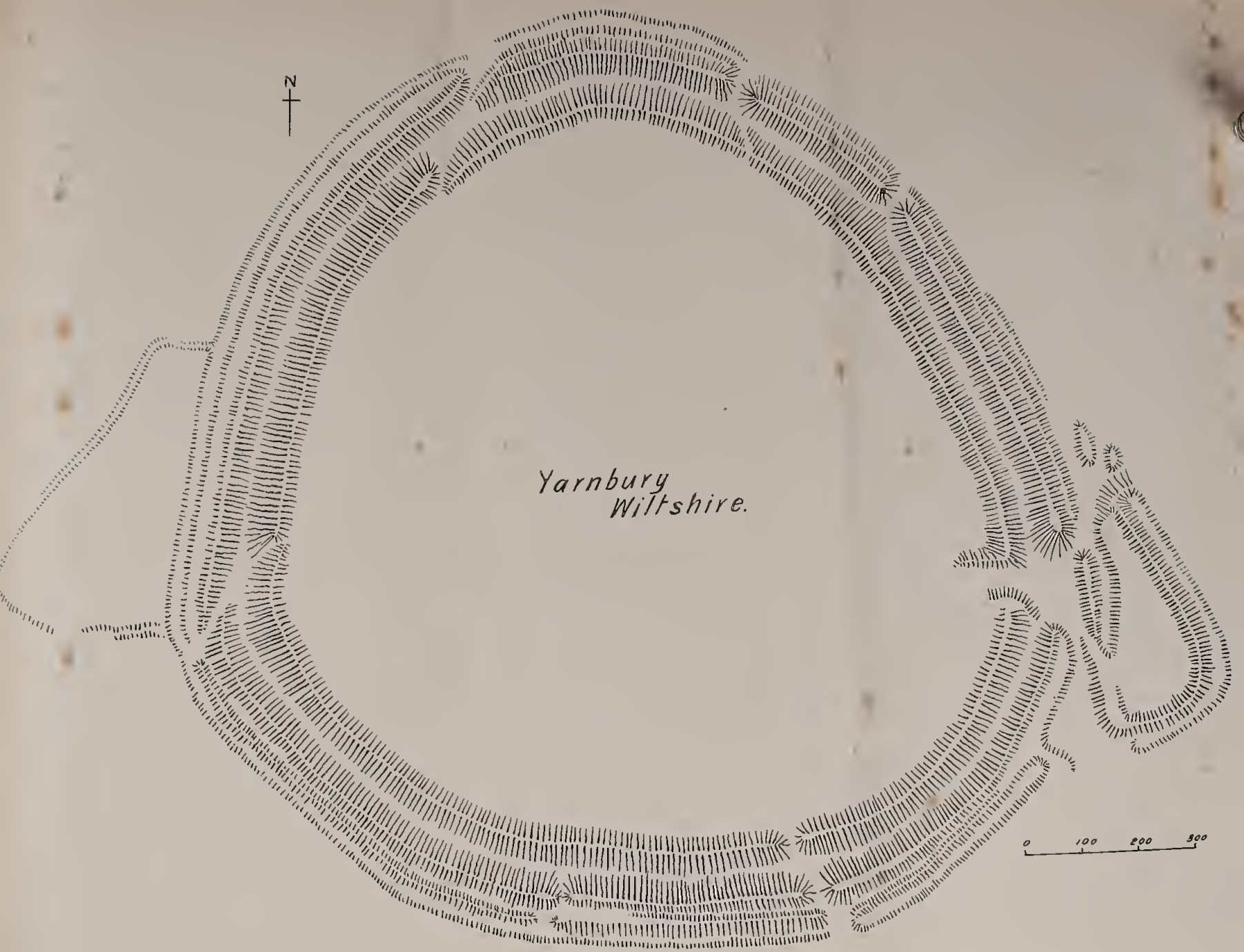
* See plans on following pages.



Badbury Rings
Dorsetshire

0 100 200 300

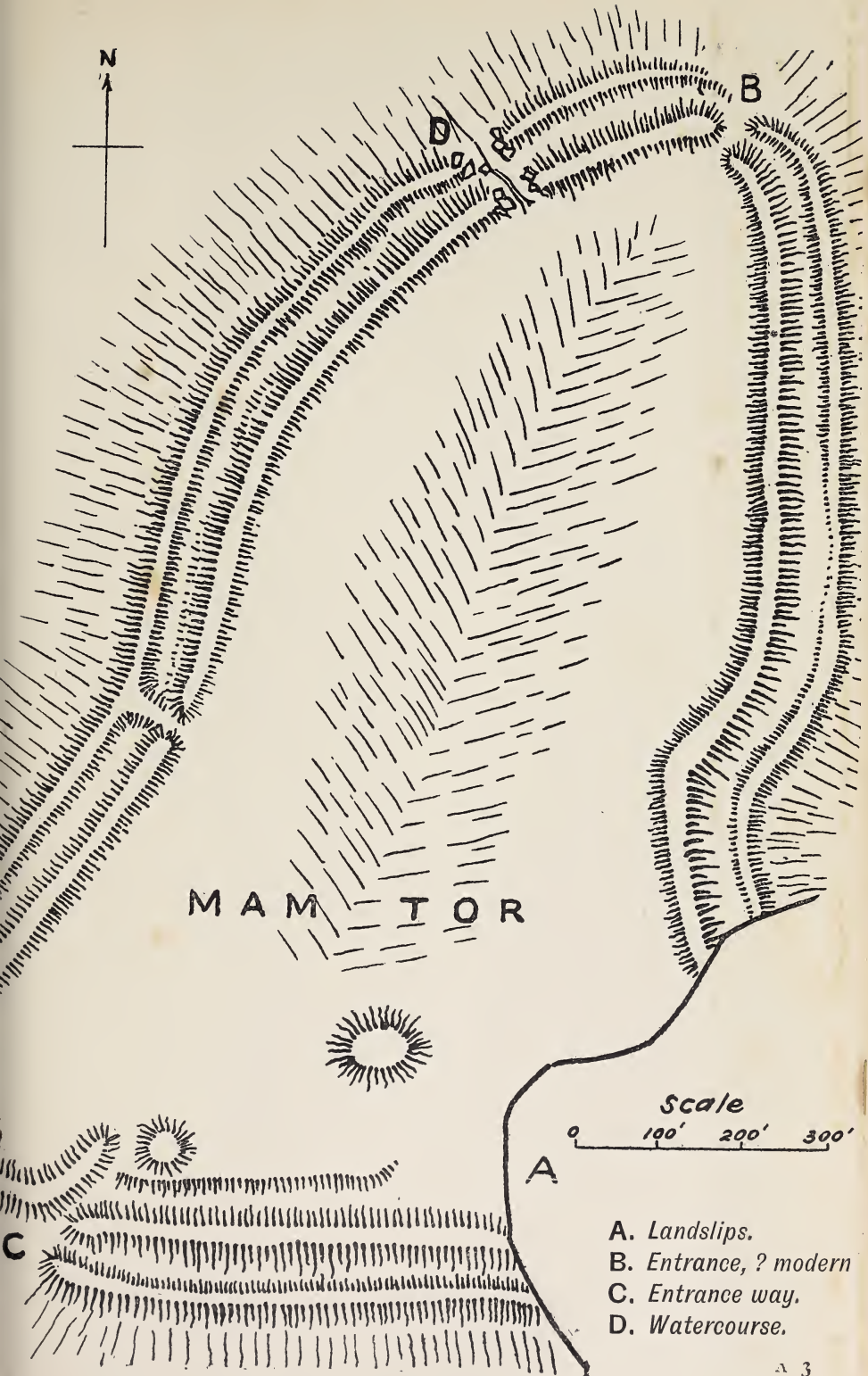




Yarnbury
Wiltshire.

0 100 200 300



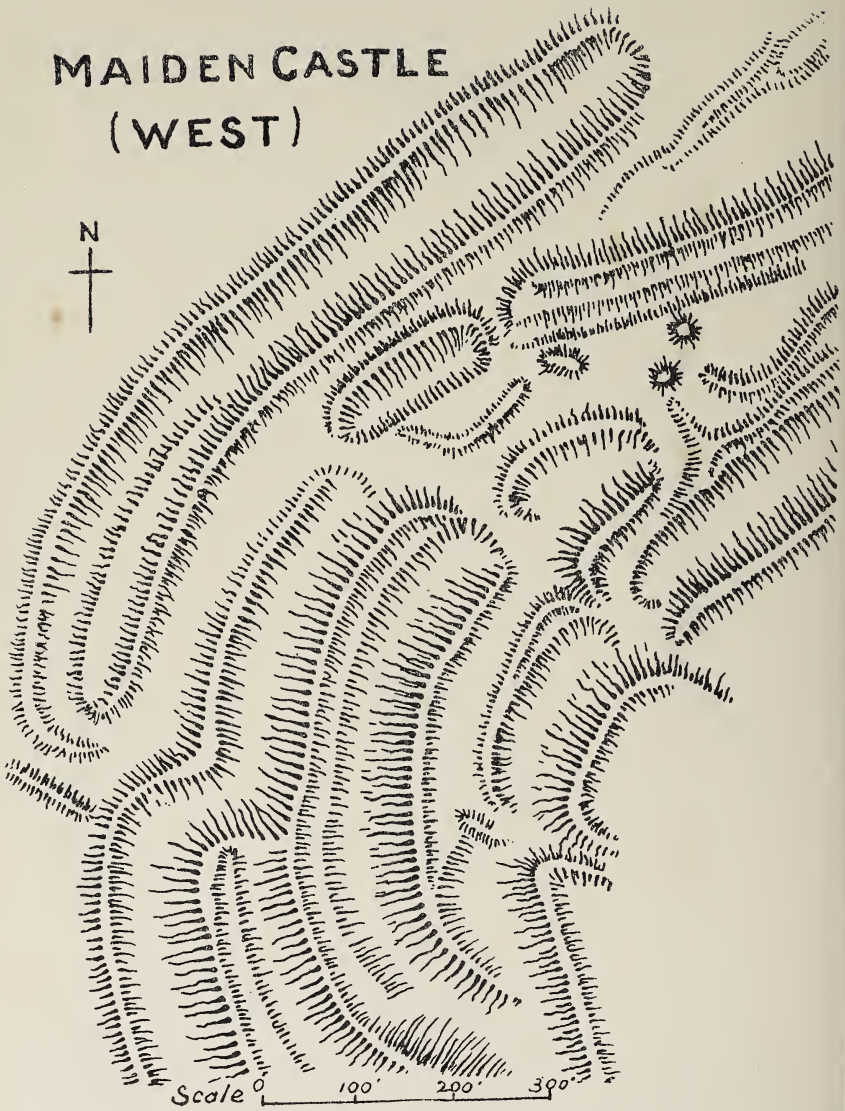


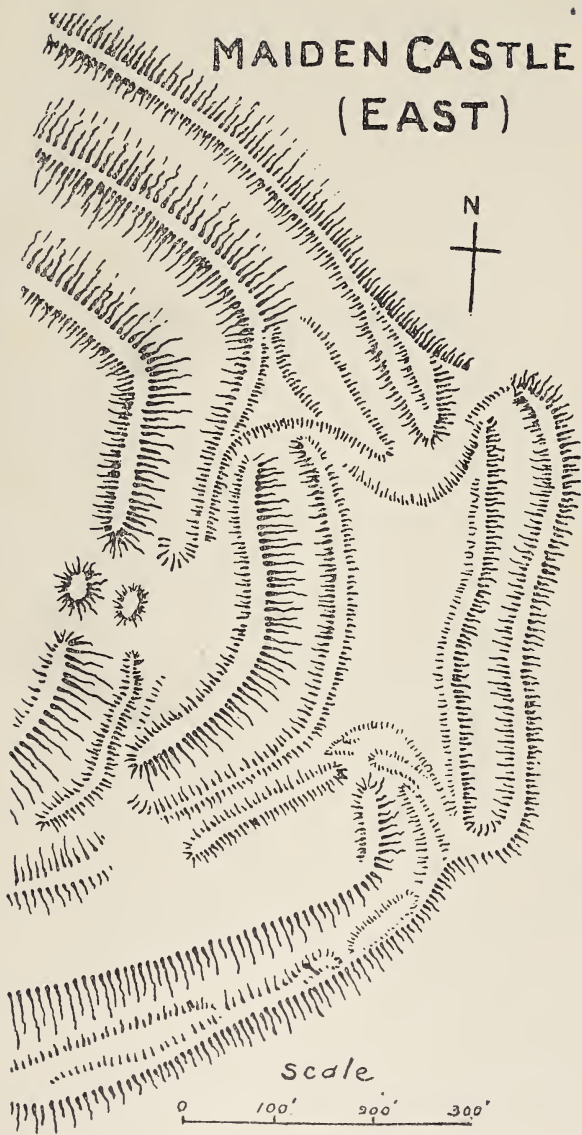
MAMTOR

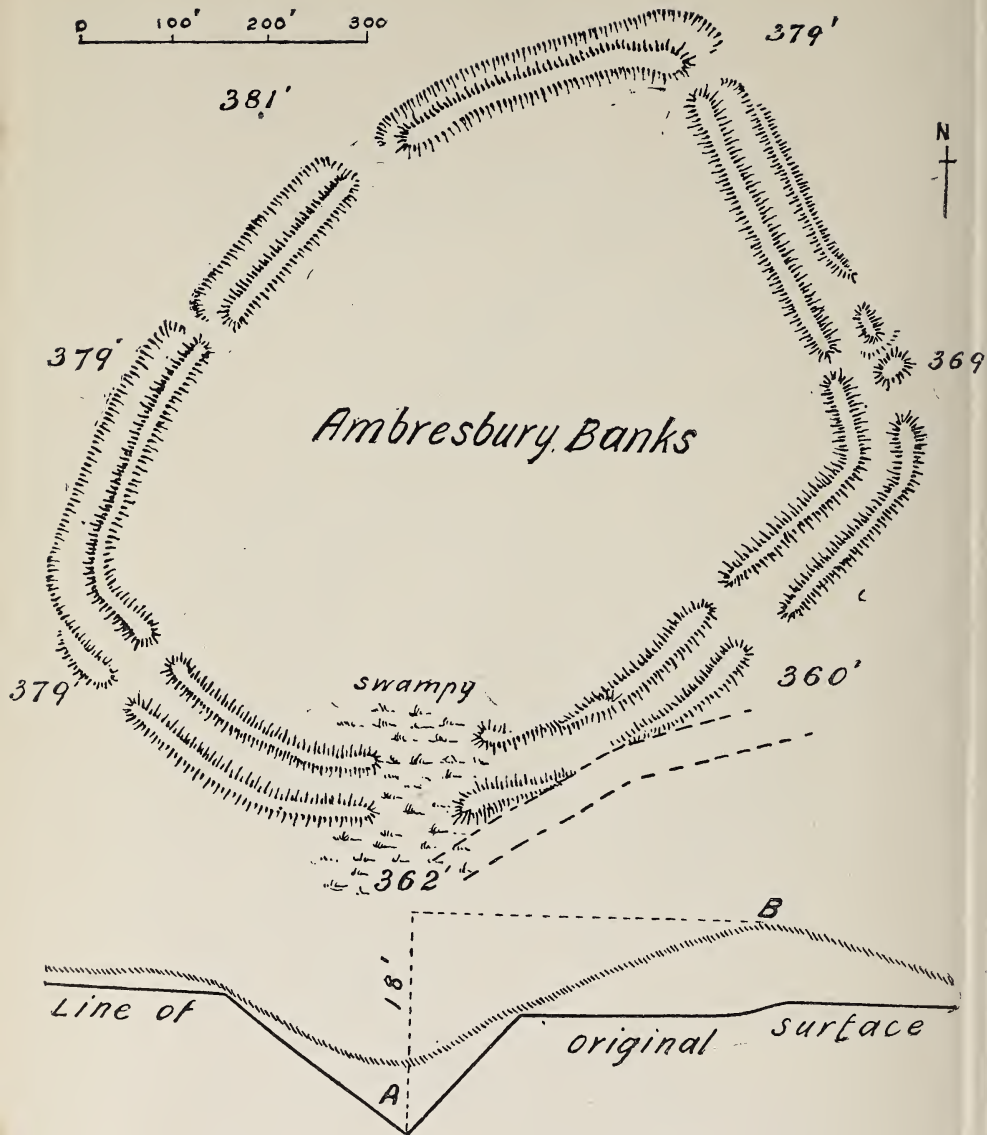
Scale
0 100' 200' 300'

- A. Landslips.
- B. Entrance, ? modern
- C. Entrance way.
- D. Watercourse.

MAIDEN CASTLE (WEST)



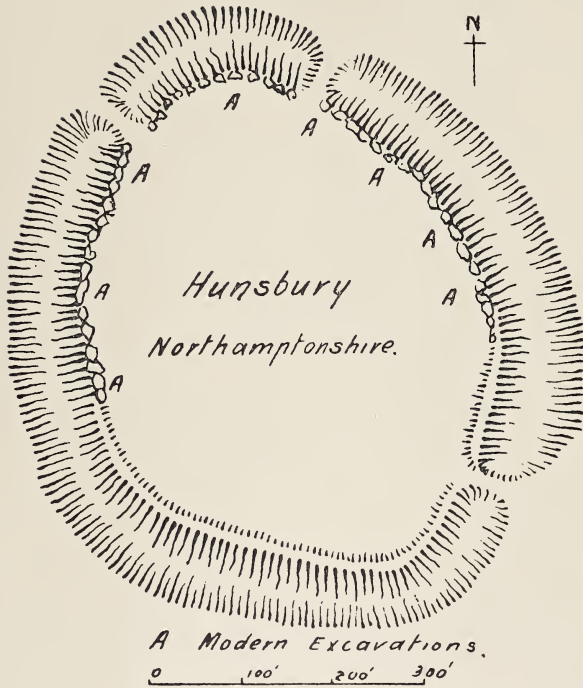




A. 7 ft. of silt had accumulated here since fosse was cut.

B. Present summit of rampart, originally higher. The shaded line indicates present surface. The figures indicate feet above sea level.

The section is copied from Essex Field Club *Transactions*, 1881.



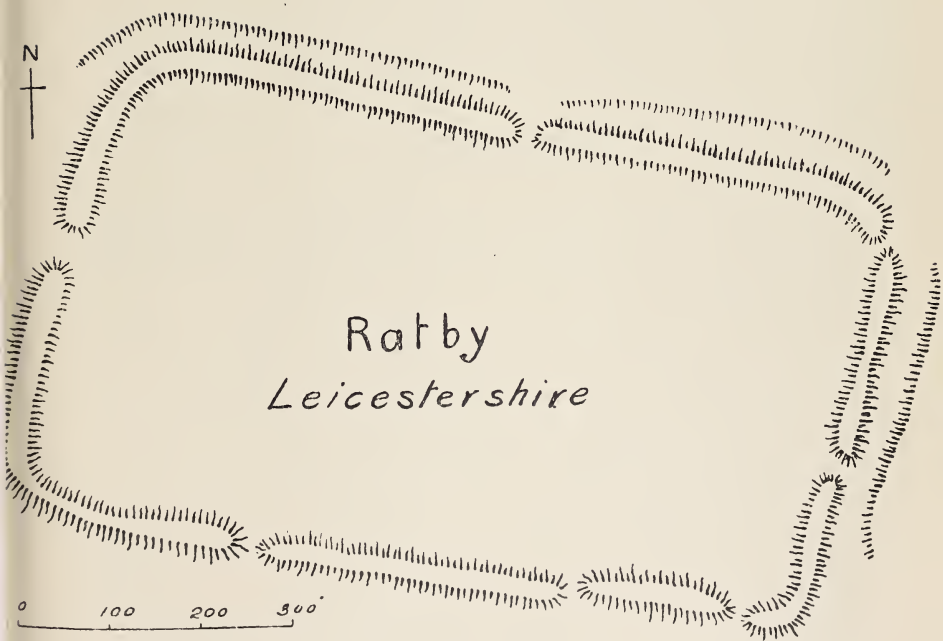
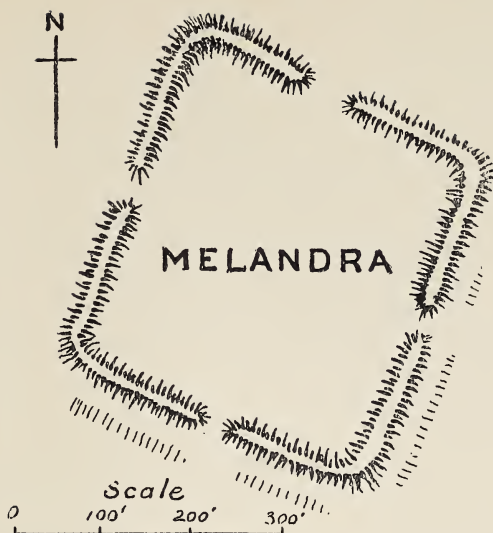
CLASS C.

Rectangular or other simple enclosures, including forts and towns of the Romano-British period,

- e.g.*—Melandra, Derbyshire.*
 Silchester, Hampshire.
 Ratby, Leicestershire.*
 Caerleon, Monmouthshire.
 Wareham, Dorsetshire.
 Richboro', Kent.
 Woodcuts, Cranborne Chase, Dorsetshire.
 Porchester, Hampshire.

* See plans on following page.

In some cases, as at Silchester and Porchester, the earthen defences have been strengthened by the addition of a wall and towers of masonry.



CLASS D.

Forts consisting only of a mount with encircling ditch or fosse,

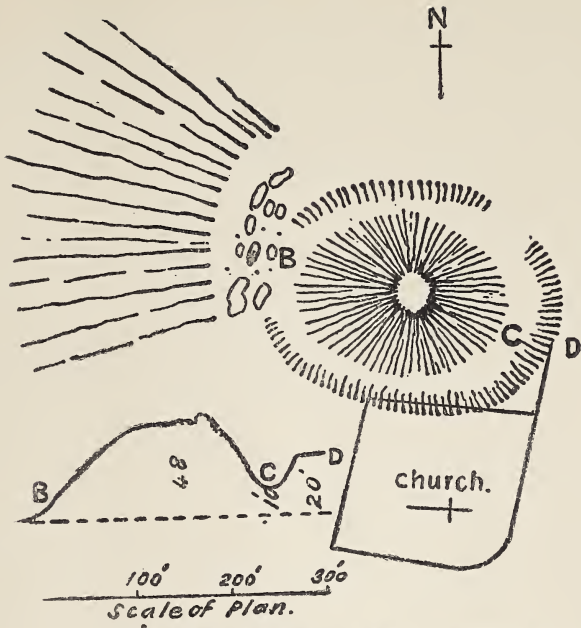
e.g.—Bures Mount, Essex.*

The Mount, Caerleon.

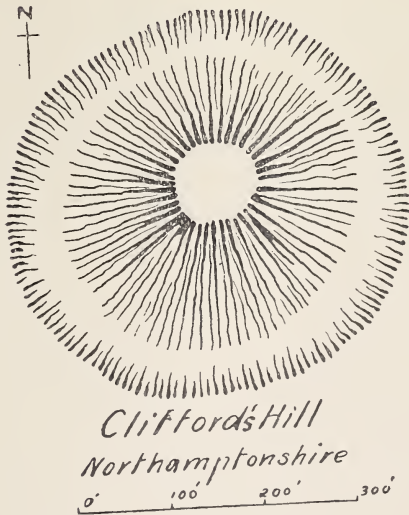
Clifford's Hill, Northamptonshire.*

* See plans on following page.

In some cases, forts, apparently of this class, may be incomplete examples of Class E, which once possessed, but have lost the attached courts or baileys.



BURES MOUNT. ESSEX.



*Clifford's Hill
Northamptonshire*

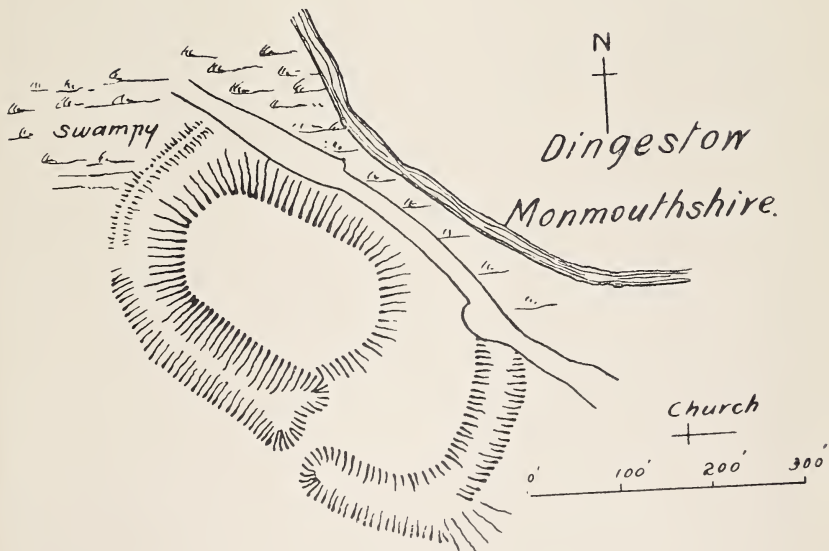
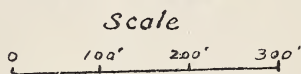
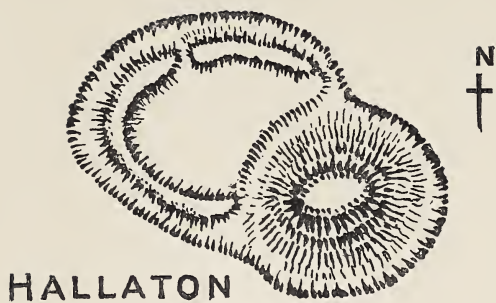
CLASS E

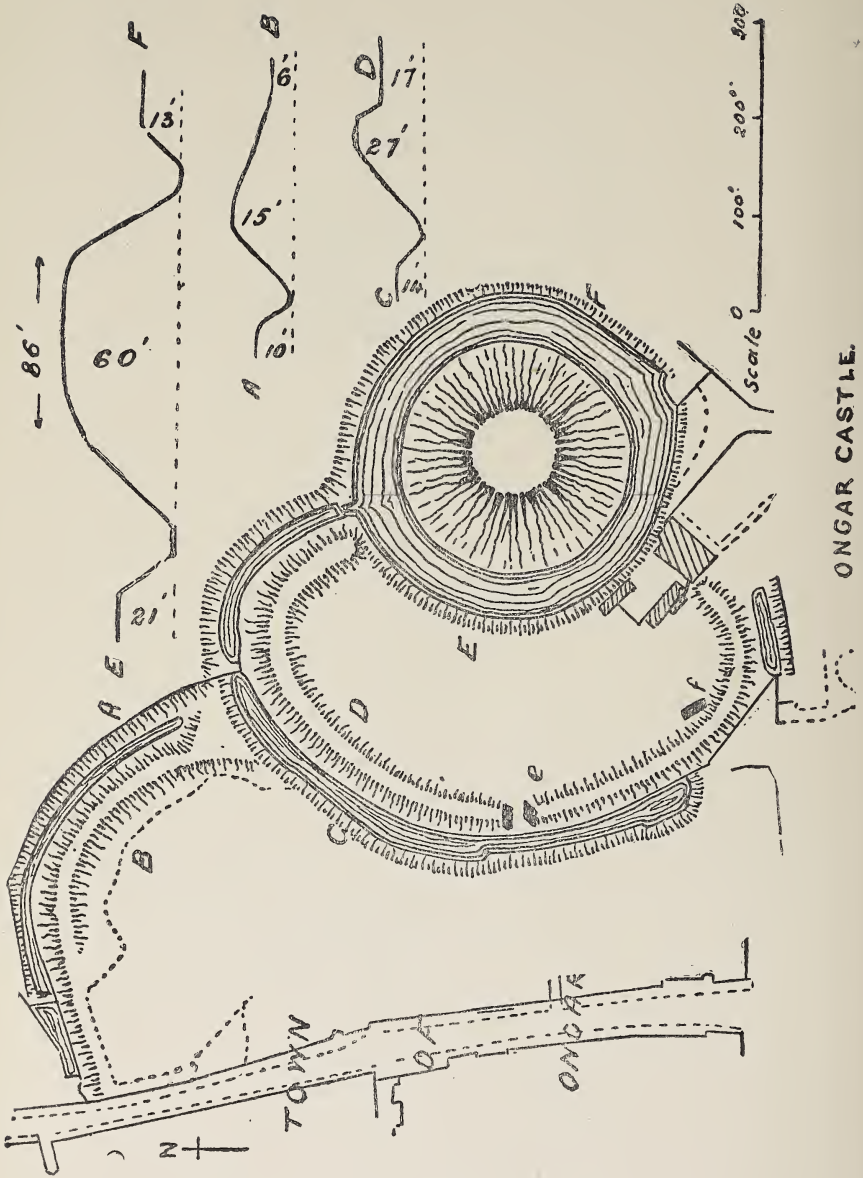
Fortified mounts, either artificial or partly natural, with traces of an attached court or bailey, or of two or more such courts,

e.g.—Hallaton, Leicestershire.*
 Laughton, Yorkshire.
 Berkhamstead, Herts.
 Ongar, Essex.*
 Dingestow, Monmouthshire.*
 Powerstock, Dorsetshire.
 Merdon Castle, Hampshire.
 Hedingham, Essex.*
 Corfe, Dorsetshire.

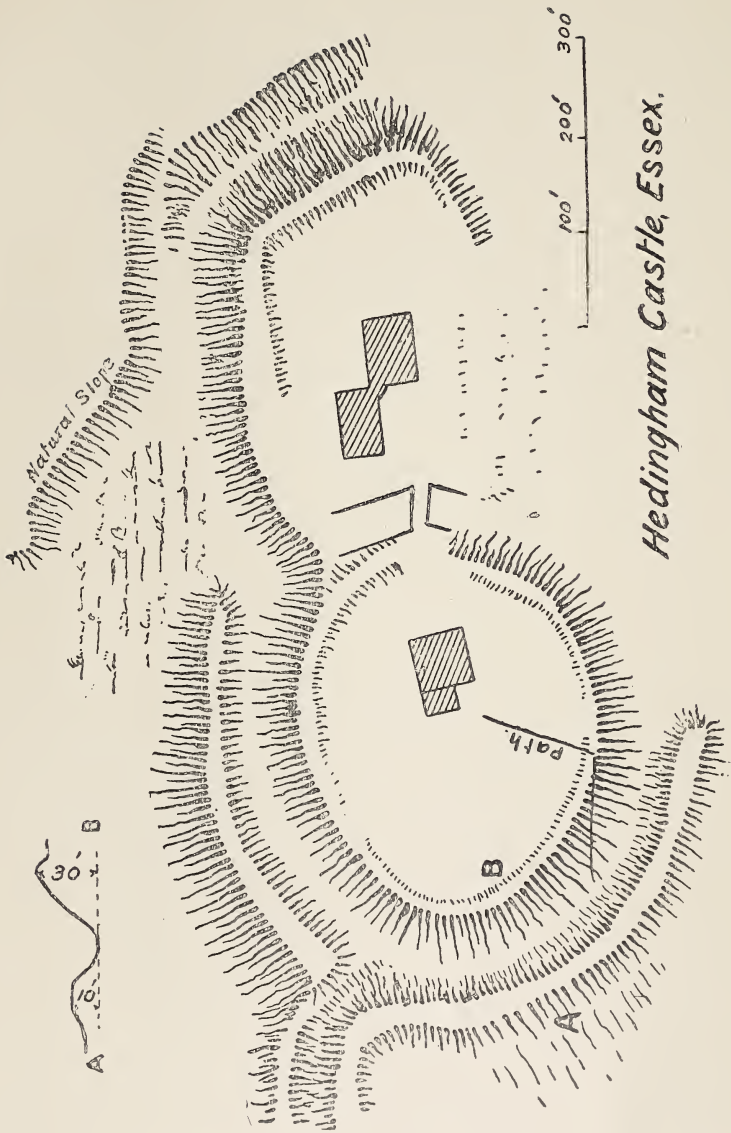
* See plans on following pages.

In some cases, earthworks have, in later times, been obscured, or strengthened by the substitution of masonry and buildings for the original timber defences, as at Windsor, Carisbrooke, Arundel, Berkhamstead, Norwich, Castle Acre, Corfe, &c.





ONGAR CASTLE.



Hedingham Castle, Essex.

CLASS F.

Homestead moats, such as abound in some lowland districts, consisting of simple enclosures formed into artificial islands by water moats,

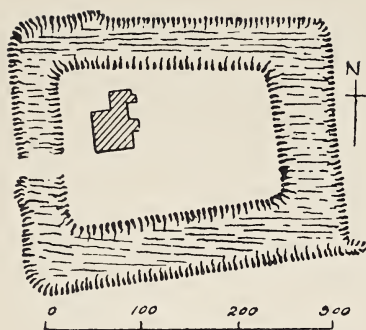
e.g.—Botelers, Basildon, Essex.*

Cubley, Derbyshire.*

Old Hall, Denby, Derbyshire.*

*See plans on following page.

Homestead moats occasionally have traces of a rampart, usually on the inner side of the ditch. This should be mentioned, also the shape of the enclosure (circular, rectangular, &c.). A note should be made of examples in which channels divide the enclosure into two or more islands, and of those which are provided with an outer moat (generally narrower) at some distance, enclosing a considerable area round the homestead.



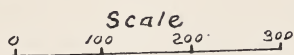
"Botelers"
BASILDON
ESSEX.



CUBLEY



OLD HALL
DENBY



N.B.

In every case in which masonry is used for defence, whether wholly or in part, or as an inside wall to the rampart, or as the rampart itself, the fact should be mentioned.

The existence of mounds or tumuli entirely within defensive enclosures should be noted.

When a fortress is provided with more than one rampart or wall, the fact should be recorded, as also when the enclosed area is divided by transverse banks. It should also be noted whether such additional ramparts or their ditches are intermittent or continuous, and whether the entrances are direct or of a tortuous character.

It is specially desired that the position of each work be indicated by noting the number of the sheet of the O. S. (6-inch scale) in which it appears, and by giving the name of the nearest town or village.

Plans traced from the 25-inch O. S. maps should, if possible, be sent. Ramparts and ditches should be clearly indicated, as in the accompanying illustrations, as well as the O. S. levels, and accurate sections will be of great service. Precipices, as at Comb Moss, and abrupt slopes, as at Mam Tor, should be indicated as shewn on the accompanying plans, and named.

Although lists of all defensive earthworks and enclosures will be welcomed, it is to be borne in mind that plans and sections of them, based upon personal examination, are particularly desired.

Though not strictly within the scope of this enquiry, it is suggested that all mediæval castles should be included in the schedules, since many of them originated in earthworks of Class E.

Assistance will be duly recorded in the report which the Committee hopes to present to a future Congress of Archæological Societies.



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1904.

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Davies, John, Esq.	Bryn-y-Parc, Denbigh
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Mostyn, Right Hon. Lord	Mostyn Hall, Mostyn
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MERIONETHSHIRE. (12)

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SOUTH WALES.

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Samuel, David, Esq., M.A.	Aberystwyth
St. David's Coll., The Librarian of	Lampeter
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Williams, Ven. Archdeacon, M.A.	Aberystwyth

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Williams, Rev. J. A.	Llangathen Vicarage, Golden Grove,
Williams, Rev. R., M.A.	Vicarage, Llandeilo [R.S.O.]
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All communications with regard to the *Archæologia Cambrensis* should be addressed to the Editor, J. ROMILLY ALLEN, F.S.A., 28, Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.

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.

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