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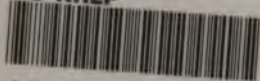
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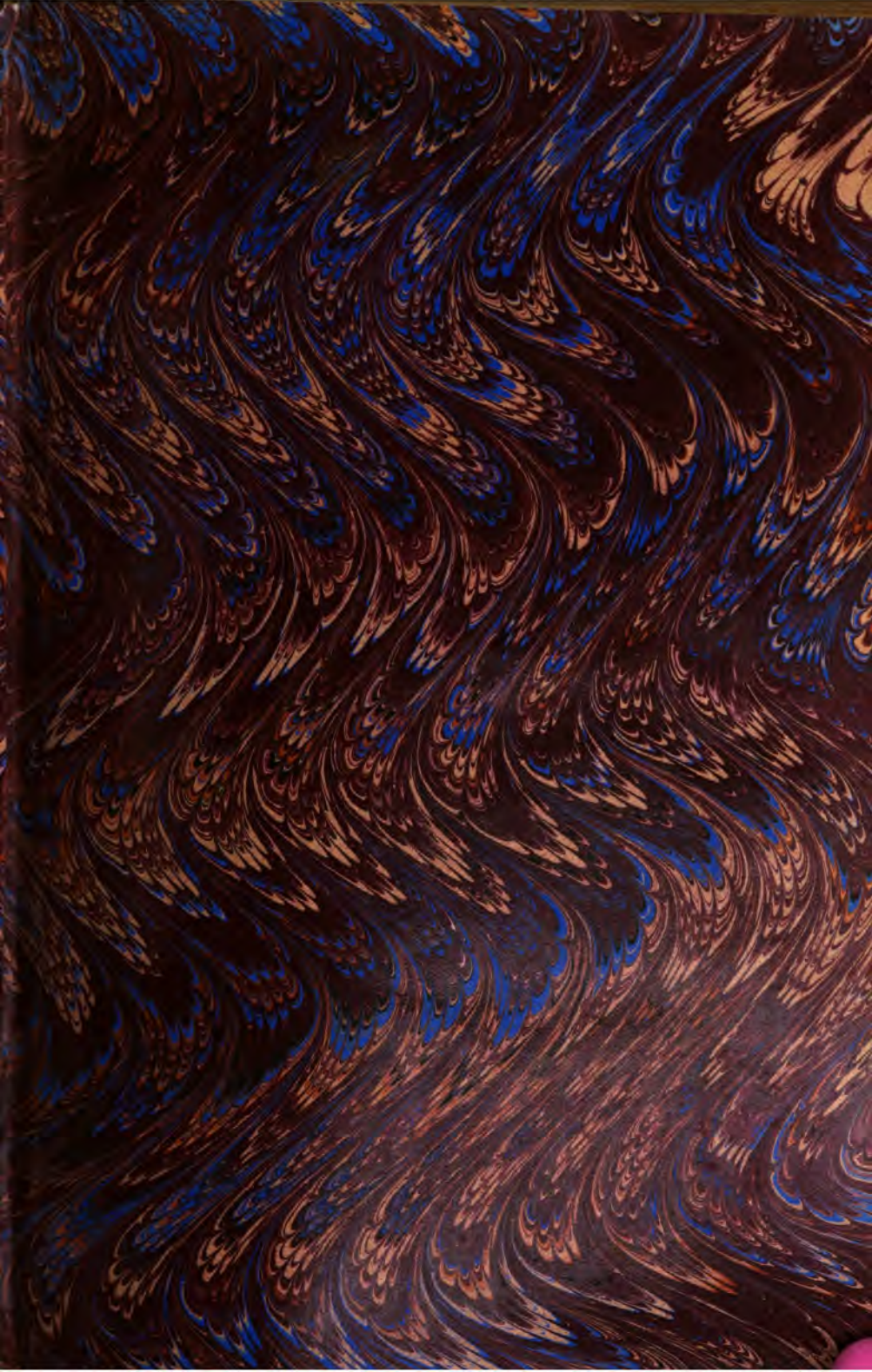
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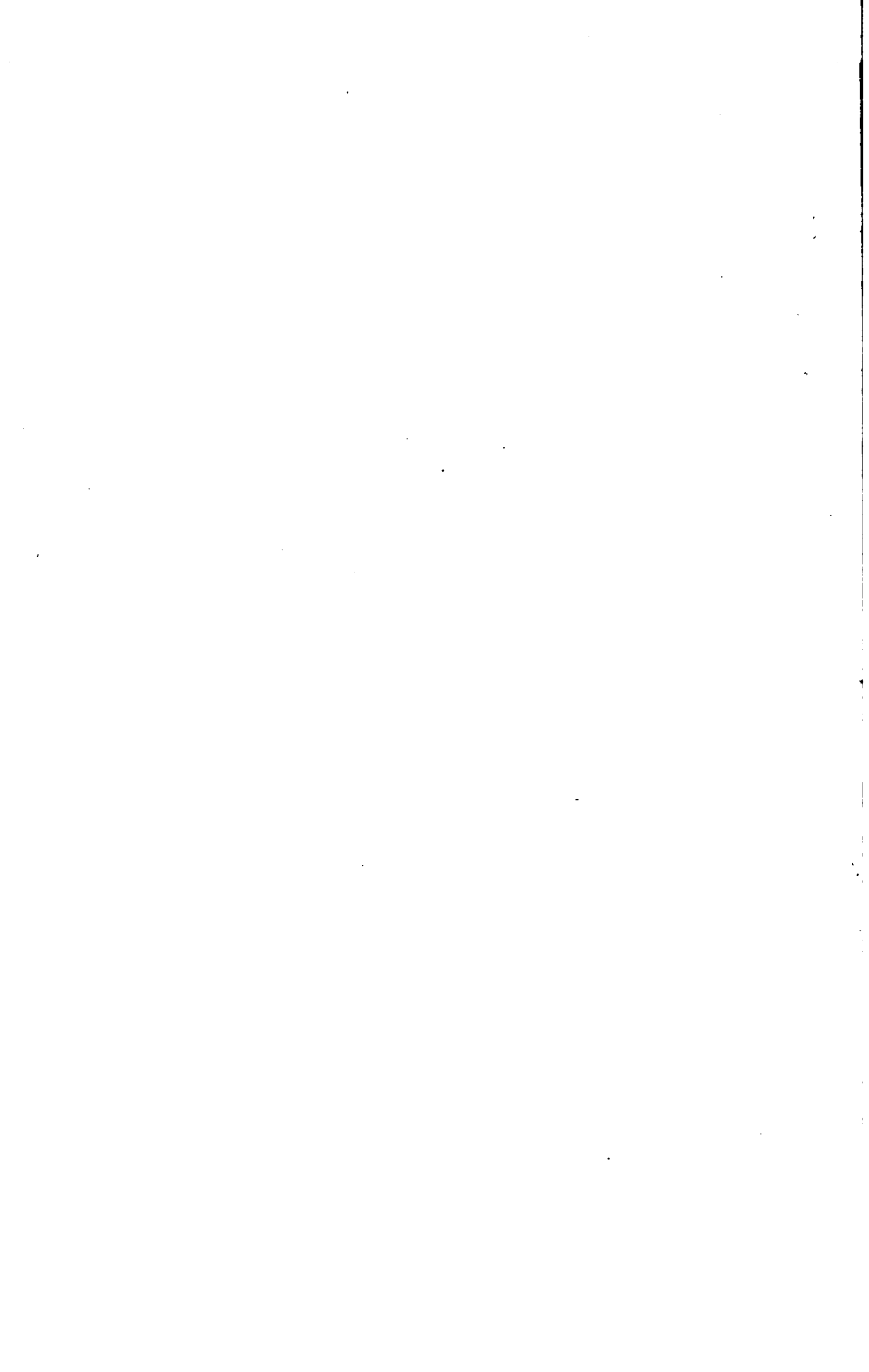
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P R E F A C E .

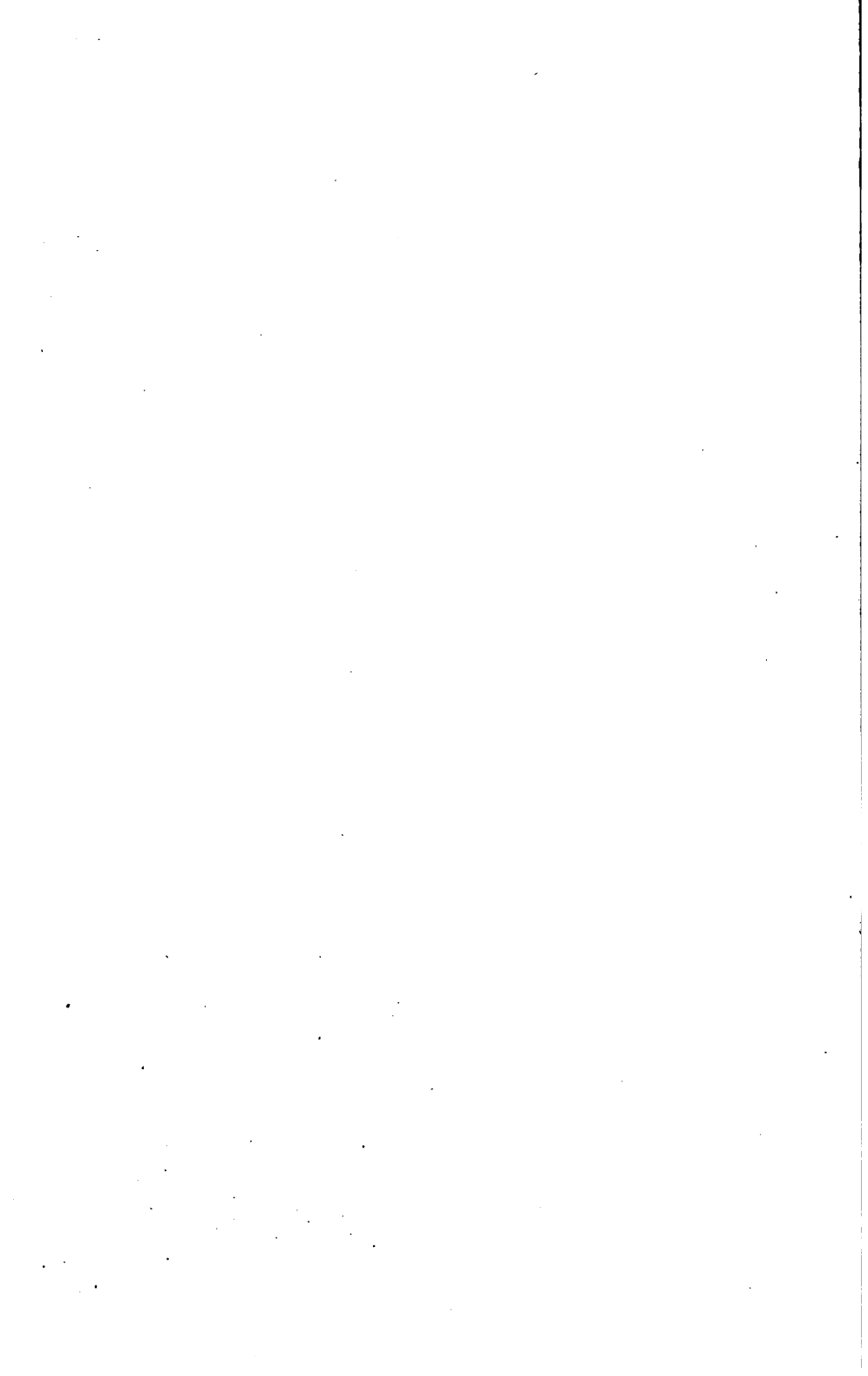
IN this Volume one of the most valuable series of papers will be found in the Account of the Earls, Earldom, and Castle of Pembroke. This supplies a *desideratum* in the History of Wales, and is deserving of the careful attention of Members.

Another important collection of papers has been begun in the Official Accounts of the Excavations on the site of URICONIUM, which promise to put antiquaries in possession of much unexpected information concerning the state of Roman Britain.

Edward Lhwyd's Letters and Papers will be continued until the collection is gone through.

Mr. Westwood's series of Observations on Early Inscribed Stones and Crosses will also for a long time be gradually conveying to Members a more accurate knowledge of the monumental history of our early forefathers. New discoveries in this department are making every year.

In other respects the Publishing Sub-Committee hope that this Volume will be considered worthy of the Association, and they have again to thank Members for their co-operation and their kindness.



Archæologia Cambrensis.

THIRD SERIES, No. XVII.—JANUARY, 1859.

THE EARLS, EARLDOM, AND CASTLE OF PEMBROKE.

No. I.

It has but seldom happened that those families, in whose favour, in modern times, have been revived the titles of the great Norman nobles, could claim any close affinity with, or direct descent from, the distinguished warriors or statesmen by whom their original lustre was achieved. Thus it is with the Oxfords and Mortimers, the Leicesters, the Derbys, the Warwicks and Winchesters, the Staffords, the Hertfords, the Salisburys, and the Buckinghamhs. The earldoms of Arundel and Surrey, Norfolk and Northumberland, are indeed represented in blood, but through lines depending on more than one occasion upon the distaff for their continuity, while the representatives of the houses of Hastings, Nevill and Clinton, rare examples of pure male descent, have taken refuge in titles either of later creation, or anciently of subordinate consideration in their families. Hastings indeed commemorates in the title of Huntingdon an earldom originally held by David le Scot, heir of the throne of Scotland, whose daughter and heiress married the representative of that family.

The title of Pembroke belongs to the first of these categories, although its owners are not without illustra-

tions of their own. Those who now bear it are not connected, even irregularly, with the feudal earls.

The old earldom of Pembroke, not itself remarkable for wealth or extent, was rendered illustrious by the succession of able and powerful nobles who wore its coronet during the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries; and the names of Montgomery, of Clare, of Mareschal, of Valence, and of Hastings, than which none were better known among the barons of their age, were most distinguished in that branch of their families which bore successively the title of Pembroke.

The power of the Lords Marchers of Wales, to which body they belonged, was not only considerable, but it was in a measure independent of the crown. These lords held indeed under the crown, but they had "jura regalia," rights of high and low justice, of wreck, "Pren a phwll," of "tree and pit," of soc and sac, infangthef and outfingthef, and other barbarous names of yet more barbarous privileges. They had also their chancellor, chancery, and seal; their knightly vassals; and, until the reign of Henry VIII., the king's writ did not run in their territories.

Thus, 9 Edward I., Gilbert de Clare claimed to hold land in Glamorgan as his ancestors, by conquest, "sicut regale," and declined answering the royal "quo warranto" before taking counsel with his peers of England and the marchers of Wales, and 18 Edward I., he, the Earl of Hereford, and William de Braose, on the death of William de Braose, Bishop of Llandaff, claimed to hold his temporalities in their several marcher lordships. On this occasion De Clare asserted his lordship to include the whole territory of Glamorgan, (no doubt he excepted Gower,) and that he and his ancestors, except when in ward to the king, had always held the lands of the see during its vacancy. This dispute was settled in combination with the earl's marriage, by the admission and resignation of his rights, and a regrant of them to him and his countess for their lives, with reversion to the crown. (*Rolls. Plac. in Parl.* i. 42.) 19 Edward I., in the celebrated dispute which arose out of Morlais Castle, the

same Earls of Essex and Hertford claimed to have their disputes laid before their friends at a "Dies Marchiæ" before they brought them into the king's courts. In 21 Edward I. Fulk Fitz-Warine challenged the same right. (*Ab. Plac.* 201-31.) 30 Edward I. William de Braose claimed to be independent of the crown in Hereford and Gower, alleging that he had in Gower a chancellor, chancery, and seal, and power over life and death. (*Rot. Cur. Reg.* i. xxxi.) The Welsh bishops were also marchers. It appears from the Annals of Margam that, in 1131, there was a dispute *De jure Marchiarum*, between Bernard of St. David's, and Urban of Llandaff.

The marchers, among other privileges, had the chattels of all their tenants who died intestate. When the chattels of Sir William de Hastings were so taken, Henry III. admitted the right, but disputed its application on the ground that Sir William was a tenant *in capite*.

The marchers claimed to find silver spears for the support of the queen's canopy at a coronation, and did so provide them for Eleanor, Queen of Henry III., when they claimed, as "*Jus Marchiæ*," to bear the canopy, instead of the barons of the Cinque Ports.

No doubt, under colour of attainders and minorities, the crown not unfrequently stepped in and exercised the powers of its feudatories; but some pretext of this nature seems always to have been thought necessary. Any illegal infraction upon their privileges was always resented by the marchers, and by none more zealously, or more successfully, than the Earls of Pembroke.

The celebrated estuary of Milford Haven, running far up into the Welsh district of Dyfed, isolates from the body of the province a southern portion, which is thus converted into a sort of peninsula, accessible everywhere from the sea, intersected on the north by various branches from the Haven, and possessing a mild but moist climate, and a moderately fertile soil. This is the original district of Pembroke, a name now extended over a much larger

space. It is of Welsh origin, "Pen" designating its bold projection,

"That utmost point into the Iberian deep;"

while "Broke," "Bro," or "Braich" has long been a bone of contention among Welsh etymologists, far too nearly allied to the celebrated Wardour controversy about "Pen-val" to be approached scathless by an English antiquary. The whole tract is contained in the modern cantref or hundred of Penryne, and is itself composed of the three commotes of Pembroke, Coedrayt, and Manorbeer.—(*Lel. Itin.* v. 19.)

Of the early history of this remote subdivision of Wales very little has been recorded. Whatever may have been its advances in Christianity, or in the poetic literature of the Cwmri, fostered as is probable at least as early as the fourth century by a close intimacy with Ireland, all seems to have been swept away before the eleventh century. The peninsula lay peculiarly exposed to attacks from the sea, and appears to have suffered a full share of the piratical ravages of the Danes, who, from the middle of the eighth century, were frequent and dreaded visitors along the shores of the Bristol Channel, invading Dyfed under Ubba in 878, appearing occasionally in South Wales as late as the eleventh century, (*Powel, Carad.* p. 111,) and whose traces are probably preserved in the names of Skomer, Skokham, and Gateholm, still borne by some of the islands which lie scattered along the coasts of Dyfed.

This district was always a favourite point for communication between Wales and Ireland, countries inhabited by kindred people, who, after the Celtic manner, took a lively interest in each others' internal affairs.

The completed conquest and partition of England brought over a swarm of Normans, who, not having taken part in the original venture, and finding therefore little share in the spoils, obtained license to extend the sway of the Conqueror into Wales. They selected the southern and more exposed districts, accessible by sea, commencing with Gwent and Glamorgan; and they

profited largely by the disunion of the natives. As early as 1049, Griffith, Prince of North Wales, invited Sweyn, a son of Earl Godwin, to join in the invasion of West Wales; and in the brief reign of Harold,—much of whose early reputation was due to his victories over the Welsh, and his erection, it is related, of a palace at Portskewet, in Monmouthshire,—Caradoc ap Griffith, to avenge a defeat, made overtures to the Saxons, and these, repeated to the Normans, brought over in 1069–70 a small force, which withdrew only to return augmented about 1072, when occurred what was probably the first organized attack by the Normans upon West Wales.

By 1079 the Conqueror had arranged the defence of his own borders, and began to turn his attention upon his active and salient neighbours. Several authors affirm that, in this year, he entered Wales with an army, proceeded as far as St. David's, received homage and submission from the Welsh, and, some add, set at liberty a number of prisoners. (Jones, *History of Wales, Carte* i. 434; Ingr. *Sax. Chr.* 286.) In 1086–7, just before his death, William passed a Christmas, as he had occasionally done before, at Gloucester, upon the Welsh frontier. (M. Paris, *Flor. Worc.*, Powel, *Hollinshed*, *Lappenberg Ang. Sax.*)

William Rufus pursued his father's policy as regarded Wales. In 1091 he is said by William of Malmesbury to have led an army thither; and by other authorities, though generally unsuccessful to have gained a victory near Brecon, and to have slain Rhys, the Welsh leader. In 1092 he promoted the conquest of South and North Wales, and encouraged a strong league of barons led by Roger, Earl of Shrewsbury, Hugh, Earl of Chester, and Henry de Newburg, Earl of Warwick, the conqueror of Gower, who proposed to themselves the settlement of Powis, Cardigan, Ewyas, Dyfed and Gower. Earl Roger, head of the house of Montgomery, was their chief. He was a prudent, and able, and, after the fashion of his age, a religious noble. He held with his wife Mabel the great possessions of the Norman family of De Talvas, and in

his own right the town of Chichester, and the earldoms of Arundel and Shrewsbury, where he founded the yet extant castles, and by means of the latter conquered, and held in check, and gave his name to, the town and county of Montgomery. He did homage with the rest for their future conquest, and entered South Wales by sea in 1092.

Earl Roger was resisted by Cadogan ap Bleddyn, who is said to have repelled some earlier invaders, and to have recovered all the strong places except Pembroke and Rydcors. He seems to have held Roger in check, and in 1093 to have gained upon him considerably. In 1094 the attack was renewed, but still without success. In 1095 Rufus, returning from Normandy, led the invaders, attacking Montgomery in January, and North Wales at Michaelmas. (*Carte.*) Both in this and the following year he was unsuccessful, and the castle of Montgomery was lost. Earl Roger, left to himself, probably made good his ground in Middle Wales, and rebuilt his castle within the year; for, on the 27th August following, he was, with other barons, slain by the Welsh between Cardiff and Brecknock. There is, however, another version which represents him as setting aside the last three days of his life to prayer and conference in the abbey of Shrewsbury, and there dying in something of the odour of sanctity, 27th August, 1094. Earl Roger is the reputed founder of Kilgerran Castle, said to have been completed by Gilbert Strongbow.

His place in West Wales was filled by Arnulph, a younger son, styled by some writers Earl of Pembroke. Inheriting no land, he applied for and received from Rufus license to conquer Dyfed; and he is thought to have built the original castle at Pembroke, where he placed Gerald de Windsor as castellan.

Whether Arnulph built or rebuilt any part of the present castle is uncertain; but that he left a fortress there on a large scale is evident, from his gift, in 1098, of "the church of St. Nicholas, within his castle of Pembroke, and twenty carucates of land," to the Norman abbey of St. Martin, at Sayes, founded by his father.

(*Monast.* and Tanner.) This he did for the weal of his own soul, that of his father, and that of his brother Hugh, surnamed by the Welsh "Goch," from the red colour of his hair, and recently (1098) slain. In consequence, a Benedictine priory, a cell to St. Martin's, and dedicated to St. Nicholas and St. John the Evangelist, was established at Pembroke, where the ruins are still known as Monkton. In 1097 Rufus was again in Wales, from Midsummer to August, and with great loss. He passed his last Christmas, 1100, at Gloucester.

Upon the king's death, in 1100, Arnulph strengthened his position, and with him

"Came Robert de Belesme through his overweening,
And passed hither over the sea, and into Wales went,"

where the two brothers took a prominent place among the turbulent nobility who adhered to Duke Robert, and defended in 1102 Bridgenorth, Shrewsbury, and Arundel Castles against the king. Peter of Langtoft continues,—

"Within days thirty taken was he through spy
And led to King Henry; done had he felony,
And his brother Arnold ———"

Some accounts place the exile of the two brothers in 1102, others state that after the banishment of Robert de Belesme, Arnulph, still supporting Curthose and his own brother's interests, strengthened Pembroke Castle, and made overtures to the Welsh. Finally, however, he fled to Ireland, and married Lafracoth, daughter of King Morcar. (*Oder. Vital.*)

Henry speedily detached the Welsh from his cause, and cut off his return to Wales. In 1103 he appears as assisting the Irish to beat off a piratical attack from Magnus of Norway, but he finally fled to Normandy, where he took part in the battle of Alençon in 1118. Meantime, Henry placed Saher, one of his knights, at Pembroke; but in 1102 he restored the charge to Gerald the former castellan. The castle must therefore be regarded at this period as vested in the crown.

Gerald was third son of Walter Fitz-Other, castellan

of Windsor, founder of the great families of Fitz-Gerald in Ireland, and Carew and Windsor in England and Ireland. He became the third husband of Nest, daughter of Rhys ap Twdwr, and sister of Griffith ap Rhys, Princes of South Wales. By her he was father of William, Maurice, and Griffith Fitz-Gerald, and Walter, Bishop of St. David's. (Hollinshed, 109.) Nest had been mistress to Henry I., and by him was mother of Henry, and of Robert Earl of Gloucester. One of Gerald's grandchildren, the son either of his son Gerald, or of his daughter Angharad, for the matter is doubtful, was the celebrated historian Giraldus Cambrensis, or De Barri, whose family may possibly have given name to the Glamorganshire island of Barry, but most certainly did not, as has been supposed, derive it from thence.

Gerald is reputed to have rebuilt Pembroke Castle; but this more probably relates to Carew, a corruption of the Welsh "Caerau," "Castra," a neighbouring stronghold, whence one of his sons, Ido or Odo de Carrio, derived his name. Both Carews and Windsors long remained in the district. As late as 8 Richard II. Sir William de Windsor appears by an inquisition to hold the lordship of Manorbeer, and the castle and manor of Penally. (*Inq. p. m.* iii. 69.)

Soon after Gerald was installed, Owen ap Cadogan ap Bleddyn entered Pembroke Castle by a peculiarly dirty piece of treachery, and stole thence Nest, and Gerald's two sons, and took them to Powis. Gerald drove Owen into Ireland, and recovered first the children, and finally their mother. Owen, assisted by the Irish, returned to Wales, and carried on for many years a desultory war against Gerald and the men of Pembroke.

Pembroke about 1111 received a colony of Flemings. Men of this nation were not unknown in England. Several had come over with, and been encouraged by, the Conqueror, and others were in favour with Henry's son-in-law the emperor, and with Henry himself, whose mother Maud was daughter to Baldwin, Earl of Flanders. In consequence of an inundation in their own country, a

considerable number emigrated about this time to England, and were kindly received by Henry, and sent to settle themselves in Pembroke, as a barrier, says Malmesbury, against the Welsh. They speedily colonized and defended the peninsula, and are described by Giraldus as a brave and contented people.

A little before this time, about 1107, Henry, irritated by the murder of a Flemish bishop then travelling in West Wales, and much engaged in the contest for the investitures with Archbishop Anselm and Pope Paschal II., and having in view an expedition to Normandy, called in the aid of Gilbert de Clare, a nobleman well known in Normandy, England, and Wales, and whose uncle Walter was the conqueror of North Gwent. To him Henry offered the dangerous permission to conquer Cardigan, the inheritance of Cadogan ap Bleddyn.

Gilbert de Clare was the descendant and ancestor of a strong-blooded and powerful race of barons, who left their mark upon almost every great transaction of the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries in Normandy and England, and latterly in Wales and Ireland. He was descended from Richard, Duke of Normandy, whose natural son, Geoffrey, Count of Eu, was father to Gislebert, surnamed "Crispin," Count of Brionne and Eu, a man of violence, who was put to death by a family he had injured. He was father, some say by Arlotta the Conqueror's mother, to RICHARD and Baldwin, who assisted in the conquest of England.

Baldwin, styled indifferently "de Molis," "Meules," "de Sap," "de Exeter," and "Le Viscomte," the two latter titles relating to his office of sheriff of Devon, stood high in Duke William's confidence. He resided at Okehampton, and at the close of the western rebellion, in 1068, when Gytha, Harold's mother, fled to Steepholm, and Exeter, after a fourteen to eighteen days' siege, surrendered to the Conqueror, he received from that prince twenty houses in the town, and 159 manors in the district, and was left with a strong garrison to construct a castle. How well he did his work is evident from the remains still extant.

The earthworks are the most formidable in England, and surpass even those at Wallingford. Baldwin died before 1091, having married Emma, daughter of an aunt of the Conqueror, probably Adelaide, wife of Renaud de Bourgoyne. They had issue, Robert, Richard, and William.

Robert regained the alienated inheritance of Brionne in 1090 from Duke Robert, on the rebellion of Robert, Earl of Meulan, and afterwards when called upon to yield it up he refused, and stood an assault, of which a very spirited account is given by Odericus Vitalis. Brionne occupied an island between Montreuil and St. Evrault, and the manor of Sap was near it. Robert died in 1135. Of William nothing is recorded.

RICHARD FITZ-GILBERT, called from his Norman manor, or as some untruly say from Benefield, in Northamptonshire, "de Bienfaite," and sometimes "de Clare," and "de Tonbridge," from his principal English possessions, was one of the most considerable and most richly rewarded of the Norman adventurers. In Normandy he had Bienfaite and Orbec. In England, besides Tonbridge, he received in Surrey thirty-eight lordships, in Essex thirty-five, in Cambridgeshire three, and in Suffolk, including Clare, ninety-five, in all 171 lordships. (Foss. Judges, i. 30.)

The Leuca or Lowy of Tonbridge he is said to have obtained with the manor of Homet, in Normandy, from the Archbishop of Canterbury, in exchange for Brionne. It is related that a thong being extended round Brionne was transferred to England and laid out at Tonbridge, so as to include an equal area. This ordinary story, though very generally received, is scarcely consistent with the figure of the Lowy, which is well known and preserved. It is very irregular. A part, tolerably compact, is on the east bank of the Medway, including the castle, town, and suburbs, and part is on the west bank, forming two peninsulas, one of which includes the Somerhill domain, and extends almost to Tonbridge Wells. The franchise is probably of Saxon date. It is entered in *Domesday* as

belonging to Earl Richard. 42 and 43 Henry III. it is called the "Baleuca," and the "Leucata de Tonbridge." Its present name is the Lewy. (Hasted, *Kent*, ii. 308; *Cal. Rot. Pat.* 30, 1.)

This Lewy of Tonbridge was claimed by Becket as a fief of his see, and the earl's refusal, under the king's order, to do homage, was one of the grievances brought forward by the prelate. The homage then withheld was afterwards conceded to Archbishop Walter Hubert.

In 1073 Earl Richard was joint chief justice of England with William de Warrene, and in that capacity he assisted the Regent Odo to put down Waltheof's conspiracy.

On the death of William, the earl at first supported Duke Robert, whom he joined in inviting to England. In 1088 he was besieged for two days, (*Carte*,) wounded, and taken in Tonbridge Castle, by William Rufus, to whom he then swore allegiance.

In 1091, while fighting for Rufus at the siege of Coucy, he was taken by Curthose; and in 1095 he was a sharer in Mowbray's conspiracy, when he is called "de Tonbridge." Soon after this his warlike tastes led him into South Wales, where he made an inroad into Cardigan, in returning from which he was waylaid and slain by the Welsh, under Iorwerth, brother of the lord of Carleon, near Llanthony.

Richard was buried at Ernulphsbury, or St. Neot's, co. Hunts, a manor inherited by his wife; and he is reputed to have given lands at Tooting to the monks of Bec, who established a priory there.

He married Rohaise, sister of Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham, and eventually heiress of his vast estates in England and Normandy. Of their five children,—

1. Roger de Bienfaite, called by Lappenberg the second son, supported Duke Robert against his father in 1080, and in 1109 accompanied Maud, daughter of Henry I. to Germany, and was present at her marriage with the Emperor Henry. He was distinguished in arms under Henry I., whom in 1119 he encouraged to

fight with Louis of France, and shared in the battle and the victory. He is recorded to have slain Robert, son of Humphry de Bellomont. He died childless, and bequeathed his possessions to his nephew, Gilbert, son of his brother of the same name.

2. GILBERT, who carried on the succession.

3. Walter, conqueror of Nether Gwent, who also bequeathed his possessions to his nephew, Gilbert.

4. Robert, died 1135. He married a daughter of Waltheof, Earl of Huntingdon, and was ancestor of the great baronial house of Fitz-Walter.

5. Richard, a monk of Bec, was Abbot of Ely. There were also two daughters, one of whom married Raoul de Tillieres, or Telgus.

Rohaise, the widow, remarried Eudo Dapifer. She attached St. Neot's to the abbey of Bec.

GISLEBERT, or GILBERT DE CLARE, was, from his residence in Gwent, often, though irregularly, called Earl of Striguil. Striguil was probably founded by William Fitz-Osbern, Earl of Hereford, and is one of the three Monmouthshire castles mentioned in *Domesday*.

In 1095 he joined Robert de Mowbray in the northern rebellion against Rufus; but seeing the king about to fall personally into an ambush, he warned him of the danger. Three years later, 12 William II., while in rebellion with Robert, Earl of Moreton, he was besieged and taken by the king in Tonbridge Castle. About 1107, summoned by Henry I., he entered West Wales. Shortly afterwards he invaded Cardigan by sea, reduced it to submission from the Teivi to the Ystwyth, and founded the castles of Aberystwyth, Aberteivi or Cardigan, and re-edified that of Kilgerran. By this means he forced Owen ap Caradoc to make terms with Gerald, then in charge of Pembroke Castle. Gilbert died about 1115, Hasted says 1111, of consumption, to the great joy of his Welsh neighbours. (Powel, 151.)

Gilbert endowed richly the abbey of Bec, annexing to it the church of St. John at Clare, with seven stalls founded by the Confessor, and adding to this other lands

for the repose of his own soul, and those of his father, mother, and his brother Godfrey, not elsewhere mentioned, perhaps not legitimate, buried in the church-yard of Clare. He was also a liberal contributor to the monks of Thorney, Lewes, and Gloucester. (Dugd. *Baron.* 207.)

He married Adeliza, daughter of the Count of Clermont, and by her had four sons, and a daughter, Rohaise. Adeliza seems to have founded the commandery of Melchbourn, co. Beds. (Tanner.)

GEO. T. CLARK.

Dowlais, January, 1859.

(*To be continued.*)

LETTERS OF WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
OF IVY TOWER, PEMBROKESHIRE,
TO THEOPHILUS JONES, OF BRECON.

No. II.

(*Concluded from p. 382, Vol. IV.*)

III.

Ivy Tower. Tenby 9. August 1810

Dear Sir

First thanking you from my heart for your kind present which arrived after I had sent you my Primitive History; the carriage of which I was so unpolite as not to defray; not indeed thro a niggardly turn, but because letters and parcels *hence* postpaid have not been received;—I am astonished at what curious intelligence your Celtic friend has superadded to Bryant. I wish Mr Davies in quoting that author had set down the chapter and verse of each writer from whom Mr Bryant has respectively deduced his conclusions. For our English mythologist, as to what he says mostly from his own conjectures, merits for his motto,—*Quod vult, valde vult.* Not but I ever deemed the 8 Arkites the primitive general Cabiri. But Ham's family deified 8 persons of that *peculiar* family namely

1. Noah, the parent of the pagan Gods Oceanus; Ogen, whence old men were termed Ogenides. Muth (or Pluto or

- Serapis) according to Varro—Nilus I.—Proteus I.—Nereus Grandævus—From him Ham was termed Barmoth—Noah is the Fish Notius in Hyginus Astron. 2. 30 & 41.
2. Tethys, Noah's consort.
 3. Ham, Chamos; Opus, Cham ob; Phtha; Anak; old Prometheus: Cronos; Belus; Sol; Marnas; Taran; Thor; Καμ-ηφίς; Volian of Gaul; Thamuz or Thaumus, or Genitor Mavors: Zamolxis, or Zam-ol Zeus; Ham the mighty God. Plutarch's Army (and see Sanchoniatho). Cam-Eses or Hizzus—Mars Adonis—Ababas—Gabirus. Zeth Prometheus.
 4. Ham's wife, Thebe; Latona, see Herodot. 2. 156. The ancient Venus Mother of the (Egyptian) Gods: Athyr; Beros: Maya: Cabeira; Astarte: Anaitis; Diana: Atargatis Derceto: Baaltis: Alilat; Mylitta; Ceres Antiquissima Minerva.
 5. Misor: Menes, Mendes or Pan, (see Herodot. 2. 46). Osiris,—*antiquissimum Ægypti numen* in Tacitus:—Isiris Cadmillus, Priapus—Agathodæmon—Ogmeon,—Dionysius—Hermes I. Aroueris, an old God, in Plutarch.
 6. Misor's wife Isis, Chamyna, Phoronis, Bona Dea.
 7. Thwth Hermogenes (see Eratosthenes) Hermanubis; Trismegistus. He is deemed an ancient God by Plato.
 8. Apis or Epius, Ismunus.

So much for your Celtic friend's "*Ogdoad*."

The Titans (some 7 centuries afterwards) affected the names of these primitive Gods. Altho Druidical rites prevailed in Samothrace, and Circe's cauldron and that of Diana at Tauris were Druidical, yet Tuitho, or Teutat sometimes named Tat, Ham's Great Grandson, who came into Europe, probably expelled by the Hycsi pastors, and died in Spain; brought the Arkite rites among the Celtæ: but when Joshua expelled Canaanites, *after* the Trojan war, (3. 6. Pomponius Mela) they brought additional rites, disliked at first in Britain. Thus Sarum had its name from Saron, Phenician for an oak: Ambermount signifies Sacred Mount; Beli-Sama Holy Queen: Sadwrn, Patent &c. Trojans also brought Phrygian rites (after the example of Pius Æneas) to Britain: for their arrival here is not an antient tale.

Mr Davies seems not to have perused Lucian *De Dea Syria*. In her temple was a hole through which it was feigned that the flood sunk away. But Lucian says the names of the Gods were first known in Egypt—See Herodotus 250. t 52.—

Menw (page 13) was the first Egyptian Menes, Ham's son Misor, the primitive Mercury, and Hamberades. I admire the Astronomical Truth (page 55-6)

The ancients counted 3 floods;—Deucalion's; that of Ogyges; but they say not in whose time the first was, page 97. *Név*, Heaven, is the Russian Nebo, the Assyrian Deity. As Tacitus wrote that Mona's altars were polluted with blood of Captives and events were predicted from their entrails. This account resembles the magical rites of Persia, in a poem among the *Catalecta Poetarum*;—

Fata per humanas solitus præoscere fibras,
 Impius infanda religione sapor;
 Pectoris ingenui salientia viscera flammis
 Imposuit; magico carmine rupit humum;
 Ausus ab Elysiis Pompeium ducere campos &c.

Compare what P. Fugiens quotes from R. Simeon; and Strabo, of the Gauls: Q. Curtius 4. Diodorus Siculus 20: Justin 23: Plato, in Minois; with the burnt offerings of the Druids in Wicker idols: also see Deuteronomy 12. 31.—2 Kings 17. 21.—Psalm 106. 37. 38.—Jeremy 7. 31: & 19. 5.—Ezek. 16. 20; & 23. 39:—Solomon's Wisdom, 14. 23.

As Sanchoniatho has recorded that the Phenician Agroueris “was drawn from place to place in a shrine by a yoke of oxen,” so Tacitus says, “In an Oceanic isle stood a sacred grove; the Goddess Demeter, covered with a vest was paraded about in a vehicle drawn by cows,” like Ammon in Q. Curtius. Moloch's Tabernacle is mentioned Act. 7. 43. The Carthaginians carried about in covered chariots, termed by Eustathius (Il. 1.) portable temples, idols borne by oxen. Thus Sulpitius Severus says, “the Gauls made a procession about their farms with their Gods covered with a white veil. Tacitus adds the Goddess was afterwards bathed in a rivulet; this resembles the Brahmans (in Bartolomeo) laving the Goddess Bhagavani in a holy tank: also the Roman rite as to Ceres, 6. Kal. April, according to Ammian: when as Herodian writes, they paraded with Pluto; as still done by our *Morrice* Dancers, so termed from *Mawr Rhys*, Great King (Sol) the *Morichus* of Alex. ab Alex. b. 4.—At Herodotus 2. 63, we read that the EGYPTIANS carried about wooden idols in small temples, on four wheeled cars. Theodoret (Serm. 4) says the *Ioulos* was sung to Ceres: It was the tropical festival.

As to *Caer Sida*; *Sida* in Arabic is a Lady. But *Σιδη*, like *Rimmon*, is a Pomegranate: Its strong shell including a multitude of seeds, it was deemed a fit emblem of the ark.

373. *Loegrians*, *Lloech Gwr*, *Silvestres*,—*Gwynedd*, *Veneti*, *Fair Tribe*.

374. *Gwrtheirn*, Lord of the Tourn, or Moet; hence *Attorney*. *Sir*, Born in *Tenby*, I have only learnt some Welsh nouns.

Therefore am no good critic, as to your extraordinary present. Did I know how safely to send him a copy of my primitive history, he should be welcome to it. Many passages in it may confirm many assertions in his book—But I would recommend it to him to publish an *Edition of Nennius*. It cannot be well done but by a learned Cambrian, who would annex to every Latin name its British. I could send in a little help. I remain Sir your obliged servant m.

W. WILLIAMS.

Theophilus Jones, Esquire
Brecon.

IV.

Ivy Tower Tenby; 15 Augst. 1810

My good Sir

Very entertaining has been your favour this morning: I was particularly delighted to find that after all your labours to gratify the public will find information as well as (*sic*) arising from your particular duties. You can for amusement write so perfectly at your ease. You doubtless conceive that what I wrote of Celtic Lore was with a wish it should be communicated to the excellent Rector of Bishopstone. Some 4 days ago I noted what has pleased me wonderfully; for it has confirmed me in the belief that Noah not only *finally* settled somewhere eastward of the Indus: but that he debarked from the ark thereabouts. Mount Masis in Armenia could not have been the scene of disembarkation. Elephants buffaloes camels Horses Asses &c could never have safely descended thence. And, confined between the Euxina and Baltic it was not a site whence men & animals could expand themselves commodiously over the old world. I conclude that Noah grounded and landed on exceeding high land with a long gradual descent toward lower regions. A vast country of this description is between Balk and Thibet: And as the genuine Berosus wrote that Noah's family went *round*, to go to Shinar, I take it to mean taking a circuit round the heads of the Indus: & that therefore the ark rested eastward of that river, on the Bol-Ur hills, having Cashmere on the south and Cashgar on the north. The vast height of that region is proved by great rivers running thence every way; as the ancient river Oxus westward into the Aral Lake;—the Indus, Ganges, and the Burrampooter southward; the vast yellow river runs eastward to and thro all China: the Irtish runs northward into the Oby, & both united into the Icy Sea. Consulting Forster's Map of Tartary I was agreeably surprized to find a Province

S.E. of the above hills, named *Kilan*, a name of Noah:—See *The Druid Rites* p. 257. I think “Chethem” akin to Chittim, latinized into Cetii, not meaning as Bochart and others deem “Latent,” whence Latin; but from Ketos, a name of the ark. p. 159 & 122. The custom of bidding to weddings prevailed even in the East, as we learn from our Saviour, *Mat. 22*. Here in Pembrokeshire the orator on such occasions is named a Llafer (see p. 270). The sounding and ringing bridge stone at St David’s, over which Henry 2 was warned not to pass was named *Llech laver*. But now occurs to me your *Maen Lia*. This shows that many old Gomerian words had been superseded by adventitious terms. Thus *Dwr* water is *ιδωρ*, which Plato deemed a Phrygian word;—Water in old Cymbraeg (*sic*) is *Au*: hence *Aberddau*;—*Llyd-au*, watershore—*Glau*, rain. Owing to this innovation of terms illiterate persons have united the old and new names together. Thus, near me a natural carn has been named *Carn Rock*; at Tenby a rock near S. Catherine’s Islet is named *Scur rock*: but *scur*, *scar*, *tor*, *tar*, all signify a rock as *Tzor*, *Tyre* does. Many are the oriental terms crept into the Celtic, as *Caer*, *Llan*, *Maen*. Now your stone, *Maen Lia*, is literally Stone stone; for the famous regal stone, now in Westminster Abbey was named *Lia Fail*, the Fatal stone. Greek is composed much of the 3 primitive tongues. The Celtic or Japhetan;—the Syriac, or Shemite, Gothic Tartarian;—and the Phœnician, or Chaldee, Ham’s language. A stone, *Lapis*, is in Greek *λιθος*; both the Greek & Latin names are from our *Lia*; for these people were apt to interpose, or prefix, consonants to give strength to their language. Thus from the Greek, who have immemorably lost their 6th letter or numeral, comes the Latin *Fibius*; and their *Sol* is from the Celtic. Cambrians pronounce their F like the Hebrew *Vau*; and each is the 6th letter in their respective alphabets. The ancient Tuscans had the digamma F:—See Swinton.

At p. 23. *Gwron* seems to be *Gwr on*, viz *Solis*; solar priest.

At p. 13 (& 262). *Menw* seems the first *Menes*, Ham’s son *Misor*.

At p. 435–436. Pharaon seems *Pharao On*.

At p. 438. The cat is *Bubastis*, the emblem of the Egyptian *Diana*, as the owl was of *Minerva*; both names respect *Luna*, Empress of Night when cats and owls are vigilant.

At p. 212. The circle of glass, reminds me of the sacred sea of glass.

At p. 94. I rejoiced to find that Hebrew was used in Druidical lore & (138) an ox represented a Druidical God, as well as an Egyptian.

Somewhat of minor note I might add: but I must attend to the letter I am now favoured with. Our good Bp. far transcends my praise. But never shall I see H—west again! I can scarcely crawl along my parlour. Had the weather proved genial I would have presumed to invite you hither and to have sent a good horse; but to see a person (who till 60 years old, active and blest with spirits) lame languid, and debilitated and void of appetite would be unpleasant altho my spirits at sight of an agreeable visitor return some hours. But an Oceanic atmosphere quite overwhelms me, as well as my Hay.

The transfer of property in Wales can only be touched in a summary way and in a few rare instances. Ludlow decisions and combinations bestowed estates at will, as the Herald's Office confers coat armour. The *Maxima Est Veritas* must be lost sight of, and I have long since ceased to venerate Tomb stones. One is in Laugharne on *Penoir* and one is in Tenby on a quondam blacksmith!!

Of Churches the small one of Eglwys Cymmun, between Laugharne and Tavern Spite seems very ancient & a model of one of the most ancient in Kent. I know not that I have seen Llangadwrn Church; it is an *antiquarian* name! I remain Sir very truly your obliged humble Servant

WM. WILLIAMS.

Theophilus Jones Esquire Brecon.

V.

Ivy Tower. 30. Augst 1810.

Dear Sir

While you are tracing pedigrees which you deem ancient, I have lately been examining one more ancient: and find that St Matthew gives us the tables of the Royal succession while Luke has recorded Christ's parental descent. Matthew omits 3 because Jehu was permitted to be their Lord paramount, and the Jeconias which begins his 3^d class was junior to him in the 2^d class. Some in Mathew no more begat their respective successors than Queen Elizabeth begat King James.

But to your last favour. "Canton" you put into Coventry; I will try to fetch it out by the help of some learned English writers. Johnson says "It is a small parcel or division of land" without setting it at the Land's End. He quotes Sir John Davies on Ireland whose words were "only that little canton of land called the English pale containing 4 shires." On the *verb* "canton" he quotes Locke, who says "Families shall canton his empire into less governments for themselves;"—also "to have

his territories cantoned out into parcels," Swift. And Addison says "to have all the mighty monarchies of the world cantoned out into petty states." Berne and other cantons of the Swiss are not squeezed into a corner. I shall therefore hold to my cantons; which my great grandsire W^m Williams who was great grandson of Bp. Ferrar, displayed on his Father's monument quartered with the arms as I sent you. For the Rudd's arms the copper table was divided into 2 parts; and perhaps my ancestor W^m W^{ms} complimented the Archdeacon Rudd with the former part of the Table: and a distinct scutcheon of the Boars' heads was set over it. In the other half is the mention of Bp Ferrar and his descendants, as I have sent you, set forth in 1655; and his arms quartered with W^{ms} being the arms of Rob. Wms. Grandson of Rob. Ferrar in a distinct shield and place from Rudd's shield. The stone work of the monument was repaired A.D. 1767. But the stone cutter instead of renewing the two distinct scutcheons of Rudd & W^{ms}, joined them together, and in his window set Rudd's on the side next to the inscription on Rudd, whose Boars' heads H. Gwynne of Garth placed in his arms for Lady Rudd. I have seen this coat marshalled in the arms of Sir John Price, and it was Lord Carbury's,—see the Peerage. Near 70 years ago the Rev^d. Edw. Yardley took out a scutcheon for my father, just as you have received the arms from me. But the scutcheon you have sent contains the arms borne by the Ferrars (or Farrers) of Enwood Halifax. But I cannot agree with Wright or Halifax that the Bp. was born at Enwood; tho' I believe the Ferrars there were akin to him. The Rev^d John Watson, on Halifax, 4^o treats of Bp. Ferrar; and only says as to his birth that Thoresby (p. 196) "seems to think" that he belonged to the family settled at Enwood. I hope if you mention Browne Willis & Ant. Wood it will be to contradict and censure them, as they truly deserve. Of these two calumniators Watson says thus; "Willis in his survey says 'The Bp. became a most miserable dilapidator.'" But Watson adds "this writer I think treats his character too severely; as likewise does A. Wood."—Watson might in plain terms have said, they have both cruelly belied him. His persecutors (who trumped up 56 articles all false and most of them ridiculously frivolous) charged him not with being a dilapidator. No; the Bp made such dilapidators his foes by proceeding against *them*. Watson says p. 469 "It is no great wonder indeed that malice should shew itself on this occasion: two of the chief managers of the prosecution, Dⁿ Young and D^r Meyrick had been removed from their offices by this Bp., as he writes to the Lord Chancellor "for their covetous respect to lucre." These two fled, cowardly; yet afterwards assumed merit, and became

Prelates!! As to Bp. Godwin he was himself a fawning time server and shrunk from the stern steadiness of Bp. Ferrar. Watson says at p 470, "Among the Harleian MSS (see No 420 of the Catalogue) are several papers touching the Bp's trial not in Fox; the book is called the 5th vol. of Fox's papers bought of Strype. Burnet 2-215 seems led away by the Bp's malicious accusations. Watson (p. 244,) says that Thoresby drew up a pedigree of the Ferrars of Enwood; but shews not the Bp's parentage. Watson p 245 gives the arms of Henry Ferrar of Enwood, "on a Bend engrailed sable 3 horse shoes argent." This is no reason I should admit these arms to be Bp. Ferrar's, against the testimony of my great grandsire. Nor can I admit some of his, mentioned by you, against the Bp's own written testimony. As to the arms you have sent me for those of Lewis Williams, it is (according to my documents) false heraldry. For his wife carried the Bp's estate in Abergwilly to her husband and their issue; & her arms should be on a small shield in the centre of his!

When Q. Elizabeth established the Reformation, any surnamed Ferrar affected descent from the Bp (Finis!) so now R—— F—— (more last words) but what signifies a degraded Bp to so great a man as one who boasted of "his ancestors the Princes of Wales;" pox take him. "F——" is not Celtic, it sounds plaguy Gothic! As to Pennant's name, if Gom'r Aey, I need not tell you that it be pronounced Pen-nànt.

I am Sir your sincere & obliged

WM. WILLIAMS.

Bp. Ferrar himself has written his name repeated Ferrar, not Farrer, as the family of Enwood Halifax.

Having (after much preparation & expense) begun this summer to translate the New Testament, which is wanted, altho of late years several new translations have come abroad, I have completed S. Matthew; but from decayed constitution at 74 years old and avocations I much fear that I shall not finish it, exceedingly requisite as it is!

Theophilus Jones Esquire
Brecon

In a different hand—(Jones'?)

Rice Rudd of Aberglasney 276th Bart created Dec. 8
1628. Az a Lion rampant and Canton or

WM WMS. Ivy Tower
Augt 1810

Ab' it & ab' it

MONA MEDIÆVA.

No. XXI.

LLANDEGFAN.



Llandegfan Church.

THE church in this parish is, in its older portions, of the beginning of the fifteenth century, though many additions and alterations have been effected during the present. It consisted originally of a nave and chancel, but two chapels have been added, giving it the appearance of a cross-church. The southern chapel has been enlarged, and the plan has been rendered by it so anomalous that the chancel has become one of the most inconsiderable features in the building. At the west end stands a tower, erected by Lord Bulkeley in 1811. Very few architectural details of any interest remain. The original font of the

church is (1848) in the garden of Nant Howel, and a stoup on a tall pedestal, of rather doubtful design, serves for it on the north side of the nave. Against the east wall of the chancel is affixed a monument, with the half effigy of a gentleman of the guard, in a red doublet slashed with black, and the Royal arms on the breast, the whole in an oval frame; a death's head crowned above, and two small badges of three feathers, in labels bearing "*Ich Dien*" below. On a tablet in the base is the following inscription:—

TO Y^R MEMORY OF

M^R THOMAS DAVIS GĒNT

SERVANT TO Y^R TWO MOST ILLVSTRIOVS PRINCES HENRY & CHARLES
 BOTH PRINCES OF WALES AND NOW TO KING CHARLES Y^R FIRST MESSENGER
 IN ORDINARY OF HIS MTIES CHAMBER WHO IN HIS LIFE TIME IN CHRISTIAN
 CHARITIE CONFERR'D ON THIS PISHE OF LLAN DIGVAN WHERE HE WAS BORNE
 Y^R SOMME OF FIFTY TWO SHILLINGS YEARELY FOR EVER TO Y^R RELIEFE OF
 Y^R POORE IN THIS PARISH THAT IS TO SAY ON EVERY SYNDAY MORNING AFT^R
 DIVINE SERVICE ONE DOZEN OF BREAD FOR EVER, AND FOR Y^R CONTINVANCE HERE
 OF HE HATH GIVEN TO Y^R CHVRCHWARDENS FOVRE SHILLINGS A YEARE FOR EVER.
 HE GAVE THIS AGED 62 & AFTER DIED IN GOD'S FEARE AN^O 1649.

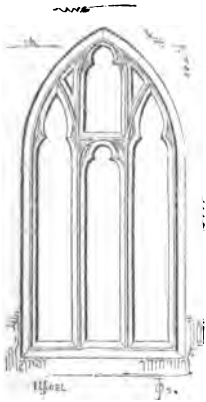
This is the mother church of Beaumaris, and is dedicated to St. Tegfan, a saint of the sixth century, of whom Professor Rees (*Welsh Saints*, p. 238) says,—

"About this period (A.D. 500 to A.D. 542) lived Tegfan, the son of Cardudwys, of the line of Cadrod Calchfynydd; and though the number of generations between him and his ancestor exceeds the usual allowance for the interval of time, it does not exceed the bounds of probability. He was the brother of Gallgu Rhieddog, and is said to have been the founder of Llandegfan, Anglesey."

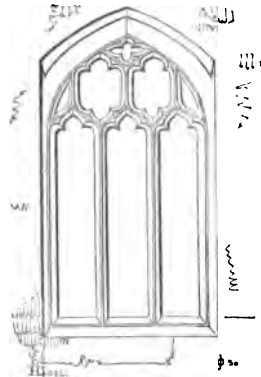
The church-yard is a spot of quiet beauty, and contains among other tombs one belonging to two infant daughters of the author of this paper.

PENMYNYDD.

The church consists of a nave and chancel, with a small chapel at the north-east corner of the former. The internal dimensions of the nave are 38 feet by 22 feet; of the chancel, 30 feet by 20 feet. It is most probably of the beginning of the fifteenth century, and has replaced a much older building, small fragments of which, parts of Norman chevron-mouldings, are worked up in the outer walls. The nave has two entrances, north and south, the latter under a porch, and has only two lateral windows, one being of two lights, square-headed, and trifoliated; but in the west gable is a window of three lights, of which an engraving is given. This west end carries a small gable for two bells. The mouldings are plain chamfers throughout, and the masonry carefully finished. The font is a plain octagonal basin without a shaft, standing on three steps; it has no doubt, as in other



West Window, Nave.



East Window, Chancel.

Anglesey churches, replaced a much older one, now destroyed. In the chapel on the north side of the nave is a low tomb in the north wall, nearly at the level of the ground, with a slab so plain that it might almost be suspected to have served for an Easter sepulchre; it is under a four-centred arch of the fifteenth century, the upper

curves of which run soon after their origin into straight lines, bearing a finial on the vertex, while from the ends of the hood-moulding run up plain shafts, terminating in finials at the same level with that in the centre. The workmanship is not careful, and the sections of the mouldings show this arch to be somewhat later than the other portions of the building. The chancel arch, of two orders, plainly chamfered, rises from piers chamfered with caps under square abaci. In the south wall are two windows, square-headed, similar to those in the nave, a priest's door, and a sedile under a plain pointed arch, with a reclining back of rather unusual design. The piscina is in the wall towards the east of this. In the north wall is a window similar to the two others, and a doorway now blocked up. The east window is of three lights, and is here engraved.

In the middle of the chancel formerly stood a magnificent altar-tomb of alabaster, bearing recumbent figures of a knight and lady; but this was, in 1848, removed for greater safety to the chapel in the nave, where it is protected from further injury by a railing. Tradition states that the tomb was brought hither from the Friary of Llanvaes at the Dissolution, and that it belonged to some member of the Tudor family. There is nothing but tradition for the ground of this statement; it was, however, considered sufficiently authentic to induce her present Majesty to give £50 for the removal and reparation of this fine monument, not before it was time, for the parishioners had long been accustomed to chip off portions of the alabaster, and grind them into powder for medicinal purposes. The body of the tomb consists of slabs divided into a series of niches and pannelled compartments, bearing shields. No figures now remain under the canopies, and the armorial bearings on the shields have been so completely obliterated that only in one or two cases can a chevron be faintly traced. There is no inscription, nor any other indication whereby to discover the family of the personages whose effigies have been so elaborately and beautifully carved. They lie on separate

slabs, placed side by side; they are probably portraits, from the peculiarities of the features; and they have been executed with the utmost care. All the ornaments are admirably detailed, and the whole constitutes a good specimen of art at the end of the fourteenth century. In the engraving the recumbent figures are given, and the injuries they have sustained will be easily perceived.

Against the east wall of the chancel, over a projecting stone serving probably as a credence table, is a stone slab commemorating one of the connections of the Tudor family. It has a shield of arms, with these bearings, viz., Per pale,—1. A chevron between 3 Saracens' heads, (to dexter,) 2 and 1; crest, a Saracen's head. 2. Three conies, 2 and 1; crest, a coney; and this inscription,—

HERE LYETH INTERRED THE BODY
OF CONNINGESBY WILLIAMS LATE
OF PENMYNYDD IN THE CONNTY (*sic*) OF
ANGLESEY ESQ^R WHO BEING TWICE
MARRĪD HAD FOR HIS FIRST WIFE
MARG^T OWEN DAUGHTT^R & HEIR OF RICH^D
OWEN TUDOR OF PENMYNYDD AFORES^D
& S^D CONNTY (*sic*) OF ANGLESEY ESQ^R DECĒD
& FOR HIS SECOND WIFE JANE
GLYNNE HEIR OF PLACE NEWYDD.
IN THE CONNTY OF CARNARVON. DECĒD

OBYT 26 FEB. A^O DĪN 1707

ÆTAT. 69. .

Incrusted in one of the walls is a shield, bearing a chevron between three objects so much defaced as to render them impossible to be deciphered. They may represent the Saracen's heads of the shields just mentioned.

Gredifael was a saint who flourished in the sixth century, and under his invocation this church is erected. We find the following account of him in Professor Rees' *Welsh Saints*, p. 222 :—

“Gredifael and Fflewyn, sons of Ithel Hael, were appointed superintendents of the monasteries of Paulinus at Ty gwyn ar

Dâf, Carmarthenshire (Whitland?) Gredifael, whose festival is Nov. 13, may be considered the founder of Penmynydd, Anglesey; and Fflewyn is the saint of Llanfflewyn, a chapel subject to Llanrhyddlad, in the same county."

The orientation of the building is nearly due East.

In the church-yard, on the northern side of the chancel, there was dug up some years ago a considerable quantity of water-worn, roundish, white stones of amorphous quartz. These had no doubt been brought here on occasion of interments, when, as was usual in some parts of Wales during the middle ages, each mourner brought and deposited a white stone on or near the grave of the departed.

Not far from the church, towards the north-west, is Plas Penmynydd. This house, of the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods, has replaced one of older date, sometimes called Castell Penmynydd, supposed to have stood a little nearer the church. This is said to have been one of the original seats of the Tudor family, and like Tregarnedd, near Beaumaris, its possession may be traced back long before the Tudors came to the throne. There are no features of architectural importance remaining in this house, though all about it testifies to its date. On a stone in the wall towards the garden is the following:—

1576

R. O. T.

commemorating Richard Owen Tudor.

Over a doorway in the back premises is a stone thus inscribed,—

VIVE VT
VIVAS

Above one of the windows is

REPASTV
EST OPVS
LAVS DEO

Inside the stable occurs a stone bearing the date

16

18

and over the stable door and window another with

RO
EO 1650

There is a large beam inside one of the outhouses, apparently much charred. It bears an inscription hardly decipherable, and it was probably once used in the great hall of the mansion.

According to tradition this village was the spot whence issued the young man who married Catherine of France, Queen Dowager of England. There is little reasonable doubt that this was one of the cradles of the Tudor family; and hence it is more than usually interesting to the Welsh and English antiquary.

H. L. J.

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE WELSH.

I MUCH regret that various causes of delay have prevented my making an earlier reply to Mr. Wright's observations in the last volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.¹ Although I am quite unwilling to work the controversy until it becomes threadbare, I feel that it is one which lies so completely at the foundation of our national history, that it ought not to be abandoned so long as there remains a possibility of throwing further light upon it. But before re-opening the question, I must plead "Not Guilty" to two indictments of Mr. Wright's. After the most careful examination of my paper read at Monmouth, I cannot find a single instance in which I have interchanged the relative position of "facts and theories;"² neither am I conscious of any tendency to "chop logic"³ beyond the (as it appears to me) very legitimate inclination to cross-examine Mr. Wright's evidence, and to consider how far his facts are really capable of supporting his conclusions.

¹ *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1858, p. 289.

² See pp. 289, 294.

³ p. 294.

However, upon these points, as upon all others, let the reader judge between us.

It may be as well to remind those who have followed the controversy from the beginning, that Mr. Wright and myself are at issue upon two principal points: I have attacked his hypothesis of the origin of the Welsh *nation*; and he has made reprisals upon my own theory of the origin of the Welsh *name*. It is absolutely necessary to keep these questions distinct from each other, and, following the order of my former paper, I will treat of the latter point first, and of the former one subsequently, concluding with the discussion of certain collateral and subordinate questions, which have arisen in the course of the controversy.

In reference to my view of the connection of the word *Welsh*, with the names *Gael*, *Gaul*, &c., as Mr. Wright has touched upon it very lightly, I will not spend much time in defending it. It is by no means a "new hypothesis," as Mr. Wright appears to suppose, for I observe that it has already been promulgated by M. Amédée Thierry, in his *Histoire des Gaulois*. Perhaps I may be allowed to add, that I was not aware that this was the case when my former paper was printed, so that I arrived at the conclusion by an independent process.⁴ Mr. Wright doubts "whether the Teutonic *Walsch*, and the name *Gaul* or *Gallic*, have any relation whatever to each other."⁵ To Mr. Wright's doubts I can only answer that I have no doubt on the subject. However, that I may not appear to reduce the question to a mere balance of authorities, I will add that the last three letters of the Teutonic word are merely an adjectival termination, and that the true root is *Wal*, which in accordance with an etymological law with which Mr. Wright must be familiar, is simply the same thing as *Gal*. It is no mere resemblance, but an absolute identity.⁶ Whether the *identity*

⁴ Indeed, the view, as I have since found, is as old as Verstegan.

⁵ p. 293.

⁶ *Ibid.*

may not be an accidental one is a totally distinct question. I have already laid before the reader what appear to me to be the probabilities on either side of the question, and have intimated the conclusion which in my opinion involves the fewest difficulties.⁷ But I will observe, before I quit the subject, that my theory does not, as Mr. Wright asserts, rest upon the assumption that the ancient Germans "were profoundly learned in the science of ethnology." When it is remembered that by far the majority of those who occupied the German frontiers of the Roman empire, and all those who were separated from the Germans by the comparatively slight barrier of the Rhine, were not merely of one race, but were recognized as such, not by ethnologists, but popularly, it certainly seems to be no very extravagant supposition, if we conceive that the Germans called those *Wælsch* whom the Romans called *Gauls*, and afterwards extended the term to other provincials to whom they stood in a similar relation. I admit that "people in the condition to which these arguments refer" did not always "call other people by the names which those people bore among themselves, or among still other people," but that they never did so, would be an assertion somewhat difficult of proof, and I doubt if we have evidence enough before us to show whether they "generally" did so, or not. I now quit this part of the subject, and hasten on to a more important question.

Mr. Wright's theory (if he will permit me so to designate it) rests upon two assumptions; first, that the Welsh and Breton languages resemble each other more nearly than could be the case if they had been separated as far back as the date of the Roman conquest of Britain; and secondly, that the phenomena of the two countries are such as to make it more likely that the Welsh are a colony of Armorians, than that the Bretons are a colony of insular Britons. As regards the former assumption, Mr. Wright appears to acquiesce in my rejection of it, and then, in the

⁷ pp. 129—133.

very same paragraph, to argue as if I had admitted it.⁸ Moreover Mr. Wright has quietly ignored one of my main arguments, referring to this part of the subject.⁹ If the Welsh, who speak a language which, even in the thirteenth century, differed widely from that of the Bretons, were a colony from the Armoricans in the fifth century, when does Mr. Wright consider that Cornwall was colonized, the inhabitants of which, even in the last century, spoke a language nearly identical with that of the modern Armoricans?

But allowing, for the sake of argument, that we are reduced to Mr. Wright's dilemma, and that "either the Welsh went over to Gaul and became the Armoricans, or the Armoricans came over into Britain and became the Welsh," I can only repeat that it is a dilemma the traditional solution of which is, to my mind, far more probable than that which is offered by Mr. Wright. Before I proceed to examine the arguments by which the latter is supported, I must take the liberty of reminding Mr. Wright, that he has taken no notice of a fact upon which I have laid considerable stress,¹ and which seems to me to be utterly subversive to his theory. I allude to the first appearance of the *Britons*, under that name, in Armorica, just about the era to which he assigns his supposed migration *from* Armorica into Britain. I must also call his attention to a fact of which he can scarcely be ignorant, that the Breton language is actually spoken in a very small portion only of the ancient Armorica,² and that the very name of Armorican, when applied to the modern Breton, is, in fact, one of those "old words" which, as Mr. Wright says very truly, are often used "technically" at the present day. I mention this, merely in order to show that we are not to assume, before we have proved it, the identity of the modern Bretons with the ancient Armoricans.

⁸ See pp. 293, 294.

⁹ See p. 142.

¹ See p. 140.

² In this sense it may be true that there are "remains of an Armorican language distinct from the Breton," (see p. 295,) viz., the French of Haute-Bretagne, Normandy, &c.

Having premised so much, I must re-state Mr. Wright's argument. I cannot do it better than in his own words, and I will do so even at the risk of occupying more space than I am fairly entitled to.

“He asks on what grounds I draw ‘a distinction between the condition of the two countries,’ *i. e.*, Armorica and Wales. I thought that I had sufficiently stated this in the paper which has given rise to this, I hope not unimportant, controversy. Anyone who has really studied the Roman antiquities of Wales must know that it was traversed in every direction by a multiplicity of Roman roads, which penetrated even into its wildest recesses; that it was covered in all parts with towns, and stations, and posts, and villas, and mining establishments, which were entirely incompatible with the existence at the same time of any considerable number of an older population in the slightest degree of independence. Now we know that the population of Armorica, long before the supposed migration either way could have taken place, was living in a state of independence, and even of turbulence, and that it was formidable in numbers and strength. The Armoricans were almost the heart and nerve of that formidable ‘Bagauderie’ which threatened the safety of the Roman government in Gaul almost before the invasions of the Teutons became seriously dangerous. An attention to dates will put this part of the question more clearly before the reader. The great and apparently final assertion of independence, or revolt from the Roman government, of the Armoricans, which Mr. Basil Jones quotes from Zosimus, occurred in the year 406; Honorius acknowledged the independence of the towns of Britain in 410; and I need hardly add that what is understood by the Anglo-Saxon invasion of Britain occurred many years subsequently. During this period, when the towns of Britain must have been rejoicing in their independence, it is, I think, not probable that the people of this island would have migrated into Brittany in such numbers as in a short time to supersede the Armoricans themselves, for I am not aware that there are any remains of an Armorican language in Brittany distinct from the Breton. The subsequent history becomes obscure from the want of records; but I venture to assert that it is evident, from the few historical notices we have, (I throw aside altogether the fabulous legends of a later date,) that the Armoricans were at this time a numerous and warlike people, that when the Saxon pirates entered the Loire they sometimes joined them in attacking the Gauls, (as the people of the Roman province were called,) and sometimes resisted them; that they were evidently no less piratical than the Saxons themselves, and in all probability possessed numerous shipping;

that they did make war upon the Roman provinces just about the time that the Saxons were beginning to settle in Britain, and that they were driven back into their own territory by the governors of Gaul. Now I think there is nothing very extravagant in the supposition that the warlike energy of the Armoricans, having been repressed on the side of the continent, should have sought an outlet on the side of the sea, and that many adventurous chiefs may have collected their followers, taken to their ships, and, tempted by the known success of the Saxons, passed over into that part of Britain which the Teutonic invaders had not reached. I think, then, that the distinction which I have drawn between the condition of Wales and Armorica, at the time when the migration from one to the other is supposed to have taken place, is very plainly stated, and very fairly accounted for.”³

I have extracted this passage at length in order that the reader may have it before his eyes, while I comment upon it in detail. It is to be observed that Mr. Wright has not given a single reference to any original authority in support of his views, so that I am unable to say whether they are founded upon passages which have not come under my notice, or upon a different interpretation of those which have. For instance I can find no evidence that the population of Armorica was “living in a state of independence,” “long before the supposed migration either way could have taken place.” So far from being able to discover that “the Armoricans were almost the heart and nerve” of the insurrection of the Bagaudæ, I do not even find that the Bagaudæ were in any way connected with Armorica. In fact the scanty accounts of the Bagaudæ which have reached us, seem to connect them principally with other parts of Gaul.⁴ Mr. Wright’s account of the defection of Britain and Armorica respectively is singularly inaccurate, especially in the matter of chronology, a point upon which he appears especially to rely. I trust I shall not be thought tedious, if I go again over ground which has been so frequently trodden. The general invasion of Gaul by the barbarians, which occurred in the winter of 406, appears to have alarmed

³ pp. 294–296.

⁴ Zosimus, vi. 2. Life of St. Babolinus (*valeat quantum*).

the legions of Britain, as it had virtually cut them off from Italy, the centre of the imperial power. Accordingly they raised to the throne in rapid succession Marcus, Gratianus, and Constantine, the last of whom appears to have deserved their favour the least, as he retained it the longest. In the year 407 Constantine crossed over into Gaul, and occupied himself in strengthening the frontiers of the empire against the barbarians. He forced Sarus, who had been sent against him to assist the rights of Honorius, to retire into Italy. In 408 he sent his son Constans, whom he had raised to the dignity of Cæsar, into the Spanish peninsula, to secure himself against the kinsmen and supporters of Honorius. The jealousy of Gerontius, a Briton, whom Constans afterwards left in command in Spain, led him to intrigue with the barbarians, who made a second general invasion of Gaul in the same year. The same alarm which two years before had induced the legionaries in Britain to revolt from the existing authority of Honorius, now forced the inhabitants of the country to throw off all allegiance to the Roman empire.⁵ The example set in Britain was speedily followed in the whole of Armorica, and in other provinces of Gaul. Nothing can be more clearly stated than that the independence of Britain preceded that of Armorica.⁶ The supposed acknowledgment of that independence by Honorius in the year 410, when fairly examined, shrinks into a very small matter, if it does not vanish altogether. All that Zosimus tells us, and he is our only authority for the fact, is that "Honorius wrote to the cities (or states) in Britain, and advised them to be on the look out," an event which scarcely amounts to an acknowledgment of independence.⁷ But in fact it is more than

⁵ It is evident from the language of Zosimus that this second revolt was the act, not of the soldiers, but of the people.

⁶ Zosimus, vi. 2-6. Olympiodorus, *apud* Photium. Sozomen, ix. 11. Orosius, vii. 40.

⁷ Ὁνωρίον δὲ γράμμασι πρὸς τὰς ἐν Βρεττανίᾳ χρωμένον πόλεις φυλάττεσθαι παραγγέλλουσι, δωρεαῖς τε ἀμειψαμένον τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐκ τῶν παρὰ Ἡρακλείανου πεμφθέντων χρημάτων, ὁ μὲν Ὀνώριος ἦν ἐν

doubtful whether there is any allusion to Britain in the passage. The context in which it occurs has no reference to that country, but is chiefly occupied with the history of Alaric in Italy. Have we any authority for connecting the name of Alaric with that of Britain? Yes. Olympiodorus, as reported by Photius, informs us "that Rhegium is the chief town of Britain, from which Alaric desired to cross over into Sicily, but was detained."⁸ In the latter passage, the editors have not hesitated to alter the text, so as to make it say what it obviously means, not Britain, but Bruttium. I feel assured that anyone who reads the sixth book of the history of Zosimus, with any degree of attention to the connection and progress of events, will be convinced that the passage which is supposed to mark the final severance of Britain from the empire, requires a similar emendation, which, indeed, has been already proposed. The revolt of Britain, then, preceded that of Armorica, instead of following it, as asserted by Mr. Wright, after a lapse of four years.

Mr. Wright admits that we possess very scanty data for the history of Armorica between 410 and 450; but he has arrived at certain conclusions, from such evidence as we have, to which I cannot tell how far I am able to follow him, because I do not know what his evidence is worth. Before attempting to form any opinion on the subject I should be glad to have his evidences for the condition of Armorica during this period laid before me.⁹ It is true that it was subdued by the Romans¹ about the time that the Saxons were beginning to settle in Britain,

ῥαστώνη πάση τὴν τῶν ἀπανταχοῦ στρατιωτῶν ἐπισπασάμενος εὐνοίαν.—
Zosimus, vi. 10.

⁸ Ὅτι τὸ Ῥήγιον μητρόπολις ἐστὶ τῆς Βρεττανίας, ἐξ οὗ φησὶν ὁ ἱστορικὸς Ἀλάριχον ἐπὶ Σικελίαν βουλόμενον περαιωθῆναι ἐπισχεθῆναι.—Olympiodorus, *apud* Photium. *Lege* Βρεττιάνης, or Βρεττίας.

⁹ It does not seem to me that the lines

"Quin et Aremoricus piratam Saxona tractus
"Sperabat" &c.

necessarily prove an alliance between the Armoricans and the Saxons. See Sidonius Apollinaris, *Panegyricus in Avitum*.

¹ *Ibid.*

and it is also true that an army of *Britons* (whatever we are to understand by the expression) menaced the Visi-Goths, occupied Bourges, and were subsequently forced to fall back upon Armorica.² Allowing, however, what I am not able to deny, that there is sufficient evidence that the Armoricans were "a numerous and warlike people" at this period, it must be remembered that, little as we know of them, we know absolutely nothing of the state of Wales at the same era, and can therefore have no grounds for drawing any distinction between the relative condition of the two countries in this respect. Moreover, the pressure which was felt in Armorica on the side of the Roman provinces had its parallel in Britain, in the attacks of the northern and Teutonic invaders. Accordingly, in order to be able to draw a distinction between the state of Wales and that of Armorica, we are forced back upon Mr. Wright's original position, viz., that Wales, at the close of what is called the Roman period, was thoroughly Romanized, while Armorica was still Celtic.

I must therefore proceed to examine the evidence upon which this position is founded. It is simply this: Wales was "traversed in every direction by a multiplicity of Roman roads," and "covered in all parts with towns, and stations, and posts, and villas."³ Strangely enough Mr. Wright never appears to have inquired into the Roman antiquities of Armorica. Attaching so much weight as he does to the mute evidence of monuments, it is surprising that he should not have asked to what extent the two countries agree or differ in this respect. But it appears that Armorica bears traces of Roman occupation in all its parts.⁴ Moreover, it is very remarkable that the

² Compare Jornandes *de Rebb. Gett.*, c. XLV. with Sidonius Apollinaris, *Epist.* III. 9, and Greg. Turon., II. 18. An ingenious theory concerning Rhiothimus has been developed in *Arch. Camb.* for 1850, p. 208. I see no supposition altogether clear of difficulties.

³ *Arch. Camb.* for 1858, p. 294.

⁴ It appears from M. de Fréminville's *Antiquités de la Bretagne*, that no Roman remains had been discovered in the district of Leon

phenomenon which first led Mr. Wright to frame the theory of an Armorican emigration into Wales, exists in Armorica, that is to say in Basse-Bretagne, no less than in Wales.⁵ Who destroyed the Roman towns in Armorica? If invaders, why may they not have been settlers from Britain? If the inhabitants of the country, why may not the same have happened in Wales? I do not see, after all, how Mr. Wright is to escape from the *facile retorqueri potest*.

Mr. Wright and myself are to a certain extent at issue upon the previous question, how far Britain generally had adopted the language of Rome. One of Mr. Wright's main arguments in support of his view is based upon the name applied by the Teutonic invaders to the inhabitants of the country. He says,—

“We find that the Teutons had a word [*Wälisch*, &c.] in their own language which they appear to have applied especially to those who spoke the language of Rome.”⁶

“We know that the Anglo-Saxon writers often speak of the inhabitants of this island, whom the Romans conquered, by the name of Britons, because they had learned that name from the Roman writers; but we also find that the term they especially applied to them in their own language was this same Teutonic word, *Wälisc*, or *Wälsc*. I think it perfectly fair to argue upon this, that the Teutons who came into Britain applied the word in no different sense to that in which it was used by the rest of their race, and that they therefore found the people talking the language of the Romans.”⁷

What then is the evidence that the continental Teutons, at the time of the Anglo-Saxon invasion, applied the term in question “especially to those who spoke the language of Rome?” The statement is supported by an induction of instances, which I have myself anticipated, and which only go to prove that the continental Teutons in the middle ages applied the term to those who spoke languages derived from that of Rome. Even at the risk of

when he wrote; but it seems from the letter of “A Breton Member,” in the last volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, that they have been found at various points in that district.—p. 420.

⁵ p. 294.

⁶ p. 291.

⁷ p. 292.

inflicting upon Mr. Wright another *facile retorqueri potest*, I will beg the reader to compare his mode of reasoning with the admirable canon which he has himself laid down :—

“I would particularly insist on the necessity, in discussions of this kind, with regard to words especially, of keeping perfectly distinct the ideas attached to them at different periods, and under different circumstances; as for instance, during the Roman period, during the middle ages, and in modern times, when old words are often applied technically.”⁸

“The objections to this [*i. e.* his own] view of the case,” says Mr. Wright, “are mere assumptions. What right have people to say ‘it is very probable that Britain was much less Romanized than Gaul,’ or ‘I think’ that such was the case?”⁹ Because Gaul was first conquered. Because Gaul was nearer to the source of civilization. Because Gaul offered a more attractive territory under a more genial sky. Because the Britons are spoken of almost to the end as *penitus toto divisos orbe*, while Gaul possessed its schools of Roman rhetoric, and contributed its share to the stock of Roman literature. Because Gaul has still its Arles and Treves to show, its *Maison Carrée* and its *Palais Gallien*. But even in Gaul, it is by no means certain that the Celtic language had died out in remote districts by the fifth century. Not to mention Armorica, in which it *may* have been preserved, upon my view, and *must* have been upon Mr. Wright’s,—or Gascony, in a part of which it seems probable that the old Aquitanian speech is still living,¹—there is a certain amount of evidence that the original languages were spoken in various parts of Gaul down to a period not far distant from the times of which we are speaking. The following facts, the first two of which have been frequently brought forward, appear to prove the existence of a Celtic

⁸ p. 289.

⁹ p. 292.

¹ Of course the Aquitanian was not Celtic in one sense, and if it is, as I here suppose it to be, represented by the Basque, it was not Celtic in any sense of the word. But if it was able to resist the influence of Latin, the Celtic language may have done the same.

language in three different parts of the country at a comparatively late date.

First, St. Jerome states very distinctly, that a language differing but slightly from that which was still spoken by the Galatians, existed in the neighbourhood of Treves.² We must not forget that Jerome had lived at Treves.

Secondly, Sulpicius Severus, in one of his Dialogues, represents an Aquitanian as anxious to hear the history of St. Martin in whatever language the narrator may prefer to relate it. "Speak even Celtic, or Gallic, if you prefer it, so long as you speak of Martin."³

Thirdly, Sidonius Apollinaris tells Ecdicius that it is owing to him that the nobles of Auvergne have "rubbed off the rust of their Celtic language,"⁴ and I find it difficult to interpret the last two instances, and impossible to interpret the first, in any other way than according to their obvious and literal meaning. As regards the force of Mr. Wright's argument in pp. 291, 292, we must remember that during the four or five centuries in which the Roman tongue was mastering that of the Franks; it would not be difficult for it to absorb that of the Celts.

But the inscriptions which have been found in Britain "are all purely Latin, without any trace of Celtic language, or Celtic people," and that "not only on the borders of Wales, but in the very heart of that moun-

² Hieronym. Prolog. ad Comm. in Galat. lib. II.

³ Sulp. Sever. *Dialog.* I. 20. From comparing this passage with the first chapter of the second Dialogue, I feel no doubt that *Gallicè* means the corrupt Latin of northern Gaul, the origin of the *Langue d'oil*, and that *Celticè* means *bonâ fide* Celtic. We must remember that the Aquitanian is speaking hyperbolically, and we must not therefore suppose that he necessarily understood the Celtic language. If this view be true, then I do not see how we are to avoid giving a similar interpretation to the passage quoted below from Sidonius Apollinaris.

⁴ *Epist.* III. 3. "Mitto istic ob gratiam pueritiæ tuæ undique gentium confluisse studia literarum, tuæque personæ quondam debitum quod sermonis Celtici squamam depositura nobilitas nunc oratorio stilo, nunc etiam carminalibus modis, imbuebatur. Illud, in te affectum principaliter universitatis accendit, quod quos olim Latinos fieri exegeras, deinceps esse barbaros vetuisti." The last clause of all refers to his defence of Auvergne against the Goths.

tainous country.”⁵ Granted. What follows from this? That the Celtic language was obliterated “in the very heart of that mountainous country,” because we find no Celtic inscriptions there? If so, by parity of reasoning it ought to have been obliterated in Armorica also, where, to the best of my knowledge, no Celtic inscriptions have ever been discovered. But in point of fact the early monumental inscriptions in Wales and Cornwall, which date from a time when Mr. Wright would allow that the language of those countries was Celtic, and which contain proper names of unmistakably Celtic character, are, with hardly an exception, in Latin. But I am quite prepared to admit that during the Roman occupation of the country, the sort of people who would put up inscriptions, or have them put up in their honour, would speak Latin; so that it is not so much to be wondered that there should be no “trace of Celtic language, or Celtic people.”

I ought to express my obligation to Mr. Wright for at length stating the evidence for the destruction of the Roman towns in Wales, and for the period of that destruction.⁶ Assuming that the examinations which have already been made are sufficient to set at rest all doubt as to the class of objects which are or are not to be found upon the sites of those towns, I still do not feel that the absence of later coins is an evidence of their destruction at the so-called close of the Roman period. I do not think it has yet been made out what sort of money was current in Wales during the succeeding ages, or, in fact, whether generally speaking any metallic coinage was in use. Further, the instances alleged by Mr. Wright of *large* Roman towns in that country are, after all, only four,—Wroxeter, Kentchester, Caerleon, and Caerwent. The first of these scarcely comes within the prescribed limits, and has not yet been thoroughly investigated.⁷

⁵ Arch. Camb. for 1858, p. 292.

⁶ See p. 304, *note*.

⁷ So far from it, indeed, that I understand that Mr. Wright is going to superintend further excavations there.

The second is, to say the least, on debateable ground. Caerleon, as is admitted by Mr. Wright himself, presents doubtful appearances. Both Caerleon and Caerwent are near the coast, and might have easily have been destroyed during the general confusion following the withdrawal of the Roman military power, without supposing that the Cymry were the destroyers. In the main, however, it is true, for all that Mr. Wright has shown to the contrary, in this case as in others, that "like causes produce like effects." As geographical position, physical difficulties of approach, and the natural sterility of a country are immutable causes, it is not probable that we shall ever find any very great variation in the results. The exceptions urged by Mr. Wright only prove the rule, as they have their modern parallels.

I will now turn to one or two minor points, of which I feel that I ought to take notice before I quit the subject. I am convinced that Mr. Wright does not mean (as his words might lead us to conceive),⁸ either that he supposes that all the so-called "Romans" in the provinces, or indeed in Rome itself, were in any intelligible sense of the word "of Roman race,"—or that he is ignorant of the fact, that the conquered inhabitants of Gaul are invariably styled "Romans" in the laws of their barbarian conquerors; that the first victory of Clovis was over a so-called "rex Romanorum;" and that at the opposite extremity of the empire, not only those who speak a language corrupted from that of ancient Rome, but those also who speak a language scarcely less corrupted from that of ancient Greece, boast that they are "Romans," except where (in the latter instance) they may have abandoned the designation, under the influence of an absurd revivalism. It is true that, "during the mediæval period, the term Roman was no longer applied to race, but to language," so that "the French language was Roman, the Spanish was Roman, the Italian was Roman."⁹ But

⁸ See p. 290.

⁹ *Ibid.*

why were these languages called Roman? Not because they were derived from the language of Rome, which was never known by that name, but because they were the languages of the "Romans," that is to say of the Romanized inhabitants of Gaul, Spain, and Italy, as distinguished from the Franks, Burgundians, Goths, or Lombards. In like manner the modern Greek is called Roman, obviously not because it was the language of Rome, but because it is the language spoken by those who represent the subjects of the Eastern Empire. However, to say the truth, I do not think that this point very seriously affects the argument, in the present state of our knowledge of the history of Britain.

I must request Mr. Wright to take notice, that my allusion to Gildas was entirely *ex abundantia*, and was made only in order to save myself from the charge of having omitted to observe that his testimony, whatever it may be worth, bears on the point at issue. I had not as yet met with any historian of note, who had refused to accept and make use of the evidence of the work commonly attributed to him. I conceive therefore that I was justified in using the expression which has elicited an indignant protest from Mr. Wright, and which was very far from being intended to "decide the question of the authority of Gildas." I was so far from being aware that Mr. Wright had "started the objections to Gildas," that I did not even *know* that he entertained them, although I judged (as it appears, rightly) that his historical views were inconsistent with a belief in the genuineness of the work.¹

¹ It is beside my purpose to open the question of the degree to which Britain was Christianized during the Roman period; but I need hardly say that the absence of Christian monuments from the ruins of the Roman towns is not sufficient to prove that Christianity had not spread among them. What Christian memorials have we in Gaul, or how many have we even in Italy, belonging to the period now referred to? With regard to Gaul, the temple of *Dea Sequana* only proves, what we know perfectly well from other sources, that heathenism was not extinct in Gaul in the time of Maximus. But when we recollect the tumultuous proceedings of St. Martin, about the same time, it strikes

I must beg to observe, that the accuracy of the comparison, and the soundness of the logic involved in a sentence quoted from my paper in p. 301,² depends entirely upon the question whether Cumberland is so called as being the land of the Cumbri, or whether the Cumbri are so called as being the inhabitants of Cumberland. I confess that I had assumed the former solution of the question, and Mr. Wright has assumed the latter. Accordingly, with somewhat less than his usual amount of caution, he charges me with having "quoted the Saxon Chronicle very incorrectly." This indeed is a charge which, for once, *facile retorqueri non potest*; since Mr. Wright, so far from having quoted any of his authorities incorrectly, has not taken the trouble to quote them at all. But although the charge cannot be retorted, it can be denied. I have not quoted the Saxon Chronicle incorrectly, since I have given the exact words in a foot-note.³ It is true that I may have misinterpreted the words, but the truth or falsehood of my interpretation depends upon the truth or falsehood of my assumption above stated. But I must request Mr. Wright to observe, that I did not quote the words against him, or in order to prove that Cumberland was at that time in possession of the Cymry,⁴ but (assuming that it was in their possession) in order to mark the earliest mention of them under that name by other than Welsh writers. When Mr. Wright says that

me as not impossible that the temple of the goddess may have been overthrown, not by an army of barbarian invaders, but by a mob of Christian iconoclasts. I may be permitted to add, in reference to the inscription quoted by Mr. Wright in p. 299, that neither cremation, nor the formula D.M., are necessarily proofs of Paganism. See Merivale, *History of the Romans under the Empire*, vi. p. 275.

² "It is no more evident that the Brigantes of Ireland and the Brigantes of Britain were kindred tribes, than that the Cumbri of the North and the Cymry of Wales were so." Mr. Wright adds:—"I beg to observe that this is a very inaccurate comparison, and not very sound logic."

³ p. 144.

⁴ If Mr. Wright will take the trouble to read the first sentence of my P.S. (p. 149) he will see that when I cited the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, he had not raised the question about Cumberland.

“this word [Cumbra-land] is *always considered* to have had in the mouth of an Anglo-Saxon a simple meaning, *the land of vallies*,” he uses an expression which I cannot describe otherwise than as hyperbolic; as I confess that I never heard of this derivation before, whereas that which I have taken for granted, has been, I think, very generally accepted and recognized.⁵

I do not wish, however, to enter at present into any further consideration of the etymology of Cumberland, as it would lead the controversy away from the main point, with which it is only secondarily connected. But I think it right to say, before concluding, that although I have considerable doubts about Mr. Wright’s etymology for the word *caer*,⁶ and although his instances alleged to prove that it *may* be Gaelic, are only pertinent upon the supposition that Gaelic was ever spoken in the districts in which Carvoran and Caerlaverock are situated (a fact not yet proved), I withdraw my denial that *caer* is Gaelic, as I believe the Irish word *cathair* would be so pronounced.⁷ On the other hand I cannot quit the subject without observing that Mr. Wright’s rendering of Bede is remarkably inaccurate. Bede does not tell us that the Angles corrupted *Lugubalia* into *Luel*, but that *Luel* was the corrupted form of the name by which they designated the place.⁸ And I must observe at the same time that if *caer* is a corruption of *castrum*, it has, to say the least, a peculiarly Celtic physiognomy, and is to the best of my knowledge without parallel in any of the Romance lan-

⁵ Upon second thoughts, I am doubtful whether Mr. Wright means that this is “always considered” to be the derivation of the name, or merely that as the name is “always considered” (an odd way of putting it, if that is all he means) to be capable of bearing this interpretation, so this is probably the true etymology.

⁶ The Breton form of the word, *ker*, enters into the names of many more places than can be supposed to have been Roman stations.

⁷ Arch. Camb. for 1858, p. 303.

⁸ The fact that Bede calls the place *Luel* without the *Caer*, is no evidence that it was not so called by a Celtic tribe immediately surrounding it. *Caer*, being an appellative, might easily be prefixed or not, even by the same speaker on different occasions. The same sort of thing takes place every day in the case of local names.

guages. I say this, because I presume that Mr. Wright supposes his "previous population" who lived intermixed with the Angles in Northumberland to have talked corrupted Latin, and not Celtic. Otherwise his whole argument falls to the ground.

In conclusion, I will remark that two problems have arisen out of this controversy, each of which has an independent value, while both of them are more or less involved in the question between Mr. Wright and myself.

First, When and how did the inhabitants of that part of the Armorican peninsula, in which the Celtic language still survives, first acquire the name of *Britons*?

Secondly, Who and what were the race who appear under the same name, as well as other names, in the north of England and south of Scotland, and who appear on different occasions to be clearly distinguished from the English, the Scots, and the Picts respectively?

These are two questions which are well worthy the attention of the Association, but which I refrain from touching on now, feeling that it is desirable to keep the present controversy within as narrow limits as possible. And as regards the controversy itself, whenever it is brought to a close, I shall request members to get rid as far as possible of preconceived opinions, and to form a judgment upon the whole. Any one of the papers which have been contributed to it, can only give a very partial view of the merits of the question. They should all be read connectedly, and in order. Neither party must be surprized to find himself driven out of more than one position, which he had previously assumed or maintained, in his own opinion, on sufficient ground. This is only the common law of polemics of every kind:—

"Cædimus; inque vicem præbemus crura sagittis:
"Vivitur hoc pacto: sic novimus."

W. BASIL JONES.

University College, December 11, 1858.

LLEWELYN AP GRYFFYDD AND THE MORTIMERS.

It has been remarked by an eminent individual, that the history of England is yet to be written; with how much greater force would the observation apply to the history of Wales during the middle ages; for the researches of Thierry, the historian of the Conquest of England by the Normans, show what rich materials are to be found among the archives of France to elucidate the annals of our Principality. Doubtless, historical treasures of equal importance are buried at the present moment in the presses of the Vatican and public libraries of Italy, as well as in those of Spain, where Welshmen fought in the fourteenth century on the side of Henry Transtamare against Pedro the Cruel, and assisted in expelling the English from the latter country. To exhume most important documents there needs only the indefatigable industry of some future Thierry.

Political motives induced our English rulers to destroy almost every record and seal connected with the dominion of the native princes of Wales, and this can alone account for their absence among the public records in England; but in the Imperial Library, and in the Treasury of Public Archives at Paris, may be found what we cannot produce in this country—invaluable parchments with the seals of the original princes of Wales, and of their disinherited descendants. Among the latter may be instanced Evain of Wales, better known as Evain de Galles, a great commander by sea and land, on the side of France, in the wars against Edward III., and who also went on an embassy from the French king to the court of Spain; Jehan Wyn, his relative and brother in arms, (the famous Poursuivant d'Amours,) so renowned in the pages of Froissart;¹ and lastly, Owen Glyndwr, the heir and re-

¹ Prince Evain of Wales and the Poursuivant each commanded a body of men-at-arms, all Welshmen, in the service of France, whose names may be seen on the original muster rolls, in the Imperial

presentative of Evain, for he claimed the alliance of the French king in right of his kindred, and actually bore the arms of Evain de Galles. These documents are for the most part in a fine state of preservation, thanks to the care of the French record keepers, and I throw out a suggestion that the sooner they are photographed the better, for fear of some irreparable accident.

In the Trésor des Archives, 14. J. 665, may be found a letter addressed by Llewelyn (ap Griffith) to Philip (the Hardy) King of France, with the fragment of the great seal attached; the document is on vellum, and though nearly six hundred years old, the skin is perfectly white, and the ink jet black; the writing so beautiful, and the specimen altogether so striking, that some one in old times, judging from the indorsement in ancient court-hand of a much ruder character, marked it with the word "pulchra;" thus stamping upon the skin admiration of its beauty—no mean compliment to the civilized state of the administration of the prince from whose court it emanated.

My present object is, however, to draw attention to two letters describing not only a painful episode in the history of Wales, but proving very clearly that there existed a body of clergy in the Principality in Llewelyn's reign who, if they did not question the supremacy of the Pope, at all events disputed the right of the Archbishop of Canterbury to issue interdicts into Wales, and who dared to perform the sacred offices of their religion to an excommunicated prince and people,—an act of courageous independence perhaps unexampled in Europe in those days.

I have made copies of these documents, and they will find an appropriate place in our Journal, so that we may have a clear and intelligible translation; for, strange to say, they have been misunderstood, and the persons who figure in them confounded by every writer who has commented upon the final struggle of Llewelyn for the independence of Wales.

Library. It may perhaps be unnecessary to explain that the names so frequently repeated in the muster rolls of a Welsh militia regiment in the present day are not to be found among them.

The first letter, in ancient Norman-French, is written by John Peckham, Archbishop of Canterbury, to Edward I., who was then resident at Rhuddlan Castle; it is dated at Pembridge, in Herefordshire, on Tuesday after the feast of St. Lucy, 1282. The second letter, in Latin, was written at the same period by the archbishop to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the king's chief minister, or almoner, then also at Rhuddlan, and upon the same subject.

The letter addressed to the king commences by acquainting the monarch that there were found upon the body of Llewelyn when he fell, among other things carefully concealed upon his person, a treasonable letter, referring to certain individuals under disguised or fictitious names, and intimating that this treasonable letter, together with Llewelyn's privy-seal, also found on his person, were then in the possession of Edmund de Mortimer, who kept them awaiting the king's pleasure; and the archbishop tells the king that he had sent a transcript of the treasonable letter to the Bishop of Ba. (Bath and Wells), but he prayed that no one (of the traitors) should be put to death, or suffer *mahung* or *maihem* (violently depriving another of the defensive members of his body) on account of his report, which he had forwarded merely for the king's curiosity or information.

The primate then proceeds to state that "Dame Maude Lungespeye had besought him by letters to absolve Llewelyn, so that his body might be buried in consecrated ground; but he had told her he could do nothing unless it could be proved that Llewelyn had shown signs of true repentance before he expired."

"Edmund de Mortemer," he goes on to state, "had told him that he had heard from his *vallets* (foot soldiers) who were present at the death, that he (Llewelyn) had called for a priest before his death." "But without right certainty," wrote the primate, "we could do nothing" to absolve him.

There was no proof that the call had been responded to; the dying prince asked for a priest in the moment of his dissolution, and he asked in vain; if it could have been

shown that an ecclesiastic had obeyed the summons, there would have been proof that the last offices of the church had been performed over the body of the dying penitent, and the archbishop's scruples might have been removed.

Then we come to another paragraph altogether unconnected with the one just quoted, and it evidently refers to another period of time.

“ With that (information) know that the same day that he was killed, a white monk sang a mass to him, and Sir Roger de Mortemer supplied the vestments ;” that is to say, the priest's vestments to enable the wandering white monk to perform, not the prayers for the dying, but a mass in an earlier portion of the day, and perhaps before the prince set out on his hazardous expedition.

“ Avec so, sachez ke le jur meymes ke il fut ocis, un muygne blaunc li chaunzo messe, e Messire Roger de Mortemer ad les vestemens.”

The word *ad* has been carelessly rendered *had* by some translator, and all subsequent writers have blindly followed each other in copying it, and to reconcile a contradiction have treated Edmund de Mortimer and Sir Roger de Mortimer as one and the same person.

The white monk was, perhaps, one of the clerics referred to in the latter portion of the letter, following the footsteps of the prince without the regular vestments of an officiating priest at the altar ; or he might have been a member of some religious establishment in the neighbourhood ; the vestments were absolutely necessary to enable the mass to be said ; and Sir Roger de Mortimer, who was Llewelyn's cousin, and most probably one of the magnates named in the treasonable letter, supplied them from his own chapel ; for in the middle ages to die out of the pale of the church, and unassailed, was the most dreadful prospect to a Christian, and in his imagination subjected his soul to eternal damnation.

Most writers have treated the two Mortimers referred to in this letter as one person ; they were different individuals, each impelled by distinct political feelings. Edmund Mortimer, with John Giffard, was at the head of

the Herefordshire men in pursuit of Llewelyn, who was known to be in the Marches of South Wales, endeavouring to excite the disaffected borderers to unite with him against King Edward; it was Edmund Mortimer's force that surprized Llewelyn, and they were his foot-soldiers who were present at his death and searched his person.

There is no mention of Sir Roger de Mortimer save in the paragraph referring to the white monk; he was, as before stated, closely related to Llewelyn; he owned large estates in the Marches of Herefordshire, among them Ewyas Lacy; and Llewelyn's object in proceeding to Builth was to induce Roger Mortimer and other magnates, either Welsh or English, to join his standard, or to remain neuter in the struggle.

There is a significant item in the roll of expenses of King Edward I., at Rhuddlan, in 1282, under the head of "Wardrobe Expenses,"—

Tuesday, on the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Mary, paid for six ells of Web Cloth, and six ells of strong fine linen, bought for pennons and Welsh Standards of Ewyas, and for making of the same.	} 0 13 4

Why were these pennons and Welsh standards of Ewyas made at Rhuddlan? Were they Roger Mortimer's ensign in the field? If so, is it not reasonable to conclude that they were intended for some ruse or strategic movement against the Welsh prince?

"Master R. Giffard" had under his command upwards of one thousand archers at Rhuddlan, in 1282. *John Giffard* is stated to have acted with Edmund de Mortimer when Llewelyn was surprized at Aberedwy; is it not probable that Llewelyn mistook the force for a friendly one by reason of the Welsh standards of Ewyas thus manufactured under Edward's own eye at Rhuddlan?

These crude suggestions are tendered with diffidence; but it is hoped they may, like a ray of light thrown into a vault, excite closer examination into ancient records bearing upon our national history. Should they be favourably entertained, I may hereafter draw attention to the interesting memorials of the gallant Evan of Wales,

and of his companions in arms, John Wyn, and other Welshmen, who fought in the French armies during the great struggle against Edward III., towards the close of the fourteenth century.

WM. HUGHES.

Rhyl.

Letter from Archbishop Peckham to King Edward I.

A Trechir Seyner Ed^d Deu grace Rey de Engleterre Seynior d Irelande Duc d Aqutain, frere Jan par la suffrance Deu Ercevesque de Canterbir Primat de tut Engleterre saluz en graunt Reverence.

Sire,—Sachez ke ceus, ke furent a la mort Lewelin truverent au plus privé lu de son cors même, choses ke nus avoms veues; entre les autres choses ili ont une lettre disguisee par faus nuns de traysun.

E pur co ke vus seyez, nus enveyum le transcrit de la lettre a le Evesk de Ba; e la lettre meymes tient Eadmund de Mortemor, e le prive Seel Lewellin a ses choses vus purrez aver a votre pleyisir; e co nus maundum pur vus garnir, e nun pas pur ce ke nul en seyt greve, e vus priums ke nul ne sent mort; ne mayhun par nostre maundement, e ke sce ke nus vus maundums seyt fete.

Ovekes co, sire. sachez, ke dame Mahaud Lungespeye nus pria par lettres ke nus vosissimus asoudre Lewelin ke il peust entre enselevi en lu dedie; e nus li maundames ke nus ne frums riens si len ne poet prouver ke il mustra Seigne de Verraye repentaunce avant sa mort.

E si me dist Edmund de Mortemer ke il aveyt entendu par ses valles ke furent a la mort ke il avet demaunde le Prestre devaunt sa mort.

Mes sauntz dreyte certeynete nous nen frems riens.

Ovec co sachez ke le jur meymes ke il fut ocis, un Muygne blaunc li chaunzo messe e Messire Roger de Mortemer ad le vestemens.

Ovec so sire, nus vus requerums ke piete vus prenge de Clers ke vus ne suffrez pas ke len les ocie, ne ke len lers face mau de cors.

E Sachez Sire Dieus vus defende de mal, si vus ne le desturbez a votre poer, vus cheez en sentence, kar souffrir ce ke len peut disturber vaut consentement.

E pur ce sire vus priums ke il vus pleyse ke il Clers, qui sunt in Snaudone, sen puissent issir e quereler mieuz, one lur biens en Fraunce, ou ayllurs; kar pur co ke nus creums ke Snaudone serra vostre se il avient ke en conqueraunt, ou apres len face mal

as Clers, Dieus la lettera a vus, e votre bon renun en serra blesmi, e nus enserrums tenuz pur lasches.

E de ces choses Sire si il vust plest maunder nus vostre pleyisir, kar nus i mettrum le conseyl ke nus purrums, ou par aler la, ou par outre voye.

E Sachez Sire ke si vas ne fetes nostre priere vus nus mettrez en tristur, dunt vus instrum ja en ceste vie mortale.

Sire Dieus gard vus, e kaunt a vus apent.

Cette lettre fu escrite a Pembrugg le jeodi apres la Seynte Lucie.—*Rymer*, vol. ii. p. 224.

Letter from Archbishop Peckham to the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

De Cedula, infra Femoralia Lewelini quondam Principis Walliæ inventa multorum nomina Magnatum continente.

Frater J. permissione divinâ Cantua^s Eccl^m minister humilis totius Angliæ Primas Venerabili in Chris^o Patri D^o B Dei gra^f Bathonem & Wellen Epis^o Salutem & fraternæ dilectionis in Dom^o continuum incrementum.

Quia quæ in Domⁱ nosⁱ Regis Dapn^m & periculum vergere dinoscuntur, detegere debet fidelis quilibet & ea sibi nullatenus occultare; nosque inter alios ipsius honorem & magnificentiam ab inimicorum insidiis esse tutam intime affectantes, mittimus vobis quandam cedulam præsentibus interclusam obscuram quidem verbis & fictis nominibus conceptam cujus transcriptum quod habet dominus Ede Mortuo mari inventum fuit in bracali Lewelini quondam principis Walliæ, una cum sigillo suo parvo quod sub salva teneri facimus custodia Domino Regi, si placuerit transmittendum.

Ex qua quidem cedula satis conjicere potestis quod quidam magnates vicini Wallensibus sive Marchienses sive alii non satis sunt Domini Regis beneplacitis uniformes circa quod Dominium nobis & vobis est nullum periculum proveniat corporale et de hoc solícite caveatis.

Ad hæc intelleximus quod non nulli Clerici apud Rothelan in opprobrium Cleri & Eccl^m contemptum inter prædones & malefactores alios cotidie capitali sententia puniuntur; quod ne de cætero fiat vestræ solícitudinis studium apponatis.

Et certe dolemus valde de Clericis illis, qui maneant in Snaudonia desolati, quod libenter nobiscum adduxissimus ad propria, dum in partibus illis exitimus si hoc clementiæ Regiæ placuisset; nec poterit se Dominus Rex excusare saltem de favore, si de eis, quod avertat Deus, male contingat: unde si quid pro eis sciveritis aut obtinere potestis, quod ad eorum libertatem & securitatem possit nostro ministerio expedire, scribatis nobis & nos parati

erimus pro eis ab instantibus. periculis eruendis ad honorem Dei quantum poterimus etiam corporaliter laborare.

Præterea sunt quidam Dei & Ecclesie inimici, quos nuper in Exon Dioc. visitantes, jurisdictioni nostræ & processibus nostris invenimus multipliciter adversantes mandata nostra & Ecclie dampnabiliter contempnendo; propter quod meruerunt a nobis lata tempore majoris excommunicationis sententia exigente justitia innodari ne igitur se militiæ suæ in contemptum Ecclesiasticæ disciplinæ valeant gloriari aut alios suis perniciosis exemplis inficiant pro captione eorundem excommunicatorum, prout per nost^{am} patentam litteram petimus, rescribatis si placet.

De Benivolentia autem vestra quam ad nos geritis, continue negotia nost^a feliciter Fraternit^{ati} vestræ quantas valemus gratiarum actiones rependimus; parati semper vestris beneplacitis quantum secundum Deum possumus favorabiliter assentire.

Valeat vestra Fraternitas in Ch^o semper & virgine gloriosa; nobis si quid apud nos volueritis, cum fiducia rescribentes.

Si Dom^o Rex velit habere transcript^{um} illud, quod inventum fuit in bracali Lewelini, poterit ipsum habere a Dom^o Eadmundo de Mortuo Mari qui custodit illud cum Sigillo privato ejusdem cum quibusdam aliis in eodem loco inventis; nec est periculum hoc Dom^o Regi insinuare, quod ad ejus præmunitionem tantum agimus; faciat tamen ulterius quod sibi viderit expedire.

Domino R Bathon et Wellen Episcopo.—*Rymer*, vol. ii. p. 224.

[We hope at some future period to lay accurate copies of the MSS. and seals mentioned in this paper before the Association. The proper steps have been taken for this purpose.—ED. ARCH. CAMB.]

EARLY INSCRIBED STONES OF WALES.

THE two early inscribed stones, of which engravings are now given for the first time to the public, have been preserved by the care of one of our members, Charles Wynne, Esq., of Pentrevoelas, on the lawn of whose house, at Cefn Amwlch, Caernarvonshire, they are now deposited.

Mr. Wynne states that they were brought from a small farm on his estate, called Gors, between Cefn Amwlch and Aberdaron, and that they stood in what is supposed to have been the burial-ground of an old church, the site of which is still discernible. About fifteen years ago the tenant was going to bring the spot into cultivation, and the stones were then removed, for safety, to their present resting-place. Mr. Wynne conjectures that this church may not improbably have been one of the chain of similar buildings which were erected along the ancient route to Bardsey from Bangor, through Caernarvon, Clynnog, Llanaelhaiarn, &c. This supposition appears well founded, for either the stones may have been primarily erected and inscribed there, or they may have been brought thither from Bardsey itself after the dissolution of the monastery. The line of road for pilgrims to the Isle of Saints went most probably through Nevin and Tudweiliog; but whether it thence proceeded through Meyllteyrn, Bryn-croes, and Aberdaron, to the eastward of Mynydd Cefn Amwlch and Rhos Hirwaen, or else to the westward of those hills, by the sea-coast, through Llangwnadl and Bodferin to Églwys Fair, at the extreme point of the promontory, is not quite certain. The farm of Gors (*query*, Glan-y-Gors?) lies near Bodwrdda and Ffynnon Ddurdan, described in *Arch. Camb.*, First Series, iv. p. 208, and is near the former of these two lines of road.

The stones themselves are almost cylindrical in form, with rounded pear-shaped ends, very smooth in surface, and seem to be water-worn boulders, brought perhaps from the sea-shore.



Stone at Cefn Amwlch.

The accompanying illustrations are made from rubbings kindly sent by Mr. C. Wynne, and will give an



Stone at Cefn Amwlch.

idea of the general appearance of the stones and their inscriptions, which, it will at once be seen, are of a character quite unlike that of any of the inscriptions hitherto published, not only as regards the form of the letters, but

also the style of the inscriptions themselves. It is evident that they are cotemporary, and I should be inclined to regard them as of the tenth or eleventh century, that is, some time before the introduction of the angulated Gothic, or rounded Lombardic (as they are miscalled) letters. They record the sepulture of ecclesiastics; the first stone showing them to have been members of a fraternity. The records of the locality will probably afford a clue to the history of this establishment. The first and most important of these stones is evidently to be read,

SENACVS
 PR[̄]SB
 HIC IACIT
 CVM MVLTV
 DINEM
 FRATRVM.

 FRE ET...

The long thin form of the entirely Roman capitals of this inscription will attract attention, as well as the mode of contraction of the word presbyter, and the extraordinary conjunction of most of the letters of the fourth and fifth lines. The false Latinity of the word *multitudinem* is almost surprising. The lower part of the stone is much rubbed, and the letters FRE ET (. fratre et ?) are almost defaced.

Unless it were to record the burial of the superior of the community, and a number of his companions, perhaps slaughtered at one time, the formula is certainly a curious one. The second stone is easily to be read,

MERACIVS
 PB[̄]R
 HIC
 IACIT.

Except in the conjunction of the first and second letters, the ill-shaped third letter R, (the bottom stroke of which should join the first of the following A,) and the equally ill-shaped B in the second line, this inscription

does not offer any observation of note. The length of the first of these stones is 3 feet 6 inches, and its diameter varying from 6 to 18 inches; and the length of the second stone is 3 feet, and its width varying from 6 to 12 inches. The letters vary from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.

The engravings have been reduced by *camera lucida* from the rubbings.

J. O. WESTWOOD, M.A.

Oxford, December, 1858.

ST. GERMANUS, OR GARMON, BISHOP OF AUXERRE.

ST. GERMANUS, or Garmon, belongs to the "debatable ground" between history and legend. Hence a critical account of him would require much sifting of authorities. Yet he was so largely concerned in an eventful crisis of the fortunes of the British Church, that some sketch of his biography, even without much care to distinguish its more fanciful features, may be thought not unworthy of attention.

Of the saint's early days we find the following story:—

He possessed a large estate, and found amusement in hunting. After each day's sport he used to hang the heads of the beasts he had slain on a pine-tree in the town of Auxerre, until Amator, bishop of that see, caused this tree to be cut down. Garmon vowed revenge; but, before he put his threat into execution, the bishop was warned in a vision that his death was nigh, and that he who threatened him would succeed him in his bishopric. Accordingly he seized Garmon, and ordained him deacon. When Garmon recovered from his astonishment, "God who had directed the whole affair, so touched his heart, that upon the death of Amator, a few days afterwards, he was chosen to succeed him, and made his life a model of the episcopal character." In allusion to this legend St. Garmon is

represented as a bishop, with dead or hunted beasts lying around him.¹

St. Garmon had been bishop ten years, when, about 420, the Pelagian heresy disturbed the church in Britain; and, according to Constantius of Lyons, a deputation was sent from thence to solicit the aid of the Gallican bishops. A synod was convened, at which it was determined to send over Germanus, Bishop of Auxerre, and Lupus, Bishop of Troyes.² The account given by Prosper Aquitanus,³ that the mission was sent by Pope Celestine, at the instigation of Palladius Diaconus, seems improbable, as the Pope was then unfriendly to the Gallican Church, which he accused of semi-Pelagianism, and therefore would hardly send deputies from thence.

St. Garmon is called son of Rhedyw, or Ridigius, an Armorican prince, and uncle of Emyr Llydaw. He and his companion Lupus are represented as braving the sea at an inclement season.⁴ During their voyage a fearful storm arose; billow after billow dashed over the frail bark until it well nigh sank; St. Garmon slept, the tempestuous gale rocking him in gentle slumber; but on the sailors awakening him, the bishop rose and called all to join him in prayer, when immediately the thunders ceased, the winds were hushed, and the waves lulled into calm. Having landed in Britain, the bishops held a conference at St. Alban's with the Pelagian doctors, which Fuller tells us, "by God's blessing was marvellously powerful to establish and convert the people." A small chapel at St. Alban's was afterwards dedicated in the name of St. Germanus.

According to Matthew of Westminster, Germanus and Lupus arrived in Britain A.D. 446, and, two years after-

¹ Compare Mrs. Jameson's Sacred and Legendary Art, Introd. p. 28.

² Lupus, or in Welsh Bleiddian, was brother to Vincentius Lirinensis, and husband of Pimeniola, the sister of Hilary, Archbishop of Arles.

³ Mon. Hist. Brit. p. lxxxii. i.; and Rees, Welsh Saints, pp. 119, 120.

⁴ Bede, Hist. Eccl. i. p. 17.

wards, they were present at that victory which is still commemorated by a pyramidal stone on Maes Garmon, or the field of Germanus. In Rymer's *Fœdera*, i. 443, the battle is said to have taken place about the year 447. Although the Saxons are not here mentioned as engaged in the battle, and their introduction by Vortigern is dated in 449, there is some reason to think, with Archbishop Ussher, that the invaders, termed by Fuller "straggling volunteers," may have been Saxons, who, before the invitation of Vortigern, made inroads on the coasts. We learn from Ammianus Marcellinus⁵ and other writers, that they were in the habit of making frequent incursions into the island; and, even before the Romans resigned their sway in this country, they found it necessary to appoint an especial officer to watch the motions of the Saxons, who was called "comes littoris *Saxonici per Britannias*."

By Nennius the reign of Vortigern is placed about the year 440,⁶ the legendary Hengist and Horsa in the year 447, and the mission of St. Garmon about that period. According to the cursory account given by Bede, the arrival of the bishops took place some years before that of the Saxons,⁷ probably in 429, and the arrival of the Saxons in 450.⁸ He alludes to the defeat of the "Saxones Pictique junctis viribus."

Constantius of Lyons, who wrote the life of St. Garmon within thirty-two years of the saint's death, gives the date of the *Victoria Alleluiatica* as A.D. 420, and he further says that the battle was fought between the Britons and "a crowd of pagan Picts and Saxons." Probably it was on this authority that the date of 420 was inscribed on the monument erected by Mr. Nehemiah Griffith, of Rhûal.

⁵ Lib. xxvi. c. 4; Mon. Hist. Brit. p. lxxxiii.

⁶ Hist. Brit. xxviii.

⁷ Eccl. Hist. i. 17.

⁸ Eccl. Hist. i. 15. So Florence of Worcester begins his Chronicle with this event in the year 450, but building upon Bede.

Ad Annum

C O C C X X

Saxones Pictiq. bellum adversus
 Britones junctis viribus susceperunt
 In hac regione, hodieq. Maes-garmon
 Appellata : cum in prælium descenditur,
 Apostolicis Britonum ducibus Germano
 Et Lupo, Christus militabat in castris :
 Alleluia tertio repetitum exclamabant ;
 Hostile agmen terrore prosternitur ;

Triumphant

Hostibus fuis sine sanguine ;
 Palmâ Fide non Viribus obtentâ.

M. P.

In Victoriæ Alleluaticæ memoriam

N. G.

M D C C X X X V I.

If we may trust our Bede, he describes minutely (book i. ch. 20) the Lenten season of humiliation as over, the solèmnities of the paschal festival as duly celebrated in a church formed of interwoven branches of trees (“frondibus contexta”) and flowers of the forest. The Britons had both sought the charm of the presence of the Gallican bishops, and many of them had seized the opportunity of being baptized. The stream of the Alyn is flowing past, and the army halts on its banks. The spot where the sacred rite was administered may be imagined as near Rhûal; and the more so, if we accept the conjectural etymology of the opposite mansion-house, Gwysaney, as a corruption of Hosannah. Fuller at least, following Ussher, says, “the good bishop chose a place of advantage near the village called at this day by the English Mold, by the British Guid-cruc, in Flintshire, where the field at this day retains the name of Maes Garmon.”⁹

The Christians, clad in the snow-white robes worn by the newly baptized soldiers of Christ, (*recens de lavacro exercitus*, says the good Bede,) filed up the hill overlooking the lovely vale of Mold. Information arrived

⁹ Fuller, Church History, i. p. 30. A well on the spot called Ffynnon Gwaed (or Bloody Well) is mentioned in the *Cambro-Briton* for August, 1820, p. 140.

that the foe was approaching, having been on the watch for an unguarded moment. There was still time for the bishop to summon the Christian army to "a place of advantage." Just sworn soldiers of a heavenly king,—their bodies still sparkling from the bright baptismal stream,—who can wonder at the glorious victory achieved over their pagan enemies?

St. Garmon instructed his men to take up the words he should utter, and at a given signal the triumphant shout of "Hallelujah" echoed through the vale. The cry was taken up from the opposite heights, and the effect of this Hallelujah, uttered by many voices, was such a panic, that the enemy fled without striking a blow. In the confusion which followed, many were drowned in the river Alyn, "lately the Christians' font, now the pagans' grave."

The church of Llanarmon, in Iâl, Denbighshire, is believed to commemorate the spot where the Easter festival was solemnized by the bishop in the wattled fabric. In Leland's days pilgrimages were made to this spot on the vigil of St. Egidius, and costly gifts offered.¹

The first mission of St. Garmon lasted about two years. It is worthy of note that the ecclesiastical discipline of the church in Britain underwent some important changes during this mission of St. Garmon. Very few, if any, churches in Wales are traceable to a higher date than his first visit; till that period the clergy resided chiefly in towns with their bishop, and from thence visited their flocks. As, however, a decree had been made at the Council of Vaison, in Gaul, A.D. 442, "that country parishes should have presbyters to preach in them as well as the city churches," it was natural that the Gallican bishop should introduce the change into Britain. Ussher mentions that, in an anonymous treatise written in the eighth century, St. Garmon is said to have introduced the Gallican liturgy into this country.²

We do not wish to detract from the good deeds of this saint, when we gravely view the unlikelihood of

¹ Pennant's *Tour in Wales*, i. p. 380.

² Collier, *Eccl. Hist.* i. p. 112.

his having been the founder of the monastic institutions of Llancarvan and Caerworgorn. The inconsistency of statements bearing on this point, as narrated in *Achau y Saint*, leave little choice as to a conclusion. He is said in one place to have appointed Iltutus principal, and Lupus (or Bleiddian) bishop, of the college of Caerworgorn. Genealogies prove that Iltutus was too young at that time, and he may rather be said to have lived some eighty years afterwards. He was a soldier, not an ecclesiastic, in his early youth. The *Book of Llandaff* states that Iltutus received his appointment from St. Dubricius,³ who lived in an age succeeding that of Germanus. Therefore, unless we imagine an appointment of Dubricius by St. Garmon to the see of Llandaff, we must consider the Welsh records on this point incorrect.

According to Constantius, Germanus visited Britain a second time, A.D. 449, accompanied by Severus, Bishop of Triers. Archbishop Ussher calculates that this second mission took place A.D. 447. In allusion to this event we may quote from an ancient poet:—

“Tu que O, cui toto discretos Britannos
Bis penetrare datum, bis intima cernere magni
Monstra maris:”⁴

We are told that great success attended this mission of St. Garmon, and that the strength of the Pelagian heresy was so diminished that it never rose to power again.

Among the legendary traditions recorded by Nennius, and others, connected with his second visit, (although Ussher attributes it to his first mission,⁵) is the following:—

Benlli ab Benlli Gawr, a chieftain, refused hospitality to the bishop; but Ketelus, or Cadell Deyrnllug, his swineherd, killed his only calf, with which he kindly

³ “A Dubricio Landavensi episcopo in loco, qui ab illo Lan-iltut, id est Ecclesiâ Iltuti, accepit nomen, est constitutus.”—Ussher from the *Registum Landavense*. Note in Rees' *Welsh Saints*, p. 123. See the arguments there.

⁴ Ericus Antissiodensis in Vita S. Germani, iv. 3, § 118. Acta SS. die 21 Julii, T. vii. p. 343, ed. Bolland.

⁵ De Primordiis, cap. xi.

entertained the bishop and his companions. The legend adds that the next morning the calf was found restored to life by the side of its mother. Also, that Benlli was deposed by the bishop, and the swineherd succeeded to his territories, which afterwards passed to his descendants. Such a story can gain but little from the supposed corroboration that one of the hills in the Clwydian range is called still Moel Fenlli, or Benlli's hill, remarkable as a strong British encampment. In this district, which might have been part of the possessions of either Cadell or Benlli, there is a church called Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog, also a chapel, subject to the church of an adjoining parish, called Llanarmon Fach.

Far more striking than the above is the pretty story given by Nennius,—(§ 39, ed. Stephenson,) of the guilty Vortigern's being denounced and excommunicated by St. Garmon and all the clergy (“Regem corripere venit cum omni clero Britannico”). Considering the crime ascribed to Vortigern, we here see that the influence of the clergy, even in its most arbitrary acts, was used on the side of morality and Christian virtue. It is also pleasing to notice that when the old king fled to lay his “grey discrowned head,” first in the recesses of North, and then of South Wales, the persevering saint is represented as following him into both his wild retreats, and exhorting him to a tardy repentance,—“*Solito more S. Germanus eum secutus est, et ibi jejunos cum omni Clero tribus diebus totidemque noctibus mansit;*” and it is only on the continued obduracy of the old king, who had apparently returned to druidical superstitions, that the fire from heaven is represented as falling and consuming the tyrant and traitor, with his faithless wives, and unhallowed race.—(Nennius, § 47.)

Having settled Britain in good order, St. Garmon returned to his own country, when his aid was called for by the inhabitants of Brittany, to avert a great danger. The renowned general Aëtius had ordered Eoctor, king of the savage tribe of the Alani, to punish the people of this province on account of a rebellion. The holy bishop fears no danger, but shielded only by his grey hairs and his

sanctity, he passes safely through the pagan host, and stands before their king. Eoctor was going to ride on, but Germanus held him back. Such boldness astonishes the barbarian—he pauses, and promises to spare the province until the bishop can obtain pardon for the people from the imperial government. Germanus hastened to Italy to gain this forgiveness. On his way he joined a company of artizans who had been labouring in foreign countries. A lame old man, heavily laden, was too weak to cross a stream with the rest of the party, so the bishop, having first conveyed the baggage over, returned and carried the old man himself.

When the bishop was coming out of Milan, where he had been preaching, alms were begged of him by the poor. Turning to the deacon who accompanied him, he inquired what sum they had remaining. He was answered, “only three gold pieces.” “Then give the whole sum.” “Whence shall we get food to day,” inquired the deacon? The bishop repeated his wish, replying that “God will feed his own poor.” The deacon, with worldly prudence, kept back a piece secretly. As they journeyed on, two horsemen overtook them to crave a visit from Germanus, in the name of a great landowner, who with his family were in affliction. His companions entreated the bishop not to turn out of his way, but he made answer, “the first thing with me is, to do the will of my God.” When the messenger understood that the bishop was going with them, they gave him the sum of two hundred solidi (a gold coin in those days worth 17s. 8d.) which had been sent for the use of the bishop. Turning to the deacon he said, “take this, and understand that you have withdrawn a hundred such pieces from the poor, for had you given the three gold pieces, the rewarder would have given us to-day three hundred solidi.”

At the imperial court of Ravenna, Germanus received universal respect, and easily gained the request which was the object of his visit. The Empress Placidia sent the bishop at his lodgings a silver vessel of costly provisions, in return for which he sent her a wooden dish containing such coarse bread as he was accustomed to eat. The

empress valued it as a precious memorial, and had the platter encased in gold. The bishop divided the provisions sent him among his attendants, but retained the silver dish that he might use it for the benefit of the poor.

During his stay at Ravenna, while discoursing with the bishops on religious topics, he said, "Brethren, I give you notice of my departure from this world. The Lord appeared to me last night in a dream, and gave me money for travelling. When I inquired the object of the journey, he answered, 'Fear not; I am not sending thee to a foreign country, but to thy fatherland, where thou wilt find eternal rest.'" He would not listen to the interpretation which the bishops tried to give, for he said, "I know *what* fatherland the Lord promises his servants." To this fatherland he was soon removed, on July 31st, A.D. 448.⁶

The following churches in England and Wales are dedicated in the name of this saint:—

Llanarmon in Iâl, Denbighshire; Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog, ditto; St. Harmon's Radnorshire; and Llanfechan, Montgomeryshire. The chapels are the following:—Llanarmon under Llangybi, Caernarvonshire; Bettws Garmon under Llanfair Isgaer, ditto; Capel Garmon under Llanrwst, Denbighshire; and Llanarmon-Fach under Llandegfan, ditto. The ancient Cathedral of the Cornish Britons, as well the Cathedral in the Isle of Man, were dedicated in his name: Germansweek, Devon; Selby Abbey, in the joint names of SS. Mary and Germanus.

It may be worth adding, that there is not the slightest authority for Mr. Algernon Herbert's strange opinion, ascribing to St. Garmon an esoteric Druidism under the veil of Christianity. On the contrary, his denunciations, both of the Pelagian doctrines and of Vortigern, place him in the strongest opposition to whatever traces of Druidism may have survived in Britain in his age. And although he would not, as a Gallican, have favoured the pretensions of Augustine in a later age, he comes down

⁶ St. Germanus died at Ravenna, on a mission to Aëtius in behalf of the people of Brittany.—Bede, *Eccl. Hist.* i. 21. Compare Neander's *Christian Memorials*, p. 344, ed. Bohn.

to us as a fair representative of the ecclesiastical sentiment of his time, and as having lived in the fullest communion with the Catholic Church. He is not mentioned by Gildas or his biographer; so that the stories in Nennius are the earliest native insular accounts of him. Upon these, and upon the broken narrative in Bede, with the aid of his Gallican biographer Constantius, and the brief, but suspicious, notice in Prosper Aquitanus, all the later authorities have built whatever history or legend attaches to this celebrated name. We may deduct what we please on the score of legendary imagination; but the churches dedicated in the saint's name remain as a memorial of the important part which he played, although a Gallican bishop, in the ecclesiastical history of Great Britain.

EMILY OCTAVIA WILLIAMS.

Rhûal Isa, July, 1858.

Obituary.

SINCE the publication of our last Number, another of the oldest friends of the Association has been taken away from us, through the decease of Archdeacon WILLIAMS, of Cardigan. We owe it to his memory to say that he was one of the earliest promoters of the Cambrian Archæological Association, and that he often took an active, always a cheerful, part in the proceedings of our Annual Meetings. His contributions to the memoirs of our Society are well known to members; and though they have given rise to much controversy, yet at least they testify to his hearty good will towards the promoting Welsh archæological studies. The Archdeacon was one of the few remaining members of a school of antiquaries intermediate between such as Davies, of the *Celtic Researches*, and the archæologists of the present day; and it is no small testimony to the activity of his mind, that he always kept up in his reading with the current of modern researches, though his early training did not allow him at all times thoroughly to appreciate it. We hope that a detailed account of his long literary life will be given to the world by some of his friends; but we cannot miss this opportunity of expressing our

satisfaction at the circumstance, that the good sense and learning of the Archdeacon did not allow him to fall into all those wild extravagances in Celtic literature and history, with which some writers still ignorantly disgrace our country. The Archdeacon lived amidst much controversy; indeed, he never so thoroughly enjoyed himself as when wielding his pen against some literary antagonist. But he had this admirable quality, that however high controversy might run,—however much he might himself suffer in the war of words,—he never lost his temper,—he never bore malice. Without making pretence to the shallow name of a patriot,—a word prostituted to the most sordid of purposes,—he was a real and earnest lover of his country, always ready and anxious to labour for its welfare, and doing no little to promote its intellectual advancement. We shall often miss the Archdeacon;—we shall always think of him, and the “days of auld langsyne,” with regret;—still, there will remain a feeling of pleasure whenever his memory comes to mind; for we cannot forget his cheerfulness, nor the honest heartiness with which he would put his vigorous shoulder to the wheel, and help our Association up the hill. He was sure to infuse life and spirit into our Annual Meetings whenever he attended them; and although many members might dispute his opinions, all the Society will be sorry to learn the decease of their good old friend and fellow archæologist.

An excellent portrait-bust of the Archdeacon has been taken by Mr. Edwards, of 40, Robert Street, Hampstead Road, one of the most promising sculptors that have come forth from the Principality.

Sir JOSEPH BAILEY, one of our former Presidents, has also passed away from among us. His kindness will not be forgotten by those members who were present at the Brecon Meeting of our Association. Sir Joseph had the merit of setting an excellent example to landowners, in the care he took of the various antiquarian remains extant upon his extensive possessions. He knew their value, and he never willingly allowed them to be injured. We can only express the hope that his heir will follow the same laudable course of action, and that other gentlemen with large landed estates in Wales will take effectual measures for handing down unimpaired to future generations the archæological treasures which they possess in these our own days.

Cambrian Archæological Association.

1858.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Balance on 1st January, 1858.....	84	6	6	Printing, &c.....	192	1	4
Subscriptions, from 1st January to 31st December, 1858.....	285	10	3	Engraving, &c.....	120	9	4
Copies of <i>Archæologia Cambrensis</i> sold extra.....	6	15	9	Postages, Carriage of Parcels, &c.	11	19	6
				Balance of Expenses at Rhyll.....	5	12	1
				Sundries.....	1	1	6
				Balance in Treasurer's hands on 1st January, 1859.....	45	8	9
					£376	12	6

THOMAS OWEN MORGAN, *Treasurer.*

Audited 5th January, 1859,

M. D. WILLIAMS, }
JOHN HUGHES, } Auditors for 1858.

Correspondence.

CASTELL CARREG CENNEN, CAERMARTHEN.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—I have read the account of Carreg Cynhen Castle, by the Venerable Archdeacon Williams, inserted in the October Number of 1857, at page 335 of the Journal, with which I was much gratified ; but having myself made some notes upon the subject as far back as the year 1806, or 7, when upon an excursion to visit that remarkable fortress, I am induced, on a reference to those memoranda, to differ upon some points with the learned author.

I feel convinced that the orthography of the name as Carreg *Cennen* is erroneous ; it should be as the peasantry of that quarter pronounce it, Carreg Cynhen, *i. e.*, the rock of strife or contention, which would render the etymology purely British, and quite appropriate, without having recourse to the Gaelic *Cen*, or any such informal term to elucidate the meaning ; for I perfectly agree with the archdeacon that the Gael, or his invading and predatory associates, the Norsemen and Danes, were never the first settlers in this part of the island, and that in their incursions they rarely penetrated so far inland. I have in a former Number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* given my reason for thinking that the term *Gwyddel* is not to be taken invariably as a proof of the advent of the Gael in such localities, but, more generally, as a designation of places abounding in wild brushwood ;—not as to the inhabitants, who were only described under a similar term, to distinguish them from their neighbours of more open situations.

It also strikes me that this stronghold of Carreg Cynhen existed long before the period of any written records, and was occupied by the Cymry, and fortified, as was then invariably the fashion of that prehistoric time, by ramparts of uncemented stone of megalithic structure, which served, at a later date of the Romanized Britons, to build the castle, the dilapidated remains of which now crown the rock, and I imagine that it was then that the term *Castell* was added to the original name of Carreg Cynhen.

We likewise find, particularly along the coast of Pembrokeshire, where the names of places give evidence of the invasion of Gaelic, or Irish Celtic tribes, that the fortifications they made for protection differed from such structures erected by the Britons as a repelling force, by being constructed invariably of earthen ramparts, instead of the Cyclopean stone defences of the natives. Along this section of the coast most of such Irish remains are nearly destroyed by the incursion of the sea, clearly proving that, at a very early period, there was an extensive tract of flat land which afforded easy means of landing an invading force. The centre of all these earthworks, without a solitary exception, is gone, leaving only in some a section of the formidable

aggers thrown up on the land side, which evince considerable skill on the part of these invaders.

An inspection and an account of these coast camps would form an interesting paper for the future pages of the Journal, and I wish some of our archæological associates, possessed of more means and better health than I now can boast of, would undertake the task.

The name of Caermarthen, given as Maridunum, from the Latin *mare*, does not seem so appropriate as that of *Muridunum*, which is frequently met with in old documents, and, if I recollect rightly, also in the Itinerary of Antoninus; this is exactly in accordance with the old Welsh name of *Caer Murddin*, i. e., the encampment of the walled town; it does not appear that it was situated in the marsh below it, which, had that been the case, might have given it the addition of *mare*, but upon the hill above the site of the present town; there is reason therefore to think that, originally, it was a *caer* only, or encampment of some extent, probably surrounded by an agger bristling with wooden stakes, long before the *murddun*, or walled fortress was erected. To have placed it in the marsh below the present town of Caermarthen would have been the most ineligible spot possible, in short, unwholesome, and at all times subject to sudden floods and high tides; therefore, the probability is, that it was never chosen for habitable purposes, nor are there any remains now extant, or found in the mud-deposit of that swamp, to prove to the contrary.—I remain, &c.,

JOHN FENTON.

Bodmôr, near Glyn-y-mêl,
October 29, 1858.

SARN ELEN.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—Do the Roman roads in the Principality, to which the name of Sarn Elen is popularly assigned, belong to a single line of road, or is the term applied indiscriminately? I observe that the name is given to nearly the whole line of road connecting CONOVIVM in the north, with NIDUM in the south. Does it exist in other parts of the Principality?—I remain, &c.,

W. B. J.

University College, December, 1858.

ST. BRIAVEL'S CASTLE.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—I have just received the last Number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and having read your paper on St. Briavel's Castle, I take the liberty of directing your attention to an error into which you, and most others since the days of Camden, have fallen, respecting the history of that place. Camden spells the place Breulais, on what authority I should like to know; he then quotes Giraldus Cambrensis,

and asserts him to state that "Mahel, son of Milo Fitz-Walter, was killed there by a stone falling on his head," &c. Now Giraldus does not speak of St. Briavel's at all; he is writing about Breconshire, and narrates what happened at what he calls *Brendlais* Castle, which is Brynllys Castle, in Breconshire, pronounced *Bruntlys*, or as nearly as possible as he spells the name. Camden, clearly on account of his way of spelling, confuses the two names, and every writer since his time has followed in his track without consulting the original authority. Sir R. Hoare, in his edition of *Giraldus*, points out the error, but all the county historians and topographers have copied one another without examining as to the correctness of the statement, and thus the error has been widely spread and perpetuated. Would it not be as well to notice this, and correct the error, if possible.—I remain, &c.,

OCTAVIUS MORGAN.

The Friars, November 6, 1858.

BISHOP MORGAN OWEN OF LLANDAFF.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—In the last Number of your Journal, "An Antiquary" has given a copy of an inscription on a slab in Myddfai Church, Caermarthenshire, wherein is stated that Dr. Morgan Owen, Bishop of Llandaff, "*Departed this Life the 5th day of March in the year of Our Lord 1644.*"

By the memoir of the celebrated Rhys Prichard, vicar of Llan-doverly, appended to the new edition of the *Canwyll y Cymry*, published this year, it will seem that Bishop Morgan Owen was alive the 2nd of December, 1644, when he was appointed one of the executors of the will of his intimate friend the vicar; and on the 14th of the same month, Bishop Owen made his own will, which was proved the 12th of December, 1645.

It is stated by Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, that Bishop Owen died at Glasallt very suddenly, on hearing of the beheading of his friend and patron Archbishop Laud; and it is traditionally recorded that he was sitting in the kitchen at Glasallt when some one brought in the news that the archbishop was actually put to death, which intelligence affected him to that degree that he rose up from his chair and dropped down dead. As Archbishop Laud was executed on the 10th of January, 1645, the date given on the slab as March 5, 1644, is evidently incorrect, unless the date was intended to be March 5, 1644-5, and the stone-cutter neglected to carve the latter figure. But even with all the want of communication between Wales and the English metropolis in those days, it can scarcely be credited that the bad news could have been nearly two months travelling from London to Caermarthenshire.

The above slab was not set up until 1728, after the death of Henry Owen, Esq., ten years previous to which Browne Willis published his "*Survey of the Cathedral Church of Llandaff*," in which it is stated

that Bishop Owen died in January, 1644-5, and was buried in Myddfai Church, "on the north-side of the high altar, having erected over him an altar monument *without any inscription*, now very ruinous, above which were *painted* his arms against the wall, which are also defaced."—I remain, &c.,

Tonn, November 3, 1858.

W. REES.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE, BRECON.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—It is stated in the last volume of your Journal, (p. 426) that the church of Christ College is to be restored, being intended for the chapel of the new Grammar School to be erected by the Governors. I sincerely hope that any design for the Grammar School, will involve the preservation and restoration of the decanal residence, now degraded into a tannery. The refectory of the Dominicans, which forms a portion of the edifice, and is now divided horizontally by one or two floors, would make an excellent school-room, dining-hall, or library. I think it becomes the Cambrian Archæological Association, which numbers among its patrons and officers more than one of the Governors of Christ College, to interpose in order to prevent the destruction of the building in question.—I remain, &c.,

W. BASIL JONES.

University College, December 8, 1858.

WELSH AND BRETON LANGUAGES.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—In a work published in the last century, the writer, a Welshman, describing his progress through Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire, says:—"At Swansea we met with some French Bretons. We could understand something of their language. We found they were very passionate amongst themselves." Can any of your readers inform me whether the Welsh and Bretons can understand each other, as it is a point I have long been curious to find out?—I remain, &c.,
S. S.

LLANDDEWI YSTRADENNI, LLANFIHANGEL RHYD IEITHON.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—I shall consider it a very great favour if you can assist me to any reliable information on the following subject.

In the year 1718, Adam, Bishop of St. David's, certified the value of livings "not in charge" in his diocese. Among others, I find Llanddewy Istradenny certified at £14 per annum; and Llanfihangel-rid-Ithen similarly certified at £14 per annum.

The bishop's certificate, unfortunately, does not state the *source* of these sums, and more unfortunately, they are in abeyance, as I have not been able hitherto to trace them.

I have ventured to trouble you on the subject, thinking it just possible that some book may pass through your hands likely to assist me to the information I am seeking. Is there anything in Dugdale's *Monasticon*? If so, it would be probably under Llanbister, because the livings are in the patronage of the Chancellor of the Collegiate Church of Christ at Brecon, and the stall of the chancellor is that of "Llanbister," who, or his lessee, takes the rectorial tithes of Llanbister, and the whole tithes of the churches appurtenant to his stall of Llanbister. Apologizing for this trouble,—I remain, &c.,

EDWARD POOLE,

Incumbent of Llandewi and Llanfihangel.

Goidva House, Pen-y-bont, Kington, Radnorshire,
27th November, 1858.

[We recommend our correspondent to peruse Williams' *History of Radnorshire*, just published by the Association.—ED. ARCH. CAMB.]

RUNIC STONES, ISLE OF MAN.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—In No. IX. of your Journal for 1857, p. 77, you notice the proposed work of the Rev. J. G. Cumming, on "The Runic and other Monumental Remains of the Isle of Man." At p. 5 of that work, which has since been published, it is stated that "about six years ago, when the church of St. John the Baptist was pulled down, three, if not four, of these monuments (Runic) were found in the old walls, of which only *one* has been preserved." As this statement will be likely to mislead other writers on this subject, and cause regret to the antiquary that such relics should be totally lost, I beg through the medium of your Journal to correct the error which Mr. Cumming has fallen into, for want of due inquiry in that quarter where the fact could have been ascertained. I was present at the taking down of the old chapel, and gave orders to the foreman of the works to be very careful to preserve any relics that might be found, either in the old walls or in the foundations. This was accordingly done, and the only Runic stone found was the one figured in Mr. Cumming's work, and which is now standing on the south side of the tower of the present new chapel. From my constant attendance during the time of removing the old, and rebuilding the new chapel, it was not possible that these relics, if they had turned up, should have escaped my notice, and I felt some little disappointment that no more remains were found.—I remain, &c.,

WILLIAM HARRISON.

Rock Mount, St. John's, Isle of Man,
25th October, 1858.

RICHARD DAVIES, QUAKER, OF WELSHPOOL.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—There is an autobiography, entitled, “An Account of the Convincement, Exercises, Services, and Travels of that ancient servant of the Lord, Richard Davies, (the Quaker of Welshpool,) with some relation of Ancient Friends, and of the spreading of Truth in North Wales,” which is very interesting, and though six editions of the little volume have been printed, it seems scarce, and I take the liberty of making an extract therefrom, and placing the same at your service.—I remain, &c.,

M.

In page 182, he (Richard Davies) says:—

“In the beginning of the year 1682, my dear friend, Charles Lloyd, and I went to visit Friends in Herefordshire, Worcestershire, &c., and came through their meetings to London, before the Yearly-Meeting. I acquainted my friends, George Whitehead and William Penn that I intended to go to Lord Hide, to acknowledge his kindness for his letter on my behalf to Bishop Lloyd. George Whitehead said there was some service to be done for our suffering Friends in Bristol; and it was thought convenient that three of the City and three of the Country should go with the said sufferings, and desire the kindness of Lord Hide, to present them to the King. The three Friends for the Country, were Charles Lloyd, Thomas Wynne, and myself; for the City, George Whitehead, Alexander Parker, and one more. Our Friend, G. Whitehead, told me that our countryman, Sir Lionel Jenkins, Secretary of State, was so cross and ill-humoured, that when the king was inclined to moderation and tenderness to suffering Friends, He often stopped and hindered the relief intended them. When We went to Whitehall, We waited a long time before We could speak with them, they being upon a Committee a considerable time; but We had sent in by the Doorkeeper to acquaint Lord Hide that We were there, and in time They sent for us in; the Secretary looked grim upon us. I went to Lord Hide and acknowledged his kindness for his letter on my behalf to the Bishop. He told me that I should tell the Bishop there would be liberty of Conscience in England. I told him I did say so, and did believe it would be so in God’s time. Secretary Jenkins spoke in a scornful manner, and asked me what was Welch for a Quaker; I answered him Crynwr Crynwyr, it being the singular and plural number; but the Secretary said We had no Welch for it, for there were no Quakers in the Roman’s days. My Friend, Charles Lloyd, answered, If thou didst ask my friend the question aright, He hath answered thee right; for there is English, Welch, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, for a Quaker. So the Secretary said,—Sir, I understand Welch pretty well, and English, and Latin, and Greek; but if you go to your Hebrew, I know not what to say to you. I left my friend Charles Lloyd to engage with this peevish countryman, and presented Lord Hide with a long list of the names of Men, Women, and Children, in their several prisons at Bristol. I desired him to be so kind as to present their sufferings to the King, which He said He would, and our friend George Whitehead, spoke farther to him; then I turned to the Secretary, who directed his words to me, and spoke to him thus in Welch:—‘Mae yn ddrwg gennif fod un o hiliogaeth yr hen Fruttaniaid, yr rhai y dderbiniodd y Crefydd Cristianogol yn gyntaf yn Loeger, yn erbyn yr rhai sydd gwedi derbyn y wir Cristianogol Crefydd yr awr hon.’ The English being thus,—I am sorry that one of the stock of the Ancient Britons, who first received

the Christian faith in England, should be against those who have received the true Christian faith in this day. He replied He was not against our Friends, but He said our Friends gave their votes for the election of Parliament men that were against the King's interest. I told him it was our birthright, as We were freeholders and burgesses, to elect men qualified to serve both the King and Country; but how they were corrupted when they came within these walls I knew not. The Secretary would have engaged farther with me in a dispute about Religion. I told him He was an ancient man, and that they had been a long time then upon their business, and if He would be pleased to dismiss us then, and appoint what time We should some morning wait upon him, We would, if He pleased, spend an hour or two with him in discourse about Religion; upon which, He took off his hat and thanked me very kindly for my civility; but We heard no more of him about the dispute. Upon the whole, G. Whitehead told me He was more moderate to Friends afterwards than He had been before."

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Note 40, vol. iii. Third Series, p. 215.—CIRCLE, WAT'S DYKE.—The stones near Wat's Dyke, which "An Antiquary" mentions, do not appear to be the *disjecta membra* of a cromlech, but are the remains of a large circle, two stones only of which remain. They are on the property of Mr. Eyton, of Leeswood Hall, who has very properly forbid their removal. They give the name of Garreglwyd to the farm on the other side of the road. A MEMBER.

N. 41.—INNER TRENCH, WAT'S DYKE.—In the portion of Wat's Dyke near the Padeswood station, on the Mold line, an inner trench on the western side of the Dyke is visible. Being densely planted, it is not easy to ascertain how far the trench extends. No such remains of a trench on either side exists in the portion of the Dyke that runs through Garreglwyd farm. It is, I believe, well known that this part of Wat's Dyke is universally by the peasants called that of Offa. M. A.

Query 81.—LLAN AND CIL.—It has been stated that the Welsh "Llan," and the Irish "Kil" are identical, and that no place in Wales which has "Kil" for the first syllable of its name, as "Cilcen," &c., ever has the term "Llan" also. What the proper meaning of "Cil" (*Wallice*) is I do not know, unless it means a cell, hollow, &c. If so, is there any identity between this term and the Irish "Kil?" Is "Llan" ever used except before the name of a saint?

SAXONICUS.

Q. 82.—ANCIENT PARSONAGES IN WALES.—Can any plan be set on foot to ascertain what primitive parsonages remain in Wales, especially North Wales? One, so called "the Parsonage," exists in

Efenecht parish; another, now a kind of back-kitchen or out-house of the modern parsonage, remains at Bettws Gwerful Goch. Can any of our clerical members give us any information on this point.

A MEMBER.

Answer to Query 45, vol. ii. Third Series, p. 75.—NAME OF GREAT BRITAIN.—Great Britain was so called for the first time in the second year of James I., when an indenture was executed, November 11, 1604, for a coinage, wherein the king's new titles were to be adopted, MAG. BRIT. being substituted for ANG. SCO. M. A.

Miscellaneous Notices.

CAERNARVON CASTLE.—The works of reparation and excavation in this building are continuing steadily, under the superintendence of John Morgan, Esq., the deputy constable. Sufficient funds for these purposes are raised by the fixed payment of fourpence for all strangers at the castle gate; and the subject is of such importance, in its bearing on the question of practically maintaining edifices of this kind, that we shall revert to it on a future occasion.

DENBIGH CASTLE.—We wish that we could hear of the mayor and corporation of Denbigh, who, we believe, now rent the castle and its precincts from the Woods and Forests, or from the lessee under the crown, having determined on repairing and propping up those portions which threaten ruin. We have been given to understand with regret that this fine old building is likely to be made subservient to the purposes of an eisteddfod next summer.

CROES ERGAIN, RHUDDLAN.—It gives us great pleasure to state that Mr. Shipley Conwy has given orders that this ancient cross and tumulus shall be protected for the future from further damage. The tenant farmer, not knowing its value, had begun to cart away part of the tumulus for agricultural purposes; but on the circumstance being made known to his landlord, immediate steps were taken to prevent the process of desecration and needless destruction. This is an excellent example, and ought to be made known widely. It does Mr. Shipley Conwy very great credit. We hope on a future occasion to furnish members with an engraving, and some account of the cross and tumulus.

Reviews.

ETHNOGÉNIE GAULOISE. By ROGET, Baron de Belloguet. 1 vol. 8vo. Paris, 1858. Part I.

We welcome the appearance of this first portion of a learned work; it is one that comes right home to the heart of the Cambrian Archæologist, for it is composed not only of critical memoirs on the Cimmerii, the various populations of ancient Italy,—Umbri, Ligures, &c., as well as of Gaul,—Belgæ, Celtæ, &c.; but it also contains what the author calls a Gaulish Glossary; and in this, to our mind, consists its chief value. It is one of those books that should be classed and read along with similar productions of German writers, such as Zéuss; but its appearance is another slap on the cheek for Celtic scholars in Wales, inasmuch as it shows them the way along a path wherein many of themselves might have led. It is, however, a valuable contribution to the common stock of early European archæology, and confers great credit on the learning and diligence of its author.

M. de Belloguet, in his Introduction, thus enunciates three primary propositions, which he considers sufficiently proved to serve as points of departure for his further researches:—

“1st.—The Indo-European origin of the languages commonly called Celtic, and still spoken at the present day;—that is to say, the Gaulish or Cymric, of which the Bas-Breton or Armorican is a dialect; and the Gaelic, divided into Irish, Erse, or Highland Scotch, and the Manks, or provincial dialect of the Isle of Man. The Cornish, or Cymric dialect of English Cornwall, became extinct during the last century.

“2ndly.—The close relationship of these two languages, the Cymric and the Gaelic, testifying to the common stock from which they have sprung.

“3rdly.—The identity, if not absolute, at least original, of one or the other of these languages with the Gaulish or Breton, spoken at the time of the Roman Conquest.”

He adds that he considers these three circumstances as establishing philologically the oriental origin of the Celts, the unity of race, and direct affiliation of the people who spoke, and who have preserved, the British and Gaulish idioms. He then reviews the opinions of modern German critics upon these points, adverts to Latham to oppose him, and especially disputes the conclusions of Holtzmann and Mone upon the Celtic question. We do not propose to give even a summary of the author's discussions on this part of his subject; they turn altogether upon details, and nothing but a perusal of the original pages will suffice to put our readers in possession of the facts; but his description of the general state of the controversy is sufficiently amusing to justify us in translating the following passage:—

“French, Belgian, German, English and Irish writers have entered the arena; some of them taking up the name of the Celts as a title of honour; others repelling it with contempt;—the enthusiasts wishing to prove that the

whole of Europe, Rome, and Greece herself, owed their primitive populations, and even the gods they worshipped, to this race alone;—the exclusives, on the other hand, refusing to acknowledge as brethren neighbours whose language, institutions, and remote traditions, attested their close affinity with those who repudiated them. From Camden and Cluvier, down to Amédée Thierry, without speaking of Pezron, Pelloutier, and Spener, I have been tossed about in my researches from Joseph Scaliger to Pontanus; from Fréret to Sharon Turner; from Dom. Martin to Schæpfliin; from E. Davies to Betham; and from Betham to Chalmers; from Mone to Holtzmann, and from him again to Brandes and Gluck,—all in the midst of an ardent, obstinate, hand-to-hand fight, in which I have met with the great Leibnitz, Niebuhr, and Schafarik; geographers, such as Mannert, Ritter, and Ukert; or philologists, such as Adelung, J. Grimm, Pott, and Bopp. If our Celto-maniacs have wished to make all Europe speak Bas-Breton, other writers, carried towards the opposite extreme, have resolutely contested with this idiom, and its brethren of England and Ireland, their Celtic origin, and have changed into old Teutonic the languages of Brennus and Vercingetorix. The exaggerations of the former had at least some excuse before the discovery of Sanscrit, and the explanation of the astonishing relationship which they had so correctly observed, from the time of Edward Lhwyd, as existing between the relics of Gaulish and other Indo-European languages, German, Greek, Latin, &c. At length, however, the Natural History of Man called up this immense suit before its own tribunal; and the science of Prichard, of Edwards, of Nott, and of Gliddon, mingled its decrees with those which had already been pronounced in the names of History and Philology. Piercing through the Celtic epoch, Science has given us, upon the ancient territories of the Gauls and of Caledonia, at a distance where the vision of historical criticism fails, glimpses of people anterior to the Gaels, who had hitherto been considered the earliest inhabitants of the West. These Pre-Celtic populations of Wilson, and Boucher de Perthes, these Kymbo-Cephalic and Brachy-Cephalic races have not yet come out from the arcana of Geology,—and we will leave them there, since we have enough to occupy us on the domain of Historical Sciences.”

M. de Belloguet divides his Gaulish Glossary into two classes: (1.) Words which ancient writers have handed down, with their significations. (2.) Ditto, ditto, without significations. He arranges the first of these classes in chronological sections, such as words expressly given as Gaulish by Greek and Latin writers, from the earliest periods to the eighth century,—words not expressly mentioned as Gaulish, but probably intended as such by similar writers; words supposed to be Gaulish for other reasons; the Malbergic Glosses, and the Barbaric words of Virgil the Grammarian. The second class is subdivided into words, other than proper names; characteristic elements of the names of men, people and places; proper names explained by curious circumstances; and notes on the Formulæ of Marculfus of Bordeaux. He comments upon each word at some length, quoting the author, and bringing in the aid of comparative philology. We give an example of the author's mode of treating words from each class:—

Class I.—“(Plin. Hist. Nat. xxii. 2.) *Glastum*, woad, or pastel, a plant, the juice of which gave a black dye:—*Vitrum* gave a blue colour.—(Cæs.

v. 14.) It was with this juice that the Britons tattooed themselves. Apuleius gives this word as merely a Latin word with the various reading *Glutam*, or *aluta*.—(Cap. 69, Edit. 1788.) In Cymric and Armorican, *Glas*, blue, glaucous-blue: in Irish, pale green, or pale-coloured: in Highland Scotch or Erse, *Glasghaid*, greyish. Compare Cymric *Glaslys*, *Gweddllys*, pastel; and in Cornish, *Glesin*.”

“Class II.—CAMULUS: a surname of Mars in several inscriptions,—(Orell. 1977, 1978,) and used as his only name in an inscription on a monument where Arduinna (Diana) is represented with Jupiter, Mercury, Hercules and Camulus, or Mars.—(Dom. Martin, *Rel. des Gaul.* i. 486.) It has been erroneously supposed that this term is of Sabine origin, whereas one of these inscriptions is Remish, and the other of some citizens of Reims, in honour of Tiberius. It is also a decidedly Gaulish element of the name *Camulogenus*, and of others discovered in inscriptions, such as *Andecamulos*, *Andecamulenses*, *Camulia*, *Camulognata*, &c. The word *Cam*, curved, which is common to five languages, as Zeuss informs us, is not satisfactory as far as signification is concerned: but we have in Irish *Cam*, brave, powerful, quarrel, duel; in Erse, *Cama*, brave; in Cymric, *Cam*, bad, and *Camu*; in Armorican, *Camma*, to bend (the bow). Mone composes *Camulus* of the Irish *Cam* and *Ull*, grand, proud.—(*Celt. F.* 214.) In ancient Britain we find *Camulo*, or *Camulodunum*, and *Camulossesa* of the Ravenna Geographer.”

This Glossary comprises in all 321 words, and an excellent conspectus of the whole is afforded by the arranging of them in two tables of parallel columns, where they are entered according to the dialects to which they are supposed to belong. The author informs us that out of all these 321 words, there are only twenty-one which cannot be connected with others in modern Celtic dialects, directly or indirectly; and he concludes by expressing his conviction that he has proved the identity of Cymric or Gaelic with ancient Gaulish. These tables are particularly valuable for reference; and M. de Belloguet, who quotes our recent best book on Cymric literature, Nash's *Taliesin*, shows by them, and indeed by the whole work, how thoroughly he has inquired into the subject of which he treats. We add some of his final words:—

“To give a summary of my opinion, I think that the ancient Gaulish, with its varieties, or, if it is preferred, its dialects, still floating about in the state of *primitive promiscuousness* described by Renan, (*Semitic Languages*, i. p. 90,) formed one and the same language, which was related at the same time to both the Cymric and the Gaelic of the modern Celtic,—more nearly to the former by its vocabulary, to the latter by the endings, or inflexions, which it possessed in common with its Indo-European sisters. This language, therefore, was positively Celtic, and not Teutonic. Such is the two-fold conclusion to which we have come from the philological researches collected in this first portion of our work.”

We shall look out for the *second* portion with considerable impatience.

MEMOIR ON A "CROMLECH-TUMULUS" IN WILTSHIRE. By J. THURNAM, Esq., M.D., F.S.A.

We have been very tardy in noticing an interesting paper by Dr. Thurnam, on a "Cromlech-Tumulus," near Littleton Drew, North Wilts, originally published in the *Wiltshire Archæological Magazine*. Immense pressure of matter in our portfolio is our only excuse, and we are now glad of an opportunity to call the attention of members to this subject; for it may throw light on similar tumuli in Wales, and may so far aid the study of comparative archæology. This tumulus, mainly composed of loose stones, which was known as long ago as Aubrey's time, but has, within the last few years, been completely excavated by Mr. Poulett Scrope, forms one, it appears, of many of the same class, scattered over that part of the country. It is ovoidal in shape, about 180 feet long, by 90 in greatest breadth, and was formerly nine or more feet high. It has been found to contain a central interment, in a cist on the level of the ground, or floor of the tumulus, midway between two walls of loose stones running athwart it; a single skeleton of a young man, with a small flint arrow head, a *lancet*, at it has been conjectured, lay within. Four other large cists, about ten feet long by four feet wide, and two in depth, have been found round the southern curve of the tumulus, containing from seven to ten skeletons each, those of women and children generally by themselves. On the surface of the tumulus, near the eastern end, stand two upright stones, with a third, once on their top, but now fallen off and lying against them—a dolmen in fact—which the author infers to have been not used as a sepulchral chamber, but as an altar. The ground underneath this dolmen has been found to contain fragments of black Roman pottery, some fragments of animal's bones, and one or two rude flakes of flint. The tumulus stands about 100 yards from the great Roman road, called the Fosseway, extending from Devonshire to Lincolnshire. Such is the tumulus, such its contents; the account of them will serve (1.) as a basis of comparison with other long barrows, or ovoidal tumuli, in Wales, and there are many such; (2.) as leading to a suspicion that the construction of this tumulus, and the erection of the dolmen, with the use of flint flakes, &c., was *posterior*, or at least, *not anterior*, to the Roman period—a point of no small importance. Dr. Thurnam argues rather on the contrary side, and thinks the Roman pottery to be of later date than the tumulus; but there is nothing to show this, and we are rather inclined to accept its presence, even near the surface of the tumulus, as a proof of contemporaneous deposition.

Archæologia Cambrensis.

THIRD SERIES, No. XVIII.—APRIL, 1859.

THE EARLS, EARLDOM, AND CASTLE OF PEMBROKE.

No. II.

(Continued from p. 13.)

OF the sons,—

1. Richard, Earl of Hertford, who succeeded to the honour of Clare before 1131, when he rendered an account to the Exchequer for £43 6s. 7d., and who was slain by the Welsh in 1136, was ancestor of the Earls of Gloucester and Hertford, whose chief Welsh seat was Cardiff.

2. GILBERT, Earl of Pembroke.

3. Walter, the reputed founder of Tintern Abbey, though Tintern, or Dindyrn, was not unknown in British history. It was the retreat of Tewdric, King of Morgannwg, whence, A.D. 610, he sallied forth to lead his people against the invading Ceolwulph, and by his fall and burial gave name to Merthyr-Tewdric, or Mathern.

4. Baldwin, whose liberal ecclesiastical donations are recorded in Normandy, and who is said by some authorities to have died childless, but by Dugdale to have left three sons and a daughter.

I.—GILBERT DE CLARE, surnamed “Strongbow,” Earl of Pembroke, and so called of Striguil, by reason, says Dugdale, that he had his chief residence at Striguil Castle, near Chepstow. (Dugd. *Baron.*)

As early as 1113, though a younger son, he was a

considerable proprietor in West Wales, probably having inherited from his father his West Wales lordships, a property of little value, exposed to perpetual attacks from the Welsh, and requiring constant attention. In this year he commanded the van of the very considerable army levied by the king for the invasion of North Wales, then in insurrection under Griffith Gwynedd, and Owen, Prince of Powis. Probably while thus engaged he neglected his other interests, for in 1114 Griffith ap Rhys, who had returned secretly from Ireland, and was residing with his brother-in-law Gerald at Pembroke, broke away with his brother Owen, invaded Caermarthen, and ravaged Kidwelly and Gower. This attack provoked King Henry, who in 1114 marched to the relief of Pembroke, taking with him Robert, Earl of Gloucester, his natural son. Possibly it was to prevent a repetition of these excesses that about this time Earl Gilbert completed, as is said, the settlement of West Wales, by the construction or reconstruction of the two castles of Aberystwyth and Abertiewi, or Cardigan. In 1116 Griffith ap Rhys was again in arms, but Henry did not return to Wales until 1122, when, while riding through a defile, a Welsh arrow struck his mail, and so alarmed him that he retired. It was during these disturbances, probably in 1114, that Gerald met with and slew his ancient enemy, Owen ap Cadogan.

In 1134, the year of the death of Duke Robert at Cardiff, the Welsh again rose. Henry was in Normandy, but was preparing to return and put them down, when, December, 1135, he died, leaving Wales on the verge of a general rising, which took place in the following year, on the appearance of Stephen in England. Gilbert now transferred his allegiance to Stephen, whom he supported against Maud and the Plantagenets, and who gave him Pevensy, which he strengthened, but afterwards forfeited. The sons of Gerald, with the men of South and West Wales, by degrees espoused the same side, opposed however by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, brother to Maud.

In January, 1136, the Welsh, emboldened by King

Henry's death, and the consequent dissensions, burst into Gower with more than usual ferocity, and were in consequence attacked by Richard, Earl of Hertford, Gilbert's elder brother, who was at that time in opposition to Stephen, and who was supposed to have negotiated for the support of the Welsh, by whom he was both feared and esteemed. However, he met them in the field, and was slain, 15th April, about the time of the death of Griffith ap Rhys. The Welsh then overran Cardigan, and besieged Earl Richard's widow in the castle. Baldwin his brother failed to advance beyond Brecon; but the castle was relieved, according to some rather questionable accounts, by Milo Fitz-Walter, though not in time to prevent the district of Ros, which included Haverford and the peninsula of Pembroke, from being ravaged.

A few years later Gilbert inherited Nether Gwent, and probably the honour of Striguil, and the other Welsh possessions of his uncles Roger and Walter; and in 1138, the year of the battle of the Standard, and during the struggle between Stephen and Maud, he was created by the former Earl of Pembroke, an honour which did not prevent him from verging on rebellion when refused the custody of the castles of his nephew Gilbert, Earl of Hertford or Clare, then under age.

In March, 1141, he fought on Stephen's side at the battle of Lincoln, but on Stephen being taken prisoner by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, he fled. In 1144 he built, or rebuilt, the castle of Caermarthen, which, however, with his castles of Dynevor and Llanstephan, were taken shortly afterwards by Cadellh, son of the late Prince Griffith ap Rhys, and held by him some time in defiance of the earl.

The year 1147 was celebrated in South Wales by the foundation, or perhaps the renovation, of Margam Abbey, the death-bed work of piety or alarm of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and one which tended powerfully to civilize and settle the vale of Glamorgan.

In the height of the quarrel between Stephen and Henry II., 6th January, 1148, Earl Gilbert died, having

latterly opposed Stephen. He was buried, and had an "obit," at Tintern.

He married Elizabeth, reputed to have been mistress to Henry I., sister of Waleran, Earl of Mellent, or Meulan, an ancient and powerful family in Normandy, (*Art. de Ver. les dates*, ii.) and by her had two sons, RICHARD, his successor, and Baldwin, who distinguished himself at Lincoln in 1141, and harangued the troops before the battle in the place of Stephen, who was hoarse. Earl Gilbert left also a daughter, Basilea, who married Raymond le Gros. (Sir J. Ware, i. 190.)

II.—Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, surnamed Strongbow, was also occasionally designated as of Striguil, where he resided. In a charter to Vivian de Cursun, of Rathkerry, near Dublin, he styles himself "Richard, son of Earl Gislebert." Milles (*Catalogue of Honour*, 420) speaks of his being styled in a charter of Henry II. "Earl of Buckingham," probably from his large share of the Giffard inheritance. His principal fame is derived from his conquest of Ireland.

At his accession to the earldom, in 1149, Cadelh and his brother still held Kidwelly and their recent spoils, but in the following year Cadelh was waylaid and disabled by the men of Tenby, in revenge for which act his brothers Meredith and Rhys in 1152 took Tenby Castle, then held by William Fitz-Gerald. In the year 1153, a year memorable in Christendom for the death of St. Bernard, Earl Richard and his kinsman Roger de Clare witnessed the treaty between Henry and Stephen, under which Henry's succession was secured. (Hollinshed.)

On becoming king, Henry was opposed by Hugh Mortimer, a Lord Marcher, and in consequence he seized, 1155, upon the castles of Gloucester, Wigmore, and Bridgenorth. In the second year of his reign, Henry seems to have contemplated an expedition into South Wales and Ireland, for the royal "corrody" was conveyed "in one ship" to Pembroke, for the hire of which Roger the Constable had £4. (*Pipe Roll*, 108.) According to Powel, the peninsula was about the same

time, 1155, re-inforced by a new colony of Flemings, to whom Henry refused refuge in England.

In 1156 Henry visited Anjou to put down his brother Geoffrey. He returned in the following year, and at once entered North Wales with a strong army, restored Basingwerk Castle, and forced Prince Owen to sue for peace. Meantime, Roger, Earl of Clare, attacked the Welsh in Cardigan and the western counties, and in the year following, 1158, appeared at Caermarthen. The Welsh, however, headed by the celebrated Glamorganshire hero Ivor Bach, made a movement in his rear, and took Cardiff Castle, and in it the Earl of Gloucester and his countess, Hawisia. (*Ann. de Margam.*) The earl had been active against the Welsh a short time before, and had assisted the Earl of Clare, and Cadwallader, his brother-in-law, in raising the siege of Caermarthen, when attacked by Prince Rhys.

It was during Henry's Welsh campaign of 1157 that occurred the celebrated act of treachery or cowardice, of Henry de Essex, hereditary standard-bearer of England, who threw down the royal banner in the face of the Welsh, and fled; an offence which, after being vanquished in single combat on the meads of Reading, he expiated as a monk in that abbey.

In 1162-3 Henry was in Brecknockshire, and soon afterwards received homage from Prince Rhys, who nevertheless speedily burst into Cardigan and Pembroke, and prepared the way for a general rising which occurred in North Wales in 1164, and enabled Rhys to take the castles of Cardigan and Kilgerran, then commanded by Robert Fitz-Stephen, the constable, who had married Nest, the widow of Gerald de Windsor. Notwithstanding this, it appears from M. Paris that in 1165, Carte says 1162, Rhys did homage to Henry at Woodstock. No doubt the extreme difficulty of holding so remote a part of Wales would dispose Henry to be content with a formal submission. The Welsh wars were only carried on in summer. In winter the natives recovered their losses. Langtoft spoke the general opinion when he said,—

“ In Wales it is full strong to war in winter tide,
For winter there is long, when summer is here in pride.”

Possibly it was during one of these visits to England, while he held Cardigan, that Prince Rhys dined with Bishop de Vere, a kinsman of the de Clares, at Hereford, in company with Walter, son of Robert de Clare, and Giraldus, who relates the story. Rhys was sitting between the two Normans, on which Giraldus congratulated him on sitting between two members of a family whose lands he possessed. On this questionable speech, the bishop observed courteously, “ since we were to lose those lands, we are much pleased that so noble and loyal a prince as Rhys should hold them.” It was in 1165 that Thomas à Becket called in vain upon Roger de Clare to do homage for Tonbridge.

During all these disturbances in West Wales, Earl Richard seems to have interfered personally but little, living in a sort of retirement in his castle of Striguil. Circumstances were now to awaken his dormant ambition.

The settlement of South Wales had always been regarded as the main step towards the conquest of Ireland. William the Conqueror and Henry I. had contemplated this enterprize, and Henry II., on his accession, had obtained from Pope Adrian Breakspeare a bull, and a ring of influence of its sovereignty, on confirmation of certain ecclesiastical arrangements carried out by the legate some years before in 1150 at the synod of Drogheda.

Henry, however, though he made some progress towards raising an army in 1152, was otherwise engaged, and permitted the project to slumber, until in 1169, Dermot M'Murrough, or M'Carty-more, king of Leinster, ejected from his kingdom by a neighbour, requested permission to seek the aid of some of Henry's English barons. The king, then in Aquitaine, assented, and Dermot applied to Earl Richard, a popular, powerful, but needy man. The guerdon was to be Eva, Dermot's daughter, and the reversion of the kingdom if recovered. The earl's support was at first passive. He allowed Dermot to canvass his Welsh dependents; and thus was

secured the active aid of David, Bishop of St. David's, Maurice Fitz-Gerald his brother, and Robert Fitz-Stephen, constable of Kilgerran, their uterine half-brother.

In May, 1170, Fitz-Stephen landed with sixty men-at-arms, and took Wexford, and thus paved the way for the earl, who then applied in person to the king for a formal permission. Henry, very jealous of so powerful a subject, did not assent, though he did not positively refuse. The earl, in May, 1171, sent over Raymond le Gros, and Hervey M^tMorres, and followed in person in mid-August, with 200 knights and 1200 infantry, thus completing the five Norman leaders in the conquest of Ireland, alluded to in the old Welsh verses, translated in the excellent and critical work of Mr. Stephens,—

. "it was necessary to pray,
For fear of five chiefs from Normandy;
And the fifth going across the salt sea,
To conquer Ireland of gentle towns."

They landed at and stormed Waterford, marched to Dublin and Meath; and the earl, without the usual permission from his feudal lord, married Eva. (*Milles Cat. of Hon.*) All Ireland became alarmed at the invasion, and to avert the divine vengeance, the people, moved by the clergy in synod at Armagh, decided to abolish the practice of purchasing English children as slaves.

Henry's jealousy was now fully excited. He prohibited all supplies, and recalled the earl's followers upon their allegiance. This, known in Ireland, raised the natives and unsettled the earl's troops. His position became critical. To pacify the king, he dispatched Raymond le Gros, charged, says Hollinshed, with the following letter:—

"My right honourable lord,
"I came into this land, with your leave and favour, as I remember, for the aiding and helping of your servant Dermot M^tMurrough, and whatsoever I have gotten and purchased, either by him or by any others, as I confess and acknowledge the same from and by means of your gracious goodness, so shall the same still rest and remain at your devotion and commandment."

The king detained the messenger a considerable time, and finally dismissed him without any definite answer. No doubt he wished the earl's position to become more dangerous; and in fact had it not been for the gallant defence of Milo Cogan, one of the earl's Anglo-Welsh retainers, probably from Glamorgan, where a parish still bears the name, the whole army would have been extirpated by the Irish.

In the following year King Dermot died, and the earl succeeded to his territory. Henry now began in earnest to take up Pope Adrian's authority, and determined to visit Ireland. His first step was to recall the earl, who obeyed the summons, and met the king at the head of his army, at Newnham, near Gloucester.

The meeting was at first stormy, but the earl formally surrendered his own and his wife's Irish possessions, and accepted a regrant of the greater part of them. Dublin, and the maritime castles, were retained by the crown; the rest was to be held by the earl, by the service of 100 knights' fees. The crown also reserved the "jura regalia," and the right of appointing bishops. No copy of the royal charter has been preserved, but it was confirmed by John to a later earl.

The earl and the king proceeded with the appearance of amity to Pembroke, where the royal army was mustered. Here Prince Rhys presented Henry with thirty-six horses. He visited St. David's, was banqueted by the Bishop David Fitz-Gerald, a younger son of Gerald de Windsor, and no doubt procured a cast of the falcons for which St. David's Head and the adjacent island of Ramsey were then celebrated, and which Henry, a great proficient in falconry, is known to have esteemed. Camden relates that, seeing on a clear day Ireland from this promontory, the king said,—“I with my ships am able to make a bridge thither, if it be no further;” which speech being reported to the Irish claimant of Leinster, he said,—“did he not add, ‘with the grace of God?’ then do I fear him less which trusteth more in himself than in the help of God.” The bishop, however,

offered up prayers for the success of the expedition. Among Henry's attendants was a certain Robert Fitz-Bernard, who may possibly have given to the round tower of Pembroke its name of "Bernard's tower."

Henry sailed from Milford, and landed at Waterford on St. Luke's Day, October, 1172, 17 Henry II., with 400 knights, and 4000 men-at-arms, in 240 ships. The earl did homage on his landing, and Henry received also the allegiance of the native princes, and visited Cork, Lismore, and Cashel, where he held a synod. He was detained in Ireland the whole winter by the unusually boisterous weather; and it was not until Monday in Easter week that, on the news of his son's rebellion, he sailed from Wexford for South Wales, leaving the earl as lord steward, or seneschal, (*Patent*, 1172, 18 Henry II.,) but limiting his power as much as possible by the creation of a number of fees, held directly under the crown.

On his way home Henry heard of a prophecy of Merlin, that when a chief returned from the conquest of Ireland, wounded by a man with a red hand, he should expire upon a certain stone called Lechlavar, in the church-yard of St. David's. As Henry stood by the stone, a woman cried out in Welsh,—“Deliver us, Lechlavar, deliver the world and the nation from this man.” Henry paused, looked at the stone, and walked over it, saying, “who will now believe that liar Merlin?” Merlin, however, might have retorted, that it was for Strongbow, rather than King Henry, to beware of the fated stone.—(*Camden, Brit. ii. 520.*)

From St. David's and Pembroke, Henry visited Cardiff, where he saw his celebrated vision in the chapel of St. Piran, and plunged at once into the affairs of England, which allowed him to pay little attention to those of Ireland.

The earl did not return with the king. He married his sister to Robert de Quiney, standard-bearer of Leinster, and busied himself in settling his new possessions. Very shortly afterwards, he was, however, called away to

assist Henry in his war with France, and appears as governor of Gisors, leaving M'Morres and Le Gros in charge of Ireland. He recovered the honour of Orbec, which his family had lost, and he imprisoned his uncle, the Earl of Meulan, in the castle there.

The earl, however, soon returned to Ireland in the king's confidence. He quelled a rising revolt, reconciled M'Morres and Le Gros, who had quarrelled, and gave the latter his sister Basilea to wife. He also liberally rewarded M'Morres, Robert de Birmingham, and two Pembroke knights, Maurice de Prendergast, and Warine Fitz-Gerald. Nevertheless, the country remained in a very disturbed state.

The earl now fell sick, and after a lingering illness died in the latter part of May, 1176, of a mortification in the foot. His death was kept secret, and his sister Basilea wrote of it thus enigmatically to her husband,—

“Know ye my dear lord that my great cheek-tooth which was wont to ache so much is now fallen out, wherefore if you have any care or regard for me, or of yourself, come away with all speed.”

The earl was buried by Raymond in the church of the Trinity, in Dublin, Archbishop Lawrence performing his obsequies. A tomb was erected over his remains, which was restored long afterwards by Sir Henry Sydney when lord-deputy. Other accounts state that his corpse was removed to the chapter-house at Gloucester, where was an inscription to his memory. An effigy, said to be that of Strongbow, was discovered a century ago at Tintern.

The conqueror of Ireland was a man, says Giraldus,

“Sanguine conspicuus, et Clarensium clara de stirpe progenitus: Vir quidem plus nominis, quam hominis: plus senii, quam ingenii: plus successionis, quam possessionis.”

The same author also describes him more at length, and is thus rendered by Hollinshed:—

“This earl was somewhat ruddy and of sanguine complexion and freckled-faced, his eyes grey, his face feminine, his voice small, and his neck little, but somewhat of high stature; he was very liberal, courteous, and gentle; what he could not compass

and bring to pass in deed, he would win by good words and gentle speeches. In time of peace he was more ready to yield and obey than to rule and bear sway. Out of the camp he was more like to a soldier's companion than to a captain or ruler; but in the camp and the wars he carried with him the state and countenance of a valiant captain. Of himself he would not adventure anything; but being advised and set on, he refused no attempts; for of himself he would not rashly adventure or presumptuously take anything in hand. In the fight and battle he was a most assured token and sign to the whole company either to stand valiantly to the fight, or for policy to retire. In all chances of war he was still one and the same manner of man, being neither dismayed with adversity nor puffed up with prosperity."—(*Hibern. Expug.* cc. ii. and xxvi., and Hollinshed.)

Also his arms were so long that he was able, standing upright, to touch his knees. (*Milles, Cat. of Hon.*)

Earl Richard married Eva, daughter and heiress of Dermot M'Murrough, King of Leinster, and had by her one daughter and heiress, ISABEL, who was born about 1170, and consequently was a mere infant at her father's death. The earldom of Pembroke became extinct, but the estates and a claim to its revival passed to Isabel, and was successfully advocated by her husband, William Mareschal. The wardship of the heiress and of her property were in the crown.

Some accounts speak of a daughter of the earl by a former wife, married to a youth of the house of Fitz-Gerald, but for this there is slight authority.

The lordship of Leinster, won by Earl Richard, was composed of the subordinate seigniories of Weishford, Kildare, Kilkenny, Ossory and Catherlogh, which were afterwards divided among his descendants.

The armorial bearings attributed by later heralds to Earl Richard are, "on a chief 3 crosses patee fitchee;" and to his wife Eva, "*sable*, 3 garbs *argent*, banded *or*."

The history of the house of Mareschal forms the next step in the descent of the earldom of Pembroke.

GEO. T. CLARK.

Dowlais, January, 1859.

(*To be continued.*)

LETTER FROM MEREDYDD OWEN TO DR. PLOTT.

THE following letter has been communicated to us by Thomas Wright, Esq., F.S.A., who has in his possession a nearly contemporary copy of it, for an equally old hand, though quite different from that of the body of the letter, has written on it, "A Coppy of Mr. Meredith Owen's Letter to Dr. Plot." It is sufficiently curious to deserve a place here, although, as we need hardly remark, the philology of the languages to which it relates has been greatly developed since the time of Meredydd Owen.

The orthography of the original is here strictly preserved, but it will not present any difficulty to the Welsh antiquary.

To those who are acquainted with Nant Francon, (*Nant yr avancwn*,) it will not appear surprizing that the natives of that sublime mountain district should reach the great ages mentioned by Mr. Owen, though we have not heard of any centenarians there at the present day. It would be worth while, however, to inquire after any who may have outlived three generations of men in this or any other part of Snowdonia; and, in fact, the recording all such extreme instances of longevity is not beneath the notice of the historical antiquary.

The pearls mentioned in this letter still have their representatives in the Conwy, and, we believe, other Welsh and Irish rivers, though they are now found only of small size. A fishery of the mussels, for the sake of the pearls, is still carried on at Conwy; but the pearls are used for industrial rather than for ornamental purposes, and are, we understand, sent into England to make certain fine kinds of jeweller's cement.

This letter will have its own special value in the eyes of all who are acquainted with Edward Lhwyd's *Archæologia Britannica*.

Nant Phránkon, May 20, 1690.

Hon^d. Sr,

I returne you my humble thanks for y^r obligeing letter, & shall not fail to use my best endeavours of giving you some satisfaction in your enquires by y^e next return of y^e carrier.

As for y^e age of y^e inhabitants of this mountainous tract, they generally live about fore-score years, and frequently exceed y^e age. One Mredyth ab Evan ab Enion living now in y^e parish of Kylynog is in y^e hundred & thirty-fourth year of his age. One Rhys ab Owen of y^e valley of Lhan Berys in my neighbourhood is aged one hundred and two: & this summer was 3 year I have seen him mow hay grass in y^e same valley. To see men & women strong & active at seventy is no rarity: it being not unusall wth such to persue y^e sheep & goats to y^e steepest rocks, & highest mountains; but of this more peticularly hereafter, if you desire it.

As for y^e pearls found in these mountainous rivers, they are very plentifull, & commonly large: though few of them well coloured: they are found in a large black muscle, peculiar to such rivers. Several ladyes of this county & Denbigh-shire have collections of good pearle, found cheify in y^e river Conwy. One M^r Wynne of Bodyskalhen (a gentleman in severall respects very curious & ingenious) hath a stool-pearle out of y^e river as big as y^e kernell of a field-berd, much of y^e colour of a common blew agat, but wth two white circles: one at y^e basis (if I well remember) and y^e other about the midst of it. Common people call y^e muscels, wherein they are found, by a name signifying deluge-shells: as if nature had not intended shells for y^e rivers, but being left there at y^e universall flood they had bred there, & soe propagated their kinde ever since. They know whether a muscle have a pearle in it before they open it: for such as have it, are allwayes contracted & somewhat distorted from their usuall shape.

S^r, I must beg y^e favour of you (in regard I have not time to write to M^r Lhwyd at present) to acquaint him y^t M^r Pryce hath recd y^e Saxon-Grammar, and every thing else mentioned in his letter: and now since you were pleased to permitt me to trouble you, give me leave here to take notice of an assertion of D^r Bernards (in his Epistle to D^r Hicks att the end of that Saxon-Grammar) relateing to y^e Welch Language as delivered in D^r Davies his Lexion: his words are—*Quamvis Lexicon Johannis Davisij ex quadrante Cambricum sit, semis habens a Latinis quadrante altero Anglis dominis concedente*, w^{ch} being considerable news to y^t gentleman & my self, though natives & well acquainted wth that language, we thought it worth our time to examine the Welch Lexicon & to use our best judgment in discovering what Welch words are originally Latine, & w^t English. The result of our inquire was, y^t that Dictionary containeth about ten thousand words, whereof about ffifteen hundred are indeed like to Latine words of y^e same signification, & about two hundred like y^e English. But if y^e D^r's observation be true, there should be five thousand from y^e Latine, & two thousand five hundred from y^e English, soe that to speak freely, whereas he hath affirmed

that our language, as it is in D^r Davises his Lexicon is one half from y^e Latine, we doubt whether he can make it evident y^t one sixth part of it is derived from y^t language; & whereas he delivereth y^t a fourth part of it is English, we doe not expect y^t he can satisfie any one y^t understandeth both languages, y^t y^e fortieth part of it is borrowed thence. Moreover, though we grant about fifteen hundred words to be like y^e Latine, yet we do not therefore conclude that they owe their originall to y^t language. *Marcus Zuerius Boxhornius* saith in his *Origines Gallicæ*, p. 86, *Græcorum Romanorumque sermoni quam plurimum a simillima Britannicus habeat negari non potest, neque tamen ex eo sequitur vel a Græcis vel a Romanis sermonem suum Britannos accepisse.* And I shall here beg you patience, while I instance some British words that are doubtlesse cooriginall wth y^e Latine of y^e same signification, and yet I am perswaded D^r Bernard will consent wth us y^t the Britains never borrowed these words of y^e Romans: at least but very few of them, since they were for y^e most part, and still are used by other nations, who are allowed to have borrowed none from them, and from these few I shall instance, I think with Boxhornius we may have reason to doubt of many more. The words I would submit to his judgment are these following:

- Daear & Tir, Lat. Terra. The Irish who were never subject to y^e Romans use Tir in y^e same sence.
- Môr, Lat. mare. Pliny in his Nat. Hist. l. 4, c. 14, tells us y^e Cimbles call y^e northern ocean in their language Morimarusa, which says he signifies y^e dead sea. Môr-marow is y^e only terme we can give it at this day. He also tells us y^e Gauls called y^e maritime towns Amoriga, & Arymôr with us signifieth upon y^e sea.
- Phrwd, Lat. fretum, Scotis Frith.
- Mynydh, Lat. montis.
- Phynon, Lat. fons. Divona Celtis erat fons Dei: nobis Phynon Dhyw.
- Lhwch, Lat. lacus, Hib. lokh, Ger. lec, teste Boxhornio.
- Ogov, Lat. cavea.
- Brig, Lat. virga, Ang. sprig.
- Phawydth, Lat. fagus.
- Grÿg, Lat. erica.
- Helig, Lat. salix, Hib. silog. Ang. sallow & willow.
- Mâsarn, Lat. acer.
- Mwgar, Lat. mora (fructus). Norwagis moarberg. Sunt mora montana, hoc est fructus chamæmori Norvagiæ Clusii.
- Sÿgin, Lat. succus, Slav. sucho, Bohem. sychy, Polo. suchy, ut nos monet cl. Bernardus.
- Phlâm, Lat. flamma.
- Braich, Lat. brachium.
- Bowyd, Lat. vita.
- Koppa, Lat. caput, Ger. koph., teste Boxho.
- Klÿn, Lat. clunius.
- Kòl & kòlin, Lat. aculeus.
- Gên, Lat. gena, Goth. kinn, Armen. gana, teste Bernardo.
- Gwlân, Lat. lana, Hib. Olan, Ang. wool, Slav. volna.
- Blèw, Lat. pili.
- Bârv, Lat. barba, Ang. beard.
- Korn, Lat. cornu.
- Alarch, Lat. olor, Hib. alah.
- Bywch, Lat. vacca.
- Kâr, Lat. cervus.
- Kath, Lat. catus, Ger. keti, Boxhor.
- Kèphyl, Lat. caballus, Hib. Kappwl.
- Keliog, Lat. gallus, Hib. kilach.
- Gâvor, Lat. capra, Hib. gowr.
- Gwrch (capreolus), Lat. hircus.
- Neidr, Lat. natrix, Ang. an adder.
- Kanwlh, Lat. candela.
- Kar, Lat. currus, Ang. cart.

Kledhiv & klethai, Lat. gladius, Hiber. kleyv.
 Sâeth, Lat. sagitta.
 Mŵgr, Lat. minera, moneta, Ang. money.
 Mel, Lat. mel, Hiber. mel.
 Môch, Lat. modus, Ger. midda, Box-horn.
 Prÿv, Lat. vermis, Ang. worm.
 Pysg, Lat. piscis, Ang. fish.
 Wy, Lat. ovum, Hib. yoh.
 Baniw, Lat. fœmineus, Hib. bŵnian.
 Katarva, Lat. caterva, an old Gaulish word, Veget: We derive it from kâd, a battle, & torv, Lat. turba & turba.
 Teyrn, Lat. tyrannus, unde teyrnas, regnum.

Jay, Lat. jugum, Ang. yoke.
 Ivangk, Lat. juvenis, Ang. young.
 Marw, Lat. mori, see y^e 2^d word.
 Novio, Lat. no navi.
 Kâny, Lat. cano.
 Oed, Lat. ætas, Ang. age.
 Sygno, Lat. sugo, Ang. suck.
 Braŵd, Lat. frater, Ang. brother.
 Kain & gwyn, Lat. candidus.
 Kôch, Lat. cocaneus.
 Rhÿdh, Lat. rutilus, Ang. red, ruddie.
 Kant, Lat. centum, with most other numbers, such as ÿn, dây, trè, Lat. unus, duo, tria, &c.
 Phorch, Lat. furca.
 Merêryd, Lat. margarita, quam vocem barbaris acceptam innuit C. Plinius, Hist. Nat. l. 9, c. 36.

What we have object'd against the words that appear like y^e Latine, we also object against those that resemble y^e English; & shall not owne o'selves indebt'd *dominis Anglicis* for one moiety of y^e 200 words we have observ'd to agree in sound & signification wth y^e English, & y^t y^e English have borrow'd much more from y^e Brittaines, we think we can make evident, especially if we consider y^e language spoken by y^e vulgar in several parts of England, & more particularly towards y^e borders of Scotland: but that being besides our purpose att present, give me leave to insert a few Welsh words that doe indeed agree wth y^e English in sound and sense, & yet could not probably be receiv'd into our language from y^e English conquerors, as y^e Dr affirms; in regard they are for y^e most part to be found in y^e Armorican lexicon publish'd att Paris by Yvon Quillivere anno 1521, and y^e Brittaines who went hence to Armorica left us in y^e year 300 eighty four, whereas y^e Saxons came not till y^e 400 hundred & fifty, some British words agreeing in sound & signification wth y^e English, which yet we suppose to have been us'd by y^e Brittaines.

Aval, sic Armor. an apple, G. apffel.
 Bâd, a boat.
 Baedhy, to beat, einbugen.
 Barkit, Armor. barquet, a lite.
 Bâs (depressus), sic Armor. base.
 Basged & basgawd, a basket.
 Bastardh, a bastard.
 Bittail, sic Armor. victuals.
 Bol, a belly, Hib. bollyg.
 Bragod, bragott.
 Bran, sic Armor. branne.
 Brawd, Armor. Brawhwr, brother.
 Bruw, a bruise.
 Brŵd (liquor fervidus), broth.
 Bŵa, a bow.

Bŵch, Armor. bouch, a buck.
 Bwkl, sic Armor. buckle.
 Bwkled, Armor. bowckler, a buckler.
 Ken, shinne.
 Klôkh (campana), a clock.
 Kraig, a cragg.
 Krÿd, a cradle.
 Kwmpas, sic Armor. compasse.
 Kŵmwd, a commot.
 Kÿph, a chip.
 Khwant, want.
 Khŵi, yee.
 Danadl, nettle.
 Dart, sic Armor. a dart.
 Diblo, to dable.

Dynasdbyn, denizen.	Mês, <i>sic</i> Armor. (glandes), mast.
Dôr, <i>sic</i> Armor. a door.	Mign (Lat. stercorarium), Cestriensibus middin, miskin, & mixen.
Dôl, a dale.	Môel, bald.
Draen, <i>sic</i> Armor. a thorn.	Myrndwrn, murder.
Dwâbler (patina), <i>sic</i> Ang. Boreal.	Mw̄g, <i>sic</i> Armor. smoake.
Eidhew, Armor. Heavein, ivie.	Mwng, mane.
Elkys, an elk or wilde swan.	Mw̄gn, mine.
Eelyn, elbow.	Nad & nid, not.
Ern, Armor. erres, earnest.	Nawn, Armor. non, no oone.
Phaen, bean.	Nedth, nitt
Phagod, <i>sic</i> Armor. fagot.	ôlh, <i>sic</i> Armor. all.
Phlywkh (Lat. coma), lock, flock.	Pastwn, a battoone.
Phôl, <i>sic</i> Armor. a fool.	Pig, a beake.
Gâlwl, <i>sic</i> Armor. to call.	Rhawd, a route.
Gardais, a garter.	Rhâph, a rope.
Glaiv (Lat. falx), a gleave.	Rhent, <i>sic</i> Armor. rent.
Glân, clean.	Rheng, <i>sic</i> Armor. a ranke.
Glô, <i>sic</i> Armor. cole.	Rhidilh (cribum), a riddle.
Gniph, greife.	Rhost, <i>sic</i> Armor. roast.
Gôr (Cambris sanies, Armor. ulcus), goar.	Saphrwm, <i>sic</i> Armor. saffron.
Gwerth, <i>sic</i> Armor. havar	Sÿr, sour.
Hoseneg, hosen.	Travail (Latin labor), travell.
Lhath, a lath.	Trawd, trot.
Lhawr, floor.	Trippa (Lat. exta), tripes.
Lhedr, Armor. lezg, leather.	Wÿrh, Armor. eith, eight.
Lhyvy, a sloven.	Yshen, oxen.
Maer (prætor), a major.	Yvôry, to morrow.
Mainh, a bench.	Yspwng, sponge.
Mantelh, <i>sic</i> Armor. a mantle.	Yskravelh (Lat. strigil), to scrape.
Marke, <i>sic</i> Armor. a marke.	Yspagai, spokes.
Marl, marle.	Ywen, Armor. iwinen, an yew-tree.
Mêdh, meath.	Potten, pudding.
Mêr (aqua), a mear, Ang. Bor. lacus.	Hespen, a harp.

Sr, I should not have troubl'd you wth so insipid & tedious a discourse, but that presuming that you are intimately acquaint'd wth Dr Bernard, it is my request (if you think it may deserve his attention) y^t you would take some opportunity of offering these arguments to his consideration: & when we shall meet at London, which I hope may be next term, you may acquaint me whether they appear of any moment; which is all att present, but that I am,

Sr,

Y^r most oblig'd servant,
MEREDYTH OWEN.

Mr Trevor, y^t was wth
us att y^e Fountaine Tavern,
gives you his humble respects.

EDITOR'S NOTE.

Since the above was in type we have ourselves discovered, at Oxford, the original letter. It is *verbatim* as

printed above; but on p. 4 are the following endorsements:—

“Kaile is wood in the Highlandish language and in the Irish language. So we say Kaile-pinnes (i) wooden pinnes. Skeile-pinnes & skailers (i) sticks to throw at Cocks &c.”

“Masarn is a Maple in Welsh; from whence a Mazard bowle (i) a Maple bowle.”

“Mdm Mr Thomas Ellis of Jesus College Oxōn did print eight sheetes of a British Historie wherein be many records of considerable historie, with an account of the British language [if it had been thoroughly printed]. It is now in the hands of Mr John Ellis Præcentor of St David’s. From Mr Mdd Lloyd.”

“Mr Lloyd of the Musæum informs me that about 1630 at the Irish College in Lovain was an Irish Dictionary making which was carried on as far as the letter P in the Transcript.”

SOME ACCOUNT OF MORLAIS CASTLE.

UPON the northern limits of the county of Glamorgan, and above the eastern and lesser of the two sources of the Taff, stand the ruins of the castle of Morlais, so called from a small brook which rises a little to its north-east, and which, after receiving the Dowlais, flows into the Taff, within the adjacent town of Merthyr.

The castle is placed upon the edge of a considerable platform of mountain limestone rock, quarried extensively during the present century for the neighbouring iron works, and about 470 feet above the Taff Vechan, which, descending through a steep and narrow gorge of considerable beauty, the boundary of the ancient districts of Brecheinoc and Morganwc, as of the modern counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan, escapes below the castle, through the defile and over the fall of Pont Sarn, to join the Taff a little above Merthyr.

The position, strong upon the north and west, is open upon the east and south; thus, in its want of complete natural defences, resembling in position the Norman

castles, rather than the Celtic or Saxon camps. It commands an extensive view over much of the upper Taff, and of the Merthyr basin, and was on the whole well placed to guard this frontier of Glamorgan against the inland tribes, to give notice of their approach to the garrisons of the plain, and to cut off any spoilers who, having invaded the vale, might be returning by this route to their native fastnesses.

The ancient trackway of Heol Adda, still a parish road, the shortest, and within memory the ordinary, way from Gelligaer and Merthyr to Brecon, passes about half a mile north-east of the castle, and was completely commanded by it.

The ground-plan of Morlais is very simple. A court, of an irregular oval shape, 140 yards north and south, by 60 yards east and west, is inclosed within an embattled wall capped by five or six circular towers, and encompassed on the north, east, and south sides by a moat, discontinued on the west side, which was always steep, though recently quarried into a cliff. The only remaining entrance to the court is on the east side, through a narrow archway in the curtain, which could only have admitted infantry, and which is approached by a steep path, and a causeway across the moat. A broader causeway across the moat at its south end seems to have led to a larger gateway, probably commanded by a tower, connected by a curtain with the main wall; but this gateway, if it ever existed, is completely buried beneath the ruins.

The court seems to have been divided by a wall into a northern and southern portion, in the latter of which is the well.

Proceeding to details, A is the southern or keep tower, of two stories. The lower, a polygon of twelve sides, 28 feet in diameter, has a central column, with corresponding facets, branching into twelve fan ribs, which, forming pointed arches, support the roof, and terminate on the containing wall in as many pilasters. The ribs are of limestone, but the upfiling of the vault is of a

calcareous tufa, light, and very strong, and found *in situ* below a calcareous spring on the Heol Adda road, towards Pont-Sticcill. The whole chamber, though extremely elegant, is quite plain, the mouldings being a mere chamfer with no other decoration. There are neither windows nor loops, and the entrance is by an acute lancet-headed doorway, 5 feet wide by 13 feet high, which occupies the northern facet, and is approached from the court by a descending flight of steps. The upper chamber was probably not vaulted. Like Castell Coch, it seems to have contained several large fire-places, as well as a guardrobe chamber. It was approached by a winding stair, which appears to have terminated below upon a sort of draw-bridge across the stairs leading to the crypt, and thus to have communicated with the eastern walls by another stair, exterior to the tower, and also leading to its battlements. In the curtain wall, close north-east of the keep, is a singular cavity, the use of which, if one it had, has not been discovered.

The opposite or northern tower, B, was of much less elaborate construction. It appears to have been a mere shell, 37 feet in internal diameter, of two stories, divided by a timber floor, entered below from the court on the level, and above probably by a winding stair on its north-east side, communicating also with the ramparts of the eastern curtain.

The east entrance, I, 5 feet broad, which was provided with a portcullis, and had a sharply pointed arch, destroyed about twenty years ago, is placed between two smaller drum towers, C and D, about 16 feet in diameter, each with its subsidiary well stair. The northern tower, close to the door, completely commanded its exterior, and the southern, at some distance from the door, but nearly opposite to the causeway, K, commanded that passage, and the steep way up to the gate.

The western wall, probably 6 feet thick, was altogether weaker than the eastern, which was about 12 feet, and instead of two, it seems to have contained but one tower, a chamber of, or perhaps a drain from which, still remains.

South-west of the keep are two heaps of rubbish which evidently indicate the position of two towers, one upon the curtain, and the other some way in advance, and which seems to have terminated a sort of spur wall, projecting 60 feet from the curtain, and intended to cover the principal entrance by the southern causeway.

The well, N, is a singular excavation, rough and unlined, 27 feet square, and now about 44 feet deep. A few years ago it was partially filled up, and it is said before that to have been 70 feet deep. However this may be, it is certain that no water would be reached here at less than about 400 feet, a depth which was not likely to have been attained. Close to the well, at O, is an oblong chamber, 44 feet by 24 feet, with broad steps, which appears to have been a tank, probably for rain water. Near this tank is an oval oven, 11 feet by 15 feet, very perfect, and, singularly enough, formed of limestone. Near to this are the foundations of the kitchens. The wall dividing the court crossed just north of the well, opposite to which are traces of a large bow, and east of this of a doorway. In the southern court, against the east wall, were ranges, probably of barracks, roofed with shingle or tile-stone, with leaden trimmings, the stones and lead having been turned up in the ruins. Near the well is a large heap of mixed iron slag, coal, charcoal, and clinker, probably from a smith's forge, near to which fragments of iron have been found. The heap is evidently old, inasmuch as it contains crystals of selenite. It also contains chlorine and sodium in various combinations, proving, or thought to prove, that common salt has been used in the operations of the forge, or perhaps in smelting the ore here.

The moat, which ranges from 14 to 40 yards from the walls, is about 40 feet broad, and 14 feet deep, and its total length is about 370 yards. It has been quarried out of the rock, and its contents no doubt were used in building the castle, which is almost wholly of limestone.

In the moat, at Q, is a drift-way, now much broken down, but which it is just possible may have been a private passage into the court. The area covered by the

castle, measuring from the exterior edge of the moat, is about four acres.

Exterior to the moat, at its south side, is a sort of semicircular space inclosed within a mound, and probably intended for the protection of cattle. East of the moat are various holes and ruined inclosures, the former probably old places for burning lime, and the latter shepherds' huts and folds.

This castle, in 1833, was partially excavated by Lady C. E. Guest, when a metal seal was discovered in an adjacent field. The legend is, *S. INON . FILI . HOWEL . GOR .*; but the names of Eion and Howell are exceedingly common in Glamorgan pedigrees, and the concluding abbreviation, no doubt a distinguishing cognomen, has not been explained, unless it may be read "Goch" or "the Red." Coins have also been occasionally picked up. Very recently there were found together several silver pennies of Edward I., and one of Alexander I. of Scotland.

The castle at this time is a ruin, only the mere outline of the walls, and the debris of the towers remaining. The keep alone is above ground. The foundations are however tolerably perfect, and have been excavated and traced very recently with a view to the annexed plan. There is reason, from the disposition of the rubbish, to infer that the walls and towers were regularly pulled down from the top, and not, as usual in later days, blown up; so that the castle was probably deserted and dismantled at an early period. Mr. Stephens, whose general authority is in this instance strengthened by accurate local knowledge, is of opinion that this castle was never completed; and this may certainly have been the case.

In the course of the recent excavations a few discoveries were made. The oven was before unknown, as were the staircases of the two eastern towers, and the chambers in the wall of the upper story of the keep, and in the western wall. Very many cut stones, parts of door and window-cases, brackets, &c., were dug up, but all were perfectly plain, having only the chamfer moulding.

The brothers Buck engraved a view of Morlais from

the north-west in the last century, which shows the keep, and a small part of the curtain, in a much more perfect state than at present.

The details of Morlais, though good, are, as became an obscure castle, so bare of ornament that it is difficult to refer the building to any precise date. Still the general proportions of the openings, the character of the crypt, and, perhaps, the general plan of the building, point with tolerable certainty to the latter period of the Early English style, or the close of the thirteenth century, as about the time of its construction.

The history of Morlais is scanty, but it corroborates the internal evidence supplied by its architecture, and connects it with one of the most remarkable legal struggles between the crown and the Lords of the Welsh Marches.

It appears from the public records that, towards the middle of the reign of Edward I., a quarrel arose between Gilbert de Clare, the Red, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, Lord of Glamorgan, and Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, Constable of England, and Lord of Brecknock. Both were powerful peers, and De Clare, during the quarrel, had married, 29th April, 18 Edward I., 1290, Joan, the king's daughter, while De Bohun's wife, Maud de Fienes, was of kin to the queen. De Clare was the elder, and had had the wardship of De Bohun.

The cause of quarrel was a castle, which De Clare had built upon his frontier, and, it was said, upon land belonging to De Bohun. That Morlais was the disputed castle is certain from the general tenor of the evidence, and from the mention of Penderyn Church, which is near to no other fortified place to which the particulars given would apply.

The trespass was the subject of a suit at law, and the king in Parliament, eight days before the Purification of the Virgin, 18 Edward I., (25th of January, 1290,) gave a formal order to the two earls to abstain from hostilities. This order they disobeyed, and the new offence, of a far more serious nature than the original one, was at once

noticed by the king, and the proceedings upon it are recapitulated with great minuteness in the parliamentary record, made on the occasion of the sentence, on the 7th January, 20 Edward I., 1292.

It appeared from the complaint of De Bohun, that De Clare's retainers, headed by William de Valers, Richard le Fleming, and Stephen de Cappenore, with horse and foot, and the earl's banner of arms displayed, had made three forays into Brecknock.

The first time, on Friday (3rd February) after the Purification, 1290, marching from the contested ground, they entered two leagues; the second time, on Monday (5th June) before St. Barnabas, five leagues; and the third time, on Monday (27th November) before St. Andrew, they entered seven leagues.

In these incursions they lifted and carried home 1070 head of cattle, 50 farm horses and colts, and sheep, goats and swine unnumbered. Also they wasted the land, and killed several people. The damage was rated by a jury at £100. Of the spoil, De Clare, according to the custom of marcher war, received one-third.

On other occasions, following this example, the loose rogues, "*latrones et esketores*," of the district, perhaps some of those who gave name to "*Bwlch-y-Lladron*" above Aberdare, and "*Rhyd-y-Milwr*" above Rhymney, repeated the forays; and, besides other outrages, burned the house of "*Tyraph*," and the church of Penderyn, taking from the latter a chalice, certain ornaments, and other matters. The earl and his captains were not charged with any knowledge of, or share in, these robberies or sacrileges.

It seems probable that the league (*leuca*) was not above an English mile, and that their depredations were confined to the south side of the Beacons. If so, that tract of country must have been at least as well stocked as it is now.¹ And it may be doubted whether the

¹ Or as it was in the days of Leland, who, writing of the pastures of Brecknock, says,—“For the Welshmen in times past, as they do almost yet, did study more to pasturage than tillage,” adding, with

modern church of Penderyn, with its hassocks, and cassock, and old prayer-books, would yield as much to any modern "esketores."

Upon the receipt of this complaint, the king appointed by letters patent William de Luda, Bishop of Ely, whom Nicholas calls Lord Chancellor, (a statement unconfirmed by the very accurate Foss,) William de Valence, the king's uncle, John de Mettingham, the honest Chief Justice, and Robert de Hertford, one of the judges of the Common Pleas, to inquire into the matter, and especially as to whether the outrages were committed after the royal inhibition. They were to summon witnesses from the counties of Hereford, Caermarthen, and Cardigan, and the parts of Gower, Ewyas, and Grosmont, and they were to report to the king by fifteen days from Easter, (22nd April,) 1291.

The sheriff of Berkshire was to summon the Earl of Gloucester, and Robert de Typetoft, justiciary of West Wales, was to summon his captains. The sheriff of Hereford, the Justiciary, Geoffrey de Genville, and Theobald de Verdun, bailiffs of Ewyas, and Edmund the king's brother's bailiff of Grosmont, were to provide the jury. Strathwelly, in Brecknock, was to be the place; and the Monday (12th March) after Quadragesima the time of meeting. Also, to prevent any collusion, the inquiry was to proceed even should one of the parties withdraw.

The following magnates were also summoned by the king as jurors: John de Hastings, John Fitz-Reginald, Edmund and Roger Mortimer, Theobald de Verdun, John Tregoz, William de Braose, Geoffrey de Cammill, (no doubt "Camville,") and Roger Pycheworth, together with the king's Welsh seneschals, and his brother's seneschals of Monmouth, Grosmont, Skenfrith, and Whitecastle. Also were summoned the sheriffs of Hereford and

little appreciation of the Brecknock character, "as favourers of their consuete idleness." An early rhyming description of the shires, also says,—

"Cornwall is full of tin,
Wales full of goats and kine."

Gloucester, and the seneschal of Crickhowel, so as to provide a jury of twenty-four knights and others. The preparations were not unsuitable to the rank and power of the offenders, and to what it is clear our English Justinian regarded as the excessive heinousness of the offence.

On the appointed Monday, Hastings, then Lord of Abergavenny, and his companions, met the commissioners at Brecknock, and were adjourned to Wednesday, at Laundon; but the commissioners proceeded the same day to Strathwelly, which they reached about three o'clock.

The Earl of Hereford was punctual, but Gloucester and his captains were not forthcoming, though the sheriff and Typetoft proved their summons. It was probably a knowledge of this fact that had caused the previous adjournment to Laundon, to which place the commissioners next proceeded.

Here, his opponents being still absent, the Earl of Hereford stated his complaint, and demanded an inquiry. Upon this, the magnates were called upon to swear, placing their hands upon the Book. Hastings and the rest unanimously refused compliance. Their ancestors, they said, in those parts, had never heard of a compulsory oath, except in certain march affairs, sanctioned by custom. They were admonished that the king's power was supreme, but they still, each for himself, declined, without consulting their peers.

The excuses of certain jurors were next stated. De Braose did not appear because his lands were in the king's hands. Pycheworth was a name unknown; but Pychard who came was not received. Geneville had enfeoffed his son Peter with his Welsh lands. The seneschal of Abergavenny had received no summons. Certain Crickhowell jurors came unsummoned, as their seneschal testified. Roger de Mortimer held his Welsh lands under the Earl of Hereford, and of course could not act; and Edmund's lands were far off, so that no summons had found its way thither. From Tregoz and Camville came neither jurors nor seneschal.

The inquisition then proceeded, and the jury found

that the three forays had occurred, and the robberies, &c., as stated; but that John de Creppyng, who had been indicted as a captain, had not been present in person, but had sent his men, and shared the booty.

Before the commission broke up, the charge to the earls to keep the peace was repeated.

The next step, the commission having apparently reported, was taken by the king in council, who summoned the two earls to appear at Ambresbury, on Monday (3rd September) before the Nativity of the Virgin. Thither accordingly they came; and as it was well known that there had been new and repeated breaches of the peace, the matter had become still more serious. With a view to fresh evidence on this point, the king further adjourned the inquiry to Abergavenny, where he, his council, the jurors, and the two earls, finally met about Michaelmas.

The Earl of Hereford was asked whether he had disobeyed the royal order either before or since the Laundon meeting; but the Earl of Gloucester, having absented himself, was taken as guilty of the former charge, and invited to meet only the latter. To this he pleaded not guilty; but he was permitted to rebut the former charge, and, by special favour, to hear read the previous proceedings.

The points he raised were ingenious, but rather fine spun. He took objection to the writ of *scire facias*, under which he was summoned, as not having been issued through a court of law in the regular way. This was overruled, on the ground of the importance of the case, and the pressing necessity for action. Next, he objected to the commission itself as an *ex officio* proceeding, and not binding upon him. Then he advanced that his father, under the orders of the late and present king, had slain or done various injuries to the parents and kin of many of the jurors from Caermarthen and Cardigan, which disqualified them from sitting on the inquest. These also were overruled, the latter on the ground that judgment had gone by his non-appearance. He then said that,

between the date of the original prohibition and the first foray, (25th January to 3rd February,) there had not been time to communicate with his distant and scattered retainers. This also was pronounced invalid.

As to the second foray, the earl pleaded that he was not responsible for it, as the king had at that time seizin of his Glamorgan lands. This was no doubt on the occasion of his marriage, with a view to which event he surrendered, 18 Edward I., his estates, and, after the marriage, took a regrant of them to himself and his wife, under new limitations. It appeared, however, from the records, that the earl had received seizin nine days before the second foray; so this also failed. As to the third foray, he pleaded the recent enfeoffment, which, being entirely new, removed the effect of any prohibition issued to the old feoffee. This, however, was met by a declaration that the prohibition was not territorial but personal; consequently the verdict of guilty was confirmed against himself and his captains.

The breaches of the peace after the Laundon meeting were then inquired into. It was proved that, on the Thursday (29th July) before St. Peter ad Vincula, the Earl of Gloucester's people having put certain *averiæ*, or "plough bullocks," to feed in the disputed ground, the Earl of Hereford's bailiff and retainers appeared in force. Upon this De Clare's men retired with the cattle into their own lands. The others followed, slew some of the men, captured and drove off the cattle, and lodged them in Brecknock Castle. De Bohun had not known of this; but, on its being reported, he directed the cattle to be retained until ransomed. At the time of the inquiry some of them had been killed, and others were in custody at Brecknock.

Further, on Monday (9th August) after the Assumption of the Virgin, the Earl of Gloucester's men went by night, like robbers, into the Bohun territory. The Bohun retainers, alarmed, drove them back three leagues into their own lands, recovered all the cattle they had stolen, and took several others besides, which they brought home

and still kept. Of these expeditions the Earl of Gloucester was entirely ignorant. The Bohun leaders were John Perpoynt, seneschal of Brecknock Castle, and the earl's bailiff, John Deucroys, or Everoys, Philip Seys, Howell Vaughan, and Howell ap Trahern. Their earl, however, not only did not approve of this second expedition, but on hearing of it, he bound over his captains to bail, under which they still remained. Also, it was shown that, on receiving the royal order, the Earl of Hereford caused it to be proclaimed at church, and market, and other public places. Nevertheless, as he had sanctioned the retaining of the captured cattle, he was also found guilty.

The Earl of Hereford, however, had not offended before the Laundon meeting, neither had the earl of Gloucester after it.

In each case the jury notice with reprehension that the earls allowed proceedings in the Marches which elsewhere would, as they knew, have been punished.

Both earls, with their followers, were committed to jail, and their Welsh franchises taken in hand by the king.

Upon this Edmund, the king's brother, William de Valence, his uncle, Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and John de Hastings, gave bail for Gloucester; and Reginald de Grey, Robert Typetoft, Robert Fitz-Walter, and Walter de Beauchamp, for Hereford; and, while thus at large, they were permitted to hold their franchises. The earls themselves, thus bailed, were permitted to become bail for their followers, and thus passed 1291.

The parties appeared again at Westminster on the morrow of Epiphany, 1292, but sentence was not finally pronounced until Thursday (17th January) after the octaves of Epiphany, when the parties again appeared before the king at Westminster.

With regard to the Earl of Gloucester, his whole franchise or royalty, *totum regale*, in Morganog, was declared forfeited. But whereas he had married the king's daughter, and had by her offspring; and whereas she

had an equal share in the franchise, the earl having a life interest only, he could not forfeit more than his own rights, neither was it lawful to punish the innocent for the guilty. His forfeiture therefore was to be for life only. He was further to be imprisoned during pleasure, and to pay £100 damages to the Earl of Hereford.

The Earl of Hereford's Welsh franchises, being held by him without limitation, were forfeited altogether, and he also was remitted to prison. But, inasmuch as his offence *non est ita carcans*, nor deserving of punishment so heavy as that of his brother earl, and as he had married a kinswoman of the queen, who made the marriage, so that the earl's children and the king's children would be of kin, his forfeiture also was limited to his life.

The obvious unfairness of the punishment seems to have been in some degree adjusted in the fines under which the earls were restored, Gloucester paying 10,000 marks, and Hereford 1,000 marks.

Neither earl long survived this transaction. Gloucester died in the castle of Monmouth in 1295, and Hereford in 1298, but not before he had on more than one occasion made a bold, and successful, and strictly legal, opposition to his sovereign.

The retainers were let off lightly, on the plea that they had not been warned by their lords of the royal prohibition. John de Creppyng was fined fifty marks; his securities being Richard de Creppyng, of co. York, and John Wogan, of Somerset.

Richard le Flemyng was fined £20; his securities were John le Waleys, of Somerset, and Stephen Haucumb, of Cornwall.

Stephen de Cappenore was fined twenty marks; his securities being Robert de Typetoft, and John Lovel, of co. Northampton, at ten marks each.

William le Valers was fined £10; his securities were John de Creppyng, of Lincoln, and Robert Fylliot, of Cumberland.

Perpoynt and his fellows were left to the ordinary course of law, with a hint that their punishment was not

like to be very severe. And thus ended one of the most important transactions in the history of the Welsh Marches; a trial evidently pressed forward by Edward with a view to break down the great, ill-defined, and ill-exercised power of the Lords Marchers, intended to be regulated by the celebrated statute of Rhuddlan.

No apology is necessary for introducing this event at some length of detail into the history of a march castle; besides which, the names contained in it show who were at that time the great lords of the district. They show also, that while De Bohun's captains were native Welshmen, for the Perpoyns, descendants of Giles Perpoynt, had become naturalized at Gileston a generation or two earlier, De Clare's affairs were in the hands of strangers to the soil, men whose names, with the exception of Flemying, do not appear then or since in Glamorgan pedigrees. (*Rolls*, i. 70; *Carte, Hist. of England*, ii. 221; *Dugd. Bar.* i. 182; *Jones, Brec.* iii. 143; *Rot. Fin.* 20 Edward I.)

The original cause of dispute seems to have been overlooked in the consequences, for nothing more is heard of the contested boundary. It is however noteworthy, that very near Morlais the present county boundary quits the well-defined Taff Vechan, and crosses the mountain in a direction unmarked by any natural features, and which is actually at this time, and has probably always been, the subject of dispute between the manorial lords on either side.

Morlais, though thus founded amidst contentions, seems on the whole to have enjoyed a peaceful, if not an ignoble existence. No doubt the settlement of the country under the long reign of Edward III. destroyed its value as an outpost, and led to its neglect, or perhaps destruction. No mention of it has been discovered until the days of Leland, who says,—

“Morelays Castelle standith in a good valley for corn and grass and is on the ripe of Morlais brook. This castelle is in ruin and longith to the king.” (*Itin.* iv. 39.)

Leland probably had not visited the spot which he thus

somewhat incorrectly describes, but his evidence as to the proprietorship is likely to be correct.

The circumstances that led to the construction of Morlais are sufficiently evident from its general position. The Normans, though nominally conquerors of most of South and West Wales, actually, in the thirteenth century, exercised regular authority only over the strip of land bordering the Bristol Channel, and, in Glamorgan, known as "the Vale." This was not only valuable agriculturally, but along it lay the main communication from England with the several Norman garrisons from Chepstow to Pembroke, and finally with Ireland. It included also certain ports, through which supplies could at any time be poured into the country from Bristol or Gloucester.

The first step taken by the Normans was to secure the rivers by which the low lands were intersected. Upon these they erected a chain of castles, within a day's march of each other, such as Chepstow, Newport, Cardiff, Neath, Swansea, Loughor, Kidwelly, Caermarthen, and Llanstephan, and finally Pembroke and Haverford. By means of these, not only did they secure the passage of the rivers, and the command of the ports, but a line of garrisons, and of magazines of arms and supplies for the protection and succour of the intermediate country.

Under the general shelter of these main posts held by the marcher barons, almost nominally, under the crown, sprung up with great rapidity a number of smaller strongholds, not "castra," but in the Latin of the time "castella," intended to lodge the persons, and guard the private estates, of the knights and squires, Stradlings, Turbervilles, Bassetts, St. Johns, Raleighs, Butlers, and the like, who held by military tenure under the marchers. These buildings were of course irregularly placed, and their size and strength were governed more by the private resources of the builder than by the military importance of the position. Such in Glamorgan were Llandaff, for the protection of the church, Dinas-Powis, Sully, Barry, Wrinston, Wenvoe, Fonmon, Penmark, Orchard, St. Fagan's, St. George's, Peterston, Llanblethian, Tala-

van, St. Donat's, Dunraven, Ogmere, Bridgend, Coyty, Penlline, and several others in Gower, usually within reach of one another, and each with its estate around it.

Tolerably secure public communication, and the defence of private property, being thus generally provided for, it only remained to guard against the sudden in-breaks of the Welsh, who, descending from the north, and moving with great rapidity, and having besides the advantage of what strategists call "interior lines," could readily select their point of attack, and cutting off detached parties, or sacking an occasional village or castle, could retreat through paths, and at a rate, which rendered useless any pursuit by the heavy armed Normans.

To check such marauders, or at any rate to cut them off in their retreat, other castles were constructed by the marchers, such as Castell Coch on the Taff, Llantrisant upon one of the central passes, and finally at the head of the two great valleys of the Nedd and Taff, and at the apex of this contained triangle of mountainous country, Morlais.

Morlais is thus evidently part of a system, and must have been the work of no petty lord, but of some baron, whose business it was to defend the whole extent of the vale from incursions from the north, and which certainly never more needed such a defence than during the years of anarchy which preceded and followed the death of Llewelyn in 1282. It appears never to have been inhabited except by a garrison, and to have been allowed to fall into ruin when the general settlement of the interior country rendered its efficiency unnecessary.

Caerphilly belongs to the same class of defences, and met with a similar fate. It was built hastily, and probably decided upon hastily also. It never was, and Cardiff being the chief seat of the lord, it may be doubted whether it ever could have been, of an importance at all commensurate with its extent and cost. Morlais, on the contrary, seems to have been solidly constructed, and to have been in all respects suited to the purpose it was intended to fulfil.

Local tradition, the tendency of which is, naturally enough, to ascribe all considerable works to the native lords of the soil, attributes this to Ivor Bach, a celebrated chieftain of east Glamorgan, late in the twelfth century, and who is reputed to have fallen in fight upon an adjacent spot, still called "Pant-Coed-Ivor."

That Morlais, like Caerphilly and Castell Coch, was built on the territory of the family of Ivor Bach is no doubt true, since he, his ancestors, and his descendants, as Lords of Senghenydd above and below the Caiach, possessed the whole tract of country between the Taff and the Rhymney, from Cardiff northwards to the Brecon border; but it is clear from the position of the work that it was not built by, but intended to curb the aggressions of, those turbulent native chieftains, among whom Ivor and his son Griffith, and his great-grandson Llewelyn Bren, (1315,) played in their day a conspicuous part.

Moreover, the residences of Ivor and his descendants, said to have been anciently at Castell Coch, but known to have been afterwards at Brithdir, at Merthyr, and finally at the Van, have never been recorded as at Morlais, nor is it at all probable that they would have constructed so expensive a dwelling upon the very verge of their domain, and upon a spot far too high and rocky for ordinary cultivation.

It may be objected that, had Morlais been built by the Earls of Gloucester, it would have remained, like Caerphilly, in the hands of the chief lords; for the site of Caerphilly, seized upon by De Clare in the reign of Henry III., still remains an isolated part of the Cardiff lordship in the midst of the Van estate; but it may well be that, while the size and importance of Caerphilly, and its later use as a prison, caused the lords of Cardiff to retain it in their possession, Morlais, from its moderate dimensions and distant position escaping notice, would be dismantled, and the site allowed to revert to the descendants of its original owners, who still held the surrounding estate. This view is corroborated, if not proved, by the statement, already cited, of Leland.

The Morlais property, including the castle, passed from Ivor Bach's male descendant, Thomas Lewis, of the Van, by the marriage of his daughter with an Earl of Plymouth, to the Windsor family, of which family Baroness Windsor, the present possessor of the castle, is the descendant and representative.

GEO. T. CLARK.

Dowlais, December, 1858.

THE PENDRELL FAMILY.

As a branch of the Pendrells have for several generations lived in the county of Glamorgan, it may possibly be thought that the Journal is a fit place to preserve some notes to the *Boscobel Tracts*, 1857 Edition, which I was unable to communicate to the late editor before the publication of that volume.

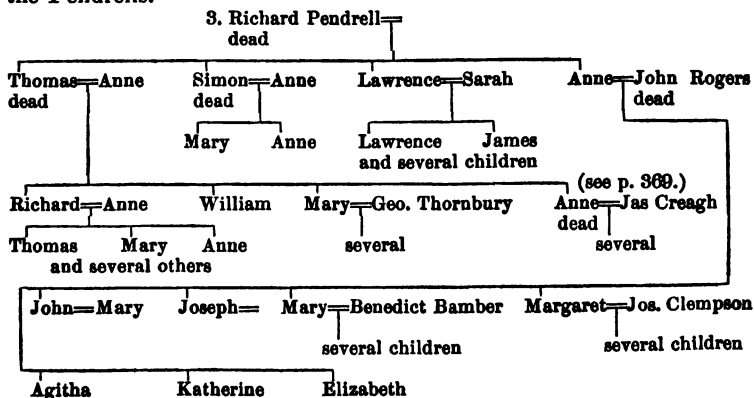
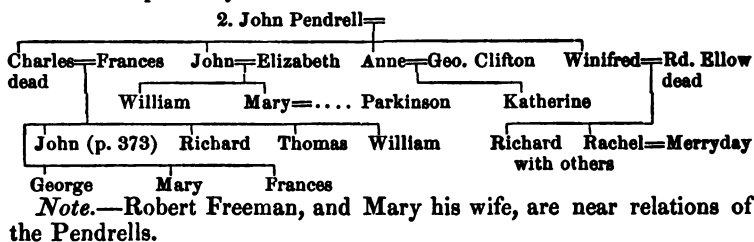
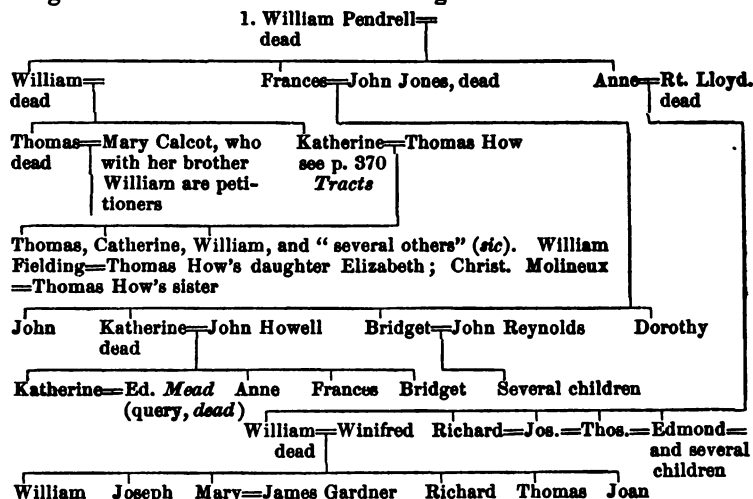
At p. 95 he observes,—“In the protections of 1708, 1716, &c., more than one individual of the Penderel blood is specially named.”

I find, from papers copied at the Council Office, Whitehall, in April, 1847, that on the 7th December, 1678, an order was made by the House of Lords for leave to bring in a bill to exempt Charles Giffard, Francis Yates and wife, William, John, Richard, Humphrey, and George Pendrell, Thomas Whitgrave, of Mosely, Colonel William Carlos, Frank Reynolds, of Carlton, in the county of Bedford, who were instrumental in the preservation of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, or such of them as were then living (Richard died in 1671) from being subject to the penalties of the laws against Popish recusants. The parliament having been dissolved before passing the bill, they were again disturbed; but their exemption was carried out by order in Council, 17th January, 1678, 9; confirmed to their descendants on the 25th July, 1708; and again on the 6th April, 1716. On this latter occasion a petition was signed by the following as the then descendants, and under date 5th August, 1715, one of these petitioners, a Richard Pendrell, gave in under oath the following pedigrees:—

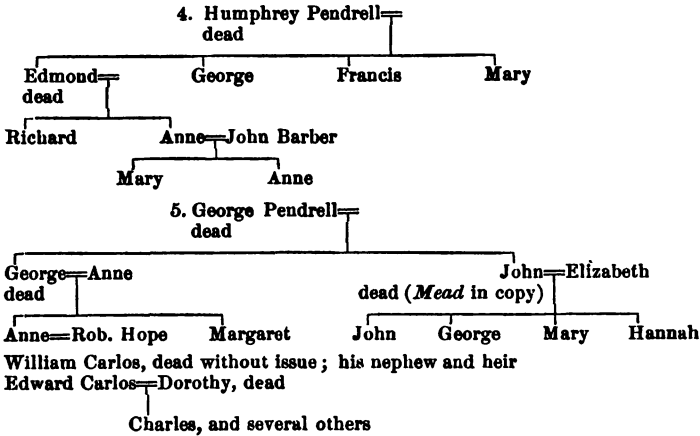
Petitioners.—Richard, John, George, Thomas, William, Lawrence, Richard, and Mary Pendrell; George Clifton, Thomas and Peter Giffard, Thomas Whitgrave, Francis Yates, Thomas How, Thomas How, junr., Ann and John Rogers, John Renyerson, Charles Birch, Charles Carlos, Edmond Reynolds, John Jones; Richard, Joseph, Thomas, Edmond, and William Lloyd; George Thornbury, James Creagh, John Barber, James Gardner, William Calcot, Christopher Molineux, and William Fielding.

Pedigrees.—Charles Giffard, no issue; Thomas Giffard, his nephew

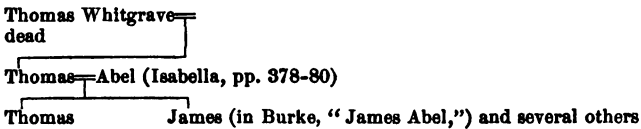
and heir, married Mary; John Giffard, next nephew, and dead, married Catherine; one of these left Peter, Katherine, "and others" (*sic*). Francis Yates, dead, his son Nicholas, dead, married to Frances; their daughter Frances married to Francis Rigmadem.



Note.—Charles Birch, nephew to (William, son of Richard,) is a petitioner.



Note.—Edmond Reynolds, the petitioner, is the same person that was protected by Queen Anne, and the descendant of Francis in Charles II. petition.



Note.—John Kempson, a relation of the Whitgraves, is also a petitioner, and is the same person that was in Queen Anne's protection, by the name of Edmond.

From the above descents, it is clear that in 1715, (as in the order of 1678,) of the original five brothers, William was considered to have been the eldest, followed by John, Richard, Humphrey, and George; and they are so given in the *Tracts*, pp. 149, 235, 247; but at p. 368 the author in his pedigrees has them, Richard, William, Humphrey, John, George; which arrangement might mislead.

It will be observed that John's *second* son was John, having one son, a *William*; and this is pretty certain evidence that the printed pedigree, p. 372 of the Sussex pensioners, must be incorrect; and it will also be observed that, if they are in truth of this descent, (having omitted, by some accident, a generation, *William*,) they could never have been entitled to the pension.

It would therefore appear probable that they descend from John, p. 373, there *supposed* to have died in Sussex, s. p., in 1755, but of which death the 1848 claimant could produce no evidence, or any evidence of whether this John, or his brother Richard, left issue or not, or where they lived.

Though I can now give a perfect descent of the 1848 unsuccessful claimant from the original John, it will appear presently that, in 1783, his ancestor of Aberdylais clearly considered the Sussex pensioner of an elder branch of the original John's descendants; and this confirms the probability of my suggestion just given as to the Sussex descent, one Pendrell of which family was pointed out to me at the inn at Rottingdean, in January, 1858.

The following extracts are from a letter to the writer's son, (and not to John, of Sussex, as stated at p. 366,) dated Aberdylais, (Sept. 7, 1783:—

"Dear Son,—In answer to a part of your letter to your brother, have sent you a copy of the grant from King Charles II. to the Pendrells, as I received it from Mr. John Partridge, of Chillington, who receives and pays the same. The undermentioned annuities are included in one grant, and are settled on farm rents issuing out of eight different counties. To Richard and William Pendrell, £100 per annum; John, Humphrey, and George, 100 marks; Elizabeth Pendrell, £50 per annum (see *Tracts*, p. 94). Mr. Partridge's letter to me is dated January 7, 1778; the grant is to the five brothers and sister, and their successors, male or female; if no lawful issue can be found to any one grantee, that pension will go equally among the survivors of the others; if all extinct, the whole to the crown. At that time there were representatives to all of them. Mr. Healy, who died about that time, was a descendant from Humphrey. Now, as I trace my pedigree from John, have no claim to Humphrey's, so I dropped correspondence with Mr. Partridge. My father was third son of Mr. Charles Pendrell, of Essington, Bishbury, county Stafford, who was the son of John, whose pension, I believe, John Charles Pendrell, of Sussex, receives.

"If Mr. Partridge has rightly informed me, you see it is almost impossible for me or you to come to any of the pensions so long as an elder branch of our line remains. Your mother unites with me in blessing you, your wife, and children. Your brothers and sisters join.

(Signed) "THOMAS PENDRELL.

"P.S.—Your brother John arrived safe in Jamaica, 28 June, &c., but family news I leave to Richard. Tom Jones tells me you talk of paying the woodcocks in this neighbourhood a visit next winter. I wish you may be so good as your word."

The pedigree of Humphrey's descendants, pensioners, in the *Tracts*, is curious, on comparing it with that of 1715 and this letter, and its own notice of the ancestor George.

Perhaps the names of the grandchildren, down to 1688, appear in the notice of secret service money (£1800 in ten years) paid to the Pendrells, alluded to p. 23 of the *Tracts*.

The larger pension to Richard and William no doubt arose from their having had the first and chief care of Charles (see p. 45) in the wood and Boscobel House; Richard, with John and Yates were the last to be parted with, and John is the last named after reaching Whitgreaves. (p. 240.) At pp. 53, 95 and 367, the author appears to have confused Elizabeth (Pendrell?) Yates, and Margaret Yates, the sister to Richard's wife (pp. 221, 235); and at p. 368 he has recorded *as clear* that one of them was sister to Humphrey's wife. The petitioner

(Francis in my copy) was no doubt the Mrs. Frances in 1715, and *Tracts* pedigree, p. 377. There is no authority for Elizabeth's *Francis* but the pedigree, p. 376; and but little doubt, from p. 94, and the 1783 letter, that she was a Pendrell, and that the author (pp. 48, 55) and Hodlestone (p. 151) are wrong in assuming that her husband was *the King's attendant*; Hodlestone "*not very perfect*." (p. 149.) She was a widow in 1675. The 1715 pedigree is of Francis and Margaret, no doubt the Francis and wife, 1678; see grant, pp. 95, 377, all confirming p. 221. At the same time, it is highly probable that her husband *was* the Pendrell's brother-in-law; but it is remarkable that there should be no notice of her, or descendants, in the 1715 pedigrees.

There is no college or other authority for Pendrell arms alluded to at p. 94; those assigned in Dictionaries, &c., are the bearing of Carlos (p. 397), with colours altered. It is not probable that arms would have been granted them.

Glamorganshire Pedigree.

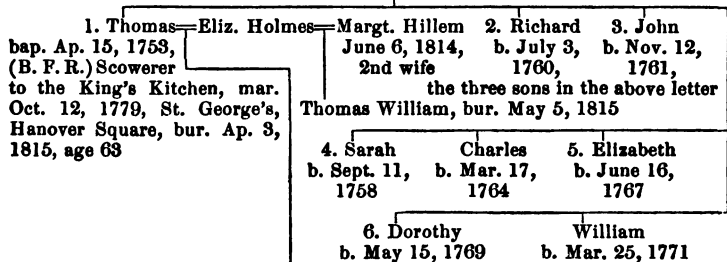
John Pendrell=

Charles

according to the foregoing letter, and in the Bushbury register is found that Charles of Essington was buried May 7, 1713, and from the registry of wills at Lichfield, that administration was granted to Frances, the relict, on the 10th July, 1713; their third son from the same letter (and from the 1715 pedigree his name was Thomas) was father of the writer.

Thomas Pendrell=Elizabeth Hughes

of Aberdylais, mar. 27th May, 1752, bur. Britonferry Reg., Llantwit Reg.
13th November, 1793



Richard
died at sea on board the *Lord Eldon*,
June 30, 1812, born Sept. 11,
1780, E.I.C.M.S.

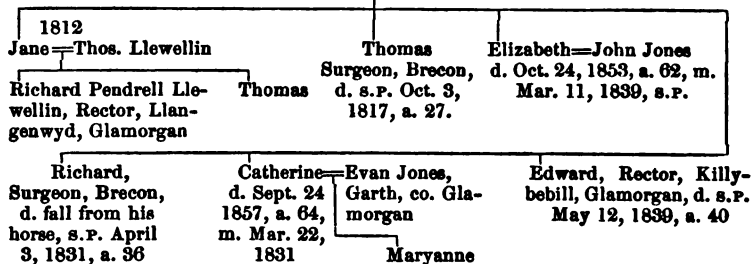
Charlotte
born Dec. 27, 1781, mar.
July 21, 1804, bur. Sept.
8, 1825, at Gibraltar

Richard Jackson
Gibraltar, St.
Olave, London,
R.

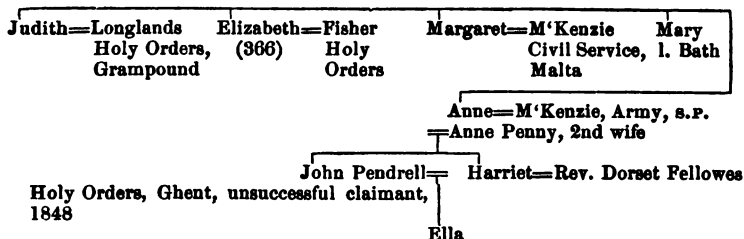
Fred. Cooper Jackson, Manchester, born June 5, 1807, at Gibraltar, unsuccessful claimant, 1848

The descendants of the other brothers and sisters above, 2 to 6, are thus:—

2. Richard Pendrell=Katherine Hopkins
d. May 28, 1814, a. 54 | d. May 18, 1838, a. 76.

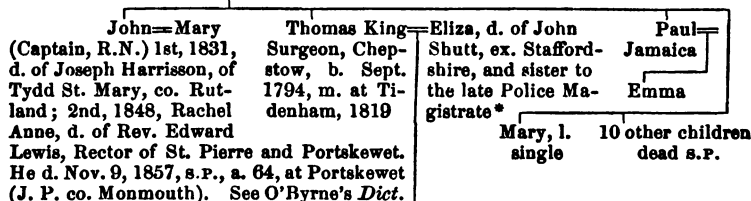


3. John Pendrell=d. of William Campbell, of Jamaica,
Surgeon, Jamaica, then at Bath | 1st wife



4. Sarah Pendrell=Thomas Charles

5. Elizabeth Pendrell=John King, d. at Neath, Aug. 12, 1813, ex. Staffordshire



- Thomas Pendrell, E.I.C. Army, lost, 1854, in the *Lady Nugent*, Madras to Moulmein,—a ship never heard of
- Arthur Wightwick, Attorney, Melbourne
- Edward Pendrell, Surgeon, Chepstow
- Albert, Merchant, London
- Eliza=Robert W. Peake, Esq., 1842
- Annie=Edward Mathew Curre, Esq., of Itton Court, co. Monmouth, 1854, High Sheriff, 1859
- Gertrude=Richard Peake, Esq., 1855
- and four unmarried daughters

* A sister, deceased, was wife of Mr. William Brearley, of (and who built) Pen Moll, and East Cliff, near Chepstow, and after of Water Eaton, co. Stafford, son of the Joseph Brearley and Martha Stubbs mentioned in *Burke's Landed Gentry*, under "Wightwick." Another is widow of the late Mr. Wilson, County Court Judge and Recorder of Caermarthen.

6. Dorothy Pendrell=Watkin Price, Rector, Killybebill, Neath
October 12, 1797

Thomas=Brooks Rector of Bagendon, co. Gloucester	Price s. P. 1823	Watkin, supposed d. Texas	William=Mary Jenkins Surgeon, Swansea, Glantwrch
Edward, Curate, Lanthetty, Breconshire	Gwenllian	Elizabeth=Alfred Starbuck, Milford	

Jane=Matthew Whittington, Tonna, Neath
d. 1855

Jane=Rev. D. W. Herbert, 1858, Curate, Britonferry and several others.

In Bushbury register (transcript at Lichfield) is recorded, April 12, 1712, buried, Robert, son of Charles Pendrell, Essington; October 16, 1716, John, son of Richard Pendrell; Elizabeth, daughter of Richard, baptized September 8, 1717; and Anne, daughter of Richard, of Essington, May 10, 1719; July 9, 1727, buried, Charles, son of Richard; May 28, 1764, Joshua Mills and Mary Pendrell, married; Elizabeth, wife of Joshua Pendrell, buried, May 28, 1771; John Pendrell, January 19, 1783; John, son of Joshua and Sarah, July 30, 1787; Joshua Pendrell, Papist, July 29, 1788; John, May 5, 1789; William Bird and Isabella Pendrell, married, June 11, 1793; Sarah Pendrell, buried, November 13, 1810.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Brewood, is substituted for the old Convent Chapel of Black Ladies, county Stafford, which includes Boscobel, Salop; and in the Black Ladies' register is, September 15, 1763, baptized, William George, son of George Pendrell and Mary Howell his wife. Confirmation, June 11, 1764, of John Pendrell, and May 22, 1768, of Ann Pendrell, and baptism, December 23, 1766, of Richard, son of George and Mary Howell.

In the Roman Catholic Chapel, Chapel Court, three miles from Bushbury, no register *ante* 1791; as in other places, earlier ones supposed to have been lost during the time of persecution, or never made.

Boscobel is extra parochial, but annexed to Donnington, as is White Ladies; no entry of Pendrell—1600–1750. There is a ruined chapel at White Ladies, and on a tomb-stone is,—“Here lieth the body of William Pendrell, of Boscobel, son to him that preserved the king, who died March the 7, anno dmi. 1707.—Pray for us.”—(A cross underneath.)—His will said to be in 1704, p. 370.

The Richard Pendrell whose children were buried (Bushbury register) was probably the *second* son of Charles of Essington, (1715 pedigree,) and of whom the 1848 claimant could give no account, as has been stated; and the George Pendrell (Brewood register) is possibly the *fifth* son of Charles, (1715 pedigree, which gives no notice of the George in Sussex pedigree, p. 372, where he, as well as John, are probably called sons of old John, in error; as has been already surmised as regards the latter,) or the George in Humphry's pedigree.

The Tattersell tomb is on the south side, and is now neatly railed in, close to the wall of the aisle. (See pp. 108, 399.)

In recording these Notes, I am taking it for granted that anyone interested in them has, or will have, a copy of the *Boscobel Tracts*, 1857 edition.

RICHARD PEAKE.

Wirewoods Green, Chepstow,
February 17, 1859.

MONA MEDIÆVA.

No. XXII.

HUNDRED OF TWRCELYN.

LLANEUGRAID.

THE only mediæval buildings now extant in this parish are the church, and the remains of the outbuildings belonging to the Manor House, which formerly stood to the south-east of that edifice.

This church, under the invocation of Eugraid, a saint of the sixth century, consisted originally of a small nave and chancel, the walls of which still stand, with windows of later date inserted. It seems to have been of the twelfth century, at least the chancel arch is of this date; but the east window and some other additions are of the fifteenth. At a much more recent period a chapel as large as the nave has been thrown out from the north side of the chancel, and thus the plan of the building has been rendered very anomalous.

This little edifice is one of the simplest in the island. The nave has two doorways, north and south; one small circular headed loop on the south side. The chancel has a two-light window of unusual design, with the lights cinquefoiled, and a small single-light window on the south side. The north chapel has a doorway at the north end, and a two-light square-headed window in the east wall. This chapel does not seem of older date than the end of the seventeenth century; but the east window of the chancel may be of the end of the fourteenth.

Over the south door of the nave is a rudely sculptured crucifical figure—a fragment perhaps from the church-yard cross—incrusted in the wall. The font is circular, on three steps, and is as old as the earlier parts of the edifice. The pulpit, which stands within the chancel arch, bears the following inscription,—

L B C A B . ANNO . DOMI . 1644

To the east of the north doorway in the nave is a stoup for holy water, in tolerably good preservation. The benches are of extreme simplicity, probably of the seventeenth century.

At the time when this account was written (1844), the church was in a state of great neglect; but it is deserving, from its architectural peculiarities, of being carefully preserved.



Doorway in Llaneugraid Park.

Not far from the church, on the southern side, are the remains of a park wall; the mansion standing within which has most probably been replaced by a modern

farm-house. A doorway, which once led perhaps into the garden, or "pleasaunce," still exists, highly picturesque, covered with ivy, and bearing the date 1575.



Pigeon-House, Llaneugraid.

Near it stands a pigeon-house, the sure sign of a family of importance, with the cow-shed beneath, and 117 holes for the birds in the storey above. It is of Elizabethan date like the doorway, and is of good design.

LLANALLGO.

The church of this parish, though small, is one of the better kind in Anglesey. It is under the invocation of St. Gallgof, and looks like a cross church, on account of a north and south chapel having been thrown out from the edifice, the former after the chancel as it now stands was built, the latter apparently at the same time. The original church was most probably a plain oblong building divided into nave and chancel, but has been replaced by

the present one. At the west end of the nave is a chapel, perhaps of earlier date. The north and south chapels are of nearly equal dimensions, neither of them, however, so small as the chancel. There is no central tower; but the roof, which is more modern than the walls, runs together without couples, something in the plan of house roofing of the present day. It is probable that all the walls were lowered perhaps a century after their erection, for the east window of the chancel is at present placed unusually high under its gable, and in a manner that could never have been meant by its original designer. The timbering of the chancel roof in fact comes athwart, and cuts off, the apex of the rear-arch of the east window.

The west chapel is entered by a slightly pointed doorway in the south side, and is lighted by a loop in the gable; it communicates with the nave by an archway, nearly circular. There is no window in the nave; the north chapel has a doorway in the north end, and one window in the east wall; the south chapel has two windows, eastern and southern. The chancel is cut off by the remains of a screen; but the roodloft, if there ever was one, has disappeared. Within the chancel some remains of stalls with *poupée* heads remain; in the south wall is a window of two lights under a square label, the same as in the south chapel.

The east window is of three lights, with vertical tracery. All the windows have their lights cinquefoiled; and they may be assigned to the early part of the fifteenth century, after the country had recovered itself from the disturbances caused by Owen Glyndwr. The font is a circular basin on three steps, probably of the same date as the actual building.

The workmanship of this church is more careful than usual, and shows that it was erected by some person of munificent disposition.

COEDANA.

This is a very small, plain church, only 28 feet by 13 feet internally, without any division now remaining to

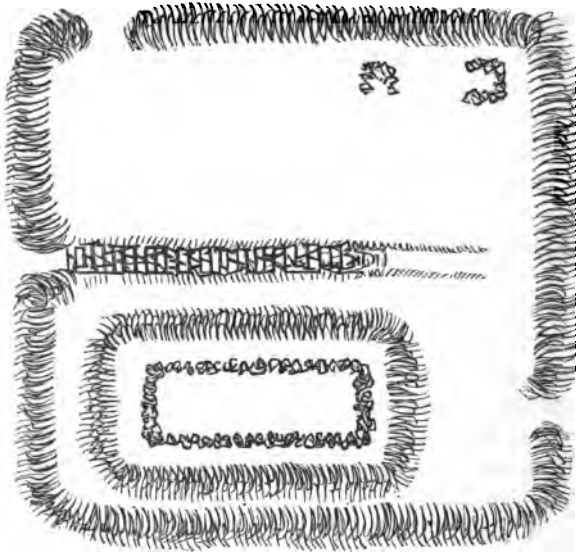
make a distinction between nave and chancel. It is of the type of mediæval chapels common in Wales; and though the walls are old, the windows and doorway are modern insertions, without any architectural character. There is a trace of an old west doorway over the modern, smaller, square-headed one, and a single bell gable above. The font is circular, and is the oldest thing in the building; it stands at the south-west corner of the edifice. There is no reading-desk, but only a pulpit on the north side of the altar, entered from within the communion-table rails.

H. L. J.

ROMAN ROADS IN DENBIGHSHIRE.

IN a mountainous part of the parish of Llanrhaiadhr, in Kimmerch, is an inclosure, nearly square, measuring about 230 feet on each side, lying upon the southern slope of the hill, not far from a small house called Hafodty Ioan Llwyd. The embankments, though lowered by the effect of time, are still perfect, made of earth, with few stones intermixed, and were never, apparently, strong works of defence. A small stream runs parallel to, and not far from, the southern side, from which the occupiers of this work easily supplied themselves. Besides the opening in the north-west angle, there are entrances in the western and eastern sides, but not opposite to each other. At the western entrance are the remains of a paved road, which can be easily traced nearly across the inclosed space; and south of, and parallel to, this paved road, are the foundations of two long walls, rather more than a yard in thickness, and a cross wall at the western end,—the eastern termination not being so clearly defined. North of the paved way are traces of a circular and an angular building, and small heaps of stones, which present no particular features. Such is an outline of the inclosure, which is popularly known by the name of Hen Dinbych,

or old Denbigh—tradition assigning to the two long walls mentioned the name of Hen Eglwys, or the old church, and the rest of the inclosure, that of the burial-ground of the said church. The present appearance of the place appears to be what it has ever been within the memory of the oldest native, except that a large number of stones have been removed, for the purpose of building a small



Plan of Hen Dinbych.

farm-house; but, from its retired situation, it is seldom visited, and little known, except to the inhabitants of the district; nor does it appear on the Ordnance Survey,—a remarkable circumstance, considering the minute details of those maps, and the very conspicuous appearance this work presents.

During the meeting of the Association at Ruthin, in 1854, a few of the best mounted and most active of the excursionists, on the day when the remains of the adjoining hills were examined, did, under the intelligent guidance of Mr. David Hughes, who was born, and has spent some threescore years, in this mountainous district, visit the

place. Since that time, the visit has been repeated on three or four occasions, on one of which labourers were provided to dig, but with no satisfactory results. On the termination of the Rhyl Meeting, Mr. Longueville Jones, Mr. Thomas Wright, and myself, revisited the place, during an excursion to these hills in search for Roman roads, which are known to exist in that locality. On approaching the spot, on the eastern side from Ruthin, evident vestiges of ancient trackways, sometimes depressed, sometimes slightly elevated, were seen, which, trending towards Ystrad and Bodfari, were connected with the eastern side of the work. It was remarked also that the boundary stones of the different manors almost uniformly are on the line of the trackways. Parallel to the western side of the inclosure runs a raised path, which is soon lost in its two extremities. It appears to have been a portion of a raised way, leading up the side of the hill, and is probably a continuation of the road that may be traced from Pen-y-gaer, near the first toll-gate on leaving the village of Cerrig-y-druidion. Frequently the road does not enter directly into works of this kind, but passes within a short distance. Still further west, at a short distance, on the summit of the rising ground, is a fine circle of stones, set as usual at intervals apart, to the south of which, in the lower ground, is what appears to be the remains of a long grave, consisting of a row of stones, placed edge-wise, and touching each other. These stones were removed and carefully replaced on a former visit, but no traces of sepulture were discoverable. At the foot of the opposite hill, on the other side of the little brook already mentioned, and somewhat to the east of the square inclosure, is an immense isolated mass of rock, known as the Giant's Stone, leaning against which is a slab, the inner side of which is level and regular, and which tradition states to have been severed from the larger mass by the sword of the said giant. It appears to have been detached from the larger mass, but whether by nature or man, it is not easy to decide. From the smoothness of the under surface, however, it has the appearance of having been

divided by human agency, but for what reason it is hard to say. Near this Giant's Stone are two circles, one more perfect than the other, having, as is often the case with the circles of this district, two or three stones lying in the centre.

Such is the character of Hen Dinbych, and the contiguous remains. What the square inclosure is there can be little doubt. It is a small Roman station, and in all probability a kind of halfway resting-place between Bodfari and the Pen-y-gaer above mentioned. It will be seen that a road commences from the latter place, and can be distinctly traced the greater part of the distance towards the Hen Dinbych station; and, if careful researches were made, the line thence to Bodfari also might be made out, *via* Ystrad. From the neighbourhood of Pont Rhuffydd the eye can detect a continuous line of unbroken hedge, bearing straight up towards Ystrad, (Stratum,) which, if continued, would lead direct to this station. That Varæ should be placed in the grounds of Pont Rhuffydd House was the opinion of the late Mr. Aneurin Owen, who saw the remains of an embankment, now no longer to be found. The debris of Roman pottery are also stated, on good authority, to have existed in the pleasure grounds of the said house, and probably do still; and, during some late building operations in the same place, a paved road was found, which was, however, reported to be of comparatively modern structure. This road is said to have been in the line of the old high road, and it is possible that the old line of road might have been identical with a Roman one.

The ancient road, on starting from Hen Dinbych towards Cerrig-y-druidion was not satisfactorily traced, unless it is to be identified with the present track, leading towards Hafodty-wen, which place it leaves to the west, and crosses the Alwen to the north of Caer Ddunod. It thence goes due south, across Llechwedd, a little to the east of a place called *Castell*. Here the line is a well defined trench, and divides the lordship of Denbigh from the lands formerly belonging to the abbey of Conway.

Thence it passes by a farm-house called Ty-newydd, where is a well without masonry, but formerly surrounded by a circle of stones, and turning a little to the left makes direct for the strong work of Pen-y-gaer. Although the line is so clearly defined, especially by Llechwedd, no notice is taken of it in the Ordnance Survey. In fact, the whole of this district appears to have been imperfectly surveyed. Throughout the whole extent of this line are innumerable remains of circular and rectangular inclosures, stone circles, small tumuli, &c., all fast vanishing, under the effects of the new inclosures of the common lands. Opposite the Ty-newydd, just mentioned, are several such remains. On the left hand side of the Alwen, opposite Caer Ddunod, is a field said to be the site of a battle, and still called the Burying-Ground. Near Hafodty-wen the remains of a large circle exist, and there are many other similar traces of occupation throughout the whole extent of these mountains, as far as Bedd Emlyn, whence the Emlyn stone was removed to the grounds in Pool Park,—(see *Arch. Camb.*, Third Series, vol. i. p. 116,) and which are briefly noticed in Gibson's *Camden*.

The most important discovery, however, made during this excursion, was that of four distinct Roman roads diverging from Pen-y-gaer. The one already alluded to, leading north-east to Bodfari by Hen Dinbych; the second, north-west into Caernarvonshire; the third, south-west leading to Bala, and which many years ago was actually traced on foot the whole way to Harlech by a peasant; the fourth, leading in a south-eastern direction—probably to Wroxeter.

It is intended, if possible, during this next summer, to make a more complete investigation of these lines, so as to furnish a not unimportant portion of the long desired map of *Cambria Romana*.

E. L. B.

NOTES ON THE BUHEZ SANTEZ NONN.

I do not know how far the following observations on the the Life of St. Non, of which Mr. Perrott has recently given an abstract in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, will possess any interest for its readers. I do not profess to be able to add anything to the information conveyed in the Preface and Notes of the Abbé Sionnet, the most important parts of which have been transferred into Mr. Perrott's abstract. But I may venture to offer some remarks for the purpose of identifying the names of persons and places occurring in the *Buhez* with those which occur in the Welsh legends, or which can be recognized as belonging to Welsh history or topography. And I will at the same time take an opportunity of correcting one or two errors which the Abbé Sionnet has committed, and into which he has led his epitomist.

The *Buhez*, especially as illustrated by the popular traditions recounted by Mr. Perrott in his account of the so-called Tomb of St. Non, is certainly a very remarkable and instructive example of the localization of a foreign legend. Parallel instances in the mythology of all nations will doubtless occur to the reader. However I am bound to say that the actual instances of such a localization in the *Buhez* itself, when carefully examined, appear to me to shrink into four at most. I may be in error, but it appears to me that the only expressions, which can be so regarded, are the following:—

“An mab man certen a reno
hac a bezo cuff hac vuel
ha den vaillant prudant santal
e *Breiz ysel* huy a guelo.”—p. 100.

The same expression is used with reference to the death of St. David:—

“*E Breiz ysel* gant vuheldet
Ezeo decedet an pret man.”—p. 206.

Of course the expression *Breiz isel* may possibly be a rendering of some term which in the Cambrian form of

the legend meant Demetia, or South Wales generally. But I think there can be no doubt in the *Buhez* that it means what it seems to mean, nothing more or less than Basse-Bretagne. And there can be no doubt about the following passage:—

“Ha cals a joa de ja dre e favor
ha cals enor de cosquor *Armory*.”—p. 48.

The fourth instance is the account of the burial of Non, (p. 148,) which is too long to be quoted. It is clear however that the writer of the *Buhez* supposed that she was buried at Dirinon, “between Daoulas and Landerneau.” It seems to me that in p. 131 the scene changes to Dirinon at the point beginning with the emphatic words,—

“*Aman* en hanu Doe guir roe bet
en servichif ne fillif quet.”

Of course the many passages in which the words *Breiz*, *Bretonet*, *Bretonery*, &c., occur, are not more applicable to the continental than to the insular Britain.

Strange to say M. Sionnet has been misled by the possibly accidental resemblance between two pairs of local names existing in Wales and Armorica respectively, to suppose that the following passages are a proof of this localization:—

“Obiit sanctissimus urbis legionum archiepiscopus Davidagius in Menevia civitate intra abbatiam suam Et jubente Malgone Venedotorum rege in eadem ecclesia sepultus.”—(pp. 200, 202.)

The “*urbs legionum*” is named in Breton “*Kaer a legion*” (p. 182); and the “*Malgo rex Venedotorum*” describes himself in p. 208 as

“*Me Malgon roe Venedotonet.*”

M. Legonidec, whose French translation of the *Buhez* is exhibited *en face*, renders “*Kair a legion*,” “*La ville de Léon*,” and “*Malgon roe Venedotonet*,” “*Malgon, roi des Vénètes*.” Mr. Perrott observes upon this (*Arch. Camb.* for 1857, p. 379, *note*):—“The legend places Menevia in the *Diocese of the Archbishop of Léon*; and

St. David is said to have been interred there by order of *Melgon*, King of the *Vénètes*, who must have been Bas-Bretons." I never heard before of an Archbishop of Léon; and if such a dignitary had ever existed, it is certain that a King of the "*Vénètes*" would have had no jurisdiction in his diocese.

It is however scarcely necessary to explain to Welsh readers that "Kair a legion" means neither more nor less than Caerleon, while "Malgon roe Venedotonet" is Malgo, King, not of the *Vénètes* (which in Breton would be "Guenet") but of the Venedotians, or in other words Maelgwn Gwynedd.

Certain Welsh localities are clearly named in the poem. In p. 30 we have *Demetri* meaning Demetia. In p. 108 *ruben* is clearly the *Vetus rubus* of Ricemarch. The *ylis guen* in p. 34, which reappears in p. 50 as *ylis glan* is possibly the Ty Gwyn ar Daf, unless it is Whitchurch, near St. David's. The most problematical appellation of all is *Languen wmendi e immy*, which looks like a corruption of a Welsh name, but which ought certainly, from the context, to mean Ty Gwyn ar Daf, or Whitland. With the exception of the last and one to be mentioned below, the names occurring in the *Buhez* would seem, by the form in which they occur, to indicate that the author had a Latin life of St. David before him. The other exception is a most remarkable one. In p. 14 we have the line:—

"A grif sider da Yuerdon."

Now *Yuerdon*, which appears a few lines lower down in the mongrel form of *Hiberdon*, is simply *Ywerddon*. Is it the name by which Ireland is still known to the Bretons? If not, it must have appeared in the legend which the Breton writer followed.

I may observe that *Runiter* in p. 9, is the *Criumther* of Ricemarch.

The inscriptions from the chapel at Dirinon given by Mr. Perrott in his account of the Tomb of St. Non (*Arch. Camb.* 1857, pp. 254, 255) are very interesting. Here it

is obvious that *Helve* is *Ailfyw*, whence St. Elvis, near St. David's, derives its name; *Morus* is the *Moni* or *Movi* of the Latin legends; and *Port Mavigan* is *Porth Mawgan*, or Whitesand Bay, near St. David's, close to which is Capel Padrig, built upon the very spot where St. Patrick is said to have had the vision by which it was foretold that he should be the apostle of Ireland. The occurrence of the last name is extremely curious, as I do not recollect that it appears in any of the known Lives of St. David.

I much regret that the *Buhez Santez Nonn* did not come under the notice of Mr. Freeman and myself before the publication of the *History and Antiquities of St. David's*. Not that it adds much to our stock of traditions concerning the founder of the see, beyond the curious fact of his *cultus* among a cognate people. The incidents in the *Buhez* are, with the exception of those which are obviously Armorican additions, just those with which we are familiar from the Latin and Welsh Lives of St. David. We have pointed out in the work above referred to (p. 242) that the legend of St. Non was known in Cornwall, and to a certain extent localized there.

I had also suspected that her name had passed over to Brittany, the principal church at Penmarc'h in that country being dedicated to St. Nona.

W. BASIL JONES.

University College, Oxford,
February 11, 1859.

P.S.—Mr. Norris' edition of the *Cornish Drama*, published by the Delegates of the Oxford University Press, was placed in my hands after the above-written notes had been sent to the printer. In these curious relics I find two extraordinary instances of localization, far exceeding anything in the *Buhez Santez Nonn*. In vol. i. p. 186, Solomon is represented as conferring on one of the builders of the Temple "the parish of Vuthek, and the Carrak Ruan, with its land." And in vol. ii. pp. 52, 54, Pilate bribes the guardians of the Sepulchre to falsify the

account of the Resurrection, by the offer of a similar enfeoffment:—

“Teweugh awos Lucyfer,
 A henna na geuseugh ger,
 Pypenagol a wharfo:
 Ha why a’s byth gobar bras;
Penryn yn weth ha Hellas,
 Me a’s re theugh yn luen ro.”

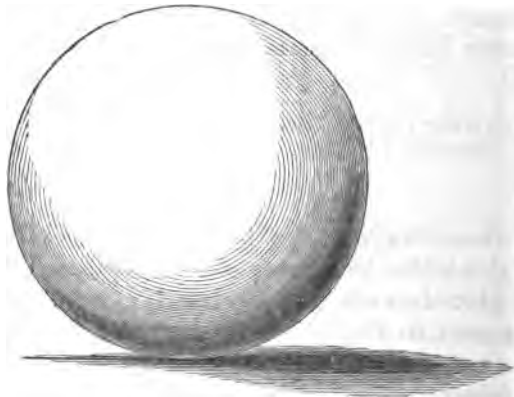
The case of St. Non is nothing to this!

W. B. J.

March 10, 1859.

PRECIOUS PEBBLE OF PRINCE OWEN GWYNEDD.

IN the ancient house of Rhiwlas, in Merionethshire, is preserved a globe of apparently pure rock crystal, said to have belonged to Prince Owen Gwynedd, who died in A.D. 1169. The accompanying engraving represents it



of the full size. It is kept in a green velvet bag of some antiquity; and in the bag is written, on a scrap of paper, the subjoined notice of the pebble. The writing, to the best of my recollection, does not appear to be of earlier

character than from the beginning to the middle of the last century.

“Maen gwerthfawr Owen Gwynedd, Tywysog holl Gymru.

“Y Maen gwerthfawr hwn a gadwyd er Amser Owen Gwynedd gan Deuly Rhiwaedog, y rhai ydynt o Deuly a Chenedl y cyfriw Dywysog Owen Gwynedd.”

“The precious Pebble of Owen Gwynedd, Prince and Sovereign of all Wales.

“This Pebble is kept ever since the Time of Owen Gwynedd, in the Family of Rhiwaedog, who are lineally descended there from.”

The mansion of Rhiwaedog, referred to above, and the extensive property attached to it, belonged for many generations to the lineal descendants of this prince, according to some authorities, the elder branch of his descendants. This branch became extinct in the male line in the present, or at the end of the last century, and the estate passed to two ladies of the name of Eyles, by the survivor of whom Rhiwaedog was bequeathed to the late Mrs. Price, of Rhiwlas. It now belongs to R. W. Price, Esq.

W. W. E. W.

December, 1858.

Balls of crystal, like the one here engraved, have been found in several instances in the early Anglo-Saxon and Frankish graves, and the circumstances under which they occur seem to show that they were signs of sovereignty, or authority. In a former Number we have mentioned the crystal balls in the collection at Downing, which are stated to have been taken out of the tombs of the Merovingian kings at St. Denis, when they were destroyed in the great revolution. This remark, however, applies only to the crystal balls found in the graves, as we know that during the middle ages they were used for other, and especially for magical purposes. Several such balls have been brought forward of late years as the magical implements used by Dee, Kelly, and other magicians of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

In further illustration of this subject we extract the following from Wilde's *Catalogue of Antiquities in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy*, p. 127 :—

“Crystal balls and ovals, varying from the size of a marble to that of a small orange, are to be found in many collections of antiquities in the British isles. Such objects formed part of the decoration of ecclesiastical shrines, of which several may be seen in the Museum: for example, in the Cross of Cong, the Cathach of the O'Donnell's, and the Domnach Airgid; and globes of rock crystal are set in most sceptres, as may be seen among those in the regalia of Scotland, preserved in Edinburgh Castle. The smaller kind, and those not of a globular form, manifestly belonged to shrines, from which, perhaps, their peculiar sanative efficacy was supposed to be derived. Globular masses of rock crystal, unconnected with either shrines or sceptres, have been preserved in Irish families for centuries past, and have always been regarded with peculiar veneration, not only for their great antiquity, but on account of the virtue assigned to them by the people, as amulets, or charms, to be used in the prevention or cure of cattle distempers. One of the most celebrated of these crystal globes is that in the possession of the Marquis of Waterford, concerning which there is a tradition in the family that it was brought from the Holy Land, by one of his Le Poer ancestors, at the time of the Crusades. This is eagerly sought after, even in remote districts, in order to be placed in a running stream, through which the diseased cattle are driven backwards and forwards, when a cure is said to be effected; or it is placed in the water given them to drink. These crystal balls were also regarded as magic mirrors, such as those described by Spenser.”

THE EARLY INSCRIBED AND SCULPTURED STONES OF WALES.

(Continued from p. 57.)

THE LLANDEILO CROSS.

THE accompanying engravings represent the two faces of a small sculptured stone cross recently discovered at Llandeilo, for the following particulars concerning which, as well as for rubbings thereof, I am indebted to our indefatigable member, George Grant Francis, Esq., of Swansea. The information which he communicates respecting it is as follows :—

“While digging the foundation of the present church, in the chancel the workmen came upon two slabs, the smaller of which has been missing ever since, the other has a cross inscribed on the obverse and reverse sides, interlaced with chain (or rather

ribbon) work, and measures 2 feet 4 inches in height, by 1 foot 10 inches in width. The pedicle, or lower portion, which was fixed in the earth, was accidentally broken in attempting to remove it. It is now deposited in the nave of the church. This stone cross is supposed to have been a production not later than the tenth century."

It will be perceived that the ornamentation on both faces of the cross is very simple in its character, corre-



sponding with that upon many others of the sculptured stones of Glamorganshire. It does not seem indeed that the arms of the cross have ever been connected by a raised circle (producing a wheel cross, which is the more common form); indeed, the four bosses, on what may be supposed to have been the front face, prevents such a supposition. In this respect, therefore, as well as in the graduated outline of this cross, we have a marked deviation from the other early crosses of South Wales. The knot-work in the centre compartment of the back face is

rather more irregular than ordinary, and there appears some confusion in the interlacing of the left hand extremity of the front face. The outline also of the pannels, especially the central one on the reverse, is rude and irregular. It is probable that the cross was a sepulchral one, and that it was formerly fixed upright in the church-



yard. It is not indeed improbable that the shaft, which is stated to have been accidentally broken, contained some inscription, which is now lost. It is also to be hoped that the smaller slab, mentioned in the preceding extract from Mr. G. G. Francis' communication, may be recovered.

J. O. WESTWOOD, M.A.

Oxford, March 14, 1859.

Correspondence.

ACOUSTIC CONTRIVANCES IN CHURCHES AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—The Convent des Anges d'Abervrac'h, in Finistère, (Lower Brittany,) was destroyed during the Revolution, but the chapel of the sixteenth century still remains, and is used as a storehouse. The convent itself has been converted to an inn.

In the chamber-choir of the chapel, behind the high altar, is a curious acoustic contrivance, said to be common in Brittany, but which we have been unable to discover in any part of *Lower* Brittany, except at Abervrac'h. In the walls of this chamber-choir, which also served as sacristy, are practised numerous holes, narrow at the opening, but enlarging circularly withinside. Formerly, each of these holes contained a globular bottle of red pottery, with a short neck, or collar, extending no farther than the face of the wall. At the time of our visit there remained but one of these bottles, and that not quite entire. All the others, very numerous, had been extracted piece-meal by the *curious*. Indeed it was necessary to break them in order to extract them, as they were embedded in the masonry. They would contain about a quart, or litre. Our host, an old man, had known the convent prior to its dissolution, when service was regularly performed in the chapel. Without any inquiry on our part, he explained that the bottles were thus inserted for *musical purposes*. At this time we were ignorant of any such arrangements, either in modern or in middle age constructions, and our inquiries having been unproductive, we thought no more about it. A few years afterwards, however, our curiosity was again awakened on reading the following passage, in a very interesting and useful work, entitled *L'Anjou et ses Monuments*, by M. Fauthier, where, in speaking of the church of St. Martin d'Angers, it is said:—“The choir is certainly of the commencement of the eleventh, and the middle of the twelfth century. The *vaulting* presents a striking peculiarity; in it are set a certain number of holes, disposed in triangles, three holes in each *valve* of the vaulting. They contain vases of grey pottery (*de terre grise*), sonorous and ovoid, a foot in length, with fifteen inches orifice, and a diameter of ten inches in the largest part of the belly (*ventre*). They are set in the thickness of the vaulting, and without doubt served an acoustic purpose. Earthen vases, with the same intent, were known to the ancients; in Greece and Italy they were used in the theatres, and were composed sometimes of brass, and sometimes of terra cotta. This is the only example we know of such vases in the vaultings of a church.—Vitruv. lib. v.; Plin. lib. II. c. 51.”

We may be permitted to observe that Rondelet, in his *Traité de l'Art de Bâtir*, ii. pp. 293 and 348, remarks that tubes, vases, and urns, in terra cotta, were made use of in the construction of the vaultings of cupolas in the ancient Byzantine churches. They are met with in the churches at Ravenna, and in that of St. Etienne-le-Rond, at Rome. The tubes were laid horizontally, and covered with plaster; but the urns and the vases were set vertically, with the orifices downwards and uncovered. They were introduced in order to *lighten the weight of the dome*.

There is not the slightest allusion to acoustic purposes.

Is it probable that these vases and urns (at St. Martin's) were introduced in order to *lighten the weight of the vaulting*? As to the vessels employed in the Grecian and Roman theatres, they appear to have been bell-shaped, and to have been laid in two or three ranks, according to the size of the edifice, in little cells under the benches. In fact, the theatres and amphitheatres had no roofs. We are not aware of the effect which would be produced acoustically by vessels placed like those at Angers.

In the *Illustrated London News*, 17th June, 1854, we are told that, "at a recent meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, there was an interesting discussion on the probable use of some curious *earthenware jars*, imbedded in the base wall of a *screen* in the *nave*. These jars were laid in mortar, on their sides, and then surrounded with the solid stone work, the necks protruding from the wall, like cannons from the sides of a ship. [See the sketch in the newspaper.] Their probable use has been the subject of much conjecture."

Here would seem to be our bottles of Abervrac'h, with the exception of the protruding necks; but the base wall of a screen in the nave does not appear a place for acoustic contrivances.

We have recently discovered that at Pallet, near Clisson, in the Loire Inférieure, there is a *modern* chapel, with earthenware vessels inserted in the walls of the choir, expressly for acoustic purposes. Pallet was the birth-place of Abelard.

An experienced antiquary, long resident at Clisson, also acquaints us that "all the churches of this locality (Clisson) possess, or have possessed, acoustic vessels (*des pots acoustiques*). The remains of the church of the Cordeliers, in the style of the fifteenth century, still exhibit a considerable number, ranged in several horizontal lines, at the height of about three metres, along the side walls. In the conventual church of the 'Dames Bénédictines' of the twelfth century, now La Trinité de Clisson, many similar vessels are to be found. Again, in the collegiate church of the chapter of N. D., now the parish of Notre Dame (de Clisson), a very large number of these 'pots acoustiques' exist at the bottom of the choir, in the side walls, and at the usual height of three metres. The 'pots' have the form of a common pumpkin, but are not so large. Their orifice is, in general, between two and three inches in diameter, the middle about four inches

and a half, whilst the bottom is drawn in to the same size as the orifice."

The two following examples of the insertion of earthenware vessels in the walls of buildings, of a much more ancient date, may perhaps possess some interest. The first example must be pretty generally known in England; the second, probably, less so.

In the *Illustrated London News*, of 27th December, 1856, p. 656, is the following notice:—"Recent Researches in Babylonia.—On a small mound opposite Wass-wass, a fragment of low wall was removed by Mr. Loftus, composed entirely of earthen vases (sketch 3, No. 3). They were laid horizontally, with the apertures outwards, and looked like a honey-comb."

In form these vases somewhat resemble sugar-loaf moulds, but are much smaller.

We extract the following from the *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie*:—"Towards the end of March, 1854, at about three kilometres from Die, in the department of the Drôme, when digging a watering trench, a block of masonry was discovered, extremely hard, and about eight metres in length. The width is not yet ascertained, the mass lying, in part, under a road. It is covered with a cement of lime and pounded brick, forming a sort of mastic, or varnish. Built into the wall, and embedded in mortar, were forty-five urns, or amphoræ, of pottery, perfectly empty, turned perpendicularly upside down, the neck or collar downwards, almost touching each other, and in several ranks. Their greatest circumference is one metre twenty centimetres, their height forty centimetres. The thickness is slight in proportion to the size of the vase. The pottery is of red clay, tolerably pure, very well baked, and sonorous. It is not coated with calcareous spar (*empatée de spath calcaire*) like those of the funerary amphoræ of larger dimensions, and of the same form, sometimes met with in the neighbourhood of Die. Our urns are new, and do not exhibit any deposit within. Their adherence to the mortar rendered the extraction of them difficult; nevertheless, some of them have been preserved.

"Vitruvius tells us that empty vases like those here spoken of, in bronze or pottery, and called *Echea*, or *Echeia*, were placed under the steps of the amphitheatres, in order to increase the repercussion of sound. In the great theatre at Pompeii there have been discovered bronze vases for the same purpose. *Similar means were employed in the choirs of the churches during the middle ages.* Why are they given up?"

"It is probable that the block containing these urns, or amphoræ, empty and reversed, formed part of some pagan temple, which was subsequently consecrated to St. Saturnin, or Sornin (the quarter in which these remains are situated).

"Numerous debris of Roman buildings, columns, medals, &c., were, some years ago, discovered in the adjoining fields."

There is some difficulty in understanding how this mass, or block

of masonry, was disposed. The inference would seem to be that the urns were not laid horizontally, for they are said to have been *renversées perpendiculairement, le goulet en bas*, which would lead to the supposition that they formed part of the crust of a vaulting. Such a mass, however, could not have fallen without completely fracturing the urns.

Mr. Loftus's discovery appears to be yet more extraordinary and unaccountable.—I remain, &c.,

A MEMBER.

LLANABER CHURCH, MERIONETHSHIRE.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—I have often observed large mortice holes in the great tie-beams of the roof of Llanaber Church on each side, and it appeared to me that the principals between the tie-beams had been cut off just above the springs of their arches, and immediately over the clerestory windows. This led me to think that those windows were not part of the original plan; also, the horizontal cuts across the principals seem more modern than the other workings of the carpentry. To-day, as the workmen were taking down the old plaster, preparatory to replastering the church, I observed, at some distance below the sides of the clerestory windows, square holes in the walls, edged with worked free-stone. They are in a perpendicular line with the *cuts-off* of the principals to which I have alluded, and I have no doubt that hammer-beams, or some support for the principals above, were inserted into these holes. It is, of course, impossible to say when this alteration was effected. The clerestory windows do not appear of later date than the few other lancet windows, of which traces remained prior to the present restorations.

In my former notices of those restorations, I believe that I omitted to mention a very remarkable lancet window, much perished, on the south side of the chancel. This window appeared to have, *outside*, a circular moulding all round it, on the centre of the chamfer plane, *sill included*. The only instance which I have noticed where this remarkable feature occurs, is in a window, one of the stones of which were dug up a few years since at Castell y Bere, and that appears to have been exactly similar. Upon pulling down the Llanaber window, for the purpose of restoring it exactly, we discovered that it had been not a *single* lancet, but a couplet; and, after a very minute examination by a *Gothic* friend and myself, we made out, to the best of our belief, that it had had "soffit cusps." It has been restored, so far as its perished state would allow of its being done, *exactly as it originally stood*, and I have great pleasure in stating that it is much approved of by my friend the rector, and by those who have examined it. The restoration of this fine old church, probably the finest of its date in North Wales, is, doubtless, a subject of much interest. We ought to speak very

thankfully of a gentleman who has given permission for the removal of a large family monument from one of the pillars of the nave, and its re-erection in any other position within the church that the rector may select. That remarkable feature of Llanaber, the single lancet at the east end of the chancel, has been restored perfectly, and its mouldings cleaned of their coating of white-wash. We discovered on the east wall of the chancel a painting, which it was hoped might turn out interesting. It proved, however, to be a representation of a female sovereign, and upon a label over it was "GOD BLESS THE Q . . ." doubtless, an effusion of the loyalty of some rector of that day to our "Virgin Queen."—I remain, &c.,

November 29, 1858.

W. W. E. W.

RUTHIN COLLEGIATE CHURCH.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—In answer to the inquiry of "An Antiquary" in No. XVI. of the Journal, respecting the monuments of the "Ankress" and Lord Grey, I can inform him that of the latter nothing is known, and it was probably destroyed about 160 years ago, when the south side of the church was rebuilt. In the garden attached to the cloisters is, or was, the mutilated effigy of a female; but, if my recollection is accurate, the dress was not that of a religious female. Churchyard, however, may have called it an "Ankress" without any authority, so that the figure I allude to may be the one the poet saw.

The "Antiquary" very properly describes the tower as a modern barbarism—a character not to be redeemed by the addition of the new spire, which, creditable as it is to the architect, is sadly out of place, and always will be, in spite of the intended high-pitch roofs, which may diminish in some degree the present unseemly appearance, but never can remove the objection of placing a spire of such a character on such a tower. The original plan was to have cased the tower, and added buttresses, which would have given the people of Ruthin a church properly restored; and it is very much to be regretted that Mr. Penson's plans were interfered with. As it stands, it is a decided mistake, and one unfortunately incurable, unless the tower itself receives extensive alterations and additions, which may give it some approach to such a tower as should be surmounted by such a spire.

Before the rebuilding of the south front of the church the walls were painted yellow, with black ornamental work. From some remains that came to light when the present south windows were inserted, it appeared that this painting was of the same date as the panelled and ornamented roof on the north side of the church. This is supposed to have been given by Henry VII., who came into possession of the lordship, and who might thus have evinced his gratitude to his Welsh supporters at Bosworth. In almost all the churches in the lordship, Perpendicular east windows have been inserted—some

of them handsome ones, and apparently by the same hand, from their similarity. We may perhaps assign these windows also to the same royal benefactor.—I remain, &c.,

A MEMBER.

PENMYNYDD AND THE TUDOR FAMILY.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—After perusing the interesting account of Penmynydd in the last Number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, I am induced to send the following notices of the Tudor family, which may be of some assistance in ascertaining to whose memory the splendid monument in that church was erected. In the first place, the shield of arms described does not contain a chevron between 3 Saracens' heads, but 3 *pen Sais*, or Englishmen's heads, the well known arms of the celebrated Ednyved Vychan, chief counsellor and general of Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Sovereign Prince of Wales. When commanding in the wars between Llewelyn and John, King of England, he attacked the army of Ranulph, Earl of Chester, and obtained a signal victory, killing three of the chief captains and commanders of the enemy, whose heads he laid at the feet of his sovereign. For this exploit he had conferred on him new armorial ensigns, emblematic of the occasion, and these continue to be borne by his descendants, among others by Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley, Bart. By his first wife, Gwenllian, daughter of Rhys ab Gruffydd, Prince of South Wales, he had two sons, Gruffydd and Grono. To the second, Grono, he bequeathed the three manors of Penmynydd, Tre Castell, and Arddreiniog, with other extensive estates. Grono ab Ednyved, an illustrious and powerful man, resided at Tre Castell, near Llanvaes, and was succeeded by his son Tudor, commonly called Tudor Hên ab Grono, who divided his lands at his decease among his three sons, Grono, Howel, and Madog. He spent an honourable life at Penmynydd, died October 9th, and was buried in the Bangor Monastery, which he himself had built, in a tomb made for him in the south wall of the chapel, at Friars, in the year 1311. After the father's death, his sons enjoyed among themselves the whole inheritance of their father. Howel died without issue; Madog, having received holy orders, became the first Archdeacon of Anglesey, and afterwards a most renowned Abbot of Conwy, left his lands to his own monastery of Conwy. Grono, the eldest son, having acquired the property of his brother Howel, made his son Tudor his heir, and was buried with his father at Bangor, December 11, A.D. 1331. Sir Tudor ab Grono, a man of great valour, was a favourite of Edward III., by whom he was knighted. His wife was the Lady Margaret, daughter of Thomas ab Llewelyn, Lord of South Wales, and sister of the Lady Eleanor, the mother of Owen Glyndwrdu. He divided his estate among his five sons, viz., Grono, Ednyved, Gwilym, Meredydd, and Rhys. He

lived mostly at Tre Castell, where he also died, and was buried in the Friary, at Bangor, September 19, 1367. Meredydd, the fourth son, committed a murder, which obliged him to flee his country, and live in exile. He was the father of Owen Tudor, beheaded in 1461, the grandfather of Henry VII. Grono, the eldest son of Sir Tudor ab Grono, obtained Penmynydd for his share, where he lived and died. He left an only daughter, Morvydd, who was married to William ab Gruffydd ab Gwilym, (ab Gruffydd ab Heilyn ab Sir Tudor ab Ednyved Vychan,) of Penrhyn, in the county of Caernarvon. Tudor Vychan succeeded to Penmynydd after his mother's death. He was followed by his son, Owen Tudor Vychan, who was esquire of the body to Henry VII. Then succeeded his son, Richard Owen, Esq., of Penmynydd, sheriff of Anglesey in 1565, and 1573. His son, Richard Owen Tudor, next followed, who was the father of David Owen Tudor, who signed Lewis Dwnn's Pedigrees, in 1588, and was the father of Richard Owen, Esq., of Penmynydd, sheriff of Anglesey in 1623, and father of Richard Owen Tudor, the last male lineal descendant, and sheriff of Anglesey in 1657. His daughter and heiress, Margaret, was married to Conningsby Williams, Esq., of Glanygors, in this county, who enjoyed Penmynydd during his life. Having no issue by his first wife, the estate passed to Jane, daughter of Rowland Bulkeley, Esq., of Porthamel, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Richard Owen, Esq., of Penmynydd, who was married to Richard Meyrick, Esq., of Bodorgan. She sold the estate in 1722 to Lord Bulkeley, and it now belongs to Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley, Bart., who is lineally descended from Ednyved Vychan.

I remain, &c.,

Rhydycroesau, Oswestry,
March 3, 1859.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.A.

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE WELSH.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—I am very willing to allow Mr. Basil Jones to have the last word in this controversy in its present stage, as it is only becoming wider and wandering farther and farther from the point, without promising any useful result. It appears to me that Mr. Jones has already abandoned the main points in discussion to fall upon secondary ones, and that the argument is becoming diluted and frittered away, instead of being cleared up. As far as I can gather, we are not always agreed on the meanings of words. When I state a simple ascertained fact which points to a certain conclusion, and Mr. Basil Jones replies by suggesting that such and such things might have been which would contradict that conclusion, I call this arguing by suppositions against facts; but Mr. Basil Jones seems to consider this a misnomer. In his former paper, he quoted the Saxon Chronicle for "the first external notice of the Cymry," and then gave the words, which are,

“King Eadmund harrowed all Cumberland;” and he now complains that I call this quoting the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle incorrectly. Inasmuch as the Saxon Chronicle says nothing about “Cymry,” I cannot help thinking that it is strictly speaking an incorrect or erroneous quotation. As to the derivation of the name of Cumberland, Mr. Basil Jones says “he never heard of this derivation before,” in a manner which would lead one to suppose that he thought I had invented it. I fancy he need go no further to seek it than an ordinary Anglo-Saxon Dictionary. I turn to Dr. Bosworth’s, as the first at hand, and find it there. Arguments of this kind are liable to be carried on for the mere ingenuity of arguing, and too often fall into not only “chopping logic,” by which I beg to say that I meant nothing offensive, but into a sort of personal recrimination which certainly leads to no good purpose. Mr. Basil Jones quotes what I have said of a certain period of Armorican history, and accuses me of not giving authorities. I am quite sure that he neither suspects me of inventing the story, nor of concealing the source of it by design. In fact, I was anxious to be as brief as possible, and as in the case of the derivation of the name of Cumberland, I thought I was stating what was sufficiently generally known, and was content to give the facts as I found them stated elsewhere. I believe my authority was chiefly the first volume (new edition) of the *History of France*, by Henri Martin, in which the materials for this period have been tolerably well brought together, though I by no means agree in all the author’s conclusions. He has, however, I think shown pretty well the part the Armoricans acted in the “Bagauderie.” I was very far from supposing that there are no Roman antiquities in Brittany—it is a question into which I did not enter, because we know tolerably well the outlines of the history of the Roman occupation of that district. I still hold that it was by no means so much Romanized as Wales, and the explanation is a very simple one—Wales was one of the most important Roman mining districts, and I am not aware that Armorica enjoyed this distinction. As I have remarked, Mr. Basil Jones goes on widening the controversy instead of narrowing it, and he runs into secondary and collateral questions, to investigate which I might perhaps be seduced into taking up one half of your next Number, and this would perhaps bring a reply still more expanded, and one does not know what might be the end; I will, therefore, simply call back attention to what was the real beginning of the discussion. I have remarked on the extreme obscurity of the period of the history of this island of which we are speaking, and have urged that the only really accurate materials of this history are those which we deter from under the soil, and that we must look to these for the ultimate discovery of truth. I have said, and I am every day more convinced of it, that these records show that the so-called documentary records of the history of this period, on which our popular history of it is founded, are entirely worthless. These monuments which I recommend to notice seem to me to be perfectly reconcilable with the slight notices we find in known con-

temporary or nearly contemporary writers. In comparing them serious doubts presented themselves to me as to the accuracy of our commonly received notions of the origin of the population of Wales—doubts which I must confess have not been in any degree cleared up by this discussion—and I suggested them as a point towards which further investigations might be directed. We have thus to deal with two classes of records of history, those which are commonly called documentary records, which in this case are deplorably scanty, and those which for distinction I will call archæological records, which are more abundant, and which continued researches may make much more so. I believe, from the love for careful research which Mr. Basil Jones displays, that when he has made himself fully acquainted with the latter class of records, there will be no great disagreement between us.

I remain, &c.,

THOMAS WRIGHT.

OLIVER CROMWELL'S SEAL AND ARMS.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of London, held on December 23, 1858, an interesting paper was read by Mr. W. D. Cooper, on "The Great Seals of England between 1648 and 1660." In it mention was made of a private seal of Oliver Cromwell's, which, as it involved in its description an account of his armorial bearings, more ample than what is commonly known, I think may be acceptable to some of our members. Of course for a full description I must refer them to the pages of the *Archæologia Lond.* It appears that five days after Cromwell had constituted himself Protector, on December 12, 1653, he issued, under his own sign manual and *private seal*, a commission for the office of admiral and general of the fleet. This very commission, with the seal attached, belongs, I believe, to the Society of Antiquaries. It bears the following arms, viz. :—

1. *Sable*, a lion rampant *argent*, for *Cromwell*, alias *Williams*.
2. *Sable*, 3 spear-heads *argent* imbrued *gules*, for *Kenfig-Sais*. [Mr. Cooper conjectures that this is a mistake for "*sable*, a chevron between 3 spear-heads *argent* imbrued *gules*, for *Caradoc Vreichfras*, from whom Cromwell was lineally descended."
3. *Sable*, a chevron between 3 fleurs-de-lys, for *Collwyn ap Tangno*.
4. *Gules*, 3 chevrons *argent*, for *Iestyn ap Gwrgant*.
5. *Argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, for *Meredydd, Prince of Powys*.
6. The same as 1.

Some of our members may be able perhaps to say something about these bearings; at any rate a copy of this seal, which has abundant pretensions to be considered a Welsh one, ought to be solicited of the Society of Antiquaries, and added to the great collection of Welsh seals in the Museum of the Royal Institution of South Wales, at Swansea. Any of our own members who belong to the London

Society would be able, I should think, to obtain this favour for us, and the seal itself might with propriety be engraved for our own Journal.—I remain, &c.,

February 18, 1859.

AN ANTIQUARY.

WELSH AND BRETON LANGUAGES.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—S. S. inquires, p. 72, about the similarity of the Welsh and Breton languages. As most of the simple terms, and many idioms, are identical in both, short sentences would in a great measure be mutually intelligible, though a long conversation could not be maintained. I have sent you the first ten verses of the first chapter of St. John's Gospel, in the three Cymraeg dialects, for comparison, and the close connection between the three will be evident. The Welsh version is slightly altered from the authorized one. The Breton is by Legonidec; and I am answerable for the Cornish. Mr. Basil Jones asserts, p. 30, that the Cornish was nearly identical with the Breton; but my researches have not led me to that conclusion. The Cornish is more closely related to Welsh than to Breton, and so is the Breton again to Welsh than to Cornish. The Breton and Cornish, however, have some points in common, and both different from the Welsh; but I have not found six radical terms peculiar to Breton and Cornish, and which are not to be found in Welsh. I have treated the matter very fully in my *Cornish Dictionary*, which I hope to be able to print soon, as one obstacle is now removed by the publication of the three Cornish dramas, preserved in manuscript in the Bodleian Library. For this great boon the students of Celtic literature are indebted to Edwin Norris, Esq., who has accomplished his task with consummate ability.—I remain, &c.,

Rhydycroesau, Oswestry,

ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.A.

Feb. 21, 1859.

WELSH.

Yr Evengyl Sanctaidd herwydd St. Ioan.

1. Yn y dechreuad (pencyntav) yr oedd y Gair, a'r Gair oedd gyd a Duw, a Duw oedd y Gair.

2. Hwn yma oedd yn y dechreu gyda Duw.

3. Trwyddo ev y gwnaed pob peth; ac hebddo ev ni wnaed dim a'r a wnaed.

4. Ynddo ev yr oedd bywyd; a'r bywyd oedd oleuni dynion (tûd).

BRETON.

Aviel Santel hervez Sant Iann.

1. Er pen-centa edo ar Gêr, hag ar Gêr a ioa gand Doue, hag ar Gêr a ioa Doue.

2. He-man a ioa er pen-centa gand Doue.

3. Cement tra a zo bet great gant-han; ha netra euz a gemend a zo bet great, n'eo bet great hep-z-han.

4. Enn-han edo ar vuez, hag ar vuez a oa goulou ann dûd.

CORNISH.

Evengil Sans herwydh St. Juan.

1. Yn dalleth (pencensa) o an Gêr, ha'n Gêr o gans Dew, ha Dew o an Gêr.

2. Hemma o yn dalleth gans Dew.

3. Puptra a wreys ganso; ha hep ef ni wreys nebtra usy wreys.

4. Ynno ythese an bewnans ha'n bewnans o golow an dûs.

5. A'r goleuni (goleu) sydd yn llewyrchu yn y tywyllwch; a'r tywyllwch nid oedd yn ei amgyfred.

6. Yr ydoedd gwr wedi ei ddanvon oddiwrth Dduw, a'i enw Ioan.

7. Hwn yma a ddaeth yn dystiolaeth, vel y tystiolaethai am y goleuni, vel y credai pawb trwyddo ev.

8. Nid oedd hwn yma y goleuni, eithr eve a anwnasid vel y tystiolaethai am y goleuni.

9. Hwn yma ydoedd y gwir oleuni, yr hwn sydd yn goleuo pob dyn a'r y sydd yn dyvod i'r bÿd.

10. Yn y bÿd yr oedd eve, a'r bÿd a wnaed trwyddo ev; a'r byd nid adnabu ev.

5. Hag ar goulou a luch en devalien, hag ann devalien ne deuz ced he boellet.

6. Bez'e oe eunn dên caset gan Doue, pehini a oa hanvet Iann.

7. He-man a zeuaz da dest, da rei testeni d'ar goulou, evit ma credshe ann holl dre-zhan.

8. Ne ced hen a oa ar goulou; hogen deued e oa evit rei testeni d'ar goulou.

9. Hen-hont a oa ar gwir choulou, pehini a sclera cemend dên a zeu er bêd man.

10. Er bêd edo, hag ar bêd a zo bet great gant-han, hag ar bêd n'en deuz ced he anavezet.

5. Ha'n golow a splan yn tewolgow, ha'n tewolgow ny'n wotheye.

6. Ythese dên danvenys adhiworth Dhew, ha hanow dhotho Juan.

7. Hemma a dheth dho dest, may tocco destunny a-barth an golow, may cresse pup ol dretho.

8. Nyngo henna an golow, mes danvenys ythese may tocco destunny a-barth an golow.

9. Hemma o an gwir wolow, neb a wolowa pup dên usy ow tôs dh'an bÿs.

10. Yn bÿs ythese, ha'n bÿs a wreys dretho, ha'n bÿs ny'n aswonas.

ROCKING-STONES.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—We enjoy the enviable privilege of reading the "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland," a copy of which, as the numbers appear, is forwarded to the *Association Bretonne* in exchange for their publications. Part 2 of vol. ii. is just come to hand, and in p. 217 we find the following statement, read at the sitting of the Society on the 14th July, 1856:—

"Mr. Stuart, secretary, stated that, in consequence of reports of the recent destruction of a remarkable stone circle near the old castle of Moyness, in *Nairnshire*, belonging to Lord Cawdor, he had communicated with his lordship's factor on the subject. From the answer of that gentleman it appeared that the reports in question had been greatly exaggerated. When the present line of road was made, many years ago, it was carried through the circle, and many stones were removed; but no recent encroachment on the circle, such as that referred to in the newspapers, has taken place, either to straighten an arable field, or for any other purpose. The supposed *rocking-stone* consisted of one of the upright pillars, which had fallen over some smaller ones, leaving an end unsupported, and by jumping on this end a heavy man could just move it. The only change that has taken place on the circle, for years, is the removal of this pillar without the knowledge of the landlord or his factor."

Notwithstanding the difference in naming the county (*Moray* instead of *Nairn*), there can be little doubt that the extract taken from the *Forres Gazette*, and introduced into the article on "Groupes of stones called Dancers, in Northern Gaul and Brittany," *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Third Series, vol. iv. p. 394, refers to the monument spoken of by Mr. Stuart.

We are the more anxious to correct the mis-statement, in the propagation of which we have unwittingly participated, because of the recent agitation of the rocking-stone question, and, indeed, of the stone monument question in general.—I remain, &c.,

R. PERROTT.

January 1, 1859.

ANCIENT BRONZE VESSELS.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—I find, in the October Number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, a notice by W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., of a bronze vessel found at Hendreforfydd, near Corwen. Judging from the drawing there given, it appears to be so like in shape to one I observed in the collection of J. P. Senhouse, Esq., of Netherhall, Cumberland, that I cannot refrain from sending you a sketch I made of this latter. It stands eight inches high, of bronze, and is classed at present with some other articles of great interest, obtained from the adjacent Roman station of Virosidum (Maryport); but it is labelled as having been discovered somewhere in Galloway, on the opposite side of the Solway. I saw a similarly shaped bronze tripodal vessel in the porch of Dumfries Church, which, I was told, had been dug up when the foundations of that building were being laid.—I remain, &c.,

W. WYNN WILLIAMS.

Menaifron, Dec. 11, 1858.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Note 42.—HAVERFORDWEST.—With regard to the name of this town, I learn from the Records in the Chapter-House, at Westminster, that it was called *Haverford-west* to distinguish it from *Haverford-east*, that part of the town built on the eastern bank of the Cleddau. I also learn that it was formerly called *Caer Helen*, at least so it is said, on the authority of a MS. British History, formerly preserved at St. Clears, but burnt, *as being Popish*, in the times of the Great Rebellion.

AN ANTIQUARY.

N. 43.—CAER SWS.—I have recently perused a letter from etymological Baxter to archæological Lhwyd, in which he says,—“Perhaps *Caer Sûs* was in Latin called *Segusio*, as *Suza* in *Gallia Subalpina*, now *Piedmont*, upon the *Duria* or *Doria*; quasi *Se guys ui*, or *Se guydh ui*,—*ad conspectum amnis Durie et Sabrianæ*.” What will Mr. Davies say to this conjecture so destructive of his own about *Mediolanum*?

J.

Query 83.—MYDDFAI.—Can any of your correspondents give a full, true, and particular account of the inscribed stone, or “*St. Paul’s Marble*,” removed about thirty years ago from *Myddfai* to *Cilgwyn*, *Caermarthenshire*?

M. A.

Q. 84.—PEPPER STREET AND ROMAN ROADS.—In the Fourth Part of the *Journal* published by the Archæological Society of Chester, the late Mr. Massey stated that almost always Roman roads in England are associated with a *Pepper Street*, which term he derived from *Pebble Street*, or a street paved with smaller stones than in the case of the principal highways. Without discussing the question of the derivation, may I ask, is this statement of Mr. Massey’s borne out by facts? Can any instances be mentioned? There is a *Pepper Street* in *Chester*. Are there streets of that name to be found at *Gloucester*, *Colchester*, *Leicester*, &c.

M. N.

Q. 85.—YCHELDRE.—Can any information be given as to who was the heir of *Ycheldre* in 1700? He was, as such, the visitor of *Bala School*, and was connected with the property left by *Sir Edmund Meyricke* for the benefit of *Jesus College, Oxford*.

L. G.

Answer to Query 36, vol. ii. Third Series.—WELSH COINS.—The Welsh, properly so called, appear to have had no coinage of their own, and no doubt made use of Saxon and Norman pennies during the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries. How long the Roman money may have been in circulation is not easily determined; but it

is a remarkable circumstance that, though we have plenty of British money, *prior to or contemporary with* the Roman occupation of this country, the Welsh have never, I think, coins of their own; at least none, I believe, have ever been found. It is probable therefore that the ordinary coin of England was used and appreciated as much as it is in the present day by the inhabitants of Wales. A MEMBER.

Answer to Query 50, vol. iii. Third Series, p. 76.—ISLE OF MAN RECORDS.—In a curious and scarce little book, called the "History and Description of the Isle of Man," second edition, London, 1745, a brief allusion is made to the removal of the Manx Records. In speaking of Castletown, and alluding to the year 1726, the author says,—“The Courts of Judicature are also kept here, and what records of the Island are yet remaining; but the greatest part of them in troublesome times were carried away by the Norwegians, and deposited among the archives of the Bishops of Drunton, (Drontheim,) in Norway, where they still remain, though a few years since Mr. Stevenson, an eminent, worthy, and learned merchant, of Dublin, offered the then Bishop of Drunton a considerable sum for the purchase of them; designing to restore and present them to the Island, but the Bishop of Drunton would not part with them on any terms.” Perhaps “Ll. T” may find some allusion to the subject of his inquiry in the account of Rushen Castle lately published by the Rev. J. G. Cumming. D. D.

Answer to Query 81.—CIL AND LLAN.—The Welsh prefix “Cil” appears to be synonymous with the Irish “Kil.” In the comparative Vocabulary in the *Archæologia Britannica* of Edward Llyud, under the word “Celo” there are the following comparative synonyms, which I give with the author’s orthography:—Celo, to hide—Welsh, Kely, Cidhio—Cornish, Kitha—Armorican, Kydha—Irish, Keilim. According to Ecton’s *Thesaurus* there are twenty-seven parishes in England and Wales having the prefix “Kil” in their names. There are fifteen having “Sel” which it is submitted is “Cel” Anglicised; the latter never occurring except it is in the form of “Chel,” of which thirteen parishes have that prefix. The word “Llan” occurs other than as denoting the church of the patron saint; as Llanaber, the church at the conflux; Llanavon, the church by the river; Llangoed, the church by the wood; Llanfaes, Llanwaen, &c., &c. As respects the combination of “Llan” and “Cil” I can only find one parochial name where these words are united in the form of “Llancilo.”

J. D.

Miscellaneous Notices.

LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL.—The works are going on most satisfactorily at the west end of the nave, and probably by the end of this year the whole of that portion of the cathedral will be roofed in.

CHRIST CHURCH, BRECON.—The restoration of the Dominican Priory Chapel, and the Decanal House, with the new buildings of the Grammar School, have been entrusted, we are happy to say, to Messrs. Prichard and Seddon, of Llandaff.

ABERAVON.—The old church at this place having become far too small for the increasing congregation, a new one has been recently erected by Messrs. Prichard and Seddon, of Llandaff. It is of the style of the fourteenth century, and in its walls are incrustated some windows from the old building, in order to preserve a slight record of it in the new.

CAERPHILLY CASTLE.—A short time since some strangers, admitted to the interior of this castle, endeavoured to chip away one of the finely sculptured heads in the great hall. This wanton piece of Vandalism—we would rather say of robbery—was fortunately detected, and the persons were, we believe, ejected. If we could ascertain their names we would certainly publish them.

CORNISH MYSTERIES.—We have received, too late for reviewing in the present Number, Mr. Norris' volumes, containing the dramas in Ancient Cornish, which he has just published. It is a most valuable book, and we hope before long to give an extended notice of it.

MOSTYN LIBRARY.—A collection of nearly 800 letters of the times of James II., and the subsequent reigns, relating greatly to Wales, has been added to this fine library. We believe that they are now in process of being arranged and catalogued.

LLANASA, FLINTSHIRE.—The fine old manor-house in this village is fast going to decay. Will none of our Flintshire members furnish us with drawings, and an account of it?

CASTELL Y BERE, MERIONETH.—We understand that Mr. Wynne is continuing his excavations successfully at this place, and we hope, in a future Number, to give a detailed account of what has been done.

ROMAN COINS.—Upon the small island of St. Margaret, near Tenby, Roman coins are occasionally found. About two years ago one of Carausius was picked up, and, last February, a brass one of Constantine. *Obv.*, IMP . CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG. *Rev.*, SOLI . INVICTO . COMITI.

REVIEWS.

THE DESCENDANTS OF THE STUARTS. By WILLIAM TOWNEND.
1 vol. 8vo. Second Edition. Longmans. 1858.

It is impossible to review a Stuart book without feeling, if not showing, strong political feelings, either for or against the cause of that unfortunate family. The politics of our own day, dating as to the origin of their divisions from the times of the Tudors, have received their more immediate tinge from the reigns of the Stuarts; and any English historical writer who should profess his indifference to the great events of the seventeenth century, should be set down at once as insincere—as a *humbug*, in fact—for such he would be neither more nor less. The writer, therefore, of this notice avows himself, without hesitation, as altogether what is called a “Jacobite;” and, from the time of Mary Stuart downwards to the present day, he confesses his warmest sympathies and convictions to be altogether anti-Elizabethan, anti-Cromwellian, anti-Hanoverian. Thus much having been premised, it is now for him to notice the book mentioned above as a matter of dry archæological duty—to look upon it as another instrument in the hands of scientific antiquaries for eliminating error, and for discovering truth—as one of the tools, in fact, wherewith archæological mines are ever to be worked.

If it be asked, “of what use is it to bring a book concerning the Stuarts before Welsh antiquaries?” the answer is this,—that at the time of the Revolution, and for long after, the sympathies of the principal gentry of the Principality were strongly in favour of the losing cause; and so long did this continue, that, had Prince Charles Edward marched on Chester instead of on Derby, in 1745, there is little doubt but that most of the Welsh gentry would have risen in arms for him. Numerous traces and proofs of these feelings still exist in Wales; old family stories, and traditions as to places and times of meeting, &c.—many things illustrate this type of feeling at that troubled period. Two instances, among others, may be mentioned; the first dates as far back as 1688, when one of the principal gentlemen of Denbighshire, a baronet, who also possessed the magnificent estate of Wolverton, in Buckinghamshire, sold it to Dr. Radcliffe, the court physician, and put the whole of the proceeds, £40,000, into the hands of James II., on Hounslow Heath, just after Marlborough had made up his mind to assassinate the king in his coach. Out of this very estate, bequeathed to the University of Oxford by the doctor, the Radcliffe Library has been built. Another instance is, that on various estates of North Wales, particularly in Flintshire, enormous barns were erected during the reigns of Anne and George I., far too large for any agricultural purposes warranted by the estates. They were

intended to serve as cavalry barracks, and would have lodged large bodies of horse, had the rising taken place. In Ruthin, the old room where the Jacobite Club used to meet, has only recently been dismantled—most needlessly, as any unbiassed archæologist, could such an one be found, would declare.

We think, therefore, that we are not travelling out of our way in saying to Welsh antiquaries that the present work of Mr. Townend's constitutes a valuable supplementary appendage to all that has been written and discovered about the Stuarts. It is superfluous to state that it is diametrically opposed to what *we* consider the mendacious but brilliant work which was lately written for a coronet, and paid for with one; but its principal value consists in its tracing all the existing branches of the Stuarts throughout their numerous European ramifications. Of course it brings forward prominently the fact, well known to historical students, that the present Duke of Modena is the direct senior representative of the royal family of Stuart, in whom all their claims centre; and that next to him comes his niece, Mary Theresa, born 2nd July, 1849. Should her Royal Highness die without issue, her claim rests between her father's two sisters,—one, Theresa, married to Henry V., titular King of France, and Count of Chambord; the other, Mary, the wife of Don John, brother of Charles VI., King of Spain, whose two sons inherit of course his claims to the crown of the Spanish monarchy.

Some of the biographical accounts of the less known among what we may call the continental Stuarts are exceedingly interesting. We give the following as brief specimens:—

“It will thus be perceived that in point of fact only four Royal Personages were excluded by the Act of Succession, as all these princes and princesses, with the exception of the Princess Palatine Louisa, had for progenitors either James II.; Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans; Charles Louis, Elector Palatine; or Prince Edward. Of these James II., Elizabeth Charlotte (daughter of Charles Louis), and Prince Edward, as also the Palatine Princess Louisa voluntarily embraced the Romish faith, whilst Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans, was bred in it from infancy by her mother. Sophia, the heiress to the Crown of England, was the only remaining descendant of James I. who had issue beyond those just enumerated as excluded; but her progeny we have erst this narrated. Her eldest son, George Louis, ascended the English throne on the death of his cousin Queen Anne, and figures in our annals as King George I.; of his brothers, two, viz., Frederick and Charles, entered the service of the Emperor of Germany, in whose service they fell fighting against the Turks, 1690. Of the others, Maximilian, the third son, embraced the tenets of the Church of Rome. He died in 1726. Christian, the fifth son, died in 1703; and Ernest Augustus, the youngest, who was titular Bishop of Osnaburgh, in 1728. All these princes were unmarried. Sophia, the only daughter and her mother's namesake, espoused Frederic I., King of Prussia, by whom she became ancestress of the present Royal Family, the heir to whose monarchy is so shortly to be united to England's fairest floweret, the eldest daughter of our amiable queen.”

“Benedicta Henrietta Philippa, third daughter of Prince Edward Palatine, and younger sister of Anne, Princess of Condé, was born on the thirteenth

day of March, 1652. She married, 1668, John Frederick, Duke of Hanover, elder brother and predecessor of that Ernest Augustus, more familiar to English readers as the father of our George I. This prince, who was the last Catholic who reigned over Hanover, had not been reared in that faith, but had embraced it during his travels in Italy, in 1657. As a Romanist, and attached to the French party in Germany, he was considered by Louis XIV. a desirable suitor for the hand of the Princess Benedicta. They were married on the twentieth of November, 1668; but as their union was unblest with male issue, the duchy descended, on the duke's decease, to his younger brother, Ernest Augustus. Duke John, finding that his profession of Catholicism rendered him unpopular with his subjects, determined on going to reside with his family in Italy; but on his way thither, being suddenly attacked with illness, he expired at Augsburg, on the eighteenth of December, 1679. This sad event necessitated a change in Benedicta's arrangements, and instead of taking up her residence in Italy, as she had previously intended, she returned to France, where she occupied herself with the education of her family. Unfortunately she was not left in very affluent circumstances; notwithstanding which she formed the most lofty alliances for her children. She had set her heart on marrying her eldest daughter to the Duc du Maine, son of Louis XIV., but unluckily that monarch preferred a niece of Benedicta's, the Princess de Condé. Of her four daughters, two died young, leaving Charlotte Felicity, who married the Duke of Modena, and Wilhelmina, who espoused the Emperor Joseph I., of Germany. This latter princess, by the same fatality that attended her mother and grandmother, had no male issue; so that by a continued failure of male princes, the Palatinate, Hanover, and Austria all passed away from the ill-fated House of Simmeren. A detailed history of Benedicta of Hanover would involve the reader in the mazy field of German politics; and as the part she enacted in them was neither a prominent nor important one, we will spare them a tedious recapitulation. Benedicta, who, after her husband's death, continuously resided in France, died there at the age of seventy-eight, at Asnières, her sister's residence, on the twelfth of August, 1730."

Mr. Townend gives a curious table of the descendants of the Electress Sophia, Duchess of Hanover, mother of George I., and shows that, after Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria and her family, they are now *ninety-nine* in number!

We are sorry to observe two errors in this carefully compiled work, and we do not hesitate to rectify them. At p. 37 the author says,—“There is reason to believe that Charles himself (Charles II.) died, even if he had not lived, in the communion of that faith” (the Catholic); whereas there is no doubt whatever on the subject. James II., in his own Memoirs, states it as a positive fact, and gives circumstantial accounts of the king's death-bed, and the interview with the Protestant bishops and his own Catholic confessor. Charles in fact had been half converted by his mother, Queen Henrietta, while in Holland, though James resisted his mother's solicitations, incurring thereby her displeasure, and was not converted until his duchess, Aune Hyde, had renounced her previous creed, and joined the Church of Rome.

Again, at p. 37, Mr. Townend says,—“Until his brother's restoration, James wandered on the Continent without home or friends, and

almost penniless." This, though partially true at one time, was not so always; for James II. served with great distinction in the French army, rose to the rank of lieutenant-general in it, and at one time was the chief in command of the whole French army in the Netherlands. Few English princes, besides James, ever attained the double distinction of being commander-in-chief of a large army on the battle-field, and also that of being one of the most intrepid and successful admirals that ever led the British navy to victory.

THE ULSTER JOURNAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY. No. XIX. London: J. Russell Smith.

This Number opens with an admirable paper entitled "Historical Notices of Spinning and Weaving," (specially as applied to the North of Ireland,) by a learned contributor to the Journal, Dr. Hume. We can do no more than recommend it to our Members for perusal, for unfortunately it will not admit of transference, even by lengthened quotations, to our own pages. We also strongly advise Welsh antiquaries to examine Mr. Herbert F. Hore's interesting memoirs in the same Number on the "Inauguration of Irish Chiefs;" and to compare it with the historical and traditional notices of similar procedures with regard to native Princes of Wales. There is also in this Number a detailed account of one of the best preserved Irish forts, that of Tullaghog, in the barony of Dungannon, from which several hints may be gained by those who are concerned with the corresponding class of early remains in Wales. It is amply illustrated, and therefore all the more deserving of attention.

We are glad to meet with another letter on Irish Antiquities by a Cornishman, our friend "Trevelyan," whoever he may be, full of practical good sense and discrimination. Members will pardon us for the following extracts from it on the Stone and Metal controversy:—

"I do not know whether it has ever occurred to yourself or any of your correspondents to take a large collection of Irish stone implements, (including all sorts of things composed of flint, basalt, and other denominations of stone,) and group them into classes and varieties; and then to collate them with each other, and with iron and bronze articles found in Ireland; and thus, not only compare form with form, but ascertain the law or custom which determined the forms, and the abstract number of them. Were this done carefully, we should have developed the types under which every individual object might be placed, like shells in a museum. Such a systematic arrangement, composed of one specimen of each class, with a few others representing varieties belonging to each class, &c., would, in a scientific point of view, be extremely valuable.

"I had great hopes that this work, or one similar to it, would have been ere now realized by some Irish or British antiquary, not himself a collector,—for this reason, that the collector, looking more to the *number* of specimens, than their intrinsic *worth* as scientific specimens in a series, will convert accidental differences (analogous to difference of age, &c., in shells, plumage in birds at various stages of development, and so forth) into distinctions where none were intended by the people who made the articles originally.

To make a proper classification of stone objects found in Ireland, the person who essays to do it must have both an artistic and a mechanical eye, to enable him to detect the rules which guided the manufacturer of the article. Having discovered the rule, then comes the question of the specific use to which the thing made was intended to be applied, or to which it is probable it might have been applied, if something else more applicable for that purpose is not found in the collection.

"I have not yet seen such a series completed, but I have seen some attempts at it; and though not all that a scientific man would wish, yet it is quite manifest from the attempts made at such classifications, that the actual number of specific objects in the largest collections of Irish stone articles—take, for example, Mr. Bell's collection, exhibited at Belfast, and that of the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin—is extremely small, though to an ethnologist of great interest. Not that they indicate progress or development of the arts generally in Ireland, amongst the people who fabricated these things, but that they supply evidence that, on the whole, the arts were falling off, the supply of metallic iron and bronze failing, and the art of substituting flint and stone for them advancing. Thus, I would infer that a people had fled or emigrated to Ireland from the continent of Europe, (or perhaps from Africa, as the typical forms are more African than European,) rather than that a naked and untaught man had set to work in Ireland to manufacture bearded arrows, and stone hammers and axes, with holes or eyes in them, accidental counterparts of iron arrows and hammers; as well as lozenge-shaped spear or javelin-heads of ground flint, of the identical shape of a class of spear-heads which, by their indented and engraved ornaments, prove to demonstration that the bronze belonged to a people using *steel* tools, and which, though made of bronze, apparently very impure, come down, in the language of the Danish antiquaries, 'late into the Iron Period!'"

"I confess, the more I look into the Danish theory of 'development,' either in Denmark or any other European country, the less am I disposed to adopt it. The higher forms of their flint objects,—their daggers for example,—appear to my eye to be *copied* from bronze implements, and their hammers, properly so called, copied from iron hammers. In metal, things shaped like them would have been serviceable as tools and weapons; but, made in stone, they are only *patterns* to make iron hammers after, or they were intended to be used as typical hammers, and, as such, possibly presented as votive offerings to Thor, the God of the Hammer. In cases where the hammer represents a canoe, it might indicate either that the person offering it had been saved at sea, or that he was a fisherman, or that he gave it to a deity under whose protection it was believed mariners were especially placed. This is all rational enough; but it is absurd to admit for one moment that a hammer which never could give more than one blow without breaking in two, could have been originally designed to be used at all as a real hammer, and as such be considered as evidence of material progress through a series of 'Stone and Metal Periods.'"

Members will do well to lay down all that "Trevelyan" says on this subject by the side, not only of what M. Worsæe has published, but also of what Mr. Wilde states in his valuable *Catalogue of the Royal Irish Museum*. They can then judge for themselves, instead of allowing themselves to drift into any line of thought previously laid down for them. This, the greatest bane and impediment of all scientific progress—the theorizing *à priori*, the generalizing without particulars—cannot be too carefully avoided. Archæology certainly

admits of a good deal of induction, but induction is not safe except when facts have been pretty well exhausted; whereas, facts seem to multiply with each succeeding year, and at no period have archæological and historical theories been brought into so much peril as the present.

There is another exceedingly interesting article in this Number on "African and Irish Fibulæ," which had better be introduced by the following extract:—

"The singular fact, that metallic rings, cleft at one side, and quite identical in form with those found so frequently in Ireland, are actually used at the present day in Western Africa as money, was made known some time ago by Sir William Betham.—[*Etruria Celtica*, vol. ii.] The theory proposed previously by him, that the Irish rings had been used for the same purpose, was thus corroborated. The discovery was made in consequence of a ship, which was bound on a trading voyage to Africa, being shipwrecked on the coast of the county Cork, in 1836. Mr. Richard Sainthill, of Cork, ascertained that, among the articles on board, intended for barter with the natives, were some boxes of *cast-iron rings*, extremely resembling those found in Ireland of *gold*; and on applying for further information to the owner of the vessel, a Liverpool merchant, he learned that the ship was bound for the river Bonney, or New Calabar, not far distant from the kingdom of Benin. In exchange for the productions of that country, chiefly palm oil and ivory, it appeared that there were regularly sent, besides various British manufactured goods, a quantity of these rings made in imitation of the current money of the natives, and known by the name of *manillas*. It was stated that the people of the Eboe country, and all the neighbouring districts, use no other kind of money in their commercial transactions; and that this Liverpool mercantile house sent out to the coast of Africa annually about forty chests of such rings, which were manufactured in Birmingham. They were formerly made exclusively of bronze, (copper and tin,) but subsequently they were sent entirely of cast-iron; which seems at length to have given dissatisfaction to the natives, for of late, we understand, no more have been sent. Besides these *manillas* of bronze, we have it on the authority of Mr. Bonomi, the well-known African traveller, that gold ones are likewise extensively used in Africa. In Ireland they are almost always found made of this metal. One instance only is mentioned where, in opening a tumulus in the county Monaghan, about the year 1810, several thousands of these rings were discovered made of bronze. They were sold to a dealer in metal, and melted down; but one specimen is still preserved in the collection of Dr. Petrie, in Dublin, and perfectly agrees in shape with the African ones. The word *manilla* is Spanish, and signifies a 'bracelet;' hence it is probable that these rings, or some varieties of them, are used by the Africans as personal ornaments as well as money. In fact, Dr. Madden mentioned, at a meeting of the Royal Irish Academy [*Proceedings*, vol. iv. p. 389] that he had himself seen gold rings, precisely similar to those found in Ireland, worn as bracelets by women both on the East and West coast of Africa. There is nothing unreasonable, therefore, in the supposition that the Irish likewise used their gold rings (many of which are ornamental in form) both as bracelets and money.

"Another curious link of connection between Africa and Ireland has recently been discovered by Mr. Francis M. Jennings, of Cork, during a tour in Morocco last year. At Tangier and Mogador he was struck on observing the peasantry wearing brooches or fibulæ of the peculiar shape so familiar to all

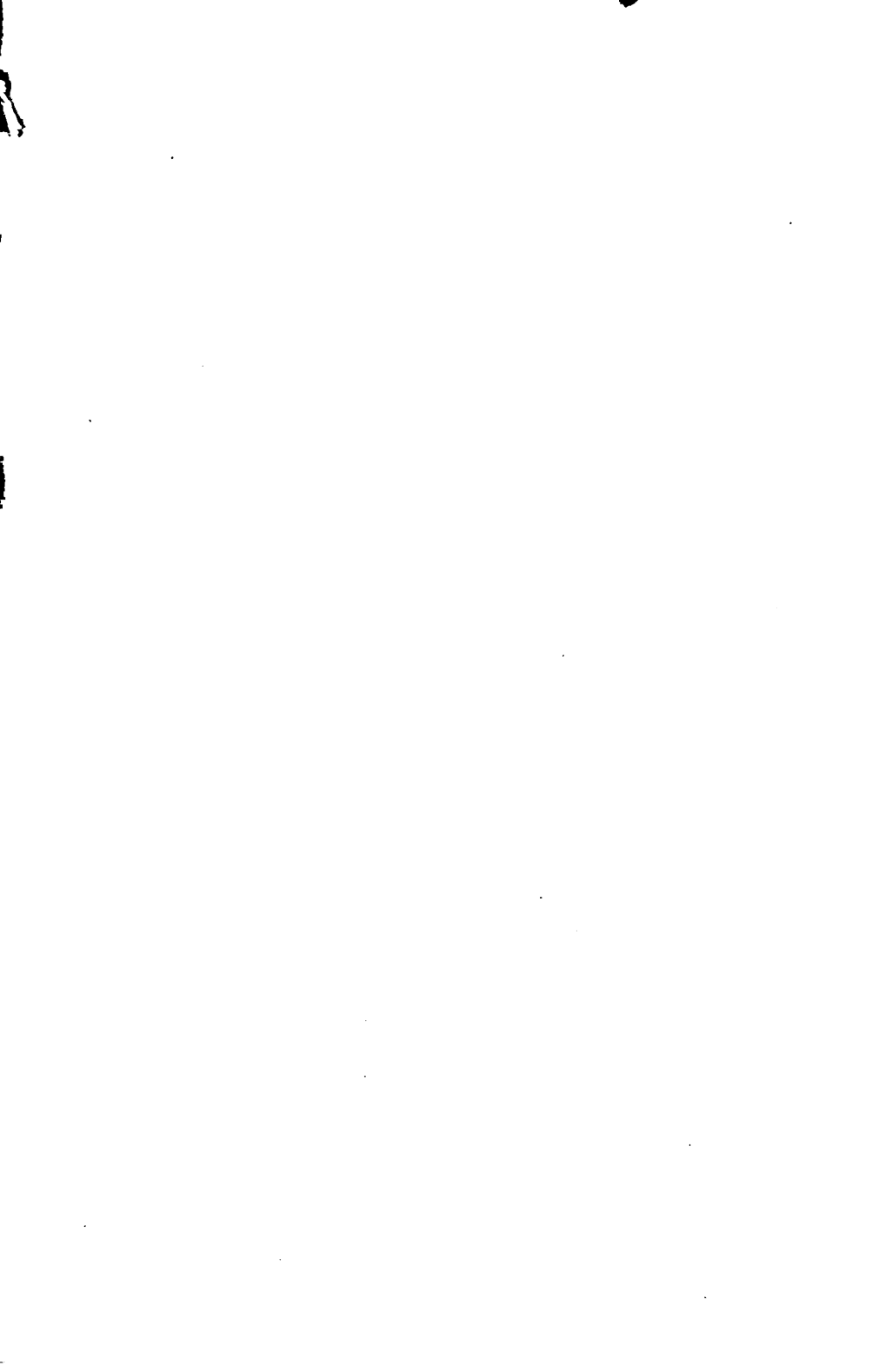
collectors of antiquities in Ireland. He made inquiries on the subject, and ascertained that this particular form of ornament has been used by the people of the country for an unknown period of time."

We have to add to this account that the head of the house at Liverpool mentioned in this paper is an intimate friend of ours; and that we have seen the "Ring Money" preparing, by oxydation, on his lawn for exportation to Africa. These rings are *identical* with the Irish ones, and have passed as currency in Africa *from time immemorial*, but only at a distance of 400 miles inland from the coast. What a charming opening to the theorizing archæologist!

TRANSACTIONS OF THE KILKENNY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Vols. I. and II. New Series. 1856-8.

The transactions of this Society hold their place amongst other publications of the Irish archæological world,—and they hold it honourably. The papers published are not so long as those in the *Transactions* of the Royal Irish Academy, nor as those of the Ulster men in the North; but they are of great interest notwithstanding. Among other improvements introduced into their method of illustrating by the Kilkenny Society, is the use of chromo-lithography, and the insertion of several plates which give the golden and enamelled surface of objects with full accuracy.

The subject of Ogham characters is taken up at much length in this volume, and numerous wood-blocks are given of various inscriptions; but the readings conjectured, and the opinions expressed, especially by Mr. Williams, of Dungarvon, are so wild and theoretic, that they might suit a set of "Druidic" antiquaries, or would do well to produce at an Eisteddfod, but are not worth controverting by real *bonâ fide* archæologists. We must wait, in fact, for Professor Graves' long promised work on this subject; and we must also wait until the discoveries lately made by members of our own Association (for Wales abounds in Oghams) can be accurately examined, verified, and illustrated, before it would be at all safe to pronounce dogmatically upon these much controverted characters. Suffice it to say, that great and unexpected light has been derived from quarters of very remote promise; and that several careful observers are at work upon the subject. Valuable papers, illustrative of Irish history and local customs, are to be found up and down throughout these volumes.





ENTRANCE TO HYPOCAUSTS, WROXETER.

Archæologia Cambrensis.

THIRD SERIES, No. XIX.—JULY, 1859.

LETTERS OF EDWARD LHWYD.

(Continued from p. 348, Vol. IV.)

Dear S^r

Oxf. St. Davids day
1693

I am very much in y^r debt but when my present business is off my hands; I hope to correspond with you more warmly. You needed not have sent up y^r money so soon; for 'tis a hard case if I can not prevail to have one or two books at a subscriber's rate thô I come later than the time proposed. Y^r ISS. were acceptable; but whether I can get them into Camden or not may be question'd; for Mr. Gibson tells me now that they have not room for much additions; and that at his reviseing of all y^e papers sent in, he must so dispose things as that the whole work shall appear uniform &c. w^{ch} is contrary to y^e agreement we made at first with the printers; and for that reason D^r Edw^s would have me keep my papers, in order to print them apart. But since matters have gone so far, I am resolv'd they shall goe on for me, and therefore shall submit to their censure what I have collected. The kindled exhalation in Meirionydshire is one of the most remarkable phænomena I ever heard or read of. I conclude it is a meteor or ignite vapor, and not the effect of witchcraft, for that it has operated in the same method now for two months: viz a kind of *ignis fatuus* proceeding almost every night from y^e sea shoor; and that continued along the sea coasts for two or three miles. Now althô an *ignis fatuus* is no very unusual meteor, yet that it should not onely continue regularly for two months together, but also fire hay and corn and buyldings, is not that I know of recorded by any historian or philosopher. The effect

therefore being so very extraordinary; it seems necessary we should also search for some cause exceeding what is usual. To acknowledge freely my thoughts to you; which I desire you would communicate to as few as may be (or rather no body at all) I doe imagine there has been a considerable quantity of locusts drown'd in our sea in their voyage from America (for thence I suppose they came) which being cast up on the shoors about Harlech produced an infectious exhalation which poyson'd the cattle; and being kindled also fired y^e hay and corn. Nor is it so strange that their poysonous vapor should thus kindle; when we consider that even whilst alive *multa* (says Pliny) *contactu exurunt*. I must confesse not onely y^r self, but also Mr. Ray, D^r Bathurst, D^r Lister, and all others to whom I have imparted my thoughts wholly dissent from me. But as my rule is to be as cautious as I can, in makeing use of my reason; so I am not to be byassd so much with authority, as to acquiesce in the belief of anything from the judgment of others; for which I have no warrant from my own reasoning. All the account I have of this fire is from my worthy friend Mr. Jones of Dol Gelheu: who seems inclined to believe it witchcraft; and could give no other account of it but the particulars of the mischief it has wrought. He liveing too remote from Harlech to answer queries and to give a full relation of all circumstances. I shall adde nothing upon this subject; but that I shall be ready to lay down my conjecture: when I find good reason for it. What you mention of y^e grounds being infectious long before is confirmd by many others; but 'tis generally confessd they never dyed so suddenly as this year &c. I have sent queries to Mr. Henry Lloyd; which if he's pleas'd to answere we may be able to guesse farther &c.

I am (D^r S^r) y^r most affect. kinsman
& humble serv^t E. LHWYD.

For y^e Rev^d Mr Jo. Lloyd
Scholemaster at

Ruthyn.

Oxford March 8

Hon^d S^r

169^z

I just now receiv'd y^r most obliging letter of the 28th of Febr. and y^e excellent draughts you were pleas'd to send me of *maen y chwylfan* &c. came to hand about a fortnight or three weeks since. I am ashamed that I have put you to so much trouble at a time so inconvenient, but being ignorant of it I doubt not but you 'l excuse me. I acquainted you with my receiving y^e draughts in a letter which I guesse might come to y^r hands soon after y^e date of your's; and added some questions

relateing to them all which I find anticipated in your letter. Mr Gibson the gentleman whom the Printers have employ'd to deliver this Book of y^e Presse, tels us they can allow us to be but brief in our additions : otherwise they cannot afford (as they have engaged in their printed proposals) to sell y^e book at 11b 12s (*sic*). He adds farther that we must give him y^e liberty of so disposing of our notes as y^e whole work may seem uniform : which (I fear) includes also a liberty of keeping much of what shall be communicated for a latin Edition or some other use. Upon this account Mr Kennet who had undertaken Oxsh. is fallen off; and some others begin to be dissatisfied. Some friends also advise me to break off; but since things are gon (*sic*) thus farre, I'm resolv'd to go through with it as well as I can. Before I had rec^d your letter M^r had made y^e same objection concerning the letter Æ on y^e copper plate, with that you mention offer'd by the Bishop of Chester. And when I answer'd that letter occur'd frequent in Reinesius his *Syntagma Inscriptionum* he reply'd Rein^s has taken those ISS out of MSS &c. and not copied them himself from y^e stones. But I look'd upon that (pardon my freedom) as onely a disputatious subterfuge, and so acquiesc'd in y^e answer. For it seems too hard to imagin (*sic*) y^t y^e same mistake should be committed in at least 200 inscriptions copied by several hands. Nor can we well suppose (unlesse we suffer prejudice to lead us into dotage) that any one should counterfeit this copper plate. M^r Davies of Newburgh in Anglesey writes thus (in all likelihood) of your plate or Discus; but I am fully satisfied he has been misinformed. "About 50 years agoe there was accidentally dug up, in y^e parish of Aberfraw, around large piece of plate about 18 inches in y^e Diameter, and thicker in y^e middle (*sic*) than round the edges, having this inscription SOCIA ROMÆ. It came to the hands of Owen Wood of Rhosmon Esq. and was found to be Corinthian brasse. He presented it to D^r John Williams then Archbishop of York &c." A country fellow in Caermardhinshire describ'd to me exactly such a cake of silver he once found in that countrey. Haveing not at that time heard of any such; I was not so inquisive (*sic*) as to ask him whether it had any letters, neither did I take the name of the place in writing where it was found. In Lodovico Moscardo's *Museo Lib. i. cap. xxvi.* which is inscrib'd *Delli Amuleti* there is much such a head as that you sent me; which confirms what you mention concerning it. I shall venture to say 'twas found somewhere in North Wales: as I suppose I may safely, since you are so particular as to inform me 'twas found in a well. We have an earthen vessel here in y^e museum somewhat of y^e form of your urn, which we call a Portugal Ewer, but whether truly or not I am uncertain. It seems probable that your Crikiaeth urn was also

to hold water or some other liquor in; either at washing or sacrificing &c. Such Roman Burial-urns as I have seen had large pieces of burn't bones in them, such as could never be put into such urns as yours. The brasse daggers were found in Meirionydshire but upon ye borders of Caernarvonsh. near Bedh-Kelert. I was there in ye countrey and procur'd several pieces of them: but I did not hear there that any of them were guilt (*sic*). I took *Clawdh Wat* to be onely a continuation of *Clawdh Offa* under an other name. I can not guesse how this came to be call'd *Clawdh Wat*, nor whence the Roman way so call'd has been named *Watling Street*. I have observ'd in several mountainous (*sic*) places small brooks issue violently out of y^e ground; and always judg'd them subterraneous currents, haveing seen such at Wkie Hole and Ogof Lhan y Mynych & some other caves. As for miraculous wells I take it for granted that superstition and ignorance first gain'd them that reputation; which prejudice and bigotry has ever since maintain'd. As for y^e sent (*sic*) of y^e mosse, 'tis no more than what's natural, and to my knowledge there are other wells (in y^e same countrey) the mosse whereof is endued with that smell. I can add no more at present than that I am

Hon^d S^r

Y^r much obliged and humb^{le}
Servant EDW. LHWYD.

To y^e hon^d Rich. Mostyn
Esq^r. at Penbedw in Flintshire.
Chester post.

Dear S^r¹

Oxf. July 31. 1694.

I'm afraid y^t by this time you begin to question whether your old Friends at Oxford be *adhuc in vivis*. And my onely hopes are that my friend Mr. Wyn (*sic*) has in some measure satisfied you, that since our late active correspondence, I have been somewhat busy haveing y^t ungratefull task layd upon me of drawing a catalogue of about 1000 MSS. in my custody; besides that which you have contributed so much unto. They have now printed off about 7 or 8 counties, but have as yet but one presse at work, so that they have not come near Wales. I have sent in the six counties of South Wales and Monmouthshire long since: but have not yet parted with those of North Wales nor shall I be obliged to doe it 'til they have printed and sent me down some part of South Wales which I am sure will not be this month. Mr. Mostyn's draughts together with some other Antiquities out of South W. (Monmouthshire chiefly) will be engrav'd in a table or two at the end of the Welsh Counties; to which I have also

¹ Altered to "Dear Veteran."

added three specimens of Mock-plants, whereby I mean impressions of distinguishable species of plants; on cole slates at 20 fathoms depth &c. I have omitted a draught of an urn Mr Mostyn was pleased to send, because I am told by some of Lhŷn that 'twas found amongst y^e Algæ or Gwmmwn; so that I am not satisfied as yet but that it might be cast out of some Portugal vessel; seeing we have such at y^e Museum by the name of Portugal Ewers: and that in regard it's like a sandbox within, it could not possibly be an urn, for that in urns we constantly find great pices (*sic*) of burnt bones. I shall take care to observe Mr Mostyn's orders in not making use of his name. I am troubled that Mr. John Williams and D^r Charles should both refuse me the favour of taking a figure and description of y^e Gold Torques. M^r Williams's answer was that he could not grant it; because he could not call it his own; and D^r Charles (who had it a long time in his custody) required Mr. Williams' leave, before I should take any acc^t of it. What ends either of them could propose is best known to themselves. I had sent up y^e draughts to be engrav'd some time before S^r Roger purchas'd it, nor did I know he had it 'til yesterday. I beg a letter from you at y^r first leasure; with all the additions you can make. I desire a catalogue of such places where either y^r self or Friends have observ'd any fossil shells for I intend to say something in general of such bodies, but have not resolv'd in what county. If you have received any tolerable account of y^e fire in Meirionedhshire from some ingenious person pray send it me: for I would willingly give a full relation of it in that county, though I should say nothing to the cause. We have been inform'd here that 'twas seen also in Caernarvonshire; of which I would gladly be satisfied. Mr Ray has added catalogues of the rarest plants in each counties (*sic*): and has (upon my unwillingnesse of being at unnecessary trouble) has drawn up also a catalogue of y^e rarest plants in Wales, hitherto observ'd. But we are all so jealous of these printers that as yet we are unsatisfied what they'l doe. Viz. how much or how little they'l print of what we send them. All your friends here are very well. Ned Humphreys's brother gives you his humble service, and thanks for your kindnesse at his coming up &c. I hope to see'm (*sic*) a good scholer in few years; for he seems to be a very toward lad. My hearty service to lapid Cardo (*sic*) &c. I am S^r y^r most affect. Fr^d. and servant

EDW. LHWYD.

shall I give Price of Lhanvylling a small touch or not?
 For y^e Rev. Mr John Lloyd Scholemaster of Ruthin
 in Denbighshire North Wales Chester post.

Dear S^rOxf^d. Oct. 25. 96

It's high time to let you know I am as yet amongst y^r living; thô I have leasure to say little more at present. I am return'd to Oxford about a fortnight since having rambl'd (very much to my satisfaction) through 8 or 9 counties. I gave some account of my successe to D^r Tancred Robinson, who tels me in his answer y^t *what occur'd to me this summer is sufficient for a volume according to the measure and proportion of some late writers*; which thô he be my particular friend is I must confesse too fulsome a compliment.

My L^d of Bangor was extraordinary obliging; and is incomparably the best skilld in our Antiquities of any person in Wales. He gave me leave to take a catalogue of his MSS. which thô considerable enough are yet much inferior to the collection at Hengwrt which I take to be the most valuable in its kind any where extant; thô I found no Manuscript there which I could safely conclude to have been written five hundred years since. My design hereafter is to spend a month or two (according to its extent) in each county; and so bid adieu to it: thô I think I have taken the best course the first year, to ramble as far as conveniently I could in order to inform myself what helps I may expect from Manuscripts &c. in general: and to give more general satisfaction to the Gentry. I shall begin in Monmouthshire as being but a day's rideing hence and lying next to Glamorganshire; where the Gentry have subscrib'd as much as a third part of all Wales as far as I can yet learn. For I know no more of the subscriptions in Denbighshire and Flintshire than I did when I left you; thô I hope you will shortly send some news thereof to Y^r most affectionat Fr^d and servant

EDW. LHWYD.

I have sent you Nicolson's Historical Library as a small present by Cadwaladr the Carrier. My humble respects to M^r Robinson, Mr Rich^d Mostyn and our Ruthin and Maerdy Society as you meet with opportunities.

Dear S^rOxf^d. St Steven's d. 96.

I had y^r L^r just now; and had observ'd the very same method you advise me to, about a week since. For I sent by M^r K. Eaton a parcel of Queries to Mr Price of Wrexham, with a great many more to your worship directed to be left wth y^r B^r, half a dozen to Chancellor Wyn (from his brother William) a dozen to Dick Jones, the like number betw. Ken. Eytyn and his Father; two to Mr Humphreys of Maerdy, four to your brother David; and about 50 to the parson of Dolgelheu. His fellow traveller Mr John Davies took with him a good parcel for Anglesey, and about a douzen to the Schoolmaster of Bangor.

I shall dispose of them to other countreys as I have opportunities ; but must trouble you to prevail with your kinsman to disperse them in Flintshire where I have no acquaintance at all. I have printed four thousand of them ; so that I can afford three to a parish ; or more or lesse as occasion requires ; besides a sufficient number for Cornwall &c. My acknowledging in this paper a competant encouragement will probably be the occasion of few or none subscribing hereafter. However to such as ask what their neighbours have subscribd you may answer S^r Rich. Midleton 5^{lb} S^r Go. Trevor 5^{lb} S^r Roger Puleston 5^{lb} the Bp. of S^t Asaph 40^{lb}. S^r R. Mostyn told me he would subscribe at London and I presume 'twill be the same summe. S^r Paul Pindar 40s. Mr Edsbury of Erdhig 20s. His brother D^r Edsbury 40s. Mr Ravenscroft (in Flintsh.) 20s. Mr Brereton of Barras 20s. D^r Rosendale 1 guinea. D^r Edw. 40s. Mr Young of Brin Yorkin 10s. Mr W^m Eytyn 10s. And these are all the subscribers I know of in Denbighshire and Flintshire. Such as subscribe ten shillings if they expect no books are as much Benefactors to the design as they that subscribe twenty ; and will have their names according to the order of Alphabet in the Catalogue of Subscribers, without any distinction. If they expect books I would not have you take their subscriptions, because the Dictionary and Archæologia (for I have some thoughts of printing them together) will probably amount to at least 50 shillings price. 'Tis pity the Book you mentioned is imperfect ; tho it be noe great losse I suppose to the commonwealth of learning ; as being onely a collection and translation out of much better authors. I suppose 'twas writ by one Jones of Gelli Lyfdy in Flintshire, a great friend of Mr Vaughan's of Hengwrt. There is at Hengwrt a Geirlyfr of his in several volumes ; but they are onely bare words without any interpretation. I sent yesterday a paper of Q Q. to the Bp. of Bangor ; with a request he would recommend them to the countrey : and also amongst our Parliament members at London. I hope they'll Frank a good number of them to the Clergy and others in Wales. My L^d of Bangor's name ought to have been subscribed amongst the approvers : but I could not conveniently send him the paper as not knowing whither to direct to him : and I was unwilling to print his name without his leave. You must extort a promise (if possible) from all your acquaintance that they have papers, to make the best use of them they can conveniently : and you may assure them that it lies chiefly in their own powers, whether a compleat or imperfect account be given of their countrey. I hope you will take some parish to your own share and furnish me with a sheet of paper upon each Query, or at least on several of them. I desire not that the answers be returned and I belive (*sic*) twill be two years at least

perhaps 'twill be conv neglect the papers thoughts I think conveniency, after they have written them: sometime next summer I believe, (*sic*) they may direct them enclos'd to our members from each county: and so we shall save the expences of postage. I have neither room nor matter to add more: so I subscribe myself

y^r much obliged and affectionat servant

EDW. LHWYD.

For the Rev^d Mr John Lloyd
at Gwersylht near Wrexham in Denbighshire
Chester Post.

Dear S^r

Oxf^d March 29. 1697

'Tis high time to doubt whether the veteran be in the number of the living: such silence having been hitherto very unusual. If you have anything to say to your old friend pray let him hear from you before he enters the campaign, where a letter may ramble a month before it overtakes him. This day three weeks I design God willing for Monmouthshire. I had set out sooner but that I was resolv'd to put my Lithophyllacii Britannici Ichnographia (for so I entitle the catalogue of my collection of figur'd stones) in the presse before I left Oxford. I have now finish'd it and sent it to D^r Lister and Mr. Ray for their censure before I print it. 'Twill be an 8^{vo} of about 300 pages and will contain 22 copper plates. By this time I presume you may give a notable guesse what use the Queries are like to be of in your parts; or whether 'twas altogether needlesse to print them. I sent a parcel of them to Anglesey by Jack Davies: but y^r Chancellor of St. Asaph¹ (he tels me) perswaded him to leave them with him promising to disperse them throughout the diocesse. Next Wednesday Mr John Wyn sets out for London, in order to go over as Chaplain with my Lord Pembroke. This place affords no news worth the troubling you; so being in some hast I shall adde no more than that I am S^r

Yours most heartily whilst

E. LHWYD.

I have never heard anything from D^r Foulks so I conclude he never receiv'd any subscriptions. Poor Robin Humphreys dyed here of a consumption about 3 weeks since. I hope your Fr^d has writ his Volum (*sic*) of Cowydheu, and that you have rec^d so much money of some subscriber or other as will pay him. I desir'd Mr Wilbraham to pay you forty or fifty shillings for me: which he promised to doe about the 20th of this month.

¹ Ch^r Wyn?

(*To be continued.*)

MONA MEDIÆVA.

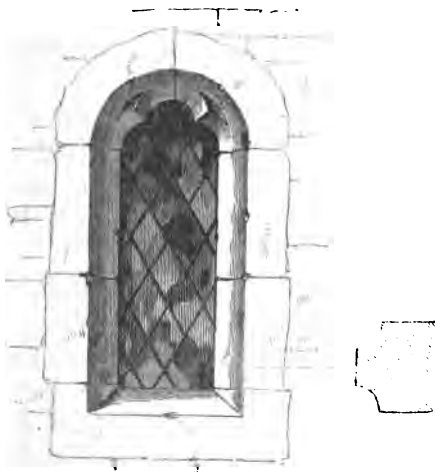
No. XXIII.

GWREDOG.

THIS is a small, plain, single-aisled chapel, of the fifteenth century; originally divided by a screen into nave and chancel. It is only 30 feet by 11 feet internally, and appears to have been renovated—not improved—at the end of the last century; for a stone near the doorway bears the following inscription:—

O R . 1798 . R L

The west gable bears a single bell; in the north wall there is a doorway, but no window; in the east wall of the chancel there is a single-light window; and there are two small windows in the south wall, of one of which a view is here given. It is a good specimen of its kind.



Gwredog, South Wall.

The gables bear traces of crosses; the copings are chamfered; so are the small remains of the lower part of

the screen, or roodloft; otherwise, there is no ornamentation in the building.

The font is of the same date as the church, circular, on two steps.

The orientation is E.S.E., and the church is under the invocation of St. Mary.

LLANWENLLWYFO.

This small church, in 1844, (for it has since been rebuilt,) consisted of a single-aisled chapel, 40 feet by 16 feet internally, divided into a nave and chancel. In the former was a north door, and a south, as well as one window in each of the north and south walls, but none in the western. The chancel had one east window, one northern, and one western,—all of comparatively modern insertion. The building was probably of the fifteenth century, but had been much renovated in the seventeenth; for on the screen was the following inscription (and the general fittings of the church testified to the same date,—

RICHARD WILLIAMS OF RHODOGEIDTO, WHO MARRIED
MARCALLY LLOYD, AT HIS OWNE CHARGE CAUSED
ALL THIS WORKE OF WOOD TO THE HONOR OF GOD AND
HIS CHURCH. MAR. 13. 1610.

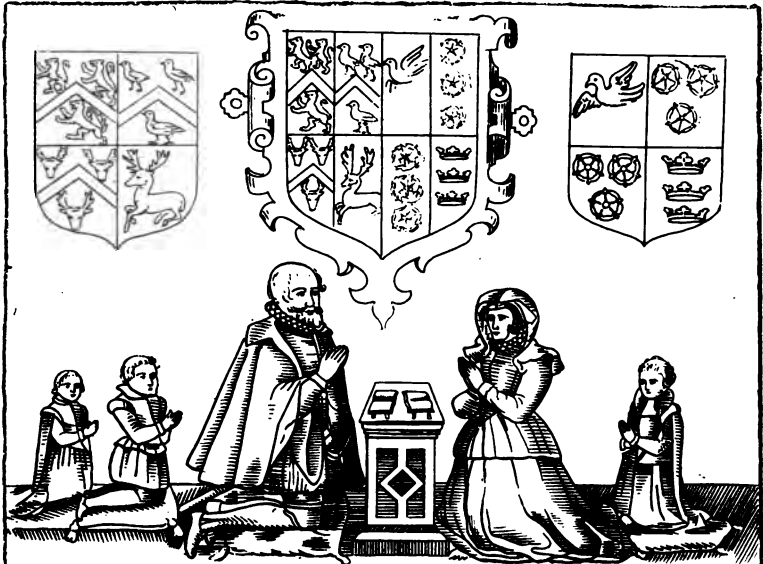
The same munificent benefactor and his wife were commemorated on a brass plate, inserted in the east wall, by the altar, of which an engraving is annexed:

Other inscriptions adorned the screen, they ran thus:—

DEUM COLE AMA ET TIME .
CAR DDUW ANRYVVE DYN AC ODIN FO .
ORANTIS EST NIHIL NISI COGITARE .

On the south side of the altar were two square holes in the wall, the lower of which may have served for a piscina; the upper was an ambry, and a second ambry existed close to the reading-desk on the west in the nave.

The font was the only relic of a much earlier church, probably of the twelfth century. An illustration of it is here given. It stood on the ground without any pedestal or base.



HERE LIETH THE BODIE OF MARCELE LLOYD ONE OF Y DAUGH-
 TERS AND COHEIRES OF DAVID LLOYD OF LLYSDYLAS GENTLE-
 MAN LINIALIE DESCENDED FROM CARWED LORD OF TYRKELYN
 THE SAID MARCELE HAD TWO HVSBANDES, VIZ IOHN PRITHE-
 RCH OF TREGAYANE GENTLEMAN BY WHOM SHE HAD ISSVE IOHN
 AND RICHARD WILLIAMS OF RHODOGIDIO BY WHOM SHE HAD
 ISSVE TWO SONNES WILLIAM AND GRIFFITH AND ONE DAUGH-
 TER NAMED ANN VPON THE BYRTH OF THE SAID ANN THE SAME
 MARCELE DIED IN CHILDBED THE XTH DAY OF NOVEMBER ANO
 1607 BEINGE THEN OF THE AGE OF XXXI YEARES IN WHOSE
 DEARE MEMORIE THE SAID RICHARD WILLIAMES HER LATE HVS-
 BAND CAUSED THIS INSCRIPTION TO BE ERECTED IN IVNE 1609

Stanwenthlyffe Brass.



Llanwenllwyfo Font.

The chancel was coved under the roof; and the pulpit, as well as the screen, bore the date 1610.

The whole building was in bad repair, and had become too small for the wants of the parish. The new church has been erected chiefly at the cost of the family of Llysdulas, which is in this parish.

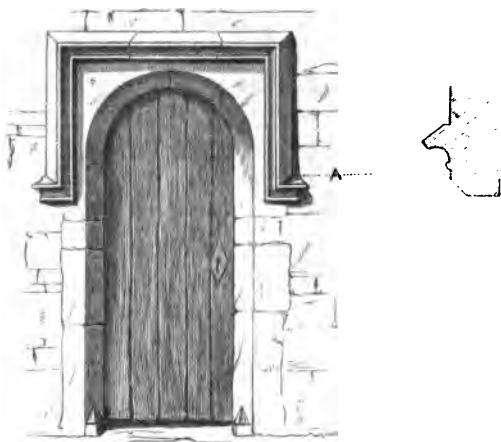
The orientation was E. by N., and the church was under the invocation of St. Gwenllwyfo, who flourished in the seventh century.

LLANGWYLLOG.

This edifice, single-aisled, 68 feet by 14 feet internally, is divided by the remains of a screen into chancel and nave, and has the western portion of the latter partitioned off for a school. The building is of the latter half of the fifteenth century; and has rather better architectural features about it than most of the small churches in Anglesey. The east window is four-centred, of three lights, trifoliated, with bold splays and mouldings; and bears in its centre light the following coat of arms, viz. :—*sable*, a chevron *argent*, between 3 ox heads proper. (Bulkeley ?)

In the south wall is a doorway, which, being characteristic of the epoch, is here engraved.

The font is circular, plain, on two steps.



Llangwyllog, South Doorway.

In the church-yard is a tomb at the east end of the building, the head-stone and foot-stone of which seem to be fragments of the shaft of a cross; and another tomb at the west end of the building has for its head-stone a cross-shaft, with a slight portion of the head remaining.

The orientation of the church is due East, and it is under the invocation of St. Cwyllog, who flourished in the sixth century.

LLANERCHYMEDD.

This church consists of a nave and chancel, with a tower at the west end of the former. The internal dimensions of the nave are 49 feet by 20 feet; of the chancel, 34 feet by 19 feet. The tower is 14 feet square inside, and about 40 feet high.

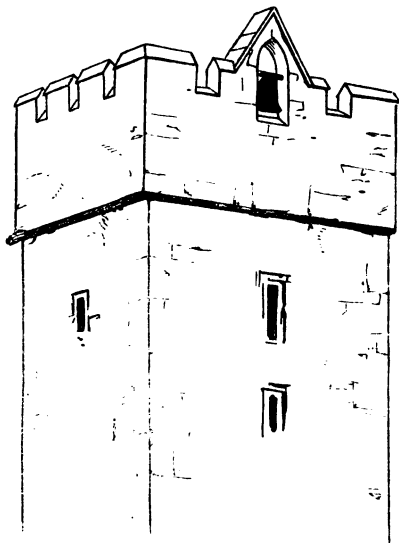
This is one of the more notable ecclesiastical buildings of the island, though it is only a chapelry to Llanbeulan. The building, as it now stands, is of the beginning of the fifteenth century in its principal parts; but the side windows are modern insertions, and many important alterations have been recently effected. The present description of it applies to its condition in 1844.

The nave is entered by a north doorway, on the east side of which are traces of a stoup; there is also an

entrance from the tower. In it is the font, circular, and tapering upwards from a rectangularly moulded base, on a single step. Outside the north wall runs a stone bench, to where the chancel sets on. The north doorway is a good example of the period, under a hood-mould, all chamfered concavely. The couples of the roof have their tie-beams resting on circular braces.

The chancel arch is round and low, springing from square piers with abaci square in section, and may have formed part of a much earlier building. The east window of the chancel is the same as the west nave window at Penmynydd; and so far links the date of the erection of the one church to that of the other.

The tower is in two stages, with plain square-headed loops, and no buttresses. The parapet is deep and bold, similar to those of the Pembrokeshire towers, except that it rests on a cornice, not on corbels. In the eastern parapet is the bell-gable,—an arrangement so singular



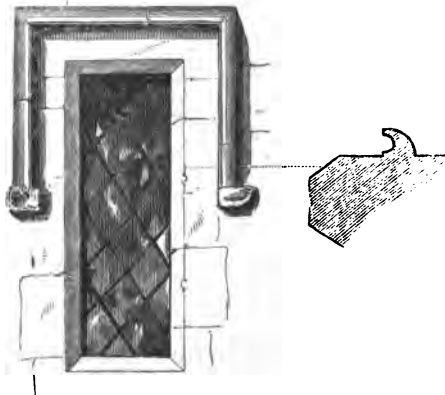
Llanerchymedd Tower, East Side.

that an engraving of it is here given. There are traces of ancient crosses on the gables of both nave and chancel.

The orientation of the church is E.N.E., and it is under the invocation of St. Mary.

LLANDYFRYDOG.

The walls of this church, which is one of the better sort in the island, are probably of the end of the fourteenth, or beginning of the fifteenth century, because several portions of the windows, &c., show mouldings of that date, while other windows are later insertions. It consists of a nave and chancel, the former of which is nearly square in plan, being 30 feet long, by 29 feet wide externally; the dimensions of the chancel are 31 feet by 18 feet. The nave is entered by a south door, under a porch of the earliest date of the church, and also by a north door of the same. The nave is unusually high, being 15 feet to the spring of the roof. In the west gable is a square-headed window, of two lights, trifoliated, with a pointed rear-arch, 9 feet from the ground, and another square-headed one in the south wall; a small square window of very late date also occurs in each of these walls, one being for the convenience of the pulpit, though it disfigures the building. In the north and south walls of the chancel are square-headed windows of rather unusual proportions, the hood-mouldings coming down very low, with their shelves arranged in steps internally; one of them is here shown in an engraving.



Llandyfydog, North Side, Chancel.

The eastern window of the chancel is four-centered, of the end of the fifteenth century, with three lights cinque-foiled. The rear-arch of this, and of all the windows and doorways, is well treated, and splays rather widely. The chancel walls are high, 14 feet; and this circumstance gives great effect to the interior. The font is plain and circular, without any ornamentation. No piscina is visible in the chancel. On the south side of the altar is a seat bearing R. B. 1630, showing the possession of the Bulkeley family.

The orientation is due East, and the church is under the invocation of St. Tyfrydog, who flourished in the sixth century. According to tradition this is the place where St. Cybi and St. Elian used to meet, coming from Caergybi, or Holyhead, and Llaneilian—then only their eremital cells—to confer on subjects of religion.¹

LLANFIHANGEL TRE'R BEIRDD.

This church, which is a chapel to Llandyfrydog, is of the fifteenth century, single aisled, without any remaining distinction of nave and chancel. It had been repaired



Llanfihangel Tre'r Beirdd Bell-cot.

¹ *Vide* Rees' *Welsh Saints*, p. 267.

just before 1844, and had been fitted with new work, not of good architectural character, but its principal decorative features remained unaltered. It is 40 feet by 12 feet internally. There are two pointed doorways, north and south; one square-headed window, trifoliated, in the north wall, towards the east end; and two similar windows, one trifoliated and the other cinquefoliated, in the south wall. The eastern window is a single-light one, of the same design as that in Llanbabo Church, but distorted by bad masonry.

Over the western gable is a bell-cot of excellent design, which is here engraved.

The font is octagonal, with projecting ribs at the angles, battering much downwards, on a single step. The new arrangements of the church-fittings have been made with so little ecclesiological reason as to place both pulpit and reading desk within the altar rails.

The orientation is N.E. by E., and the church is under the invocation of St. Michael.

In the church-yard, towards the south-west, stands a small early cross, 4 feet high, on three steps, without any sculpture upon it, but in tolerably perfect condition. It is one of the few to be met with in the island.

At the east end of the church is a grave with fragments of crosses at each end, not so large as those in similar positions at Llangwyllog.

H. L. J.

RELIQUIÆ LHWYDIANÆ.

No. I.

1673
1687

(1)

116

In an Inquisition taken at Bewmaris upon Tuseday next before the Feast of S^t Martine the Bishop (which is the 11th of November) in the 8th year of the Reign of King Henry the 4th Anno Domini 1406.

Before Thomas Twkhwyl, Philip de Mainwaring and Robert Haris the younger commissioners by vertue of a commission from Prince Henry Son & Heire apparent of the said king Prince of Wales Duke of Aquitaine Lancaster, Cornwall and Earl of Chester, unto them or any two of them, directed &c were endited presented and fin'd the several persons and Inhabitants of the said County of Anglesey whose names are here under written, for being in Arms & Rebellion with Owen Glyndyfrdwy &c

viz.

Lhivon

	l	s	d		l	s	d
David ap Iorwerth ddu	1	00	00	Adda chwith	0	5	0
Madog ap lluy Vychan	00	5	00	W ^m Grydd	0	3	4
Griffith ap Kenricke ap Gronw	00	6	8	Dđ gruñ	0	13	4
Ednyfed ap Lluy ap Gr.	00	6	8	Ieñ ap Ieñ ap Ieř	0	3	4
Ier. ap Hoel ap Mad	2	00	00	Ieñ lloyd ap grach	0	3	4
Mad ap Hoel ap David	00	6	00	Gronow ap Gronow	0	2	0
Yor ap Hoel ap Gr	1	00	00	Howel ap Ievan ap W ^m	0	3	4
Moris ap p Eioron	1	00	00	Dđ tew ap Penfrith	0	5	0
David ap Yoř Lydan	00	13	4	Dđ ap Iev. ddu	0	6	8
Gr Dd ap Yor	00	02	00	Deia dew	0	10	0
Deia ap Tydur	00	6	08	Iollo ap Griff.	0	2	0
Tudur ap Tudur	00	6	8	Howel ap Dđ chwith	0	3	4
Ieñ ap David ap Ieñ	00	3	4	Matto ap Meirick	0	3	4
Hoel ap Ieř ap Ieñ goch	00	10	00	Madog ap Ievan Kybi	0	2	0
Deikus ap Ioř bach	0	6	8	Eingan Caston	0	3	4
Gr. ap Ioř bach	0	2	8	Iorw' ap Ievan Comus	0	3	4
Ieñ goch ap dđa Ieñ	0	5	0	Ierw' ap Ieñ ap Madog	0	3	4
Iorkin ap david ddu	0	3	4	Cynwrick ap Crynwas	0	3	4
				Grif. ap Howel goch	0	2	0

Eingan ap Ier Brontua....	0	6	8	Grif ap Iollyn goch	0	2	0
Ih				David Frater ejus	0	2	0
David ap Ieñ ap Madog...	0	5	0	Meirick ap Ievan ap Llñ ..	0	2	0
Ir ap Mād dowyll	0	6	8				
Ieñ llwyd ap Ieñ goch	0	13	4				
Kenrich ap dd ap Ievan...	0	3	4				
Tudyr ap Dd. ddu.....	0	3	4				
	1	8	d				
Ier ap teg luñ.....	0	3	4	David ap Ior taillior	00	3	4
Iollun goch	0	2	0	David Hilin.....	0	6	8
Griffith ap Ieñ ap Tydur ..	0	6	8	Hilin goch	00	5	00
Mredidd ap david vchan..	0	13	4	Hoel ap Teg ap Mad	1	10	0
Hoel ap Mad lwyd	0	3	4	Hoel ap keñ ap Hoel	0	2	00
Hoel ap hof a goch.....	0	3	4	Llewellun ap Blethin ddu..	0	13	4
Davidd ap hoel ap houa...	0	2	0	Tudur pryduñ	0	13	4
Iñ geirn	0	6	8	flona duy.....	0	13	4
David ap Adda	0	16	8	David ap teg ap hoel	0	6	8
Ieñ ap Griffidd ap Adda				Ior ap Ieñ ap pen duy	00	16	8
wy ^{dd}	0	3	4	Ir ap keñ ap Ior	0	3	4
Rees ap Tudur tew.....	0	3	4	Madog ap lluy ap hoel	1	00	4
Eningan ap david ddu	0	3	4	Lluy ap y gwuthel	0	2	0
Eingan ap wm ally	0	2	0	Ieñ ap Ior Eingan	0	2	0
David ap Ieñ ap wyn	0	13	4	Teg ap Ieñ gruth	0	15	0
David ap gr ap Eingan ...	0	6	8	Eingan ap David gowir ...	0	2	0
David ap Wm dd	0	5	0	Ieñ ap Ieñ ap y gwuthel ..	0	2	0
Eingan ap Gruffith	0	5	0	David ap Ior ap David....	0	3	4
Ior ap Rees	0	13	4	Mād ap Ieñ ap Madog....	0	6	8
Ior dd ap dd	0	5	0	Ieñ ap Adda ap Ieñ	0	3	4
Tudur ap gronw ap Ieñ ...	0	2	0	David ap Ir ap Eingan....	0	2	0
Matto ap dd	0	3	4	Ieñ ap David goch	0	3	4
Tudur ap Madoc.....	0	2	0	Oo ap Mielir ap Mad	0		
Ioř Lwydwyn	0	6	0				
Davidd ap Ednyfed goch ..	0	2	0				
Mad ap Edw̄	0	5	0				
Kenrik offeiriad	5	0	0				
Mad offeiriad.....	5	0	0				
Ieñ Llwyd	0	2	0				
Teg ap Ieñ.....	0	3	4				
Mad ap Gronw							
Ioř ap Eingan ap mad } uol.....	1	0	0				
Gronw ap Eingan.....	1	0	0				
Eingan ap Iorweth wudd ..	0	5	0				
Ieř ap Ieñ ap Ednyfed	0	2	0				
Ieñ ap Kenrik ap david ...	0	1	0				

Mad ap lloy ⁿ ap Mad.....	0	13	0
Ieñ david ap tudur	0	2	0
Ior ap Ieñ ap Ieñ hen.....	0	2	0
Ieñ Iw ap houa	0	2	0
Cradok ap Ieñ	0	5	0
Maðð ap Ieñ ap llwadok ..	0	2	0
Dauidd Eingan wydd.....	0	3	4
Eingan ap Mad ap Deian .			
Keñ ap Ieñ ap Keñ	0	2	0

	1	s	d
Ieñ pettit.....	0	6	8
David ap Mad ap Kenrick	0	6	8
Mad ap Adda ap David ...	0	6	6
Tudur ap Madog.....	0	5	0
Ieñ ap Adda ap teg.....	0	3	4
Tudur ap David ap Ioř.....	0	2	0
Heilin ap Ior.....	0	2	0
Ieñ ap Madog ap David ..	0	3	4
Dð ap teg ap Madog wyn .	0	6	8
Ieñ ap Eingan ap Ednyfed.	0	3	4
Ieñ Thomas.....	0	2	0
Houa ap Ieñ ap houa.....	0	2	0
Matto ap Ieñ ap phe	0	5	0
Deia ap Ieñ henř	0	2	0
Ieñ David ap Ieñ	0	2	0
Griff ap Mad ap Eingan ..	0	5	0
Ieř ap Eingan ap Mad ...	1	0	0
Hwlkin ap Hoel ap Eingř ..	0	3	4
Dð offeiriad ap Ieñ ap Tudur llwyd.....	0	6	8
llwy ⁿ Penwras.....	0	6	8
Ieñ gethen	0	6	8
Ieñ ap kenř ap gronow....	0	2	0
Kenř goch ap Ieñ	0	2	0
Ioř ap Blethin oũ	0	3	4
David ap Adda tew	0	2	0
Blethyn ap Tudur.....	0	5	0
Ioř ap Ieñ Ro ^o	0	5	0
Ieñ ap Ieñ ap Eingan ap Ieñ.....	0	6	8
Ioř ap David ap Ior	0	2	0
David offeiriad ap Iethol ..	2	0	0

	1	s	d
Howel offeiriad ap Gr.			
Gytty ⁿ	1	0	0
Iorw. ap Ievan ap Hova...	0	10	0
Dð ap Blethyn ov.....	1	0	0
Dð ap Kenric ap Phē	0	5	0
Iorw ap Grif ap Iorw.	0	3	4
Matto ap Ieñ Kyw.....	0	2	0
Keñ ap Gr. Goch.....	0	6	8
Ioř ap Ieñ ap Moreiddig ..	0	10	0
Ieñ ap Ieř ap Ieñ	0	10	0
Ieñ ap Ririd ap hoel ap Gronw	0	3	4
David ap Mad ap david ...	0	5	0
Iř ap Ioř ddûg ap Ro ^o s?...	0	2	0
Ior Œolyi	0	2	0
hoel ap Kenrik ap Gronw..	0	2	0
Ieř ap heilin goch	0	3	4
Madog gam.....	0	6	8
Deikus ap tegans	0	3	4
Kenrich ap Ieñ hir	0	5	0
Ieñ saer ap Eingan.....	0	3	4
Eingan ap Ieñ ap david ...	0	3	4
llewelun ap Ieñ Belyn.....	0	2	0
llewj ap Eingan ap Mad ..	1	6	8
Edñ ap hoel dduy.....	0	2	0
David ap lley ap Madog ..	0	6	8
David ap Ioř ap Ieñ.....			
Ieñ ap Blethin vychan	0	2	0
Ioř ap Ioř dduy.....	0	2	0
david ap Gronow ap Œoryn	0	13	4
Mad ap Ieñ dduy	0	3	4
Ieñ ap Blethyn wun	0	2	0

	l	■	d		l	■	d
David ap Madog ap Ieñ...	0	6	8	griffith ap dđ ap Meirich ..	0	6	4
David ap Ieñ ap Ieř				Ioř ap Mad uychan.....	0	3	4
Ieñ lloyd ap Mad ap Eingan	0	3	4	lluŷ ap Ƶ vychan Ednyfed.	0	2	0
david ap Mad ap Ior	0	2	0	david ap Thomas	0	10	0
Ieñ ap Blethyn ap Mad ...	0	5	0	Dryken ap Adda.....	0	3	4
Ieñ ap Ieñ dduy	0	3	4	Ieñ ap gronow ap Meirich .	0	3	4
Ior ap Madog vool	0	6	8	Mad ap teg grach.....	0	2	0
Teg ap Ieñ.....	0	3	4	Ioř ap lluy ⁿ ap Ioř.....	0	15	0
david ap gwirail	0	3	4	Deikus gôch Ôrâch	0	3	4
deia ap Ieñ ap Ioř.....	0	13	4	Ithel ap Mad ap dđ	0	2	0
david ap Ieñ david	0	3	4	David ffrater ejus	0	2	0
david ap Madog ap Eingan				Ednyfed ap Gronow ap Ein-			
Ieñ ap Ien ap Ior	8	3	4	gan	0	3	4
Rō ^o ap Ior ap Rō ^o	0	2	0	Ƶ ap Gronow ap Ieñ	0	5	0
Ieñ ap Ior dduy				Adda ap Ôrach	0	2	0
David ap Madog ap david.	0	3	4	Matto ap Ieñ ap Eingan ..	0	3	4
Ieñ ap Ioř ap Brondewath .	0	6	8	Ieñ ap gr ap Ieñ.....	0	2	0
Ieñ ap Wĩ ap Ithell	0	3	4	David ap teg dduy	0	6	8
Tudur ap Ieñ lloyd	0	6	8	Griffith ap hoel ap lluy ⁿ ...	0	10	0
david ap Ieñ ap Adda.....	0	10	0	Meirick ap Keñ ap Mađ... ..	0	3	4
david ap Phē ap kyñ	0	3	4	Ior ap Eingan dduy	0	3	4
Kick ap Iorwerth	0	3	4	Ieñ ap Ioř lwyd wyn	0	3	4
hoel ap Ieñ ap Ieñ	0	2	0	Deia ap Ieñ ap Griffith....	0	3	4
david ap Blehyn wan.....	0	3	4	dyei ap dđ chwith.....	0	2	0
david ap Gronow ap Ien ..	0	3	4	hoel ap Ieñ ap teg.....	0	3	4
Ieñ ap Gronow ap Cynyrgis	0	2	0	Keñ ap Mađ ap dđ vychan	0	5	0
howel ap david ap Ieñ win-				deikus ap dđ ap Ithel			
rhaith	0	5	0	Oneuei	0	3	4
Eingan ap Ioř ap Eingan..	0	2	0	Ioř dduy ap Ior ap Ithel ..	0	2	0
Hoel frater ejus.....	0	2	0	Mađ ap Eingan ap teke... ..	0	2	0
Griffith ap Ôoch	0	2	0	Ior ap Ƶ chwith	0	3	4
Eingan ap Ieñ y map	3	6	8	Rš ap Ioř ap Rš	0	2	0
Ieñ frater ejus	2	0	0	Ieñ ap Adda ap Teg.....	0	3	4
david ap Eingan ap.....				Ieñ ap Ieñ goch	0	2	0
Ƶ dduy	0	3	4	Ioř goch ap Eingan	0	3	4
				Griffith ap Mad ap.....			
				Griffith vychan	0	2	0

The above document is only a fragment of a copy of the original record, which may perhaps be found at a future period.—ED. ARCH. CAMB.

BRETON ANTIQUITIES—PONTAVEN DISTRICT.

SUBJOINED is the translation of a letter from M. le Men, Keeper of the Archives of the Department of Finistère, and a member of this Association. The excursion, of which he has given a detailed account, was made in a part of the country not yet satisfactorily explored or described, with the exception of the remains at Lusuen, to which M. Fréminville alludes. The holes he mentions on the summits of certain stones, and hitherto supposed to have been the sockets of crosses subsequently removed, may, when occurring in a cemetery, have been intended as receptacles of holy water. The legend of the wren is curious. In portions of North and South Wales it is considered a sacrilege to destroy its nest or eggs; and the part it used to play at Christmas time in the Isle of Man, and in Ireland, is well known.

E. L. B.

On the 2nd of October (1858) I left Quimper for Concarneau, intending an examination of a district as yet unexplored around Pontaven and its vicinity. I commenced with the commune of Lanriec. The oldest portions of this church are not earlier than the sixteenth century; the arcades exhibiting elliptical arches, of which the archivolts have mouldings alternately hollow and convex, sinking into the mass of the pillars, which have neither capitals nor engaged colonnettes. The tower, which is square, and pierced on its faces with long openings, is surmounted by an elegant octagonal, crocketed spire, flanked with four turrets. In the cemetery is a stone cross with figures, and an altar. In commencing my tour I had expected to find some Romanesque remains, such as those of St. Croix at Quimperlé; but in this respect I was disappointed. The most ancient portions of all the churches that I visited on this occasion—with the exception of that of Moelan, where is an east window of your English Decorated style—are generally not earlier than the latter part of the sixteenth century. They have more or less been restored in the seventeenth and eighteenth, and more particularly to the latter period must be assigned the towers and spires. These edifices, which are very like one another, appear to have been only repetitions of that of Lanriec, having apparently been built on the same plan. The tenacity of the Breton character, and

the national horror of all innovation, sufficiently explain this circumstance. I have frequently seen ancient contracts for building rural churches, in which it is universally stipulated that the new building shall be in all respects similar to such or such a church in the neighbourhood. This still further explains how the Pointed style has been in fashion in Brittany even as late as 1789, although it had long before vanished from the rest of France. These observations will give you some notion of the specimens of ecclesiastical architecture I met with in this part of Finistère. Let us return to Lanriec. The surface of the country here, as at Tregunc, is covered with enormous blocks of granite, which imaginative antiquaries of the Fréminville school will easily transform into so many *druidic* monuments. At Tregunc I found some memorials of our early feudal times, one of which, called Ar Chastellic, or Little Castle, is situated by the village of Kergunno. It is circular, and has a diameter of 100 feet, and is surrounded by a rampart and deep fosse. In the greater part of its circuit it is defended by a marshy pool, and appears to have been flanked by two round towers on the east and west. Another motte, also protected by a pool and foss, exists at Penarchoet, and a third at the village of Castel. From Tregunc I proceeded to the point of Trevignon, on the sea-coast, having been informed of two objects worthy of examination, called Ty Korriquet, (the house of the fairies,) and Maison du Curé. After a long walk I found to my disappointment that the latter consisted of some rocks about 200 or 300 metres from the land, while the former was a natural grotto, such as is frequent in this coast. My disappointment was, however, lessened by discovering, at no great distance from the little bay of Rehuren, some Roman remains, though in a very dilapidated condition. At Trevignon Point I have only to notice a feudal motte at the village of Kerriguel, and the pretty chapel of St. Philibert, with its fine spire, near which is a well with masonry of the seventeenth century, and surmounted by a cross. I noticed a peculiar ornamentation on the surface of this cross, which I do not remember to have seen elsewhere, and which may be best described "Deux S adossis." Near this chapel are two menhirs, 6 feet high, the summits of which are pierced. Everywhere around lie granite blocks similar to those at Tregunc.

From this place I made my way with some difficulty to Pontavon, passing by the menhir¹ near Henan Castle, which you will remember. This is called by the peasants the Menhir of the Cock, for on putting your ear close to the stone you may distinctly hear the crowing of the bird, who stands guard over the treasure deposited beneath.

¹ M. Fréminville speaks of two menhirs.

The next day I made for Nizon, a miserable village in the midst of the most charming scenery. There are several roads in this district, but it is dangerous to try them for fear of meeting with a worse death than simple drowning. If you notice their wretched condition to the peasants, the invariable answer is, "I have passed them, and others will do the same after me." These routes, therefore, being impracticable, the tourist must find his way across the fields, which are cut up in all directions by little narrow paths, called Binogen, so that a guide is indispensable. In the cemetery of the village is a small octagonal menhir, 2 feet high, with a small orifice in its summit, and also a good stone cross, with figures and altar.

At the village of Kermarc, and in a field called Parc Kermarc, is a dolmen formed of five upright stones, supporting a table of 10 feet by 8. A sixth support, which had closed the entrance, is gone. This monument is inside 5 feet high, but much lower externally. Between the supporters are remains of dry walling. At the village of Lusuen is one of the best preserved feudal mottes in the whole department, about 40 or 50 feet high, with a diameter of 60 at the base, and 30 at the summit. Some portions of the walls of the square tower which once surmounted it are similar in character to those at Stang Rohan, which you examined. Near this feudal fortress, in a field named Parc Roussic, are two well preserved dolmens of large dimensions. The table stone of the first is 20 by 10 feet, and rests on nine supporters; that of the second, 10 by 9, has five props. They lie in the same axis, and are separated by an interval where still remains a single upright stone, which, with others now lost, must have supported a third table. My own opinion is, that in these two dolmens I saw only the remains of a long covered alley, divided into several chambers. In a coppice at no great distance, and near the farms of Lusuen, are the remains of another dolmen. You know my opinion on the value of these ancient remains. The careful examination I have made during this tour of a considerable number of them has only confirmed me in my view. Every honest person who sees the dolmen of Lusuen will be convinced that it was once beneath a tumulus, there still remaining a quantity of the soil heaped up around the table-stone, nearly on a level with the ground, although internally the chamber is 5 feet high. Apropos to the absurdities M. Fréminville has published with reference to this monument, he speaks of the Forest of Lusuen, which in fact has never existed except in the brain of the discoverer.

On my way towards Trevoux, I had the assistance of a guide in the form of a miserable old beggar-woman, whose face was disfigured by a loathsome disease. Among other stories she

narrated the following legend, which I send for your amusement:—

Once on a time, when there was no fire upon earth, the birds suffered much from the cold. At last they summoned a general meeting to determine which of them should go to hell to procure some fire. The wren (laouennec) was charged with this dangerous commission, which it accepted, and performed with characteristic readiness. But the poor little creature having, in flying across the flames, burnt its feathers, thus denuded, asked the assistance of the other birds, who all, with the exception of the owl, bestowed each one feather to the sufferer. Hence it is that the plumage of the wren is so *bizarre*, and the owl so detested by the birds.

I took advantage of my sojourn at the parsonage of Trevoux to make excursions into the surrounding communes, and I now give you the result of my exploration.

Commune of Bannaec:—

Feudal mottes, one at Kymerch, the other at Guiliou.

A dolmen at Kermaout.

I was informed of another one at Coskeriou, at a considerable distance. There are also some menhirs at the east end of the church, which I had not time to examine.

Commune de Trevoux:—

A very fine dolmen at the village of Kerduté.

An alignment of four stones, two of which are prostrate, at

Lanniscar village, the tallest of them being about 12 feet.

A feudal motte at the village of Run.

Another example, with foss and intrenched inclosure, near the manor of Llannongar.

An intrenched inclosure at Lanniscar.

Commune de Mellac:—

In the cemetery a fine stone cross with several figures, and some remains of painted glass in the church.

A menhir (taillé en cône) in the midst of the Bourg.

Commune de Riec:—

Two menhirs similar to the last, and surmounted by crosses, on the side of the road from Pontaven to Quimperlé.

A fairly preserved dolmen at the village of Loyant.

Another dolmen, which has lately lost its table stone, stands in the uncultivated land called Ros Corriquet, near Verneur village. It has four supporters, against which the soil (the remains of its former tumulus) is heaped up nearly to their top.

In the cemetery are two little menhirs of 80 centimetres high, roughly cut, each having a small hole in the upper face.

Commune de Rey :—

A small menhir, roughly cut, and surmounted by a cross, stands in the cemetery.

Roman bricks near the bourg.

On leaving Trevoux I made for Moelan, the most celebrated place in Brittany for good cider. In this commune are the most magnificent Celtic remains in Finistère; but, before alluding to them, I should mention the feudal motte at the village of Kermorsal, and a little more in advance, on the slope of the hill, which ends in a marsh, a straight ditch and fosse; but I was unable to make out the other portions of the inclosure. On approaching Moelan I was surprized to see the road completely macadamized with Roman bricks, which I soon found came from an adjoining field belonging to the village of La Petite Salle, where are the remains of a Roman edifice, but so dilapidated that I could not satisfy myself as to its importance and details. Near Moelan, feudal remains give place exclusively to those of Celtic times, the first example of which that I met with was a dolmen, on the right side of the road, about half a kilometre from the bourg. Its table stone, which was 7 feet long, had been dislodged from its proper position. Opposite this dolmen, on the other side of the road, is a menhir 10 feet long, 4 broad, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ thick. It is called St. Philibert's Stone, and has the character of curing the cholic, by rubbing the person against its surface.

Having crossed the bourg, on my way to the sea-coast, I found a menhir, almost square, about 18 or 19 feet high. Owing to some mending of the road a year before my visit, it was found necessary to remove a large flat stone placed at the foot of this stone pillar. Underneath this stone were discovered, in a square chamber, the sides of which were composed of dry walling, eighty bronze hatchets, or celts, of a very common type, placed one above the other in a regular and symmetrical order.

At this village of Kersegalou is a magnificent covered passage, nearly 40 feet long, and in a good state of preservation. There are three table stones, each about 9 feet long, and 3 in thickness, supported by fourteen lateral props, each end of the passage being inclosed by a similar slab. The interior is almost filled to the top with earth and small stones, the produce apparently of some former excavation. On the same line, and in the axis of the supporting stones on the south side, and at a distance of 19 feet, is a menhir 12 feet high—a veritable sentinel. These two monuments, which are in a cultivated field, called Parc ar Menhir, have a very good effect in the landscape.

From Kersegalou I went across the fields to Kermeur Bihan,

near the mouth of the Aven. In a field, called Parc Riouach, I found another covered passage, larger than the former one. It is 60 feet long, and has twenty-two supporters, on which rest eight table stones, each about 7 feet long, the whole being in a state of excellent preservation. It is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; but unfortunately the interior is filled up with small stones and earth, while ferns and briars so thickly envelope the exterior that its effect is much diminished, though nothing can better harmonize with the general view than this very fine monument. An oak tree is now growing between two table stones. It was night before I returned to Moelan; but a glorious moonlight enabled me to see, at the village of Kergoustance, a third covered passage, about 60 feet long, with nine table stones of about 10 feet in length. It presents a peculiar feature. Two only of the table stones are supported in the usual manner. The others have one end resting on the ground, the opposite end being supported by the upper part of a pillar, exact like the curious gallery you saw at the village of Lescourt, near Douarnenez. The monument is without doubt more interesting, as presenting in one example both constructions used in these covered passages. The height of this monument, which you can easily enter, is about 5 feet.

On my way from Moelan to Clohars, I remarked, in the interminable heath which separated the two bourgs, two or three stones 5 or 6 feet high, being probably menhirs. The church at Clohars is a new edifice, but the church-yard retains a venerable relic. Near the south door of the church stands a rude unhewn stone, about 5 feet high, 2 broad, and 1 thick, having on its western face a cross approaching the form of the cross paté, of the great antiquity of which there can be no doubt. On the upper part is a quadrangular hole, in which had once stood perhaps a cross, or crucifix. This relic appears to have been originally a common menhir, with the addition of the incised cross paté.

There is also in this bourg a feudal motte; and at Guenquis a menhir of 10 feet in height, standing in a field on the right of the road to the abbey of St. Maurice.

On making my way across the fields to the ruins of this once celebrated establishment, I found little remains but the chapter-house, now converted into a kitchen, and which is a pure example of thirteenth century work, well deserving a visit. In the sacristy of the church is a tomb, said to be that of the famous Ann of Britany. The inscription, however, which is of the thirteenth century, reads thus,—

“Hic : Iacet : Bria : Mabilia : quondā : uxor : Bri : Helgomario :
Cornubie : militis.”

The effigy is incised, and not in relief. The sacristy contains another curious object. It is a stone, having a flat and concave surface, in the shape of an egg cut through its greatest diameter, and about a foot long. On the flat side is incised in single lines what appears to be a double cross. I consider it to be a consecration stone. At anyrate it is a singular object.

On leaving St. Maurice I entered the forest of Carnouet, where I soon lost my way, and was only released from my difficulty by a sabotier, who directed me to a road. In this forest are the remains of a castle of the Dukes of Brittany, of the twelfth or thirteenth centuries, near which is a tumulus, explored some years ago, and found to contain one of our grottoes, or a covered chamber, with its passage. In the chamber were discovered a chain, the rings of which were alternately gold and silver; a bronze knife, or dagger, which had been fastened to its handle by nails, or rivets; some flint arrow-heads; and two stone implements (porphyry) of elongated quadrangular form, with the angles rounded off, and a hole pierced at each extremity. My informant was present at the opening. These objects are now in the Cluny Museum, at Paris.

As you have seen Quimperlé, I shall make no remarks on the monuments of that town, but take you to Redenné, on the road to which place, on the right hand, in a field, is a well preserved dolmen. I did not observe anything else in this commune, except that, in the cemetery, the tombstones, which are quite modern, have crosses in relief of a very ancient character. I passed the night at Arzano (Arthnou), where I found, in the cemetery, funeral monuments of a form I have seen nowhere else. The usual flat tombstone, is wanting at this place; but, in lieu of them are small monuments, about a foot or a foot and a half high, square and octagonal, exactly like Roman funereal cippi. They are ornamented with a cross, or other object, and some of them not more than two or three years old. In comparing the Roman cippi, the rude unhewn stone surmounted with crosses, and the small monuments of Arzano, (which have, without exception, a square or round orifice on their summits,) they appear to me to be intended for the same purpose, and refer to one common object. The small holes we find on the tops of these monuments in the cemetery, and on the menhirs in the neighbourhood, are not, in my opinion, as is generally supposed, intended for the insertion of crosses, but for some other destination connected probably with certain religious practices.

I found the same small monuments at Guilligomarch, which I reached in following the banks of the Scorff. In this, the most picturesque country I had yet seen, I found a very large

feudal motte, called La Roche Moisan, which defended the bridge thrown over the river, which here divides Finistère from Morbihan. From the top of this butte I saw, on the other side of the river, two fortified inclosures, which I ought to have examined. At Guilligomarch I only saw the ruins of an ancient castle, to which is attached a legend I would tell you if I had any more space. From hence I walked to Locunole, crossing the river d'Elle at a point called Coz ty an diaoul, (the Devil's wicked house,) to which also is attached a legend. Before I reached Locunole, I was overtaken by a most frightful storm, with a deluge of rain. Losing my way at every turn in those frightful roads for several hours, I arrived at last, about eight o'clock, in a miserable plight, and the weather still continuing so unfavourable, I gave up further prosecution of my tour, and returned to Quimper.

THE EARLS, EARLDOM, AND CASTLE OF PEMBROKE.

No. III.

(Continued from p. 91.)

THE EARLS MARESCHAL.

UPON the death of Richard de Clare, in 1176, the earldom of Pembroke became extinct, and the custody of his estates, and the wardship of his infant heiress, Isabel, devolved upon the crown.

In 1179, with a personal activity little diminished by age, Henry II. once more visited Pembroke, and while there had an interview with the bards,—

“Who when at Pembroke called before the English king,
Of famous Arthur told, and where he lay interred.”

He learned also that a tradition prevailed in Wales that Arthur, “*Rex quondam rexque futurus,*” would speedily arise from his tomb at Avalon and set free his countrymen, the belief in which no doubt was deep and strong, and brought many a wild Welshman into the field against the invaders.

In 1183, Maelgon, son of Prince Rhys, sacked and burned Tenby; and, in 1185, the Welsh overran Gla-

morgan, burned Cardiff and, a second time, Kenfig, and laid siege to Neath. The castle being strong, they were resisted, and finally were driven from their battering machines by a party of Norman-French mercenaries. (*A. of Margam.*) They also burned what had been restored of Tenby. In this year Prince John, having been knighted at Gloucester, led an expedition into Ireland. About this time, also, 31 Henry II., the Honour of Striguil was in the king's hands. (*H. of Exch.* i. 297.) In 1188 Archbishop Baldwin made that tour in South Wales which formed the foundation of the well known *Itinerary* of Giraldus.

In 1189 Henry died, and Rhys improved the event by taking the castles of St. Clere, Abercorran, and Llanstephan, and afterwards Dinefawr, and a large tract of South Wales, which was not wholly recovered until his death, in 1197. He also repaired Kidwelly.

About five years before Henry's death, in 1184, he married the heiress of Pembroke, then fourteen years old, to William Mareschal, a young and warlike soldier, a younger son of a baronial family, and who appears at once to have turned his attention to the defence of his wife's Welsh and Irish estates.¹

III.—WILLIAM MARESCHAL, Earl Mareschal of England, Earl of Pembroke, and so called of Striguil,² was grandson to Gilbert, Mareschal to Henry I., and thence deriving his surname, and son to John, Mareschal to Henry and Stephen, but a supporter of the Empress Maud. His mother's name appears, from an *obit* at Tintern, 3rd June, to have been Sybil. He fined for his father's office, having sued it in court before Henry I. There appear to have been many "Mareschals" attached to the court. The title came from *Marescallare*, "to manage a palfrey," and was applied to persons employed about horses and game. The chief of all was "Magister Marescallus," and presided over the household court

¹ Brady makes this marriage the work of Richard, in 1189.

² Thus the old Earls of Derby were called, from their residence, Earls of Tutbury. (*Peerage Dig. Rep.* i. 406.)

called thence the Marshalsea. (*Ibid.* i. 45.) The pedigree has not been traced with certainty beyond the Norman conquest. Earl William succeeded to an elder brother, John, who, 12 Henry II., had, for £100, livery of Westcombe, Marlborough, and Ceriel, his father's lands in Wilts, and who witnessed a charter of the Empress Maud as "Johanne filio Gisleberti Marescallo." (Selden, *T. of Honour*, 648.) He supported the king against Becket, carried the great gilt spurs at the coronation of Richard I., and, in the same year, had the manor of Boseham, co. Sussex. He died childless, 1199, in which year, 1 John, Boseham was confirmed to his brother, who added the family honours and inheritance to the vast estates derived from his wife. The office of Mareschal had been disputed. 4 Richard I., Wm. de Venuz fined £100, which, 8 Richard I., he had in part paid that he might have the office of Mareschal; and Wm. de Hastings was also a claimant against Gilbert and John. No doubt it was to extinguish these claims that the king, 1 John, by charter, conferred on William, Earl of Pembroke, and his heirs, the "Magister Marescalciæ." Venuz probably was pacified, as his descendents in Hampshire were long afterwards "Mareschals" in the household.

Earl William's sister married William de Pontarch, and was mother of Julian, who married Robert de Berkeley, of Berkeley Castle, a leader in the barons' wars against King John. She left no issue.

Earl William,

"Miles strenuissimus,
Ac per orbem nominatissimus,"

called the "Sun of England," from the part he took in dispersing the clouds of rebellion, was a firm but judicious supporter of Henry II. through the Becket troubles, and on very intimate terms with Prince Henry, who, on his death-bed in 1184, at Chateau-Martel, in his dying anguish of repentance, charged him to bear his cross to Jerusalem. Whether Mareschal, at that time, performed this piece of vicarious piety is uncertain; perhaps not, as he married in that same year, and no doubt had suffi-

cient to employ him at home until 1189, when one of Richard's first acts was to create him Earl of Pembroke, although there is no good evidence that he used this title until he witnesses by it a charter of 1 John. (*P. D. R.* v. 5.) At the coronation, Sunday, 3rd September, he carried the gold sceptre with the cross. His elder brother being alive and present, he did not as yet bear the gilt spurs.

In this year John de Limesi had £30 to defend the land of Pembroke, (*Pipe Roll*, 163,) possibly a last act of the expired wardship of the crown.

17th October, 1190, he witnessed a Rouen charter, as "Earl of Estrigol" (*H. of Ex.* i. 29); and in the *Annals of Waverley* he is called Earl of Striguil and Pembroke; and a retainer, John Maltravers, is mentioned as holding under him Henneford, co. Somerset, by the service of constable of Striguil Castle. In this year, also, the great roll of the Pipe mentions the "Honour of Striguil." In this Honour were 65½ knights' fees in Gloucestershire. (*Test. de Nevil*, 69, 70.)

2 Richard I., he was constable of Nottingham Castle, and was excommunicated by the Pope as a favourer of Prince John. Early in the reign, 1189, he was one of the lords joined with the two chief justiciaries in the government of the realm, (*H. of Ex.* i. 34,) and was surety for the king that he would meet the King of France at Easter, and proceed to the Holy Land. In the following year he escaped a payment "per libertatem sedendi in scaccarium," from which, and from fines having been levied before him, 5 and 10 Richard I., Foss infers that he was brought up to the law. He also, 1191, paid 200 marks into the Norman exchequer, part of a sum of 2000 marks, for the Norman half of the lands of Earl Giffard, including the chief seat of Longueville. These he retained until the conquest of Normandy, when, by charter at Lisieux, 1205, he gave to the King of France his castle of Orbec, and to Osbert de Rouvray those of Longueville and Molineux, retaining a power of redemption, on paying 500 marks, if he, the Earl Mareschal, did homage before

mid-May. Whether the earl redeemed these possessions is uncertain; but he did homage to the King of France for some Norman lands until his death, in 1219. (*Ibid.* i. 169; *Rot. Scacc. Norm.* cxxxvi.—viii.) From 2 to 6 Richard I., the earl was sheriff of Lincoln. He appears to have held Sussex all through the reign.

In 1191 the earl went to Richard, then in Sicily, on his way to Palestine; and the king, alarmed at the conduct of his chancellor Longchamp, named him, as William Earl of Striguil, one of a council to check the chancellor's proceedings, and to confer with the Archbishop of Rouen concerning the government of the realm.

“ Hugh Bardolph full fierce, William Mareschal his peer,
Geoffrey le Fitz Piers, William de la Bruere;
These were maintainors to sustain the crown,
And rightful governors the folk in field and town.”

In 1184 the earl's younger brother Henry appears to have married; if so, his wife probably died and he changed his vocation, for, 1193, he was elected Bishop of Exeter, in which see he died, October, 1206.

In the year 1197 the death of Prince Rhys produced various changes in South Wales. Griffith, his successor, was opposed by his brother Maelgon; and Geoffrey Fitz-Peter, the justiciary, entering the Marches with a considerable force, profited largely by their disunion. Rhys and Maelgon continued to hold much of Caermarthen and North Pembroke; but the earl's estates appear to have been well defended, though he himself was much engaged both in England and on the continent. It appears from various fines that he sat in court at Shrewsbury, about Epiphany, 1198; while the archbishop, his colleague, was engaged diplomatically with David of Wales. (*Fines*, i. 1.)

18th May he was again in Normandy, and witnessed a royal charter at Jumieges. (*Rot. Scacc. Norm.* ii. cl.)

Cœur de Lion died 6th April, 1199, and the earl, who was in attendance, swore a most acceptable fealty to John, whose title and character much needed such support. 7th April he witnessed a deed at Vaudreuil. (*Ibid.* ii.

xxxv.) He was confirmed in his hereditary office, and leaving John to secure the treasure at Chinon, and to wreak his vengeance upon Mans and Angers, he proceeded to England, where his management, with that of Archbishop Hubert and Fitz-Peter, led the nobles at Northampton to swear allegiance to the new monarch. He was named sheriff of Gloucester and Sussex, and had a confirmation of Boseham, and other family manors. 27th May he attended John's coronation at Westminster, was girded with the sword of the earldom of Striguil, and thus served at the royal table. 26th September he was with the king at Vernueil. It was probably at his request that John granted, in this year, to the Temple, a mill at Pembroke Castle Bridge, upon an arm of the sea. (*Rot. Chart.* 3.)

26th May, 1200, just after Arthur's cause had been abandoned by the King of France, the earl was directed to place William de Cayou in possession of the rents of the forest of Awi. (*Rot. Norm.* i. 23.) 2nd October Griffith ap Rhys had a safe conduct from the king to come and go, of which notice is sent to the sheriff of Gloucester. In this year also the earl witnessed the Jews' charter, (*H. of Ex.* i. 256,) and was bail for the chamberlain of Tancarville, that he should answer for his doings at a forbidden tournament. (*Rot. de Obl.* 75.) The king passed through St. Briavel's in November. (*Pipe Rolls*, 170.) In this year, or 1201, he had from the earl 200 marks of silver. (*H. of Ex.* i. 39.)

2nd May, 1201, John, at the earl's request, granted certain toll privileges to the burgesses of Pembroke. Later in the year, after John's visit to Paris, he, at the head of 100 knights, preceded the king into Normandy, (*R. Chart.* 95-8,) was 29th September at Harcourt, 2nd August with John at Chinon, and soon afterwards had a grant of 300 marks per annum for the keeping of Cardigan Castle. (*Rot. de Liberat.* 20-7.) He also witnessed a charter remitting to the monks of Canterbury the duty on certain wines. (*Mad. H. of Ex.* i. 766.) This was the year in which John divorced Joan, heiress of the

earldom of Gloucester, and married Isabella, daughter of Aymer, Earl of Angoulême, already affianced to the Comte de la Marche, who became on this account a deadly opponent of the English in the following year.

30th March, 1202, the earl was at Rouen, and 22nd April, the month of Arthur's murder, had custody of the castle of Lillebonne. 28th he was at Roche-Orival. 23rd May, and 14th and 18th of June, he was to assign to Roger de Portes, Earl Warren and others, certain lands in Normandy, in place of lands lost by them. Earl Warren was to be compensated in Lillebonne. 28th June he was at Rouen. 7th August he was to give to John de Augi the land of Augi, or Eu. (*Rot. Norm.* i. 47-50, 1-9.) 18th August he appeared at Caen and Le Mans, and so on, continuing in close attendance upon the most locomotive of monarchs, his resting-places being marked by the number of documents to which he bore witness. 7th September he tested a patent roll at Le Mans, relating to the Viscount de Limoges, taken at Mirabeau. (*Rot. Norm.* xvi. 43.) 13th December the seneschal of Poitou is ordered to furnish him with twenty *dolia* of wine, *de dono nostro*. (*Rot. Norm.* i. 65.) This was the year in which, on John's refusal to answer to Philip and his peers for the death of Arthur, Normandy, Anjou, Maine, and Touraine were attacked by the French and Bretons.

About this time seventy-seven Welsh foot-soldiers, and their seven constables or officers, were sent by John with certain other troops to Norway. 25th and 26th January, 1203, the earl was to allot to John and Richard Mareschal certain lands in Normandy. 22nd March the constable of Chester and Henry de Rolleston were directed to let the earl have six *carettae* of wine, quit of *mala tolta*. 10th July, being at Rouen, he was quitted for one-seventh of his demesne lands. 24th, 25th, and 26th July he tested royal rolls at Montfort. (*Rot. Norm.* i. 71, 84, 99, 100.) He also, in this year, had a grant of Goderich Castle, by the service of two knight's fees, and had 200 marks towards keeping up his castles. 4th and 11th

September he tested writs at Rouen; 9th October he was also there; 30th November at Gunnovil; 1st December at Cesarburg, and 3rd and 4th at Gunnovil. (*Rot. Norm.* i. 71-118.)

In 1204 the earl revisited England. 1st April he was at Marlborough, on his own property; 15th at Windsor; 25th June at Gillingham; and 1st August at Oxford. In this year also he was selected as the man of greatest vigour and capacity in the English court to relieve the gallant Roger de Lacy, besieged for seven months by the French king in Chateau Gaillard, the last hope and hold of the English, Vernueil and Rouen having already fallen. The earl marched to the ground with a body of 3000 horse and 400 foot, but owing to the late arrival of a flotilla of seventy boats, in which he trusted to destroy the floating bridge over the Seine, he was repulsed, the castle shortly afterwards was taken, and John, having lost the whole of his Norman possessions, fled to England.

In this year, 1204, Richard Manganell and Walter ap Cadivor promised the king a palfrey, William de Braose being their pledge, to have right against Robert Fitz-Richard, the earl's vassal, concerning Haverford, held by the service of one and one-third knight's fee. In this year also the earl's clerk, Master Michael, gave five marks and six otter skins to the king, to have the vacant land between St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, and the house of the sons of Brune, the Jew, in the city of London, recognized to be the inheritance of the said Michael. (*Rot. de. Obl.* 198, 218.)

7th February, 1205, the earl was at Abingdon, and next day at Woodstock. He paid four tons of wine for liberty to import forty from Normandy, (*Ibid.* i. 327,) and had a grant of 100 librates of land in the county of Bologne. (*C. R. P.* 9.) He appears also as sheriff of Gloucester, the county being farmed out to him. (*H. of Ex.* 191, 329.)

22nd March, 1206, he gave a palfrey for license to export forty quarters of wheat from Boseham, and 28th May was one of the lords sent to conduct William of

Scotland to a meeting with John at York. (*Rot. Lit. Pat.* i.) He was also named constable of St. Briavel's. In this year mention is made of three castles much celebrated in border warfare. William de Braose gave 800 marks, 3 *destriers*, 5 *chacuri*, 24 *seasi*, and 10 *leporarii*,³ for the fee and heirship for himself and his heirs of Grosmont, Skenfrith, and Llantilio Castles, with appurtenances. (*Rot. de Fin.* 338.)

11th February, 1208, the earl is directed to give up Cicester Castle to the king; and 6th March he is at Bristol. A day or two afterwards, John, then in the heat of his controversy with Pope Innocent concerning the nomination of Langton to Canterbury, thus addressed the justiciary of Ireland:—

“Know that on Wednesday (5 March) we arrived at Bristol, at which place W^m Earl Mareschal came to us unbidden, and in a disposition to comply with our will; and from Bristol we purpose proceeding towards the council which we are to hold at Winchester (on the 12 March); and although we wished that the said Earl would go and visit his lands until the day of the council, yet he would not quit our side, but intends to accompany us step by step to the council, disposed and ready, as he says, to execute our will.” (*P. Roll.* 124.)

The king also at the same time wrote to the barons and knights of Glamorgan, as they valued their lands, to put in order their houses, as they were wont to do in the castle bailey of Cardiff, and to keep ward there as was their duty. (*Rot. Lit. Pat.* 79.) On the 21st March the earl seems to have been in Ireland, probably enforcing the royal patent of Lord Mareschal for his kinsman. On the 22nd and 23rd was the Interdict. In this year the earl paid as scutage for a Scottish expedition £65 10s., upon 65½ knight's fees, held of the Honour of Striguil, and 40s. for Goderich. (*Dugd. Bar.*) He also paid 300 silver marks for the land of Offaly, with all castles upon it. (*Rot. de Obl.* 434.) While in Ireland he dared to

³ *Chacurus* is a hunter; *Leporarius*, a greyhound; *Seasus*, probably some kind of dog; *Destrier* is a saddle-horse; Palfrey, something better, for state.

extend his protection to his relative William de Braose, then most deservedly under the hot anger of the king. In this year also he had grants of the lands of William Martell in Somerset and Dorset, (*C. R. P.* 10,) and of a market at the town of Goderich Castle. At that time William de St. Ligo was sheriff of Pembroke. (*Rot. Lit. Pat.* 86.)

Among the indications of the comparative failure of the interdict is the success of John's expeditions against Wales and Ireland. 21st January, 1209, a levy was directed against the Welsh, (*C. R. P.* 3,) William, Earl of Salisbury being warden of the Marches, and William de Londres, keeper of Caermarthen Castle for the king. (*Rot. de Lib.* 142.) The preparation required was probably considerable, for it was not for a year that all was ready. Tuesday, 24th May, 1210, and Wednesday, John was at Cardiff, on the way to meet his army, dispatched by sea to Pembroke. Thence he went to Margam, where he was so well entertained that, on a subsequent occasion, he exempted the abbey from a general impost, little aware that meantime the monastic annalist was heaping infamy on his name by recording that he starved, in 1202, twenty-two prisoners to death in Corfe Castle. (*A. of Marg. and Pat. Rolls*, 34.) While there, 27th, "Fulco" was ordered to provide four ships for the royal service from Swansea to Pembroke for Saturday, 28th, an order which corresponds nearly with an entry in the *Liberate Roll* of three ships on a certain Saturday going between the same ports. (*Rot. de Lib.* 172.) On the 28th John went from Margam to Swansea, and thence, Monday, 30th, to Haverford, where he was on the 31st, and so to the muster of the Flemish and other soldiers at Holy Cross, "apud crucem subtus Pembroke." Here arrived with the treasure its servants, Thomas Fitz-Henry, and Hugh de Monasteriis, and received 40s. for the waggons, making divers payments. Here also were Gilbert de Clare, and Richard Mareschal, the earl's brother. (*Ibid.* 72-4.)

During John's stay at Pembroke, William de Braose appeared off the coast and offered 40,000 marks for his pardon. John probably distrusted his security as much as he disliked his person, and though at the instance of De Braose's nephew, William de Ferrars, John offered to see him and take him to Ireland, nothing was concluded, and De Braose, landing in Wales, laid waste the country. This baron, the author of the infamous Abergavenny massacre, was as false and brutal as John himself, but the chief offender seems to have been his wife, Maud de St. Valeri, a high-spirited woman, still, as "Moll Walbee," the reputed heroine of several Breconshire romances, and who, in refusing to give up her children as hostages, had added a significant hint about Prince Arthur. (*Dugd. Bar.* i. 417.)

John landed at Crook, near Waterford, probably on the 6th of June; was at Kilkenny the 23rd, and Dublin the 28th, and at Meath took possession of Maud de Braose and her children, who had fled to, and been taken at Carrickfergus. On their escape and recapture, he sent them to Windsor, where they are said to have been starved to death in 1210. De Braose himself died in 1211-12, in France.

John was near Dublin 23rd August, and on the 26th had recrossed and was at Fishguard, and next day at Haverford and Kidwelly; on the 28th at Margam; on the 30th at Newport; and on the 1st September at Bristol. Thus ended his Irish expedition, one of the few from which he returned without discredit. He left the Earl Mareschal behind as Deputy.

In the following spring, 12th March, 1211, the king was again at Abergavenny, (*Pat. Rolls*, i. p. 1,) probably in his way to his North Welsh expedition, which he pushed to the verge of Snowdon, entering by way of Leominster. It was on this occasion that he obtained as hostages twenty-eight children, whom he is said to have hanged a few months afterwards, in 1213, while preparing a second inroad, which however he pushed no further than Chester.

8th May, in this year, John, being at Freemantle, paid a man 6s. for the heads of six Welshmen, brought to him at Rochester. (*Pat. Rolls*, 158.)

In 1211 the earl founded the priory of St. John the Evangelist, and shortly afterwards the abbey of Craigne-managh, or Duisk, in Kilkenny.

In 1212, 21st May, John, by letters addressed to Fulk de Breante, bailiff of Glamorgan, restored to William de Karrio (Carew) his house of Karrio, and the lands he held when the king was at Pembroke on his way to Ireland. (*Pat. Rolls*, 125.) This is no doubt the same William who claimed, in 1207, to have held Moulsoford, Berks, from the time of Henry I., and who had lands in Dorset, Somerset, Glamorgan, and Ireland. (*Rot. de Obl.* 414, 491.) 26th May Rhys ap Griffith was allowed by the king the whole of the lands which Maelgon ap Rhys held of the Honour of Cardigan, excepting two commotes. The earl also had permission, and 30th October performed homage to Prince Henry, who was specially committed to his care. (*Rot. Lit. Pat.* i.) In this year John had contemplated an expedition into Wales, and summoned the Earl Mareschal and others to meet him at Chester, on the 19th August. This, however, did not take place, and the musters were dismissed with a sort of apology on the 16th August. (*Pat. Rolls*, 175-6.)

15th May, 1213, the earl discharged the unpleasant duty of witnessing John's resignation of his crown into the hands of the papal legate. 10th June he was at Ospringe, and 21st he was detained in England by the king's affairs, and the justiciary of Ireland was ordered to attend to his estates there. 19th October, being warden of the Welsh Marches, he gave the king £1000, or marks, to have restored to him livery of Haverford Castle, which Robert Fitz-Richard held under the earl in fee, paying for it at Christmas, Paschal, and Michaelmas, each fifty marks. (*Rot. de Obl.* 499.) Undeterred by the reputed end of Henry I., the royal appetite seems to have kept pace with the royal troubles, for at Monmouth, 28th November, 1213, Roger, the son of Nichol, agrees

to give the king all the lampreys he can get, if he will request the Earl Mareschal to grant him in farm the manor of Langeford, co. Gloucester. (*Ibid.* 511, Madox, i. 481.) In this year the earl was made governor of Caermarthen, Cardigan, and Gower (probably Swansea) Castles, (*Dugd. Bar.*,) confirmed 29th January, 1214, (*Rot. Lib. Pat.* i.,) in consideration, probably, of the expenses of which offices, he was quitted of 200 marks of his payment for Haverford. (*Rot. de Obl.* 522.)

Early in 1214 John crossed the sea, and prepared for the campaign which terminated in the defeat of his troops at Bovines, and the destruction of his hopes of conquest on the continent. 8th March he wrote from Rochelle to the Earl Mareschal, reporting the safe arrival of himself and most of his army on the 15th February. (*Pat. Rolls*, i. p. i.) During the king's absence the earl arranged the formal removal of the interdict, and soon afterwards, with the king, he besieged and took Rochester Castle. 4th November he had custody of Gerald, son of Philip Prendergast, a hostage afterwards exchanged for his brother David. (*Rot. Lit. Pat.* i.) Later in the month the barons met in solemn assembly at Bury, and swore upon its high altar to press their rights upon the king at Christmas.

19th February, 1215, on his way to Northampton, John from Blisworth issued a safe conduct to the northern barons, who were to meet the Archbishop and the Earl Mareschal at Oxford on the 1st August. (*Pat. Rolls*, ii.) At Epiphany John was brought to bay, and the Archbishop, the Bishop of Ely, and the Earl Mareschal were his pledges that he would meet the barons at Easter. Easter found the barons at Stamford, whence they marched to Brackley, where they were met on the Monday after the octaves of Easter by the Earl, Earl Warren, and Archbishop Langton on the part of John, then at Oxford. The various meetings then held did not prove satisfactory, and the barons, assuming the title of "the Army of God and Holy Church," retired to Northampton, which however, being garrisoned by mercenaries, they

failed to take. Thence they went by Bedford to London, where they were well received, and whence they summoned by letter, and under penalties, the royal adherents, and among them the Earl and John Mareschal. The Mareschals neglected to obey, but finally were sent by John from Odiham, and meeting the barons, settled the preliminaries of the great charter. 27th May the archbishop and others had a safe conduct from the barons to meet the king at Staines. (*Pat. Rolls*, ii.)

Upon the sealing at Runnymede, 15th June, 1215, the Earl, the Archbishop, and the Bishop of Ely became cautions for the king that he would give the requisite satisfaction, the settlement of points connected with which was no doubt the cause of John's daily visits to Runnymede from Windsor, from the 18th to the 23rd of June.

A month later, 15th July, John, being between Newbury and Abingdon, and unwilling to meet the barons at Oxford on the 16th, sent the earl and others with letters in his stead, while he went to Clarendon and Woodstock, being however actually, as would appear, in Oxford on the day of, and for the week following, the appointed time of meeting. 13th September, being at Dover, John sent various ecclesiastics and two laymen, John Mareschal being one, to Pope Innocent, requesting aid against the barons. (*Pat. Rolls*, 73.) Later in the year, from 13th October to 6th December, he was again before Rochester, which had been surrendered by the archbishop, and was now governed by D'Albini. After a three months' siege he retook the castle, and then, disregarding the barons, marched northwards as far as Berwick.

During this year the earl, no doubt through his officers, was directed, 13th June, to receive certain hostages, and then to liberate Rhys Boscanus. He also had custody of the see of St. David's, and, 20th August, liberty for a "Navigium" to come to Ros, (co. Pembroke,) providing it did not injure Waterford town. 21st October he is directed to give up Sweinsh (Swansea) Castle to the Bishop of Hereford, and, 18th November, the bishop being dead, all the castles which belonged to William de

Braose, and were in the bishop's hands, were directed to be given up to the Earl Mareschal. 22nd December the Irish justices were ordered to give up to him the castle of Dumas, and neglecting this order, they received a reprimand soon afterwards. (*Rot. Lit. Pat. i.*)

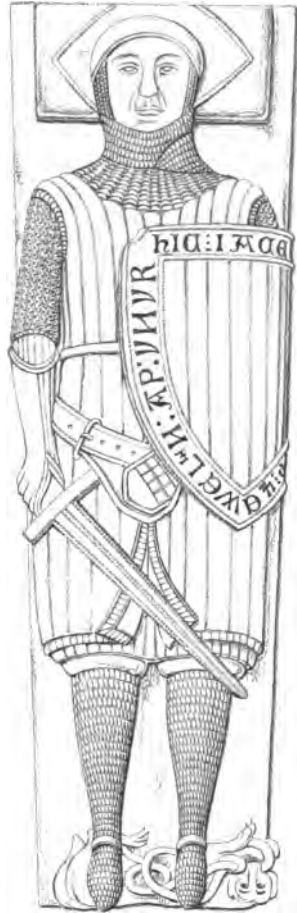
It is a very remarkable proof of the firmness and moderation of the Earl Mareschal, and of the general respect for his character and abilities, that, although a loyal adherent to John, and much in his company during the year of his nephew's murder, and of some of his worst excesses, no man ever attributed any of them to his counsels. Philip of France always exhibited towards him great personal respect, and though opposed to the barons in the field, it is clear that they regarded him, and with truth, as a believer in the justice of their demands, and as one of the very few wise, prudent, and honest persons to whom the king was occasionally disposed to listen. The landing of Lewis, 30th May, 1216, and his reception in London on the 2nd June, rendered John's cause desperate, but he was still loyally supported by the earl, and by Hubert de Burgh, the gallant defender of Dover Castle. Both, however, must have felt greatly relieved by the death of John,

“Qui moriens multum sedavit in orbe tumultum,”
and which occurred 18th (19th) October, 1216.

(*To be continued.*)

LLANARMON IN YALE, DENBIGHSHIRE.

THIS parish consists of fourteen townships, of which thirteen are in the Hundred of Yale, and County of Denbigh, the remaining one being in Flintshire. The names of two are Bodidris and Gelligynan. The former was the residence of Llewelyn ab Ynyr, one of the warriors who distinguished themselves in the battle of Crogen, in 1165,



Effigies, from Llanarmon yn Iâl Church.

H. Longueville Jones del.

J. H. S. Jones sc.



when the English were signally defeated. For his services in this battle he had a grant of the township of Gelligynan; and, on the same occasion, new armorial bearings were conferred on him. For, while in conversation after the battle with his Prince, he accidentally drew his left hand, smeared with gore, across his sword, and impressed the marks of his four bloody fingers on the blade, which the Prince observing, ordained that he should carry similar marks on his shield, viz., "Paly of eight *argent* and *gules*."

The tomb of his son, Gruffydd ab Llewelyn, was removed at the Dissolution from Valle Crucis Abbey to the church of his native parish. The local tradition about whom is that, having gone to Palestine during the Crusades, and when engaged in storming a town, he had his feet on the walls, when he was terribly wounded in the abdomen, and his bowels fell down between his legs. He still continued to fight for some time, when a dog seized his bowels, and began to devour them. At the foot of this tomb, as will be noticed further on, this incident is supposed to be commemorated.¹

The estates of Bodidris have descended lineally from these two heroes to the Lloyds of Mostyn, their present owners; and the ancient mansion of that name will be described and illustrated in a future Number of the Journal.

The parish church, which is under the invocation of St. Germanus, as its name indicates, consists of two equal aisles, (an arrangement common in this county,) and is 83 feet by 44 feet in external dimensions. It was recased, or rather its outer walls were rebuilt, in 1736; and the windows, which are all of the round-headed, *pseudo-Italian* style of that period, betray this circumstance.

¹ A similar tradition exists with regard to other knights of the middle ages. In the church of Overton-Longueville, Huntingdonshire, there is a recumbent figure of a knight of the Longueville family, (who were settled there soon after the Conquest,) with a dog at his feet, devouring his bowels. It would be worth while to collect instances of this truly sanguinary incident from other localities.

The aisles are, however, divided by a range of six piers, bearing four-centered arches of the fifteenth century. Over the west end of the northern or oldest aisle, for the altar is at its east end, is a small cot, with two bells upon the gable. In this same aisle is suspended a good brass chandelier of the fifteenth century, in fair preservation, represented in the accompanying engraving.



The font bears date 1737,—a hideous, nondescript, baluster-shaped thing, and the sooner it is replaced by a suitable one the better.

In the south wall of the south aisle, near the east end, is the recumbent figure of Gruffydd ab Llewelyn, mentioned above. The figure is no doubt a portrait, from the peculiar idiosyncrasy of the features. It is painted

all over by modern hands, and no value can therefore be attached to the colours; but the various articles of dress are well made out, and the details are worth studying, especially the fastening of the shirt of mail on the neck, and the stuffing of the hose.

In front of the east window of this south aisle, and partially blocking it up, stands the tomb of Sir Evan Lloyd, of Bodidris, a direct descendant of Llewelyn ab Ynyr. It bears the date 1639, and is of interest from the armorial bearings on the shields with which it is adorned. They are as follows; but it should be observed that some of the tinctures have evidently been either mistaken by the painter, or else obliterated by damp, and that the quarterings are a few only—oddly selected—of the number to which Sir Evan Lloyd was entitled:—

On an escutcheon upon the summit of the tomb,—
Party per pale; dexter, paly of 8 *or* and *gules* (Lloyd); sinister, per pale *ermine* and *erminois*, over all a lion rampant *or* (Tudor Trevor).

Crest,—On a wreath a lion rampant *or*.

On four shields below (from dexter to sinister):—

1. Tudor Trevor (same as above).
2. *Argent*, 3 lions passant regardant *gules*.
(Cynan ap Iago ap Idwal.)
3. *Or*, a lion rampant *azure*, langued and armed *gules*.
(Cadwgan, of Nannau.)
4. Within a border engrailed *or*, on a field *sable*, a lion rampant *argent*, langued and armed *gules*.
(Davydd Goch, of Penmachno.)

On fourteen shields below (from dexter to sinister):—

1. *Vert*, 3 eagles displayed in fesse *or*.
(Owain Gwynedd.)
2. *Argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, langued and armed *gules*.
(Madoc ap Meredith, of Powys.)
3. *Argent*, a fret *vert*.
(Eyton, of Shropshire? There were two families of Eyton, and the bearing is rightly described above.)

4. *Vert*, a lion rampant *argent*?
(Gwaithvoed, of Powys.)
5. *Gules*? a chevron *or* between 3 Saxon's heads
couped proper.
(Ednyfed Vychan.)
6. Paly of 8 *or* and *gules*, over all a lion rampant
sable, langued and armed *gules*.
(Griffith Maelor.)
7. *Or*, a lion rampant *gules*?
(Bleddyn ap Cynfyn.)
8. *Vert*, a chevron between 3 wolves' heads erased, 2
and 1, *argent*?
(Ririd Flaidd, of Penllyn.)
9. *Azure*, a lion passant gardant *or*.
(Llewelyn Aurdorchog, of Yale.)
10. *Sable*, a chevron *or* between 3 goats' heads, erased
of the second.
(Ithel Velyn, of Yale.)
11. *Gules*, on a chevron between 3 boars' heads couped
argent, 3 trefoils of the first.
(Thelwall, of Plasyward.)
12. *Argent*, a cross *gules*.
(Vere.)
13. *Argent*, a fesse *sable* between 3 choughs, 2 and 1
sable.
(Ward.)
14. *Sable*, a chevron *argent* between 3 water-bougets
of the second.
(Bushell.)

There is a shield of the Caroline period imbedded in the south wall on the outside. Its bearings are,—Party per pale. *Dexter*,—Quarterly, 1 and 4 a chevron between 3 stars; 2 and 3 a lion rampant. *Sinister*,—Quarterly, 1 and 4 on a bend bordered *ermine*, a cinquefoil between 2 mullets; 2 and 3 a cross bordered.

In the same wall, on the outside, also stands the effigy of an ecclesiastic, once no doubt recumbent, but now imbedded upright in a slightly retiring recess. It is carved in the carboniferous sandstone of the country, and is

much defaced by weather. The drapery of the chasuble, as will be seen from the accompanying engraving, is peculiarly stiff; it may be of the fifteenth century, but it is not certainly known whom it commemorates. Mr. Morris, of Shrewsbury, considers it, with great probability, to be that of John Lloyd, Abbot of Valle Crucis, who flourished in this century, and of whom mention is made in *Arch. Camb.*, First Series, i. pp. 27, 28. Preferring that his remains should be placed with those of his ancestors, he may have directed that they should be interred at Llanarmon. He was brother of Tudor ap Davydd Lloyd, of Bodidris, which Tudor was the lineal ancestor of Sir Evan Lloyd, whose tomb has been described above.

R. W., T. M., E. L. B.

REPORT OF THE EXCAVATIONS AT WROXETER.

It has been long known that the village of Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury, stood on a small part of the site of an ancient Roman city, and the indications given by the early writers left no difficulty in identifying it. Ptolemy, about A.D. 120, couples it with Deva (Chester) as one of the two towns in the district of the Cornavii, and calls it *Ὀυροκόνηιον*. In the second British Iter of Antoninus, this same town is spoken of by the name of Uroconium, which is probably a mere error of the scribes who copied the manuscripts, as in a later Iter it is called Viroconium, which exactly represents the Greek name as given by Ptolemy. The tract *De Situ Britannia*, which goes under the name of Richard of Cirencester, calls it, in the text of the work, Uriconium, but in the Diaphragmata, or Itineraries, at the end, the name occurs several times under the forms Viriconium, Virioconium, Uriconium, and Urioconium. In the list of towns given by the anonymous geographer of Ravenna it occurs as "Uriconium Cornovinorum." We can hardly doubt, from a comparison of these authorities, that the true name of the town was Viroconium; but it seems also very probable that, at a late period of the Roman occupation of the island, it had become changed into Uriconium.

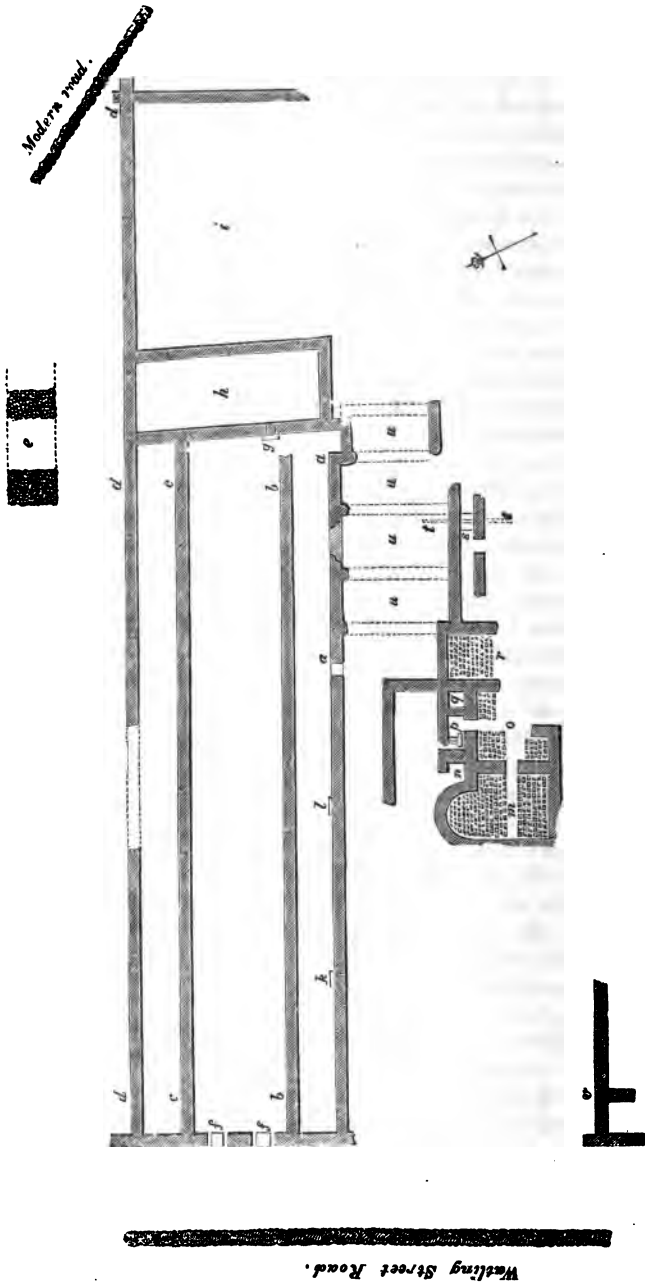
This is the name which antiquaries have been in the habit of giving to it, though it is not clear how it came to be adopted.

We know that, for several centuries past, the soil of Wroxeter has furnished an abundance of objects of antiquity, which have been picked up, and sometimes preserved as curiosities, and of which a few have found their way into public collections; and one or two partial excavations, made at intervals during the last century and a half, led to the discovery of Roman rooms, pavements, and hypocausts. No attempt had, however, been made to explore the site of the ancient city, either extensively or systematically, until the present year. A Committee of Excavations was formed last year, and permission liberally given by the Duke of Cleveland, who is the possessor of the greater part of the land, and by Lord Berwick, who possesses the rest, to open the ground, and carry the plans of excavation into effect. The excavations were commenced on the 3rd of February, 1859.

The circuit of the walls of the Roman city are very distinctly marked by a ridge of earth in nearly their whole circuit of we believe upwards of three miles. They form a very irregular oval, and the earth within the walls is distinguished from that without by its dark colour, caused by a mixture of burnt materials. The surface of the ground, too, is covered everywhere with small fragments of Roman pottery, brick, and mortar, which have been broken and brought to the surface by the operations of agriculture, and perhaps by other causes. Nearly in the centre of the space inclosed within the walls, and almost on the top of the elevation on which the greater part of the city of Uriconium was built, appears an imposing mass of Roman masonry, the only part of the Roman buildings which remained above ground. It stands in a large field where two roads separate, and forms a striking object from either. On the northern side this wall presents the appearance of the exterior of a building, while on the other remained the traces of vaulted roofs which had sprung from it. It was thought advisable to commence the excavations at this spot, partly because, as there were undoubted remains of buildings to guide us, we should be able at once to ascertain the depth at which the ruins lay underground—a point of great importance in respect to the prospect of important discoveries. A pit was accordingly sunk on the northern side of the Roman wall just alluded to, which is popularly known by the name of the "Old Wall," the bottom of the masonry of which was only found at a depth of 14 feet beneath the present surface of the land, and it sank seven feet into the sand which forms the under stratum of the soil. From this point, trenches were carried to the northward of the line of the Old Wall,

which ran nearly east and west, and these brought successively to light a series of parallel walls, marked *b b*, *c c*, and *d d* in the accompanying plan, *a a* representing the Old Wall. These walls were traced during their whole extent, with interruptions, caused no doubt by the tearing up of the masonry for building materials in comparatively modern times. The northernmost of these parallel walls, *d d d*, was traced from west to east to a distance of 340 feet, when the progress of the excavators was arrested by a modern hedge and road. It was subsequently discovered that this long wall bordered a street, a regular pavement of which, composed of small round stones, resembling that found in many of our older towns at the present day, was met with at *e* in the plan. The wall *d d* terminated to the west in a wall running at right angles to it, which has now been traced to a considerable distance southwardly, and there can be no doubt that it also bordered upon a street, the site of which is occupied by the modern Watling Street Road.

It thus seems evident that the building to which these walls belonged formed the corner of two streets of ancient Uriconium, which crossed each other at right angles. Its dimensions would seem to indicate that it was a public building, but it would be premature in the present state of our knowledge to attempt to form an opinion on its character. The two walls *b b* and *c c* inclose a rectangular area, 226 feet long by 30 feet wide, which appears to have had in its whole extent a uniform pavement formed of small bricks, three inches long by an inch broad, set very neatly in herring-bone fashion. The walls *c c* and *d d* were not quite parallel, the space between them being 14 feet wide at its western end, and 16 feet at the eastern end. At the latter was found a pavement in rather fine mosaic, presenting the ordinary patterns of Roman tessellated pavements. About the middle of the outer wall, *d d*, the traces of the wall were lost through a considerable space; but the broken condition of the masonry at each end of this breach seemed to show that it had been caused by the carrying away of the materials for the use of the mediæval builders. It is probable, however, that there was here an entrance, and the desire to obtain the large stones forming the doorway was perhaps the cause of the tearing up of the masonry. The two walls *b b* and *c c* also presented several breaches, where there may have been doorways, though no distinct traces of anything of this kind were met with. There may have been a doorway at the eastern end of the wall *b b*, as it was not traced up to the eastern wall. In the wall which formed the western end of this central area, and which separated it from the street now represented by the Watling Street Road, were two original openings



Plan of the Excavations at Wroxeter.

in the wall, within which were found, evidently in their original position, in one a large squared stone, and in the other two similarly squared stones placed one upon another. One of these was bevilled off at the upper edge into a plain moulding, and their general appearance lead to the belief that they had formed the bases of something—perhaps of large columns. Here therefore may perhaps have been the principal entrance into the long and extensive area which occupied the middle of this building, which must have been designed for some public purposes. Its herring-bone pavement of bricks, which is considered generally to have belonged to open courts, combined with its great breadth and extent, would lead us to suppose that it was not roofed, while several capitals, bases, and portions of shafts of columns, all of a very plain and rather late character, which were found scattered about, show that it was not devoid of architectural decoration. Nothing was found to indicate the exact character of this building. In the first excavation, at the eastern end, were found two or three links of a rather large iron chain, and a small iron trident which appears to have formed the head of a staff. Among the pieces of fresco-painting from the walls, one was picked up containing three letters of what had been a large and formal inscription; but, from the manner in which these fragments were scattered about, we could not venture to say to what particular part of the building this piece belonged.

At the eastern extremity of the large central area, at *g* in the plan, there was a step, formed of one large squared stone, and above it a decided passage or doorway through the wall, leading into an inclosure, *h*, which had no pavement, and which, from the appearance of the walls, appeared to have been an open court. The walls here were, as represented in the plan, not quite at right angles to each other. Beyond this court extended a larger area, bounded by the continuation of the wall *d d d*, and by a wall rising at right angles to it at the point where the hedge and modern road prevented this wall from being traced any further. No pavement could be traced in this area, which may perhaps have been a garden.

The continuation of the "Old Wall," *a a*, was traced westward, after a short interruption, to the whole extent of the interior area we have been describing, forming one side of a long narrow inclosure, of which the other side was formed by the wall *b b*, and which was uniformly 14 feet wide. The appearance of the Old Wall, which formed one side of it, and other circumstances, leave little doubt that this was an open alley, to which there was probably some entrance at the western end from the street, and there may perhaps have been a passage out from it at the other

end also. Herring-bone pavement was found here and there in this passage. At *l* and *k*, two stone steps were found, similar to that at *g*, with openings, or doorways, through the wall. The step at *k* was very much worn by the feet of people who had passed over it, which showed that this entrance to whatever lay beyond it had been very much used. It may be well here to remark that this wall, and the "Old Wall," of which it was the continuation, is just 3 feet thick, which is the ordinary thickness of the walls which have been uncovered during these excavations. It is somewhat curious that this is the thickness prescribed in our early mediæval municipal regulations for the party walls of houses in a town. The two walls *b b* and *c c* were, however, 4 feet thick, and the northern wall, *d d*, 3 feet 9 inches.

Circumstances have obliged us to fill up the whole of the excavations described above, but what we are now going to describe remains still open, and in fact the excavations are only in progress. Through the kindness of the proprietor of the land, the Duke of Cleveland, the Committee of Excavations has obtained absolute possession for a year, on payment of a rent to the farmer, of two acres of ground lying to the south of the Old Wall and its continuation (including that wall as its northern boundary), and bounded to the west by the hedge of the Watling Street Road. This ground has been inclosed by a strong fence of hurdles, and has an entrance from the road.

After having traced satisfactorily the buildings described above, the excavators were directed to cross the southern wall of those buildings at the step at *l*, and to carry a trench southward at right angles to it. They seem to have come into some open courts, which have not yet been carefully explored, because the trench brought them to the semicircular end of the hypocaust marked *m* in the plan. The hypocaust, which had warmed a handsome room, 37 feet long, by 25 feet wide, was in a state of very perfect preservation when opened, although the floor which once covered it had entirely disappeared. The pillars, which were formed of Roman square bricks, placed one upon another without mortar, and of which 120 were counted, were from 2 to 3 feet 10 inches high. Unfortunately, during the time we were excluded from the field, nearly all these pillars have been thrown down, and much wanton destruction has been committed in the excavations which were then open. The northern end of this hypocaust, the wall of which remained to the height of several feet, presents an imposing mass of masonry, and furnishes the interesting fact that the Roman houses were plastered and painted in *fresco* externally as well as internally. The exterior of the semicircular wall at the north end of this hypocaust was painted red, with stripes of

yellow. Near it lay an immense stone, hewn into the shape to fit the semicircular wall of the hypocaust, which had evidently formed part of a massive band of such stones at some height in the wall. A strong piece of iron is soldered into it with lead, for the purpose of attaching something to the building externally.¹ A little alley, considerably wider than the spaces between the pillars of bricks, ran across this hypocaust *m*, and through an opening in the wall, into another hypocaust, *o*, which has not yet been entirely cleared. It also had only some fragments of the cement of the floor remaining. This second hypocaust was entered from without by a rather large archway at *p*, which again was approached by a flight of three steps, each step composed of one large well-squared stone, descending from a square platform, which was apparently on a level with the original floors of the rooms. The masonry here was so characteristic, and in such good condition, and the spot so interesting in several points of view, that it has been given in the accompanying engraving from a drawing by a talented young artist of Shrewsbury, Mr. Hillary Davies. It will give the reader also some notion of the commanding position of the Roman city. In the background we see the steeple of Wroxeter Church, at the distance of about half a mile; and the distance is formed by the Stretton Mountains, Lawley Hill and Caer-Caradoc, remarkable for their peaked forms, and the still more distant Breidden. When the steps were first opened, a broken shaft of a large column was found lying across them, which was removed, and raised upright on the platform above, as it appears in our engraving. The platform at the bottom of the steps, or at least the corner of it farthest from the arched entrance to the hypocaust, seems to have been used by the last occupiers of this mansion (for it was certainly to a mansion that these rooms belonged) as a receptacle for the dust swept from floors and passages, for the earth, for about a foot deep on the floor, was literally filled with articles such as coins, hair-pins, fibulæ, broken pottery and glass, bones of birds and animals which have been eaten, and a variety of other such objects.

To the east of the entrance of the hypocausts, a small room only eight feet square was found, which had a herring bone pavement like that of the great inclosure to the north of the Old Wall. A rather wide passage through the eastern wall of this small room led into another room with a hypocaust, the floor of which is also gone. The pillars of this hypocaust were rather more neatly constructed, but they seem to have been considerably

¹ An accurate drawing of this stone has been made, and is preserved.

lower than those of the hypocausts previously opened. This hypocaust was the scene of a very interesting discovery. Abundant traces of burning in all parts of the site leave no doubt that the city of Uriconium was plundered, and afterwards burnt, by some of the barbarian invaders of Roman Britain at the close of the Romano-British period, that is, towards the middle of the fifth century. The human remains which have been met with in different parts bear testimony to a frightful massacre of the inhabitants. It would seem that a number of persons had been pursued to the buildings immediately to the south of the line of the Old Wall, and slaughtered there; for in trenching across what were perhaps open courts to the south and south-east of the door through the wall at *l*, remains of at least four or five skeletons were found, and in what appears to have been the corner of a yard at *n*, outside the semicircular end of the hypocaust first discovered, lay the skull and some of the bones of a very young child. In the last of the hypocausts we have been describing, three skeletons were found, that of a person who appears to have died in a crouching position in one of the corners, and two others stretched on the ground by the side of the wall. An examination of the skull of the person in the corner leaves no room for doubting that he was a very old man. One at least of the others was a female. Near the old man lay a little heap of Roman coins, in such a manner as to show that they must have been contained in a confined receptacle, and a number of small iron nails lying among them, with traces of decomposed wood, prove that this was a little box, or coffer. The remains of the wood are found attached to two or three of the coins. We are justified, from all these circumstances, in concluding that, in the midst of the massacre of Roman Uriconium, these three persons—perhaps an old man and two terrified women—had sought to conceal themselves by creeping into the hypocaust; and perhaps they were suffocated there, or, when the house was delivered to the flames, the falling rubbish may have blocked up the outlet so as to make it impossible for them to escape. It is not likely that they would have been followed into such a place as this hypocaust. These coins were 132 in number, and the following description of them has been given by Mr. Roach Smith:—

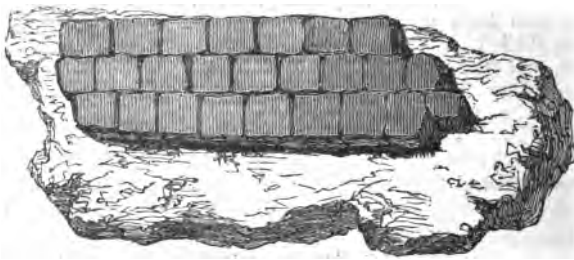
TETRICUS. One, much worn, of the <i>Fides Militum</i> type.....	1
CLAUDIUS. One, <i>rev.</i> CONSECRATIO; an eagle.....	1
CONSTANTINE, the Elder. <i>Obv.</i> CONSTANTINVS . MAX . AVG. Head diademed, or wreathed, to the right. <i>Rev.</i> GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers with spears and shields, standing; between them two standards; or (in three instances) a single standard.	
<i>Mint marks</i> (exergual letters): P. CONST., 3; TR. P., 6; S. L. C., 1; illegible, 3	13

CONSTANS. <i>Obv.</i> Much worn or decayed. <i>Rev.</i> FEL . TEMP . REPARATIO. The emperor holding a globe and a standard, standing in a galley rowed by a Victory. This coin is altogether much worn. It possibly may have been plated	1
CONSTANTINE II. <i>Obv.</i> CONSTANTINVS . IVN . NOB . C. Laureated head, to the right; bust in armour. <i>Rev.</i> GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers standing; between them two standards, and on the same a wreath, or other object, in the field. <i>Exergual letters:</i> TR . P . OF TR . S ., 15; P . L . C ., 9; CONST., 3; illegible, 9; total	36
CONSTANTIUS II. <i>Obv.</i> T . L . IVL . CONSTANTIVS . NOB . C. Laureated head, to the right, bust in armour. <i>Rev.</i> GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers, &c., as on the coins of the preceding. <i>Exergual letters:</i> TR . S ., 3; * P ., 1; SMTS, 1; total	5
JULIAN. A plated denarius. <i>Obv.</i> FL . CL . IVLIANVS . P . F . AVG. Diademed head to the right. <i>Rev.</i> VOTIS V MVLT . XX, within a wreath ...	1
HELENA. <i>Obv.</i> T . L . IVL . HELENÆ AVG. Head to the right. <i>Rev.</i> FAX PVBLICA. A female figure standing and holding in the right hand a branch, and in the left hand a <i>hasta pura</i> . In the field, a cross (+); in the exergue, TR . P . Another, without the cross. Total	2
THEODORA. <i>Obv.</i> FL . THEODORÆ AVG. Head to the right. <i>Rev.</i> PIETAS ROMANA. A female standing suckling an infant: in the exergue, TR . P	1
URBS ROMA. <i>Obv.</i> VRBS ROMA. Galeated head of Rome, to the left. <i>Rev.</i> Romulus and Remus nursed by the wolf; above, two stars; on two, two stars and a wreath. In the exergue: FL . C ., 11; TR . P . OF TR . S ., 10; illegible, 3; total	24
CONSTANTINOPOLIS. <i>Obv.</i> CONSTANTINOPOLIS. Bust of personified Constantinople, helmed, and holding a sceptre, to the left. <i>Rev.</i> A winged Victory, with <i>hasta pura</i> and shield; her feet upon the prow of a galley, to the left. <i>Exergual letters:</i> TR . P ., 20; P . L . C . OF S . L . C ., 9; O . SIS, 1; S . CONST., 1; illegible, 3; total	34
VALENS. <i>Obv.</i> D . N . VALENS Diademed head, to the right. <i>Rev.</i> SECVRITAS Victory with wreath and palm branch, marching to the left. Much corroded.....	1
Rude copies of some of the foregoing	6
Extremely corroded	6
Total number	132

This is, we believe, the first instance which has occurred in this country, in which we have had the opportunity of ascertaining what particular coins, as being then in daily circulation, an inhabitant of a Roman town in Britain, at the moment when the Roman domination in this country was expiring, carried about with him. Mr. Roach Smith, speaking of the great majority of these coins, those of the Constantine family, remarks,—“I suspect these coins were sent into Britain even after the time of Valens, because they are all comparatively sharp and fresh. It is not improbable that the procurators at Treves and at Lugdunum may have had large stores of these coins by them, which they sent out at intervals.” A consideration of these coins gives us an

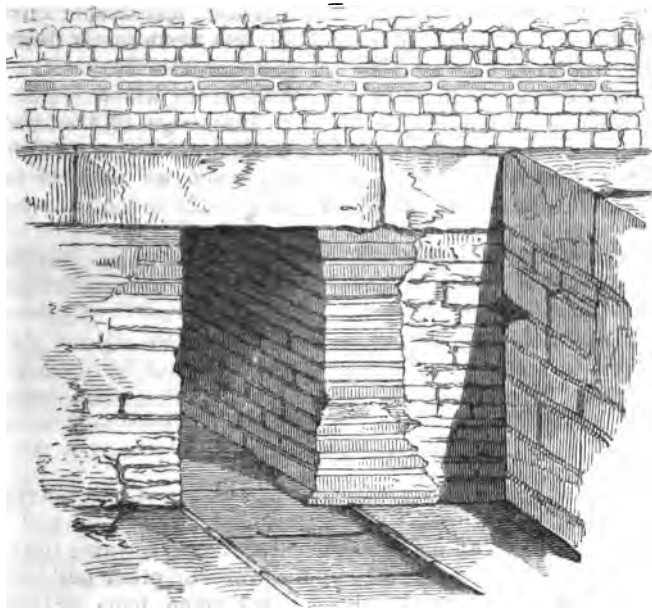
approximation, at least, towards the date at which Uriconium must have been destroyed; Mr. Roach Smith agrees in the opinion that a comparison of them points to the very latest period previous to the establishment of the Anglo-Saxons. They show us that at that time the great mass of the circulating medium consisted of coins of the Constantine family, which again explains to us why the first coinage of the Anglo-Saxons was nearly all copied from the coins of the emperors of that family. Again, the care with which these small copper coins (for only one is of plated silver) seem to have been hoarded up, and the anxiety of their possessor to preserve them in the midst of a frightful calamity, may perhaps assist us in forming an estimate of the relative value of money at this period.

The space to the northward of these hypocausts has as yet been only slightly excavated, but one wall, which was partly uncovered, near the hypocaust last mentioned, represented a mode of ornamentation which we think is unique in this country; the inner surface of the wall instead of being stuccoed and painted in *fresco*, was tessellated, the tessellæ, alternately of dark and light stones, one-half by three-fifths of an inch square, being set into the cement. A fragment of this tessellated wall is represented in the annexed wood-cut. Immediately beyond this spot



we come upon the rooms which joined up to the south side of the Old Wall, and which also have been as yet very imperfectly examined. The walls which divided these rooms are indicated by the dotted lines at *u u u u*; and it appears from the remains, which are distinctly visible on the face of the Old Wall, that they had vaulted roofs of the kind technically called barrel roofs. In one of these rooms was found a quantity of burnt wheat, which would lead us to suppose that they might have been store rooms. To the south of these rooms is a long passage, which appears to have communicated at one end with the floor of the room in the hypocaust of which the skeletons were found, and which has not yet been followed to its eastern termination. At *s*, in the

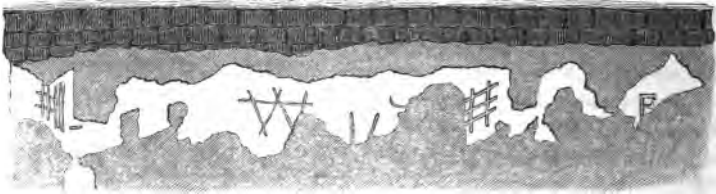
plan, this passage is interrupted by a square pit in very good masonry, through which a drain, *tt* in the plan, runs, nearly north and south, which is represented in the accompanying cut, from a drawing by Mr. Hillary Davies.



Drain in the Roman Ruins at Wroxeter.

The bed of this drain is formed of the large square Roman roof tiles, with the flanged edges turned upwards so as to form the sides. To the south of this passage lay other domestic apartments, the hypocaust of one of which was brought to light by the excavators before they were subjected to a temporary interruption in their labours. The stucco of the southern face of the wall, forming the southern side of the passage just alluded to, presented an inscription scrawled in large straggling characters, incised with some sharp pointed instrument, such as a stylus, and closely resembling in character the similar inscriptions which have been found on walls in Pompeii. When first uncovered, two lines of this inscription, perhaps the whole of it, seemed to have been perfectly well preserved, but, before anybody had had the opportunity of examining it all, two casual visitors, with walking sticks, amused themselves with breaking off the plaster, in order apparently to try its strength, and were not observed by the workmen until the

first line had been completely destroyed, and the second, which had been a shorter one, was very much broken into, though just enough remained to show that it must have been written in Latin.² Before a tracing or drawing could be made of it, the farmer, in a fit of ill-humour, excluded the workmen and all who were concerned in the excavations from the field, and during this time what still remained of the inscription has been nearly destroyed by the weather, and perhaps by some unfriendly hand. Thus have we lost all the advantage of a discovery which might have been singularly important for our knowledge of the state of Britain at this period, through mere mischievous wantonness. All that remained of this inscription when we were at length enabled to have it copied, is represented in the accompanying cut.



Remains of a Wall Inscription.

At the moment when the interruption in the excavations, already alluded to, took place, a trench had been opened from the hedge of the Watling Street Road eastward towards the hypocausts, and had brought to light the walls of other buildings, at *v* in the plan. These buildings have since been extensively explored, and will furnish the subject of a detailed report in the next Number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. At the same time we will give a general account of the numerous objects which have been found during these excavations, all which have been, or will be, deposited in the museum at Shrewsbury.

THOMAS WRIGHT.
HENRY JOHNSON.

² When I first saw the inscription, immediately after the first destruction had taken place, I traced distinctly the letters NT about the middle of the space represented in the wood-cut, and I am pretty sure, from what remained, that the letter before them was an A, forming the termination of a verb at the end of the sentence. I picked up the bits of plaster from the ground, on the faces of which were still visible lines of the letters which had been destroyed, but they were in far too fragmentary a state, and too much had been broken to mere powder, to offer the slightest hope of putting them together, and making anything of the inscription.—T. W.

WROXETER.

THE excavations which have been for some time proceeding at Wroxeter, the *Uriconium* of the Romans, have induced much attention to the history, as well as to the arts, of the period in which that Roman station must have been inhabited. After the retreat of the Romans from Britain, nearly the whole vale of Shropshire became a portion of the possessions of the then Princes of ancient Powys; and Uriconium, or Wroxeter, was the property of Cyndrwyn, the father of Cynddylan, on whom the admired elegy of that princely bard, LLYWARCH HEN, was written. Cyndrwyn had seven sons, namely, Cynddylan, Elvan, Cynon, Cynvraith, Gwion, Gwyn, and Cuawg, and several daughters, one of whom, Freuer, is commemorated at considerable length in the elegy on her brother Cynddylan; and from the terms in which she is therein mentioned, there can, I think, be no question that she was the wife of Llywarch Hén himself. This, in all probability, was one reason why, when driven from his own principality of Argoed, in Cumberland, by the Saxons who invaded that district, he retreated to what was then a portion of Powysland, and became a resident with the family of Cynddylan, his brother-in-law.

This position I shall have no difficulty in showing from the words of the elegy itself; but my main object is to prove also two facts hitherto not stated, namely, that the death of Cynddylan took place when Wroxeter was destroyed, and that this destruction was the work of the Saxons, consequent upon the battle in which Cynddylan lost his life, an event which, it is agreed by all our historians, took place in the sixth century.

That celebrated antiquary, Mr. Edward Lhwyd, inferred from the elegy on Cynddylan, that the residence of his sister Freuer was at Uriconium (Wroxeter); and a glance at the poem itself confirms this opinion,—

Neu'r syllais o ddirlle Wrecon
Freuer werydre.

Have not I gazed from the fortified hill of Wrekin
On the verdant vale of Freuer.

And that the bard was connected, as I have intimated, with the family of Cynddylan, may be gathered from these lines,—

Freuer wen, brodyr a'th raeth
Ni hanoeddynt o'r difaeth
Gwyr ni vegynt vygyliasth.

Fair Freuer, they were brothers who cherished thee
That were not descended from a base origin,
They were men who did not cherish timidity.

Cwlorydd a'm bu diddan;
Mí a'u collais oll açlan,
Freuer, Medwyl, a Medlan.

Sisters I had who made me happy;
I have lost them altogether,—
Freuer, Medwyl, and Medlan!

Llâs vy mrodyr ar unwaith,
Cynan, Cynddylan, a Cynvreith,
Yn amwen Tren, trev ddfifaith.

Slain were my brethren all at once,
Cynan, Cynddylan, and Cynvraith,
In defending Tren, a town laid waste.

“TREN,” the “town laid waste,” was clearly Uriconium, now Wroxeter, which is situated near the confluence of the river Tern with the river Severn; and that Cynddylan was slain in endeavouring to prevent the Saxons (Lloegyrians, as they are termed in the poem) possessing themselves of that station, is several times repeated in the elegy. That the Saxons crossed the river Tern (*Tren*, as it is written by the bard) to attack the town is also clear,—

Cynddylan, cae di y nen, Yn i ddaw Lloegyryws drwy Dren : Ni elwir coed o unpren.	Cynddylan guard thou the height, Until the Lloegyrians come through Tren : One tree cannot be called a wood.
---	--

The whole scene of the poem is in the vale of which Shrewsbury is the centre, and the Wrekin to the east, and Baschurch to the west, are the extremities. The rivers named are Tren, Trodwydd (called also Trydonwy), and Havren, *i.e.*, Tern, Roden, and Severn; the places mentioned are the Wrekin, *Tren* (so called from the river Tern, but by which Wroxeter is unmistakably meant), Withington, Ercall, Shrewsbury, and Baschurch; and the entire elegy is so clear in its description, and so definite in its narration, that there can be no misconception as to the places named, or the facts stated; and the language employed, of which, for the most part, I avail myself of the late Mr. William Owen's almost literal translation, is a fine specimen of our ancient bardic poetry,—

Cynddylan vvyr-bwyll o vri, Cadwynawg, cyndyniawg llu, A mysgal Tren hyd tra vu.	Cynddylan, eminent for sagacity of thought, Wearing the chain of honour, foremost in the host, The protector of Tren, whilst he lived.
Cynddylan Powys borfor wyç yt,	Cynddylan, the splendid purple of Powys to thee belonged,
Cell esbyd bywyd ior ; Cenau Cyndrwyn cwynitor!	The retreat of strangers was the life of my lord— The warlikeson of Cyndrwyn for thee my moaning!
Llâs Cynddylan, llâs Cynvreith, Yn amwyn Tren, trev ddifaith— Gwae vi vawr araws eu llaith!	Cynddylan has been slain, Cynvraith has been slain, In defending Tren, a town laid waste— Great is my woe, that I survive their death!

That fire was an auxiliary in the destruction of the town of Uriconium may be inferred from this passage,—

Eryr Pengwern, pell gelwid heno, Ar waed gwyr gwelid : Rhy gelwir Tren trev llethrid.	The eagle of Pengwern calls far about this night, On the blood of men he is seen : Henceforth Tren shall be called the flaming town.
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And in the following verse, the position of the palace of the Princes of Powys at Shrewsbury may be clearly read :—

Ystavell Cynddylan nid esmwyth heno, Ar ben careg Hydwyth, Heb nêr, heb niver, heb ammyth!	The hall of Cynddylan is not easy this night, On the top of the rock of Hydwyth, Without its lord, without company, without the circling feasts!
---	---

“Careg Hydwyth,” above written as the rock of Hydwyth,

means literally "the rock covered with shrubs," one of the most ancient descriptions by which Shrewsbury is recognised.

That the Saxons were the foes with whom the Britons contended is again stated,—

Ystavell Cynddylan ystywyll eïnen,	The hall of Cynddylan, gloomy seems its roof,
Gwedl diva o Loegyrrwys,	Since the Lloegyrians have destroyed
Cynddylan, ac Elvan Powys!	Cynddylan and Elvan of Powys.

Ystavell Cynddylan ystywyll heno	The hall of Cynddylan is gloomy this night,
O blant Cyndrwyn :	Bereaved of the sons of Cyndrwyn,
Cynon, a Gwion, a Gwyn.	Cynon, and Gwion, and Gwyn.

The burial of Cynddylan, at Baschurch, is thus recited,—

Eglwysau Bassa ynt wng heno,	The churches of Bassa afford space to-night
I etivedd Cyndrwyn :	To the progeny of Cyndrwyn—
Mablan Cynddylan wyn!	The grave-house of fair Cynddylan!

It has already been stated that the Saxons came through the river Tern to the attack upon Wroxeter; and the Britons seem to have met and encountered them at Withington, prior to their crossing the river,—

Y drev wen yn y tymmyr,	The white town in the cultivated plain,
Ei hevras, ei glas vvyrr,	Its youth, its blue sons of contemplation,
Ei gwaed a dan draed ei gwyr.	And its blood, are under the feet of men.

Y drev wen rhwng Tren a Throd- wydd,	The white town between Tren and Trodwydd,
Oedd gnodaç ysgwyd tôn	More usual in it was to see the broken shield,
Yn dyvod o gád, nog yt ÷ç yn eçwydd.	Coming from battle, than the returning ox at eve.

I need not point out, to any one acquainted with the locality, the precise accordance of the position of Withington, "the white town in the valley," which lies between the rivers Tern and Roden ("Tren and Trodwydd") near their junction, to that which is assigned to it in the poem. And without dwelling at greater length than may be requisite on the many fine passages of this elegy, I would recommend its perusal to all who are interested in the ancient history of this part of Powysland. Not one of our antiquaries or historians has ever thrown a doubt upon the circumstances stated, or upon the accuracy of the description, in this poem; and it is only remarkable that such an important fact as the destruction of Wroxeter, in connection with the death of Cynddylan, which is herein so clearly recorded, should have been so completely overlooked.

JOSEPH MORRIS.

St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury,
2nd June, 1859.

BRETON ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

WE learn with regret that our sister Association has been dissolved by order of the French government. The precise circumstances attendant upon this measure have not yet come to our knowledge; but we believe that they are connected with the resignation of the officers of the Breton Agricultural Association, with which the archæological one had been associated. We cannot but express the hope that this dissolution is only temporary, and that the Association will be reconstituted on a safer footing than heretofore. Meanwhile, we beg our Breton brethren to remember that we are at all times ready to co-operate with them in promoting the study of their national antiquities, and that we sympathise with them most fully.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Thirteenth Annual Meeting will be held at Cardigan, on Monday, August 15th, and four following days, under the Presidency of the Lord Bishop of St. David's. A Local Committee of fifty-four gentlemen has been formed, with Captain Pryse, M.P., Lord-Lieutenant of Cardiganshire, as Chairman, the Rev. H. J. Vincent, and R. D. Jenkins, Esq., as Secretaries, and the Rev. W. James as Treasurer. The following arrangements are proposed, subject to such alterations as may be found necessary at the time of meeting:—

Monday, August 15th.—The General Committee will meet at 7 p.m. for the transaction of business. At 8 p.m. the President will take the chair of a General Meeting. The Report will be read, and other business transacted; and, if time permits, papers will be discussed.

Tuesday, August 16th.—Excursion, 9 a.m. Cardigan Castle and Church—Mount—Aberporth—Tresaith—The Stone at Dyffryn-bern—The Dwelling-House at Llanborth—The Old Encampment at Castell-Nadolig—also, at Castell-pridd—Gaer, near Blaenporth, Penllechyrast, and Crygmalgwyn. Return to Cardigan by 5 p.m. Dinner at 6. Evening Meeting at 7.30.

Wednesday, August 17th.—Excursion, 9 a.m. Carnau Pencrugiau—Nevern Church and Cross—Newport Castle and Church—

Llwyngwair (where James Bevan Bowen, Esq., will kindly receive the members at luncheon)—The Cromlech at Pentre-Efan—Pont-y-Baldwin. Return to Cardigan by 5 p.m. Dinner at 6. Evening Meeting at 7.30.

Thursday, August 18th.—Excursion, 8.30 a.m. A thorough examination to be made of the three Carneddau (or Carns) which crown the summit of Moel Trigarn, part of the Preseleu range; and also of the Ancient Road which passes over the same range of hills. Return to Cardigan by 5 p.m. Dinner at 6. A Special Meeting at 7.30 p.m., for transacting the business of the Association, to which all subscribing members will be admissible.

Friday, August 19th.—Excursion, 9 a.m. St. Dogmael's Abbey—Cilgerran Castle—The Cenarth Waterfalls—The Castle at Newcastle-Emlyn. Return to Cardigan by 5 p.m. Dinner at 6. Concluding Meeting at 7.30.

All members, on their arrival at Cardigan, are requested to apply for their tickets at the shop of Mr. J. Clougher, bookseller, High Street, and to enter their names and residences in the book kept for that purpose. Excursion Tickets, covering all the travelling expenses for the day, will be issued at 5s. Ordinaries daily at the *Black Lion* Hotel as follows:—Breakfast at 8 a.m. precisely, 1s. 9d.; Dinner at 6 p.m. precisely, 3s., including attendance.

Contributions to the Museum are respectfully solicited, and should be consigned to the care of Mr. William Thomas, Registrar, Quay Street, Cardigan, if possible, before the 13th of August. The Association is responsible for the safety of all articles intrusted to its care, and will return them after the Meeting, free of all expenses for packing and carriage. Careful lists and descriptions, and the names and residences of exhibitors, should accompany the articles. Papers intended to be read should be forwarded as soon as convenient to the General Secretaries of the Association, the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, Ruthin, F. Lloyd Philipps, Esq., Hafodneddyn, Caermarthen; or to Richard D. Jenkins, Esq., The Priory, Cardigan, Local Secretary.

Ladies and gentlemen wishing to become members of the Association are requested to signify their wishes to the Honorary Local Secretaries, or to F. Lloyd Philipps, Esq., of whom the Rules, &c., of the Association may be had.

Donations towards the expense of the Meeting will be received by the Local Treasurer, or by Messrs. Wilkins, bankers, Cardigan.

All members and visitors intending to be present, are requested to inform Mr. Parker, the landlord of the *Black Lion* Hotel, of the accommodation they require.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES TO AND FROM CARDIGAN.

From the Narberth Road Station twice every day, viz., at 8 a.m. (after arrival of Mail Train), and at 1.30 p. m.

From Caermarthen daily at 8 a.m. Return coaches daily at corresponding hours. Members will do well to go by one of these routes and return by the other.

Correspondence.

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE WELSH: THE WELSH, BRETON, AND CORNISH LANGUAGES: THE GWYDDYL.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—I am glad to find that the controversy between Mr. Wright and myself has at length collapsed into small type; but my satisfaction is more than counterbalanced by my regret that it should have assumed at the same time something of a personal character. Although I am very reluctant to prolong a discussion which has even begun to take this form, I do not feel that I should be altogether justified in permitting Mr. Wright to launch his Parthian shafts at me with impunity. In the first place, I must beg leave to enter a strong protest against Mr. Wright's supposition that I "have already abandoned the main points in discussion to fall back upon secondary ones," unless indeed the unfortunate disagreement as to the "meanings of words," of which Mr. Wright complains, extends to the use of the terms "main" and "secondary" in different and even opposite senses. For I am quite willing to allow that I have abandoned various subordinate points at issue, either because I have thought them unimportant,¹ or because I have confessed them to be untenable,² or for the sake of narrowing the discussion.³ I say this because I have been rather surprised to find myself charged with "widening the controversy instead of narrowing it." It is possible that I may have gone at greater length than was necessary into collateral questions,⁴ but I have done so in no case where the issue had not been raised by my adversary. But I feel assured that anyone who has read my Paper at p. 27 of this volume with moderate care, will give me credit for having lightened the controversy by throwing overboard several subsidiary points. I must do my adversary the justice to allow that he also has shown a laudable desire to bring the question within moderate compass. It must, however, be regarded as somewhat unfortunate that this motive has not in every instance preserved him from expatiating unnecessarily on subordinate matters,⁵ while it has apparently induced him to pass over in silence some of the most telling arguments against his own position.⁶

¹ *E. g.* pp. 40, 41.

² *E. g.* the etymology of *Caer*, in p. 43.

³ *E. g.* p. 43.

⁴ *E. g.* p. 33.

⁵ *E. g.* the arguments about the name of "Romans," and the authority of Gildas; both of which were merely glanced at by myself in foot-notes, but have been discussed at length by Mr. Wright in his reply.

⁶ *E. g.* the arguments against Mr. Wright's view based severally upon the name of Brittany and upon the existence of the Cornish dialect.

I have already alluded to the alleged disagreement between us as to the meanings of words. The two instances, however, of that disagreement which are adduced by Mr. Wright imply much more than a merely verbal difference. The first, which I will quote in your correspondent's own words, proves a fundamental diversity in our principles, I will not say of historical criticism, but of logical inference. Mr. Wright observes:—

“When I state a simple ascertained fact which points to a certain⁷ conclusion, and Mr. Basil Jones replies by suggesting that such and such things might have been which would contradict that conclusion, I call this arguing by suppositions against facts;⁸ but Mr. Basil Jones seems to consider this a misnomer.”

Surely this is not a fair way of putting the case. Mr. Wright observes a certain phenomenon, which I am perfectly willing to accept on his testimony. Mr. Wright accounts for this phenomenon by a supposition which I do not accept as a necessary inference for it, simply because it might be accounted for by other suppositions which it is equally competent to me to make. I am not arguing against his facts, but against his inference from those facts. I do not care by what name Mr. Wright may choose to designate this method of argument, so long as he does not assert, what he evidently implies, that it is unfair or illogical. If it be so, then it must be equally unfair and illogical for the prisoner's counsel in a case of murder to argue that the deceased may have met his death by accident, or by suicide, or by the hand of another.

Neither is the other difference in the use of terms so merely verbal a question as Mr. Wright appears to represent it. Mr. Wright charges me with quoting the *Saxon Chronicle* “incorrectly.” Now an incorrect quotation implies either carelessness or dishonesty on the part of the writer who makes it. I think I have sufficiently shown⁹ that the citation in the context in which it occurred did not lay me open to either of these charges, and that the worst that could be said of it (which, however, I am by no means prepared to admit) is that it was irrelevant.

As to the derivation of the name of Cumberland adopted by Mr. Wright, I can only repeat that it is new to me. I was far from supposing that it was due to Mr. Wright's ingenuity, and am sorry that

⁷ There is an unfortunate ambiguity about this word “certain.” Does Mr. Wright mean “*quædam*” or “*certa*”? If the former, nothing is proved: if the latter, the question is begged.

⁸ Mr. Wright appears to imagine throughout that I either deny his facts, or do not give them sufficient weight. He closes his letter with an expression of his belief that when I have made myself fully acquainted with the facts of archæology “there will be no great disagreement between us.” I beg to assure him that I will accept all the facts upon his testimony; but I must claim the liberty of drawing my own inferences from them, without being accused of “arguing against facts.”

⁹ See p. 42.

my words gave him that impression. But I think I could supply Mr. Wright with a considerable list of distinguished historians and ethnologists who have taken for granted the other etymology, and who therefore must be supposed either to have been ignorant of that which has found favour in his eyes, or to have considered it unworthy of attention. I say this, not to throw any discredit upon the derivation adopted by Mr. Wright, but to show that his "always considered" is rather more than the truth.

This is not the only instance in which Mr. Wright has assumed that his views are universally accepted. I asked for his authorities for certain statements with regard to the history of Gaul, not because I doubted that he had authorities to quote, but because I could not tell, before I had seen them, whether I should draw the same inferences from them as he had done. Mr. Wright had thought it unnecessary to give authorities, as he conceived that he was "stating what was sufficiently generally known."¹ Now as the connection of the *Bagaudæ*² (e. g.) with *Armorica* has escaped the notice of Gibbon, of Sismondi, and of Amedée Thierry, and cannot be inferred from any of the original authorities quoted by those writers, I think it was not altogether unreasonable in me to ask for the evidence upon which Mr. Wright's assertion rests. I am far from wishing in any way to disparage the authority of M. Henri Martin, when I say that I have never met with his history, and that I cannot even find it in the Bodleian Library. But the last-mentioned fact shows at least, that it cannot be expected to be in the hands of every reader.

Under these circumstances it is to be regretted that Mr. Wright's anxiety "to be as brief as possible" should have made him unwilling to occupy so much of your valuable space as would have been taken up by a few short references. *Brevis esse laboro: obscurus fio.*

Mr. Wright concludes by re-stating his former position, from which he tells us that nothing in this discussion has in any degree induced him to recede. Of course I cannot help that. But I will appeal to your readers to determine whether Mr. Wright has in any way met or answered my essential arguments, and, if not, whether it is not almost provoking to find him retiring from the contest with his *Eppur si muove*.

The letter of Mr. Robert Williams has introduced a new element into the discussion. No man has a better right to be heard where the relations of the Welsh language to its immediate cognates is in question. I am quite willing upon his *ipse dixit* to retract my assertion that the Cornish was nearly identical with the Breton. I should also have been willing upon the same authority to abandon a position which much more nearly affects my argument, namely, that the relation

¹ Mr. Wright says "Now we know," &c. See p. 31.

² I do not know whether the word *Bagauderie* is an invention of Mr. Wright's or of M. Henri Martin. In either case it is apparently formed on the analogy of *Jacquerie*, and, by the reminiscences which that analogy suggests, sufficiently well describes the character of the movement.

between the Cornish and the Breton languages is much more intimate than that between either of these languages and Welsh, were it not that I find that opinion maintained by an eminent philologist who, like Mr. Williams, has devoted especial attention to the study of Cornish, and who, as he expresses great obligation to Mr. Williams, may be supposed to have had that gentleman's views, and the facts upon which they are founded, laid before him. I allude of course to Mr. Edwin Norris, the learned editor of the Cornish *Ordinalia*. Although it is perhaps scarcely fair to anticipate the results of Mr. Williams' labours, which, as I am glad to learn, are about shortly to appear, I venture to think that this marked discrepancy may be accounted for by supposing that Mr. Norris looks at the question from a philological and Mr. Williams rather from a lexicographical point of view. This explanation has been suggested to me by Mr. Williams' own words. He tells us that,—

"The Cornish is more closely related to Welsh than to Breton, and so is the Breton again to Welsh than to Cornish. The Breton and Cornish, however, have some points in common, and both different from the Welsh; but *I have not found six radical terms peculiar to Breton and Cornish, and which are not to be found in the Welsh.*"

The words which I have placed in italics appear to mark the point of view from which Mr. Williams is regarding the question. He has carefully gauged the three dialects, and finds that Welsh and Breton have many common roots which do not exist in Cornish, and that Welsh and Cornish have many common roots which do not exist in Breton, while he does not find "six radical terms peculiar to Breton and Cornish, which are not to be found in Welsh." Now when we consider that the literary remains of both the Breton and Cornish languages, the latter more especially, are excessively scanty as compared with the entire mass of mediæval and modern Welsh literature, and when we reflect further that a certain proportion of the Celtic roots in the language first mentioned must have been displaced by the intrusion of the Romance element (just as has happened to the modern English language when compared with what is called Anglo-Saxon) the phenomenon described by Mr. Williams is not very surprising: in fact it would have been much more surprising if it had been otherwise. But the question is not so much what roots the several languages have in common, as what use, so to speak, they have made of those roots. Does not the genius and structure of the Cornish language resemble that of the Breton more nearly than that of the Welsh? Where, for example, a cognate form is found in each of the three dialects, will it not most commonly be found that the Breton and Cornish agree as against the Welsh? This appears, if I understand it rightly, to be the view taken by Mr. Norris, and it is that which, upon what I freely confess to be a comparatively slight examination, I have ventured to put forward as my own. And I must add that it is rather confirmed than invalidated by a comparison of the speci-

mens of the three cognate dialects given by Mr. Williams himself.³ I trust that in this attempt to reconcile the apparently contradictory views of the two greatest, or I should rather say, the only two Cornish scholars in existence, I shall not be found to have done an injustice to either. If, however, I have in any way misrepresented the view maintained by Mr. Robert Williams, I shall trust to the kindness of that gentleman to correct me.

Before I quit this subject, I will just notice that my friend Mr. Fenton, who has been making another assault upon our ancestral enemies, the Gwyddyl,⁴ does not seem to have seen a note upon that subject appended to my Paper on the "Origin of the Welsh" in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for April, 1858.

In conclusion, I beg to express my most sincere regret if either in this letter or in any part of the controversy I have said anything which appears personally offensive to Mr. Wright. I have had no wish in the matter beyond that of eliciting the truth, and, I must add, of preventing the mischief which would ensue to historical science, if an opinion, erroneous and unsupported as I believe that which I am assailing to be, should be generally or even commonly adopted without sufficient examination merely on the authority of a name so deservedly distinguished in archæology and in literature as that of Mr. Wright.—I am, &c.,

W. BASIL JONES.

Univ. Coll., April 4.

P.S.—I had scarcely sent the foregoing remarks to the press, when I met for the first time with a copy of Martin's *History of France*. I trust you will permit me, even at the risk of occupying more space in your pages than I am fairly entitled to claim, to state as briefly as possible the results of my examination of that work. M. Martin gives a very full account of the Bagaudæ, from their first appearance in the reign of Diocletian, down to the middle of the fifth century. The name of the Bagaudæ is not, so far as I can discover, ever actually mentioned in connection with Armorica by any contemporaneous writer. But, in point of fact, the term is applied to a series of successive and very different phenomena between which there may or may not have subsisted an historical connection. In the third century the "Bagaudia" was, as I have already intimated, analogous to the "Jacquerie" of the middle ages,⁵ and at this period we find it connected with the eastern parts of Gaul, and certainly in no instance with Armorica. In the beginning of the fifth century the Bagaudæ appear as banditti infesting the passes of the Alps;⁶ and in the middle of the same century the term is applied to insurgents who in obedience to the example set them by both Britain and Armorica in the year 408, offered an organized and partially successful resistance to the imperial authority. It is of course perfectly possible, and it is perhaps

³ Cf. Arch. Camb. for 1854, p. 88.

⁵ Aurel. Vict. de Cæs. xxxix. Eutrop. ix. 13.

⁴ See p. 69.

⁶ Zosimus, vi. 2.

even probable, that the revolt of Armorica in 408 may have been commonly spoken of at the time as a "Bagaudia;" and it is equally probable that the revolt of Britain, which (as we must never forget) preceded and apparently in some degree occasioned it, was similarly designated. But there is no evidence that such was the case, neither does M. Martin necessarily imply it in making such an application of the term. And now let us return for a moment to Mr. Wright. He says:—

"Now we know that the population of Armorica, *long before the supposed migration either way could have taken place*, was living in a state of independence, and even of turbulence. The Armoricans were almost the heart and nerve of that formidable 'Bagauderie' which threatened the safety of the Roman government in Gaul almost before the invasions of the Teutons became seriously dangerous."

Anyone who reads the terrible history of the devastation of Gaul in the winter of 406 will be forced to fix the period of which Mr. Wright is here speaking long before that date. But we do not find any mention of the Bagaudæ as in any way formidable before that period, except at the time of their first appearance in 286, when, after committing fearful ravages in the country of the Ædui, they were, as Eutropius assures us, easily⁷ subdued by Maximianus. There is no trace of their connection at this period with Armorica, and certainly no such connection at this period can be inferred from the statements of M. Martin. Therefore when Mr. Wright speaks, as he does, of "the great and apparently final assertion of independence . . . of the Armoricans, which . . . occurred in the year 406," [*sic*] (if by using the word "final" he implies that the Armoricans had made previous attempts to recover their independence,) he asserts more than, so far as I can find, he has any historical authority for.

That Mr. Wright, as he says, by no means agrees in all the conclusions of M. Henri Martin, is not to be wondered, as that writer appears to accept as historical the fictions which have been promulgated in this country under the title of bardism. But when he adds that in his opinion M. Martin has "shown pretty well the part the Armoricans acted in the 'Bagauderie;'" we feel compelled to ask what M. Martin actually does say on the subject. Now this is what M. Martin says. I give the passage *in extenso*, and request Mr. Wright to make what he can of it:—

"Meanwhile, the *Bagaudia* became enormously extended, and assumed a character wholly distinct from that which had hitherto marked it. It was no longer a revolt of the poor, the slaves, and the peasantry against social order, but a general rejection of the Roman power and of the imperial authority by every class of society, and by whole cities and provinces. After the departure of Constantine for Gaul, Britain had recovered its independence under chiefs of the blood and language of the Cymry. Western Gaul followed the example of Britain; the provinces of the West, less exhausted, less utterly desolated than the rest by the barbarian invaders, expelled the Roman

⁷ "Levibus præliis edomiit."

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governors, who could only pillage without protecting them,—broke off from an empire tottering in every part, and gave themselves (says Zosimus) 'a government to suit their own taste.' Nothing is more obscure than this event, important and interesting as it is; no document proceeding from the actors in this revolution has come down to us; and its details are utterly unknown. We do not even know the extent of the sort of federal republic which shook off the yoke of Honorius and of Constantine. Zosimus informs us that it embraced 'the whole of Armorica (*Ἀρμορικὸς ἄπας*⁸) and other Gaulish provinces:' various inferences authorize us in presuming that Aquitania Secunda, Lugdunensis Secunda and Tertia, the maritime parts of Belgica Secunda, and certain cities of the central provinces, at all events of Lugdunensis Quarta, entered into the confederation. Unfortunately this noble effort to preserve Gaul was not crowned with success. A young and vigorous republic cannot leap forth by such a desperate stroke from the bosom of a society in the agonies of death. Some partial successes were obtained against erratic companies of foreign marauders; but it was impossible to establish a firm government. In the insurgent cities, anarchy succeeded to the imperial counts and presidents: the artisans, the peasants, and the slaves, shook off the oppressive rule of their masters and of the wealthier classes, and ruled tumultuously in their turn, but without the power of organizing a democracy. The revolution established nothing durable, except in a corner of the confederation, and that was not a new society; it was on the contrary the return to ancient Gaul, to which we owe the preservation of its language and, to a certain extent, of its manners and primeval traditions even to our own times, at the extremity of Armorica, as it were in an ancestral sanctuary. The island of Britain had been much less Romanized than Gaul, and the establishment of large numbers of British emigrants on this western point of Armorica, which had itself remained the most Gallic district in Gaul, established there an indestructible focus of the Celtic race. We shall soon see what events renewed on a much larger scale the emigration of Britons to Gaul."

M. Martin quotes no other authorities in support of his views than those which I have myself referred to, and I cannot help suspecting that some of the details of this picture, as is commonly the case with French historians, have been supplied by his imagination. But however faithful the picture may be, it must be obvious to anyone who gives it even a cursory examination that it is very different from the picture presented to us by Mr. Wright. For the very gist of that gentleman's argument lay in the assumed independence of Armorica at the very time the population of Wales was still under the yoke of the Roman empire. Mr. Wright himself must confess, that there are no signs of such an independence, I will not say in contemporary historians, but even in the representations of M. Henri Martin, to which he has himself appealed.

With regard to the history of Armorica during the former half of the fifth century, I can only say that I have not found in the pages of M. Martin any facts of importance which were new to me, or any which affect the present argument. I may, however, be permitted to say, that I have been led into an error by the "*Vicus Dolensis*" of Gregory of Tours. I had supposed it to be Dol in Brittany, and accordingly I stated, in p. 35, that the Britons of Riethimus, after

⁸ Sic. I am not responsible for the orthography or accentuation.

their defeat by the Visigoths, fell back upon Armorica. M. Martin identifies it with Bourg-Déols, near Châteauroux, in Berri. I must add that he appears to believe Riothimus and his 12,000 men to have been *bonâ fide* emigrants from Britain.

W. B. J.

Univ. Coll., April 5, 1859.

WELSH AND BRETON LANGUAGES.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—In reference to the above interesting subject, I may mention the following fact. Some years back there was a wreck on the Glamorganshire coast of a Breton vessel, loaded with wheat. The lives of the sailors were with difficulty saved by the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages. I was present on that occasion. The only man on board that vessel who could speak pure French was the captain, who died from an injury shortly after being rescued. The sailors spoke the Breton language only, and were able to get on very tolerably with the Welshmen. I agree with Mr. Williams that a long or difficult conversation could not easily be maintained; but, on the occasion I have alluded to, all the wants of a sick chamber were promptly attended to by means of a “*cross fire*” of the Breton and Welsh languages. Apologizing for troubling you at this length, I remain, &c.,

JOHN W. NICHOLL CARNE, D.C.L.

Dimland Castle, April 25, 1859.

PROGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGY.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—A short time previously to a late meeting of our Association, one of the Members, occupied in collecting objects of antiquity for the temporary museum always formed on such occasions, wrote to a clergyman, not an archæologist, to request that he would allow the ancient head of a cross, lying somewhere about his parish, to be forwarded for exhibition to our members. He received the following inimitable reply:—

“DEAR SIR,—Having but little respect for objects of idolatrous worship, and still less for those who now regard them with a degree of veneration so incompatible with the principles of the *Protestant Church* of this country, I regret that I cannot comply with your request at present.—I remain, &c.”

Our friend’s intelligent correspondent is probably strong in ante-Christian archæology.—I remain, &c.,

June 1, 1859.

CAMBRENSIS.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Note 44.—MONA AND MONEDA.—I was recently asked what were the authorities for the usual assigning of the above appellations to Anglesey and the Isle of Man. The following is briefly the result of my inquiries on the subject. Tacitus, as is well known, is the chief authority for Mona, as the name of what we now call Anglesey. Ptolemy also calls it *Móna*. Pliny (*Hist. Nat.* iv. 16, § 30) speaks of Mona and Menapia, where his commentator, Hardouin, understands him to apply the former to Anglesey, the latter to Man. On the other hand, the passage in Cæsar, *Bell. Gall.* v. 13, and that in Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* ii. 75, § 77, have been interpreted as applying the name of Mona to Man, and not to Anglesey. Ptolemy, however, calls Man *Μονάοιδα*. Now I venture to suggest that in one of the ancient Celtic dialects of Britain the word *mon* may have stood for a sea-girt rock, or island; and that hence the word *Mona* becomes applicable to each of the islands in question. Can some of our members throw light on this rather hazardous suggestion? to which, by the way, I by no means attach any undue weight. J.

Query 86.—RIVER CONWY.—There is a tradition afloat that the point of junction of this river with the sea was in ancient times considerably further to the north than it is at present, and that it even extended towards Ynys Seiriol, or Priestholme, as the Norwegian navigators termed that little isle. Upon what authority does this depend? In what book or MS. is the tradition first alluded to? Information upon this point, and upon anything concerning the north-eastern and south-western ends of the Menai Strait, and their probable changes, is much wanted. The tradition of the Lavan Sands is of course well known, what is now required is something independent of that. J.

Q. 87.—RAMSEY, SKOMAR, AND SKOKHOLM ISLANDS.—Are there any Welsh names existing of these islands? *Caldy* has the appellation of *Ynys Pyr*, I do not exactly know on what authority; but is there any Cymric appellation of immemorial date for the islands above mentioned? A PEMBROKESHIRE MAN.

Q. 88.—Can any Member inform me where I am likely to find the earliest instance of our Welsh island being called "Angles-eye?" In what document does it occur for the *first* time? A MEMBER.

Q. 89.—EARLY ARCHES IN WALES.—I should be greatly obliged to any architectural member of our Association if he would point out to me what he considers to be the earliest existing specimen of a circular arch, which among English architects is called a *Norman* arch, in any building within the twelve counties of Wales. He would confer an additional favour if he could lead me to the latest example of the same kind previous to A.D. 1500. TYRO.

Miscellaneous Notices.

ON THE INTERLACED ORNAMENTATION OF ANCIENT SCULPTURED STONES.—By G. J. FRENCH.—This is the title of a small book, privately printed, in which the author advances the theory that the interlaced work of early sculptured monuments in Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, is chiefly derived from an imitation of the basket work, known to have been common among the inhabitants from the earliest period. It is illustrated with various lithographic views, reduced from the works of Mr. Stuart, Mr. Cumming, and others. Without discussing the author's theory, we recommend it to the attention of members; they may find in it some new ideas, and many worth making a note of.

SELECTIONS FROM AN ANTIQUARIAN SKETCH-BOOK.—By J. E. LEE.—One of our most active and valued members has presented us with a copy of these interesting memoranda of his archæological tours. The book—most creditably printed at Newport-on-Usk—contains sketches, foreign as well as domestic, all of antiquarian value. Among them, those of Skenfrith and Kentchurch, in Monmouthshire, are not the least curious.

HISTORY OF THE SCOTCH IN FRANCE.—This is the title of an interesting work which has been compiled by M. Fr. Michel, and is about to be published. It details all the operations of the Scotch troops, long in pay of the French monarchs, with accounts generally of the doings of the more notable Scots in the service of the French monarchy. There is room for a similar work, on a much smaller scale, on the history of Welshmen in the service both of France and of Spain.

OYSTERMOUTH CHURCH, GLAMORGANSHIRE.—We understand that efforts are making to obtain funds for the enlarging and repairing of this church. If so, we can only hope that the works will be intrusted to some scientific and conscientious architect, in whose hands the building will not suffer more damage than these operations commonly entail. Complete annihilation, or rebuilding as it is called, is not wanted in this case. The addition of a second lateral aisle on the south side would suffice. All the windows, doorways, &c., some of which are of the thirteenth century, might be worked up over again; and indeed the building might be made architecturally good, with a proper exercise of taste and archæological science. It all depends on the architect employed.

LLANELIAN CHURCH, DENBIGHSHIRE.—This church, we are informed, is likely to undergo the process of careful reparation—we hope not of restoration.

YSTRADGUNLAIS CHURCH, BRECONSHIRE.—This church, which has been so much altered at former periods, comparatively recent, as to retain nothing of its mediæval character, is, we hear, going to be either enlarged or rebuilt. To this there cannot be much objection, no architectural or constructional feature of any value now existing there. We hope the early inscribed stones will be put in a position of safety.

BASSALLEG, MONMOUTHSHIRE.—We have been informed that a small isolated chapel, of Perpendicular architecture, standing in Bassalleg church-yard, detached from the church, has lately been destroyed by order of the incumbent, and the owner of the rectorial tithes. We regret to hear this, because its destruction appears to us altogether unnecessary; it was a mediæval monument, and as such entitled to respect. It had been used as a school for some time past. Instances of perfectly detached chapels are by no means common; this one might very well have been preserved, and applied to some suitable ecclesiastical purpose.

THE HENGWRT LIBRARY.—We learn with great satisfaction that all the MSS. of this invaluable library, so called from the ancient house where it was first formed and long kept, until its removal to Rug by the late Sir Robert Vaughan, has been bequeathed by him to W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., M.P., our excellent Vice-President. It could not have fallen into more appropriate hands, and we hope that its treasures will now be properly examined and described,—for almost the first time since being collected.

LLANNOR INSCRIBED STONES, CAERNARVONSHIRE.—The stones in this parish, which were drawn and described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, First Series, ii. p. 201, will be remembered by our readers. A correspondent informs us that about three years ago these stones were buried by the farm tenant more than a yard under the ground; and that, at the time of moving them, there was found a skeleton which measured more than *seven* feet in length. Almost immediately on its exposure to the air it crumbled into dust; but one or two of the vertebræ being still hard were preserved by the farmer. If this notice meets the eye of the owner of the property, it is to be hoped that he will take steps to have these stones exhumed, and properly preserved.

ANCIENT BELL OF ST. CENEU.—A bell, said to have belonged to the church of Llangeneu, in Breconshire, is now in the hands of Mr. Kerslake, the eminent bookseller of Bristol. It appears to consist of an inner bell of iron, coated with what is called bell-metal. We should be glad to know of its being purchased for the museum at Swanséa, or Caerleon, in the absence of one at Brecon.

Reviews.

THE ANCIENT CORNISH DRAMA. By EDWIN NORRIS, Sec. R.A.S.
2 vols. 8vo. Oxford: at the University Press. 1859.

This is another of the great works of the day on Celtic subjects, *not* proceeding from the pen of a Celt, but from that of a Teuton. How is this? Are there no learned men among the Celtic tribes? Are there no students? Do they not cultivate their own literature, their own history, their own antiquities? Surely it is time for them to come out with something, and not to let Zeuss, Meyer, Thierry, Nash and Norris run off with all the honours of the day. We know, indeed, that in Ireland there are many active and sedulous students of ancient national literature; we know that in the ranks of our own Association there are several men who are *preparing* to take the field; we have read Mr. Stephens' *Literature of the Kymry*, although the views of the author have been rectified since he published that interesting work; we are aware that Mr. R. Williams is nearly ready with his *Cornish Dictionary*, and that he has had no small share in aiding Mr. Norris with the book now before us. Still it is a fact that the names of the authors of the great books of the day on Celtic subjects are not those of Celts, but of Teutons.

Owen Pughe, Aneurin Owen, and Prichard ought to have some successors among their countrymen. We have indeed a lexicographer worthy to wear the mantle of the former, and we look with impatience for the appearance of his *magnum opus*, so closely allied to the subject of the book now before us. We have had the evidence of a really original and acute grammarian, in the Rev. T. J. Hughes' Essay on the *Principles and Laws of English and Welsh Syntax*. There ought to be some one capable of continuing the labours of Aneurin Owen among Welsh historical records, and we still hope that such an one may appear. At present, however, the accumulated treasures left by that profound antiquary are likely to serve only as unacknowledged materials for other men's suction; and the numerous papers, especially the chronicles, which he transcribed or compiled for the Record Commission, have been so little valued by those who ought to have preserved them, that the present Master of the Rolls cannot tell by whom they have been abstracted from the Record Office, nor by whom they are now most improperly detained.

We must profess our belief that such writings as the *Gomer* of the late Archdeacon Williams, or the *Grammar* of the Rev. J. Williams, are not among the great Celtic books of our day. We consider them to be among the minor ones, doing very little credit to their authors, and no service to Celtic literature: with the exception of these, and two or three trifling poetical effusions, Cymric literature is not producing anything very extraordinary in Wales, whatever Celtic litera-

ture may be doing in Ireland, Scotland, or Brittany. We hope for better things, especially from members of our own body; and, in the meantime, we are thankful for the appearance of such a work as Mr. Norris', and hope that he will continue labours commenced so worthily.

In reviewing this book we must crave our readers' indulgence if we do so somewhat anomalously, somewhat discursively. We do not profess to have had the time as yet to study it as thoroughly as its great merits demand; the subject is, so to speak, new to us. There are not six Welshmen who know anything at all about the Cornish language; there is only one who can write in it, the learned author of the *Cornish Dictionary*, now ready for the press. We wish indeed that the desire, to bring before the notice of members all important archæological books as speedily as possible, had not precipitated us into immature criticism; but we cannot help ourselves. Members will be naturally desirous to have some account of Mr. Norris' book, and we must give them a sketch of it, though it be brief, scanty, and incomplete.

And we may here be allowed to express the hope that some competent Irish and Breton scholars will give the world *their* opinion of Mr. Norris' book. Professor O'Donovan has just put forth the first part of a lucid review of Zeuss' *Grammatica Celtica*, and we call his attention to the *Cornish Drama*. Did we know more about the private studies of our Breton brethren, we would appeal to them to give us the light of their own examination of this book. But this is all for the future; we can only direct the attention of members to a remarkably lucid notice of this book, in which we recognize a pen well known in the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, which has lately appeared in the *Saturday Review*, one of the ablest journals of the times we live in; and we must make them the same recommendation that we have often before employed, viz., to buy Mr. Norris' book, and read it with the same feelings of satisfaction that its novelty and ability have caused ourselves.

The work consists of two volumes, of 479 and 516 pages respectively. It begins too abruptly, it ends too quickly, and it bears many marks of haste, want of time, and undisturbed leisure. It ought to be introduced by a copious body of *prolegomena*. We want a sketch of Cornish history; we want a Cornish dictionary to precede the *corpus operis*; whereas most of these things are thrown back into the Appendix. A second edition will remedy, no doubt, these and other defects; and, in the meantime, the only Cornish writer of the day will, we trust, have published his long promised work; we shall then see our way more clearly.

All the first volume, and part of the second, is occupied with the text and translation of the three dramas, or mysteries, which Mr. Norris has transcribed and edited. The Appendix fills 314 pages of the second volume; and, to the generality of readers, this will prove the most interesting portion of the whole. We feel indeed that the subject

must be so novel to our readers that we hope to be excused if we invert the usual laws of reviewing, and if we turn our attention to parts of the Appendix, and other subsidiary matter, before we say anything of the text of the dramas themselves. It will be found on the whole a more satisfactory way of proceeding; much previous explanation is required, in order to appreciate them; and in this, our first notice of this remarkable literary work, we shall confine our attention to subjects of this nature, reserving the poetical or dramatic extracts for a subsequent occasion.

We will begin by saying that the dramas are three in number,—the *Origo Mundi*, the *Passio Domini Nostri*, and the *Resurrexio Domini Nostri*. Concerning them let us quote Mr. Norris' own prefatory words,—

“The three Dramas contained in these volumes constitute the most important relic known to exist of the Celtic dialect once spoken in Cornwall. They are of greater amount than all the other remains of the language taken together; and the only other Cornish composition left of the same antiquity, the poem of Mount Calvary, is barely equal to one-fourth of their extent. It will be understood, as a matter of course, that quantity and antiquity are here the chief elements of value, and that, apart from some evidence of the condition and culture of the Cornish Celts of the fourteen or fifteenth century, the term *important* applies to the language only; in regard to the matter, there is nothing in these Dramas that may not be found in such as have been printed in English, French, and Latin, under the designation of Mysteries, or Miracle-plays.

“The object of the Editor in undertaking this work was simply to preserve from obscurity and possible destruction the most considerable relic of the language, existing in a single manuscript, which had not been consulted for perhaps a century, or since the language had ceased to be spoken in the more remote districts of the county. But after reading a few lines only, he became aware that it would be impossible to produce a text having any pretence to correctness, without knowing something of the language; because some letters were occasionally doubtful, and the divisions of the words frequently uncertain. He was therefore induced to study it by the help of Lhuyd's Grammar and the Vocabulary printed by Pryce, using as his text book Jordan's 'Creation' with the English version. Subsequently, by the kindness of the Rev. R. Williams of Rhydycroesau, he obtained a copy of the 'Mount Calvary,' which he had been unable to purchase, although he had eagerly sought for it during several months; and it was his rare good fortune, that Mr. Williams had collated this copy with the original manuscript in the British Museum, correcting the numerous errors which so seriously impair the value of the printed edition.

“In preparing the manuscript for the press, the Editor translated each line as he transcribed it; and finding the result to be better than he anticipated, he thought it might add to the interest of the publication to print his version opposite the text. He had made the translation like a school exercise, word for word, without attending in any way to English idiom; and he has printed it as he made it, only correcting mistakes of the earlier portions, by the help of the increased knowledge acquired as he went on with his work, and altering the diction here and there, where it was absolutely necessary to do so, if he would be understood. He is aware that many errors are still left, and he would wish to ascribe them to the tentative nature of a translation made from

an uncultivated and forgotten language, which was to be acquired chiefly from faulty versions made by unlearned men, who lived when it was barely a shadow of what it had been; some of these errors are corrected in notes commencing at page 203 of the second volume. He is afraid that the piecemeal way in which he has proceeded will be too visible to Celtic scholars, who will find occasionally a want of that precision which ought to be found in a literal translation. Not being himself a Celt, nor acquainted with more than the rudiments of any other Celtic language, working too at intervals of leisure snatched from engrossing occupations, he is conscious of having ventured somewhat rashly; he has marked many lines of which his rendering is doubtful, and he ought, perhaps, to have extended the mark of doubt to many others. The number of such passages would have been greater if he had not had the kind assistance of the Rev. R. Williams. That gentleman has long studied the language, and has nearly completed a Cornish Dictionary, which will include a comparison of all the Celtic Dialects. Mr. Williams carefully read over the proofs as they came from the printer, and made very many important corrections, which the Editor has much pleasure in gratefully acknowledging. He also wishes here to express his thanks to Th. Aufrecht, Esq., who collated every line with the original manuscript, and furnished many valuable suggestions; without his conscientious aid this work could not have been completed."

Having thus introduced our readers to the nature of the work, and to the manner in which the literary labour of its compilation has been conducted, we must skip over the whole of the dramas themselves, and request them to peruse carefully the following extracts, which we are compelled to make at some length from Appendix No. 1, on the *Remains of Cornish Literature* :—

"On a subject so little known as Cornish literature, which comprises only two or three compositions in an obsolete language, whose existence is forgotten by all but a few Celtic scholars, even in the county where it was spoken little more than a century ago, the Editor believes that some brief observations will be acceptable to the few who may look at the present work. All the monuments of this obscure literature may be summed up in half a page:—one is, A Poem, which we may by courtesy call Epic, entitled Mount Calvary; the oldest copy of this is pretty certainly of the fifteenth century; it contains 259 stanzas of eight lines each, in heptasyllabic metre, with alternate rhymes, usually continued on the same sounds throughout the stanza. The subject of this poem is the Trial and Crucifixion of Christ. Another is the series of Dramas contained in these volumes, representing Scriptural subjects from the Creation to the Death of Pilate. The oldest MS. of these Dramas is apparently of the same age as the one just mentioned, and they hardly differ perceptibly in language and orthography. The date of the composition of these works is nowhere stated, but from the condition of the language, the form of the English words introduced into it, and a comparison with an ancient Cornish Vocabulary in the British Museum, reproduced in the preceding pages, it may be inferred that it cannot be much older than the age of the Manuscripts; certainly it cannot be assigned to a period earlier than the fourteenth century.

"The next work known is another Drama, called 'The Creation of the World with Noah's Flood,' which was written, as stated upon the MSS. containing it, 'on the 12th of August, 1611, by William Jordan.' This work is in several passages an imitation of the Dramas now published, occasionally almost a copy; it is written in a language far more corrupt than the other

compositions, and is full of English words: the language was evidently breaking down, and genuine Celtic was largely giving place to the intrusive Saxon. After these writings of some pretension and considerable length, we have two versions of the Lord's Prayer, Commandments, and Belief, one called ancient, and the other modern, without any very apparent reason for the distinction, two very poor translations of the first chapter of Genesis, a few songs, some familiar proverbs, and a short tale. This is all."

The author then gives a critical notice of the MSS. in the British Museum, and the Bodleian Library, which he used in compiling his book, and proceeds to observe,—

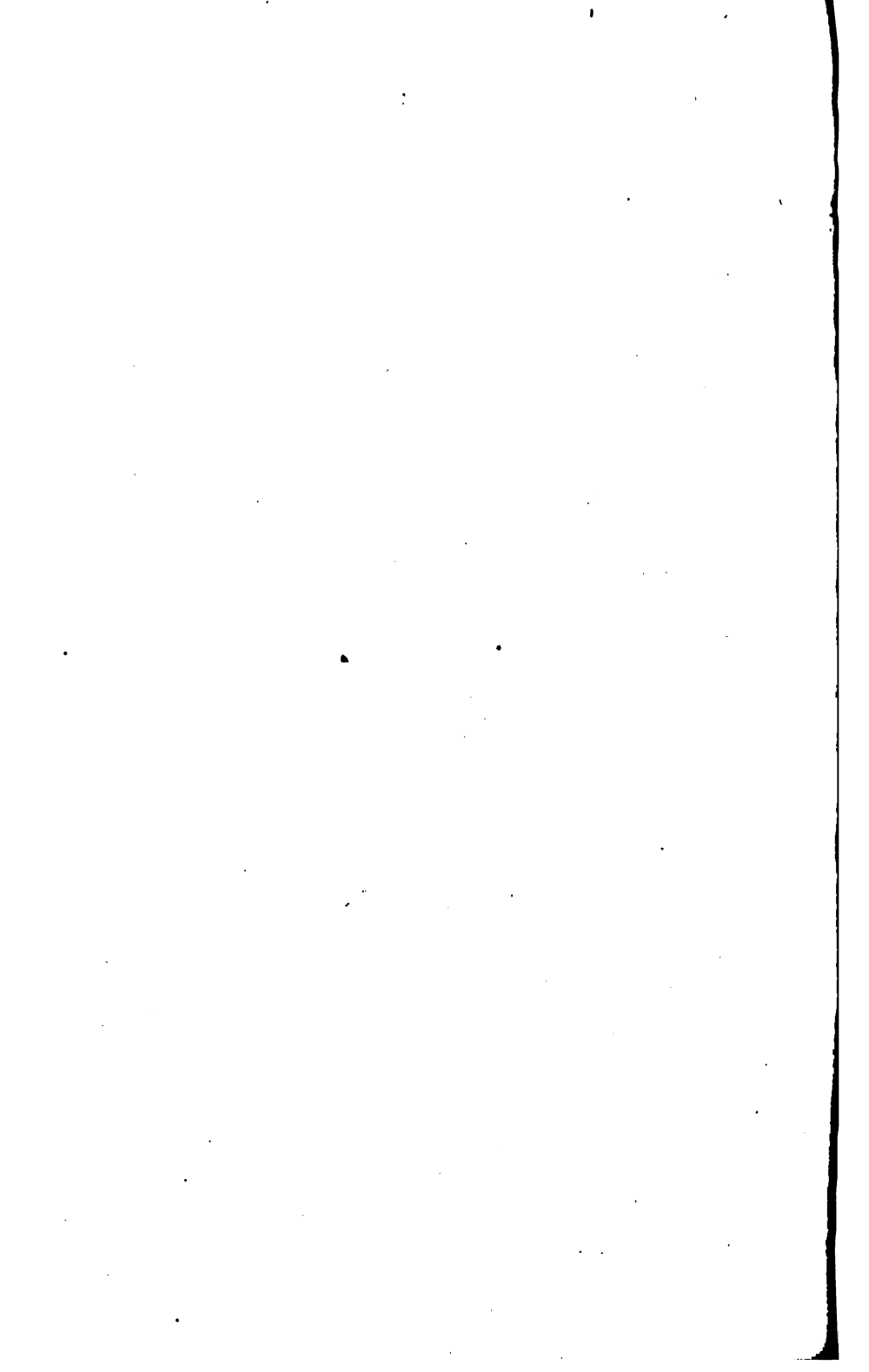
"The work before the Reader comprises nominally three Dramas, each named Ordinale, a word used to signify the order of Church service, or the service itself, and in this case expressing the sense entertained of the nature of the Dramas. All three ostensibly form a trilogy, and at the close of the first and second piece the principal personage on the stage at the time calls upon the audience to come again 'to-morrow morning early' to hear the next play. But although we have only three pieces in form, they are four in fact; the third, which should have been called the 'Resurrection and Ascension,' being interrupted by the 'Death of Pilate,' (R. 1587 to 2360.) the action of which is entirely detached. The Editor would perhaps have done better if he had printed the Death of Pilate as a separate piece, but the immediate connection of the first and last divisions did not strike him until the whole was in print.

"The first piece, the *Origo Mundi*, begins with the Creation, and is continued by the Temptation and Fall, the death of Abel, the birth of Seth, the death and burial of Adam, the building of the Ark, the Deluge, and the Temptation of Abraham. Here the narrative is interrupted, or, in dramatic language, the first act closes. The second act begins with the history of Moses, and is continued through the Exodus to his death, when we have another interruption. The third act commences with the reign of David, and goes on to his death and the accession of Solomon, who builds the Temple, and consecrates a bishop to take care of it; the Drama closes by the bishop's putting to death the martyr Maximilla for refusing to abjure her belief in Christ. The second Ordinale represents the history of Christ from the Temptation to the Crucifixion, without any break in the action, and the subject of the third is the Resurrection and Ascension, with the interposition of the Death of Pilate, as mentioned before.

"In all this the Editor has seen nothing that may not be found in other mediæval works of similar purport; and it would not very much surprise him if it should be discovered by some adept in mediæval lore that these Ordinalia were mainly translated, or at least directly imitated, from French or Latin originals; for his acquaintance with this branch of literature is almost wholly limited to the works on the subject printed in France and England. All the compositions of this nature, the pastime of the middle ages, being founded on the same subjects which were known to everybody, could hardly afford matter for much variety; the same events were generally represented in the same order, and a conventional treatment appertained to each action, which it would probably have been deemed sinful to depart from; no doubt any glaring deviation from the sacred text, or the then almost equally sacred legend, would have been disapproved and discouraged."

And further on adds,—

"In the composition of these Dramas more art has been used in continuing



Archæologia Cambrensis.

THIRD SERIES, No. XX.—OCTOBER, 1859.

THE EARLS, EARLDOM, AND CASTLE OF PEMBROKE.

No. IV.

THE EARLS MARESCHAL.

(Continued from p. 202.)

THE conduct of the Earl Mareschal at this very difficult conjuncture displayed in a remarkable degree his firmness and conciliatory spirit, and forms an important feature in the history of the new reign.

Having caused the royal corpse to be embalmed at Croxton, he escorted it, at the head of the troops, by Newark to Worcester, where it was committed with due ceremony to the care of God and St. Wolstan. He then reached Gloucester on the 27th October, having, by circular to the sheriffs, summoned all persons to pay allegiance to Prince Henry, then only ten years old. At Gloucester he presented the youth to such as were at hand, and next day, 28th, had him crowned in the cathedral. His chief supporter in this ceremony was the Poitevin, Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, one of the turbulent spirits of the reign; "Vir equestris ordinis et in rebus bellicosis eruditus," says Wendover,—a character not altogether uncommon among the prelates of the thirteenth century. The earl and his kinsman, John Mareschal, did homage at the coronation. "We have,"

said he, "withstood the father justly for evil conduct; but this child now before you, as he is of tender age, so he is guiltless of his father's acts. Let us then take him to be our king and ruler, and cast away the yoke of foreign servitude."

11th November the earl held a great council at Bristol. He was already guardian to the person of the king, under a patent of 1212, 14 John, which also directed him to swear fealty to the prince, saving that due to his father. (*Rot. Pat.* 95.) He was now chosen protector of the realm, and guardian of the king, "Rector regis et regni," in which capacity, on the 12th, he declared a revision of the great charter. This, and other public documents usually tested by the sovereign, were now tested by the earl, whose personal seal superseded that of the kingdom. 17th December he was at Fairford. (*Ex. e R. Fin.* I. 2; *Foss*, II. 150; *Carte, H. of Eng.*)

In this year he made a considerable purchase in Berkshire from the Bishop of Chalons, including Newbury, Shrivenham, Woodspene, &c. (*Lys. M. Brit. Berks*, 317.)

Lewis and the French party had now secured London, and made some progress in Bedford and Herts. They agreed to a truce until after Epiphany, and finally until Easter, 26th March. Pembroke employed the time thus gained in winning over the great barons both in England and Ireland, and in strengthening himself in Wales; and, 6th February, he dispatched to Ireland a copy of the great charter, having Dublin and Ireland substituted for London and England, and sealed by himself and the legate.

William Mareschal the Younger now left the barons, and, 3rd May, joined his father, who was at Devizes. Thence they marched to the relief of Mount Sorrell, threatened by the barons, and, beating them, followed them to Newark and Lincoln. On the way the earl received fresh support, reinforced the garrison of the latter castle, then defended by a very valiant heroine, Nichola de Camville, and finally, by a skilful ruse, took the town, and utterly routed the French party in the combat of the 20th May, called the "Fair of Lincoln."

The victory was so complete that from the field the earl rode direct to the king at Stowe, while Lewis and the remnant of his party fell back upon London to await assistance from beyond sea. On 2nd June the earl was at Oxford. When Philip was applied to for aid, he asked, "Is William Mareschal alive?" and hearing that he was so, added, "I have then no fear for my son." This speech, cited as evidence of the earl's treason, is proved by his whole conduct to have been a tribute to his moderation, as not likely to allow Lewis, if taken, to be put to death.

The fleet equipped under the name of Blanch of Castile to relieve her husband was broken, 23rd of August, by Hubert de Burgh. John Mareschal raised the Cinque Ports, and cutting off many of the ships completed the victory. Lewis, attacked in London, met the young king and the earl upon an island on the Thames, near Staines, or Kingston, 11th September, and thence, under Pembroke's personal escort, departed for France. The Scotch and Welsh, allied to Lewis, were to participate with the English in the benefits of the treaty, if they gave up the castles they had taken, which Llewelyn seems at first to have declined to do.

24th September the earl was at Gillingham, probably on his way from escorting Lewis to the shore, and on the 8th of October at Lambeth. On the 10th various safe conducts were issued by the king to enable certain persons to visit the earl, who on the 12th was at Westminster, and 29th November again at Lambeth, busily engaged in completing a general amnesty and pacification. (*Excerpt. e R. F. I.*) The Welsh alone held out, and not without reason. During the recent troubles in England the attention of the Norman nobles had been much withdrawn from Wales, and Rhys and Maelgon, and more recently Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, had profited by this circumstance to gain a footing in the south and west. The castles of Kemaes and Newport in Pembrokeshire, and of Kilgaran and Cardigan, had been taken by Llewelyn in 1215, and Maelgon placed in charge of the territory.

In 1217, having in the meantime gained a footing in

Brecknockshire, Llewelyn revisited Pembroke, intending to root out the Flemings. This design he was persuaded to forego, but he made them contribute largely to his expenses, accept their lands from him as chief lord, and give hostages for their behaviour. The earl's utmost attempts to relieve them had only attained to the recovery of Caerleon; it was, therefore, not surprizing that Llewelyn hesitated to make peace. His inducement to do so was the departure of the French, and the possible internal pacification of England under the new king. This consideration, backed by the earl's present power, prevailed; the Welsh accepted the conditions; and, 12th February, 1218, Llewelyn met the earl at Worcester, and promised to yield up, if possible, the castles and domains of Cardigan and Caermarthen into the hands of the legate, as representing Henry, and to restore the other South Welsh castles. (Carte.)

2 Henry III. the earl was sheriff of Essex and Herts, and his title of "Rector" appears to have been formally confirmed. John Mareschal was made Justice of the Forests. The earl also had the exchange, "cambium," of all England, no doubt a life grant, since, 6 Henry III., it was farmed out at an annual rent. (*Cal. Rot. Pat.* 11, 12.) Also, he had the custody of the lands of the late Ralph Pluketts, in Dunham, Notts, and of the late Thomas de Erdington at Stoke, Sussex; and among other prerogatives of royalty exercised by him as regent was that of granting licenses to impark lands. One such grant, to Ralph Hareng of Westbury, in 1230, having been afterwards disputed, was admitted by the king to be valid. (*Exc. e R. F.* 17, 194.) About this time it was decided at a great council, at which were present, with other magnates, the Earl Mareschal, William his son, and John Mareschal, that no charter or letters patent of confirmation, alienation, sale, or grant in perpetuity, should be sealed with the king's seal during his minority. (*Mad. H. of Ex.* I. 26-67; *Firm. Burgi*, 14.)

The earl was now approaching the close of his long and brilliant career; but the details of his movements in

the last year of his life show no diminution of personal activity. At Christmas, 1217, he took down Henry to Newark and Northampton to disperse the last remains of the rebellion, and to receive, 19th December, the personal homage of the King of Scotland, which was followed by a similar submission at Worcester, where Prince Llewelyn received from the legate, in the presence of William Mareschal, the castles of Caermarthen and Cardigan, &c., to be held by him during the king's minority as the royal bailiff. (Brady, *H. of E.* II. 511.)

3rd January, 1218, the earl was at Gloucester; 17th February at Ilminster; 10th March at Gloucester; 14th at Worcester. On the 5th April he was at Westminster; 6th at Caversham; 10th at Hampsted-Mareschal; 11th at Winchester; 3rd, 4th, 6th, 15th, 17th May at Westminster; 30th at Amersham; 31st at Westminster; 1st and 2nd June at the Tower of London; 14th and 16th at Westminster; 18th, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, and 2nd July at the Tower; 11th at Standon; 17th at Graham; 28th and 8th August at Wallingford; 9th at Crendon; 25th and 26th at Winchester; 5th September at Brember; 7th at La Knappe; 12th at Boseham; 22nd and 23rd at Striguil; 11th, 23rd, and 30th October, and 6th, 9th, 28th, 29th November, at Westminster; 3rd, 4th, 5th of December at St. Paul's, London; 11th at Westminster; 2nd and 6th of January, 1219, at Marlborough; 10th at Reading; 12th and 13th at Caversham; 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 26th, and 30th January, and 24th February, at Westminster; and, finally, 21st and 25th March, and 2nd and 8th of April, at his manor of Caversham, where he died in April on a Sunday, on which day he was born. (*Exc. e R. F.* I.) His corpse, sewn up in a bull's hide, was buried on Ascension Day, 16th April, in the New Temple in London, where his recumbent effigy is still preserved.

(To be continued.)

LETTERS OF EDWARD LHWYD.

(Continued from p. 168.)

For

The Reverend Mr Humphrey Foulkes
Rector att S^t George's*Oxfo Decem. 20*

1702.

Dear S^r

I had been long conscious of my desperat dept. (*sic*) and was resolved upon writing the very post I received yours. The French words paralleled with Brittish (*sic*) were very acceptable : and I intreat you to send the remainder att your leasure together with what Greek you have additional to D^r Davies's. I understood the additional Brittish in your dictionary were but very few, els you had been teisd for them long since. I have no thoughts (because no time) of a second edition of that work : but I design in my archæologia a large etimological vocabulary of the Irish, and a lesser of the Cornish : which I hope may contribute something to the better understanding of our language, and may be acceptable att least to the curious of our nation, as well as to the lovers of antiquity elsewhere. As for Moriadoc, Carew in his survey of Cornwall makes him a prince of that country. D'Argentre in his French H. of Bretagne Armorique follows G. of Monm. as to his coming out of this isle, but pretends not to distinguish whence. I shall not pretend to moderate betwixt you and M^r Carew ; and can only inform you that on the one hand the Cornish language is tolerably intelligible to the Armoricans, and vice versâ : but the Welch (*sic*) to neither of them ; which should imply their going out of Cornwall Devon &c. and on the other hand there is in his Bretagne a very considerable city and country called by the Bretons Gwenett, by the French Vannes ; which we came not nigh, being prevented as Mr Taylor can particularly informe you. I am of opinion we never had the whole Bible in Brittish before your present translation. Some pieces we might have as well as the Saxons, and other nations ; but I do not know that any nation had it in their vulgar toungue till of late ages. The oldest I have anywhere seen is an imperfect copy of the B. of Genesis in Irish w^{ch} a Priest near Slego (*sic*) bestowed on me.¹ He told me 'twas the opinion of one of their chiefest antiquitys, (*sic*) that that very fragment was little later than the first planting of Christianity in that Island. So that 'twill be an old piece tho we allow him 300 or 400 years mistake. One of

¹ Is this in the Ashmolean or Bodleian ?

the oldest Latin Gospels in England is that imperfect one at the Cathedrall Library in Lichfield which they call Textus S^u Ceaddee; but we have lately discovered it to have come anciently out of S. Wales and that it belonged to the Church of Llandaf about 900 years ago, from some donations to that Church mentioned in the margin. And, now I mention Llandaf, I should be glad to know what B. D^r Davies should mean by Lib. Land. so often quoted in his Dictionary: since the manuscript of that name cited by Usher, Goodwyn and Dugdale, and now in Mr Davies of Llanerch's library contines (*sic*) but few of those words which agree very well with the Cornish and Armoric. As to the customs you mention we find some of them in Howel Dha's laws, which were not only retained but improved by the English, because they served their interest, thô they abrogated his other laws because dictated by the Devil, as the A. Bp. told our last Prince Lhwelyn; who itt seems was ignorant the (*sic*) had confirmed them. I know no more of the Welch Convocation man than what you mention out of Morris Kyffyn, nor is his memory worth much enquiry. I never saw Mr Baxter's notes on Horraw. I have lately begun a correspondence with him; and I take him for a person of learning and integrity, thô, I fear me, too apt to indulge fancy: w^{ch} I gather from his interpretation of those three Englyns w^{ch} I found this last summer in the margin of a very ancient Latin MS. at the publique library in Cambrige (*sic*). The book seemed to me about 1000 years old and the marginall Englyns not much later. I have this very post sent them in the originall hand as near as I could imitate it to M^r John Lloyd of Ruthyn, but have not time to insert them so here. I should be glad to know your thoughts of them and so shall forbear inserting M^r Baxter's reading least it should prejudice you, only tell you in generall that he declares it is to him a very plaine prediction that our gracious Queen shall have another prince who shall reign after her. The words are thus.

(<i>sic</i>)	}	niguorcosam nembhennaur
		henoid mitolu nit gurmaur
		mi am franc dam an calaur
}	ni camwiguardam nicusam	
	henoid cet iben med nouel	
	mi am franc dam an patel	
}	namercit un nep ceguenid	
	henoid isdiscir mi conedid	
	don nam ricens imguetid	

As to our old British orthography you must know that *a* was

sometimes pronounced *e*; *b* sometimes as *f*; *c* sometimes as *ch*, (*sic*) sometimes as *g*, but generally *k*; *D* commonly as *now*, and after it served for *dd*; *g* often superfluous in the middle for the word *pedwar* the (*sic*) wrote *petguar*: *ll* was expressed by a single *l*; *m* often in the midst and att the end as *f* (or *v*): *p* att the end of words for *b*; and *b* at the end was always as *v*; *t* supplied *th* and *nw*.

I once supposed from the last line of these Englyns that they alluded to S^t Peter's denying our Saviour: but I can not make it out. As for D^r Leigh one difference betwixt him and M^r Baxter is that Baxter understands severall languages, but Leigh never a one: nor indeed (as an author) scarce common sense or civility.

Cunobalus might very properly be rendered *Kynhaval*, and so might *Cunomalus*; as K. Kadvan at Lh. Gadwaladr in Anglesey is written *Catamanus*. I have observed that the Romans and ancient Britans (*sic*) expressed *Kyn* in the Brittish names by *Cuno*, but towards the 8th century both the Brittans and Irish rendered it *con*; for the Brittish name *Kynvelyn* was written by the Romans *Cunobelinus*; and I found it on an old crosse in Glamorganshire² *Conbolini*; and that (according to their skill in Grammar) in the nominative case. So *Conmarch* and *Concen* on the monument (of the 9th century) att Vale Crucis: but in Penbroke-shire *Cunotamus* for *Kynodha*;³ and in Cornwall *Cunoval* for *Kynwal*,⁴ which is probably the same name with your *Kynhaval*.

The Triades, quoted by Camden and others, are not the same with those you mean; tho in some lesser copies those morall Triades you mention are added to them. Their Triades is called (*sic*) *Triodh Ynys Brydyn*; but 'tis above a sheet or two in all; written as M^r Vaughan of Hengwrt concluded about a thousand yeares since, or little lesse; but the transcribers in every age commonly added something. M^r Vaughan was prevailed upon by Primate Usher to write a large comment upon it, w^{ch} some body after the author's death conveyed out of Hengwrt study, as his son M^r Griff. Vaughan assured me; who was much concerned att the losse of it. The oldest copy of *Triodh* I have begins thus

“Porth a aeth ygan yrp Cuydauc 'hyt yn Lhychlyn, ar gur hvnnv a doeth yman yn 'oes Gadyal y byry y erchi dygyfor or ynys honn — ar roi hynny un tri a ryanllu ynys Brydein —

² Where is this?

³ The St. Dogmael's Ogham Stone.—ED. ARCH. CAMB.

⁴ Where is this?

Tri goruchol garcharwr ynys Brydein Lhyr Lhodyeith a Mabon Glochdyh vab Modron a Geir vab Geiryoed &c."

The last words are

"ar drydyd calain verch idon uab merygan naelgvn."

I have but just room to add that I hope you will for ever favour me with your correspondence, w^{ch} is y^e hearty request of
S^r

Your reall friend
& Serv^t ED. LHWYD.

Oxford Michalm. day
1703

Dear S^r

I rec^d both your kind letters, and am glad to hear of your recovery. I shewed the Bearer your former and he has paid me 8 shillings and brought to me one that deals with him for stockens, who promises to pay the two and thirty shillings upon demand; so you may venture to pay him unlesse you hear from me to the contrary within a fortnight space.

I have ventur'd to put my Book into y^e presse the time specifyd in the proposals: tho' I have not as yet above 200 subscriptions besides the former. London being now very empty I have had as yet very few thence; but about a hundred and forty have subscrib'd in our colleges, and the Bishop of Carlile has sent me twenty out of his countrey, Jack Edwards of Lhan Vylhin 18; D^r Davies of Birmingham 12; Jack Lloyd and Mr E. Griff. the schoolmaster of Nottingham ten &c. I shall receive shortly 1 lb 7s. as subscription money for Mr Edw. Samuel. If it be your fortune to pick up subscriptions, I desire you to pay him 1 lb 2s.

The Bearer's hast permits time onely to beg your pardon for this hasty scribe and to subscribe myself

(Dear S^r) yours as always
E. LH^W.

I suppose D^r Foulks is in Staffordshire: my hearty service to all other friends, and to him at his return.

One Abbot Pezron an Armorique Britan (*sic*) has lately published his Antiquité de la Nation et de la langue Gauloise; wherein he has infinitely outdone all our Countreyemen as to national zeal. He proves that they and we are the onely nations in the world that have the honour to have preserv'd the language of Jupiter and Sadurn, whom he shews to have been Princes of the Titans, the progenitors of the Gauls, and to have had an Empire from the Euphrates to Cape Finister in y^e time of Abraham. He makes the Curetes, who had the care of Jupiter in

Crete &c. to have been Druids & to have 1st introduced the Olympique Games amongst the Lacedemonians; where he observes the British nations are stil the most noted for y^e exercises of running wrestling &c. The Romans, he says, borrow'd their week days from the old Umbri of Italy, a Gaulish nation. The true name of Jupiter, he tels us, was *Iou*, to which the Romans added *piter* i.e. *Pater*, as they sayd *Marspiter*, *Dispiter* &c.

In y^e close of his book he adds 3 large catalogues of words; 1st of those the Æolians and other Greeks borrow'd from our ancestors the Titans; 2^{ly} of those the Romans borrow'd from the Umbri; & 3^{ly} of those the Germans had from y^e several Gaulish colonies planted in their countrey.

For the Rev^d Mr John Lhoyd at the Free School at Ruthin, Denbighshire.

For the Reverend Mr Humphrey Foulkes Chap^ln to the Right Rev^d the L^d Bishop of S^t Asaph.

Oxford. July 28. 1705.

Dear S^r

I heartily beg your pardon for so long deferring my thanks for both letters. You say well that writing vocabularies is a tedious employment; but it is well known to some here that the book has been in the press above 18 months, and has not, all that while, stayd three days upon my account for want either of pay or employment. Yet such is the tediousness of the compositor that he prints but one sheet a week: D^r Hicks's Thesaurus Linguarum veterum Septentrionalium continuing (tho' with frequent intermissions) a twelve months under his hands longer than we expected, he has as yet printed but 48 sheets; so that he'll scarce have done till about Easter or Whitsuntide, and there are not letters enough of the sort to employ two compositors. The additional words to D^r Davies's dictionary came safe and shall be printed (with some others) in the Armoric and Cornish vocabulary, distinguish'd with an asterisk or some other marke. We are now upon a sort of Latin-Celtique vocabulary: viz Latin Welsh Cornish Armoric and Irish; and it will be about the middle of November ere we begin y^e Arm^c Vocab. If in the interim you meet with any more primitive Britthish words, for we have not room for compounds, I shall afford them place and mention them in the preface whence received.

I must intreat you to return the subscription money you have received by the first conveniency: for I find the expence of printing a great deal too heavy for my small stock; and it was therefore that I printed it by subscription. I am now (notwith-

standing my date) six miles out of town, and have not D^r Powel by me; but suppose the booke he mentions was not of his own writing, but of Giraldus's; viz. his tract *De illaudabilibus Wallie* published with a great many other pieces of his by Mr Wharton in his *Anglia Sacra*. The History of the Lords Marchers⁵ I have seen in MS. but have not myself: but, as I take it, Mr Dodsworth the author has printed it. Kynan was in all probability surnamed from y^r Meriadock: however, that the Armoriques Britans and Cornish are the same, you'll find by their language: but they told me they had two dialects, y^t of the Diocess of S^t Paul de Léon & Kemper Corentin; and that of Vennes called in their language Guenet (*sic*). The former (like our N. Wales dialect) has got the upper hand in books, and I never conversed with any of the Guenet (Gwynedh) where peradventure Konans people must have seated. But after all what shall I not say to Heylyn and almost all modern Engl. and French historians, who deny that ever there went any colonies hence to France.

I intend not any catalogue of our printed Welsh Books; *nam pauperis est numerare pecus*. The collection of the catalogue you mention is I suppose is (*sic*) one Thomas Davydh, a Cardiganshire Day labourer about London; who (like myself) has the misfortune to be troubled with the Itch of Curiosity, tho he never was att School so much as to learn Welsh or English. He obliges me now and then with a Welsh epistle, always about some Welsh booke he meets with, or hears to be intended for the publisher.

I have with some difficulty gon through, and printed, a comparative Etymologicon, which will be the first tract of this volume. Mr W^m Baxter being looked upon as the greatest Critique in England that way, I have (haveing a long time corresponded with him) submitted it to his perusal: and received his approbation: but we must in such cases make large allowances for complement.

The most difficult subject I shall have to do with in this volume will be the interpreting our British proper names of persons. As for those of places I shall manage it much easier, for I beleve our places are more intelligible to us than to any nation in Europe, and tho there are a great number too difficult for us, yet there are so many intelligible that they'l suffice to draw a scheme of the method of naming places &c. What occurs to your thoughts occasionally on these subjects, may give hints.

I know not whether you have seen our last catalogue of the

⁵ What is this Work?

Bookes in the press. It contains,—1st An Exposition of Daniel's prophesy of 70 weeks &c. by the Bishop of Worcest. 4^o.—2^{ly} Josippon, sive Josephi Ben Gorionis Hist. Judaicæ Libr. VI integri hactenus inediti, nunc primum ex Hebræo in Lat. translati, et notis illustrati operâ et studio Joan. Gugnier A.M.—3^{ly} Jo. Ern. Grabe dissertationes tres de versione LXX Interpretû 4^o.—4^{ly} Athenagoræ Athen. opera, suas notas qualescunque adjecit Edw. Dechair A. M. é Coll. Linc.—5th Sophoclis Ajax flagellifer et Electra Gr. Lat. cum Schol. Antiqu. et Annot. per T. Johnson Etonensem.—6th Introductio ad veram physicam, seu lectiones physicæ habitæ in Schola Nat. Philosophiæ Acad. Oxon. accedunt Christiani Hugonii theoremata devi centrifugâ et motu circulari demonstrata per Jo. Keill AM et Reg. Soc. Socium. Edit. 2^d enundatior et auctior 8^{vo}.

Our S^r Charls Costerel and noise-monger A. C. has divided the catalogue now into three parts—1st Qui sub prelo sunt—2^{ly} Qui nuper ex eodem Typographeo prodierunt—3^{ly} Qui prelo parantur; in which last he inserts anything (whether ever likely to be printed) if he thinks it will meet with a publike applause. In this last catalogue prelo parantur—1st Geogr. Græcorum minorum Vol. 1^{um} 8^o.—2^{ly} Appollonei Pergæi libri duo *περὶ λόγον αποτομος* ex Arabico in Latinum conversi per E. Hallorum quond (?) (*sic*) Prof. Savil.—3^{ly} Versio LXX viralis juxta exemplar Alexandrinum cum var. lect. annot. & loc. parallel. Fol. per Jo. Ernestum Grabe—4^{ly} Livii opera cum var. lect. chron. et not. accurante T. Hearne AM.—5^{ly} S^r Jo. Spelmans life of K. Alfred from the original copy, with severall additions from MSS. by M^r Hearne.—6^{ly} Quint. Inst. oratoriæ et Hermogenis Rhet. cum not. et var. lect. 2 vol. 8^{vo}.

I have but just time to subscribe myself
your most affectn friend and humble
Serv^t
E. LHWYD.

Oxf^d Dec 17. 1704.

Dear S^r

This hopes to find you in perfect health: and begs a renewing of our correspondence: at least now & then a few lines as occasion offers. The Bearer hereof Morys ab Evan told me some time since, as from you, that you had rec^d some subscription money for me, over and above what you payd M^r Samuel. Perhaps it's the Fellow's blunder: but if there be any such a summe in your hands as twenty seven shillings w^{ch} I owe M^r Samuel for his books, I desire you'd please to pay it him; or if there be not y^t you would lay out so much because I understand

a speedy payment would be very acceptable. I am afraid my book is expected by this time; and truly when I put it in the press I propos'd the same myself: but so it falls out that there is not much above a third part of it as yet printed: thô I can safely say (and 'tis sufficiently known here) that the press has never stayd an hour on my account for want of work or payment; and that the delay is wholly owing to the printers, who will always have several irons in the fire and also keep holyday when they please.

You perhaps remember who it is we called formerly the frigid Friend:⁶ he has lately, as indeed he had done several times before (for reasons I think God utterly unknown to me) appear'd my fervent adversary. My fellow-travailer David Parry had occasion this last week to stand for a Cardiganshire Scholarship, to which he had a singular title as a Relation of the Founder's, who had left it so limited. I had gone long before to our frigid friend and mention'd it to him; but he sayd immediately the Principal had had such a vile character of him that he was affrayd he would not hear of it. I reply'd I knew of no manner of ill character he deserv'd: and added I was therefore resolv'd to propose to the Principal; upon which he encourag'd me to doe it. When I went to the Principal he having rec'd a letter (as I presume) from the Master of the Rolls⁷ in his behalf, receiv'd the proposal with all the marks of favour and good will; and not onely soe but told the Society at their next publique meeting that Parry had a just title to this Scholarship: and that he had a good character for speaking Latin occasionally with Foreigners at the Museum; and some knowledge in Natural History and Coins &c. The onely person that objected to it, was the frigid Fr^d and all he had to say was that his belonging to the Museum was a hindrance to his performing his Exercise &c.: whereas he's just Batchl^r standing this term. Ever after I found the Principal quite alter'd; in so much that he refus'd to look at his pedegree, and sayd they were not at all to regard &c. After all Parry, being very well belov'd, had certainly been elected had not the Fr. Fr. convened the fellows to the tavern, after his usual manner, the night before the Election, and represented Parry as uncapable (*sic*) of the Scholarship on Acc^t of deficiency in Philosophy &c. so that thô the majority of the fellows sayd before, and still say, they were for him; they were so over aw'd that not one man voted for him.

⁶ Dr. Wynne, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph.—R. W.

⁷ Sir John Trevor.—R. W.

My most hearty respects to D^r Foulks concludes this hasty scribble from

Dear S^r
Yr. ever affectionat
as oblig'd Fr^d

E. LHWYD.

For the Rev^d M^r John Lloyd^s
at the Free School in Ruthin.

PLOUGASTEL CALVARY.

In various parts of Brittany, and more particularly in Lower Brittany, are found two appendages of the churchyard, which, though not exclusively confined to those districts, yet by their numbers and importance form very characteristic features of that interesting country.

These are the calvaries and ossuaries, of the former of which the accompanying engraving (from a photograph kindly lent by Dr. Mansell, of Guernsey) gives an accurate representation. The upper part of this monument has already been engraved for the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Third Series, Vol. IV. p. 267. The present one shows the lower part, including the altar, almost always a necessary portion of the structure. None of these monuments, however, are of any great antiquity, the oldest, that of Notre Dame de Quilinen, in the parish of Brieç, being assigned by some to the fifteenth century, a date which others think too remote. The great majority of them are in fact of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; the one at Plougastel, the most magnificent of them all, having been finished in 1602. There is a second inscription, however, with the date 1604. M. Fréminville, as usual, supplies us with some conjectures of his own, and tells us that it was built by the lord of that manor, in the accomplishment of a vow, connected with some epidemic

^s Endorsed (apparently by Mr. Lloyd) "of no use."

disease, in 1598. There does not appear to be the least grounds for the assertion. It is more probable that the structure was erected at the expense of the parishioners, the two inscriptions giving only the names of the cure and architects. The whole monument is of the celebrated Kersanton stone, and embraces nearly one hundred figures, presenting us with a grand tableau of the Passion.

The costumes of these figures, as well as in other examples, appear to be faithful copies of the dress of the period, and are well worth an attentive study. The calvary, however, of Pleybin is an exception to this rule; for, although it bears the date of 1630, it presents us with the dresses of the preceding century. Other fine examples occur at St. Thegonnec, Tranhouarn, in the parish of Bezec Cap Caval, and at Notre Dame de Quilinen, already alluded to.

In certain parts of France, especially in Poitou, are found in the cemeteries small structures, generally known as *colonnes creuses*, or *lanternes des morts*. These generally consist of a tall shaft, sometimes square, sometimes round, having four windows, or openings, at the summit, and ascended inside as a common chimney. A cross generally surmounts the whole. At the foot is an altar for the service of the mass in the open church-yard. These structures, which are confined to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, occur in various parts of France, and more especially in Poitou; but no example occurs in the whole of Brittany. As the presence of the altar in both kinds of monuments seems to indicate a common object, it has been conjectured that these calvaries, all later than the latest *lanterne des morts*, are in reality substitutes for the latter structures. How far this theory is correct may be questioned; for, from the fact that no remains of the *lanterne des morts* exist in that country, it is not improbable that they were never introduced there at all, and therefore could not have given place to the calvary.

The other peculiar feature of a Breton church-yard is the bone-house, or ossuary, common in Lower, rare in Upper, Brittany.

In Finistère, more particularly than in any other of the contiguous departments, it is customary to disinter a body after it has been buried a certain time. The skull is then placed in a small wooden hutch, not unlike a diminutive dog-kennel, with the name of its late owner painted on the front, the skull being visible through an opening in front of the hutch, which is generally placed in the church, or its porch, on ledges built to receive it. The other bones are consigned to the ossuary, which, when it has received its full complement, is emptied, with certain solemn ceremonies conducted by the priest, and its contents consigned once more and for ever to the church-yard.

These monuments appear to have been nearly contemporaneous with the calvaries, the earliest probably being of the fifteenth century, the greater part being of the sixteenth and seventeenth. The most ancient are those of Pleyben, St. Evarzec, La Forest Fouesnant, Fouesnant, and others, which are possibly of the fifteenth century, unless a style has been adapted earlier than the actual buildings. Some of the later ones are enriched with figures of the Danse Macabre, as at St. Morice (1689), where we have a pope, king, knight, monk, labourer, &c., and near them death, armed with a dart, with the device, "Je vous tue tous." Others similarly furnished, also of the seventeenth century, are at Thegonnec, where there is one of great beauty and elaborately ornamented, and at Plouedern, and Llandivisiau.

In most parts of Upper Brittany ossuaries are very rare, and are generally affixed to the walls of the churches, and not detached as in the lower districts. They are also usually of later date; for as they are either built of wood entirely, or resting on stone bases, they have been more frequently rebuilt. Many of these bone houses have been converted to other purposes, and are generally only employed for the object of their erection, where the custom of disinterring the bodies exists, as is more especially the case in Leon.

EXCAVATIONS AT WROXETER.

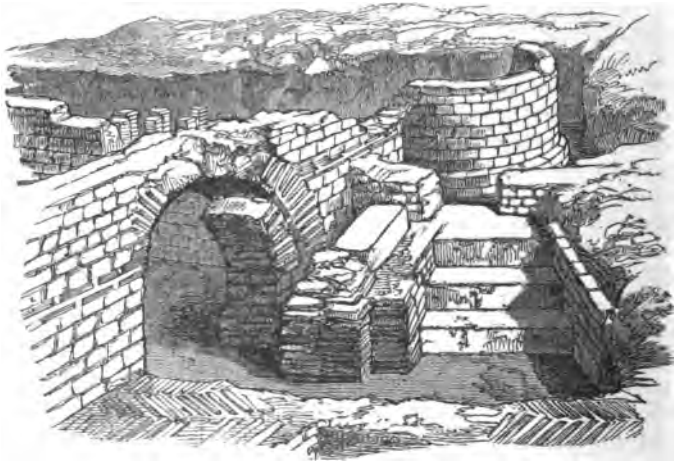
OFFICIAL REPORT, No. II.

(Continued from p. 218.)

SINCE the publication of our former report, considerable progress has been made in the excavations, and various conjectures to which the first appearance of the ruins gave rise have been confirmed or disproved. In the first place, the line of hypocausts, beginning with the great hypocaust *m* in our plan, have been successively uncovered eastward until they have reached what appears to be the boundary wall to the east of this extensive building, and this boundary line runs at right angles to the eastern end of the Old Wall. A chamber, about 12 feet square, neatly paved with the small bricks laid in herring-bone pattern, projects outwardly a little beyond this eastern boundary wall, and has a wide opening westward into a room with a hypocaust, the northern wall of which, as shown in our engraving, retains its coating of cement, which is covered with the broken remains and the impressions of the flue-tiles to convey hot air, with which it appears to have been completely covered. Our view of this part of the ruins is taken from the square room with herring-bone pavement just mentioned, and looks towards the west; it includes a portion of the inner face of the Old Wall, and shows the springing of the barrel-roofs of the rooms adjoining to it. A portion of the herring-bone pavement is seen in the foreground, and beyond it the room with the hypocaust just mentioned, the northern end only of which has been excavated. At the foot of the western end of this north wall there is a large stone scooped out in a singular manner, and joining on the other side to other similar stones which run round the end of the wall. They have somewhat the appearance of a water-channel, but their real object is as yet very uncertain. The floor was here again formed of smoothed cement, a large piece of which remains in its original position, and is seen in the engraving. Beyond this is a wall, on the north side of which was a long passage, and on the south other rooms with hypocausts, and to the west the passage opens into the room in the hypocaust of which the three skeletons were found, and which is the last of the rooms of which the interior is seen in our engraving.¹ This room is succeeded westwardly by

¹ Two skeletons, both of young persons, have since been found in one of the hypocausts to the east, so that the frightened inhabitants of

the hypocaust *m* in the plan, by the square room *q*, (closely resembling the room with herring-bone pavement mentioned above,) and the staircase *p*, and their adjoining hypocaust *o*, and by the large room with hypocaust marked *m* in the plan. The annexed sketch of the staircase, taken from the little room *q*, shows the exterior appearance of the semi-circular end of this large room.



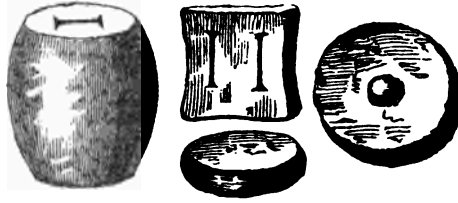
Entrance to Hypocausts, and Semicircular End of Large Room.

More recent excavations have brought to light a strong wall, running north and south, a little way to the west of this last hypocaust, and parallel to the eastern boundary wall, which seems to be the western boundary wall of this building; and, considerably to the south, a wall running east and west, or parallel to the Old Wall, which was no doubt the southern boundary of what thus formed a very extensive rectangular parallelogram. Several trenches have been dug across the inclosed area, which show apparently that there was an interior court, paved with smoothed cement, with what appear to have been a large tank of water, and, on the eastern side, a range of buildings, within which was also a tank of water, perhaps a cold bath. These and other circumstances appear to show that this great square building consisted of public baths; but it will perhaps be better to reserve any further account of it until it has been further excavated.

A considerable space of ground thus lies between the western boundary wall and the street now occupied by the Watling Street the town appear to have sought very generally to hide themselves in the hypocausts.

Road. The northern part of this space has, for motives of convenience, not yet been excavated; but the excavations commenced at *v* in the plan given in our former report have been carried on towards the south, and the walls which were then met with have been discovered to form part of a square building, with an interior court between 40 and 50 feet square, with the same herring-bone pavement of small bricks which has been met with in other parts of these excavations. This court had two entrances from the street, one on its northern side about 12 feet wide, which was approached by an inclined plane formed of three massive stones, for the floor of the court was about 3 feet higher than the level of the street. This entrance appears to have been intended for horses and carts, and the pavement on this side of the court had been broken and damaged in places, and mended at periods anterior to the destruction of the town. A portion of a horse-shoe, too, was found in this part of the court. The other entrance was a smaller doorway, at the southern side of the court, and evidently intended for people coming on foot. This door was approached by two steps, formed each by a single mass of stone, and both worn in a very singular manner by the feet of the passengers, so as to show that the place must have been very much frequented, and that those who frequented it must generally have come up the street from the south, and have trodden upon that side of the steps. Internally, the court was bordered on the north and south by four square chambers on each side. Of these, only one has been cleared out, that at the north-west corner. It was found to be 10 feet deep, with a low transverse wall at the bottom. There was found in it a considerable quantity of unused charcoal, as though it had been a store room of that article. Two other chambers appear to have been filled with horns and bones of various animals, and as many of these appear to have been sawed and cut, and some have been partly turned on the lathe, it seems probable that they may have been the stores of some manufacturer of the numerous articles in bone and horn, such as hair-pins, handles of knives, and other objects, &c., which are found scattered about in all parts of the ruins. The notion that these chambers were store rooms, and that this building was some sort of market, seems confirmed by the circumstance, that a number of weights of different sizes, of metal and stone, some with Roman numerals upon them, were picked up in this part of the excavations, four of which are represented in the accompanying cut. The back, or eastern side, of this court, was formed by a long gallery, one side of which was divided at short intervals by transverse walls running from the western wall about half way across the court, as though the

compartments thus formed had been intended for shops or stalls. As far as can yet be judged, this gallery appears to be continued



Roman Weights.

beyond the limits to the court to the north. It appears to have been entered from the south-eastern corner of the court by steps, for it is on a considerably lower level than that of the floor of the court. There is also a doorway in the eastern wall of this gallery leading into a passage, or narrow lane, which separates it from the western wall of the great building containing the hypocausts.

Walls of other buildings have been traced to the south of this supposed market, until, at a very short distance, the excavators came upon another transverse street, running east and west, and, crossing this, they came to buildings on the other side. It will be better to reserve any account of these until they have been further excavated.

It will, perhaps, be well also to reserve any general account of the construction of the buildings of the Roman city of Uriconium until a greater extent of ground has been explored. We may, however, observe generally that the average thickness of the walls of the houses and other buildings appears to have been about 3 feet, that they were stuccoed and painted in *fresco*, both internally and externally, and that they were roofed most commonly with thick heavy slabs of a laminated sandstone found in Shropshire, cut into elongated hexagons, and arranged on the roof so as form a lozenge-formed pattern. The stone is filled with bright grains of mica, which must have glittered in the sunshine, so as to give the houses the appearance at a distance of having their roofs covered with diamonds. The windows of the houses were glazed with very good glass, rather more than one-eighth of an inch thick, numerous fragments of which have been picked up on the floors. There appears, as far as we have yet gone, to have been nothing but ground floors, but the rooms appear to have been lofty, though it would be premature to form a judgment on this question, as we have evidently not yet come to any private houses. The floors seem generally to have been at a

small elevation above the level of the street, and to have been approached by stone, and perhaps in some cases by wooden, steps. The doorways seem to have been very generally broken away by the medieval builders for the sake of the larger and more useful materials of which they were made.

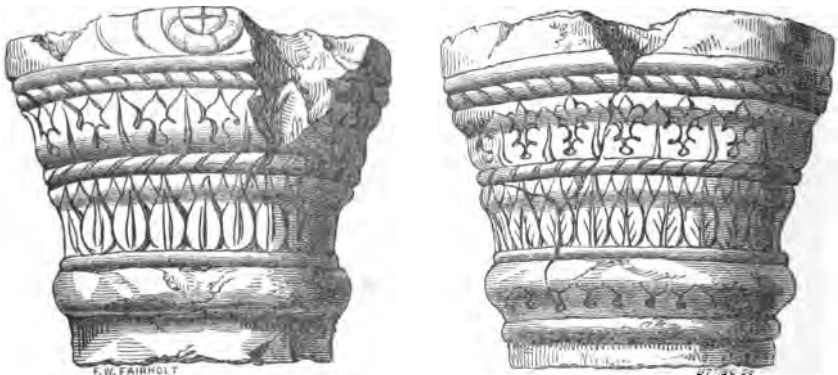
The medieval builders, too, in breaking up the walls for materials, have so completely displaced all the architectural ornamentation which remained standing, that we find none of it at present in its place—at least, none has been found so far as the excavations have been carried. But capitals and bases of columns, fragments of the shafts, and other similar relics, are found scattered about in all parts of the diggings, and many have been dug up by the farmers in former times, and may be seen in their gardens and farm-yards. In general these are plain, or at least not much ornamented, but this is by no means always the case. In excavating the yard of the quadrangular building, the portion of a very handsome capital of a column, represented in the annexed cut, was found lying on the floor. It is rather



Portion of a Roman Capital from Wroxeter.

classical in style, and of large dimensions, for in its present state it is more than 2 feet high, and it appears that this is little more than two-thirds of its original height, for an upper part, corresponding with it, was also found, and is placed over it in the museum. As, however, this upper part evidently belonged to another capital, and not to the one here given, there have been at least two of them; but whether they belonged to the quadrangular building in which they were found is very uncertain, from the manner in which we find elsewhere the fragments of columns scattered

about in places to which they evidently did not belong. Many of these fragments of architectural ornament are evidently of a late date, and of a debased, though elaborate style. In an excavation in the southern corner of the ancient city, made while we were excluded temporarily from the field of the Old Wall, a large bearded human head, sculptured in sand-stone, in a bold but very late style, which had evidently been used as an architectural ornament, was found, and is now deposited in the museum at Shrewsbury. Two remarkably interesting capitals of columns were at two different times dragged out of the river Severn by Mr. W. H. Oatley, of Wroxeter, and were preserved in his garden, until he recently gave them to ornament the new gateway to the church-yard, where they now stand. They are richly ornamented, but in a late style, approaching almost to medieval Byzantine, and are about sixteen inches in height. These two capitals are represented in the accompanying cut. It



Roman Capitals from Wroxeter.

will be seen that they differ considerably in the detail of the ornament, but they have evidently belonged to the same colonnade. Mr. Oatley has also in his garden two fragments of the shafts of rather small columns, the surface of which is ornamented in one with scales, and in the other partly with scales, and partly with a sort of trellis ornament. Upon the side of one of these fragments is sculptured the lower part of a figure either of Atys, or of Bacchus, with an animal supposed to be a panther; and on the other a winged cupid, kneeling on a panier, and holding a bunch of grapes in each hand.²

² An engraving of these fragments will be found in Mr. Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iii. plate VII.

The collection of antiquities from Wroxeter which has been formed in the museum at Shrewsbury increases very rapidly, and will no doubt eventually become one of great importance. As the excavations proceed, the objects contributed to the museum become not only more numerous, but more varied, and they will no doubt become more so as we excavate the private dwelling-houses. For this reason we will at present refer to only a few classes of objects which, though very imperfect, are still more complete than the others. First among these stands the pottery, which is here extremely interesting, in more than one point of view. As yet the pottery commonly called Samian ware has not been found in great abundance, but this may perhaps partly be ascribed to the character of the locality in which we have been digging, and it may be found in greater quantity in the ruins of the dwelling-houses. Among the fragments already placed in the museum, there are, however, a few patterns which are interesting and not common. Three of these are given, on a diminished scale, in the annexed wood-cut. In the first, the sea-monster in the middle is in the original androgynous, and



Samian and other Ware from Wroxeter.

appears to be engaged in combat with other sea-monsters of different descriptions. To the extreme right is a figure of a man, possibly intended to represent Neptune, and in the upper corner to the left a hare is playing on the double pipe. This ware was made from moulds in which the figures were stamped with dies, each of which represented a single figure, man, animal, or what it might be, and these were sometimes jumbled together without much order. Such may perhaps be the case with the fragment of Samian ware to the right under the piece just described, for the nude female figure with her hands bound behind her, in the midst of so many different animals, seems to have been intended originally to represent Andromeda. The other fragment represents a wild boar pursued by dogs.

The two fragments at the bottom of this cut, which are in a ware somewhat resembling the Samian ware in substance, but the ornaments of which are incised instead of being in relief, appear to have been of very late Roman manufacture. A number of examples are engraved in Mr. Roach Smith's *Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne*. They were perhaps imported from Gaul, for they seem to be found more abundantly at Richborough (*Rutupiæ*) than elsewhere, and they were evidently the type of the ornamentation of the later Frankish pottery.

The wares made in the Roman potteries at Upchurch and Caster in Northamptonshire (*Durobrivæ*), are also found at Wroxeter, but not in great abundance; but these excavations have brought to light two new classes of Roman pottery, or at least classes which have not been remarked before, and which were evidently made in Shropshire. One of these is a white ware, which experiments made by Dr. Johnson have proved, without any doubt, to be made of what is now known as the Broseley clay. It is of rather coarse texture, but the vessels formed of it display the elegance of form by which all the Roman pottery is distinguished. The majority of the vessels made of this ware are tastefully formed jugs, and dishes used for the same culinary purposes as our modern mortars, and called by the Romans *mortaria*. The interior surface of the latter is covered with small grains of flint, or other very hard stone, which assisted in the process of trituration. None of the vessels of either of these classes have yet been found whole, but fragments of the same vessel are met with in sufficient numbers to enable us to restore the forms. Rather numerous fragments have also been found of bowls of this ware, which are painted with stripes of red and yellow. Perhaps the potteries in which this ware was made will one day be found, and it is not improbable that they may have been in Uriconium itself.

The other Romano-Salopian pottery found at Wroxeter is a red ware, differing in tint from the generality of the Roman red wares before known, and of a finer texture than the white ware just described. It also is made from one of the clays of the Severn valley. Among the vessels made of this ware are jugs, not unlike the white ware jugs in shape, but distinguished by a peculiarity of form in the neck and mouth. A fragment of one of these vessels is given in the accompanying cut. Our next cut



Romano-Salopian Pottery.

represents one of several similar vessels made of this ware found in the excavations, which are pierced with small holes, and have evidently served the purpose of colanders. The pottery of both these wares seems to have been in very common use in ancient Uriconium.



Colander in Romano-Salopian Pottery.

Glass has been found at Wroxeter in rather considerable quantity, if we compare it with the extent of the excavations, but, as may be supposed, in a very fragmentary condition. The vessels to which these fragments belonged have presented a great variety of forms, of ornament, and of colour, and furnish examples of different processes, which show a very extraordinary degree of skill in glass making. Some of them, too, are rare, and among them may be pointed out the fragments of a cup, ornamented with spots of deep purple.

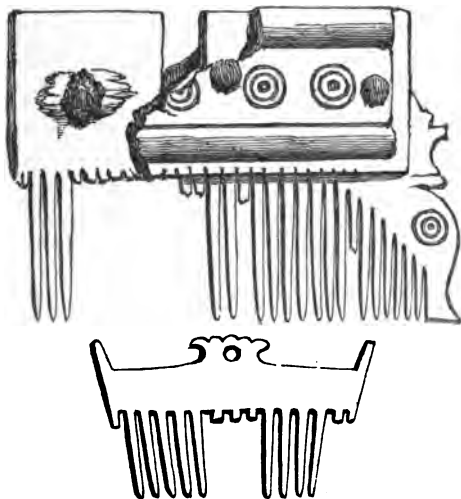
Various objects of domestic use, such as knives, whetstones, fragments of culinary implements, keys, &c., which, however, are not yet sufficiently numerous or important to require a particular description, several rather curiously formed heads of axes, pickaxes, spears, &c., have also been deposited in the museum. The personal ornaments which have been collected during the excavations are more numerous. Among them are a number of fibulæ, and brooches, bracelets, buckles, and buttons and studs of various forms. These are chiefly remarkable for the predominance of enamel in their ornamentation. By far the most numerous class of personal ornaments yet met with are the hair-pins, which were used by the Roman women for fixing the knot of hair behind the head. A few specimens are given, half the size of the originals, in the accompanying cut. They are usually



Roman Hair-Pins.

made of bone, but one was found made of a hard wood, and several of bronze. These latter were thinner than the others. The pin is made thick in the middle, evidently to prevent it from slipping out of the hair. It has always an ornamental head, sometimes large and well executed. Specimens have been found in former times at Wroxeter, but have passed into private collections, and are perhaps lost, in which the head of the hair-pin was formed into an elegant bust, perhaps intended to represent some known individual. It is a circumstance worthy of remark that hitherto these hair-pins have been found more abundantly in the ruins of what are now supposed to have been public baths than elsewhere; and we may ask if it might not have been the custom to have stores of these hair-pins in such establishments with which to supply the bathers when necessary; and this may also explain why all those we have yet found are

of very ordinary quality, and must have been of very little value. Among other objects connected with the toilette, are two combs, both of bone, which are here engraved of the size of the originals.



Roman Combs.

One, it will be seen is only a portion—apparently about one half—of the comb; but the smaller one is complete, except the loss of some of the teeth, and it is rather pretty in its form and proportions.

Among other personal ornaments taken from the excavations are a number of beads of glass, of different colours and sizes, and several finger-rings, made of silver, bronze, and one of wood. One of the rings is formed of iron and bronze wire twisted in alternate threads. The mixture of metals in this manner is not very uncommon in ornamental work of Roman make. We may also enumerate, among other objects more or less relating to the person, several large coarse needles (or perhaps bodkins), bronze tweezers (used for eradicating superfluous hair), and several styli, or instruments for writing on the wax of the tablets, made of bronze and iron.

Of some other classes of objects we will reserve the description until another occasion, and of objects of a more miscellaneous character we will only describe one, the medicine stamp. It is the stamp with which a Roman physician, probably of Uriconium, named Tiberius Claudius, marked his packages of a peculiar dialibanum, or eye-salve, and is represented in the accompanying

cut the exact size of the original, or rather an impression in sealing-wax from the stamp is represented in the accompanying woodcut. The reading of the inscription upon this curious stamp



Roman Medicine Stamp.

is perfectly clear. It is, supplying the abbreviation in small letters, *Tiberii Claudii medici DIALIBANUM AD OMNE VITium oculorum EX ovo*,³ i. e., "the dialibanum of Tiberius Claudius the physician, for all complaints of the eyes, to be used with egg." This curious object does not come from the present excavations; it was found at Wroxeter in 1808, and a very inaccurate copy was engraved at the time in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, after which it was entirely lost sight of, and has only recently been discovered in the possession of a farmer, from whom it was purchased by Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P., and presented by him to the museum, in which it is now preserved. A considerable number of such Roman medicine stamps have been met with in this island, and in Germany and France, and curiously enough they are all for medicines for the eyes, which shows that eye diseases must then have been very prevalent. Some of them, like this dialibanum of Tiberius Claudius, were directed to be beaten up with the yolk of egg for use.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
HENRY JOHNSON.

(To be continued.)

³ The Δ is used not uncommonly in such inscriptions as a mere mark of division between words and letters.

GRANT OF THE ESTATES OF THE MARQUIS OF
POWYS TO THE EARL OF ROCHFORD,
BY WILLIAM III.

THE grant here printed has long been in possession of the rector of Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire. It is of importance as giving evidence of the unscrupulous manner in which political services were paid at a most corrupt period of our history; and it is interesting to the Welsh antiquary from its reciting the names of persons and places, with the extent and value of their holdings in several parts of Montgomeryshire. This grant, which is in fine preservation, was exhibited to the Association at the Welshpool Meeting; but the Editor has not had time to transcribe it until lately, when illness, by confining him to his house, gave him the desired opportunity. The recital of the grant only is printed,—it extends over nine skins of parchment,—because the concession is only a repetition *totidem verbis* of the enumerations of the recital. The whole document fills seventeen skins.

For the better understanding of the grant the following notice, by Joseph Morris, Esq., F.S.A., is prefixed:—

“William Henry Nassau de Zulestein, son of Frederic de Nassau, natural son of Henry Frederick, Prince of Orange, (grandfather of William III.,) was created Baron of Enfield, co. Middlesex, Viscount Tunbridge, co. Kent, and Earl of Rochford, co. Essex, 10th May, 1695. He died in 1708.

“William Herbert, who was created Earl of Powis on the 4th of April, 1674, was, on the accession of James II., created (24th March, 1687) Viscount Montgomery and Marquess of Powis. Attaching himself to the cause of James II., he withdrew with that monarch to France, (when William III. was called to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland,) and in France he was created, by James II., Marquess of Montgomery and Duke of Powis; but those titles were never recognized in England. In 1689 he was outlawed for not returning to England within a certain period, and submitting to the then government; and under this outlawry his estates became forfeited to the crown. The precise date of their restoration to his son, William Herbert, I do not know; but this William Herbert, who was restored to

the dignities of Viscount Montgomery, and Earl and Marquess of Powis, was first summoned to parliament by those titles on the 8th of October, 1722. He died in 1745."

Skin I.

GUILIELMUS tertius Dei Gratia Anglie Scotie Ffrancie et Hibernie Rex fidei defensor etc. Omnibus ad quas presentes l're n're pervenerint salutem Cum per quandam inquisitionem indentat capt apud le Talbot in Owndle in com n'ro Northton nono die Januarii anno regni n'ri et Domine Marie nuper regin Angl secundo coram Joh'e Radford Robto Blaney Theophilo Eyton Ar'is et Henrico Starkey gen' comissionar' n'ris et dict nuper Regin' Angl inter al virtute comissionis sub magno sigillo nro Angl eis et al direct per sacrament Bernardi Walcott Ar' et al probor' et legaliu' hominu' com nri Northton pred computum fuit et existit quod Will'mo nuper Marchio Powys in comission et inquisition pred nominat Qui quidem Will'm nuper Marchio Powys pro alta prodicione per ipsum primo die Augusti anno regni nri et dict nuper Regin Angl primo contra formam statuti in hu'mo'i casu edit et prvis comiss unde ipse indicat fuit ad Session Oyer et Terminer tent pro civitat n'ra London apud Justice Hall apud le Old Bayly London is paroch Sti Sepulchri in Mar. de ffrarindon extra London die Mercurii nono die Octob anno regni n'ri et predict nuper Regin Angl primo coram Thoma Pilkington Mil tunc Maior Civitat n're London et al Justic nostr per l'ras n'ras paten eisdem justiciar et al' ac quibuscunq' quatuor vel pluribus eor' sub magno sigillo nro Angl confect ad inquirend audiend et terminand de quibuscunq' prodicionibus imprision prodico'n et concelament prodico'n per sacrament probor' et legal hominu de civitat pred Jurat et onerat ad inquirend pro nobis et Maria nuper Regin Angl et corpore Civitat pred et superinde utlagat fuit in London die lune prox ante ffestum sancti Valentini conf et Martyris anno regni nri et dict nuper Regin Angl primo die perpetraconis alte prodiconis in eadem comission spificat et postea seisit fuit in dominio suo ut de ffeoddo de et in toto manerio de Owndle cum pertinen in com nro Northton pred et cur Baron Maner pred spectan et pertin et un mercat in qualibet septiman et tribus fferiis annuatim in Owndle pred cum tolnet spectan et pertin eisdem et un Molendin aquatic ac quibusdm ffornacibus calcin Anglice Lyme Kilnes in paroch de Owndle pred clari annui valoris in oibus exitibus ultra repris septuagint et quatuor librar Ac de et in toto illo Bosco vocat Parkwood in paroch et comitat pred continen per estimac'onem centum acr sive plus sive minus Ac de et in toto illo Bosco vocat Hillswood in paroch et comitat pred continen per estimacon quinquagint acr sive plus sive minus Ac tot illo Bosco vocat Persleywood in paroch et com pred continen per estimacon viginta et sex acras sive plus sive minus Ac tot ill Bosco vocat Littlehallwood in paroch et com pred continen per estimacon trigint acr sive plus sive minus Ac etiam de et in tot ill Bosco vocat Parsons wood in paroch et com pred continen per estimacon sexagint-acr sive plus sive minus que quidem seperas Bosc nuper fuer in possession pred Willi nuper Marchionis Powys et sunt clari annui valoris in oibus exitibus ultra repris ducent librar' Ac de et in revercon capital messuag vocat Le Berested et Scit Maner de Owndle pred cum omnibus edific terr et hereditament pred scit spectan vel pertinen in paroch et com pred et nuper in tenur sive occupatione Brigide Page et dicto die capc'onis inquisic'onis pred in possessione Thome Maning gen post expiracon nonaginta et novem annor' concess Galfrido Palmer Willo Rowley et Thome Arnold per indentur geren dat primo die Martii anno domini tricesimo primo preclarissimi avunculi nostri Caroli Sc'di nuper regis Angl si prefat Thomas Maning et Alicia ux eius et Thomas Maning Junior sive alter eor' tamdiu

vixerint clari annui valor in oibus exitibus ultra repris duran termin pred octo libr. Ac de et in tot ill maner de Beggis cum pertinen et un messuag et un subbose et in nonagint acr terr et pastur cum pertinen in seperas paroch de Owndle pred et in paroch de Southwick et Barnewell in Com pred dicto die capconis inquisicon pred vel nuper in tenur sive occupacone ffranci' Ashby et ffranci hinde sive assign suor' et trigint acr prati in Killsey in paroch de Barnewell pred et vigint et septem acr prati in Perryherne in paroch de Southwick pred et comun pastur in Benefeld pro oibus averis levand et couchand super frinsoe Tolnoe Shipwood Corner Bigginfeild et Sillyfeild in Biggin pred clari annui valor in oibus exitibus ultra repris trecent librar' Ac de et in tot ill Messuag et quatuor cottag et tribus acris subbose et centum et octogint acr terr et pastur cum pertinen in paroch de Benefeld in Com nro Northton pred dicto die capconis inquisicon pred vel nuper in possessione Joh'is Stapleton clari annui valor in oibus exitibus ultra repris et comun pastur pro omnibus averiis in Benefeld pred predict messuag et terr spectan et pertinen septuagint librar' Ac de et in tot ill cottag et duodecim Acr terr et pastur cum pertinen in paroch de Benefeld pred dicto die capconis inquisiconis pred vel nuper in occupacone Christopheri Parker clari annui valoris in omnibus exitibus ultra repris sex librar' Ac de et in tot ill Abbat de Pipwell et un Capital Messuag et tribus acris subbose et centum acr prati quadringent acr pastur et septingent acr terr cum pertinen in paroch de Magn Oakeley Rushton et Wilbarston in com nro Northton pred dco die capconis inquisicon pred vel nuper in tenur sive occupacone ffranci' Hinde vel subtenen sive assign suor' clari annui valor in oibus exitibus ultra repris vingent librar' que omnia et singula premissa premenconat sunt clari annui valor in oibus exitibus ultra repris un mille centum quinquagint et octo librarum et ratione attinetur pred nuper Marchionis Powys omn et singul premissa pred comissionar nri premenconat in manus nras seisiserunt et ceperunt juxta exigenciam comission pred prout per eandem comission et retorn inde in cur Scii nri affilat et ib'm de recordo remanen plenius liquet et apparet Cumq' per quandam al Inquisicon indentat capt apud vill de Montgomery in com nro Montgomery secundo die Septembris anno regni nri et dicte nuper regin Angl tertio coram Price Devereux Willo Gower Henrico Powell et Thoma Jones Ar'is et Edwardo Kettleby gen comissionar inter al virtute comission nre et dict nuper Regin sub magno sigillo nro Angl eis et al direct per sacrament Gabriel Wynne Ar et al probor' et legliu' ho'ium Com nri pred compertum existit quod predus Will nuper Marchio Powys in comission pred nominat die per-petraconis alte prodicon pred in eadem comission specificat vizt primo die Augusti anno regni nri et die nuper Regine Angl primo seisit fuit in dominio suo ut de feodo de et in tot ill Baron et castro vocat Powys Castle cum pertinen in paroch de Pola in com nro Montgomery pred cum o'ibus suis jur membris et pertinen et un gardin castro pred spectan et pertinen et un parc in paroch de Pola pred in com nro Montgomery pred continen per estimacon trecent acr terr sive plus sive minus et ducent al acr terr centum acr prati et trecent acr pastur sive plus sive minus in paroch de Pola

Skin II.

pred in Com nro Montgomery pred et pefat Baron et Castro prope adjungen dco die capconis Inquisiconis pred vel nuper in possession pefat Will'i nuper Marchionis Powys et Ed'ri howell Johis ffarmer Rici Evans Caroli Jones de Layton Johis Jones de pola et Caroli Jones de pola Will'i Clarke Rici Jervis Rici hill Rici Cristowe Gilberti Jones Johis Jones de pola pred' humfredi Jones Rici Davyes Georgii Blackborne Georgii Anthony et Samuel Wollaston vel subtenen suo' clari annui valor' in omnibus

exitibus ultra repris' Quadringent et quinq' librar' Ac de et in toto ill Maner de Llanerchydole in seperat paroch de pola Guilsfeild et Buttington cum suis juribus membr et pertin in Com' n'ro Montgomery ac reddit et servic omn' ho'ium et inhabitant infra Maner pred eidem Maner spectan et pertin clari annui valor' in omnibus exitibus ultra repris Octodecim Librar duodecim solid' et quatuor denar' Ac de et in toto ill Cur vi's franc pleg' et Cur Baron Maner predic spectan et pertinen ac omn wafert estreat bon et cattal felon fugitivor' et ffelon de se infra Maner predic clari annui valor in omnibus exitibus ultra repris quadragint solid' Ac de et in omn ill novem messuag cum pertin et centum acr terr quadragint acr prati et ducent acr pastur sive plus sive minus in paroch de pola Guilsfeild et Buttington predic in com n'ro Montgomery pred dicto die Capc'on Inquisic'on pred vel nuper in possessione Samuel Pyroe Ed'ri C'uixunc (?) hugonis Davys Thome Davyes Michael Rogers Johis howell Rici Davyes Andree Jones howelli John Rici Rogers Reginaldi Jones Rici Parrye Will'i Clarke Joh'is Evans et Rici Oliver vel subtenen suor' clari annui valor' in omnibus exitibus ultra repris Centum Trigint et quinq' libr novem solid et octo denar Ac de et in Reverc'on un Messuag cum pertin decem acr terr quatuor acr prati et sex acr pastur cum pertin in pred paroch de pola Guilsfeild et Buttington et al paroch de Beriew et Castle Carineon in Com n'ro Montgomery pred dicto die Capc'onis Inquisitionis pred in poss'ion Morgan Evan post termin nonaginta et novem annorum a vicesimo sexto die februarii Anno Dni Mill'imo sexcentesimo septuagesimo septimo adhuc ventur et plenar complend et finiend Si ipse pred Morgan Evan Anna ux' eius et Edra's filius suus tamdiu vixerint nuper concess per pefat nuper Marchion Powys ipsi pred Morgan Evan per Indentur dat predo vicesimo sexto die pefat Mensis februarii Anno Domini Millim'o sexcentesimo septuagesimo septimo supradicto clari annui valor in omnibus exitibus ultra repris durand termin pred quinq' solid' Ac de et in omn ill reverc'on al messuag cum pertin ac decem acr terr quatuor acr prat et quatuor acr pastur cum pertin in pred paroch de pola in com' n'ro Montgomery pred dco die Capc'onis Inquisition' pred' in poss'ione pefat Rici Roger post termin nonagint et novem annor' a decimo sexto die Novembris Anno Dni Millimo sexcentesimo tricesimo secundo adhuc ventur et plenar complend et finiend si ipse pred Ric'us Roger tamdin vixerit nuper concess per quendam humfrum Robinson euidam Rogero Griffithes per indentur dat predicto decimo septo' die pefat Mensis Novembris anno Dni sexcentesimo tricesimo secundo supradicto clari annui valor in o'ibus exitibus ultra repris durand termin pred Trium Libra' Ac de et in omn ill Maner de halfiter in seperat paroch de Churchstock Hussington et Snead cum suis juribus membris et pertin in com' n'ro Montgomery pred ac reddit et servit om'n homin' et inhabitant infra Maner pred eidem Maner spectan et pertin ac cur Vis franc pleg et Cur Baron Maner pred spectan ac pertin et omn wafert estreat bon et cattal felon ffugitivor' et ffelon de se infra Maner pred clari annui valor in omnibus exitibus ultra repris sex libr quinq' solid et trium denar Ac de et in omn ill septem Messuag vigint et un Cottag' un ffodina tegule Anglice a Quarrey of Tyle cum pertin et centum acr terr quinquagint acr prati et centum acr pastur cum pertin sive plus sive minus in pred paroch de Churchstock Snead et hussington in com nro Montgomery pred dco' die capc'onis pred inquisic'on in poss'ion Will'i Williams Thome Amrett Davidis Williams Joh'is Williams Rob'ti Pryce Thome ap Evan Joh'is Griffithes Will'i ffarmer Owen hordley Lodovici powell henrici Pryce Mauricii Lloyd Ric'i Evans Elleanon Jaundreff vid Lodovici Waters et subten suor' ffanci' Nicholas Ric'i Jones Joh'is Beuneon Gwenne Bayley vid Marie powell vid Joh'is Lewis Joh'is Evans howel Pryce Samuel ap Evan Samuel Carper (?) Marie Bevan vid Joh'is Jones Ric'i powell Lucie Jones vid Thome Jones Joh'is Byshopp Lodovici Barley Ed'ri Cadwallider

Thome Phipps Katherine Pugh vid et Joanne Lewis vid clari annui valor in o'ibus exitibus ultra repris trigint et sex libr et septem solidi Ac de et in omn ill Maner de Titrefe in seperatt paroch de pola Castle Caerynyon Buttington et Guilsfeld cum suis iuribus membris et pertin in com n'ro Montgomery pred ac reddit et servit omn ho'ium et inh'tan infra Maner pred eidem Maner spectan et pertin ac cur Vis franc pleg et Cur Baron Maner pred spectan et pertin ac omn Wafert estreat bon et cattall ffelon ffugitivor' et ffelon de se infra Maner pred clari annui valor in omnibus exitibus ultra repris duodecim libr octodecim solid quinq' denar et un obol Ac de et in tot ill capital Messuag vocat Buttington hall et ducent acr terr centum acr prati et trecent acr pastur cum pertin sive plus sive minus in paroch de Buttington pred' in com nro Montgomery pred Messuag pred spectan et pertin dco' die capc'on inquisit'on pred vel nuper in possione Rene Aubines Cr'oferi Clough Will'i Lloyd Joh'is Griffithes Will'i pugh Joh'is pickstock Joh'is Thomas Joh'is Crympe Ric'i Evans Davidis Jones Thome ffeld Ric'i ap Richard et Thome Evans clari annui valor in omnibus exitibus ultra repris quadringent viginti et quinq' libr Ac de et in omn ill octodecim al Messuag cum fabrica ferea Anglice A Smiths shopp un fodine tegule Anglice a Quarrey of slate trigint et un Cottag cum pertin et quadragint al acr terr quinquagint al acr prati et centum al acr pastur cum pertin in pred paroch de pola Castle Carineon Guilsfeld et Buttington in com nro Montgomery pred dco' die capc'on inquisic'on pred vel nuper in poss'ione pefat Christopheri Clough et Rene Aubines ac etiam Joh'is powell Thome humfries Joh'is Davis Thome Peirce Thome Griffithes Robti ap John Anne Pryce vid Ed'ri Roberts Evan Griffithes Davidis Thomas Robti Thomas Georgii hordley Georgii Coney Davidis Wilkes Rici Williams Ric'i ap Richard Thome Hodson Ric'i Bowyer Priam Porter Thome Austin Jane Price Joh'is ffowtreff Katherine Austin Elizabethæ Jones Marie Corbett Joh'is Thomas Joh'is Raynolds Eleanore Jones vid Marie Edwards vid Robti Raynolds Blanch Oliver vid Oliver Jenks Joh'is Davyes humfridi Thomas Joh'is Evans Anne Atkins vid Petri Githens Will'i Price Ed'ri harper Georgii Price Jane Phillips vid. Ric'i Parrye Elizabethhe Payne vid Will'i Daniel Dorothee humfries vid Anne Vaughan vid Margerie Wilkes vid Rici Peirce Anne Thomas vid Ric'i Evans hugon Williams Arthur Evans Thome Peirce Thome Davyes Cleci hugon Mathewes Margarete Rogers vid Samuel Pryce Owen Jones Oliver Jenks et Ed'ri Thomas subtenen vel assign suor' clari annui valor in omnib exitibus ultra repris ducent vigint et quatuor libr octodecim solid et octo denar Ac de et in tot ill Reverc'on un Messuag et duobus molendin aquatic granatic Anglice Water corne mills et decem acr terr quatuor acr prati et vigint acr pastur cum pertin Molendin pred spectan et pertin in predict paroch de pola in Com nro Montgomery pred dco' die Capc'on inquisic'on pred in poss'ione pefat Ric'i Williams post termin vigint et un annor' a vicesimo die April Anno Dni Mill'imo Sexcentesimo septuagesimo tertio adhunc ventur nuper concess per pefat Marchionem pefat Rico Williams per indentur dat predco vicesimo die pefat mensis April anno domini Millimo Sexcentesimo septuagesimo tertio supradco' et clari annui valor in omnibus exitibus ultra repris duran termin pred septem libr Ac de et in tot ill reverc'on un al Messuag et decem acr terr quatuor acr prati et viginti acr pastur cum pertin

Skin III.

in paroch de Buttington pred in com n'ro Montgomery pred dicto die capc'on inquisic'on pred in possione Joh'is Ifledge (?) post terminu vigint et un annor' a vicesimo die Maii anno domini millimo sexcentesimo septuagesimo nono adhunc ventur nuper concess per pefat nuper Marchionem pefat Joh'i

Ifledge per indentur dat predicto vicesimo die mensis Maii anno domini millimo sexcentesimo septuagesimo nono supra dicto et clari annui valor in omnib exitib ultra repris duran termin pred trium librar et quinq' solid Ac de et in tot ill Maner de Kerrye in separa's paroch de Kerrye Mochtree Church stock et Montgomery cum suis juribus membris et pertin in com nro Montgomery pred Ac reddit et servit omn hominu' et Inhabitan infra Maner de Kerrye pred eidem Maner spectan et pertinen ac Cur Vis ffranc-pleg et Cur Baron Maner pred spectan et pertin ac omn Wafert Estreat bon et catall felon ffugitivor' et ffelon de se infra Manner pred clari annui valor in omnibus exitibus ultra repris vigint et septem libr quatuor solid et trium denar Ac de et in omn ill duobus Messuag trigint cottag et decem acr terr quinq' acr prati et viginti acr pastur cum pertinen in pred. paroch de Kerrye Mochtree Church stock et Montgomery in com nro Montgomery pred dco die capc'on inquisic'on pred vel nuper in possione Robti Jones Margarete Jones vid Ed'ri ap Richard Thome Jones Joh'is Arthur Joh'is Thomas Joh'is Lewis Evan Pryce Mauritiu Davyes Davidis Evans Thome Richard Rogeri Evans Ric'i Morris Ric'i Phillipps Elizabethhe Phillipps Ed'ri Lewis — ffernol vid Joh'is Jenkin Susanne Evans Joh'is Evans Rici Robert Marie Jones vid — Mathews vid Evan Mathew Ed'ri John Thomas Mathei fisher Davidis Jenkins Thome Rogers et Davidis Powell clari annui valor in omnibus exitibus ultra repris Trigint Libr. et quinq' Solid Ac de et in tot ill vill sive bur'g de Montgomery in paroch de Montgomery cum suis jur Memb et pertinen in com nro Montgomery pred ac reddit et servic' omn hominu' et inhabitan infra vill sive burg pred eidem ville sive burgo spectan et pertinen clari annui valor in omnib exitib ultra repris vigint et duo libr sex decim solid et septem denar Ac de et in tot ill Maner de Strata Marcella maiore al's vocat Strata Marcella Abbot infra pred sepera's paroch de Pola Guilsfeild Buttington Beriew et Castle Carineon cum suis jur memb et pertinen in com nro Montgomery pred ac reddit et servic omn homin et inhabitan infra Maner pred eidem Maner spectan et pertinen ac Cur Vis ffranc pleg et Cur Baron Maner pred spectan et pertin ac omn Wafert estreat bon et catall felon ffugitivor' et ffelon de se infra Maner pred clari annui valor in omn exitib ultra repris vigint et quinq' solid et novem denar Ac de et in omn ill vigint et quatuor Messuag tribus cottag et tribus molendin aquatic granatic Anglice Water corne Mills cum pertin et ducent acr terr centum acr prati et trecent acr pastur cum pertinen in pred paroch de pola Guilsfeild Buttington Beriew et Castle Careneon in com nro Montgomery pred dco die capc'on inquisic'on pred vel nuper in possion Josephi Nicholls Joh'is Pickstock Robti Griffithes Davidis Jones Griffith Richard Davidis Roberts Thome Jones Thome Feild Samuel Vaughan Anne Rogers vid Marie ffox vid Davidis Griffith Joh'is Ruffe Jacobi Atkins Margarete Williams vid Willi Ruffe Johis Davyes Joanne Brazier vid Thome Evans Evan Jones David William Edmund Lloyd Dudley Lloyd Marthe Ellis et Ed'ri Evans clari annui valor in omn exitib ultra repris quingent quadragint et quinq' libr duor' solid et un quadrant Ac de et in tot ill Revercon un Messuag cum pertinen vigint acr terr decem acr prati et quadragint acr pastur cum pertinen in pred paroch de pola et Guilsfeild in com nro Montgomery pred dicto die capc'on inquisicon pred in possion Stephani Nicholls post terminu nonaginta et novem annor' a vicesimo quarto die Januar Anno Domini Millimo Sexcentesimo quadragesimo octavo adhuc ventur et plenar complend et finiend si ipse pred Stephanus Nicholls tam diu vixerit nuper concess per quendam ffranc'um Buller Ac ipsi pefat Stephano per indentur dat predeo vicesimo quarto die mensis Januarii anno domini Millimo Sexcentesimo quadragesimo octavo supra dco clari annui valor in omn exitibus ultra repris duran termino predeo' vigint et quinq' libr Ac de et in toto ill Revercon un al Messuag cum pertin decem acr terr quinq' acr

prati et vigint acr pastur cum pertinen in pred paroch de Guilsfeld in Com nro Montgomery pred dicto die capc'on inquisic'on pred in possession cuiusdam Morton Griffithes post termin nonagint et novem annor' a vicesimo secundo die Januar Anno domini millimo sexcentesimo quadragesimo octavo adhuc ventur et plenar complend et finiend si ipse pefat Morton Griffithes tamdiu vixerit nuper concess per pefat franc'um Buller ipsi pefat Morton Griffithes per indentur dat predeo vicesimo secundo die mensis Januarii anno domini millimo sexcentesimo quadragesimo octavo supra deo clari annui valor in omn exitib ultra repris duran termin pred quinquagint et duor' solid. Ac de et in tot ill Reverc'on un al Messuag cum pertinen ac decem acr terr quinq' acr prati et duodecim acr pastur cum pertinen sive plus sive minus in pred paroch de Guilsfeld in com nro Montgomery pred dicto die capc'on inquisic'on pred in possession cuiusdam Robti Griffithes post termin nonaginta et novem annor a sexto die Novembris anno domini millesimo sexcentesimo sexagesimo secundo adhuc ventur et plenar complend et finiend si quidam Thomas Griffithes tamdin vixerit nuper concess p pfat franc'um Buller ipsi pfat Thome p' indentur dat predicto sexto die pefat Mensis Novembris Anno domini Millesimo Sexcentesimo sexagesimo secundo supra deo' clari annui valor in omnibus exitibus ultra repris duran termin pred quinq' libr Ac de et in tot ill Revercon un al Messuag cum pertinen ac trigint acr terr duodecim acr prati et quadragint acr pastur sive plus sive minus cum pertinen in pred paroch de Guilsfeld in com nro Montgomery pred tunc in possione cuiusdam Will'i Pickstock post termin nonagint et novem annor' a secundo die April anno domini Millimo Sexcentesimo tricesimo nono adhuc ventur et plenar complend et finiend si quidam Stephanus Nicholls tamdiu vixerit nuper concess per pefat franc'um Buller cuidam Thomasine Benbow spinster per indentur dat predeo secundo die pefat Mensis April anno domini millesimo sexcentesimo tricesimo nono supra dicto clari annui valor in omnibus exitibus ultra repris duran termin pred quadraginta solid Ac de et in tot ill reverc'on un al Messuag cum pertinen ac decem acr terr quinq' acr prati et decem acr pastur sive plus sive minus cum pertinen in predeo paroch de Guilsfeld in com n'ro Montgomery pred deo' die capc'on inquisic'on pred in possession cuiusdam Thome Pursett post termin Nonagint et Novem annorj a vicesimo nono die Septembr anno domini millimo sexcentesimo sexagesimo quarto adhuc ventur et plenar complend et finiend si quidam Abigail Nicholls vid et Joh'es Nicholls tamdiu vixerint nuper concess per pefat franc'um Buller cuidam Matheo Nicholls per indentur dat predeo vicesimo nono die pefat mensis septembr anno domini millesimo sexcentesimo sexagesimo quarto supra deo clari annui valor in omn exitib ultra repris duran termin pred decem libr. Ac de et in tot ill Revercon al Messuag cum pertinen ac quinq' acr terr trium acr prati et quinq' acr pastur cum pertinen sive plus sive minus in pred paroch de Guilsfeld in com nro Montgomery pred deo' die capc'on inquisic'on pred in possione cuiusdam Robti Griffithes post termin nonagint et novem annor' a vicesimo die Septembr anno domini millim'o

Skin IV.

sexcentesimo et decimo octavo adhuc ventur et plenar complend et finiend si quidam Joh'es Whitacre tamdiu vixerit nuper concess per quemdam Johannem Hayward cuidam Johanni Whitacre per indentur dat predeo' vicesimo die pefat mensis Septembris anno domini millesimo sexcentesimo et decimo octavo supra deo clari annui valor in omnibus exitib ultra repris duran termin pred septendecim solid et quatuor denar Ac de et in tot ill reverc'on un ffabrice Anglice a smith's shopp et un Gardin et un pomar adinde pertinen cum pertinen continen per estimacon un acr sive plus sive minus in pred

paroch de Guilsfeld in com nro Montgomery pred dco die Cap'on Inquisicon pred in possessione cuiusdam Thome ffield post termin nonagint et novem annor' a vicesimo quarto die Octobris anno domini millesimo sexcentesimo quinquagesimo nono adhuc ventur et plenar complend et finiend si ipse Thomas Field tamdiu vixerit nuper concess per prefat franc'um Buller Cuidam Clementi ffield per indentur dat predeco vicesimo quarto die prefat Mensis Octobris anno domini millesimo sexcentesimo quinquagesimo nono supra dicto clari annui valor in omnib exitib ultra repris duran termin pred un decim solid Ac de et in tot ill revercon un al Messuag ac quatuor acr terr et duar' acr pastur cum pertinen sive plus sive minus in pred paroch de Guilsfeld com n'ro Montgomery pred dicto die Cap'on inquisicon pred in possessione cuiusdam Thome Griffithes post termin nonaginta et novem annor' a decimo die novembris Anno domini millesimo sexcentesimo sexagesimo secundo adhuc ventur et plenar complend et finiend si ipse prefat Thomas Griffithes tamdiu vixerit franc'um Buller prefat Thome Griffithes per indentur dat pred decimo die prefat Mensis Novembris Anno domini millesimo sexcentesimo sexagesimo scdo supra dco clari annui valor in omnib. exitib ultra repris duran termin pred decem solid Ac de et in tot ill revercon un al messuag cum pertinen ac viginti acr terr decem acr prati et quadragint acr pastur cum pertinen in pred paroch de Guilsfeld in com nro Montgomery pred dicto die capconis inquisicon pred in possessione cuiusdam Thome Vaughan post termin nonagint et novem annor' adhuc ventur et plenar complend et finiend si ipse prefat Thomas Vaughan tamdiu vixerit nuper concess per prefat franc'um Buller prefat Thome Vaughan per indentur clari annui valor in omnib exitib ultra repris duran termin pred quindecim libr et decem solid Ac de et in tot ill revercon un al messuag cum pertinen ac duodecim acr terr decem acr prati et trigint acr pastur cum pertinen sive plus sive minus Messuagio predeco spectan in pred paroch de Guilsfeld pred in com nro Montgomery pred dicto die capconis inquisicon pred in possessione prefat Thome Vaughan post termin nonaginta et novem annor a vicesimo nono die Septembr anno domini millesimo sexcentesimo sexagesimo quarto adhuc ventur et plenar complend et finiend Si ipse prefat Thomas Vaughan tamdiu vixerit nuper concess per prefat franc'um Buller prefat Thome Vaughan per indentur dat predeco vicesimo nono die prefat Mensis Septembris Anno domini millesimo sexcentesimo sexagesimo quarto supra dicto clari annui valor in omnib exitib ultra repris duran termin pred duodecim libr et decem solid Ac de et in tot ill revercon un al messuag cum pertinen ac vigint acr terr decem acr prati et quadragint acr pastur cum pertinen sive plus sive minus Messuagio predeco spectan in pred paroch de Guilsfeld in comitat nro Montgomery pred dicto die Capconis inquisicon pred in possessione cuiusdam Samuel Vaughan post termin Nonagint et novem annor' a vicesimo quinto die Octobris anno domini Millesimo sexcentesimo quinquagesimo nono adhuc ventur et plenar complend et finiend si ipse prefat Samuel Vaughan et quedam Anna Vaughan tamdiu vixerint nuper concess per prefat Ffranc'um Buller cuidam Ed'ro Vaughan per indentur dat predeco vicesimo quinto die prefat Mensis Octobris anno domini millesimo sexcentesimo quinquagesimo nono supradicto clari annui valor in omnib exitib ultra repris duran termin pred octodecim libr et decem solid Ac de et in tot ill revercon quarte partis un et Messuag cum pertinen in Tyr y Moneth ac decem acr terr quinq' acr prati et duodecim acr pastur cum pertinen sive plus sive minus Messuag pred spectan in pred paroch de Guilsfeld in com nro Montgomery pred dicto die capconis inquisicon pred in possessione prefat Samuel Vaughan post termin nonaginta et novem annor' a vicesimo quinto die Octobris anno domini millesimo sexcentesimo quinquagesimo nono adhuc ventur et plenar complend et finiend si ipse prefat Samuel Vaughan et pred Anna Vaughan tamdiu vixerint nuper concess per prefat franc'um Buller cuidam Ed'ro

Vaughan per indentur dat predicto vicesimo quinto die prefat Mensis Octobris anno domini millesimo Sexcentesimo quinquagesimo nono supradicto clari annui valor in omnib. exitib ultra repris duran termin pred quatuor solid et octo denar Ac de et in tot ill revercon un et messuag cum pertinen in Tyr y Moneth pred ac quatuor acr terr duarum acr prati et quinq' acr pastur cum pertinen sive plus sive Minus Messuagio predicto spectan in pred. paroch de pola et Guilsfeld in com nro Montgomery pred dicto die capcon inquisition pred in possione Anne Rogers vid post termin nonagint et novem annor' a vicesimo secundo die prefat mensis Maii Anno dom millimo Sexcentesimo septuagesimo primo adhuc ventur et plenar complend et finiend si quedam Margareta Nicholls ux cuiusdam Petri Nicholls tamdiu vixerit nuper concess per prefat franc'um Buller cuidam Joh'i Rogers per indentur dat predco vicesimo secundo die prefat Mensis Maii Anno domini millesimo sexcentesimo septuagesimo primo supradco clari annui valor in omnibus exitibus ultra repris duran termin pred undecim solid Ac de et in tot ill revercon un al messuag cum pertinen in Tyr y Moneth pred ac quatuor acr terr duarum acr prati et sex acr pastur cum pertinen sive plus sive minus Messuag pred spectan in pred paroch de Guilsfeld et pola in com nro Montgomery pred dco die capcon inquisition pred in possione Joh'is Symonds de Gunrogg vaur in com nro Montgomery pred post termin nonagint et novem annor' a decimo die Maii Anno domini Millesimo Sexcentesimo et quinquagesimo adhuc ventur et plenar complend et finiend si quedam Maria Symonds tamdiu vixerit nuper concess per prefat franc'um Buller cuidam Thome Symonds per indentur dat predco decimo die prefat Mensis Maii anno domini Millesimo Sexcentesimo et quinquagesimo supradco clari annui valor in omnibus exitibus

Skin V.

ultra repris duran termin pred trium librar' Ac de et in tot ill revercon un al messuag cum pertin ac sex acr terr quatuor acr prati et decem acr pastur cum pertin sive plus sive minus Messuag pred spectan et pertinen in pred paroch de Castle Careineon et pola in com nro Montgomery pred dicto die capconis inquisition pred in possessione cuiusdam Ed'ri Parrye post terminu nonagint et novem annor' a vicesimo die Octobris anno domini millesimo sexcentesimo quinquagesimo nono adhuc ventur et plenar complend et finiend si ipse prefat Edrus Parrye tamdiu vixerit nuper concess per prefat franc'um Buller pred Ed'ro Parrye per indentur dat pred vicesimo die prefat mensis Octobris anno domini millesimo sexcentesimo quinquagesimo nono supradicto clari annui valor in omn. exitib ultra repris duran termin pred quinq' libr' Ac de et in tot ill revercon un al Messuag cum pertin ac duodecim acr terr decem acr prati et vigint acr pastur cum pertinen sive plus sive minus messuag predict spectan et pertin in predco paroch de Guilsfeld in com nro Montgomery predict dicto die capcon inquisition pred in possessione Joh'is Lewis post termin nonagint et novem annor' a vicesimo primo die Septembris anno domini millesimo sexcentesimo septuagesimo quarto adhuc ventur et plenar complend et finiend si quidam Walterus Dunne et Maria Dunne tamdiu vixerit nuper concess per prefat francum Buller cuidam Willo Dunne per indentur dat predicto vicesimo die prefat Mensis Septembris anno domini millesimo sexcentesimo septuagesimo quarto supra dicto clari annui valor in oibus exitib ultra repris duran termin pred vigint solid Ac de et in tot ill revercon un al Messuag cum pertin in Tyr y Moneth ac trigint acr terr vigint acr prati et quinquagint acr pastur cum ptenen sive plus sive minus Messuag pred spectan et pertinen in pred. paroch de Guilsfeld et pola in com nro Montgomery pred dicto die capcon inquisition pred. in possion cuiusdam Thome Price gen post termin nonagint et novem annor' a decimo die Junii anno dni

milli'mo sexcentesimo septuagesimo primo adhuc ventur et plenar complend et finiend si quidam Thomas Ffoulkes tamdiu vixerit nuper concess per pefat francum Buller predicto Thome Ffoulkes per indentur dat pred. decimo die pefat mensis Junii anno dñni Milli'mo sexcentesimo septuagesimo primo supradicto clari annui valor in oibus exitib ultra repris duran termin pred quadragint et quatuor librij Ac de et in tot ill revercon un al messuag cum pertin ac decem acr terr quinque acr prati et duodecim acr pastur cum pertinen sive plus sive minus Messuag pred spectan et pertin in pred paroch de Castle Careineon in com nro Montgomery pred deo die capcon inquisicon pred in possion cuiusdam Thome Richard David post termin nonagint et novem annorj a vicesimo sexto die Marcii anno dñi millimo sexcentesimo quadagesimo septimo adhunc ventur et plenar complend et finiend si quidam David Griffithes tamdiu vixerit nuper concess per pefat francum Buller pred David Griffithes per indentur dat pred vicesimo sexto die pefat Mensis Martii Anno dñi millimo sexcentesimo quadagesimo septimo supra deo clari annui valor in oibus exitib ultra repris duran termin pred quinq' libr. Ac de et in tot ill revencon un al Messuag cum pertin in Gunrogg vaur in com nro Montgomery pred ac quinq' acr terr trium acr prati et decem acr pastur cum pertinen sive plus sive minus Messuag pred spectan et pertinen in pred paroch de pola pred in com nro Montgomery pred deo die capcon in possione cuiusdam Elizabethhe Byshopp vel assign suor' post termin nonagint et novem annor' a vicesimo nono die Octobris anno domini millesimo sexcentesimo septuagesimo secundo adhunc ventur et plenar complend et finiend si ipsa pefat Elizabethhe Byshopp tamdiu et Maria Parry soror eius tamdiu vixerit nuper concess per pefat francum Buller cuiusdam Thome Parry per indentur dat pred vicesimo nono die pefat Mensis Octobris anno domini millimo sexcentesimo septuagesimo secundo supra dicto clari annui valor in omnibus exitibus ultra repris duran termin pred quadraginta solid Ac de et in tot ill revercon octo acr terr arrabil et duo decim acr pastur sive plus sive minus cum pertinen in Gunrogg vaur et Gunrogg veecham (*sic*) in pred paroch de pola in com nro Montgomery pred dicto die capcon inquisicon pred in occupacone cuiusdam Joh'is Poole post termin nonagint et novem annor' a septimo die Novembris Anno dñi millimo sexcentesimo sexagesimo secundo adhunc ventur et plenar complend et finiend si ipse pefat Joh'is Poole et quedam Alicia Parrock tamdiu vixerint nuper concess per pefat francum Buller pred Johanni Poole per indentur dat predicto septimo die pefat Mensis Novembr anno dñi millimo sexcentesimo sexagesimo secundo supra dicto clari annui valor in omnibus exitibus ultra repris duran termin pred sex libr. Ac de et in tot ill revercon un al messuag cum pertinen in Trewerne in com nro Montgomery pred ac sex acr terr quatuor acr prati quinq' acr pastur cum pertinen sive plus sive minus Messuag pred spectan et pertinen in pred paroch de Buttington in com nro Montgomery pred deo die capcon inquisicon pred in possione cuiusdam Petri Vaughan post termin nonagint et novem annor' a vicesimo septimo die Octobris anno dñi millimo sexcentesimo quinquagesimo nono adhunc ventur et plenar complend et finiend si quidam Thomas Corbett tamdiu vixerit nuper concess per pefat francum Buller pred Thome Corbett per indentur dat pred vicesimo septimo die pefat mensis Octobr anno dñi millimo sexcentesimo quinquagesimo nono supra dicto clari annui valor in omnib exitib ultra repris duran termin pred sex solid et octo denar. Ac de et in tot ill revercon un al messuag cum pertinen infra pred Maner de Strata Marcella Maiore et eidem maner spectan et pertin et duodecim acr terr octo acr prati et vigint acr pastur cum pertinen sive plus sive minus messuag pred pertinen in pred paroch de pola in com nro Montgomery pred deo die capcon inquisicon in possione cuiusdam Joh'is ffrancis post termin nonagint et novem annor a primo die Junii anno dñi millesimo sexcentesimo

quadragesimo septimo adhunc ventur et plenar complend et ffiniend si ipse pifat Joh'es ffrancis tamdiu vixerit nuper concess per pifat ffrancum Buller pifat Joh'i ffrancis per indentur dat pred primo die Mensis Junii anno dni millesimo sexcentesimo quadragesimo septimo supra dicto clari annui valor in omnibus exitib ultra repris duran termin pred novem libr. Ac de et in tot ill revercon un al messuag cum pertinen infra maner pred et eidem maner pred spectan et pertinen ac decem acr terr quinq' acr prati et duodecim acr pastur cum pertinen sive plus sive

Skin VI.

minus messuag pred spectan in pred paroch de Guilsfeild in com nro Montgomery dco die capcon inquisicon pred in occupacone cuiusdam Willi humfreys post termin nonagint et novem annor' a vicesimo nono die Maii anno domini millimo sexcentesimo septuagesimo primo adhunc ventur et plenar complend et ffiniend si ipse pifat Willus humfreys et quedam Katherina humfreys tam diu vixerint nuper concess per pifat ffrancum Buller pred Willo humfreys per indentur dat pred vicesimo nono die anno domini Millesimo Sexcentesimo septuagesimo primo supradicto clari annui valor in omnib' exitib' ultra repris duran termin pred undecim solid et Septem denar' Ac de et in tot ill revercon un al messuag cum pertinen infra maner pred et eidem maner spectan et pertinen continen per estimacon decem acr terr quinq' acr prati et vigint acr pastur cum pertin sive plus sive minus in predict paroch de pola et Guilsfeild in com nro Montgomery pred dco die capcon inquisicon pred in possione Joanne Brasier vid post termin nonagint et novem annor' a duodecimo die Maii anno dni Millimo Sexcentesimo septuagesimo primo adhunc ventur et plenar complend et ffiniend si ipse pifat Joanna Brasier tam diu vixerit nuper concess per pifat ffrancum Buller cuidam Griffith Brasier per indentur dat predict duodecimo die Maii anno domini millimo sexcentesimo septuagesimo primo supradict clari annui valor in omnib' exitib ultra repris duran termin pred septedecim solid et quatuor denar Ac de et in tot ill Maner de Strata Marcella Minor als vocat Strata Marcella Regis in seperas paroch de pola Guilsfeild Buttington Castle Caerineon et Mivod cum suis jurib' membr et pertin in com nro Montgomery pred ac reddit et servic omn hominum et inhabitant infra maner pred eidem maner spectan et pertinen Ac cur vis franc pleg et Cur Baron Maner predict spectan et pertinen ac omn wafert estreat bon et catall ffelon ffugitivor' et ffelon de se infra Maner pred clari annual valor in omnib' exitib' ultra repris vigint et duar' libr novem solid et quinq' denar Ac de et in tot ill Messuag vigint et duobus cottag quinquagint acr terr quadragint acr prati sexagint acr pastur cum pertinen sive plus sive minus in pred paroch de pola Guilsfeild Buttington Castle Carineon et Mivod in com nro Montgomery pred dicto die capcon inquisicon pred vel nuper in possessione Joh'is Edwards Ricci Davies Thome Ewan Vothan (?) Jacobi Davies Anne Hughes als Oliver vid Davidis Lloyd Blanch Price Johis Oliver Johis Griffith Alicie Oliver Marie Evans Griffith David ap Lewis Willi Peirce Thome ap Reynall Oliver Jeffreyes Katherine Morris als Stephen Ricci Jones Sare Edmunds Willi Richards Eleanor Roberts Mauritiu Griffith Joh'is Griffith et Arthur Pugh clari annui valor in omn exitib ultra repris vigint et octo libr Ac de et in tot ill revercon un al Messuag cum ptingen infra Maner pred centin per estimacon decem acr terr sex acr prati vigint acr pastur sive plus sive minus in pred paroch de Guilsfeild in com nro Montgomery pred dco die capcon inquisicon pred vel nuper in possione Margarete Pitts vid post termin nonagint et novem annor' a vicesimo die Octobris anno dni millimo sexcentesimo et octogesimo sexto adhuc ventur et plenar complend et ffiniend si ipse pifat Margareta Pitts vid et Robtus Richards Jun tamdiu vixerint

nuper concess per prefat Marchionem Powis cuidam Thome Pitts per indentur dat pred vicesimo die pref Mensis Octobris anno dni Millimo Sexcentesimo et octogesimo sexto pred clari annui valor in omnib' exitib' ultra repris duran termin pred quadragint solid Ac de et in tot ill reveren un Molendin aquatic granatic Anglice vocat Water corne Mill ac un gardin dimid acr prati cum pertinen sive plus sive minus in pred paroch de Guilsfeld in com nro Montgomery pred dicto die capcon inquisicon pred vel nuper in possione Hester Wynne vid post termin nonaginta et novem annor' adhunc ventur et plenar complend et ffiniend si Brothwell Wynne et Thomas Wynne filii prefat Hester et quidam Thomas Digs tamdiu vixerint nuper concess per prefat nuper Marchionem predict Hester Wynne per indentur clari annui valor in omn exitib' ultra repris duran termin pred quadraginta solid Ac de et in tot ill vill sive burgo de pola in com nro Montgomery pred cum suis juribus membris et pertinen ac reddit burgag vill sive burg ill in paroch de pola in com nro Montgomery pred clari annui valor in omnib exitib' ultra repris sex libr sex solid et sex denar Ac de et in tot ill un Mercat in pola pred tent die Luna in qualibet septiman animaliu ac quatuor fferiis in pola pred annuatim et omnia tolnet et profit catallor' eisdem mercat et fferiis spectan et pertinen deo die capconis inquisicon pred vel nuper in possessione Georgii Blackburne clari annui valor in omnib exitib' ultra repris vigint libr. Ac de et in omn ill sex Messuag decem acr terr quinq' acr prati et septem acr pastur cum pertinen sive plus sive minus in paroch de pola pred in com nro Montgomery pred dicto die capcon inquisicon pred vel nuper in possione Willi Lloyd Rici Hill David Jones Willi Clerke Thome Jenkyns Rose Jones Katherine Turner Thome Roberts et Nehemie Davis clari annui valor in omnib exitib' ultra repris trigint et quinq' libr et decem solid Ac de et in tot ill Maner de Kedewen Uchoeid et Maner de Kedewen Usecoied cum separat suis juribus membris et pertinen infra seperat paroch de Nova Villa Llandyssill Llanloch Hayrne Berrio Bettus Tregynnon Manavaon Llan Llygan Aber have hespe Llanyrwig in com nro Montgomery pred Ac reddit et servit omniu homium et inhabitat infra seperat Maner pred et eisdem Maner spectan et pertinen Ac etiam seperat cur vis ffranc pleg et cur Baron seperat pred maner spectan et pertin ac omn Waivet et estreat bon et catall ffelon ffugitivor' et ffelon de se infra seperat Maner pred clari annui valor in omnib exitib' ultra repris septuagint et quatuor libr sexdecim solid decem denar et un obol Ac de et in tot ill scit un antiqui castru vocat Castle Doley ffor Wyn Ac un fforest vocat Doley ffor Wynn fforest continen per estimacon trigint acr terr sive plus sive minus infra paroch pred in com nro Montgomery pred deo die capcon inquisicon pred in possione Johis Glace et Thome ap Hugh clari annui valor in omn exitib' ultra repris quatuor libr Ac de et in tot ill vigint messuag vigint et novem cottag quadragint acr terr quinquagint acr prati et ducent acr pastur cum pertinen sive plus sive minus in pred paroch de Nova Villa Llandyssill Llan loch Hayrne Berrion (*sic*) Bettus Tregunon Man a Vaon Llan llygan Aberhave

Skin VII.

Hesp Llan yr y wig in Com nro Montgomery pred die die capcon inquisicon pred in possione Thome Jones Elizabetha ffancis Johis Lawrence Marie Owen Davidis humfry Evani Griffith Willi Wooding Margaret Morris Thome David Willi Rees Robti Oliver ffranci herbert Johis Edward Edri John Johis Rees Rici John Thome Vaughan Oliveri Rees Willi Cartwright Isaaci Thomas Rici Morris Robti David Johis Rickett Oweni Jones Davidis Oliver Willi Hughes henrici Parry Rici Howells Johis David Evani Richard Thome Evans Davidis Evan Oliver Gaynor Rogers Anne Shutt

humpridi David Elizabeth William Evan Powell Elize Nixon Marie Morris Anne Ellis Alicia Ellis Thomas Hodson Ricci Morgan Johis Evans Ricci Griffiths Jane Griffiths Ricci Watkins Elize Whittingham Thome Kinsey Thome Beynnon franci Herbert Erasmi Williams Johis Morris Mauriti David Evani Rowland Thome francis Mauriti David Thome Jones Katherine Peter Ricci Thomas Thomas David George Caroli Jones Ricci Thomas Arthur francis Edri John Edri Harries Marie Lewis Evani James Ricci Oliver Edri Lloyd franci Thomas Bridgette Price Ricci Daccus Johis Edward Marie Llewis vid Marie ap Hugh Johis Rees Ricci Nicholas et Edmundi Jones clari annui valor in omn exitib ultra repris nonagint et novem libr Ac de et in tot ill villa de Nova Villa infra Maner pred in com nro Montgomery pred ac un Mercat in Nova Villa pred tert die Martis in qualibet septiman annuatim ac de et in omni tolnet et profit granor' et catellor' quor'cunq' eisdem mercat et fieris spectan et pertin dco die capcon inquisition pred vel nuper in possione Elizabethhe Baxter et mauricea Davies clari annui valor in omn exitib ultra repris vigint liber Ac de et in tot ill seperat Maner de Mechen Ushcoed et Mechen Iscoed cum seperat suis juribus membr et pertin in seperat paroch de Mivod Llanvihangell Llanvilling Llanwithing Pennant hernant Llangynog et Llanrhayders in com nro Montgomery pred ac reddit et servit omn hominu et inhabitant infra seperat maner pred et eisdem maner spectan et pertin Ac etiam seperat cur vis franc pleg et cur Baron seperat maner pred spectan et pertin ac omn Wafert estreat bonat catall felon fugitivor' et felon de se infra seperat maner pred clari annui valor in omn exitib ultra repris vigint et quinq' libr. Ac de et in tot ill vill sive burgo de Llanvilling infra maner pred in com nro Montgomery pred cum suis jurib membr et pertin Ac reddit burgag ville sive burgi ill clari annui valor in omn exitib ultra repris trigint et septem solid et undecim denar Ac de et in tot ill un Mercat in Llanvilling pred tent die Jovis in qualibet septimana annuatim ac quatuor fier in Llanvilling pred annuatim ac tolnet de profit catallor' eisdem Mercat et fieris spectan et pertin dco die capcon inquisition pred vel nuper in possessione Griffin Thomas clari annui valor in omn ex'itib ultra repris Octo libr Ac de et in tot ill un capital Messuag vocat Greenhall cum duobus molendinis aquatic granatie prope adjungen ac cent acr terr quinquagint acr prati et trecent acr pastur cum pertin sive plus sive minus Messuag pred spectan et pertin in paroch de Llanvilling pred in com nro Montgomery pred dco die capconis inquisition pred in possessione Jacobi Mathews Robti Price Michelis Davis Edwardi Jones Joh'is Davis et Johis Thomas clari annui valor in omn exitib ultra repris septuagint et quinq' libr Ac de et in omn ill quinq' al Messuag octogint et quatuor cottag un molendin ffullonici Anglice a ffulling mill ac ducent al acr terr quadragint al acr prati et trecent al acr pastur sive plus sive minus cum pertinen in pred paroch de Llanvilling Mivod Llanvihangell Llanwithing Pennant hiranant Llangynog et Llanrhaidr in com nro Montgomery pred dco die capcon in quison pred vel nuper in possessione Edris Lewis Ludovici Evans Thome Jones Thome David Mason Johis David Mason Katherine Morris Edri Jones David Morris Henrici Mathew Bernard vid Hugon Thomas Elize Griffith David Williams Robti Evans Johis pryce Mauriti owen Evan Morris David Morris Eve David David ap Evan Johis Cadwallader David ap humfrey Maurice Griffith Hugh Johis humfry Johis David ap Richard humfridi Johis ap Evan Johis Griffith Robti Owen David Jones Evan Cadwallader humfrid John ap William Ricci ap Edward Johis Owen John Evan Evan ap Pugh Robti Jones Ellis Charlett Thome Owen Willi Mathew Robti Rees David Thomas Thome Griffith Willi Griffith Evan Griffith Oliver Lloyd Willi Cadwallader Willi Bynner Hugon William David Jacobi Wynne Elize Rees vid David John Ann Evan Griffin ap Hugh Owen Bulkley Theophilus Jones Evan ap Hugh Johis Edwards

Willi Lloyd Johis Morgan Johis Lloyd Henrici Tidder Alicia Moodey vid Jeremii Jones Hellene Evans Arthur Rees Guen Evan Griffith Thomas Meredith David Willi Roberts Willi Lloyd Elize Hugh Ludovici Robert David Daniel Edwards Robti Pryce Georgii ap Evan Johis Llewelin Edri Llewelin Robti Allen Georgii Evans Maud Hugh Evan ap Roger Johis Rogers Thome Jones Thome Price Johis Evan Johis David Owen Meredith John Johis Hugh Johis Kyffin Willi Jones Elize Adams vid Thome Pugh Ricei Lewis David ap Evan et Johis Owen clari annui valor in omn exitib ultra repris centum et decem libr Ac de et in tot ill maner de Mouchnant cum suis jurib Membr et pertin infra seperat paroch de Harant (*sic*) Pennant Llangynog et Llanhayder in com nro Montgomery pred ac reddit et servit omn hominu et inhabitant infra Maner pred et eidem Maner spectan et pertin ac etiam cur via sfranc pleg et cur Baron Maner pred spectan et pertin ac omn Wafert Estreat bon et catall ffelon ffugitivor' et ffelon de se infra Maner pred clari annui valor in omn exitib ultra repris vigint et novem libr quatuordecim solid et sex denar Ac de et in tot ill tolnet et profit catallor' Mercat et fferiar' vill de Llanrayder infra com nro Montgomery pred spectan et pertin deo die capcon inquisicon pred vel nuper in possione Rici Hughs clari annui valor in omn exitib ultra repris vigint solid Ac de et in tot ill duobus messuag triginta et septem cottag quinquagint acr terr vigint acr prati et quadragint acr pastur cum pertin sive plus sive minus infra pred paroch de Llanraider Pennant Hernant et Llangynog in com nro Montgomery pred deo die capcon inquisicon pred vel nuper in possione Hugonis Probat Hagonis Biveon Maurifii Jones Thome David Susanne Morgan Alicie francis Ludovici Edward Robti Jones et Willi Morris clari annui valor in omn exitib ultra repris trigint et quatuor libr sexdecim

Skin VIII.

Solid. Ac de et in tot ill seperat maner de Careineon Iscoed et Careineon Uchcoed cum seperat jur membr et pertin in seperat paroch de Llanveir Llanveroyll Llangadvan Maloyd Gwrth Bibio Llanguniew et Castle Carineon in com nro Montgomery pred ac reddit et servit omn hominu et inhabitant infra seperat maner pred spectan et pertin ac de et in omn wafert estreat bon et catall ffelon ffugitivor' et ffelon de se infra seperat maner pred clari annui valor in omn exitib ultra repris viginti et quinq' libr tresdecim solid et decem denar Ac de et in tot ill quadragint et quinq' Messuag sexagint et septem cottag ducent acr terr centum acr prati et trecent acr pastur cum pertin sive plus sive minus in predict paroch de Llanveir Llaneroyle Llangadvan Malloyd Garthbibio *Llangmineno and (sic)* Castle Caerineon in com nro Montgomery pred et infra seperat maner pred deo die capcon inquisicon pred vel nuper in possessione Katherine Edward vid Johis Thomas Howell Thome Evan Robti Evan Morgan Reginaldi Davis Edri Richards Johis Samuel David Griffith David Robert Robti Edward Evan Edward Samuel Wynne Johis Evans Willi Jones Ric'i Cadwallader Morgan Edwards Rici Morris Robti Davis Hugonis Evans Johis Owen Edri Lloyd Willi Richard Edward Thome William Petri Jones Ludovici Jones Ludovici Evan Edri Robert Henrici Davis Georgii Wyrall Willi Cooper Jane Griffithes Johis Lloyd David Morris David Davis Thome Humfry Bythwell Jones Johis Davis Elizabeth Gwynne Rici Evan Evan Owen Thome Bayly David Evan Johis Evan Lewis Henric Rees Griffin Robert Rici Davis Oliver Lewis Meredith Lloyd Robti Morris Rici Davies Margarete Robert vid David Thomas Owen ap Oliver vid Elize Griffith Evani Jones Elize Jones vid Willi Jones Willi Jones ap Cafnan Willi Jones Thome Meredith Thome Weaver Evan Humfry David Evan Oliver Richard Llewys Gwynnes Marie Cadwallader Georgii

Rees Evan Rees Hugon Jones Mauricei Owen Edri Owen Thome Owen Jane Jones Johis David Edri ap David Humfridi John Rees Willi Owen Anne Evan vid Johannis Morris Elize David Johis Meredith Ludovic Jones Willi Richard Edward Johis Thomas Johis Rees Jane Prichard vid Robti Davies Johis Owen Henrici Rees Evan Owen David Morris Johis Davies Jacobi Harry Elize Edward Thome Bayly Willi Henry Alicie Perry vid Ricei Evans Harrys vid Johis Evan Lewis Edri Richard sive Richard Evan Edward Evan Davies David Griffith David Evan David Ricei ap Hugh David Robert Evan Davis Johis Evan Rici Davies Robti ap Oliver Arthur Oliver Oliver Lewis Willi Robert Thome Griffith Ludovici Evan Rici Gittins Rici Waller Guillm John Richard Mathei Richard Hugon Evan Mathei Richard Thome Robert Robti John David Humfrey Rici Davis Johis Watkin Robert vid Hugon Griffith Ludovici Evan Humfri David Edwardi William Henrici Lloyd Willi Lloyd Thome Jones Evan David Humfri David Richard Hugonis Williams Watkin Edward David Lloyd Evan Edward Isaac vid Thome Humfryes Jane Robert Edri Vaughan Henrici Herbert Jacobi Harry Mauricei Evan Thome Rees Thome Oliver Ricei Evan Robert Evani Griffith Robti David Edri Gawman Evan Thomas Evan Williams David Evans Thome Oliver Robti William Elize Evan Evan David Evan Morgani William Morgani Evan Evani John Griffin Evan Edri William Thome Evan David Morris Thome Howell David Ryderth Humfri Hugh Johis Morris Mauritiu Oliver Elize Thomas Thome Humfry Mathei Rees Ricei ap Evan Elize Rees Humfri David Willi Evans Johis Griffith Davidis Rowland Thome Evan Lumley Williams Ricei Edward Watkin Thome Evan Johis Evan Edward Rees Hugon Roger Thomas Thome Owen Mathei Lloyd Owen Vaughan Tydder ap Robert Tydder Ricei Lloyd Johis Owen Johis Evan David Evan Arthur David Robti Thomas Johis Thomas Henrici Morgan Thome Price et Meredith ap Rees ap John clari annui valor in omnibus exitibus ultra reprises trecentis septuaginta et septem libras novem decem solidos et octo denarios Ac de et in totum illi reverentibus sexdecim acras pasturam cum pertinentiis in predia parochie de Llangadvan in comitatu nro Montgomerye predicta die capcon inquisicon predicta vel nuper in possessione cuiusdam Henrici Davies post terminum nonaginta et novem annorum a vicesimo die Novembris anno domini millimo sexcentesimo vicesimo tertio adhuc ventur et plenarie complenda et finienda si quidam Edrus ap Thomas tandem vixerit nuper concessa per quandam Peircey Herbert militem cuidam Owen ap Howell per indenturam datam predicta vicesimo die prefate Mensis Novembris anno domini millimo sexcentesimo vicesimo tertio supradicta clari annui valor in omnibus exitibus ultra reprises durans terminum predictum tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios Ac de et in totum illi reverentibus unum Messuagium cum pertinentiis ac decem acras terrarum quatuor acras prati et viginti acras pasturam sive plus sive minus in predia parochie de Llanveir in comitatu nro Montgomerye predicta die capcon inquisicon predicta vel nuper in possessione cuiusdam Evan Owen post terminum vitarum ipsius Evan Owens et cuiusdam Katherine Owen Sororis eius nuper concessa per predictam Peircey Herbert militem cuidam Owen Evans per indenturam datam decimo die Martii anno domini millimo sexcentesimo quinquagesimo septimo clari annui valor in omnibus exitibus ultra reprises durans terminum predictum viginti solidos Ac de et in totum illi reverentibus quatuor acras terrarum quatuor acras prati et novem acras pasturam cum pertinentiis sive plus sive minus in predia parochie de Llanveir infra manerium predictum in comitatu nro Montgomerye predicta die capcon inquisicon predicta in possessione cuiusdam Johis Davis post terminum viginti et unum annum a vicesimo die Maii anno domini millimo sexcentesimo septuagesimo quarto adhuc ventur et plenarie complenda et finienda nuper concessa per prefatum nuper Marchionem Powys predictum Johi Davis per indenturam datam predicta vicesimo die Maii anno domini millimo sexcentesimo septuagesimo quarto supradicta clari annui valor in omnibus exitibus ultra reprises durans terminum predictum sex solidos et octo denarios Ac de et in totum illi reverentibus sep'tat

prefr terr continen per estimacoem decem acr sive plus sive minus in pred paroch de Guilsfeld infra maner de Strata Marcella majore predict in com nro Montgomery pred dicto die capcon inquisicon pred vel nuper in possione pred Morton Griffiths post termin nonagint et novem annor' a vicesimo sodo die

Skin IX.

Januarii anno dni millimo sexcentesimo quadragesimo octavo adhuc ventur et plenar complend et ffiniend nuper concess per pfatum ffrancum Buller pred Morton Griffiths per indentur dat pred vicesimo sodo die Januarii anno dni millimo sexcentesimo quadragesimo octavo supradicto clari annui valor in omn exitib ultra repris duran termin pred sex solid et octo denar Ac de et in omn ill seperat Rectoriis de Pola Mivod Guilsfeld et Buttington cum pertin. in predict Montgomery (*sic*) ac de un mediatat vel dimid partis omn et omnimod decimar' Granar' Garhor' et ffini an'uatim quolibt anno crescen renovan et provenien infra Rectoriam de Mivod pred ac etiam tribus part tot in quatuor partis dividend omn et omnimod decimar' granar' Garhor' et ffini annuatim et quolibt anno crescen renovan et provenien infra separat Rectorias de pola Guilsfeld et Buttington pred in com nro Montgomery pred omn ill decem acr terr quatuor acr prati et vigint acr pastur cum pertin sive plus sive minus existen terr glebal Rector pred spectan et pertin et jacen infra pred paroch de Pola Guilsfeld Mivod et Buttington in com nro Montgomery pred dco die capcon inquisicon pred vel nuper in possione Samuel Davis legum Dcor Cadwallader Wynne et Thome Lloyd pro termino vigint et un annor' adhuc ventur et inexpirat clari annui valor in omn exitib ultra repris quadringent libr Ac de et in tot ill Messuag ac vigint acr terr decem acr prati et quadragint acr pastur cum pertin sive plus sive minus in paroch de Langineo in com nro Montgomery pred dco die capcon inquisicon pred in possione Georgii Wirrall et David Evans subtenen vel assign suor' pro termino nonagint et novem annor' adhuc ventur clari annui valor in omn exitib ultra repris trigint et quinque libr Ac de et in tot ill Messuag ac un molendin aquatic granatic decem acr terr quatuor acr prati et vigint acr pastur cum pertin sive plus sive minus in paroch de Buttington pred in com nro Montgomery dco die capcon inquisicon pred vel nuper in possione Willi Thomas duran termin nonagint et novem annor' adhuc ventur et plenar complend et ffiniend si quidam Edrus Jinkes tandiu vixerit clari annui valor in omn exitib ultra repris septem libr Que omn et singul Baron Castr Maner Messuag Cott Terr prat pastur revercon Rector Mercat ffer catall et al premiss vl menconat ratione atinetur pred nuper Marchionis Powys pred comissionar nri premenconat in manus nras seiserunt et ceperunt juxta exigenciam comissionis pred et sunt clari annui valoris in omnibus exitibus ultra repris Trium Mille Quingent Vigint et Quatuor libr et novem decim solid prout per eandem comission et return inde in cur Scaccarii nri affilat et ibm de Recordo remanen plenius liquet et apparet SCIATIS modo quod Nos pro et in consideracone boni veri et acceptabilis servicii Nobis per predilectu et fidelem consanguin nrm Willum comitem de Rochford multiplicitor impens et imposteria impendend ac pro diversis al bon causis et consideracon Nos ad presens spialiter moven de gra nra spiali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nris DEDIMUS ET CONCESSIMUS ac per presentes pro Nobis hered et successor nris DAMUS ET CONCEDIMUS pefat Willo Comiti de Rochford heredibus et assignatis suis TOTUM ill Maner de Owndle &c &c.

(Here follow all the particulars of the recital as given above.)

Skin XVII., line 5.

.....

..... Ac etiam omn al Maner Messuag terr tenement Bosc subbose reddit servit et hereditament quecumq' in dict com nro Montgomery in inquisitione pred specificat sive menconat Ac revercon et revercones remaneri et remaneria reddit exit et profit omni et singulor' premissor' pred et cuiuslibet part et parcell eor'dem Ac tot statum jus Titul interest fiduc term annor' clam et demand quecumq' nostr de in vel ad premiss pred aut eor' aliqui aut aliqui part eor' seu alicuius vel aliquor' eor'dem Ac etiam tot tant tal humoi eadem et consimil libtat ffranchessa privilegia iurisdiccon et immunitat quot quant qual et que dict nuper Marchio huit tenuit sive gavisus fuit vel de jure debuit de et in premiss predict vel de aut in aliqui part inde ad aliquod tempus ante perpetraco alt perdiccon predict Except et extra hunc concessioem nostram omnino reservat omni ill seperas Rector de pola Mivod Guilsfeld et Buttington cum pertin in com nro Montgomery ac un medietat vel dimid part omni et oim'od decimar' granor' garbor' et ffini annuatim quolibet anno crescon renovan sive provenien infra rectoriam de Mivod pred Ac etiam tribus part tot in quatuor part dividend omni et oimod decimar granor' garbor' et ffini annuatim et quolibet anno crescon renovand et provenien infra seperas rectorius in paroch de pola Guilsfeld et Buttington predict in com nro Montgomery pred ac omni ill decem acr terr quatuor acr prati et vigint acr pastur cum pertinen sive plus sive minus existen terr glebal rector pred spectan et pertinen et jacen infra pred paroch de pola Guilsfeld Mivod et Buttington in com nro Montgomery pred que premissa pr except nos nuper concessimus reverend in Christo patrib' Will'o Epo Coventry et Litchfeld et Edro Epo St Asaph habend et tenend omni et singul pred domin castra maner messuag cottag bosc subbose terr prat pastur revercon mercat ffer tolnet comun pastur et oia et singul al premiss premenconat cum pertinen except pre except pefat Willo comiti de Rochford hered et assign suis ad solum et proprium opus et usum pred Willi Comitit de Rochford hered et assign suor' imperpetuum in tam amplis et beneficial modo et fforma prout premiss pred et quolibet eor' respective nobis devenerunt vel de jure devenire debuerint pro vel rac'one alte prodiccon pred per pefat nuper Marchion de Powys comiss aut racone utlagat et attinatur superinde et Ulterius de amplior gra n'ra spi'ali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nro concessimus et assignasimus per presentes pro nobis heredib' et successorib' nris concedim' et assignasimus pefat Willo Comiti de Rochford executor administrator et assign suis tot ill messuag ac vigint acr terr decem acr prati et quadragint acr pastur cum pertinen sive plus sive minus in paroch de Langineo in com nro Montgomery pred deo die capcon inquisitione pred in possessione Georgii Wirral et David Evans subtenen vel assignator' suor' pro termin nonagint et novem annor' adhuc ventur' clari annui valor in omnib' exitib' ultra repris trigint et quinq' libr ac tot ill messuag et un molendin aquatic granatic decem acr terr quatuor acr prati et vigint acr pastur cum pertinen sive plus sive minus in paroch de Buttington pred in com nro Montgomery pred deo die capcon inquisitione pred vel nuper in possessione Willi Thomas duran termin nonagint et novem annor' adhuc ventur et plenar complend et ffiniend si quidam Edrus Jinkes tam diu vixerit clari annui valor in omnib' exitib' ultra repris septem libr Habend et Tenend pred messuag terr molendin prat et pastur ult menconat cum pertinen pefat Willo Comiti de Rochford executor administrator et assign suis ad solum et proprium opus et usum pefat Willi Comitit de Rochford executor et assign suor' pro tot tant et tal termin et

numer annor' quot quant et qual pred nuper Marchio de Powys aut aliquis in fiducia pro se possess fuer vel fuit Reddend et Solvend pro omn et singul maner et premiss pred Nobis hered vel succor nris annual reddit sive sum tresdecim solid et octo denar legal Monet Angl per Annu et omn tal al reddit et servic si aliqu fuer prout nobis solubil fuer pro premiss aut aliqu eor' respective ad tempus florisfactur eor'dem ut prefertur ad recept Socii nri hered vel successor nror' vel ad manus receptor general com nror' Northampton et Montgomery pro tempore existen ad usum nrum hered et successor' nror' ad festum Sti Michis Archi quolibet anno solvend imperpetum Deniq' Volumus ac per presentes pro nobis hered et successor nris concedimus prefat Willo Comiti de Rochford hered et assign suis quod he lre nre paten vel irrotulamen earundem sint et crint in omnibus et per omnia bone firme valide sufficim et effectual in lege erga et contra nos hered et successor nros tam in omnib' cur nris quam alibi absq' aliquibus confirmaconib' licentis vel tolleracon de nobis hered vel successor nris per prefat Willum Comitem de Rochford hered vel assign suos procurand aut obtinend Non Obstante male nominand vel non nominand male recitand vel non recitand pred Baron castr terr et al premiss per presentes concess seu menconat fore concess aut alicuius partis vel parcell eor'dem vel alicuius eor' Et Non Obstant non nominand male nominand vel non recte nominand aliqu vill hamlett loc paroch vel comitat in quo vel in quibus premiss pred aut eor' aliquod vel aliqua existunt vel existit Et Non Obstant aliquo defectu sive aliquib' defectib' in male nominand vel non nominand aliqu tenen firmar' sive occupator' premissor' aut eor' alicuius vel aliquor' Et Non Obstan aliquo variatione seu discrepanter inter has lras nras patentes et aliquod particular certificacon vel supervision premissor' aut alicuius partes eor'dem antehac fact aut aliqu al defectu contrarietat incertitudine sive repugnantia in presentib' content aut aliqua al re causa vel materia quacunq' in contrar inde ullo modo non obstan In Cuius Rei testimoniu has lras nras fieri fecimus patentes Teste meipso apud Westmonaster vicesimo primo die Aprilis anno regni nri octavo per breve de privato sigillo

FIGORR.

There are 48 lines on each skin except Skin 1; good engraved Portrait of W. III.; stamp on each skin of 40 shillings; great seal (broken) in green wax. Endorsed on Skin 2:—

“ In Chancery. Shewn to Edmund Edye on his examon for Evan Davies and õrs defts suit of David Hughes compt

“ J. N. DANCER
“ Exam ”

The following is endorsed on Skin 1:—

“ 21. Ap ^l . 8. W. 3. 1696	P. no 7.
Greenhill recital	7 skin
Grant	15 skin

Grant begins 9th skin to Willo Comiti de Rochford.

THE EARLY INSCRIBED AND SCULPTURED STONES
OF WALES.

(Continued from p. 138.)

THE MAEN LLYTHYROG.

THE description and figure published in Bishop Gibson's edition of Camden's *Britannia*, from, as there is reason to believe, the communication of Edward Lhwyd, the antiquary, of an early inscribed stone on the top of the mountain north of Margam Abbey, led me some time ago to hunt for this interesting monument, when I traversed the mountain for several hours, in different directions, and met with many interesting British earthworks, which require careful investigation. I might, indeed, have lost my labour, had it not been for the information given by a passer-by; for the stone itself had been thrown down, and no longer presents that striking mark for observation which it must have done when erect.¹ It stood near a small tumulus, or hillock, called in Welsh "Crug Diwlith," or the Dewless, a curiously singular appellation, as I learned from the late antiquary, Taliesin Williams, of Merthyr Tydfil, and was, when I visited it, lying amongst the stones still remaining of this tumulus.

From the observation which I made of the locality, it seemed to me that the situation had been chosen with reference to the origin of the river Kenfig, as the rise of this little stream can be traced to a small morass close to the tumulus on which the stone is lying.

The inscription upon this stone is one of the most interesting of those of the period to which it belongs, and of which so many are now known to exist in Wales. It is entirely in Roman capitals, with the exception of the **h** in the top line, the whole being in excellent preservation, and is to be read thus (all the A's being turned upside down:—

¹ See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. iv. New Series, p. 78, for some notes on the overthrow of this stone, accompanied by some elegant verses from an anonymous correspondent.



The Maen Llythyrog.

BODVOC—HIC IACIT
 + FILIVSCATOTISIRNI
 PRONEPVSETERNALI
 VEDOMAV—

The inscription is thus rendered by Bishop Gibson, whose reading is adopted by Gough, in his subsequent edition of the *Britannia*, and all the more recent writers who have mentioned the stone,—

“Bodvocus hic jacit, filius Catotis, Irni pronepus, eternali ve domav. i. e. eternali in domo.”²

Gibson adds the following explanations in support of his reading:—“In old inscriptions we often find the letter V where we use O, as here, PRONEPVS for Pronepos.—(Vide Reines. *Syntagma Inscript.* p. 932.) In the last mentioned Work (p. 700) we find the Epitaph of one Boduacus dug up at Nismes in France; whereupon he tells us that the Roman Name Betulius was changed by the Gauls into Boduacus. But it may seem equally probable, if not more likely, since we also find Bodvoc here, that it was a Gaulish or British name & the name of the famous queen of the Iceni, Boadicea seems also to share in the same original. Sepulchres are in old inscriptions often called ‘domus æternæ’ but ‘æternales’ [eternali] seems a barbarous word. The last words I read ‘æternali in domo,’ for in that age sepulchres were called ‘æternales domus,’ or rather ‘æternæ’ (*Reines.* p. 716), according to this dystich,—

“Docta lyræ grata et gestu formosa puella,
 Hic jacet æterna Sabis humata domo.”

On examining the inscription, several peculiarities will be noticed, the first and most important of which is the Greek cross incised upon the truncated top of the stone, and continued by a thin line over the angle towards the inscription. That the cross is coeval with the latter I

² Gibson tells us that it was the common opinion of the ignorant people of the district, that whoever happened to read the inscription on this stone would die soon after.

have no doubt, and hence I consider this stone as an indication that the deceased Bodvoc was a Christian.³

In the second place the stroke after the word BODVOC indicates the genitive termination BODVOCI, (of which multitudes of examples have already been given in our pages,) and requires the word corpus before the name, to complete the sense. In the same manner the horizontal stroke at the end of the inscription has been overlooked by Camden. This would cause the last line to be read VEDOMAVI.

In the next place it will be seen that there are no spaces between the words, and therefore the division of the second line adopted by Camden FILIUS CATOTIS, IRNI (PRONEPUS) is arbitrary. The names may equally be read CATOTI, SIRNI, even if the letters are not intended for a single name, or the double name of a single man; this latter suggestion, indeed, arises from the circumstance, so unusual in these inscriptions, of making the genitive case precede its nominative in Irni pronepus, the reverse having been adopted in the immediately preceding words, Filius Catotis. To adopt this suggestion, however, it will be necessary to look out for another genitive to the word Pronepus, and when we have such names as Vendomagli, or Venbyrari, on these stones, there seems nothing unreasonable in supposing that the last line in this inscription may indicate the name of a man, Vedomavus, to whom Bodvoc was pronepus. But the "eternali domo" of Gibson's explanation will probably be deemed to possess greater weight than my suggestion.⁴

As regards the date of this stone, Taliesin Williams, in a letter to me, considered it to be "about A.D. 300, if not earlier." Considering, however, that the formula and the orthography are debased Roman, it may more pro-

³ When it is remembered that not one of all the hundreds of Roman inscriptions found in England bears the slightest indication of Christianity, the value of this, and some other Romano-British inscriptions of a Christian character, will be immediately evident.

⁴ The name Eterni, apparently that of a man, occurs on one of the Caernarvonshire stones at Llannor.

bably be towards the end of the fourth, or beginning of the fifth, century, that we may refer this stone.

In addition to the observations on the name of Bodvocus made by Gibson (copied above), I find, in Ruding's *Plates of the Coinage of Great Britain*, two coins represented in the appendix to the British series, pl. 29, which are inscribed with the name BODVOC. In the larger (golden) of the two, (from the collection of Mr. Sharp,) the name occurs in large letters running across the middle of the plain field, the reverse bearing a rude representation of a rampant horse with a wheel between the legs; the smaller one (silver), (from the collection of Mr. Dimsdale,) with a side face, occupying nearly the whole of the obverse, the name Bodvoc immediately in front of the profile, and the reverse with a rampant horse well drawn. These two coins are doubtfully referred to Boadicea, and in the descriptive text (vol. ii. p. 299) we read,—“These coins are given to Boadicea, in compliance with general opinion; but the propriety of the arrangement is very questionable. The letters cannot easily be reconciled with the usual spelling of the name, and the head on No. 2 is by no means feminine in its appearance. I rather incline to think them Gallic, and struck by BODVOGNATUS, who is mentioned by Cæsar in the second book of the *War in Gaul*.” The editor of the third edition adds,—“The style of this coin is Gaulish, but the name is not found in any of the Gaulish series. Until further evidence is acquired, the origin of this piece must remain doubtful.”

On referring to the general plates of British coins, we are immediately struck with the identity of the figure of the horse on the reverse of the larger gold coin with that of the same animal represented in the first four figures of gold coins in plate 1, the obverse of all of which is left blank. The editor of the third edition remarks, however, respecting these four coins, that their “origin is at present doubtful. Similar coins are discovered on the coast of France, and they are more frequently found in that country than in England.” As Mr. Sharp's gold Bodvoc

agrees with the four coins with blank obverses figured in Ruding's first plate, except in having the name Bodvoc impressed across the centre of the otherwise blank obverse, I see little difficulty in supposing that Bodvoc may have appropriated some of these gold coins, and impressed his own name upon them; at all events the Margam stone supplies us with a genuine British Bodvoc, whose name is identical with that on the coins in question.

J. O. WESTWOOD.

Oxford, September, 1859.

Correspondence.

ORIGIN OF THE WELSH.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

Rennes, 26th April, 1859.

SIR,—My friend, M. de Keranflec'h, having lately put into my hands the last two Numbers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, I have read them with that interest and attention which their learned contents deserve. I cannot, however, I must confess, refrain from expressing my astonishment at the nature of the discussion raised between Mr. Wright and Mr. Basil Jones, on the origin of the Bretons of Wales (or the Welsh). I speak more particularly of the January and April Numbers of 1859, which are before me.

As this discussion no less directly concerns the origin of the continental Bretons, a subject which has for some time occupied my attention, I think that the *Archæologia Cambrensis* may be considered a proper medium for informing its learned readers in England what professed opinions are entertained on this subject by the majority of the Armorican Bretons who have examined it. It appears to me that if such literary intercommunications between the Armorican and Cambrian Bretons are not undesirable, so especially on a subject which forms the basis of our history, and the foundation of this national fraternity, we should wish to recognize and discuss, as far as we are able, our mutual connection after a separation of thirteen or fourteen centuries.

It is not, however, my intention to encroach upon your kindness by entering into this subject to its full extent, which might fill a volume. I shall confine myself, therefore, in a few observations, to the general opinion held in our country.

Mr. Wright sets out from this point, namely, that the similarities of language and manners still existing between the Welsh and the Bretons are too marked and too numerous to be satisfactorily explained, if we refer the final separation of the two nations to a period anterior to the conquest of England by the Romans.

On this point I quite agree with that gentleman.

Mr. Wright, in order to explain these similarities so marked and striking, proposes this dilemma,—either the Armorican peninsula has since the time of the Romans been colonized by natives from England, or Wales by Bretons of Armorica. I admit this dilemma also; but, instead of adopting, as Mr. Wright has done, the latter alternative, I maintain, and I am supported by the authority of all our ancient documents and traditions, as well as by all modern and mediæval critics and historians, that our Armorican peninsula was colonized from the Isle of Britain. We have one proof in answer to all objections, and that is the very name which our country bears to this day, and which it first received towards the end of the fifth century.

At the period of the Roman occupation, and even to what we may call the druidic epoch, this peninsula was a portion of Armorica occupied by five tribes, Redones, Nannetes, Veneti, Osismii, and Curiosolites. The names of *Breton* and *Bretagne* were absolutely here unknown, whilst they at this very time, as we know, exclusively distinguished the country and inhabitants of England by those appellations. But in the second half of the fifth century we find the name Breton first applied to the people of this peninsula, which, losing the appellation of Armorica, was called Bretagne, or La Petite Bretagne, or Bretagne Cismarine, in opposition to the Isle of Britain, known to this day as Great Britain.

So instead of one Brittany we have two, and must conclude that the second, at least as to time, must have received from the older one sufficiently numerous and important colonies to have thus engrafted on itself the name of their mother country.

At any rate we must account for the sudden imposition of the name of Brittany on the Armorican peninsula. Whence could it have been derived except from the only country we find so named before the fifth century, that is, the Isle of Britain? Whence has it come, if not from important emigrations from the island to the continent? I defy anyone to give any other satisfactory answer to this question.

As regards the striking resemblances mentioned by Mr. Wright between the Bretons of Wales and those of Armorica, that is to say between the Bretons of Great and Little Brittany, these resemblances arise simply from the fact that the little Brittany has received from the great one numerous emigrations, which commenced about the second half of the fifth century.

This, then, is what we Bretons of Armorica regard as an elementary truth, of which the name of Brittany, so dear to us, and so well known in our own country, appears to us an unanswerable proof. But, according to Mr. Wright's system, we are informed that the Armorican Gauls colonized part of Britain, and instead of giving their colony the name of their mother country, designated it by that of the country colonized by themselves. But is such a statement credible? We Bretons think such a fact impossible, because it never has yet been done, and the opposite to it is seen everywhere.

Until Mr. Wright answers these objections, his system virtually falls to the ground, so that there will be no occasion to discuss in detail the arguments on which he appears to rely. The principal of these arguments rests entirely, if I am not mistaken, on an error of fact.

Mr. Wright has set up between the state of the Armorican peninsula and that part of Great Britain which is represented by Wales a difference which in truth has never existed. With regard to Roman antiquities, we could apply to our peninsula what Mr. Wright says of Cambria. Roman roads traverse it in all directions; all over it you find ruins of cities, villas, stations, and Roman camps,¹ all of which

¹ Since the time when M. de Fréminville stated that the Romans had never set foot in Léon, and had occupied Lower Brittany only in a temporary

most certainly attest the existence of a domination—the sway of the “*Romanos rerum dominos*”—incompatible with the least degree of independence having been left to the native inhabitants. And indeed this pretended independence of Armorica, mentioned by Mr. Wright, had no existence previous to the year 409; not the least proof of it is to be found in historical documents of those ages, or on the spot; and I defy any one to produce any passage, any monument, of those times which proves that the insurrections of the Bagaudæ ever penetrated into that part of Gallic Armorica which is now represented by our province of Brittany.

Mr. Wright brings forward the *History of France*, by M. Henri Martin; but this work, which certain persons in France praise on account of the author's style, and his democratic opinions, is a book very little to be depended on in any serious point of view, and the testimony of which can never be received instead of that of original authors, which again can never be produced because it does not exist. In point of fact, Armorica made itself independent of the empire in 409; but the island of Britain had done just the same thing the same year. The condition, therefore, of these two countries was precisely the same, at whatever epoch it be considered.

Mr. Wright seems to be labouring to find an epoch for the emigrations from the island to the continent. But it is not assigned in any more satisfactory manner by tradition, or by written documents. According to Gildas, Bede, and the *Saxon Chronicle*, Hengist and Horsa were admitted into the island of Britain in 449 or 450. Five years after² began those hostilities between the insular Britons and the Saxons, which soon spread all over the land with fire and sword. It is about this moment that we ought to place the beginning of the emigrations from the island of Britain into Armorica; and indeed we find in Gaul, in 461, a certain *Mansuetus Episcopus Britonum* present, and giving his signature at the First Council of Tours. In 468 and 470 we observe, in like manner, on the testimony of Sidonius Apollinaris and Jornandes,³ Britons settled on the banks of the Loire—“*Britannos supra Ligerim sitos*” according to Sidonius Apollinaris—and their King Riethimus marching in force, as an ally of the empire, against Euric, King of the Visigoths. I confine myself to these current examples, and I subjoin this remark, which is of importance,—the emigration of the insular Britons into Armorica was not effected at one single time, nor by masses, but on the contrary little by little, and by successive bands generally not very considerable in number, but which, by dint of being often renewed and accumulated,

manner, the labours of Breton archæologists, at the head of whom M. Bizeul, of Blain, ought to be placed, have proved on the most complete evidence that the Roman occupation was as complete in Brittany as in any part of Great Britain or Gaul.

² *Vide Saxon Chronicle, anno 455.*

³ Sidon. Apoll. Epistolare, lib. I. 7, and III. 9; Jorn. De Rebus Geticis cap. xlv.

formed at length a numerous population. In fact, the conquest of Great Britain by the Saxons having been but slowly progressive, the emigration caused by this conquest must also have been long and successive, the Anglo-Saxon conquests not having reached their last limits till about the end of the seventh century. It was also up to this epoch that the British emigrations, coming from the island into Armorica, must have extended themselves, and thus they must have continued throughout nearly a century and a half.

Without adverting to traditionary documents, two contemporary witnesses speak to us of these emigrations in explicit terms. One is Gildas,⁴ whose words are too well known to render it necessary for me to quote them, and whose authority seems to me unshakable, notwithstanding the observations of Mr. Wright. This gentleman, if my recollection does not mislead me,⁵ has maintained that the two works attributed to Gildas must have been the production of some forging and anonymous Anglo-Saxon monk of the seventh century. But it is certain that, before Mr. Wright did so, nobody ever doubted the authenticity of the *De Excidio*, and that since the publication of his objections, nobody has doubted it a bit the more. In truth, too, all possible objections of this kind, are they not destroyed by the invaluable testimony of Bede? Bede, that learned man, who lived himself during the seventh century, only a hundred and some years after Gildas, does not doubt for a single instant the authenticity and the authority of the two works in question, the *Historia* and the *Epistola*, of which the *De Excidio* is composed, and which always and invariably have been attributed to Gildas. In my opinion there is no modern critic who can reasonably pretend to counterbalance in this matter the authority of Bede.

The other contemporary witness of the British emigrations is the historian Procopius, who wrote at Constantinople about the year 560. In the 20th chapter of the fourth book of his *History of the Gothic Wars*, he says,—“The island of Britain is inhabited by three very populous nations, that is to say, by the Angles, the Frisons, (*i. e.* the Saxons, who were connected with the Frisons by close ties of origin,) and the Britons, whose name is the same with that of the island. And such appears to be the populousness of these nations, that each year (*ἀνὰ πᾶν ἔτος*) they come out from thence in numbers, with their wives and children, and go to the Franks (*i. e.* into Gaul), and the latter settle them to dwell in what are considered to be the most desert parts of their land, and from this circumstance they pretend to claim the island for themselves.”

I have quoted this passage because it is little known, and because it attests positively, in the sixth century, the existence of numerous emigrations coming each year out of the Island of Britain, and landing in Gaul. That Procopius should have been in error as to the cause of this emigration need not occasion surprize, but it is impossible

⁴ Gildas, *De Excidio Britanniae*, cap. 35.

⁵ *Biographia Britannica Litteraria*, vol. i. *sub voce* Gildas.

to suppose that he could have been deceived as to the fact itself. For in the lines immediately following the passage I have translated, he states that a short time before he wrote his *Gothic War*, a Frankish king having sent an embassy to Byzantium, had taken care to join to it some individuals of the nation of the Angles, as a proof of that supremacy, which the Franks rightly or wrongly pretended to over the Isle of Britain. We cannot doubt, therefore, that the passage quoted above was written on the strength of recitals made to the court of Byzantium by these Frankish ambassadors; and since Procopius occupied important stations for a long time at that court, he must have been as well placed as possible for getting these recitals at first hand. It is evident, therefore, that his testimony cannot be impugned.

To conclude, Sir, I will sum up in a few words the points I wish to establish.

(1.) The monumental vestiges of Roman domination are as numerous in the Armorican peninsula as in Wales.

(2.) The Armorican peninsula remained subject to the Roman yoke as long as the Isle of Britain.

(3.) The names of *Britanny* (*Bretagne*), and of *Bretons*, given ever since the fifth century to this peninsula and its inhabitants, can only be explained by the establishment of important colonies, which came from the Isle of Britain, and brought to the continent the name of their mother country.

(4.) The existence of numerous emigrations of this kind in the fifth and sixth centuries is proved by the testimony of the best contemporary authors, and among others by Sidonius Apollinaris, Gildas, and Procopius.

Such, in a few words, are the reasons that induce me on this question to side altogether with Mr. Basil Jones, as opposed to Mr. Wright; and I believe I can affirm that this opinion is shared here, in our own Britanny, by every one who has made a serious study of Breton antiquities, whether on this or on the other side of the water.

I have the honour, &c.,

A. DE LA BORDERIE,

Secretary of the Breton Archæological Association.

THE ANCIENT BRITISH LANGUAGES.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—It would take more room than you can well spare if I gave all the reasons that induced me to assert that the Cornish agreed more with the Welsh than the Armoric. I may mention, however, that not only in the vocabulary, but in many idioms, and especially in the inflexion of the verbs, the agreement seems to me to be closer. In making the comparison, I do not confine myself to the Welsh of the present day, for, in consequence of its extensive cultivation, there is a considerable difference between many forms of expression now in use, and the earliest specimens of Welsh literature when the connection

was necessarily closer. A few examples may be given in proof: a very peculiar idiom occurs in the Cornish drama, where the verb substantive with a pronoun is used to denote possession, thus,—*why a's bydh*, “you shall have,”—O. 2586, D. 3075; *ni 'm bydh*, “I have not,”—O. 171, &c. Now this idiom does not exist in Armoric, or modern Welsh; but refer to Llywarch Hên, and there you have it often. *Gwedy y parch a'm buai*, “after the respect I experienced,” 78; *brodyr a'm bwyad a dhug Dum rhagov*, “brothers I have had whom God has taken from me,”—96; *brodyr a'm bwyad innau*, “brothers also have I had,”—100; *chwiorydh a'm bu didhan*, “sisters I had who made me happy.” Another peculiar idiom in Cornish is the turning of the præterite tense into the præterperfect by prefixing the particle *re*; thus,—*collas*, “lost;” *re gollas*, “has lost;” *cafes, re cafes*; *ti r'um tullas*, “thou hast deceived me,”—O. 252; *ef r'um sirras*, “he has provoked me,”—O. 424. This again does not exist in Armoric, or modern Welsh, but was of constant use in the time of Llywarch Hên. *R'ym gorug yn vedhw vedh Tren*, “the mead of Tren has made me intoxicated,”—90; *Rhodri mawr r'ym lloves*, “Rhodri the Great has endowed me;” *llam r'ym daerawd*, “the step that has been decreed to me,”—30; *llam r'ym gallas*, “the step that hath befallen me,”—30. There are many illustrations to be found in the colloquial forms of Welsh used at the present day, which are little noticed by our grammarians. Among the points of agreement between the Cornish and Armoric is the impersonal use of the active verb, as *mi a wra, ti a wra, ef a wra*, &c.; but this is constantly used by the Welsh in common conversation, and occasionally by the translators of the Bible, as *Nid chwi a'm hebryngodh*, Genesis xlv. 8; *Os nymi a geidw ein hyder*, Hebrews iii. 6; and in the Communion Service, *Os ni a'i cymmer yn anheilwng*. Dr. Davies is the only grammarian that I recollect having noticed it. When I first wrote, I said that in some particulars the Cornish agreed more with the Armoric than the Welsh. One remarkable peculiarity is the total absence of the Welsh nasal mutation of initial consonants in Cornish and Armoric, and the presence of the mutation of initial consonants from sonants into surds, when *b, g, d* become *p, c, t*. This mutation does not exist in the initials of Welsh words, but is found in other positions, as in *cyfelyb*, “like;” *cyfelypach*, “more like;” *cyvoethog*, “rich;” *cyvoethocach*, “more rich;” *ynvyd, ynvytach*. Compare also *gwyppo* from *gwybod*; *dyco* from *dygyd*; *gato* from *gadu*. I have placed the agreements and discrepancies of the different dialects at full length in the Introduction to my Dictionary; and I only regret that Celtic philology obtains no greater support at the present day than in the days of Edward Llwyd, 150 years ago. My advertisements for the last six months have not brought me the names of a dozen subscribers.—I remain, &c.,

Rhydycroesau, Oswestry,
August 24, 1859.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.A.

RICHARD II. IN WALES.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—One of your Correspondents some time ago, (Third Series, iv. p. 110,) adverting to the impossibility of Richard II. riding from Milford Haven to Conwy in one night, suggests that the king may have landed at Barmouth, and thus that the Barkloughly Castle mentioned by Shakspeare may have been that at Harlech. On referring to the French metrical account of the king's deposition, published by Mr. Webb in the *Archæologia*, I find that both the Editor, and Stow the old antiquary long before him, interpret the expression in the poem, "*au point de jour*," not as the break of the day following the departure from Milford, but merely as "at break of day" indefinitely, and that they consider it to state merely that the king arrived at Conwy in the morning—not at night. This interpretation is very fair, and, I think, solves the difficulty in point of time; but Shakspeare's misnomer of the castle still remains a poetical difficulty. The text of the whole passage is as follows:—

"Ainsi passa le roy richart la mer
En pou de temps car lair fu bel et cler,
Et le vent bon, qui le fist arriver
Avant deux jours
A Milleforde:—la ne fist pas sejours,
Veu le meschief, les plaintes etles plours
Des povres gens et les mortels doulours
Que ch'un ot.
Lers savisa que sans dire nul mot
Se partiroit a minuit de son ost,
A pou de gent, car pour rien il ne vot
Estre apercus

Ainsi leroysen ala sculement
Lui quatorziesme celle nuit p'preme't,
Fort chevaucha desirant briefvement
Trouver le conte
De Salsebery, qui ne tenoit maiz conte
De savie, pour le despit et honte
Quil ot du duc, q'ainsi tout surmonte
Queel part quil voise.
Tant chevaucha le roy, sans faire noise
Qua Cornuay, ou il a mainte ardoise
Sur les maisons, arriva, qui quen poise
Au point du jour."

—*Archæologia* xx. p. 321.

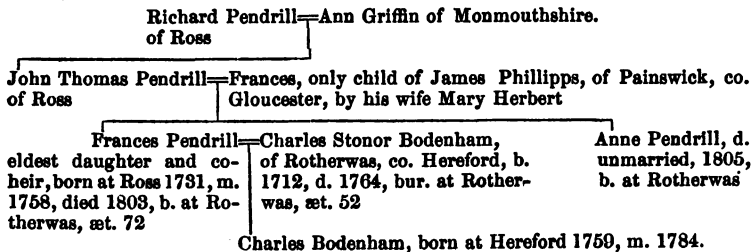
I remain &c.,

AN ANTIQUARY.

PENDRELL FAMILY.

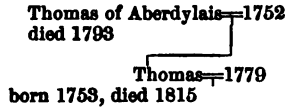
To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—The following pedigree has been forwarded me since the publication of the April Number of the Journal, as an authentic family record:—



These are the two sisters alluded to at p. 93 of "The Boscobel Tracts," as descendants of the original *Richard*, but there can be but little doubt of their descent from the original *John*.

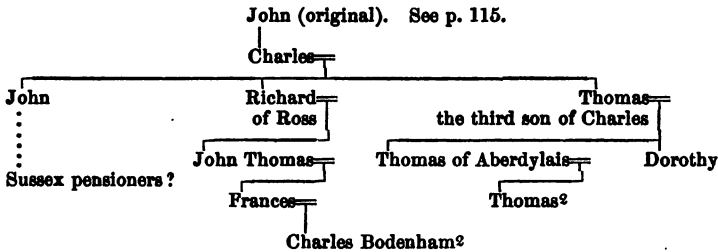
From the pedigree at p. 118¹ of this volume, it will be seen that



Two of the surviving nieces of this last named Thomas inform me that their uncle and the above Charles Bodenham were cousins, (they understanding "first cousins,") and that these two young men were sent abroad for their education at the expense of the latter's father, but that a quarrel arising between them, Thomas of Aberdylais had eventually to pay for his son's proportion.

On reference to the Aberdylais and Ross pedigrees, (their grandfather's name,) it will appear that Thomas of Aberdylais and Frances (Bodenham) could not have been brother and sister, the only way of making their children "first cousins."

I can therefore only suggest, in absence of proof, the following, as the most probable connexion, and would observe that the Aberdylais family, generally, adopted Pendrill.



That is, Richard (second son of Charles, 1715 pedigree) was probably Richard of Ross, and Thomas (third son, 1715 pedigree) was probably the third son in 1783 letter.

Further, it appears that Thomas of Aberdylais had a sister Dorothy, who died in a convent abroad, and *improbable* that John Thomas and Thomas were brothers.—I remain, &c., R. P.

WILLIAM SALISBURY AND JOHN SALISBURY.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—Can you inform me whether there is any history of the translator of the Welsh New Testament extant, and what is known about him?

In Strype's *Life of Cranmer* I find this passage:—"This Bishop

¹ p. 119, Mary is a misprint for Marg^t. (Harrison.)

² The fellow-students and (supposed first) cousins.

(Davies of St. David's) was now very busy in translating the Bible into Welsh, together with William Salisbury, Bishop of Man, a man very learned in British antiquities."

Again,—“The Archbishop sent a manuscript of very great antiquity to Davies, Bishop of S. David's, praying him to shew it to Mr. Salisbury, who sojourned then with the Bishop of S. David's, and to confer with him about it, because he had heard he was a great searcher after antiquities. Salisbury wrote to the Bishop,” &c., a long answer.

These passages in *Life of Parker*, Book III., Chaps. vi. and vii., probably refer to William Salisbury, the translator of the New Testament; but was he ever Bishop of Man? What is known of him?

But there are several notices of John Salisbury in Strype. In his *Annals of the Reformation*, Chap. xxviii., amongst the names of members of the Lower House of Convocation who signed the Articles is “Johannes Salisbury Decan. Norwic.” This was A.D. 1562; but in 1573 “the Deanry of Norwich was now vacant.”—*Life of Parker*, Book IV., Chap. 32.

Again, in the *Life of Archbishop Grindal*, Book II., Chap. ii., we read,—“Thomas Stanley, the last Incumbent of the Bishopric of Sodor or the See of Man, being dead, the Earl of Darby, in the year 1570, nominated and presented according to the custom, by letters to the Queen, John Salisbury to succeed in the said See, who was late Suffragan Bishop of Thetford, and now Dean of the Cathedral Church of Norwich. Thereupon the Queen sent her letters to the Archbishop of York Sep. 29, and accordingly he confirmed him April 7. 1571.”

Of the same date in the *Life of Parker*, Book IV., Chap. vi., is the following:—“Dr. Whitgift—for his learning and opposing the Puritan Cartwright was well known to the Archbishop; who to encourage him gave him a Dispensation (*i. e.* to hold preferment). The like favour of Dispensation was granted by the Archbishop to John, Bishop of Sodor, or Man, who held therewith the Deanry of Norwich, the Rectory of Thorpe super Montem in the Diocese of Lincoln, and Dys in the Diocese of Norwich, and lastly the Archdeaconry of Anglesey.”

What more is known of this Bishop of Sodor or Man?

I remain, &c.,

INVESTIGATOR.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL LIBRARIES FOR WALES.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—Among the several measures recommended by you for the benefit of our Cambrian Archæological Association which have been inserted in the Journal, it has lately struck me that one is wanting, of great importance, which I now beg to suggest for adoption; and I think it is likely to give general satisfaction to all subscribing members.

The want of access to references upon subjects of antiquity, as well as those of historical record, is often felt by active members of the

Association, and a good library of books to belong wholly to them, and to be placed in a convenient and safe locality for reference, would no doubt prove a most desirable boon.

I propose that such a library should be kept within the precincts of our cathedral of St. David's, and the same might be extended to our other Welsh cathedrals. I have very little doubt but that our worthy patron, the Bishop of St. David's, would be inclined to the utmost of his power and recommendation to promote so desirable an object.

These books might form a collateral library with those records belonging to the cathedral, many of which, collected by the late worthy Archdeacon Payne, are upon subjects of antiquarian importance, and in which, at the time they were brought together, I took a considerable interest. I believe these are now under the care of the resident precentor and canons; and ours might, under permission, be consigned to the same custody.

Access to such documents should only be permitted under certain regulations to subscribing or honorary members of our Association, and a code of rules, drawn up at the time when the library is established, should be framed and circulated among the Association. This would, in my opinion, prove the most efficient and least expensive plan; and to render it more feasible, it should be intimated that donations of such books as would form useful additions to the proposed collection would be thankfully received both from the members of the Association and from the public generally. The name of each contributor should be inscribed in our Journal, as well as in the proposed library; and any *post obit* legacies bearing upon the question ought to receive every attention. For my individual part, I would willingly consign a portion of my little antiquarian collection to this purpose, knowing that in future it would be preserved with care.

In the short essay read at Cardigan, upon the several modes of burial among our Celtic ancestors, I have touched upon an allied subject, namely, the want of a museum of the underground relics found in the *carneddau* and *tumuli* of Wales, similar to that which the late Sir R. C. Hoare formed at Heytsbury, in Wiltshire, being the result of his long and indefatigable researches among the numerous *tumuli* of that interesting county. I accompanied the late worthy baronet, at an early period of my life, in many of his excursions, particularly at Stonehenge, around which there are extensive groups of these very early cemeteries; and this circumstance proved of considerable use to me afterwards during such sepulchral investigations in Wales. A collection of this kind, if properly arranged, would be of important use to the members of our Association, and become a useful auxiliary in connection with the library I have proposed, particularly to future members possessed of activity and research. Hoping you will give my suggestions your concurrent approbation and assistance, I remain, &c.,

JOHN FENTON.

Bodmor, near Glynymêl, Fishguard,
1st September, 1859.

RESTORATION AND DESTRUCTION OF CHURCHES.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—The attention of our Association has been very properly called at different times to the demolition of ancient ecclesiastical buildings, especially churches, under the plea of erecting larger or more suitable edifices, or of other kinds of improvement. It is well known that, in many parts of Wales, some of the most egregious pieces of folly and extravagance have been committed under pretexts of this kind; but of late years architects have shown a more enlightened judgment in matters of this kind; and I could point out several gentlemen in that most honourable profession who are members of our Association, and who have greatly distinguished themselves by their judicious restorations. I need do no more than cite the cases of Clynog Collegiate Church, in Caernarvonshire, and Llandaff Cathedral, in Glamorganshire, to show what may be done by the combination of sound judgment and professional taste.

Still it is a painful fact that many old buildings, and *parts of old buildings*, are being continually destroyed in Wales, without any paramount necessity. Churches may often be “restored” in the proper, not the improper and more currently received, sense of the word, without demolition; parts of them may be preserved; repairs may do instead of new erections; and many an old church may stand, renovated, and, I am free to confess, improved, after passing through the hands of a judicious architect, without being totally replaced by a new one, to which none of the sympathies engendered by antiquity and immemorial association can ever attach themselves. On the other hand, there are certain classes of churches which have been so fearfully mutilated during the last century, and the early part of the present, or which are altogether so inadequate to the requirements of a growing population, that re-edification becomes with them almost a matter of stern necessity. Such, for instance, are many churches in Pembrokeshire, Caermarthenshire, and Anglesey; I do not specify any—for a very good reason,—but such there are. Even in cases of this kind, however, the considerate architect will hesitate ere he touches a building unadvisedly; and, in more instances than he could previously suppose, he will find the possibility of preserving what, at first sight, he might have doomed to removal.

I think that it is the duty of all archæologists, and especially of an association such as our own, to disseminate sound opinions on matters of this kind, and to give advice to the country clergy and gentry who, though they have to pay dearly for the want of them, are commonly very scantily imbued with the most ordinary principles of architectural construction.

We have had, indeed, such a lamentable display of ignorance on subjects of this kind lately proclaimed by a member of the legislature, who unfortunately possesses the temporary power of spoiling a good work, that we cannot be surprized at finding similar and darker

ignorance spread throughout many classes of men not so highly placed as himself.

My object in writing now is to point out three instances of demolition, in which reparations and additions were all that the cases required; and I think that the Local Secretaries of our Association, in their several districts, should be required to obtain and communicate, at our next Annual Meeting, some more precise information and explanations about them than have at present transpired throughout somewhat circuitous channels.

At Llanddewi Brefi, in Cardiganshire, a double-aisled church has been turned into a square conventicle-shaped room, without any necessity.

At Yspytty Evan, in Denbighshire, and at Penmachno, in Caernarvonshire, the churches have been either totally taken down, or are in process of it. In the former of these cases the eastern gable, with its large window characteristic of the locality, might very well have been preserved. In this church we hope that the recumbent monumental figures, and the brass, will have been preserved, and will be suitably placed in the new one.

I should be glad to find that the Association had received information of the insurmountable necessity that occasioned the demolitions and alterations in question; but, in the meantime, I think that public attention ought to be called to the subject. We have so many instances of what havoc ill advised church building zeal, and parochial parsimony, have effected in former days, that we cannot but feel apprehensive of fresh damage whenever we hear of a "restoration," even in these latter days of very partial and limited architectural enlightenment.

As for Church Building Societies, whether metropolitan or provincial, they will allow any abomination to pass them: no public bodies are more afflicted with the spirit of official routine and joint irresponsibility than they are: and for this very reason I never have, and never will, subscribe to, or join, any of them.

I hope this subject will call forth remarks from some of our professional members in your next Number.—I remain, &c.,

AN OLD MEMBER.

September 2, 1859.

DESTRUCTION OF A ROMAN ROAD IN CARDIGANSHIRE.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—Several years ago some members of our Association, myself among them, visited that portion of the Roman road leading from Llanvair ar y bryn to Llanio, where it passes over the hills to the north-east of Lampeter, and descends to the valley of the Teivy. We found it in good condition, easily traceable, paved, slightly raised above the adjoining ground, and uniformly 20 feet broad. It was

part of the Sarn Helen, leading up from Neath (NIDVM) to Tommen y Mur (HERIRI MONS) and Caerhun (CONOVIVM).

I am just informed that, by order of the Lampeter bench of magistrates, this portion of the Roman road has been totally destroyed, broken up, and converted into a common road. The hardness of the ancient road was quite a cause of surprize when it came to be broken into.

If true, this statement constitutes such a piece of Vandalism that the names of the parties concerned in it ought to be published. I hope, however, that through the medium of our Journal some explanation may be elicited; for, if my information is correct, two of the magistrates in question are members of our Association. I hope that our Local Secretaries, and I may add Mr. Johnes, of Dolaucothy, will make inquiries about it.—I remain, &c.,

September 1, 1859.

AN ANTIQUARY.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRAITORS.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—I hardly know whether it is worth while to intrude on the gravity of your pages with allusions to a subject started by some of the more illiterate among our fellow-countrymen not long ago; but, having observed in print a suggestion as to the propriety of publishing a list of such persons as have proved themselves "traitors," as the term goes, to the last of the several phases of traditionary belief among the Cymry, I send you a list of the more prominent names of persons of this description. I cannot but remark that, in this our day, "treason" of the kind alluded to assumes so bold a front that vigorous measures must be taken by its opponents to hinder its progress, or else we shall all have to alter and renew our notions of Cambrian history; stump-oratory will be deprived of some of its most valuable and successful claptraps; and the nation itself will have to content itself with an honourable and rational account of its past existence.

The list of the principal "traitors" is as follows:—

1. Meurig Davydd, of Glamorgan (1560–1600), for asserting that the Gospel was brought hither by the Apostle Paul, whereas he should have had prescience enough to see that after his day the legend of Bran ap Llyr would be invented, and would become the authoritative belief.—*Cyrorinach y Beirdd*, p. 31.

2. Llywelyn Sion (1601), for a similar want of prescience, and for believing that the Gospel was brought hither by Joseph of Arimathea.—*Cyrorinach y Beirdd*, p. 8.

3. George Owen Harry, for asserting cromlechs to have been graves.

4. Thomas Pennant, for the same offence.

5. Edward Lhuyd, for asserting that the Gael occupied this country before the Cymry.

6. The Rev. Éd. Davies, for denying the antiquity of the bardism of Glamorgan.

7. Iolo Morganwg, for denying that there ever was a *Brut Tyssilio*.

8. The Rev. Thomas Price, for asserting that the pretensions of the chair of Glamorgan can on no account be received.—*Hanes Cymru*, p. 42.

9. Rev. Walter Davies, for denying that Prince Madoc ever went to America.

10. Professor Rees, for denying any historical foundation to the Bran ap Llyr legend.

11. Rev. John Williams (ab Ithel), for denying the truth of the Trojan legend.

12. Rev. W. Basil Jones, for having written *Vestiges of the Gael in Gwynedd*.

13. Mr. Aneurin Owen, for having denied the antiquity of the laws of Dyvnwal.

14. Archdeacon Williams, for insinuating the paganism of the bardic chair.

15. And that arch-heretic Mr. Thomas Stephens, for having adopted nearly all the heresies of his predecessors, with I know not how many more; and especially for having abandoned his qualified belief in the Triads, on the ground that, after seven years of incessant researches into the sources of Cambrian History, he found them to be neither old nor trustworthy.

All these men, it is true, were thoroughly conscientious in their belief, and laboured under the delusion that they were doing their country a real and important service in unveiling its true history, and in paving the way for such a reconstruction of its annals as should command the respect of the literary world, instead of exciting its ridicule; and might be accepted as an authentic, integral, and honourable portion of the history of Europe. Moreover, they seem to have had a most obstinate love of something they call TRUTH: and in their simplicity to have believed that history should not be an illusion, and that patriotism should have some more enduring foundation than a series of demonstrable untruths.—I remain, &c.,

INVESTIGATOR.

THE GWYDDYL IN CARDIGANSHIRE.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—Perhaps some of your readers may be able to throw light upon a fact which possibly may bear reference to some disputed points of Welsh history.

In the parish of Llanwenog, Cardiganshire, (a few miles from Lampeter,) there is a colony of people who are looked upon by their Welsh neighbours as a distinct race, and are called by them "Gwyddyl,"—Irish. They are almost exclusively confined to a tract of country about four miles long, on the banks of the Tivy. They are chiefly farmers' families, and have been on the farms they now hold from immemorial times. From their marked physical charac-

teristics, they could be picked out, at a glance, in a crowd of their Welsh neighbours: black hair, and dark eyes, in which a fierce restlessness of expression reminds one of the look of a wild animal, brilliant teeth, and the high features, and clear red-and-white complexion sometimes seen in Italian faces, mark them decidedly as a distinct race. They are generally large and powerful men, with a look of restless energy about them, which is very striking in contrast to the usual apathetic, spiritless bearing of the Welsh, at all events of the middle-aged and harder-worked amongst them. These Gwyddyl are famous for "wild blood;" they are an impetuous but warm-hearted race; they are much intermarried amongst themselves, and seem quite to acquiesce in their comparative isolation as a distinct people. The tradition of "the Gwyddyl" is so general in Wales, that the existence of these people, still bearing the name amongst their neighbours, may be a new and interesting fact to some of your readers.

I remain, &c.,

D. J.

Gwynfryn, 13th Sept., 1859.

ACOUSTIC CONTRIVANCES USED IN CHURCHES.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—In your Eighteenth Number a correspondent speaks of vases used for acoustic purposes in Breton Churches, &c. I observe in the *Transactions* of the Kilkenny Archæological Society for 1854-5 an account of similar vases discovered in St. Mary's Church, at Youghal. They were imbedded in the choir, and were of various shapes, the largest measuring $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and were placed behind perforated pieces of freestone, about 25 feet from the ground. A plate of them is given in this Volume of the *Transactions*; and in the same plate are represented four pipes, called "old Irish Duceens," found in a cutting made round the choir of the same church; but I fancy that these narcotic contrivances are long posterior in date to the acoustic ones. It is stated in the essay accompanying this plate that other acoustic vases have been discovered in Fountains Abbey, Yorkshire, and that vessels of a similar character were found in a line in the masonry under the stalls of St. Peter Mancroft Church, at Norwich. We may hear of other instances, perhaps, from some of your correspondents.—I remain, &c.,

AN ANTIQUARY.

EARLY STONE HOUSES IN WALES.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—I observe, in a late Number of the *Archæological Journal*, a note appended to the interesting paper of Mr. Dunoyer, on Early Irish Buildings, &c., at Fahan, in Kerry, a subject, by the way, briefly but well treated of in Wilde's *Catalogue of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy*. This note, which I here transcribe textually, contains

statements so extraordinary, and, as I conceive, so damaging to the scientific reputation of the two archæologists who seem to be its parents, that I conceive myself to be doing them a service by thus calling their attention to it, with the hope that on second thoughts they may withdraw it. I need not stop to add that anybody really acquainted with Welsh MSS., and with Early Welsh remains, will at once perceive its utter absurdity. The note is as follows:—

“The Rev. Charles Graves, D.D., informed me, during the meeting of the British Association in Dublin, in 1857, that he was acquainted with a Welsh poem of undoubted antiquity and authenticity, wherein was given a description of the earliest stone houses erected in Wales. It was stated that in the time of Caractacus the Welsh cut down all their great forests in order to render their country less tenable to the invading Romans; and, as they had hitherto constructed their houses of wood, when this timber failed them, they adopted the Irish form of stone houses, that of the bee hive, constructed of dry masonry, a mode of building hitherto unknown in Wales. This interesting record fixes the date of the Welsh cloghauns, and affords us strong evidence of the antiquity of that form of house in Ireland.”—*Archæological Journal*, No. LVII., p. 22, note.

I remain, &c.,

AN ANTIQUARY.

May 2, 1859.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Note 45.—REDSTONE, NEAR NARBERTH.—Just where the turn-pike-road from Narberth to the railway station branches off east and west, about half a mile from the town, used to stand a tall, thin slab of red stone—of the old red sandstone formation—in a pond, by a farm-house. It was outside the wall of this farm; and from giving its name to the spot it may have been an ancient boundary mark. The house has been recently rebuilt; the wall also; and the stone has been removed from its original position, and incrustated in the wall to the eastward of the gate. There it may still be seen, and from its size and peculiar red colour will be sure to attract notice. It is worth while noting its position, on account of the name of the spot. J.

Query 90.—ALBAN THOMAS.—In my edition of Baxter's *Glossarium*, London, 1719, I observe the following advertisement on a leaf just before p. 1:—

“*Advertisement.*

“There is preparing for the press a collection of writings in the Welsh tongue, to the beginning of the sixteenth century, to be printed in several volumes in octavo; each volume to consist of about twenty sheets, at five shillings a volume in the small paper, and ten shillings in the large; one moiety to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder when the

copies are deliver'd. Proposals at large are deliver'd and subscriptions taken in by Mr. Alban Thomas at the Royal Society's House in Crane Court Fleet Street; and by Mess^{rs}. William and John Innys, Booksellers in S. Paul's Churchyard London.

"N.B. No more copies will be printed than are subscribed for."

My query is,—was such a work ever published? if not, where are the MSS. of the author? J.

Q. 91.—J. BRINKER, ESQ., CAERNARVON.—I observe in the Journals of the House of Commons, under date of "Die Veneris 1. Jan 1640," (the difference of style in reckoning time must be borne in mind,) the following entry:—"James Brinker Esquire High Sheriff of the County of Carnarvon summoned by the House for not returning a Knight and a Burgess for county and town of Carnarvon." Can any member throw light on the cause of this non-election?

AN ANTIQUARY.

Q. 92.—PARKYBULWARK, CAERMARTHEN.—Can any member at Caermarthen state whether the two fields called Parkybulwark Vawr and Parkybulwark Vach derive their names from the outworks thrown up in the time of Cromwell, or from the mediæval fortifications? A good map of *old* Caermarthen is much wanted. A MEMBER.

Miscellaneous Notices.

LLANFAES CHURCH, BRECON.—The ancient church of St. David, in a suburb of Brecon, which for some years past had remained in a ruinous condition, has just been rebuilt by the parishioners, aided by a subscription list and public grants. The new church is in the style of the fourteenth century, and consists of a nave and chancel, with a tower surmounted by a spire at the west end.

OYSTERMOUTH CHURCH, SWANSEA.—It gives us great satisfaction to learn that the repairs of this church have been intrusted to R. K. Penson, Esq., a circumstance from which we anticipate a thoroughly good archæological result.

PENMACHNO AND YSPYTTY EVAN CHURCHES.—We are informed that these churches have recently been pulled down and rebuilt; and we call attention to a letter on the subject, addressed to us by a correspondent in this Number of our Journal.

LLANDDEWI BREFI CHURCH.—This church has been almost entirely pulled down not long ago, and a square kind of room, as we are informed, erected instead. The subject is alluded to by a correspondent in a letter mentioned above.

EARLY INSCRIBED STONES AND CROSSES.—During and since the Cardigan Meeting of the Association, five early inscribed stones, and

four early crosses, all hitherto unknown, have been discovered in North Pembrokeshire and Caermarthenshire. They will all be described and illustrated in the Journal in the course of next year.

READY'S WELSH SEALS.—The collection of "seals connected with Wales," formed by Mr. Ready, and executed in gutta percha, coloured, now comprises 271 specimens. A copy of it is in the Swansea Museum, and another in that at Caernarvon. The price of the whole collection is six guineas.

GUIDE TO PENMAEN MAWR (Humphreys, Caernarvon, 1859).—This is a very useful little book, giving not only the topography and botany of the mountain and its neighbourhood with a good deal of detail, but also the archæology of the district. It is in this latter respect that the work comes under our notice; and we are glad to observe that the authoress (as it is published anonymously, we shall only say that we understand it to be written by a lady living on the skirts of the mountain) has devoted much time to examining and describing the early British remains on the summit of Penmaen Mawr, and on the moors behind it. In particular, the authoress has succeeded in identifying the *Maen y Campian*, a stone circle, mentioned by Pennant, but which escaped the notice of those members of our Association who recorded their visit in the First Volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. When the Association meets at Bangor next year, this book will, we hope, make its way into the hands of many members, for they will find it of no small assistance in exploring that interesting district.

CORNISH DICTIONARY.—The *Gerlevar Cernewac* is now ready for the press. It constitutes a complete dictionary of the Cornish dialect of the Cymraeg, or Ancient British language, in which the words are elucidated by numerous examples from Cornish works now remaining, with translations in English. The synonyms are given in the cognate dialects of Welsh, Armoric, Irish, Gaelic, and Manx, showing at one view the connexion between the different dialects, and form a Celtic lexicon. A copious comparative grammar is prefixed, and a dissertation on the connection of the Celtic with the other languages of Europe. The author is the Rev. Robert Williams, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford, Incumbent of Llangadwaladr, and Rhydycroesau, Oswestry. This work is the first attempt towards collecting and preserving all that now remains of the ancient language of Cornwall, which is supposed to have been that dialect of the Celto-British which was once spoken throughout the central and southern divisions of England by the original inhabitants, who ultimately coalesced with the Anglo-Saxons; an event which has in a considerable degree influenced the formation of the English language. This is also the first time that the six Celtic dialects have been carefully examined and analyzed, and the result is no less curious than interesting. Proofs will be given of—1. Welsh, or the Ancient British, having been the original language of Britain, and spoken in Scotland. 2. Also the original language of Ireland; from which, by the immigration of the Teutonic Belgæ, and Scoti,

was formed the Irish language. 3. The Welsh of Scotland extirpated by the invasion and settlement of the Irish. 4. Welsh and its dialects of Cornish and Armoric identified with the ancient Celtic or Gaulish. 5. The Picts not Welsh. It will be published in three parts, price 15s. each, to form one volume 4to; but it will be delivered at 10s. 6d. each part to those who forward their names before printing the first part, which will be put to press as soon as 250 copies are subscribed for. Eighty more names are now required, and those who are inclined to patronize the undertaking are requested to forward their names at their earliest convenience to the editor, at Rhydygroesau, Oswestry.

THE PUBLIC RECORDS.—The Twentieth Annual Report on Public Records (May 9, 1859) has been published as a blue book of 200 pages. The authors of the report insist on the value and importance of our public archives. Those of France (the most complete in continental Europe) ascend no higher than the reign of St. Louis, or Louis IX., who flourished in the thirteenth century, and, compared with ours, are “stilted and jejune;” whereas in England, taking up our title from Domesday, the documents now placed, or hereafter to be placed, under the care of the Master of the Rolls, contain what the French call *mémoires pour servir*—that is to say, the whole of the materials necessary for the history of this country in every branch, and under every aspect, civil, religious, political, social, moral, or material, from the Norman Conquest (1066) to the present day, a period of nearly 800 years. Chasms, or *hiatus*,—“much to be deplored,”—there certainly are; but the only one of importance is that intervening between Domesday and the Great Rolls of the Exchequer—viz., from 1088 to 1130; and, inasmuch as in the reign of Henry II. (1154–1189) we have authentic testimony that no documents of the reign of the Conqueror, except Domesday, existed, it is most probable that none were ever framed. With respect to subsequent periods, the place of lost or non-existent documents is generally supplied by others affording information nearly equivalent. “It is needless to state,” adds the report, “that the public records, accompanied by the state papers and government archives, now united to the Department of the Public Records, constitute the backbone of our civil, ecclesiastical, and political history; but their value is equally great for the investigation of those special and collateral subjects, without which the mere knowledge of public or political affairs affords but a small portion of the information needed for elucidating the march of history, and the mutations and progress of society. The real history of the Courts of Common Law and Equity, nay, of every branch of jurisprudence, awaits a competent inquiry; and, so far as respects their earlier eras, the standard work first placed, or which used to be first placed in the hands of the legal student, is a congeries of errors, equally with respect to our ecclesiastical, our political, and our legal institutions.” The statistics of the kingdom, in every branch, can from these sources be investigated with singular satisfaction and accuracy. The “Minute Books” up to 1800 are especially interesting.

ÆPİPİA.

NOTES ON ECCLESIASTICAL REMAINS, &c. By OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., and T. WAKEMAN, Esq. Printed for the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Antiquarian Association. Newport. 1858.

This publication emanates from the pens of two of our most distinguished members, and is illustrated by the pencil of a third, J. E. Lee, Esq. We need say little more to recommend it to all our members than to point out that it is one of the publications of our sister association at Caerleon. The remains noticed are those of certain small chapels, &c., in ruins, on the Severn shore of Monmouthshire, almost unknown from their small size and their remoteness. The places referred to are the following:—Runston, Sudbrook, Dinham and Llanbedr. We advise any of our members who may be strolling through a county, every acre of which deserves to be visited by the antiquary and the artist, to go to those localities with this excellent account in hand. Our space forbids us to make more than one extract, and this we select from the notice of Sudbrook, a place of no small interest, as bearing on the notions we are gradually collecting as to a *Cambria Romana*.

“The situation of this curious and interesting Church, or Chapel as it is usually called, is the foss of an ancient encampment, (the high bank of which rises immediately to the west of it,) upon the very brink of a cliff overhanging the Bristol Channel, and half-a-mile from the nearest habitation, is extremely singular, and in the present state of things difficult to account for. It could not have been so placed at the time of its erection, for it is evident that the greater part of the camp, and part of the Church-yard have been washed away, since the ruins of the Church stand absolutely on the edge of the sandstone cliff; which is here of so very soft a nature, that if the sea makes any further encroachments, a portion of the chancel wall must of necessity fall.”

“The history of the foundation of this Church is veiled in obscurity, but its architecture reveals the fact of the original building having been erected at least as early as the beginning of the XII century. It is not mentioned in Pope Nicholas’ Taxation in 1290; and from this it may be inferred, that though in existence, it was only a Chapel, possibly a private one, and that the district had not attained to the dignity of a Parish, as it appears afterwards to have done, but was probably included in that of Portskewet, or was a detached part of some other Parish. In the ‘Valor Ecclesiasticus’ of Henry VIII, made in 1535, it is raised in importance, being styled ‘Ecclesia Parochialis de Sudbrook’—the then Rector’s name was Roger Gunter, and the value is given as £4 15s. 9d. If one may hazard a conjecture, it may have been elevated to the dignity of a Rectory when the large additions were made to the original small structure in the XIV century.

“The Manor belonged to a family called De Southbrook from this place. They held a moiety by the service of half a Knight’s fee of the Lords of Magor, and the remainder by $\frac{1}{3}$ of a Knight’s fee of the Lords of Caerleon. The earliest mention of the name that has been found is in 1245, when John De Southbrook was one of the jury on the inquisition post mortem of his

neighbour Philip Deneband of Portscuet. The same John or perhaps a son of the same name had house-bote and hey-bote in Wentwood in 1270. David de Southbrook, probably the son of John, held it in 1297 of Milo de Rodberewe, and Matilda his wife, by the service of half a Knight's fee, as of their Manor of Magor. In 1330 Walter De St. Pierre appears by two deeds to have been Lord of Portscuet and Sudbrook, yet in 1335, William Durant of Redwick held Sudbrook by half a Knight's fee of Thomas De Rodberewe, as of his Manor of Magor. This was apparently some temporary alienation, for in 1358, Walter De Sudbrook who seems the same person as the above named Walter De St. Pierre is mentioned again. In 1363, John De St. Pierre described himself as son and heir of Walter De St Pierre, and Lord of Sudbrook, but he was not Lord of Portscuet, which by some means had become the property of the Seymours of Penhow. What connection there was between the three families of De Southbrook, De St. Pierre, and Seymour is uncertain; no pedigree of either that can be relied upon having come down to us. If such a conjecture may be allowed, we may very fairly attribute the enlargement and alteration of the Church to one of the St. Pierres just mentioned, who flourished in the XIV century; and the period at which Sudbrook became a separate Parish to the time when the Manor of Portscuet passed from that family to the Seymours, leaving the former Manor in the possession of the Lords of St. Pierre. John De St. Pierre appears to have been the last male heir of the family, for a few years afterwards St. Pierre belonged to the Minsterworths, a Gloucestershire family; and Sudbrook to Henry, a younger son of Jevan ap Jenkin Kemeys, of Began. With Bridget, the great grand daughter of this Henry Kemeys, it passed to her husband Thomas Herbert, of Caldicot. George Herbert their son died seized of it in 1549, holden by the service of half a Knight's fee of the Castle of Caerleon. It was afterwards sold by some of his descendants to the ancestors of Mr. Lewis of St. Pierre, to whom it now belongs.

"The Church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and the advowson is appendant to the Manor. At what time the fabric was suffered to fall into decay, and the living united to Portskewet is not known. It was a separate rectory in 1560, and John Williams, the then Incumbent, was resident. It is however very probable that the encroachments made by the sea during those centuries may have so diminished the area of the Parish, and destroyed the houses of the inhabitants, that they retreated to Portskewet, and thus the Church ceasing to be any longer required as a separate place of Worship, the Parish became merged in its neighbour. Coxe, writing in 1800, says that divine service was performed there within the memory of persons then living, and a person he met there told him that he assisted at a funeral there forty years before. The correctness of his information as to any regular service having been performed there within memory may be doubted, excepting the funeral service he alludes to, which took place in 1756 or 7. A Mr. Blethyn Smith, who had been master of a vessel, by his Will dated in 1755, and proved in 1757, desired that his body 'should be buried in the eastern end of the Chancel of the decayed Church of Sudbrook, as near the wall as may be, attended by six seafaring men as bearers, my coffin covered with the ensigns, or colours of a ship, instead of a pall.' This was accordingly done, and of course the regular burial service read over the grave. The Church was then in ruins. A brass plate, with an inscription to the memory of Mr. Smith, was affixed to the wall above his grave, but has long since disappeared.

"The most cursory examination of the locality is sufficient to convince any one, that the greater portion of the camp, in the foss of which the ruined Church stands, has been washed away by the sea; but to form an idea of the extent of the devastation, the place must be visited at low water; and it will

appear, that the land at some remote period, must have extended a long way to the south and south west, in the direction of, and probably as far as the Denny island, which is in the Parish and within the Manor of Undy. At all events such names as Gruggy recte Crugan, the hillocks, Bedwin, the birchen grove, Dinan, the fortified hills, by which these rocks and sands are still known, could never have being given to places overflowed by the tide twice in every twenty-four hours. Thus again we have the ancient Welsh tradition embodied in the Triads, that Portsuet was one of the three chief harbours in the island, which in the present state of things would be simply ridiculous; but when the land extended out in a long narrow strip towards the south west, the confluence of the Troggy, now called the Neddern, and several other minor streams must have formed a spacious estuary on its north side, worthy of the name of *The Port of Iscoed*, if that be the etymology of Portsuet. This was probably the case at a less remote period than is generally supposed. The sea has been, and is now daily and hourly encroaching on the land all down this coast to an extent incredible to strangers. The number of acres that have disappeared within the last thirty years that I have been acquainted with the locality, is astonishing. At a trial at Monmouth Assizes about a century or more ago, a witness swore that, when a young man, he had mown the grass on Charstone rock, which was then a meadow, united to the main land, but now half-a-mile from the shore, and covered by the tide. In Magor and Redwick, fully half-a-mile in width of Salt-wharf, outside the sea wall, existed within the memory of the fathers of the present inhabitants. Goldcliff Priory is supposed to have stood beyond the edge of the present cliff, which is very probable, as there are still to be seen the stumps of an extensive grove of trees, extending seaward full half a mile from the base of the cliff down to low water mark. When we find such changes in the space of comparatively a few years, what may we not imagine to have taken place in the fourteen centuries that have elapsed since the Romans occupied the camp at Sudbrook as an outpost to their great station of Venta Silurum. The Porth-iscoed has disappeared, the name alone being retained in that of the adjacent Village and Parish of Portsuet. A small portion of the original camp remains; it stood at the head of the harbour, occupying the neck of land, uniting the long spit forming its south side with the main-land. The probability is, that it was a British work, afterwards occupied by the Romans. What was its name? Neither history nor tradition give any reply to the question. Caerwent was an undoubted Roman town, and has no pretensions to a British origin, the situation being not at all that which the Britons were in the habit of fixing upon for their strongholds. But where did they pick up the name? Probably from the appellation of some place in the neighbourhood, which was the ancient capital of the district; for Venta is not a Latin name, but an adaptation of some British word, with a Roman termination. There are numerous British Caers in the neighbourhood, but none of a magnitude to warrant the supposition of its having been the capital of the district, unless it may be this one at Sudbrook, of which so small a portion remains that we can form no accurate idea of its original size; we are however certain, that it must have been of considerably more importance than any other in the neighbourhood, and therefore has the best claim to be considered to have been the original Caerwent or Venta.

“Portsuet, that is to say the harbour, not the little Village so called, is mentioned in the Triads, not only as one of the principal harbours in the island, but as a noted place for Passage or Ferry. This, by the way, is a strong proof of the great antiquity of these memorials of ancient days, for there can be no doubt that it was so in the Roman times. Here was the Passage across the Severn; on that part of what is called the Via Julia

between Caerwent and Bath, respecting which so many learned dissertations have been written by gentlemen, who for the most part, seem to have thought it totally unnecessary to make themselves acquainted with the localities. The consequence has been that the Trajectus has been placed at every imaginable point between Lydney and Caldicot Pill on the one side, and Oldbury, and Portishead on the other. In Coxe's introduction, he has proved clearly enough, that the intermediate stations, mentioned in the Itineraries, between Caerwent and Bath, called by Antonine Abone, and Trajectus, were at Sea Mills on the Avon, and Bitton. From Abone to Caerwent, Antonine makes nine miles; this is the exact distance in fact to Sudbrook camp, and the three miles from thence is left out; whether the omission was accidental, or Sudbrook was considered as an appendage to Caerwent, we have no means of knowing; but the total distance when these three miles are added is surprisingly correct.

From Venta Silurum—Caerwent	
to.....	Sudbrook— 3 Miles
to Abone.....	Sea Mills— 9 „
to Trajectus.....	Bitton — 9 „
to Aqua Solis.....	Bath — 6 „
<hr style="width: 20%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	
27 Miles.	

“Whether the landing place on the English side was, as Coxe supposed, a little above the present mouth of the Avon, or at Abone itself, the difference in distance would be inconsiderable. It must be borne in mind, that we are contemplating a state of things as they existed some sixteen hundred years ago, and my belief is, that the Severn has completely changed its course, and that the Marshes between Aust Cliff, and Portishead, were the original bed of the river, and, if so, the mouth of the Avon was much nearer Abone than it is at present. In the itinerary, which is attributed to Richard of Cirencester, of no great authority, this road is called the Via Julia, which name is generally adopted. Richard lived in the latter part of the fourteenth century, and professed to have compiled the itinerary from ‘certain fragments left by a Roman general,’ in which he acknowledges that he had made alterations ‘as he hoped for the better,’ by which, in fact, he has deprived his work of all authority. The road from Sudbrook ran in a direct line to Portsuet, whence it is now the turnpike road to Crick, where it met another road, which came from the statiou of Glevum, now Gloucester, by Lidney, and crossing the Wye at Chepstow, followed very nearly in the line of the turnpike road to Poolmeyric, then crossed the fields behind Hayes’ Gate Farmhouse and fell into a Parish road near Broadwell, in which the pavement was perfect some years ago, and thence to Crick; from whence, turning at rather a sharp angle, the united roads went in a straight line to Caerwent. This road from Gloucester appears from a casual observation of an annotator on the ancient poet Necham in the XII century, was also called the Via Julia. Although it is not mentioned in either itinerary, there are indisputable traces of it still existing, all the way from Gloucester. Sir Richard C. Hoare conjectured that from Caerwent this Via Julia followed the track of an old British road called the Akeman street all the way to St. David’s. A confirmation of this opinion of the learned author occurs in a document in the possession of our friend the President, of the time of Henry VI, wherein a certain house, &c., is described as in Newport, and situate at the corner of the Akeman street.”

ACCOUNT OF ANCIENT DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE HONOUR,
FOREST, AND BOROUGH OF CLUN. Privately Printed. 1858.

We ought sooner to have noticed this brief but important contribution to the documentary history of the border land between England and Wales. It was read by its author, Mr. Salt, before the Archæological Institute, at Shrewsbury, in 1855, and has since been privately printed. It contains a lucid statement of the object of many charters and documents concerning the jurisdiction of the Lords Marchers, and the customs of the Honour of Clun; and we recommend Members in that part of the Marches to consult it for several points of curious local information. Among other topics, discussed with much ability by Mr. Salt, is that of the custom of *Amoby*, as prevailing in Clun in former times. This custom is too well known to most of our readers to need any explanation; but Mr. Salt takes the opportunity of correcting an erroneous impression concerning it, entertained in this part of the Marches, and shows that it signified nothing more than the fine, or price, paid to the lord for protecting the honour of female wards until the time of their marriage. This point is worked out with great clearness. A good map of the Forest and Honour of Clun accompanies this publication. The following extract will interest our readers:—

“AS TO THE FOREST OF CLUN.

“Though for the last century, and probably for two centuries, it has been a green pasture, having no trees upon it, there is abundant proof that it was anciently well wooded, and that a considerable quantity of trees remained undestroyed in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. The ancient forest, as shown by the green colour in the plan, contained in round numbers, about 17,000 acres. It appears by the evidence of many old witnesses examined in the above mentioned cause, whose memories went back to the Reign of King Henry the 6th, that Clun Forest was what was called a Band Forest, meaning an Ancient Forest, of which the meares and bounds had been publicly proclaimed or banned throughout the whole Shire or Lordship Marcher, and afterwards duly recorded. The district within the recorded bounds, thereby became subject to the Forest Laws. How cruelly and tyrannically these laws were executed in many of the Forests of Wales and the Marches, of the same may be learnt by reading the preamble to the Statute of 27th Henry the 8th, chap. 7, passed for remedying such abuses. But whatever may have been the abuses and exactions of the Officers of the Forest, or of the Lords before the reign of Henry the 6th (a subject which has not now been enquired into) the later Earls of Arundel do not appear to have enforced the forest laws at all rigorously from that period, with the single exception, (if it can be considered one) that ‘if any inhabitant or other did hawk, hunt, fish or fowle within the Forest without licence he was by the custom of the Forest to forfeit £7,’—a large sum in those days. To every Forest, as is well known, there was necessarily incident a Swainmote Court, possessing powers to attach and punish summarily all small trespasses in the forest, and to regulate all other lesser matters connected with it.

“During the 4th, 5th, and 6th years of King Henry the 8th, the Swainmote Courts for Clun were held three or four times a year, and the attachments for Vert, ‘i. e. for cutting or destroying any thing bearing green leaf which may cover a deer,’ are very numerous, as also are those for turning goats, pigs, sheep and cattle into the Forest; but the Lords seem to have tacitly permitted

these practises, as the fines were seldom more than 4d. for vert, goats and pigs; 2d. for sheep; and from 6d. to 1s. for cattle. The proceedings in the before mentioned suit by Queen Elizabeth show that before the 18th year of her reign, the woods had been extensively cut down and much trespassed upon by the freeholders and others, which occasioned the suit. This could scarcely have happened, if the forest rights of the Lord had been rigidly enforced previously. Another proof that they were not so is, that parts of the Forest began to be enclosed at an early period. Howell ap Madoc ap Mirick, aged 80 years, deposed in 18th Elizabeth to having known the forest for 70 years; and that parts of it, namely, the farms of Newcastle and Maesyrrhame, were enclosed before his remembrance, but that other parts exceeding the quantity of 600 acres had been in the time of his remembrance enclosed; and he is confirmed by other witnesses.

"Documentary evidence is in existence which leaves the inference that the Hall of the Forest, or the Ladies Hall as it was then called, was built by Anne Lady Mautravers, Widow, who had a life interest in the forest and was living in 1573, after the seizure of the Honor of Clun by the Crown in consequence of the participation by Henry, Earl of Arundel (the last Earl in the Male Line) in the crime of the Duke of Norfolk. The Duke was his son in law, having married his daughter and eventually sole heir Lady Mary Fitz-Alan. Upon the death of the Earl in 1580, without issue male who survived him, his titles descended to the Howard family, and the Duke of Norfolk now inherits the Earldom of Arundel and the Baronies of Mautravers and Clun through Lady Mary Fitz-Alan; but the Clun estate has not been united to these titles since 1572. The Queen kept it in her hands or in those of her lessees until her death, and in 1603, King James the 1st granted the Honor and Forest of Clun and the Hundreds of Clun and Purslow to Mary Fitz-Alan's younger grandsons, Thomas Howard, created Earl of Suffolk, and Henry Howard, created Earl of Northampton; and by a family arrangement between them, these estates shortly afterwards became the sole property of the latter, and remained in his family until sold in 1677.

"We have seen that the freeholders of Kerry refused to hold under the Lordship of Clun. Notwithstanding this refusal, an agreement was made with them (at a very early date not yet ascertained) which was creditable to both parties. The cattle and horses of the Kerry men would unavoidably at times be found in Clun Forest, and the arrangement was, that the Kerry men should pay the Lord of Clun two marks yearly for such trespasses, in return for which their cattle and horses were not to be treated as estrays. This bargain continued until 1797, when the enclosure of the Commons in Kerry which adjoined Clun Forest put an end to the payment. It was known by the name of 'Kerry Escape Money.'"

REMARKS ON OFFA'S DYKE, &c. By G. ORMEROD, D.C.L.,
F.R.S., F.S.A.

These remarks are, in so far, supplementary to those already made by the learned author in the *Archæologia* and elsewhere, that they refer to the line of earthworks in Tidenham parish, (*justa* Chepstow,) in Gloucestershire West of Severn, and to the supposed termination of the Dyke on Severn Cliff in Sedbury Park, Dr. Ormerod's own beautiful seat. Some excellent lithographic views, executed in Sedbury House, accompanies these remarks, and identify the locality. As all matters connected with this great line of international demarcation are

of importance, we do not hesitate to reprint much of what now lies before us; knowing that the author is desirous of bringing the subject as clearly and fully as possible before the members of our Association.

After alluding to the Memoir on the Dyke in *Archæologia* LXXIX. p. 16, in which attention was turned to earthworks ranging along the left bank of Wye, from Tintern to Sedbury—these works having borne the name of Offa's Dyke by unvarying tradition, though Wye, flowing beneath them was the virtual boundary of Mercia, Dr. Ormerod observes:—

“It was purposely left as an open question, whether this discontinuousness was the result of original non-completion, or of early destruction, alleged to have been effected by the Welshmen of Gwent and Morganwg; and it was also freely admitted, with reference to the point here represented, that a peninsula thus defended, by a line of earthworks crossing its base from the Wye to the Severn, might have been selected subsequently for a retreat by Danish pirates, as it certainly was by royalist troops in the seventeenth century, when a small portion of the mounds on Buttinton Hill was the subject of limited readaptation. But this in no way disproves the *original object* of construction, and the discussion may at once be transferred to proof of existence of this part of the line in the Saxon period, and to its coincidence with the point assigned, equally by tradition and chronicles, to the southern termination of the entire demarcation.

“I.—With respect to such decisive evidence of Saxon antiquity, it is proved indisputably by a Charter of King Edwy, granted to the Seculars of Bath, in 956, that the Dyke, here illustrated, was then a known boundary between Cyngestune and Utanhamme. The former of these is identified with Sedbury, and the latter, or the outer hamlet, with Beachley, by the unchangeable boundaries of the Severn and Wye; and this is the intermediate position of the Dyke at the present day.

“II.—It may be added, in confirmation of this Dyke, thus referred to the Saxon period, having been a portion of the Dyke ascribed to Offa, that its form, where unaltered, with its ditch on the Welsh side, and other coincidences, accords with that of the northern and more continuous portions of his work; and that the name of Offa's Dyke has been uniformly applied to it, as well by local tradition as by successive topographers.

“III.—It must be also remembered that the ancient authorities for the formation of the general demarcation itself—Asser, Simeon of Durham, and the Polychronicon—fix a southern termination, which will coincide with the Sedbury Cliffs, but with no other place. The two first bring it from ‘Sea to Sea,’ the last ‘from the south, near Bristol,’ and Camden founds on these statements, his deduction of it from the mouth of the Dee to the Wyemouth. Such limitation necessarily confines the southern termination to one point. It must be a point west of the Bristol Channel, or Severn Sea, as the Dyke had no continuation to the east of it. Sedbury would be the nearest convenient point to the mouth of the Wye (the virtual boundary), upon its left, or its Mercian bank. No local point could combine these coincidences, excepting that point where the Dyke, as here delineated, rests on the Sedbury Cliffs, overhanging the broad estuary of the Severn, immediately north of its junction with the minor estuary of the Wye and commencement of the Bristol Channel.”

GUIDE TO THE CATHEDRALS OF ENGLAND AND WALES. By
M. WALCOTT, M.A.

This small portable volume is conceived on a good plan, but is, as far as we have examined it, very faulty in execution. We have tested it by several English cathedrals with which we are intimately acquainted, and also more especially by the four Welsh ones. The accounts of these buildings are confused; they require more architectural precision; they betray the pen of an amateur; and the author should have called in for them the aid of some professional adviser. Still, as we said before, the plan is good, and, if a second edition is required, we would recommend the author to consult and to imitate that admirable, though succinct, account contained in Storer's *Cathedrals*, one of the most satisfactory works on the subject.

We wish that Mr. Walcott had spoken more openly of the dilapidated condition of parts of St. David's, of the mean state of Bangor, of the Chinese-Gothic of St. Asaph, and of the praiseworthy re-edification of Llandaff. But he is evidently quite ignorant of what has been written on these topics in our own pages, or in those of Mr. Basil Jones and Mr. Freeman—the more the pity! He would not have erred too had he gone a little out of his usual track to say something about the parsimony of certain Welsh capitular bodies, or the lamentable apathy of some great Welsh landowners, any one of whom ought to esteem it an honour and a privilege to rebuild the cathedral of his own district at his own sole expense, and at the cost of about half a year's income. Truly there are some men among us who will have an uncommon tight squeeze at a certain gate by and by!

A WEEK'S WALK IN GOWER. Tenby: R. Mason. 1859.

This is the title of an agreeable and useful guide book in one of the pleasantest but least known districts of South Wales. It is useful to the geologist rather than to the antiquary, though it sketches off the castles and churches with much spirit. We can recommend it to members as a very fair preparation for that "Great Walk in Gower" which will be taken by the Association when it meets at Swansea, as we hope it will do in one of its approaching annual visits.

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

CARDIGAN MEETING.—REPORT.

THE Thirteenth Annual Meeting, held at Cardigan, commenced on Monday, August 15, 1859. Active preparations had been previously made by a Local Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen:—

Captain PRYSE, M.P., Lord-Lieutenant of Cardiganshire, <i>Chairman</i>	
James Bowen, Esq., Troedyraur	C. A. Prichard, Esq.
James Bevan Bowen, Esq.	— Prout, Esq.
W. O. Brigstocke, Esq.	M. A. Saurin, Esq.
W. O. Brigstocke, Esq., Junior	Gwinett Tyler, Esq.
John Colby, Esq.	Lieut.-Col. Vaughan
S. E. Colby, Esq.	T. R. P. Wagner, Esq.
A. H. S. Davies, Esq.	Rev. J. Davies, Meline
David Davies, Esq.	Rev. H. L. Davies
John Lloyd Davies, Esq.	Rev. D. Evans, Cilgerran
T. Elliott, Esq.	Rev. D. J. Evans
John Fenton, Esq.	Rev. Griffith Evans
John Griffiths, Esq.	Rev. J. Evans, Eglwysrwrw
W. H. Howell, Esq.	Rev. J. P. George
J. T. W. James, Esq.	Rev. Hugh Howell
R. D. Jenkins, Esq., Mayor of Cardigan	Rev. John Hughes
Morgan Jones, Esq.	Rev. W. James
Walter D. Jones, Esq.	Rev. W. E. James
G. B. J. Jordan, Esq.	Rev. J. Jones, Nevern
F. Lascelles, Esq.	Rev. J. Price Jones
R. Lascelles, Esq.	Rev. Rhys Jones Lloyd
W. P. Lewis, Esq., High Sheriff of Cardiganshire	Rev. William Lloyd
Major Lewis	Rev. Dr. Malet
James L. Lloyd, Esq.	Rev. D. E. Morgan
Thomas David Lloyd, Esq.	Rev. D. Sinnett
T. Morgan, Esq.	Rev. Griffith Thomas
	Rev. Ll. Ll. Thomas
	Rev. H. J. Vincent

Tural Treasurer,

The Rev. Wm. James, Cardigan.

Tural Secretaries,

Rev. H. J. Vincent

R. D. Jenkins, Esq.

Curators of Museum,

Rev. H. J. Vincent

Mr. R. Ready.

To assist towards the necessary expenses of the Meeting a local fund had been raised, to which the following ladies and gentlemen contributed:—

Lord Bishop of St. David's	£5	0	0	David Davies, Esq.....	£0	10	0
H. Logan, Esq.....	2	2	0	Thomas Edwards, Esq.....	0	10	0
W. O. Brigstocke, Esq.....	2	0	0	Rev. J. Evans.....	0	10	0
John Colby, Esq.....	2	0	0	Rev. Hugh Howell.....	0	10	0
Morgan Jones, Esq.....	2	0	0	Rev. Dr. James, Panteg....	0	10	0
Thomas Davies Lloyd, Esq.	2	0	0	Rev. Wm. James.....	0	10	0
W. D. Jones, Esq., Glancych	1	1	0	R. D. Jenkins, Esq.....	0	10	0
John Griffiths, Esq.....	1	0	0	Thomas Morgan, Esq.....	0	10	0
Miss Jones, Cilwendegge ...	1	0	0	Messrs. Wilkins & Co.....	0	10	0
J. J. Lloyd, Esq., Noyadd	1	0	0	Rev. Thomas Evans	0	5	0
M. A. Saurin, Esq.....	1	0	0	Rev. H. Hughes.. ..	0	5	0
J. Bowen, Esq., Troedyraur	0	10	0	Miss Lucas	0	5	0
Edward Colby, Esq.....	0	10	0	Mr. James Evans, Lampeter	0	2	6
Thomas Davies, Esq.....	0	10	0	Rev. W. E. James.....	0	2	6

MONDAY, AUGUST 15TH.

After the dispatch of the usual business in Committee, which assembled at seven o'clock, the Meeting of the Association was formally opened, on the proposal of Mr. Babington, that R. D. Jenkins, Esq., the Mayor of Cardigan, should take the chair, in the unavoidable absence of the out-going President, the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, from whom a letter was read, expressing his regret that a visitation prevented his attending to resign in person the President's chair. Mr. Jenkins, after welcoming the Members to Cardigan, resigned the chair to the Bishop of St. David's, who proceeded to deliver an inaugural address, which elicited divers applauses as his lordship touched upon the various topics embraced in a general view of the Society's proceedings, and the objects they had so successfully carried out for so many years. For his own part, his lordship acknowledged that it was with no little personal pleasure that he had accepted the honour the Society had done him on this occasion, and more especially as he was well aware that the success of the Meeting did not depend on his own individual exertions. He could conceive no more agreeable re-unions than meetings like the present, nor were they less agreeable than instructive and valuable as encouraging a spirit of inquiry and observation as regards the various relics of antiquity of this country. He did not remember that he had ever spent a more agreeable week than he had done at Tenby, when the Association met there a few years ago; and he regretted much that he had been prevented from assisting at the only meeting the Society had since that time held within his diocese, namely, that of Llandeilo. His lordship then dwelt at some length upon the value of such meetings as the present, where strangers assembled from all parts of the country, and assisted in the examination of the various monuments of antiquity which existed in every county of Wales; thus, by personal observation, and mutual discussions, contributing to throw light on details not always clearly understood or explained. Nor was there any class of antiquities wanting, so that the tastes of all were consulted, whether cromlechs, and other primitive remains, camps, castles, churches, as the programme of the excursions promised on this occasion. But valuable as he conceived these meetings to be, they would be far less so but for the Journal which the Society published, and

which now contained a most important collection of notices of great value ; nor would that Journal, but for these Annual Meetings, have done the good it had, and which he trusted it would still continue to do ; so that the meetings seemed to be no less necessary to the success of the Journal than the Journal to that of the meetings. One striking advantage attending such meetings as the present, as had already been alluded to, was that a personal examination of monuments was the readiest way to determine any controversy, which, if continued in print without such advantage, was too apt to leave the disputants at a greater distance from one another than they were at the beginning of the discussion ; and as an illustration he alluded to the story of the knights disputing the colour of the shield, the opposite sides of which, of different colours, had only been seen by each knight. But there were still other and more important advantages he might mention resulting from such meetings as the present ; he alluded more particularly to the good effect they had in securing the preservation of such monuments of antiquity. This Association not only investigated for itself, and recorded in its Journal the result of its labours for the benefit of posterity, but it used its best endeavours to impress upon all classes of society their value and importance, and thus to spread everywhere a degree of respect and reverence commensurate as far as possible with their importance. Once such monuments are lost and destroyed, restoration is impossible. While they exist they can be studied, compared, and questioned as to their history, with all the warmth and vigour of the living men who visited them ; but destroyed, their memory at best remains only in drawings, or in books, they having lost all the force of actual bodily presence. He trusted he should never see in England what once had existed in France, *a bande noire*, whose sole object in their search after monuments was their destruction ; much less did he think it possible that a second Abbé Fourmont should ever appear in this country, who has recorded, in the Memoirs of the French Academy of Inscriptions, that, when he had accurately copied the details of any remarkable monument in Greece, he took particular care to have it destroyed, as far as was in his power. His Lordship proceeded to observe, that however zealous and devoted the veneration of the antiquary was for the relics of past times, he was not necessarily insensible to the advantages of the present. He was confident that every right-minded person, casting aside all the petty feeling of local jealousy and mistaken patriotism, would rejoice that he was a citizen of so free and powerful a nation as our own ; and would, while he learned to profit by the good, feel thankful that he was yet spared from much that it had of suffering and evil.

When the applause with which the President's address was received had terminated, Mr. Lloyd Phillips, the General Secretary, at the summons of his Lordship, read the following Report of the proceedings of the Association for the past year :—

“ The first Annual Meeting of the Association having been held in 1847, at Aberystwyth, and the present one, the thirteenth, having once more invited the Association to the same county, your Committee cannot refrain from congratulating the Members on their commencing, under such favourable

auspices as the present Meeting, a second cycle of visits to the various counties of the Principality, and of the Marches. Comparing the present resources and prospects of the Society with those of its earliest days, they would still further congratulate the Association on the result of the comparison, as regards not only its present condition, but also its prospect of future and continued prosperity.

“As the Association is now possessed of a certain amount of property, it has been thought necessary to suggest the appointment of Trustees, in whom that property may be invested for the use and benefit of the Association. And your Committee would accordingly propose that three of its oldest and warmest friends, namely, Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., who occupied the presidential chair at its first two Meetings, James Dearden, Esq., to whose munificence the Association is so deeply indebted, and Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., President in 1857–58, be proposed as Trustees.

“Since the Members were assembled at Rhyl, two important events have occurred, one of which is as much a subject of regret to your Committee as the other is of congratulation.

“For reasons not given, the French government has thought fit to annul the Breton Association, which consisted of the two sections—agricultural and archæological. The leading officials of the former class have given in their resignation to the Minister of the Interior, though on what grounds has not been stated. Those, however, of the archæological section, holding themselves as perfectly distinct, did not consider themselves called on to follow the example thus set, and were preparing to take steps to consult their associates as to the course to be adopted, when the Minister of the Interior suddenly dissolved the Association.

“A letter has been addressed to your Secretaries by M. de Keranflec’h, Secretary of the archæological class of the late Breton Association, regretting the abrupt termination of the cordial union between the two societies, and inclosing a protest addressed to the *Journal de Rennes*.

“Rennes, May 25, 1859.

“*To the Editor of the Journal de Rennes.*

“MR. EDITOR,—You have published in your journal a decree, by which the Minister of the Interior has pronounced the dissolution of the Breton Association. One of the reasons for the decree is thus stated:—

“In consequence of the resignation of the members charged with the duty of directing, under the patronage of the state, the Agricultural and Scientific Society established in the five departments under the name of the Breton Association, &c., &c.”

“The Breton Association comprised two classes or sections, one of agriculture, another of archæology. As an agricultural society, it was directed by members who were the directors of the agricultural class; as a scientific society, by members who were the directors of the archæological class.

“The wording of the reason given may convey the idea that the members who compose the direction of both classes have equally resigned, but this is incorrect.

“From reasons which we abstain from noticing at present, the director of the agricultural class has, in fact, tendered his resignation to the minister, and has been followed in this act by his colleagues of the same class. But he has no power to influence the directors of the archæological class. Their duties having been conferred on them by the free choice of the Association in a full meeting, they can only offer their resignations to the same body. Consequently they still retained the charge committed to their care, wishing to fulfil their duties to the last. They were engaged then in convoking a meeting of the Association, so as to meet the difficulties of their situation, when they were informed by the public journals of the measures which has thus completely extinguished the Breton Association. So far, therefore, has this proceeding resulted from their resignation, that it has come upon them in the actual exercise of their duties.

“As the establishment of this fact is necessary, relying, Mr. Editor, on your impartiality, they are convinced that you will admit, without delay, into your columns, this explanation.

“We have the honour to be,

“Your very humble Servants,

“‘TH. HERSART DE LA VILLEMARQUÉ,

“‘*Member of the Institute, late Director of the
Archæological Section of the Breton Association.*

“‘A. DE LA BORDERIE,

“‘CH. DE KERANFLEC’H,

“‘*Late Secretaries of the Archæological Section.*

“‘F. DELABIGNE VILLENEUVE,

“‘*Late Treasurer of the Archæological Section.*’

“However deeply this Association regrets the dissolution of the Breton Society, yet that regret will be in no slight degree diminished by the confidence that the same friendly feeling shown, and the valuable assistance hitherto rendered, by some of the most distinguished members of the late Society, will still be continued. Your Committee, therefore, would recommend that the Secretaries be requested to express, on behalf of the Society, their deep regret at the course adopted by the French government, and their earnest wishes for a speedy re-establishment of the Breton Antiquarian Association. It is believed that the late Breton Association will shortly complete the series of their Bulletins.

“The other event alluded to is one of great interest and importance, being the discoveries now being carried on under the superintendance of Mr. Thomas Wright, and Dr. Henry Johnson, on the site of Uriconium, near Wroxeter. It is the only opportunity that has occurred of late years of a complete and scientific examination of a Roman British town of the fifth century, and there is every reason to anticipate that very important light will be thrown upon that portion of the history of this country, of which, at present, so little is accurately ascertained. Although the expenses connected with the excavations have been, and will be, very considerable, yet such is the increased interest generally taken among the higher, and middle, and, we hope we may

add; the lower, classes of society, there is no reason to fear that a want of the necessary funds will prevent the complete investigation of these remains. Not only has a considerable amount of subscriptions been already raised, principally from local contributions, but a metropolitan committee, which numbers several noblemen and gentlemen, has been established for the same object; while the Society of Antiquaries has granted the sum of £50. Subscriptions to this fund will be received by Masterman & Co., Bankers, London, or Dr. Henry Johnson, Shrewsbury.

“As, however, Uriconium is situated within what is considered the legitimate district of the Association, to it has been assigned, by the excavation committee, the honour of printing in their Journal the discoveries, as they occur from time to time. These reports will be furnished by Mr. Wright and Dr. Henry Johnson. But, as a considerable additional outlay for the necessary illustrations is required, and as it is thought inadvisable to diminish the usual allowance devoted to general illustrations, a Sub-committee has been formed, with a view to raise a special fund for the distinct purpose of providing for the efficient illustration of the Uriconium discoveries. The last Number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* contains the first report, from which Members will be able to form some notion of what is contemplated by your Committee. As the work will probably last for two years, it is thought that at least the sum of £150 is required, which amount your Committee trust will be willingly contributed by the members of the Association. Subscriptions for this fund should be forwarded to the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, Ruthin.

“Your Committee have also the satisfaction of announcing that they contemplate the production of a small volume, to be called, *A Handbook of Welsh Antiquities*, or some such title, the object of which is to convey to the public correct impressions as to the nature of our antiquities. The most striking and characteristic features of the Celtic, Roman, and Mediæval remains in Wales will be marked out, so that, while it is expected that this volume will be useful to the stranger unacquainted with the country, it is no less hoped such additional interest will be felt by the resident and native population, which may tend to check the work of destruction still, it is to be feared, going on; and which, in the great majority of cases, may be more immediately traced to ignorance or indifference.

“Since the General Meeting of the Association at Rhyl, the Manx Society has commenced carrying into effect their proposed object, namely, the printing not only original notices of the antiquities, language, and history of the island, but also the reprinting such valuable works on the same subjects as are now only to be procured at high prices, and with great difficulty. It is proposed to print three such volumes yearly, to be distributed among the members, the first of the series having lately been issued, being *An Account of the Isle of Man*, by William Sacheverell, governor of the island in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The second volume, already in the hands of the printer, is Kelly's *Grammar of the Ancient Gaelic; or, the Language of the Isle of Man*, which was first published in 1804, but is now extremely rare.

“Since the establishment of the Manx Society, an important move has been

made by the principal gentry of the island towards raising a sufficient sum to rescue from imminent and total destruction the interesting remains of Peel Castle, and its cathedral, its still more ancient church, and round tower. The friable nature of the sandstone of which the ruins are principally built—their exposed situation—the long neglect, and the hand of time, and still more destructive influence of man—are rapidly combining to level the present structures to the ground. No attempt will be made at any *restoration*, especially as regards the cathedral; but the ruins will, as far as practicable, be partially repaired, supported, and strengthened, so as to arrest future mischief. A survey has been made, and it is ascertained that from £1500 to £2000 will be required to effect the desired object. The subscription list is headed by the names of Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, who have given the sums of £30 and £25 each, and a communication has been made to the Secretaries of this Association, requesting that the subject be laid before the Association, in case any of its Members may be inclined to support this very praiseworthy attempt. Communications should be addressed to William Harrison, Esq., Rock Mount, St. John's, Isle of Man.

“Your Committee regret to state that they are not yet able to report the removal of the cross in Dyserth church-yard from its present exposed situation to one of greater safety within the walls of the church. They are, however, informed that it is the intention of the parochial authorities to carry out the suggestion offered by the Association last year, and to remove it at the earliest opportunity. With reference to the incised coffin-lids, now forming the thresholds of the entrances of Rhuddlan Church, there appears to be little prospect of their being removed from their present most unsatisfactory position.

“Since the last Meeting the Committee have to regret the loss of one of the oldest and warmest friends of the Association—the Venerable Archdeacon of Cardigan. By his death the Principality has been deprived of a distinguished scholar, as well as an ardent lover of his nation, language, and country.

“The Sub-committee appointed to consider the question of printing the Journal of the Association, having recommended that Mr. Mason be continued as their printer and publisher, that recommendation has been carried into effect. If the funds of the Association admit, as they probably will, a Supplemental Number will be issued at the end of each year, which will be, if possible, devoted to one complete subject. The number of copies issued in July last was 314.

“Your Committee recommend that the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Bangor, who has lately become a Member of the Association, be placed on the list of Patrons.

“Your Committee have to announce the resignation of the office of Treasurer by T. O. Morgan, Esq., and they recommend that the thanks of the Association be tendered to that gentleman, for his kind services to the Association.

“J. Joseph, Esq., F.S.A., has kindly consented to act as Provisional Treasurer until this Meeting, when it is hoped his nomination will be confirmed.

“The balance now in hand amounts to £92 2s. 2d.

“The Rev. Rowland Williams having resigned the Local Secretaryship of the southern part of Cardiganshire, R. D. Jenkins, Esq., has been nominated to succeed him, and the Rev. Williams Mason has also been nominated one of the Local Secretaries for Merioneth.

“The out-going Members of the Committee are,—Thomas Wright, Esq., the Rev. W. Basil Jones, and the Rev. J. Pryce Drew; and your Committee propose these gentlemen, and B. L. Chapman, Esq., as fitting persons to fill up the present vacancies.

“The following Members have joined the Society, and wait for confirmation at the Meeting:—

“Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Bangor; W. P. Lewis, Esq., Llysnewydd, Newcastle-Emlyn; Major Lewis, Clynfew, Newcastle-Emlyn; Rev. Lewis Evans, M.A., Ystradmeurig; Rev. W. Rowlands, Portland Street, Aberystwyth; Rev. John Griffith, M.A., Merthyr Tydfil; Rev. Samuel Fenton, M.A., Wavertree, Liverpool; Griffith Phillips, Esq., Bloomfield, Neath; W. E. Jones, Esq., Neath; Rev. D. Parry Thomas, Llanmaes Rectory, Glamorganshire.”

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16TH.

According to the programme, the castle and church of Cardigan were to have commenced this day's excursion; but time admitted of an inspection only of the castle, which is so surrounded by buildings, and has suffered such dilapidations, that, without more careful examination, it was not easy to ascertain all its original details. It appears, however, to have been of a triangular form. Of the external works, two bastions and a connecting curtain are the principal remains, the latter later than the former, as appears from its junction with the towers. In the most northern of the bastions are two passages descending towards the river, one of which is said to have communicated with it by a sally-port, the other to lead to a chamber where a well supplied the inmates of the castle. In addition to these remains is what is called the keep, now converted into the mansion of the present owner,—a circular tower of massive and strong masonry, still retaining its underground apartments and passages, now used as cellars, and presenting some peculiarities of vaulting. Whether this tower was connected with the outer defences of the castle, or occupied a more central position, was not stated, that portion of the castle not being easily made out. The masonry is decidedly superior, and older than that of the bastions, which exhibit none of the work usually found in Norman castles. Gilbert Marshall is said to have rebuilt this stronghold in the middle of the thirteenth century, or rather to have increased and strengthened the works; for it is doubtful whether any part of the original structure still remains, unless the keep be a portion. Few castles appear to have undergone more assaults. There was a castle here in 1091, which Roger de Montgomery, finding inconvenient to hold, gave up to Cadwgan ap Bleddyn, Prince of South Wales. Henry I. recovered it in 1110, but lost it in 1136, when the Welsh again seized it, who, in their turn, were shortly ousted, for in 1144 we find them again attacking the Norman and Fleming

garrison, and wresting it from them. It subsequently changed owners no less than thirteen times from that period till 1240, when Gilbert Marshall seized it, and strengthened or rebuilt the works. From that time, until assaulted and taken by the parliamentary forces under General Laugharne, no notice occurs of it in history.

On leaving the castle the excursionists proceeded on their course, first stopping at Mount, a small solitary church near the shore, taking its name from a picturesque hill above it, the top of which is marked by two lines of defence. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, exhibits no architectural features of interest, except the roof—a fine Early Perpendicular one—and the font, oblong in form, and of the genuine Pembrokeshire type of the thirteenth century. The east end is lighted by a square two-light window, of Perpendicular character, which appears to have undergone some alteration. The most interesting feature of the place is the circumstance of its being the site of a bloody battle between the Flemings and Welsh, for the knowledge of which we are indebted solely to the singular customs which were in existence within the memory of old men of the present day, when a mimic battle was fought on the first Sunday in January, called Red Sunday. The immense quantity of bones, only slightly covered by the soil, also confirms the tradition of its being the site of a battle, which probably led to the building of the church on or near the spot.

From Mount the carriages drove to Aberporth, whence, after inspecting a very satisfactory new church, the excursionists proceeded to the sepulchral stone mentioned in Gibson's *Camden*, where the inscription is given correctly, with the exception of the mark of contraction after the word COR., for CORPVS. The description of ORDOVS, presumed to denote Ordovix, is a singular addition. Although no signs of any burial place exist at present, it is said to have originally stood on a small heap of stones, close to the present site.

In the same parish, namely that of Penbryn, and at no great distance from this stone, was lately discovered an aureus of Titus, now in the possession of Mr. R. D. Jenkins, of The Priory, Cardigan. A small camp also exists between the monument and the sea, which was not visited, but which was stated to be Roman. Time did not admit of visiting the old house of Llanborth, mentioned in the programme of excursions.

The next object examined was a large, strongly fortified camp, called Castell Nadolig, well situated for commanding the passes to the south. The form is unusual, being nearly semicircular, having two lines of defence on the side of its chord, the outer one of which is straight, and runs nearly parallel with the present road, the inner one presenting three curves. Another camp joins on to this work, in which was lately found, under a large stone now lying on the spot, three urns containing ashes. Near the same spot may be also seen a considerable number of bones, on the surface of the ground, which have undergone the action of fire. An accurate plan of this work should be made, and engraved, for the Journal. Another camp, said to be of the same kind, at Castell Pridd, was not visited, owing to the lateness of

the hour. After partaking of the hospitality kindly offered to the Members of the Association by Captain Prichard, of Ty-Llwyd, on the return home they examined Blaenporth, picturesquely situated at the head of a gorge, comprising a strong hill and adjoining inclosure, fortified also by a rampart, except where the steepness of the ascent rendered such a work less necessary. The majority present were inclined to assign to this work an early British origin, although no lines of intrenchment encircled the hill. Others conjectured that it might have been of the same character as Castle Meurig, near Llangadock, known to be an early Norman post, surmounted with wooden defences, as was the practice also of the native Welsh certainly as late as the twelfth century. Mr. Babington pointed out the contrivance by which a spring at the base of the hill was probably dammed up, so as to furnish a large supply of water, and which, on one side also, would have acted as an additional defence. In the adjoining fields, funeral urns, probably British, have been lately found, containing fragments of burnt bones, which find was understood not to have been the only one on or near the same spot. This concluded the excursion of the day, with the exception of the remains of a cromlech, called Llech yr Ast, near the road, some of the stones of which have been converted into gate-posts. The monument itself has vanished within a few years, one solitary stone remaining.

The President took the chair at the Evening Meeting, and opened the proceedings by calling on Mr. Babington to give an account of the day's excursion.

Mr. Babington, after apologizing for his imperfect knowledge of the district they had examined that day, made some remarks on its more particular features, alluding to the scattered situation of the houses, so characteristic of a Celtic population. He was much struck by the isolated position of Mount Church—a circumstance he could not easily account for. It contained a good roof and font, but he was not inclined to accede to his Lordship's opinion as to the early character of the east window, which he held to be Perpendicular. The two earthworks he had seen were, in his opinion, both early British works; and he did not think that of Blaenporth could have been a Norman work, from the apparent absence of masonry; but this point might be easily ascertained by a section of the surface of the top of the mound. He should refer the Members to Mr. Westwood for any observations on the interesting sepulchral stone they had seen; and, after alluding to their hospitable reception by the owner of Ty-Llwyd, again expressed his regret that no gentleman better acquainted with the country had done what he had endeavoured to do, though so imperfectly.

The President, having thanked Mr. Babington, remarked on his having omitted to notice what had struck him as extremely curious—the tradition of an invasion of Flemings at this spot, no less confirmed by singular customs kept up within fifty or sixty years, and the immense number of bones still remaining under a light covering of soil. He was not aware of any accounts of Flemish invasions having taken place by sea, or by land, except from their settlements in Pembrokeshire, whence the name of "Little England beyond

Wales." Had he been aware of the stone defences on the summit of the hill near the church, in spite of its steepness, he should have been inclined to scale it, if only to compare it with a stone fortress he had seen some years ago in the county of Kerry, the curious and interesting details of which, its passages in the walls, the stairs leading to the battlements, &c., had struck him as forming one of the most remarkable structures he had ever seen, and he was much surprized that so little seemed to be known of it. As to Mr. Babington's observations about the solitary position of Mount Church, he thought many satisfactory explanations might be given. Formerly churches were independent of their congregations, and erected simply for masses for the dead. That such a motive might have led to the church at Mount he thought probable, there being evidence of a bloody battle fought on the very spot; but that, at any rate, there were many instances of churches having been built in similar situations. With reference to the inscribed stone they had examined, there could be no question that the word COR was an abbreviation for CORPVS. The supposition of its meaning the heart was so contrary to all rule and experience, that there could be no doubt on the question. The name, also, of the person buried was new to him, nor did he remember ever seeing any name like it, while the position of the stone rather puzzled him, for he could conceive no reason why a place so lonely and retired should have been selected for such a purpose, and he should be much obliged if any gentleman present would give him any explanation.

Mr. Babington explained that the reason why he had not mentioned the battle-field, and remains of the Flemings, was simply because he had not heard a word of them until his Lordship had alluded to them. This was the first time he had learnt these facts—in his opinion, of great historical interest and importance. With reference to the question of stone forts in Ireland, he had personally visited several of the most interesting character, but not the one alluded to by the President. He was one of the party of visitors who examined the wonderful remains of that class on the Aran Isles, in 1857, on the occasion of the British Association meeting in Dublin. There were similar works in North Wales, to be seen on Penmaen Mawr, and Yr Eif, vulgarly called "The Rivals," as also at Carn Goch, near Llandeilo, visited by the Association in 1855.

Mr. Fenton wished to impress upon the Members the great importance of attending to the etymology of names of places—a point, he thought, not sufficiently attended to. He mentioned several instances to exhibit the importance of such a habit.

Mr. Westwood thought that probably the most important object visited in the day's excursion was the inscribed stone at Dyffryn Bern. This stone had been described and figured in Camden's *Britannia*, but some peculiarities in that figure required some elucidation. They had, however, found every letter in the inscription verified, the whole (with the exception of the letter G of the early uncial form) being in well formed Roman capitals. Mr. Westwood then alluded to the various attempts which had been to decipher the inscription, (which will be noticed in a separate article by Mr. Westwood in a future

Number of the Journal,) and concluded that this monument, of the fourth or fifth century, was an invaluable landmark in the history of the district, these early inscribed stones being the only authentic documents in a country which possessed not a single manuscript previous to the twelfth century. As to the inquiry of the President respecting its isolated position, he would reply that the country afforded no indication now of its character 1500 years ago. Moreover, before any general answer could be given to the query, it was desirable that the original position of such stones should be taken into consideration. He knew stones still standing in the bleakest and wildest parts of the country, whilst others, as the Eindon stone, was found in a low and sheltered valley.

Mr. Barnwell thought that there was nothing unusual about the secluded position of the stone of Dyffryn Bern, as the greater majority of the earliest monuments (and he spoke more especially of Celtic ones) were almost universally in the wildest and most secluded situations, as well as near the sea-coast, in both of which respects the stone in question was perfectly in order.

The President, in answer to Mr. Westwood, stated that that gentleman had misunderstood him; he never entertained a doubt, or could have done so, as to the monumental and sepulchral character of the stone at Dyffryn Bern; nor, moreover, had that gentleman, or Mr. Barnwell, in any way given him any assistance or explanation on the point he wished to be elucidated—namely, why such solitary spots were selected for such monuments.

Mr. James Allen suggested, as a solution, that such secluded situations were especially selected for distinguished warriors, or chieftains, as more likely to be undisturbed.

The President expressed himself not more enlightened on the real question by the ingenious suggestion of Mr. Allen, than by the answers of the other gentlemen, which appeared only to confirm the very difficulty of which he asked for a solution.

Mr. Longueville Jones appeared as *amicus curiæ*; he was not able to satisfy his Lordship, but he must demur to what had been stated by some of the Members as regards to the rule that these early monuments were to be found only in isolated and remote districts. His own experience was to the contrary; he knew several in church-yards, and some even let into the walls of churches, as was the case in Anglesey, Pembrokeshire and Brecknockshire.

The President then called on Mr. Longueville Jones to read a paper of Mr. Fenton's, whose health prevented his reading it himself. On account of the lateness of the hour, only selections were read, containing many useful and interesting details on the different graves, which Mr. Fenton divided into three classes, according to the druidical rank, or other relation of the occupants. The fact of very small funereal urns being found, he was inclined to explain by the supposition that a pre-Celtic and pigmy race of people had occupied this country. Some useful directions were also given regarding the best mode of exploring tumuli.

Mr. Moggridge could not admit the theory of pigmies, and thought few others would do so. In his own explorations, especially of the large tumulus

of Mynydd Carn Goch, in Glamorganshire, he had found small urns, generally placed in the larger ones, an explanation of which fact, he thought, might be given, without the assistance of the pigmies.

The President made some observations on the general question of ancient sepulchres, distinguishing between those of the Eastern and Western, alluding more particularly to the rock sepulchres of the former, of which he was inclined to think the pyramids but copies. He then called on the Rev. John Griffith, Rector of Merthyr Tydfil, to read the next paper on the list for that evening, which that gentleman, in his preliminary observations, remarked, was not of so extensive a nature as his Lordship was erroneously led to announce on the preceding evening. The notes he had prepared related to the opinions the English had of Wales, and the Welsh, some 130 years ago, which he had collected from manuscripts and other sources, which he had from time to time examined, to see what the world thought of the Welsh in former days. His subject was not one of very great antiquity, and he therefore begged to be understood as speaking respectfully in the presence of archæologists, and, at the same time, wished his compatriots, the Welsh (who like himself were not antiquaries, but very jealous of their country), to understand that the picture he was about to draw was not his own, but one taken from the stray leaves, and, he would add, very loose conclusions, of such of his Saxon neighbours as had done them the honour of visiting them, and writing about them, in the time of George I. They were to imagine themselves as living about that time on the other side of the border, deeply interested in some new book of travels, then published, and just sent them; that the scene of its subject was a *terra incognita*, as Wales was at that time; that the author, a man good and true, had seen prodiges, talked with monsters, travelled through deserts, and that they, while thus quietly reading by their fire-sides, might wonder how it was possible such intolerable savages as the Welsh could exist in the same island as themselves. The notes he held in his hand were extracted from certain tracts he found in the British Museum. The first was called *A Trip through North Wales, 1741*; the other, *A Description of Wales*, about the same date. The author of the first was a barrister on the North Welsh circuit, and, from his hostility to the Welsh attorneys, in all probability a briefless one. Mr. Griffith then read several amusing extracts, being ridiculous caricatures of the inhabitants, and their customs, manners, &c., &c. Of the oaths then said to be in fashion, one only had survived, "May the Tivil bite hur head off" (*Diawl a mytto i*). The pulpits were said to have been merely hollow trees, badly covered, and worse lined. The account of the clergy might have been written by some Glamorganshire magistrate (alluding to some discussion which had arisen on the question of a Welsh or English chaplain to the Swansea jail). The annual stipend of a clergyman was said to be about five marks; some had even £6; so that it was customary to increase these small incomes by various expedients of keeping bulls or bears for baiting, and by supplying their parishioners with music at their merry-makings. Bells were said to be extremely scarce; and Dr. Godwin's authority was given for a story of a Bishop of Bangor having melted the only peal existing, to give a

marriage portion to a daughter. Other extracts alluded to the attorneys and their litigious clients, the proceedings in the courts of justice, and other (so-called) characteristics of the people.

Mr. Henry Thomas, the Chairman of the Glamorganshire Quarter Sessions, replied to that portion of Mr. Griffith's remarks which touched upon the chaplain question, and was followed by Mr. Westwood, who contended that it was impossible to look upon the extracts they had heard but as a mere caricature and burlesque, never intended to be taken as serious fact, and that it would be just as reasonable for an Englishman to attempt to show what the French thought of his country by quoting extracts from some of the productions of the French press as to the habits and characters of their opposite neighbours. He should have thought that Mr. Griffith must have forgot entirely the testimony of Shakspeare on the subject, who had drawn a much more favourable character of the Welsh; and he strongly deprecated the idea of admitting for one moment the tracts in question in any other light than what they evidently were, an illnatured and malicious effusion of some discontented man.

The President also expressed his astonishment that any gentleman could attach the least importance to the notices they had heard read, and he entirely coincided with Mr. Westwood in the view in which they should be regarded. He referred to the *Tour in the Hebrides* as a somewhat parallel instance, which only proved the antipathy of the writer to the Scotch, and nothing more. While the union of England and Wales had only been effected after many years of hostility, and a long struggle, nothing had since that time been done to counteract the antipathy which would naturally follow from such a state. It was not even till the early part of the eighteenth century that the first book was printed in Wales.

Mr. Moggridge wished to have addressed the meeting, and Mr. Griffith to reply to the observations that had been made, especially by Mr. Henry Thomas, but the late hour prevented the continuation of the discussion.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17TH.

The very numerous body of excursionists that started this morning made their first halt at Carnau Pencrugiau, or, as given in the Ordnance survey, Crugiau Kemmes. These tumuli are five in number—not in a line, but forming part of a very large circle, from the summits of which a view of the sea is obtained. One of these, according to Gibson, in his additions to Camden, has been opened, and found to contain five urns, with a large quantity of bones, one of which urns was sent to the Ashmolean Museum. The other tumuli appear to have been untouched, and might be examined carefully at a small outlay of trouble and expense.

Soon after leaving these remains the carriages arrived at Nevern, where several objects of attraction detained the excursionists some time. The principal of these is the fine cross in the church-yard, of the ninth century, ornamented with network and other patterns, divided in square compartments, as usual in that class of monuments, of which Wales does not

contain many specimens—the most important being the cross at Carew, and Maer Achwynfan (stone of lamentation), near Holywell, in Flintshire, examined by the Society last year. There existed here formerly, also, two other stones, one of which stood on the north side of the church-yard, about six feet high, with the inscription VITALIANI EMERITI. It is not known what has become of this relic, apparently the monument of some Roman veteran. The other is said to have stood inside the church, and was about two feet high, rounded at the top, and bearing certain characters not more like Greek than Roman. The fate of this relic is also unknown, and likely to be so, as active inquiries have been made after them without any success. The church itself presents no remarkable features, but contains in the chancel a coffin-lid, with an early Greek cross, probably of the seventh century, and similar to the Margam crosses. An ancient road climbs the hill to the right on leaving the church-yard, and is said to have been the route to St. David's from Strata Florida. On the right hand side is seen a plain cross, cut rudely in the rock, with a natural ledge below, on which devout travellers knelt. Nothing could be more picturesque than this picture of a wild, narrow, mountain road, bounded on one side by the grey rock, and still bearing this, the third example in this county, of a wayside cross.

The remains of the castle, which originally bore the name of Llanhyvor, were next examined. Whether a portion of it had at a previous period been occupied as a British fortress cannot be easily determined; but the present work is an undoubted early Norman work, and presents us with a good type of such structures as were intended more for strongholds in an unsettled country, than places of permanent residence. No portion of building above ground now exists, though a considerable extent of walling, internal and external, remains in the fosses, &c. The work consisted of an oval space, at each extremity of which are two mounds, the larger surrounded by a deep ditch, the perpendicular sides of which still retain their walling through the greater part of its extent. The highest portion of the mound was apparently the site of the actual keep; of the lesser mound, which was apparently inclosed within the wall protecting the oval space, or court, remains are still existing on the edge of the hill. On the north side of the keep also is a small circular platform, defended on its northern side by a similar wall, surmounting a precipitous descent. One ascent appears to have been from the high road, near the brook, and leading up to the work which separates the keep-mound from the other portion of the castle. Some of the defences may have consisted of wood as well as stone; at any rate there are no traces of any buildings of importance having ever existed, and it is possible that none ever existed, for the castle was soon abandoned for the more eligible situation of Newport, probably at the commencement of the thirteenth century, when the Norman owner, having strengthened his position by his marriage with the daughter of Rhys ap Griffith, may have had less reason to continue to occupy so inconvenient a residence.

The picturesque ruins of Newport Castle were next visited. The principal remains are those of the great gateway, now consisting of the western flank-

ing tower, an extremely elegant structure rising from a square base into a circular form, surmounted by an upper polygonal story of later date. This tower is of the thirteenth century. It has none of the massive character of the Edwardan style, and Flemish architects may have probably been employed, as it recalled to some of the gentlemen present the celebrated keep of Pembroke. A portion of what is known by tradition as the *Hunter's Hall* still retains the relics of a fire-place, some string courses on the exterior, and mouldings of Early English, which correspond with the date ascribed to the castle, namely, the middle of the thirteenth century. In this portion also may be seen the admirable arrangements of the sewerage within the thickness of the wall. The breadth of the building called the *Hunter's Hall* has been considerable, judging from the recesses in which the beams fitted, and which must have been of considerable size and strength. It is very probable, therefore, that, in spite of the tradition (which however does not prove anything to the contrary), here was the great banquet hall of the castle. The curtain between this portion and the gateway is in a complete state of ruin, but was originally of great thickness. The curtain which defended the west and south-west sides, and which was strengthened by a bastion now gone, is in the same dilapidated state. This side was probably also defended by a wet moat, supplied by two streams, dammed up at one end by what appears to be original work. In the south-east angle are the ground, and a portion of the first, floors of a large round tower, rising from a square base, and presenting a flat side towards the court. It is provided with a sink and garderobe, and also with two large recessed spaces, the purpose of which is not apparent. They appear to be too large for lockers. Some present conjectured them to be sleeping places for the guard, as the chamber may have been a guardroom. In this part also is another example of the drainage being provided for in the thickness of the wall. On the north side of this tower, and adjacent to it, is a vaulted chamber, with a central pier of Early Decorated character, from which spring eight ribs, terminating in as many pilasters on the sides and corners of the chamber. On the east side there are two deep bays, probably terminating in loop-holes in the outer walls. To what use this vaulted chamber was applied is not very apparent. It might have been used as a storehouse, or a place of confinement, there being a similar chamber, but on a larger scale, in Ruthin Castle, which has, from the rude inscriptions and figures on the walls, evidently been used as a prison. A curtain connected this portion with the gateway.

The church, said to be of the thirteenth century, has undergone so many alterations, that at present little remains of the original edifice. The font is a good specimen of the Pembrokeshire kind, and in the tower were exhibited the fragments of a coffin-lid of the fourteenth century, with a foliated cross, which supplies the place of the body of the effigy, the head of which alone appears, as is frequently found in tombstones of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, rarely later. Mr. Westwood, however, from the form of the inscription, in Norman French, referred it to the fourteenth century. The

inscription reads thus :—CES : ANE : GIT : ICI : DEV : DEL : ALME : EIT : MERCIE :

Before returning to the carriages a short digression was made to examine a small cromlech near the road. The covering stone is still in its proper position, but some of the supporters have vanished. No remains of any outer circle, or gallery leading to the chamber, could be traced. An adjournment then took place to Llwyngwair, where the numerous assemblage was received with the most courteous hospitality by Mr. Bowen. This important item of the programme having been most fully and satisfactorily discussed, the carriages were ordered to proceed towards the cromlech of Pentre Evan, probably the finest monument of the kind existing in the kingdom, certainly the highest,—a tall man mounted easily riding under the single covering stone now remaining. On the present occasion six ladies and gentlemen, on horseback, stood together under it at the same time. In the time of Gibson a circle of stones, now only partially to be traced, surrounded this monument, which was evidently once of much larger extent than it is now. The present remains are probably a portion of the chamber of the burial-place, so that there must have been at least one more covering stone, if not two. In the adjoining field may still be seen numerous immense masses, all of which must have formed part of the structure, which probably consisted of a square chamber approached by a gallery, formed in the same manner as the chamber, but perhaps of less height. It was also, there is little doubt, covered with soil, long since removed by man and time; and, as is so frequently the case, it is placed in a conspicuous position, commanding a view of the sea. It is curious that Arthur's name is associated with it; but that it was the burial-place of some distinguished chieftain or warrior is most likely.

After remaining some time admiring this fine relic, as well as the view no less fine, some present under the guidance of Mr. Bowen explored the remains of an old road, which had been well and completely paved, and bore every indication of a Roman way. A portion of it is lost; but lower down it recurred again, exhibiting more regular work in the arrangement of the stones. No satisfactory information could be obtained as to how far it could be traced, or of its direction, but it was understood to be the boundary line of two ancient properties—a strong confirmation of its great antiquity. The rest of the party, who had gone round in their carriages, met the pedestrians at Pentre Evan, where the remains of the mansion of Sir James ap Owain, consisting only of a stable retaining some rudely splayed windows, and an early, probably original, roof, were examined. Tradition called the place the "House of Refuge," or some such name; but this may probably be traced to the hospitable character of its owners. Some delay subsequently occurred by three of the excursionists being lost, who had, contrary to all order, strayed away to examine the remains of Trewern, the original seat of the Warrens, once a Norman family of importance in this country.

The Evening Meeting did not commence much before nine o'clock, when, in the absence of the President, Sir Stephen Glynne, V.P., occupied the chair, and at his request Mr. Westwood gave an account of the excursion of the day,

which, he said, had fully borne out the remark of the President on Monday night, in providing materials of all ages for the varied tastes of the visitors. After alluding to the tumuli visited in the first portion of the day, Mr. Westwood remarked on the great cross at Nevern, that this class of monument had been unfortunate in the attempts made to explain their origin. By one class of writers they had been assumed to be Runic, and consequently of Scandinavian origin, whereas no such monuments were to be found in Scandinavia. Such ornaments do indeed occur on the crosses of the Isle of Man, inscribed with Runes, but there is no doubt that the ecclesiastical artists of that island derived their arts, as well as their religion, from Ireland, Cumberland, and Wales. These crosses, however, perfectly agreed, not only with the Irish crosses in the style of their ornamentation, but also with the manuscripts of the Irish and Anglo-Saxons previous to the tenth century, as might be seen by examining the *fac-similes* from the Hereford Gospels, exhibited in the Temporary Museum. Another class of writers, on the other hand, had referred these monuments to a druidical origin, and invested their simply ornamental designs with mystical and cosmological ideas of the most absurd nature, including the movements of the planets, the distribution of time, &c. He had been struck in Newport Church by the size and width of the arches opening into the transept; but he understood this peculiarity was not unusual in South Wales. In the belfry, under the tower, the fragments of a recently discovered tombstone were exhibited. This slab, of the fourteenth century, had a cross fleury, surmounted by a female head in high relief, with the edges bevelled, and inscribed with Lombardic capitals. The name of the person commemorated was an unusual one. Mr. Westwood then pointed out the more remarkable features of the castle of Newport, alluding to the new buildings now going on, which, though exceedingly picturesque in themselves, did not exactly harmonize with the elegant tower still standing. Mr. Westwood, having alluded to the two cromlechs they had visited, and the kindness with which James Bevan Bowen, Esq., had received them, expressed his opinion that the rude footpath he had traversed with some of the excursionists was probably Roman. The remains of the old house of Pentre Evan were apparently about the time of Henry VII., as far as could be conjectured from the small remains, which consist only of a barn and stable. On their return the excursionists had separated, one party climbing College Hill, the other returning by Pont Baldwin,—on which spot Archbishop Baldwin was said to have preached one of his “crusade” sermons,—passing also through the pretty village of Eglwysrw, the church and church-yard of which contained nothing of antiquarian interest.

The President, on his arrival, assumed the chair. A paper of Mr. Vincent's was read on St. Dogmael's Abbey, giving an account of the history of the abbey, and principal architectural features of the present remains. This paper will appear in the Journal.

Mr. Westwood regretted that no notice had been taken of the very interesting incised stones still remaining in the abbey grounds, and which were several centuries earlier than the establishment of the abbey itself.

The President thought that it was hardly fair to call Mr. Vincent to account for the omission of noticing these stones, as the paper only professed to embrace the history of the abbey.

Mr. Longueville Jones observed in explanation that it was only of late years that the stone, to which Mr. Westwood more particularly alluded, was brought to the abbey by Mr. Vincent, who had rescued it from its former position, it having been used as a bridge across a stream. It subsequently appeared that the stone in question was originally taken from the abbey, then converted into a gate-post, then into a bridge, (over which a White Lady was said to walk nightly,) and finally restored to its original ground by Mr. Vincent. Fortunately, while used as a bridge, the inscribed face had been put downwards.

Mr. Westwood replied that this was another instance of the removal of these inscribed stones from their old localities without any permanent record of the circumstances being afforded for the information of inquirers. He had himself, only in the last week, lost many hours in hunting for a stone figured in Camden, and at last found that it had been removed to the lawn of a gentleman's house in the neighbourhood of Caermarthen. To remove such relics, except for the sake of safety, could not be tolerated; an iron fence would protect them sufficiently; and at any rate, if removed at all, they should be put either in the adjacent church, or in some local museum, or even in the county hall, with a brass inscription indicating the circumstances of the removal. This had been done by the late excellent antiquary, the late Rev. T. Price, who had removed one of these stones, and fixed it in the walls of his church at Llanfihangel Cwmdru, when it was rebuilt. He hoped that the stone now exhibited in the Temporary Museum, brought from Llanlleir, and now for the first time introduced to the notice of the antiquary, would be thus treated, and not allowed, bearing as it did the symbol of Redemption, to be used as a gate-post.

Mr. Moggridge then read some notes on the Cantref y Gwaelod, and wished, if possible, that some decision should be come to before they parted as to the historic truth of the story of this submerged district. He examined the question in an historical, traditional, and physical point of view. He detailed the various circumstances as recorded by the legend, in which the catastrophe was attributed to the negligence of the person who had charge of the sluice gates, in the time of a king called Gwydno.

The President observed that similar legends were common, and to be met with in many other countries, and although he did not believe in the historic truth of the story of Cantref y Gwaelod as to the number of cities submerged, or the cause of the accident, yet he had no doubt that there was sufficient physical evidence to believe that some extensive tracts of land had been submerged along the coast of Cardiganshire, and he alluded more particularly to that level portion of the coast extending southward from Aberdovey. As to what was said of the fertility of the lost country, it was so far probable, as confirmed by the case of Holland, where the land, protected from the sea by dykes, was of such fertility, that even in the present dry season the grass

had been cut three times. He could not, however, go so far as Mr. Moggridge, in attaching anything like historic authority to the legend, and certainly for his own part he declined taking any part in reflecting on the conduct of King Gwydno, during his absence. (Laughter.)

Mr. Babington did not rise to enter into the question of historic evidence as to this legend, but he thought that geology could furnish sufficient explanation; in fact, he looked upon it merely as a question of geology. In many other districts, besides the one now under consideration, he had seen the trunks of trees standing in their original position far out in the sea. There were also those sinkings and elevations of land still going gradually on in Europe, and more particularly in Scandinavia, where the rate of depression or elevation was ascertained.

Mr. R. D. Jenkins stated that, though he did not call himself a very old man, he could bear personal testimony to the encroachments of the sea in or about the neighbourhood of Aberayron. The Cantref y Gwaelod was supposed to have extended out seaward from that point of Cardiganshire, and it certainly did appear to any observer travelling in that direction as if the sea had made great encroachments. The shallow appearance of the water for a considerable distance from the shore confirmed the statement; and he knew that, within the last few years, it had been gradually and continually gaining ground near Aberayron, at a place called Llanina, between the last mentioned place and New Quay. There was every reason to apprehend that it would not be very long before the parish church, if not the mansion house, of Llanina itself would be swept away; at Dinas, between the towns of Fishguard and Newport, the parish church and a portion of the church-yard had already been carried away by the sea. At Newport also, at certain states of the tide, undoubted evidence was afforded of the incursion of the sea; but these districts were too far removed down the coast to bear directly on the question of Cantref y Gwaelod.

Mr. Moggridge having replied to these observations,

Mr. Longueville Jones, at the summons of the President, gave a lecture on ancient camps, British, Roman, Danish, &c., describing their respective characteristics. He then pointed out the various details of Carn Goch, in Caermarthenshire (visited by the Association in 1855), from a plan prepared from the original Ordnance survey, concluding his remarks by reading a list of the several similar works existing in Ireland, as given by Mr. Wilde.

The President, in commenting on his lecture, expressed surprise that, in the list of such primitive works in Ireland, no notice had been taken of that extraordinary stone fort in Kerry, which he had alluded to on a former occasion. None of the examples mentioned appeared to him to approach in interest, or in importance, the work he alluded to, and which he had already described, with its passages, parapets, walls, &c.

A paper by Mr. T. O. Morgan, on Brittany, was to have followed, but the extreme lateness of the hour prevented it.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18TH.

An alteration was made in the first portion of this day's excursion by taking Cilgerran Castle on the way to Moel Trigarn. Cilgerran Church, a new edifice, lately rebuilt and fitted up in a highly satisfactory manner, was first inspected, and subsequently the incised stone in the church-yard, which has been described by Mr. Westwood, in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Third Series, i. p. 9. The inscription reads,—

TRENEGVISSI FILI
MACVTRENI HIC IACIT.

There are also Ogham characters on the edge of the stone, and a rude cross, of equal limbs, on one of its sides. The Rev. D. Evans, the rector, stated that there were still indications of the name in his parish, where there is a farm called Penallt-treini, Penallt being a common prefix to the name of the first builder, as Penallt Cadwrgan, Penallt Hywell, both in this parish.

On leaving the church the excursionists, who were here joined by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, took a brief survey of the picturesque ruins of the castle, and the matchless scenery of its situation, after which the President called on Mr. Clark, of Dowlais, to explain to them the most characteristic features of the building. Mr. Clark, who had only preceded the general party by a few minutes to take a hasty glance at the outline of the works, after apologizing for addressing his auditors on a building he had seen for the first time, asked them to take the map of Wales, and note on it the principal fortresses, from which it was evident that the builders of those castles employed three chief towns as the respective bases of their attacks upon the Principality. From CHESTER extended the line of castles which made Flint, Rhuddlan, Denbigh, Ruthin, Conway, Beaumaris, Caernarvon, Harlech, &c., a complete chain, including many magnificent works chiefly by Edward I., and intended to keep in check the inhabitants of North Wales. Based upon SHREWSBURY, there were Ludlow, Welshpool, and Montgomery Castles, commanding the approaches of the central districts, and originally planned by the great baron who gave his name to the county of Montgomery. GLOUCESTER, the third town, was the centre of a very long series of castles, which, extending by Chepstow, Cardiff, Neath, Swansea and Caermarthen to Pembroke, commanded the passages of the rivers, and thus along the plain country of the South secured a ready and safe communication with Ireland. It was upon two castles of this series, Caermarthen and Pembroke, that the conquest, or tenure, of Cardigan was made to depend. The actual occupancy of the district being thus secured by Aberystwyth on the north, and Cardigan and Cilgerran on the south, Newport, Nevers, and some inferior fortresses were erected by private persons for the defence of their own estates; but the more important works remained in the hands of the Crown, or of the Lord Marcher who was held responsible for the peace of the district. Cilgerran Castle was one of these, and though it might be called technically an Edwardian castle, was, like others, of rather earlier date than Edward I. It was of peculiar interest, because it did not exhibit the

usual Edwardan symmetry of plan, but had been adapted by the engineer to the character of the ground, which formed a sort of peninsula, with its two sides strongly fortified by nature. The north-eastern and north-western sides being thus protected, the engineer had only to turn his attention to the remaining sides. Mr. Clark then pointed out the irregular plan of the inner bailey, on the west side of which, abutting on the cliff, was the gate-house, a plain rectangular building, the northern half of which, including most of the gateway, has been removed, though a rude portcullis groove, and a portion of the chamber above, still remained. The gate-house was connected by a short curtain wall with the south-west tower, a very fine cylindrical shell, containing four floors not vaulted, and a battlement platform. It was entered on the court by a plain doorway, on the right of which was a well stair leading to each floor, the curtain and gate-house, and to the battlements of the tower itself. One of the windows was divided into two lights by a rude pier, either an afterthought of the builder, or of much later date. From this tower a curtain of great height and thickness passed on to the south-east tower. At its junction with this tower there was a postern, and above it at some height a relieving arch, an indication that this part of the wall belonged rather to the south-east than the south-west tower. The south-east tower, which was not unlike its sister, had also a door towards the court, and a well staircase, though on the left hand, ascending to the summit and curtain beyond. There were, however, no fire-places as in the south-western tower, and the windows to the court are in pairs, and may almost be pure Norman from their character. The ashlar work of both towers, if there had been any, was nearly all removed. Although part of the original plan, the south-eastern tower appeared to be of earlier execution than its companion. From this tower the curtain was continued eastward until it terminated in a sort of polygonal head upon the river cliff, where a breastwork commenced. This breastwork ran along the river front as far as the north angle, which was occupied by a rectangular building of superior masonry to the rest, and which probably contained dwelling or guardrooms. From this building, which commanded the view up the two ravines, the breastwork was continued along the edge of the cliff until it met with the gate-house, and thus completed the circuit of the interior defences. Mr. Clark then conducted his audience into the outer bailey, and pointed out where this bailey covered the two landward faces extending from cliff to cliff, being traversed by a causeway leading from the gate-house towards the village, and which ran along the edge of the north-western cliff, from which it was protected by a slight parapet. This bailey also included a dry moat from which the two drum towers rose, and a sort of platform of green sward, outside of which was evidently an outer line of wall. South-eastward this bailey was terminated by the lofty curtain which connected the two towers close to the postern, and evidently was returned southward to unite with the outer work. This portion also contained a postern, or water-gate, so arranged that persons issuing from the inner work could gain an exit to a zig-zag leading under the river front to the water edge. The masonry, generally, was not unlike the worst parts of Caerphilly, being of rude

character, and with little ashlar even about the loops and windows. In fact quality seemed to be replaced by quantity, the walls being of enormous thickness. The drum towers did not, as frequently elsewhere in Wales, rise from square bases, but like those of Caerphilly, were cylindrical from top to bottom. The battlements were but slightly projected, and rested on shallow corbels. In some cases they had no projection at all. No traces of chapel, or distinct state apartments, or even a well, could be made out.

The President having thanked Mr. Clark, on behalf of himself and the assembly present, for his clear explanation of the details of this ruin, expressed his regret that his engagements compelled him to return home.

Mr. Barnwell thanked his Lordship for his kindness in contributing so much to the pleasure and interest all, he believed, had felt in the present Meeting. It was true that they had enjoyed most favourable weather, and that the excursions had been very rich in objects of great interest, yet he was sure he was speaking the sentiments of all present when he attributed principally to his Lordship's exertions, as their President, the unqualified success of the Meeting.

His Lordship then having briefly replied, returned homewards, while the excursionists proceeded on their route towards Moel Trigarn.

The summit of this hill, forming part of the Preseleu range, is crowned with a very fine stone camp, having originally three lines of defence on the eastern side, two on the north and south, on the west side only one; but here the declivity is much steeper, as well as defended in many parts by the natural rock. Throughout the interior space may be traced remains of cyttiau, &c., and externally inclosures of a square and other forms, one or two of which are singularly perfect. The name of the hill is derived from the three large carns still remaining, though they have apparently been disturbed. A large circle also remains, nearly between the first and second of these carns, but a little to the southward. The carns were thought by some present to have been beacons, by others sepulchral carns. If beacons, one large one would probably have been more useful than three smaller ones.

Mr. Barnwell, in some observations made on these carns, remarked on their being three in number, as was also the case on the top of a high mountain in Caermarthenshire, and which, like the present one, received its name from that circumstance. He also mentioned several instances in which this rule of three obtained; and he thought, from the many instances known, that such groups were not always the surviving remains of larger masses, but an original number, for which however no explanation had yet been given. The position of these and similar monumental remains was generally found to be near the sea, though there were a few important exceptions to this rule. Mr. James Allen mentioned the well known one of Wieland's Carn, in Berkshire, as being almost in the centre of England.

From the camp the members proceeded to examine what was called on the programme a Roman road, but which was popularly attributed to the Flemings. It appeared to be an original British road or trackway, and was said to extend many miles along the ridge of hills in the direction of St. David's.

Fenton seems to have found one part of it paved, and conjectures that a neighbouring cromlech had been robbed to serve as paving materials; but no such traces of any pavement were observed on this occasion. At some distance is a fine circle, or rather oval, of small upright stones, known by the native peasantry as *Bedd Arthur*, or *Arthur's Grave*. It lies somewhat to the left of the ancient trackway. After some delay the carriages were regained, and proceeded to *Bridell Church-yard*, in which stands a stone having an early cross of unusual character, within a circle, the arms being truncated, so as not to touch the surrounding circle. This stone has also *Ogham* characters with some remarkable peculiarities, constituting, however, the *longest* inscription of this kind hitherto discovered in Wales.

In the evening the members of the Committee met for the transaction of business, after which the General Meeting of members only was held, under the presidency of *Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart.*

The proceedings of the Committee having been confirmed, *Mr. Moggridge* moved, and *Mr. Westwood* seconded the resolution, that *Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P.,* and *James Dearden, Esq., F.S.A.,* be elected Trustees, and that the *Lord Bishop of Bangor* be made a Patron of the Association.

Mr. Babington moved, and *Mr. James Allen* seconded the resolution, that *Mr. Joseph Joseph* be elected Treasurer, and that the other officers of the Association be re-elected for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks was also passed to the *Lord Bishop of St. Asaph* for his services as President for the past year.

It was also agreed that steps should be taken by the Association towards removing, if possible, the stone at *Ty-goed* to a fitting site, in or near the church at *Clydau*.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19TH.

The members started this morning, on foot, to visit *St. Dogmael's Abbey and Church*, where they were received by the *Rev. H. J. Vincent*, who pointed out the general outline of the ruins, which are his private property, and which are most carefully protected from further dilapidation.

Mr. Talbot Bury then proceeded to describe the more particular features of the ruins. After pointing out the only remaining portions, namely, the west and north walls, the north transept, and the remains of some buildings attached to the east side, *Mr. Bury* observed there was no difficulty in arriving at the plan of the original structure. It had been a cruciform church, having a nave without aisles, and transepts, and a very extensive choir. In the west wall are the remains of a very large window, but without any vestiges of tracery. The jamb mouldings, however, may be referred to a date between 1280 and 1320, which date is confirmed by a doorway at the western end of the north wall having the ball-flower running round the arched head. In the north wall are some curious recesses, evidently intended for sepulchral monuments, but there is no evidence of their ever having been used for that purpose, unless they have been subsequently

stripped of the freestone with which they must have been lined and moulded, or they may have been purposely left unfinished, and walled up, to be opened and completed when required. The north transept has undergone considerable alterations at a later period, and been used as a Lady, or other chapel, perhaps a sepulchral one, as the same kind of recesses before described occur on each side of the altar. The roof is of stone, and of a good design of fan tracery groining, springing from richly ornamented corbels; only a few feet however of the springers of this rich groining remain. The windows in this transept are of the same character and date as the roof, namely, of the period of the reign of Henry VII. The other portions of the building, above ground, are on the south side, and consist of a part of the cloister walls, and the south side of the refectory. This portion of the domestic buildings is very interesting, from having the staircase constructed within the wall leading to the remains of the pulpit, which had a window at the back, as in the well known examples of the refectories of the abbeys of Beaulieu, Walsingham, Chester, and elsewhere. About 150 feet east of the refectory, and nearly on the same line, is a building in more perfect condition than any other part of the ruins, about 38 feet long, by 20 feet 6 inches; but it is not easy to determine its character, unless it belonged to the abbot's residence, and was either a chapel, or refectory, as some thought, for strangers. The recesses in the south wall, apparently occupied by *sedilia*, with the remains of a *piscina*, do not favour the latter supposition. There is also a recess, about 5 feet deep by 14 feet long, in the centre of the south wall, which may as well be supposed to have been used for a pulpit as for any other purpose. The building seems to be of an earlier date than the church, and its construction is of better masonry, which exhibits alternate rows of light and dark stones, being a very early example of a style of decoration supposed to be exclusively Italian. The roof is of stone, vaulted, in the form of a pointed arch, but without ribs, and has been ingeniously constructed to avoid all outward thrust of the walls. Over the panel of the east window is a corbel supported by an angel. That this, and probably other parts of the abbey now not existing above ground, are of a date prior to the principal remains of the church, is evident from the large quantity of fragments of mouldings of piers and arches found in different portions of the ruins. Some are transitional between the Norman and Early Pointed styles—undoubted remains of the original church, completed in the time of Henry I., by Robert, son of Martin de Tours, who was seized of the Lordship of Cemaes in the reign of William the Conqueror. In concluding his observations, Mr. Bury congratulated the members on the fact that these interesting ruins were under the protection of so worthy a proprietor as Mr. Vincent had shown himself, by the care he had taken, not only in preventing further destruction, but by the labour and great expense he had incurred, at various times, in strengthening weaker portions of the buildings, without which precaution the ruins would not have been so well preserved as they are at present; and he wished most heartily that all other proprietors of such remains could be induced to follow the example which their Local Secretary for Pembrokeshire had set them.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bury's address the visitors proceeded to explore the various interesting relics which are dispersed throughout the grounds.

Having first examined a mutilated coffin-lid, with an early Greek cross, similar to those found at Margam, and another slab on which the shaft only of the cross remains, and which Mr. Westwood considered to be unique, as well as the slab of the high altar of the abbey, marked with small crosses, the company assembled round the celebrated stone of Sagramnus, on which Mr. Longueville Jones gave a brief lecture, illustrating his remarks by numerous copies of stones in Wales and Ireland, the edges of which were marked with Ogham characters. The stone of Sagramnus, he observed, was one of peculiar interest and value, and had been called the Rosetta stone of the Ogham controversy; for the oghamic character, if read according to Dr. Graves's system, from below upwards, and from the left to the right, gave the equivalent of the Latin inscription, the word MAQI of the Oghams representing the Fili in the Latin inscription. There was also another circumstance which gave an additional value to this stone. Sagramnus was described as the son of Cunotamus, or Cunatamus, the Latinized forms of Cunedda, who was known to have flourished in the fifth and sixth centuries; so that the palæographic character of the Latin inscription, as determined by Mr. Westwood, corresponded with the historic date. This Cunedda, who was a prince of North Wales, was stated to have given to his son Ceredig (from whom Cardigan takes its name) a large district, including the present county of Cardigan, and part of Pembrokeshire; so that this account, to a certain extent, seemed confirmed by finding in this district the tomb-stone of one of his brothers, whose name, however, was not recorded in history.

Mr. Westwood, after stating that he believed he was the first to call attention to the existence of Oghams in Wales, was delighted to find that the subject had gained so much ground, and that so many additional examples had been since discovered. He was aware that there were persons who believed these scorings on the angles of the stones to be destitute of any literary meaning; but, independent of the accounts given of the Bardic alphabet of the Welsh, (of the antiquity of which, however, he could not give any opinion,) cut on the angles of pieces of wood, or sticks, (of which, he thought, the tallies used in the Exchequer were a remnant,) it was certain that an occult system of writing was practised in Ireland coeval with the ordinary Irish characters, just as the Anglo-Saxons occasionally employed Runes instead of the usual letters. Numerous Ogham alphabets were given in Astle's work on writing (plate xxxi.), all of which were far more modern than the inscribed stones, of which the alphabet could scarcely yet be said to have been ascertained, although the researches of Dr. Graves had done much to unravel this difficult subject.

Mr. Vincent then communicated his wish to follow the advice of the Members of the Association as to the best course to be adopted to preserve the stone now before them. A discussion succeeded, some proposing that it should be deposited in some local museum; but it was ultimately determined that the best place would be to place it within a niche, to be made for that express purpose, in the vestry of the church of St. Dogmael's, and to be

further protected by plate glass, a brass plate being also attached, setting forth the history of the stone.

An adjournment then took place towards the parish church of Cardigan, formerly the church of the priory of black monks, and subordinate to the abbey of Chertsey, in Surrey. The tower and church have undergone many subsequent alterations, so that, with the exception of a fine Late Decorated piscina, and the lower portion of the nave, there are hardly any portions of architectural interest.

On leaving the church the excursionists proceeded to Pen y lan, where they had been kindly invited to a magnificent luncheon. At the conclusion of the repast, Mr. Babington, having alluded to the great hospitality the members had received during their visit to the county of Cardigan, expressed on behalf of the Association their cordial thanks to Morgan Jones, Esq., who had received them, on the present occasion, in so hospitable a manner.

An adjournment then was made to the new and very satisfactory church of Llandygydd, after examining which some returned to Cardigan, the others prosecuted their route to Newcastle-Emlyn. Soon after leaving Pen y lan, a large tumulus on the left was seen, but not examined; but, as far as could be judged from what was seen of it in passing, it seemed to be more of a defensive than a sepulchral character. The picturesque Kenarth waterfalls were next visited.

An inspection of the ruins of Newcastle-Emlyn formed the completion of the excursion. These are extremely scanty, being only the principal gateway, flanked with two octagonal towers, which have been connected by curtains to the precipitous sides of the peninsula on which the castle stood. Traces of a wall crowning the circuit of the castle, together with some of its towers, can be made out; but, beyond the gateway, and its flanking towers, no buildings remain. The masonry is of an inferior kind, and has been deprived of all its ashlar work, nor are there any decided indications of the date of its structure, which is attributed, and apparently with truth, to Sir Rhys ap Thomas, in the time of Henry VII. From the configuration of the ground, washed on three sides by the Teivi, there is little doubt that it has been a strong post, even prior to the Norman castle which is said to have preceded the building of Sir Rhys. It was stated that communications had existed between the north side of the castle with the river, which had at one time been crossed by a bridge, the traces of which were said to be in existence.

Behind a gentleman's house, on the other side of the bridge, is a considerable mount, of a military character, which must have commanded the river. There are no traces of any masonry existing. It may have been held as a check to the occupants of the opposite castle, or may have been the original strong post occupied by the Normans prior to their erecting their castle on the peninsula, and thence called Newcastle, as in the case of Newport, whither the Norman baron removed from his castle at Nevern. Such mounts are not unfrequently found near later and more important edifices, as in the case of the Twthill, near Rhuddlan Castle. The addition of Emlyn is remarkable, as tending to prove the existence of the very early occupation either of the mount or the peninsula. The name, however, does

not occur in the Welsh annals, although it is found on the *Æmilinus* stone, now in Pool Park, Denbighshire, where it was removed a few years ago from Bedd Emlyn, visited by the Association, in 1854. (See *Arch. Camb.* Third Series, i. p. 115.) On the return home, by the same route, along the picturesque vale of the Teivi, the only object noticed was the mound near Kenarth Bridge surmounted with trees.

At the Evening Meeting the Mayor, in the absence of the President, took the chair, and after reading a letter connected with the history of the Dyffryn Bern stone, which threw some light on the discussion of Tuesday evening, called on the Rev. Evan Jones to read a paper by the Rev. W. Edmunds, Head Master of Lampeter Grammar School, on the history and genealogies of certain Cardiganshire families in the neighbourhood of that place.

Mr. Moggridge proceeded to give an account of a fine druidic circle at Rhosmaen, near Llandrindod, in Radnorshire, on the summit of a dome-like elevation, many such domes being scattered over the partly inclosed common, extending from Llandegley Hills to Radnor Forest. The diameter of the circle is about 80 feet, and still retains 37 of its stones; a full account of which interesting relic, with an engraved plan, will appear in an early Number of the Journal.

Mr. Barnwell strongly objected to the assumption that the circle of Rhosmaen was connected in any way with druidic worship; the description given of it accorded in no respect with the little that was known of that cult, but on the contrary, bore a strong resemblance to what were proved to be sepulchral remains, so many instances occurring of the surrounding circle alone remaining, when all traces of the grave, or tumulus, had vanished.

Mr. Lloyd-Phillips alluded to such circles as he had seen in Denbighshire, on the most solitary and mountainous spots, where he did not think any tumulus could have existed, for it seemed impossible to account for the removal of the soil, or stones, for agricultural purposes in such a district.

Mr. Babington also hesitated about subscribing to Mr. Barnwell's views, that all such circles were the remains of burial-places, although there was nothing as regarded that at Rhosmaen against its being such. He then described the principal features of the great sepulchral tumulus at New Grange, which was also surrounded with a circle of stones, of far larger dimensions than the one of Rhosmaen.

Mr. Longueville Jones thought that, instead of theorizing, it would be more desirable to add to their store of observations. It was very probable that such circles had other uses, either of religious worship or national assemblies, and he was therefore not prepared to see a burial-place in every circle. In short, he considered that the question was at present far from being settled.

Mr. Moggridge explained that he had only used the word *druidical* in a conventional sense, and did not insist on its being merely intended for the performance of druidic rites, although he was by no means convinced that it was what Mr. Barnwell suggested, merely sepulchral.

The usual votes of thanks were then moved and agreed to.

Mr. Longueville Jones, in proposing that the thanks of the Association be

given to the gentlemen who had received the Members of the Association at their houses during the present Meeting, expressed on behalf of the Members their great obligation for the kind and hospitable manner in which they had been welcomed by the leading gentry of this portion of the country.

Mr. Lloyd-Phillips seconded the resolution. This was the tenth occasion on which he had attended the Annual Meeting, and on no other occasion had they been welcomed with greater hospitality that they had enjoyed on the present one.

Mr. Babington proposed, that the thanks of the Association be given to the Local Committee. Although the Local Committee embraced so numerous and distinguished a list, yet they were all aware that the laborious duty of the preparations devolved on two or three. He wished, therefore, in expressing his thanks generally to the Committee, to mention more particularly the names of Mr. Vincent and Mr. Jenkins, to whose untiring exertions they were all so much indebted, in having contributed so effectually to the distinguished success of their Meeting on this occasion.

Mr. Bury, in seconding the resolution, expressed his regret at not having been able to attend earlier in the week.

Mr. Moggridge proposed a vote of thanks to the contributors to the Temporary Museum, the contents of which, he regretted to say, he was not so well acquainted with as he should have wished, and he should not have been sorry if a wet day had compelled them to stay a morning in Cardigan, when they might have had time to examine more carefully the various antiquities kindly contributed for their inspection. He should therefore suggest that, in future arrangements, if possible, some provision should be made for a careful examination of such collections.

Mr. Barnwell, in seconding the proposal, remarked that the formations of such museums were useful in many respects. Sometimes a curious relic might be brought to light, as was the case of the unique iron celt, now in the British Museum, which might have been thrown away as old iron, or lost, but for the Local Museum formed at the Ruthin Meeting. He strongly recommended every one to collect antiquities, and take care of such collections, whether they thought them valuable or not.

Mr. Babington then moved, that the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Mayor for his kindness in presiding on this occasion.

The vote, carried with acclamation, was responded to by Mr. Jenkins, which concluded the proceedings of the week.

In addition to the early inscribed stones at Dyffryn Bern, St. Dogmael's, Cilgerran, the Ogham stone in Bridell Church-yard, and others mentioned in Meyrick's *Cardiganshire*, several other equally interesting ones were, for the first time, at this Meeting, brought under the notice of archæologists. Two such stones, one of them having Ogham characters, are at Clydai Church, and a third at a neighbouring farm-house called Ty-goed; a fourth brought from Llanllear, already alluded to in the Report; three other similar stones, one of them marked with a Greek cross, built into the wall of Llandysilio Church, and of the fifth or sixth century.

CATALOGUE OF THE CONTENTS OF THE MUSEUM.

The objects contributed to the Local Museum were placed in a room on the ground floor of the County Hall.

- A sepulchral urn (British), with remains of burnt bones, found in the parish of Tremaen.—The Rev. G. Evans.
- Circular stone (perforated) found, with an urn, in a field called Parc yr Och (the Field of Lamentation), near Scllethy, Fishguard;
- Hammer of trap, found in a carnedd in Llanwnda parish, in Pembrokeshire;
- A stone hammer, similar to the former, but apparently older, found in a carnedd, since destroyed, near Cronllwyn, Vale of Gwayn;
- An instrument in green stone, or basaltic porphyry, the property of the late Richard Fenton, Esq., the historian of Pembrokeshire. The account of this instrument is lost, but its British origin is very doubtful;
- A singular round stone, the use of which is uncertain, but conjectured to have been a stone for bowling. The sides are slightly convex, and are polished. It is said to have been found by the late Samuel Fenton, Esq. No similar specimen is known, and its British character may admit of a doubt.
- J. Fenton, Esq.
- Oval stone, called a divining stone, found in a grave, together with a stone celt, at Athelney.—Mr. Oliver, Oxford.
- Stone axe found in Bwlch-blaen-cuerfa, Clydai parish.—Rev. Hugh Howell.
- Oaken spade (said to be Roman) found 70 feet from the surface of an old lead work, at Daren, Cardiganshire. This spade differs from other spades found in similar situations;
- Bronze celt of the ordinary Breton type. This specimen, which has never been used, was one of eighty found symmetrically arranged in a chamber of dry masonry, covered by a large slab, at the foot of a menhir, in Finistère;
- Ancient bell belonging to the church of Llantood;
- Chalice from Llantood Church, 1574;
- Pewter flagon from Monnington Church;
- Small stone pediment head, apparently of a monk;
- Fragments of painted glass (both these last articles are from St. Dogmael's Abbey);
- Brass compass found at the castle of Eglwysrw.
- Rev. Henry James Vincent.
- Stone head found in a wall at Hendre.—W. H. Lewis, Esq.
- Part of drinking cup (mediæval) found at Penlan, Coedmore.—Mrs. Gower.
- Two-handled (mediæval) cup found at Newport Castle.—T. D. Lloyd, Esq.
- Ivory carved comb (*temp.* Eliz.) given to a lady of the Fenton family, who was maid of honour to the Queen.—J. Fenton, Esq.
- Stone ball;
- Iron cannon ball (both found at Coedmore).
- Mrs. Gower.
- Fragment of old plaster work, in which grass or hay has been used instead of hair.
- Captain Heyward.
- Mace of the Corporation of Cardigan.—R. D. Jenkins, Esq.
- Silver filigree needle-book, about 1650, once in the possession of the Countess of Liverpool.—T. D. Lloyd, Esq.

Town seal of Cardigan.—R. D. Jenkins, Esq.

Town seal of Caermarthen, of fourteenth century (unpublished).—John Fenton, Esq.
Eight foreign seals, in brass, of the sixteenth century ;

A collection of 170 baronial, episcopal, and corporate seals of and connected with Wales.

Mr. R. Ready.

Gold ring, found about a century back in Pembroke Castle.—Major Lewis.

A wig, said to have been left by Cromwell at Trelyfaint, in the county of Pembroke, at that time the seat of Owen Picton, Esq., whose lineal descendants, still proprietors of the estate, have preserved from generation to generation the fact that it was worn by the Protector.—Mrs. Owen, Haverfordwest.

Head of a pike found at Maenoni, in the parish of Llanllwry, in the county of Caermarthen.—Rev. John Jones, Newcastle Emlyn.

Portion of a couteau-de-chasse from Llanwnda parish, engraved with a representation of a hunt, and the death of the stag.—John Fenton, Esq.

Sword of the Earl of Carberry.—John James, Esq., Park Nest.

Sword worn by Captain Elliot at the battle of Minden.—Dr. Jones.

Part of a sword converted into a dagger, or knife, taken at Carreg Gwastad, from the French, on their landing in 1797.—Mr. J. J. Jones, Cardigan.

Antique Indian firelock, inlaid with ivory and mother of pearl, from Seringapatam.—John Colby, Esq.

Egyptian figure.—Mr. D. H. Davies, New Quay.

Several pedigree books of families in North and South Wales, in MS.—R. D. Jenkins, Esq.

Figure of a toad, sent from Italy by Sir Richard Mason, Knight of the Green Cloth to James II., to his relations at Trelyfaint, in Pembrokeshire, who bore a toad for their crest.—Mrs. Owen, Haverfordwest.

A collection of Gaulish money, copper ;

A collection of British money, copper, embracing specimens of the various types of the wheel, hog, horse, &c., &c.

Rev. E. L. Barnwell.

Seven pennies of the early Edwards ;

One abbey and two Nuremburg tokens, all of which have been found at various times at St. Dogmael's Abbey ;

A collection of second and third Roman brass, found near Fishguard.

Rev. H. J. Vincent.

A collection of Roman brass of Lower Empire, found near Cefnendre, above Fishguard.—John Fenton, Esq.

Two third brass Roman, found also near Fishguard.—Dr. Jones.

Thirteen pennies of Henry III., and a Scotch penny of same date, found near a stone coffin in Cilgerran Church-yard.—Mrs. Gower.

Aureus of Titus, found at Penbryn, near Cardigan.—Rev. John Hughes, Penbryn.

A collection of Greek and Roman brass (various).—Mr. D. H. Davies, New Quay.
Fifty consular denarii ;

Thirty imperial ditto ;

Incused Byzantine brass coin.

Mr. Ready.

Copper medal of Frederick the Great, found deep in the earth of Glyn-y-mel Garden.—John Fenton, Esq.

A collection of rubbings of monumental brasses.—W. J. Withers, Esq.

Rubbing of a monumental brass from Hurstmonceaux ;

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Fac-similes of three title-pages of the Latin Gospels, in Hereford Cathedral, executed by an Anglo-Saxon scribe of the eighth or ninth century.—J. O. Westwood, Esq.

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Map of the place where the French landed, near Fishguard, in 1797.—Mr. J. J. Jones, Cardigan.

Pedigree of the Lloyds of Cwmgloyne.—Mrs. Owen.

Pedigrees of the Gentry in the counties of Caermarthen, of Pembroke, and Cardigan, *temp.* 1704.—Dr. Jones.

Records of the Cardigan Corporation, beginning A.D. 1653.—John Davies, Esq., Cardigan.

The following are from the Bronwydd muniment room :—

1. Pedigree of the Lords of Kemes from the Norman Conquest down to 1676, the date of the pedigree ;
2. Short pedigrees of noblemen, knights, esquires, with their arms, of the county of Pembroke ;
3. Register book of the barony of Kemes, containing copies of grants made to and by the lords of the barony, and other agreements between them and the Earls of Pembroke ;
4. Exemplification of the Charter of Newport, granted by Nicholas, son of William Fitzmartin, Lord of Kemes (*temp.* John), the original charter of which is still in existence ;
5. Collection of old deeds relating to Kemes, in the reigns of Edward II., III., IV., Richard II., Henry III., IV., and V. ;
6. A similar collection relating to Bayvil and Nevern.—Edward IV., Richard III. ;
7. Charter of Nicolas, son of Martin, for the commune of Preseleu ;
8. Release from John Vachan, a rector of the parish of St. Dogmael's, to Richard ap Owen, 1 Richard II. ;
9. Conveyance from Rees ap Griffith ap Gel of lands in the fee of St. Dogmael's, 49 Edward III. ;
10. Grant from William ap Goriward ap Gel to Llewelyn of his land as the fee of the Abbot of St. Dogmael's, 29 Edward III. ;
11. Release, by Philip ap Ievan ap Madoc (*temp.* Henry V.) ;
12. Specimens of the Court Rolls of the barony of Kemes (*temp.* Elizabeth) ;
13. The same, of 1766.

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WELSH BIBLES.

Bible of Dr. Morgan, fol. 1588 ; Dr. Parry, fol. 1620 ; Dr. Lloyd, fol. 1690 ; Cromwell, 8vo. 1654 ; Dr. Gongs, 8vo. 1678 ; David Jones, 8vo. 1690 ; Moses Williams, 8vo. 1717 ; Griffith Jones, 8vo. 1746 ; Griffith Jones, 8vo. 1752. The foregoing are all the editions of the Welsh Bible, with two exceptions, to 1752, after which time Welsh Bibles became common.

ENGLISH BIBLES.

Bible of Coverdale, 4to. 1550, imperfect; The Bishops', fol. 1602, with the initials of the bishops attached to the different parts translated by them; King James', 4to. 1613; three editions of the Breeches Bible, 4to. 1589; 4to. 1601, 4to. 1630; English Bible, 8vo. 1648; Field's ditto, 4to. 1688;

The Coburger Bible Latin Vulgate, fol., printed on vellum, and beautifully illuminated, bound, 1582, in oak covers and pig skin, highly ornamented; Nuremberg, 1478, perfect;

English Book of Common Prayer, First Edition, fol. 1662; Welsh ditto, fol. 1662; ditto, by Ellis Wynne, fol. 1710; Homilies, Welsh, 4to. First Edition; English ditto, fol. 1726; Welsh Concordance, printed at Philadelphia, 1730 (Dr. Franklin supposed to be in the printing-office when this book was printed);

Huckle's South-West View of St. Dogmael's Priory, 1740; Hortus Siccus, containing 1600 plants, two large vols. fol., about 150 years old.

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A small Bible, said, on good authority, to have been once in the possession of Oliver Cromwell.—T. D. Lloyd, Esq.

Bible, 1577;

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Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society
The Smithsonian Institute, Washington
The Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland
Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen
The Breton Antiquarian Association, Nantes

As it is not unlikely that omissions or errors exist in the above lists, corrections will be thankfully received by the General Secretaries.

The Annual Subscription is *One Guinea*, payable in advance, on the first day of the year.

The names of members in arrears will be erased from the list.

LAWS OF THE CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Of Members and their Election.

I.—The Association shall consist of Subscribing and Corresponding Members.

II.—All Members shall be admitted by the General Secretaries, on the proposal of one of the General or Local Secretaries, or of any two Members, subject to the approval of the Committee at the Annual Meeting.

Of the Government of the Association.

III.—The Government of the Association shall be vested in a Committee consisting of a President, all who have held that office in previous years, the Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, the General and Local Secretaries, the Editorial Sub-Committee, the Chairman of the Committee, and twelve, or not more than fifteen, ordinary Subscribing Members, three of whom retire annually according to seniority.

IV.—The President shall hold office for one year, and shall be re-eligible.

V.—The election for the ensuing year of the President, Vice-Presidents, other Officers of the Association, and ordinary Members of the Committee shall be made on any day, except the first, of the Annual Meeting, by the Subscribing Members of the Association. The Committee shall recommend Members to fill up the vacancies. Any Subscribing Member of the Association is at liberty to propose any other persons in place of those recommended by the Committee. Notice shall be given on the Programme of the Annual Meeting of the day and hour at which it is proposed that these elections shall take place.

VI.—The Chairman of the Committee shall preside at all meetings of that body in the absence of the President; shall superintend the business of the Association during the intervals

between the Annual Meetings ; shall have power, with the concurrence of one of the Secretaries, to authorize proceedings not specially provided for by the Laws, if necessity for so doing shall arise : a report of his proceedings in these respects to be annually laid before the Committee for their approval, or disapproval.

VII.—The Editorial Sub-Committee shall consist of three Members, and shall superintend all the Publications of the Association, and report their proceedings annually to the Committee.

VIII.—The Committee shall be empowered to fill up *pro tem.* all occasional vacancies that may be caused by the death or resignation of the President, or of any other Member of the Committee.

IX.—In all nominations made by the Committee, it shall be allowable for any Member thereof to demand a ballot.

X.—No person who is not a Subscribing Member shall be eligible for election into any office in the Association, or be a Member of the Committee.

Of Subscriptions.

XI.—All Subscribing Members shall pay One Guinea annually to one of the General Secretaries, or to those Local Secretaries whose assistance may be specially requested by either of the General Secretaries, who shall transmit the money to the Treasurer, or his Banker.

XII.—All Subscriptions shall be paid in advance, and become due on the 1st of January in each year.

XIII.—Members wishing to withdraw from the Association are required to give six months' notice to one of the General Secretaries, and to pay any Subscriptions which may be due from them to the Association.

XIV.—All the Subscribing Members shall have a right to receive, gratuitously, all the Publications of the Association which may be issued during the year to which their Subscriptions relate, together with a Ticket giving free admission to the Annual Meeting.

XV.—The Treasurer shall be required to forward, quarterly, to the Chairman of the Committee and the General Secretaries, for their guidance, a statement of finance for the past quarter of the year.

XVI.—The Accounts of the Treasurer shall be made up annually, to December 31st; and, as soon afterwards as may be convenient, 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 with the April Number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

XVII.—All bills due from the Association shall be countersigned by one of the General Secretaries and the Chairman of the Committee, and forwarded to the Treasurer, who shall pay the same as soon as may be convenient.

XVIII.—The funds of the Association shall be deposited in a Joint-Stock Bank, in the name of the Treasurer of the Association for the time being.

Of the Meetings.

XIX.—A Meeting of the Committee shall be held annually, for the purpose of nominating Officers, and framing Laws for the government of the Association.

XX.—The Annual Meeting shall be held in one of the principal towns of the Principality or its Marches, at which the elections, the appointment of the place of Meeting for the ensuing year, &c., shall take place. Due notice of this Meeting shall be given publicly by one of the General Secretaries.

XXI.—The Chairman of the Committee, with the concurrence of one of the Secretaries, shall have power to appoint a Special Meeting, when required; and for such Special Meeting, a notice of at least three weeks shall be given, by a circular letter addressed to each Member by one of the General Secretaries.

XXII.—At the Annual Meeting, the President, or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, shall take the chair, and in their absence the Committee shall appoint a Chairman; and the Chairman of the Annual, or any other General Meeting, shall have an independent as well as a casting vote.

XXIII.—A Report of the proceedings for the whole year shall be submitted to the Annual Meeting.

XXIV.—At the Annual Meetings, Tickets shall be issued to Subscribing Members gratuitously; and to Corresponding Members and Strangers, admitting them to the Excursions,

Exhibitions, and Meetings, at such rates as may be fixed by the Chairman of the Committee and one of the General Secretaries, as most suitable to the circumstances of the locality in which the Meeting is to be held.

XXV.—The superintendence of the arrangements for the Annual Meeting shall be under the sole direction of one of the General Secretaries, in conjunction with the Local Secretaries of the district, and a Local Committee to be approved by him.

XXVI.—The accounts of each Annual Meeting shall be audited by the Chairman of the Committee, and the balance of receipts and expenses on each occasion be received or paid by the Treasurer of the Association.

XXVII.—Wherever it is practicable, the Local Secretaries shall cause Meetings to be held in their several districts, and shall encourage the formation of Museums.

Of the Rules.

XXVIII.—It shall be lawful for any Member to propose alterations in the Laws of the Association. Any such alteration must be notified to one of the General Secretaries at least one month previous to the Annual Meeting, and he shall lay it before the Committee. If approved of by the Committee, it shall be submitted for confirmation at the next Meeting.

XXIX.—The Committee shall be empowered to make such Bye-Laws as may from time to time appear to them expedient, subject to confirmation by the Members of the Association at the next General Meeting.

C. C. BABINGTON, *Chairman.*

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